

11th STREET BRIDGE PARK:
A FRAMEWORK FOR CONNECTING COMMUNITIES

People, Places and Plans

Demographic Analysis, Neighborhood
Site Inventory and Assessment of Policy
Relevant to the 11th Street Bridge Park

Virginia Tech Studio Report, May 2013

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Assessment of Policy Relevant to the
11th Street Bridge Park

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REPORT OVERVIEW AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report represents the work of students enrolled in the Planning Studio of the Masters in Urban and Regional Planning program at Virginia Tech's National Capital Region campus. Working closely with 11th Street Bridge Park Project Director, Scott Kratz, students spent the spring semester of 2013 conducting an in depth study designed to inform the process of transforming the obsolete 11th Street Bridge into DC's first elevated park.

The studio team produced a set of three independent but related reports:

- 1) *People, Places and Plans* includes an analysis of demographic characteristics of census tracts adjacent to the proposed 11th Street Bridge Park; an inventory of unstructured spaces, structured active spaces, cultural points and food related spaces in the vicinity; and an assessment of other relevant planning documents and initiatives with overlapping goals.
- 2) *Access, Walkability and Wayfinding* examines and provides recommendations on issues that relate to the experience of getting to the 11th Street Bridge Park.
- 3) *Elevated Parks on the Rise* presents six detailed case studies of projects with key similarities to and lessons for the 11th Street Bridge Park. The analysis looks closely at four main issues: site context; planning process; management, operations and programming; and site design considerations.

The 11th Street Bridge Park studio team would like to thank our studio client, Scott Kratz, for the opportunity to participate in the launch of this exciting project. We would also like to express our appreciation to DC community advocates, personnel from the DC Office of Parks and Recreation, and other city officials, architects and engineers who have provided us with important data and insights. Finally, we would like to thank our studio advisor, Dr. Elizabeth Morton, who guided us through the process and provided invaluable feedback as we worked to deliver this final report.

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PEOPLE, PLACES AND PLANS

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

The proponents of the proposed 11th Street Bridge Park have four core goals: 1) provide a place for healthy recreation; 2) reconnect residents of the adjacent neighborhoods to the river; 3) physically connect the communities through a gathering space; and 4) support economic development programs.

An 11th Street Bridge Park will provide opportunities for residents to participate in recreational activities, both structured and unstructured. Structured recreational opportunities will meet goal number one, healthy recreation. Additionally, easy accessibility to the water can facilitate recreation on the river itself, thus meeting goal number two. With the Anacostia River acting as a natural barrier between communities, a bridge park and its unstructured space can allow users to have random spontaneous contacts, meeting goal number three. Lastly, a new bridge park can become a destination for the greater DC area, producing the beneficial economic development effects envisioned by goal number four.

The overall aim of the following analysis is to help to characterize the communities surrounding the proposed 11th Street Bridge Park and their needs. Developers of the bridge park may then use the data to design and program the project to best serve the surrounding neighborhoods, helping to ensure its public acceptance and long-term success. While the Bridge Park has the potential to serve as a regional destination, its first priority should be to serve the immediate communities it links.

This chapter is divided into three sections. The first section describes the demographics of census tracts adjacent to the 11th Street Bridge Park. The second section provides an inventory of unstructured spaces, structured active spaces, cultural points and food related spaces. Analyses of these identified spaces are then used to assess the implications of the bridge park development. The final section provides a comparative analysis of planning documents and a discussion of overlapping goals and conflicts that may arise.

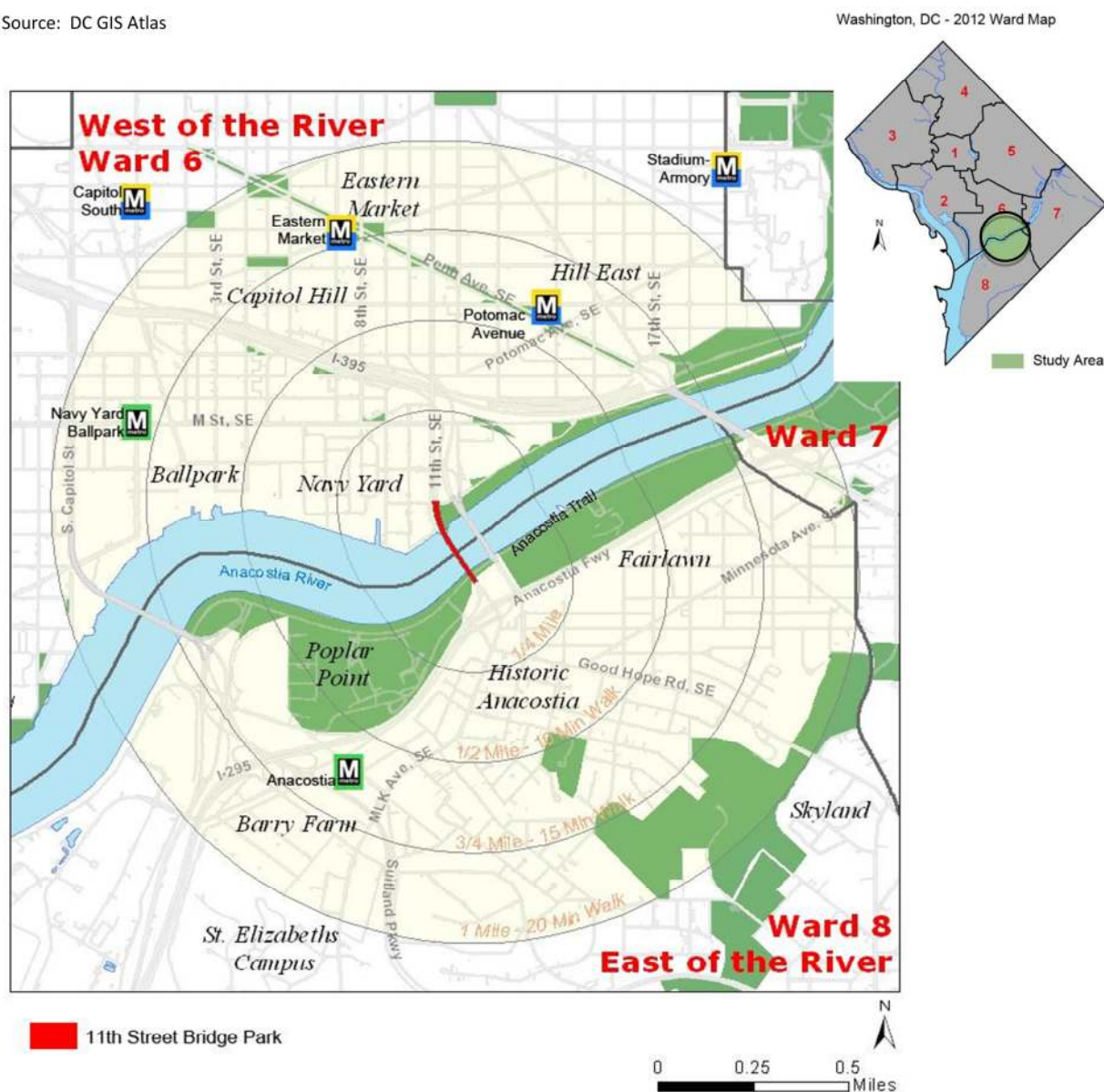
SCOPE

The site of the proposed bridge park is a now-obsolete highway bridge that crossed over a portion of the Anacostia River in the Southeast quadrant of Washington, DC. The river acts as a physical barrier to the communities it runs through, and as shown in Figure 1.1, it defines the political boundaries of Ward 6 on the west and Ward 8 on the east. For the scope of this analysis, we determined a study area that spans a one-mile radius from each side of the proposed bridge park. Two factors contributed to this scale:

- 1) In a 2007 survey on users in several urban parks in the United States, Cohen et al. concluded that most park users originate from within a surrounding one-mile area of the park in question. Though park users will most likely originate from all quadrants of the city, the most frequent users of the bridge park will most likely live within a one-mile area.
- 2) Many urban design guidelines assume a comfortable walking distance of a half-mile for most pedestrians in an urban setting (Regional Plan Association 1997).

Figure 1.1 11th Street Bridge Park Location and Area of Analysis

Source: DC GIS Atlas



DEMOGRAPHICS OF SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOODS

METHODOLOGY

To determine an appropriate area within which to review demographic information, we included all census tracts with at least some residential portion within a one-mile radius of the proposed bridge park location. A total of 19 census tracts fall within this one-mile radius, however, only 16 are reviewed in this section. Two census tracts were removed due to the fact that they only contain zero-population blocks within the survey radius; another was removed because it is the location of the DC jail, with a prison population that greatly skews the data. The remaining 16 tracts analyzed in this section are primarily residential in nature. Unless otherwise noted, these maps were compiled using the 2011 American Community Survey conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau.

INTRODUCTION

If designed and implemented well, the proposed bridge park could stand over the Anacostia River for decades to come. Critical to success, however, is a thorough understanding by major stakeholders of the diversity that exists on opposite sides of the river. Current and future trends in population size, race, age groups, housing and income levels are some of the defining characteristics of these neighborhoods and are important considerations for the design and implementation processes of the bridge park. Furthermore, as the bridge seeks to link disparate communities divided by the river, so too should this project seek to link current and future residents of the neighboring areas. The following sections are intended to highlight some of the key trends that best describe the communities along the Anacostia River, as a means to a better understanding the residents of the area most likely to utilize the bridge park once completed.

POPULATION: RESIDENTS SHIFTING INTO NEIGHBORHOODS WEST OF THE RIVER AND OUT OF THOSE EAST OF THE RIVER

ANALYSIS

The population on each side of the Anacostia is generally set back away from the river, separated by physical barriers such as parkland, federal properties and interstate highways. As shown in Figure 1.2, virtually no households east of the river exist in the immediate vicinity of the waterfront - all population blocks lie opposite the I-295/Anacostia Freeway buffer from the site of the proposed pedestrian bridge in the neighborhoods of Barry Farm, Anacostia, and Fairlawn. Similarly, the residential population west of the river is primarily found north of the I-395 boundary in the Capitol Hill neighborhood. However, the Ballpark and Navy Yard communities have seen an influx of new residents in recent years, with more households moving into blocks south of I-395 and closer to the waterfront. Though considered an up-

and-coming area, the Ballpark and Navy Yard population clusters still have the largest portion of the survey area's zero-population blocks.

Census tracts in Ward 8 nearest the river tend to have smaller populations than those located further from the river. The same is generally true for those neighborhoods west of the river. However, Figure 1.3 shows that in the decade between the 2000 and 2010 Census, tracts west of the river witnessed considerable growth as more and more people began to move into these neighborhoods. Conversely, tracts located to the east of the river generally saw sharp drops in population over the same ten years. For the foreseeable future, these trends are expected to continue unabated as more are expected to move into Ward 6 and away from Ward 8 (MWCOG 2005).

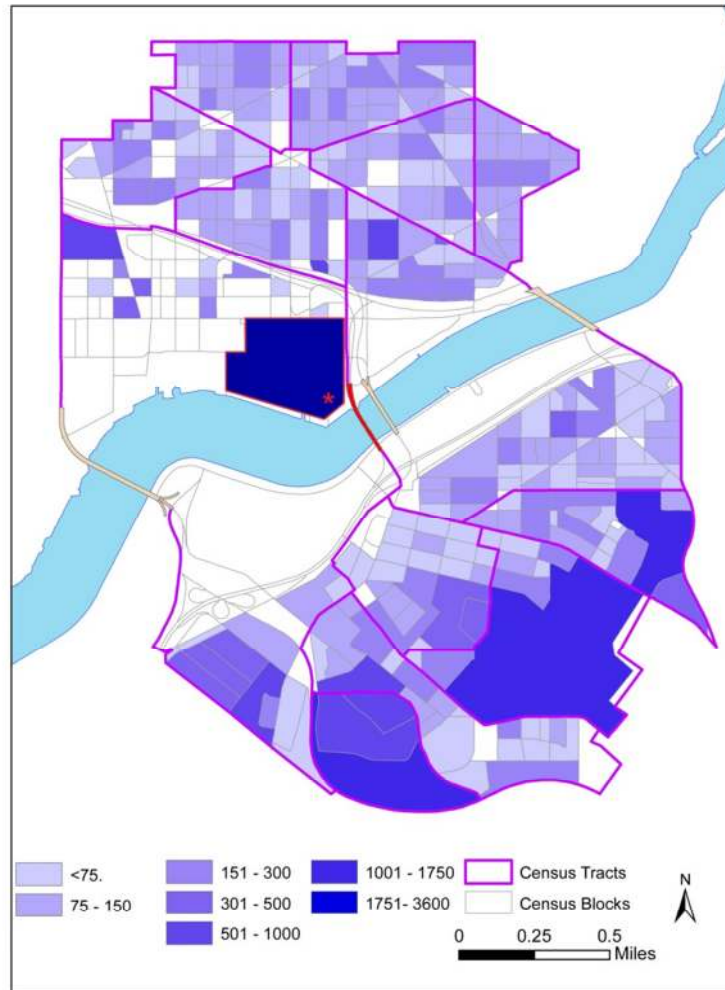
It is important to note that not all people located within the vicinity of the proposed bridge park will be residents. Though the census blocks that make up the Navy Yard area have only a handful of residents (typically military personnel stationed at the base), more than 16,000 daily employees travel to and from the Navy Yard each weekday (CNIC 2013). These employees of the Navy Yard create a weekday population greater in number than any other census block within a one-mile radius of the proposed bridge. Table A-1 and Figure A-2 in Appendix A explore these population trends in the surveyed communities.

IMPLICATIONS

- Because the 11th Street Bridge Park will be a newly constructed feature in the area, it is difficult to predict how the community will identify with the space. Likewise, the fact that few residents live within a quarter mile of the proposed park and many others who live nearby must cross physical barriers such as interstate highways to access it make predicting community context even more difficult. Since access may not be easy or obvious to the surrounding neighborhoods, it is important for any design proposals to proactively seek means with which draw nearby residents to the bridge and to help them fit the bridge into their own community identity.
- Both sides of the river have witnessed considerable population fluctuations in the past decade, something expected to continue into the foreseeable future. It is important to understand the dynamics of why these changes are taking place. There is potential that as neighborhoods west of the river grow at a more rapid pace and closer to the proposed bridge site, communities east of the river will feel as if the park is not intended for them. It is important for the design team to proactively address such concerns.

Figure 1.2 *Population, Total Residents by Census Block*

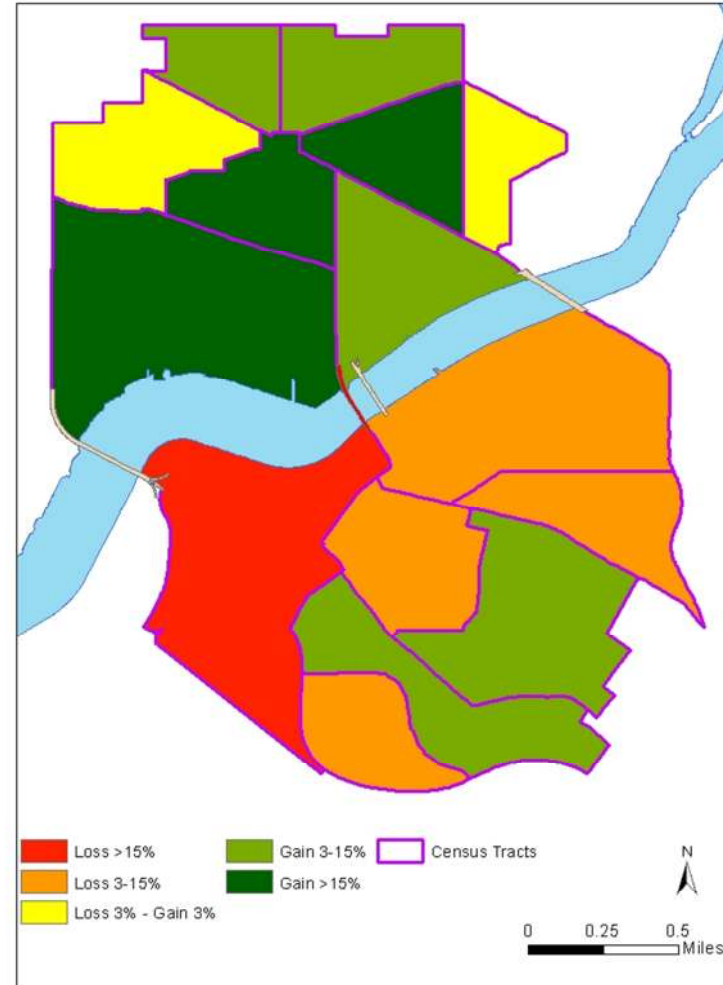
Source: 2011 ACS



*Indicates Navy Yard, DC. Though not a Census block with residential population, this site contains approx. 16,000 federal workers on the typical workday.

Figure 1.3 *Population, Percent Change of Total from 2000 to 2010*

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census



ANALYSIS

The Anacostia River is more than just a physical divide between the communities found along the 11th Street Bridge Park - it also represents a stark racial divide. As shown in Figure 1.4, census tracts west of the river in Ward 6 are generally made up of majority-white populations while those east of the river in Ward 8 are largely majority-black. Census tracts in Ward 6 are also more racially diverse than others in the survey area as sizable populations of black, Asian, and other races can be found in majority-white tracts. Census tracts east of the river in Ward 8, however, are racially homogenous, with more than 90 percent of each census tract composed of black populations.

These patterns hold up even at the census block level as shown in Figure 1.5. Populations in census blocks east of the river are predominantly black by very large majorities. Those census blocks west of the river with primarily white majorities are not as proportionally large as those east of the river. For instance, many white-majority areas west of the river may be between 50-60 percent white while black-majority areas east of the river are more likely 90 percent black. (Tables A-2 and A-3 in Appendix A for further exploration of the racial makeup of the surveyed communities.)

IMPLICATIONS

- As a primary goal of the proposed bridge park is to link existing communities on opposite sides of the river, it will be important for any design team to be aware of the existing racial composition of these communities. Any project that seeks to effectively and equitably bring both sides together will need to be sensitive to the identities that exist in communities on either side of the river.
- There is potential for the racial composition on both sides of the river to inform the programmatic needs of the proposed pedestrian bridge. Some studies (Payne et al. 2002) indicate potential racial divides on park preferences with white residents often preferring conservation and passive recreation spaces while black residents often prefer active, organized recreation opportunities.

Figure 1.4 *Racial Composition by Census Tract*

Source: 2011 ACS

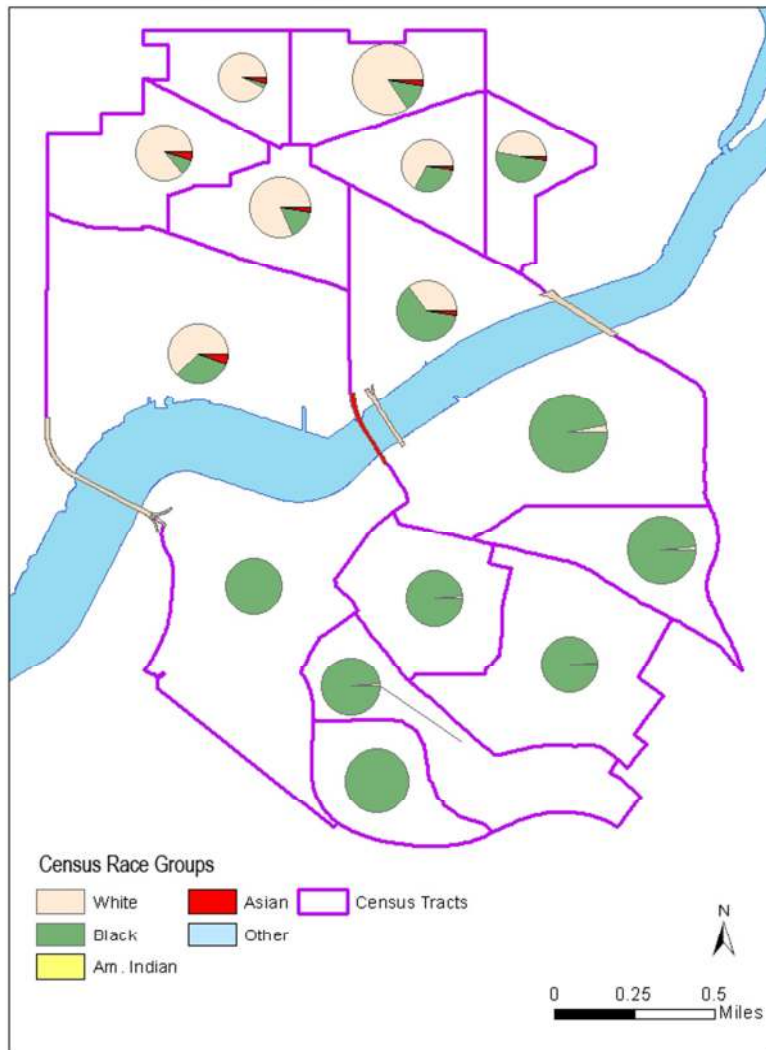
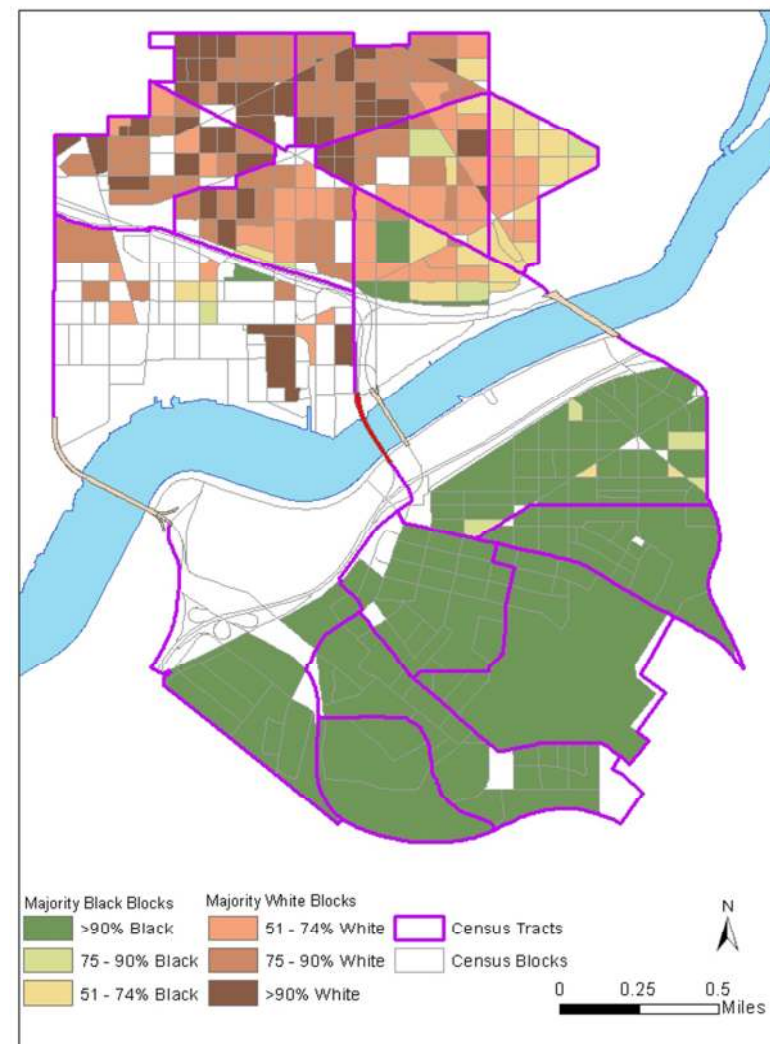


Figure 1.5 *Majority Racial Population by Census Block*

Source: 2011 ACS



ANALYSIS

Neighborhoods east of the river generally have a larger percentage of young children and adolescents, as shown in Figure 1.6. The Census tracts in the Anacostia neighborhood have the largest percentage of young children in the area, while Anacostia, Barry Farm, and Fairlawn are home to the largest percentages of school-aged children. In contrast, children make up a much smaller portion of tracts located west of the river with the exception of young children in the easternmost Capitol Hill neighborhoods. Neighborhoods west of the river have much smaller populations of school-aged children, both in absolute numbers as well as proportionally. Tracts west of the river tend to have a larger percentage of the population over the age of 60, though one tract east of the river (in the Fairlawn community) has the largest percentage of senior residents in the survey area.

This situation may be changing, however. As displayed in Figure 1.7, neighborhoods west of the river (other than Navy Yard/Ballpark) have witnessed the largest growth of children 18 and under since 2000. Of the eight census tracts west of the river, six experienced sizeable growth in the number of children and adolescents while only two experienced sizeable declines. Of the seven census tracts east of the river, only one witnessed an increase in children; two experienced no real growth or decline while four experienced declines in the portion of children. Tracts east and west of the river have witnessed rising numbers of seniors, though the number of seniors west of the river appears to be rising somewhat faster than in the east. Table A-4 in Appendix A further explores age groups in the surveyed communities.

IMPLICATIONS

- It is important to note that children, adolescents, adults and the elderly most likely use parks in very different ways. While children will most likely prefer features such as playgrounds (Loukaitou-Sideris and Sideris 2010), seniors will most likely prefer comfortable spaces for sitting, talking or taking leisurely strolls. Young children will also almost always be accompanied by an adult, so co-locating features that appeal to those under 10 with those that appeal to adults is important.
- Younger people are more likely to use parks than older people. In one survey that tracked park users over the course of several seasons, approximately 43 percent of park users were adults, 33 percent were children, 19 percent were adolescents, and roughly 5 percent were seniors (Cohen et al. 2007). Considering that an adult typically accompanies each child, large numbers of park goers make use of areas designed for children.
- Adolescents tend to use park equipment less frequently than do other age groups, even when ample park and activity space is available (Cohen et al. 2007).
- Potential gender issues are present at parks. Adolescent girls may be more likely to use parks less frequently based on their perception of local crime rates (Loukaitou-Sideris and Sideris 2010).

Figure 1.6 *Percent of Population by Age Group*

Source: 2011 ACS

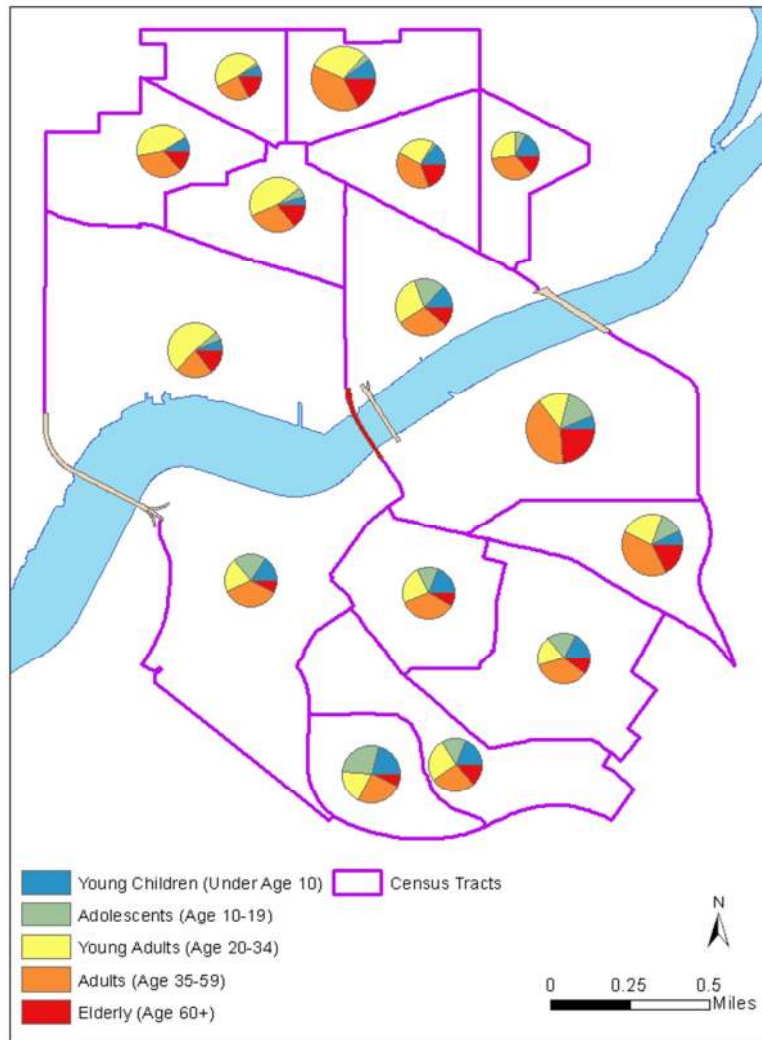
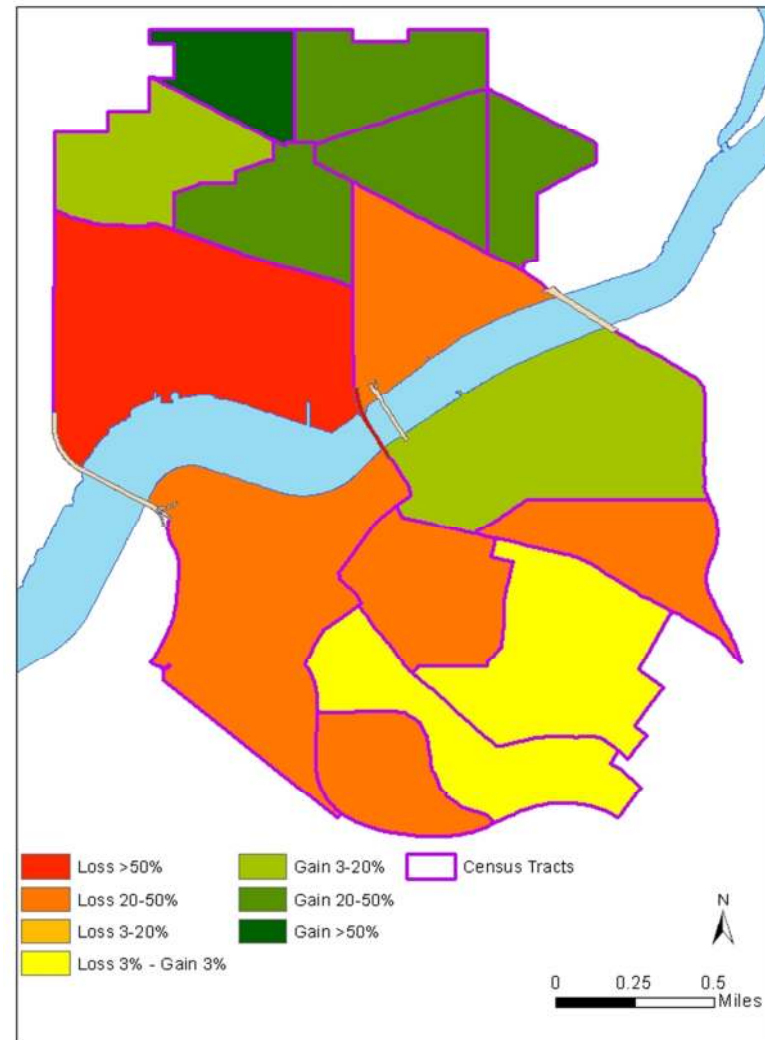


Figure 1.7 *Percent Change in Children under 18, 2000 to 2010*

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census



ANALYSIS

Of the households that make up the surveyed communities, a much larger portion east of the river rent compared with those west of the river. This discrepancy is stark in certain tracts, as shown in Figure 1.8. Of the eight tracts west of the river, four are majority-homeowner compared with only one of the seven tracts east of the river. East of the river, rentership rates are as high as 90 percent across two tracts (Barry Farm) compared with no majority-renter tracts west of the river. Another three tracts (making up the Anacostia neighborhood) have very high majority-renter rates compared with only one similar tract (Navy Yard/Ballpark) west of the river.

As explored in the prior section on population demographics, Figure 1.9 shows that many residents in neighborhoods on both sides of the river have only lived in their current home since 2005. However, tracts west of the river have witnessed a greater share of the portion of these incoming residents than tracts east of the river. In general, more than 50 percent of all residents west of the river moved into the neighborhood after 2005. In contrast, many more people east of the river have resided in their current home over a much longer period. Tracts east of the river are generally composed of residents who moved into their current home prior to 2005. Tables A-5, A-6 and A-7 in Appendix A for further explore housing trends in the surveyed communities.

IMPLICATIONS

- Since the pedestrian bridge is intended for all residents of the surrounding communities, it will be important for city officials and the bridge park design teams to engage with residents of large, multi-family buildings and other rental properties in ways equivalent to those who own their homes.
- While it is often assumed that homeowners have a longer tenure in neighborhoods than renters, the opposite is found in the communities studied east of the Anacostia River. This fact lends further weight to the importance of engaging renters and homeowners equally.
- As populations and demographics shift in the communities near the proposed bridge park, it is important to consider those residents who have lived in the neighborhood over the long-term. These residents may be inclined to feel that newer residents are the catalyst for newer parks and other programs and that these features are not intended for their use. Since a large percentage of the residents east of the river have lived in the community prior to 2005, they may need to be specifically targeted for inclusion for park programming.

Figure 1.8 *Housing: Percent of Renter-Occupied Units*

Source: 2011 ACS

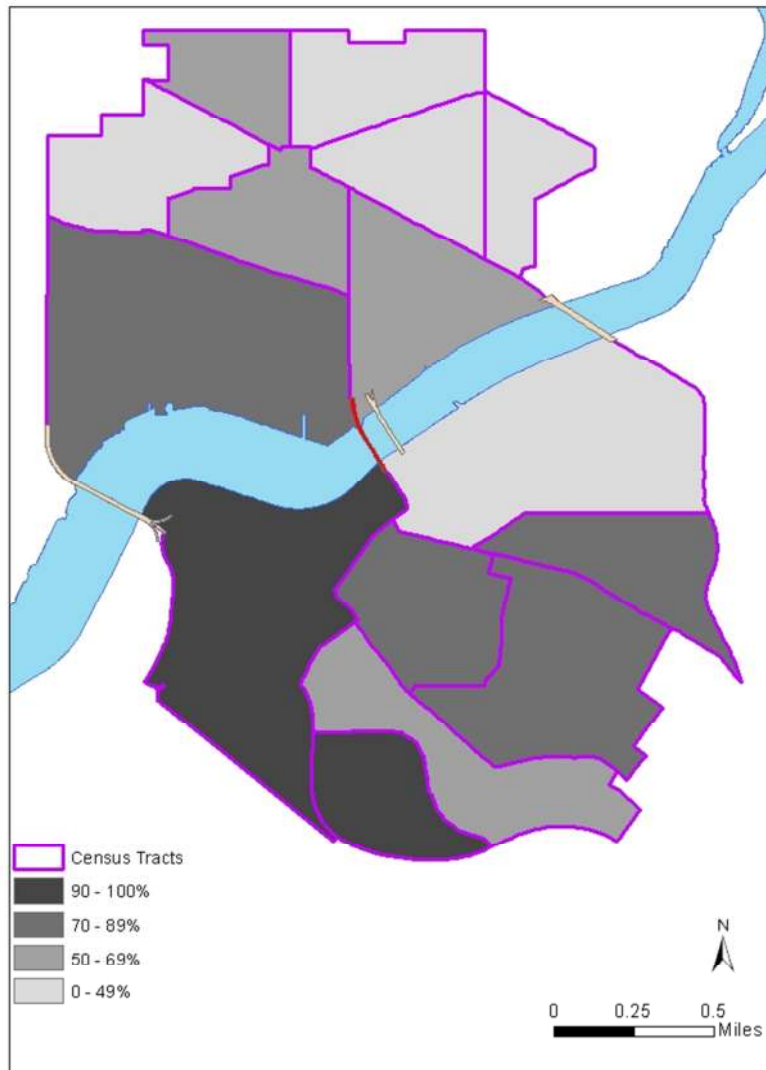
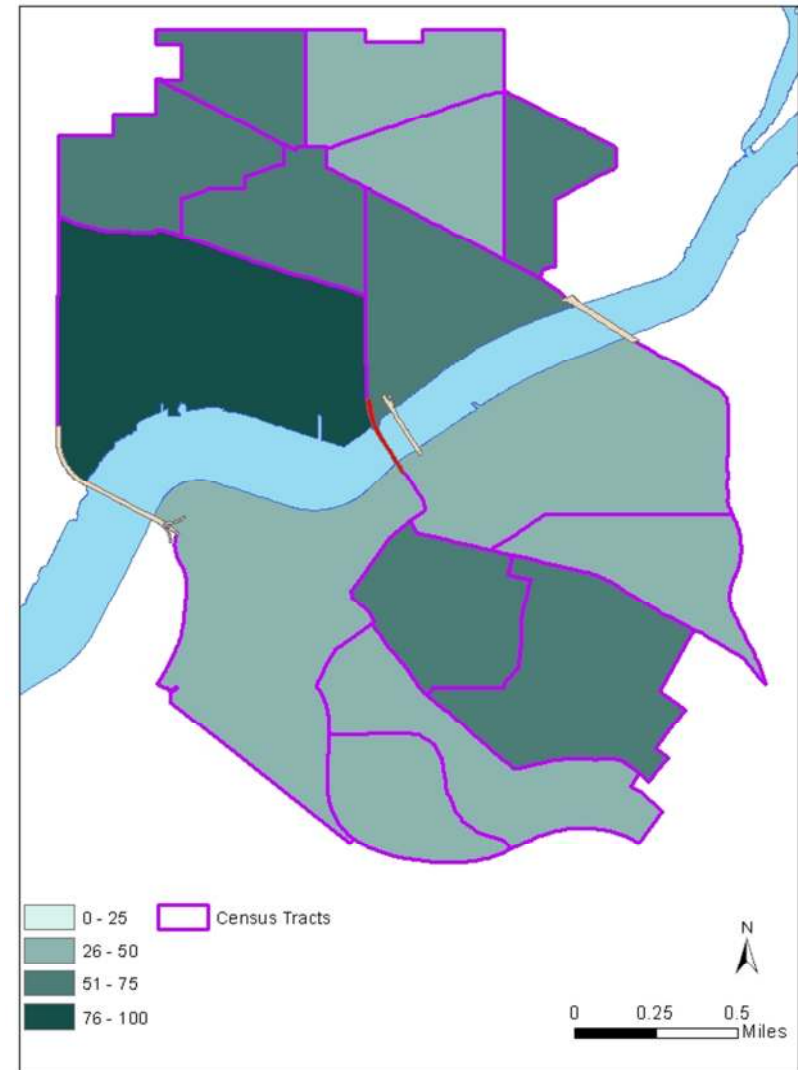


Figure 1.9 *Residency: Percent of Households Who Moved into Current House Since 2005*

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census



ANALYSIS

There is a drastic difference in incomes between communities separated by the Anacostia River. As indicated in Figure 1.10, median household incomes are considerably lower in census tracts east of the river compared with those west of the river, often by two or three times.

When broken down into household incomes as in Figure 1.11, census tracts west of the river, particularly those in the Capitol Hill area, have a much larger portion of residents earning over \$75,000 annually than those east of the river. The poverty rate in communities west of the river is lower than the district average, currently approximately \$23,000 for a family of four (HUD 2012), with only a single track showing a poverty rate as high as 25 percent. Considerably smaller percentages of households east of the river are at or above the city's median of approximately \$61,000 a year (Census ACS 2011).

Large portions of households in each census tract east of the river earn below the poverty line. The tracts that make up the Barry Farm neighborhood have the highest percentage of poverty-level incomes in the survey area, with upwards of 60 percent of households at or below the poverty rate. Tables A-8 and A-9 in Appendix A further explore income trends in the surveyed communities.

IMPLICATIONS

- An understanding of income levels on both sides of the river can help inform those designing the pedestrian bridge park. Residents west of the river, with their higher median incomes, will most likely have better access to personal vehicles and disposable income. Since these residents may be more willing to travel longer distances to access a park, the 11th Street Bridge Park may be one option out of many spread across the city. These residents may also be more willing to make use of paid events or features of the bridge park such as a restaurant or canoe/kayak rental.
- Lower-income residents east and west of the river may have to rely on public transportation options or walking to access the bridge park. In addition, since these residents are less likely to have disposable income, free events such as evening concerts or performances, or festivals held at the bridge park may be more of an enticement.

Figure 1.10 *Income: Median Income by Census Tract*

Source: 2011 ACS

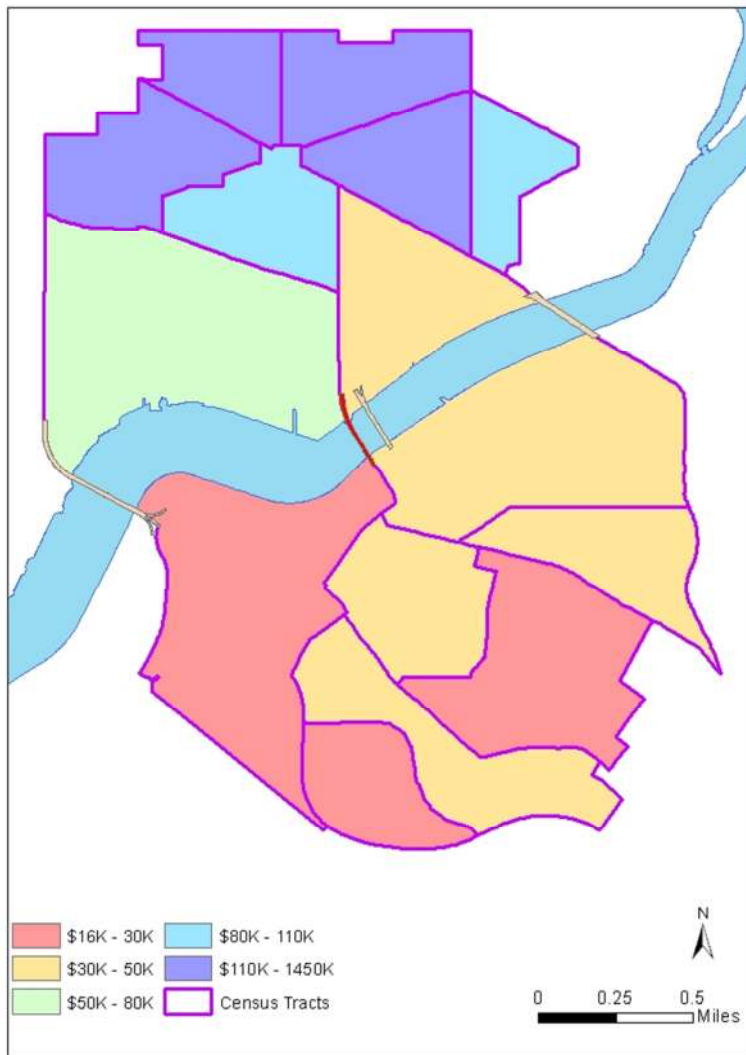
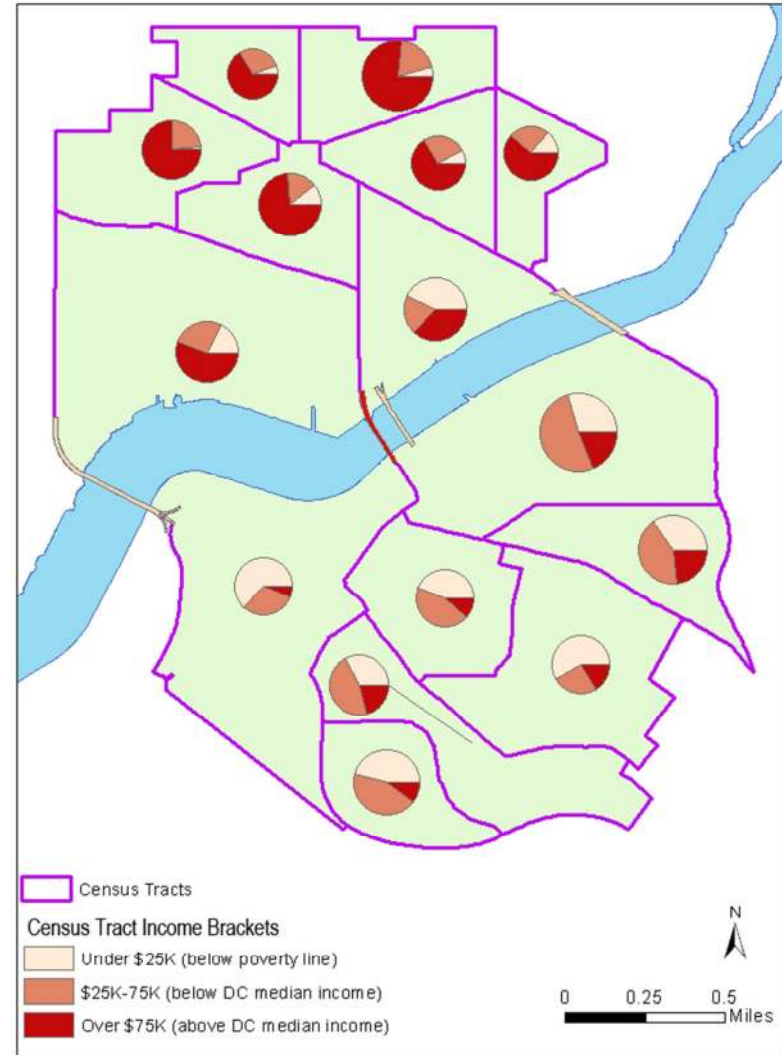


Figure 1.11 *Income: Portion of Households Falling Within Specified Brackets*

Source: 2000 and 2010 Census



INVENTORY

The following section highlights some of the key assets and deficiencies of the communities along the Anacostia River with respect to recreational, social and food-related spaces. Understanding the missing and existing resources can inform the process of developing an 11th Street Bridge Park.

NATURAL AND UNSTRUCTURED ACTIVITY SPACES

ANALYSIS

Research has found that users of different backgrounds have different recreational preferences. According to parks researcher Laura Payne (2002), studies have consistently determined that blacks prefer park settings that consist of built environments that provide a sense of openness, i.e. multi-use trails and play fields. Whites, on the other hand, tend to prefer natural areas and its “perceived attractiveness.”

The neighborhoods within a one-mile radius of the 11th Street Bridge Park contain a variety of parks and natural spaces accessible to the public. However, the types and sizes of parks are not uniform across the study area. For the most part, the majority of parklands is controlled by the United States National Park Service (NPS) and, as a result, is not actively programmed.

The neighborhoods west of the Anacostia River contain, for the most part, the historically significant street grid as laid out by Pierre Charles L’Enfant in 1791. This plan created many circular and rectangular parks due to the diagonal streets intersecting the north-south and east-west streets. Many of these parks are relatively small as compared to the linear park space along the banks of the Anacostia River. While the west of the river communities contains both large and small parks, the east of the river communities contain only large-scale park space.

Seventeen percent of DC’s total land area is owned by the National Park Service – 6,776 acres of park space (NCPC 2004, 99). Within our study area, the NPS controls 299 acres of park space, with the majority lying east of the river. Furthermore, several of the parks, specifically larger ones, contain large tracts of wooded areas. Since the parklands east of the river are larger, a higher percentage of the 157 acres of wooded lands within our study area are found there.

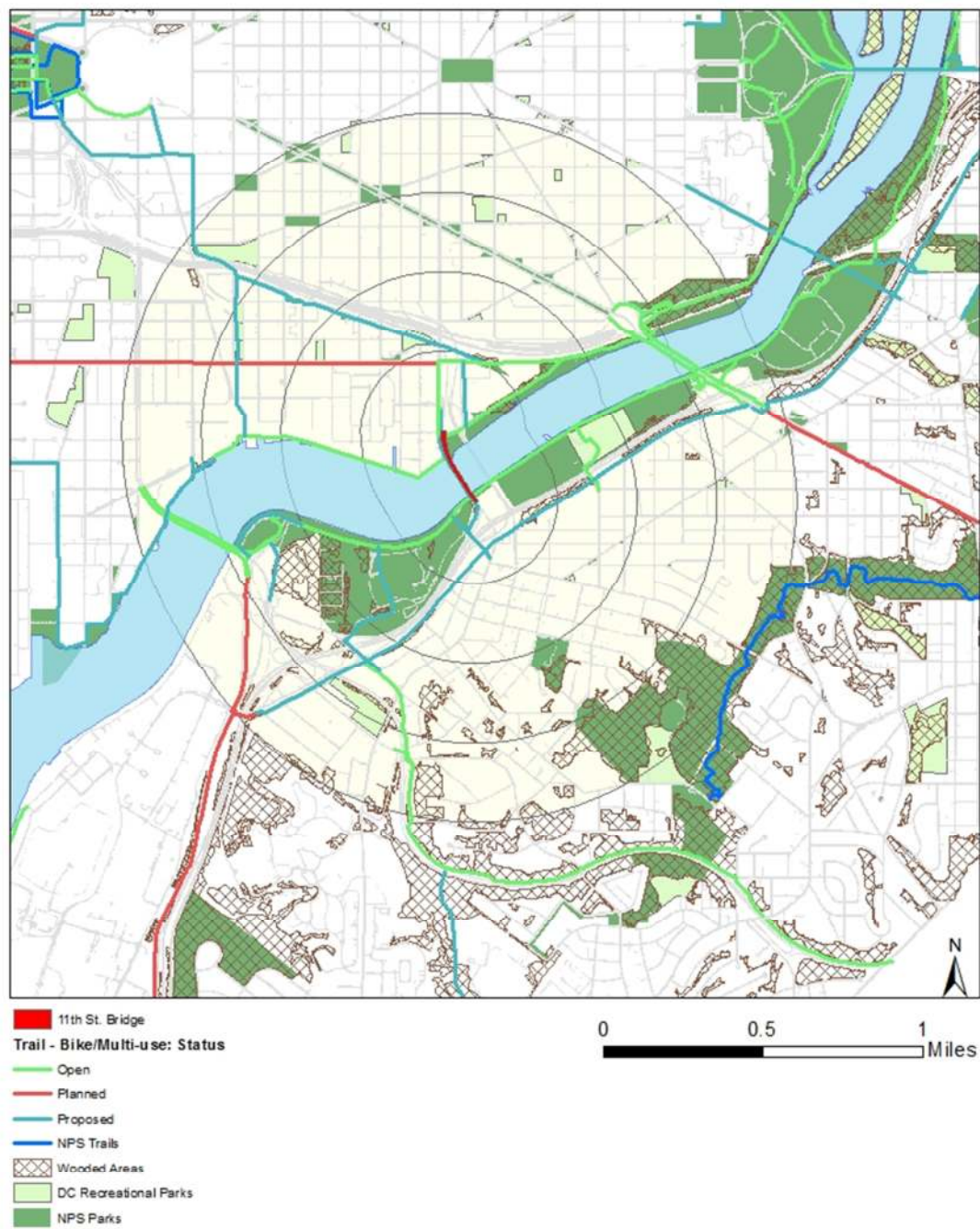
Connecting many of the DC and National Park Service parks are bike and multi-use trails. Linear parks on both sides of the Anacostia River contain multi-use trails, which form the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail. West of the river trail, connections have been implemented as new development in the Navy Yard neighborhood has occurred; this network is now almost continuous. Although the trail has several connections between the western and eastern portions of the Anacostia Riverwalk Trail, a future 11th Street Bridge Park would provide an enhanced connection between the urban passive park settings west of the river to that of the greenway-like trail east of the river.

IMPLICATIONS

- A variety of park spaces, both structured and natural components, on the bridge park can meet the needs of different demographic groups.
- Since the Navy Yard neighborhood west of the river is a relatively new residential district, parks and natural areas have not been priority for the city. However, as the neighborhood developed a residential identity, the inclusion of parks is becoming more important. The 11th Street Bridge Park can help to fill this void, especially in natural and unstructured activity areas, for the Navy Yard neighborhood.
- The 11th Street Bridge Park would provide another connection between multi-use trails and park spaces. With a focus on users of multi-use trails and unstructured activity space, a park connection across the 11th Street Bridge would become the preeminent connection between west and east of the river trails and the various park settings now available.

Figure 1.12 *Natural and Unstructured Activity Spaces*

Source: DC GIS Atlas, NPS, DC Dept. of Parks and Rec.



ANALYSIS

Structured activity spaces are vital components to many parks and are often cited as a primary reason that park goers select one park over another (Cohen et al. 2007). Such activity spaces can include. Because a stated goal of the 11th Street Bridge Park is to create a space for the community to engage in active uses, it is important to understand what active spaces currently exist within a one-mile radius of the site and how they are used.

While the previous section looked at unstructured spaces (open fields, parks, trails, etc.), structured spaces (such as courts or fields designed for specific sports, swimming pools, jogging tracks and playgrounds) encourage active recreation, often with defined boundaries and targeted uses. For example, a basketball court is a structured activity space because the lines and goals direct users to make use of the space in a specific manner—regardless of whether it is a pickup game, a local tournament, or a game of “Horse.” Six types of structured activity spaces were explored for this study: recreation centers; pools; playgrounds; sports courts (such as for tennis or basketball); sports fields (such as football, soccer, baseball) and marinas.

As displayed in Figure 1.13, there are a variety of structured activity spaces within a one-mile radius of the 11th Street pedestrian bridge, with five of the six types of spaces located on both sides of the river. Marinas are found only the west side of the river. Although many of these spaces are evenly dispersed in Ward 6 west of the river, those in Ward 8 are clustered alongside one another near major roads or interstates. In addition, a majority of activity spaces east of the river appear to be associated with some larger facility such as a recreation center or a school. While many activity spaces in Ward 6 are also connected to recreation centers and schools, there are also some that appear unassociated with a larger complex, such as a public playground located by itself in a park.

There are large sections of the communities on both sides of the river without easily accessible structured activity opportunities. For instance, spaces closest to the proposed bridge park in Ward 6 are not open to the public since they lie within the walls of the Navy Yard military installation. On the Ward 8 side, there is a wide swath of land in which no activity spaces exist, approximately half to one mile directly southeast of the proposed bridge park. The majority of the structured activity spaces in the vicinity are located opposite of a major interstate highway on both sides of the bridge (I-395 to the west and I-295 to the east). The Anacostia Fitness Center (part of the Department of Parks and Recreation system) and the Anacostia Fields are the only activity spaces within a quarter of a mile of the proposed bridge that are open to the public.

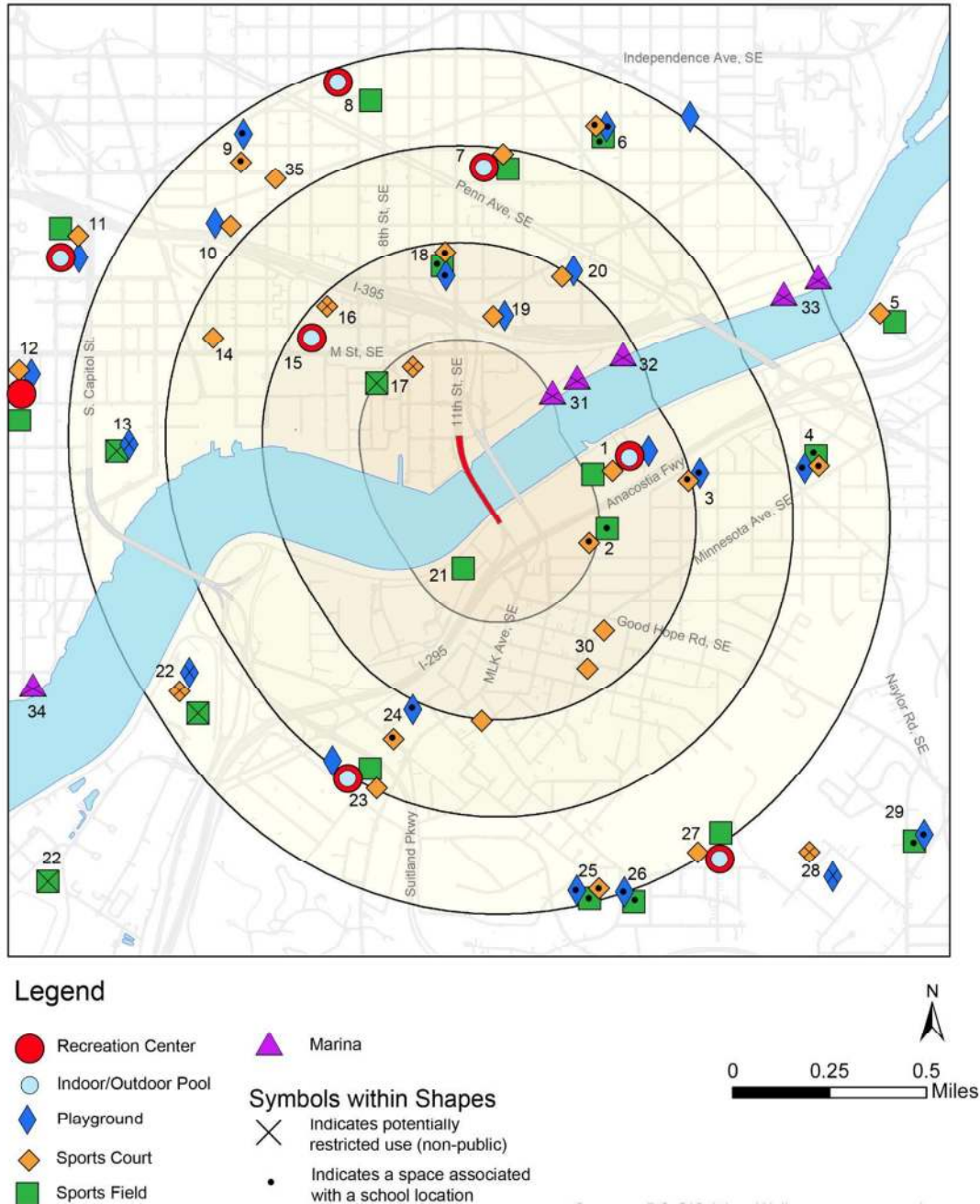
IMPLICATIONS

- Many of the structured activity spaces shown in Figure 1.14 are potentially not open to the public at all times of the day. Many playgrounds, sports fields and courts are associated with public schools and may only allow public access after school hours. This could create additional demand for such facilities as part of the bridge park program.
- No marina in the survey area is open to the public. All require an annual membership subscription of some sort to access watercraft. This may indicate an opportunity for the bridge park to serve as a venue for renting and/or launching canoes and kayaks, thereby increasing public access to recreation on the Anacostia River.
- Only one public facility (Anacostia Fitness Center, site #1 on Figure 1.13) is located within a quarter mile of the proposed bridge site and within the physical barriers created by I-395 and I-295. This facility likely represents the closest activity space to the bridge park project. However, as a DC government facility, there is potential for the bridge park and the fitness center to work as complements of one another with aligned programs or shared staff.

Figure 1.13 Structured Activity Space

Sources: DC GIS Atlas, Walkscore.com, Google Maps

(See Table B-1 in Appendix B for number key.)



SOCIAL AND CULTURAL SPACES: CULTURAL AND ARTS INSTITUTIONS (SEE APPENDIX, LIST C-1)

Cultural institutions on both sides of the river are diverse, ranging from the U.S. Naval Museum and Trapeze School on the west side of the river to the Smithsonian Anacostia Community Museum and home of Frederick Douglas on the east. There are numerous art galleries on both sides of the river. The Navy Yard, seemingly barricaded behind thick walls, appears disconnected from the surrounding community. However, a recent study by Columbia University students highlights the Navy Yard's vast cultural resources (GSAPP 2011). Eastern Market, on the northwestern boundary of our study area, has plentiful restaurants, cafes and arts and holds a famous weekend flea market that draws residents and tourists alike. Promoters east of the river hope to attract restaurants and retail with its arts and cultural institutions, and Eastern Market is a model for these aspirations (DCOP 2006, Far Southeast/ Southwest Area Element). Organizations like the Historic Anacostia Block Association (HABA), formed in 2006, encourage community fellowship and investment in and preservation of cultural heritage; this is indicative of one trend to capitalize on the historic and cultural assets of the community as an economic development driver.

IMPLICATIONS:

- Given the presence of art communities on both sides of the river, an opportunity exists to network the two.
- The abundant historical resources and tourist opportunities at the Navy Yard, Eastern Market and Historic Anacostia could benefit from systematic planning to increase tourism in both areas.
- The high volume of pedestrian Eastern Market recreational shoppers are within walking distance to the 11th St Bridge, and urban designers should consider how to encourage these shoppers to travel to the Navy Yard and 11th St Bridge to increase park use on weekends.

FAITH INSTITUTIONS (SEE APPENDIX, LIST C-2)

There are an abundance of faith institutions, primarily churches, in the study area. Most are non-denominational or part of small affiliations and several are historically black. There is one mosque, located east of the river. Despite this abundance and the existence of coordinated community service programs by these institutions, anecdotally there appears to be some sentiment in the neighborhoods, particularly east of the river, that "church attendees come from Maryland," or at least are not local. This is not an uncommon complaint even in other parts of the city and may explain some of the neglect in the past to involve faith-based institutions in the planning process.

There are some churches that while not physically located in the study area, have outreach programs near the 11th Street Bridge. For example, St. John's Church Lafayette Square sends volunteers to tutor at

a nearby Ward 8 elementary school through the non-profit *Communities in Schools* (See Appendix, List D-4). Similarly, the Episcopal Diocese established a tuition-free school in Ward 8 off of Martin Luther King Jr. Avenue SE, The Bishop Walker School for Boys, which indicates an investment in the well-being of the community. This school is supported and visited by many non-resident benefactors, several churches and private schools in the area.

IMPLICATIONS:

- The numerous faith institutions that are either located near the bridge or are involved in the communities abutting the bridge, are stakeholders that may not only provide valuable insight through participation in the planning process, but may also be able to provide long term stewardship and programming support.
- There does not appear to be a well-established process for dialogue between faith institutions and local planners. Interfaith organizations, like Washington Interfaith Network (WIN), which communicates with local politicians, can be important resources for advocating for communities and networking with cooperative faith institutions.

SCHOOLS (SEE APPENDIX, LIST C-3)

DC Public Schools have received much criticism in the past for poor student performance and low graduation rates. Many charter schools have opened up in recent years in an attempt to provide better service. Several public schools have been closed, particularly in Wards 7 and 8, which has created concern among some residents that their children may have trouble adjusting to new schools (Brown 2012). The school closings also cause increased distances between new schools and home for some students.

Public schools typically have playgrounds next to them, although these playgrounds may have varying degrees of accessibility to the public, even after school hours. The Academies at Anacostia (formerly Anacostia High School) is the largest school closest to the proposed 11th Street Bridge Park. It has sports fields that abut the National Park Service's Anacostia Park, although there is currently no defined walking path from the school to the 11th Street Bridge.

IMPLICATIONS:

- Schools may be within walking distance to the 11th Street Bridge Park but safe walking paths are not necessarily currently available.
- School children need play spaces that can accommodate after-school and summer activities, but schools may provide limited access.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT/ YOUTH SERVICES (SEE APPENDIX, LIST C-4)

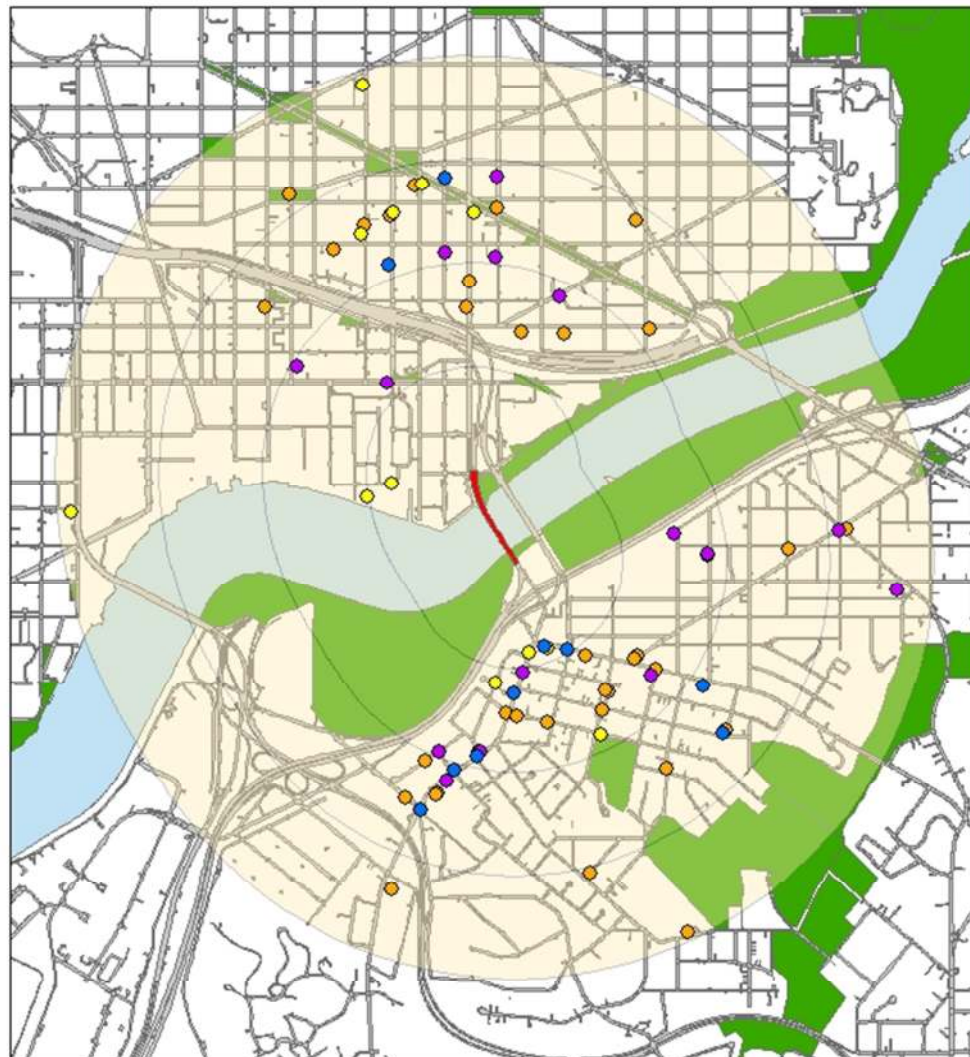
Appendix List D-4 provides a selective list of some of the community support organizations, with a focus on organizations that provide youth outreach services. There are many social services agencies and medical clinics that also serve within the study area. Clients are likely not exclusively local residents; in fact many service centers cater to the city at large. The issue of youth homelessness is a very timely and major topic of discussion within the city (Keyes 2013). Underserved populations may have unique needs which park programming or design may be able to serve.

IMPLICATIONS:

- If consulted, community service organizations may provide insight as to what they envision the needs of their clients to be and in particular, what types of park programming might be beneficial.
- Design considerations of the 11th Street Bridge Park could include efforts to address recreational needs of underserved youth. Specialized youth service organizations may be a source for further information and support for future park programming.

Figure 1.14 *Cultural Spaces*

Source: DC GIS Atlas



Cultural Space Locations

- 11th Street Bridge
- Community Outreach (12)
- Schools (17)
- Cultural Arts Institutions (22)
- Faith Institution (37)



0 0.25 0.5
Miles

ANALYSIS

The two areas that will be served by the 11th Street Bridge Park differ greatly with respect to their access to healthy foods and restaurants. This distinction, and more importantly the marked absence in the Anacostia area, should be factored into the design and programming of the bridge park. In order to assess the bridge park area's access to healthy foods, an inventory was done focusing on food related spaces within one mile of the bridge. Full-service grocery stores, farmers markets, community gardens and restaurants serve as proxies for the community's access to fresh foods.

Research shows that many low-income and predominantly minority communities do not have sufficient access to healthy, fresh foods. The consequences of this limited access are disproportionately high levels of obesity and diabetes (Ball et al. 2009; Gordon et al. 2011; Treuhaft and Karpyn 2010). As is demonstrated in the preceding demographic analysis, the entire focus area east of the river and select Census blocks west of the river are comprised of a majority African Americans. The area east of the river is also characterized by large percentages of the population earning below the poverty line. The high minority and disadvantaged population concentrations should place increased emphasis on the importance of healthy food access for the disadvantaged area to the east of the bridge park.

Ensuring access to healthy foods addresses two of the four goals stated for the bridge park: creating a healthy community and generating new jobs and economic activity. Due to the limited access in the immediate area, residents are forced to travel outside of the immediate region for their shopping and take their money with them. Providing food outlets in the local community, perhaps as part of the bridge park itself, could keep some of that money in the local community, supporting local jobs.

Full-service grocery stores are defined by DC Hunger Solutions as venues primarily engaged in retailing food for home consumption that is 5,000 square feet or greater and provides products in each of the following categories: eight or more types of fresh fruit, eight or more types of fresh vegetables, five or more types of fresh meat, dairy and bread (2010). The focus area west of the river is home to three full-service grocery stores within one mile of the bridge. By comparison, the Anacostia area to the east of the river has only one within the same one-mile radius. There have been a few recent, well-publicized closures east of the river but the area was always at a deficit. This problem of access is further compounded by comparatively lower rates of car ownership and greater challenges accessing fresh food (DC Hunger Solutions 2010, 13). This limited access combined with the depressed socioeconomic status of its residents results in much of Ward 8 being considered a food desert.

Farmers markets present an alternative way for communities to access fresh, healthy foods. Unfortunately, the following map (Figure 1.15) shows that there are no farmers markets currently operating within one mile of the bridge's eastern edge. By contrast, there are two markets operating west of the river. One is the great Eastern Market, DC's oldest continually operated fresh food market, which has grown into a large-scale operation and regional destination. Eastern Market is open six days per week, providing much better access to fresh foods and a neighborhood amenity.

The disparity continues with community gardens, which provide an opportunity for residents to grow their own low-cost fresh produce. The area west of the Anacostia River has six gardens to the east's one. The majority of the Navy Yard area's gardens are privately owned and managed while those east of the river are either on NPS or DPR land. This could be attributed to a number of factors, but it is possible that the Anacostia community does not have the grassroots support necessary to coordinate a private effort and could thus benefit from such an opportunity as part of the 11th Street Bridge Park. It is important to note that gardens are not free and require support for supplies, maintenance and a significant time investment by participants. To provide the needed low-cost access for low-income residents, some form of subsidy would be required to provide the necessary supplies and support.

The availability of restaurants doesn't necessarily guarantee fresh, healthy foods -- however it does represent access to food more generally. Data for this report was gleaned from the DC Department of Health inspection database for establishments characterized as restaurants. According to the Department of Health, restaurants "provide food services to patrons who order and are served while seated...and pay after eating" (District of Columbia Department of Health 2013). Only those restaurants with a health inspection report in 2012 or 2013 were recorded in an effort to only capture currently operating establishments. Within the area surrounding the bridge park, the same disparity continues with drastically lower restaurant access in the Anacostia community. As shown in Figure 1.15, the focus area east of the river has only 7 restaurants while west of the river has 61. Despite the relative abundance of restaurant options west of the river, none are located within one-quarter mile of the bridge park, indicating a potential opportunity for park programming that would serve both sides of the river equally well.

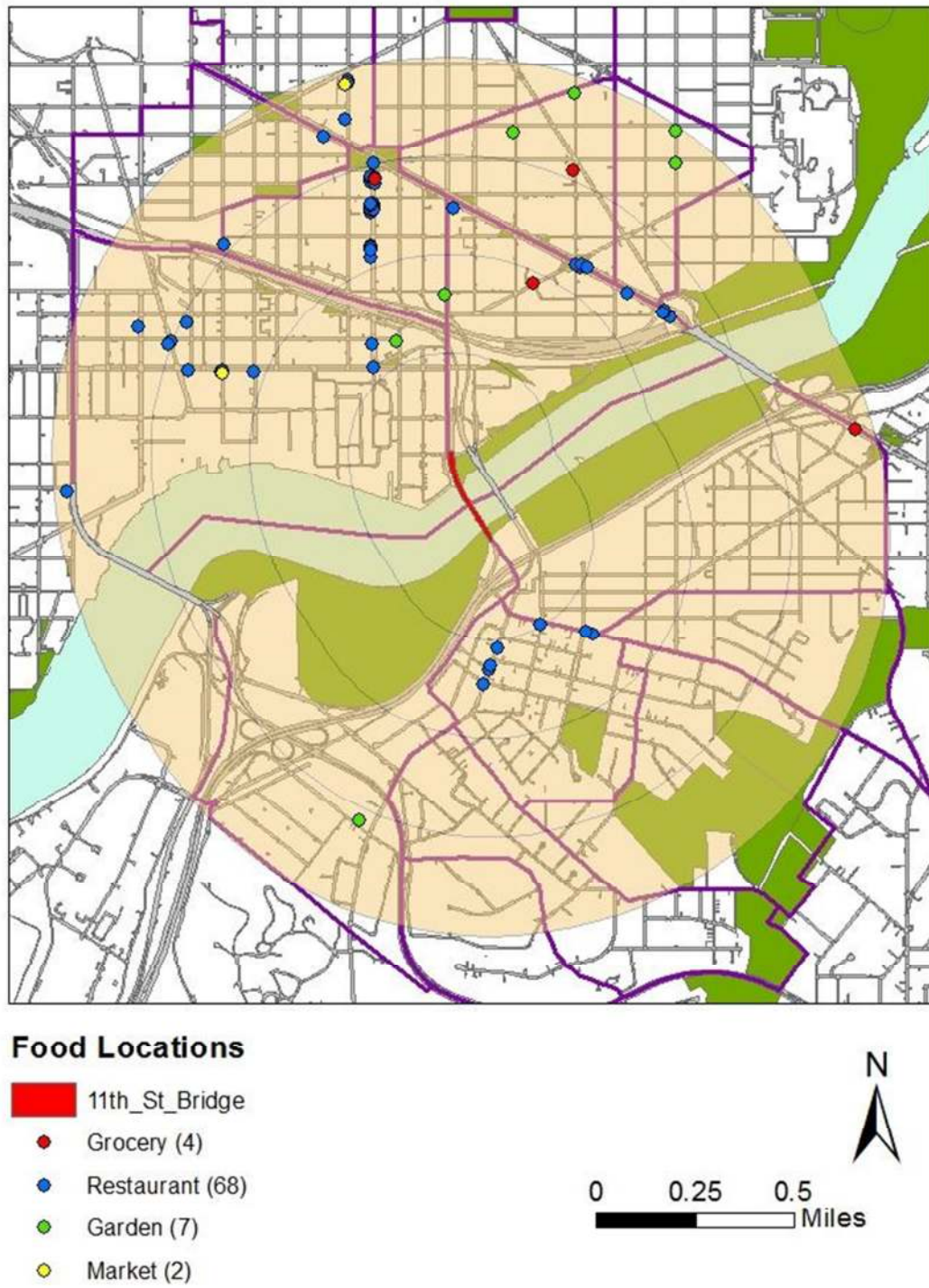
IMPLICATIONS

The two communities to be served by the proposed park are very different in their access to food; however there is a common lack of opportunities on either side within the quarter and half-mile radius. Likely due to historical land use patterns, this lack of food access through any channel in the immediate vicinity creates an opportunity for the bridge park to serve both communities.

- Community gardens provide a low-cost opportunity for individuals to grow their own fresh produce and provide numerous secondary community benefits as well. Given the predominance of low-income families east of the river, this low- to no-cost opportunity should be strongly considered for incorporation into the bridge park.
- A food-service component of the bridge park programming could provide a much-needed service to the immediate area while also drawing visitors to the park itself. To properly address access to fresh, healthy foods, any food service should be required to provide healthy options.

Figure 1.15 *Food Related Spaces*

Source: DC GIS Atlas, DC Dept. of Health.



ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the disparities between the two areas of the city to be linked by the 11th Street Bridge Park described in the earlier demographic analysis, the context for the proposed park is a key consideration for developers and designers. The preceding inventory and analysis of neighborhood spaces provides an exploration of the competing (or complementary) uses in the bridge park vicinity, along with an examination of the surrounding communities' needs. The focus on active spaces, both natural and structured, social/cultural spaces and food related spaces not only characterizes the realm that the proposed park will need to fit within, it also addresses each of the four previously enumerated goals of the 11th Street Bridge Park. We hope that these analyses are useful guideposts for the future designers and developers.

COMPARISON TO OTHER CITY PLANS

Several city plans reference the areas around the 11th Street Bridge and provide some rationale for the establishment of a bridge park. Included are plans under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia and Federal level plans. DC's Comprehensive Plan specifies whether a plan element is "Federal" or "District," and the summaries below likewise reference this status. Federal elements are drafted by the National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) and District elements are drafted by the DC Office of Planning (DCOP). Whether the plan is more policy-based, like the *One City Action Plan*, or design-focused such as the local area *Boathouse Row Planning Study*, they provide a context for the 11th Street Bridge Park design. The major recurring themes of these plans, like economic development, public health, jobs and environmental health, are indications of the city's priorities and current agendas.

One City Action Plan, (Executive Office of the Mayor 2012)

The *One City Action Plan*, published by the Executive Office of the Mayor, provides a one-stop snapshot of the city's goals and includes annual assessments of the city's progress in achieving specific indicators. Many of the strategies included are relevant to the 11th Street Bridge project, such as promoting economic development, enhancing children's education and increasing health and disability services. Action Item 3.4 specifically emphasizes the importance of increased access to healthy food, such as farmer's markets, community gardens and grocery stores, in conjunction with nutrition education and improved playgrounds. In addition, Action Item 3.7.2 calls for increased bicycle infrastructure and 3.7.3 refers to the goal of beginning streetcar service in 2013.

Capital Space Plan, (NCPC 2010)

In 2006, the Capital Space partnership was founded based on the notion that District and Federal agencies could establish more substantial and successful parks, recreation and open space initiatives by working together. The plan is organized around six “big ideas” including: improving public schoolyards and playfields; promoting resident stewardship over urban natural areas and increasing green infrastructure; and creating a network of small parks to serve as public spaces for neighborhood-specific programming.

PARKS & OPEN SPACE ELEMENT (Comprehensive Plan, Federal Elements), (NCPC 2004)

Because much of the waterfront land belongs to the National Park Service (NPS), collaboration between District and Federal agencies is fundamental to achieving park goals. The National Capital Planning Commission (NCPC) views the Anacostia River waterfront as an opportunity for not just a local, but also rather a regional resource of networked open space.

NCPC policies concerning waterfront parks (2004, 99) include:

- 1) “Link open space along the waterfront to provide a continuous public open space system.” (NCPC 2004, 99).”
- 2) “Develop the banks of the Anacostia River as a high-quality urban park with a mix of active and passive recreational opportunities.”
- 3) “Ensure that Anacostia Park functions as a regional recreational resource, emphasizing the park’s special riverside, ecological, and scenic qualities and character.”

SUSTAINABLE DC PLAN, (DCOP and District Department of the Environment (DDOE) 2013)

Mayor Vincent Gray promotes a vision of DC becoming the “healthiest, greenest, and most livable city in the nation over the next 20 years” (DCOP and DDOE 2013, 3). The 2013 *Sustainable DC Plan* includes goals for both protecting natural resources and increasing access to these resources, such that every resident should be within a 10-minute walk to open space. In addition, increasing walkability and sustainable transportation and promoting active lifestyles to enhance public health and reduce obesity rates are posited as important components of sustainability.

LOWER ANACOSTIA WATERFRONT AND NEAR SOUTHWEST PLAN (Comprehensive Plan, District Elements), (DCOP 2006)

This element acknowledges the ways that the Anacostia River has acted as a physical barrier between the western and eastern parts of the city. The element calls for the river to now serve as a “unifier,” connecting the two sides and providing opportunities for economic activity (DCOP 2005, 9). There is documented need for both protecting natural resources and promoting urban development in the vicinity of the river. This element states that diverse residents should have an active voice in guiding this development to ensure that it is scaled appropriately for existing neighborhoods and respects local

cultural and history. Given the freeways that cross between the two bridges, this plan emphasizes that new human-scaled access ways are critical factor in encouraging residents to engage with the other side of the Anacostia.

FAR SOUTHEAST/SOUTHWEST PLAN (Comprehensive Plan, District Elements), (DCOP 2006)

This element primarily responds to the need to stimulate local economic growth. It calls for improving public facilities and social services, accommodating housing needs for diverse populations, improving schools and increasing retail. Historic Anacostia is considered a priority area and more generally, historic and cultural preservation is an important theme. Environmental concerns such as soil erosion and the health of the river are mentioned, as is the goal that neighborhoods should be connected to the river.

PARKS, RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE ELEMENT (Comprehensive Plan, District Elements), (DCOP 2006)

Recognizing citywide changes, this element likewise acknowledges that residents' park needs have also changed and parks need updating. The element states that park access is a top priority, and indicates that parkland should be distributed more equitably according to need. Accordingly, the element recommends that planners study local opinions and activity preferences in order to ensure well-used recreation spaces that respond to the diversity of city residents. Another important element goal is to increase the connectivity of local waterways with improved access to shorelines and options for waterfront recreation.

LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT PLANS

While these local area development plans are currently in different stages, they lend insight into what the area may look like in the future.

BOATHOUSE ROW PLANNING STUDY (DCOP 2009)

In accordance with the *Anacostia Waterfront Initiative* and *Urban Design Framework for the Near Southeast*, the DC Office of the Deputy Mayor for Planning and Economic Development (DMPED) and the DC Office of Planning (DCOP) are in the early planning stage of developing a parcel of land newly acquired from the federal government. This land is located just north of the 11th St Bridge on the west side of the Anacostia and is designated for the purpose of parks, recreation and open space. Due in part to a former coal gasification facility that was located nearby, there is significant environmental contamination which limits redevelopment options. Currently several boat clubs occupy this riverfront space.

The planning study sets forth a goal of increasing public access to this riverfront land and envisions a potential opportunity to link this new waterfront activity to the east side of the river. Planners found that there is a demand in the District for increasing the number of wet slips. However, also referenced in the study is the fact that "85% of DC boat owners who dock in DC have incomes in excess of \$75,000" (DCOP 2009, 9). This income level is above the average of the census tract that the prospective

Boathouse Row is within, and well above the average for adjacent census tracts east of the river. This may bring up community concerns over whether this nearby recreational space is being programmed for uses that are inconsistent with local residents' needs.

POPLAR POINT

Roughly 40 acres are available for development at Poplar Point, a waterfront location east of the river bordered by the Anacostia River and Howard Rd. SE. Poplar Point is part of a 110-acre land transfer from the federal government to DC. Most recently, Mayor Gray has proposed that the area be used for the new FBI headquarters. Over the past few years, there have been a host of mixed-use development proposals, but as of now the future is still uncertain (DePillis 2011). Seventy acres of the point will be reserved for parkland, an opportunity for future waterfront recreation along the Anacostia. Overarching goals of the District include using the redevelopment of this site to better connect the communities around Historic Anacostia to the Anacostia River.

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APPENDIX A: DEMOGRAPHICS

Figure A.1 Census Tract Locations near the 11th Street Bridge Park

Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census.

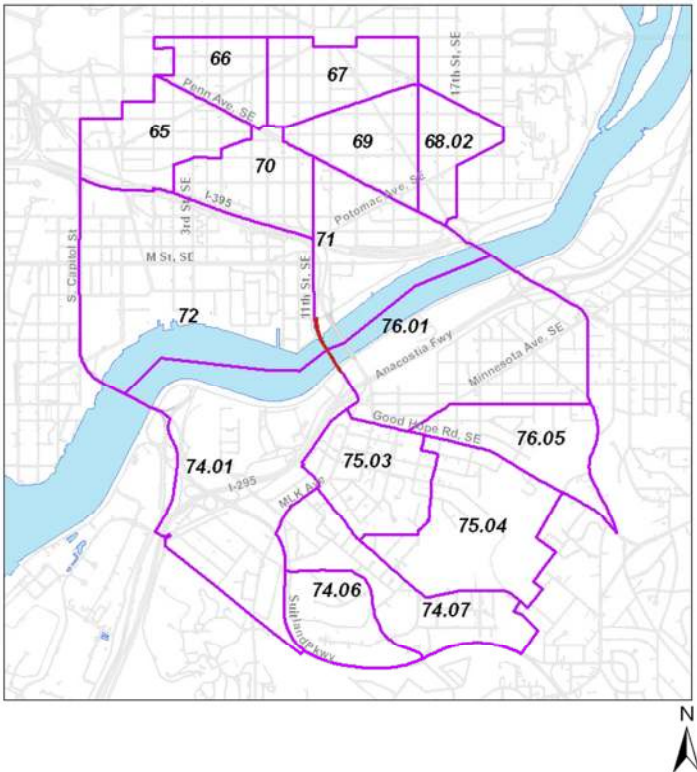


Table A.1 Population Change

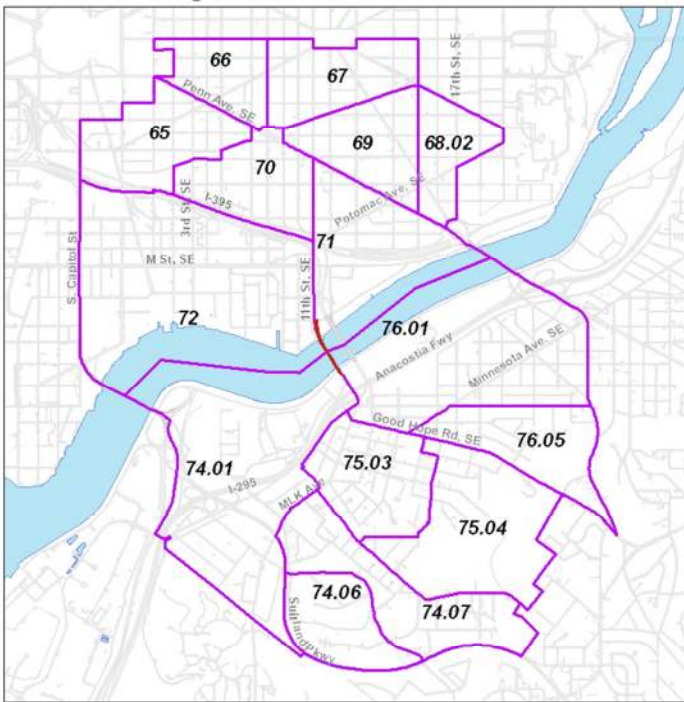
Sources: 1990, 2000 and 2010 Census

Population Demographics - Total Population		1990 Total Pop.	2000 Total Pop.	90-'00 Change	2010 Total Pop.	00-'10 Change
Ward 6 West of the River	Tract					
	65	2396	2422	1.1%	2531	4.5%
	66	1791	1837	2.6%	1909	3.9%
	67	3480	3543	1.8%	3775	6.5%
	68.02	2354	2066	-12.2%	2084	0.9%
	69	2078	1854	-10.8%	2179	17.5%
	70	2150	2132	-0.8%	2812	31.9%
	71	2880	2818	-2.2%	2911	3.3%
	72	2089	1825	-12.6%	2794	53.1%
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	2683	2996	11.7%	2414	-19.4%
	74.06	2403	3227	34.3%	3063	-5.1%
	74.07	3147	2373	-24.6%	2587	9.0%
	75.03	3018	2515	-16.7%	2425	-3.6%
	75.04	2671	2358	-11.7%	2451	3.9%
	76.01	5226	4572	-12.5%	4355	-4.7%
	76.05	3878	3721	-4.0%	3447	-7.4%

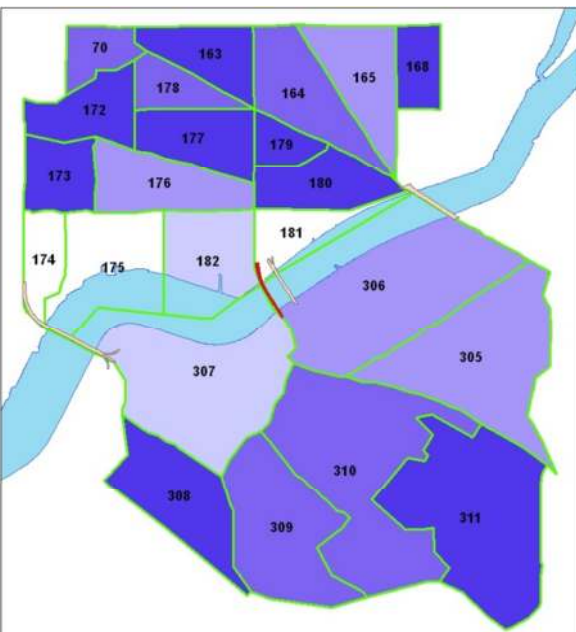
	Indicates a Major Decrease (over 10%)
	Indicates a Minor Decrease (under 10%)
	Indicates Little to No Change (-3 to +3%)
	Indicates a Minor Increase (under +10%)
	Indicates a Major Increase (over +10%)

Figure A.2 Population Projections in Traffic Analysis Zones by Decade

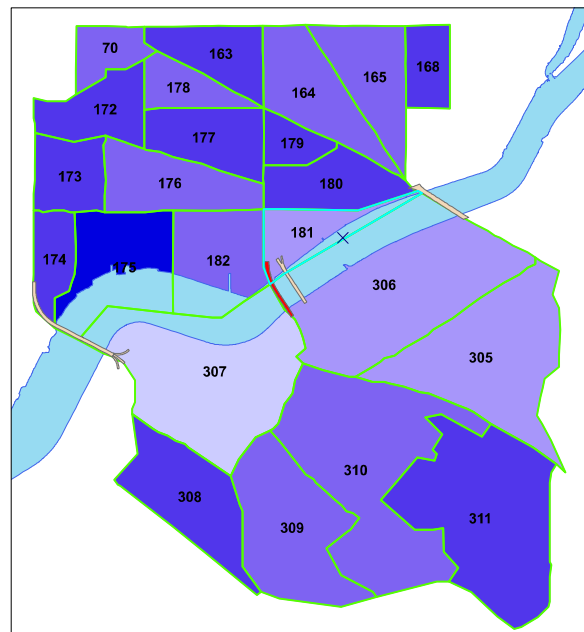
Source: MWCOC Population Projections Round 8, 2005



2010:

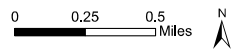
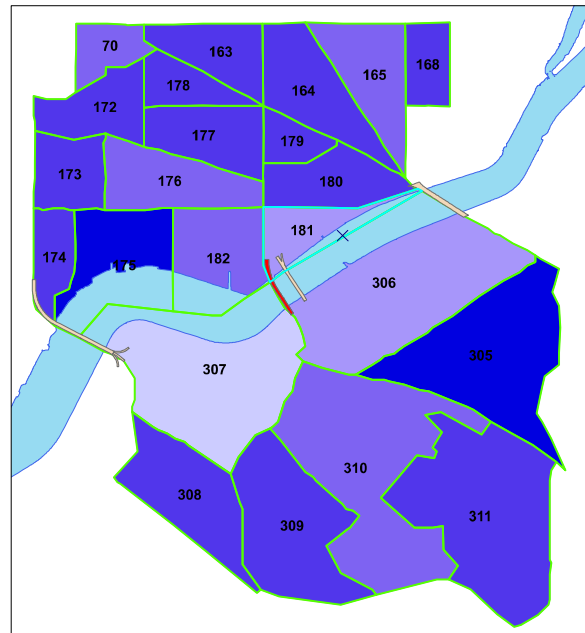
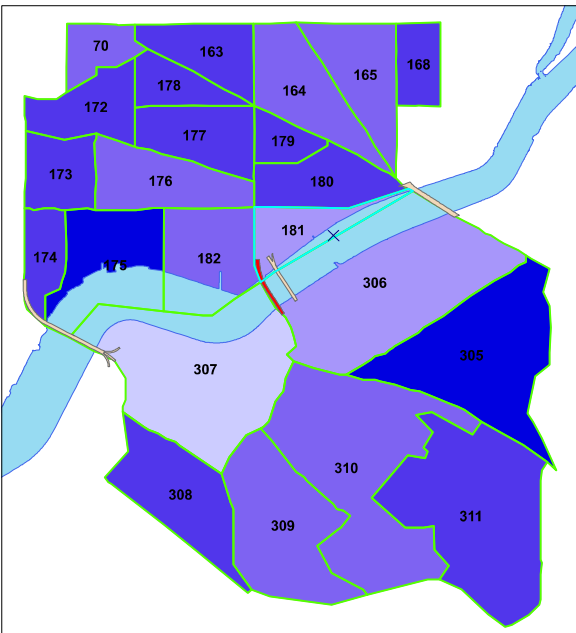


2020:



2030:

2040:



Sources: 2010 Census, MWCOC
Population Forecast Round 8 (2005)

Table A.2 Race Demographics - All Races

Race Demographics (All Races)		White		Black		Asian		Am. Indian		Other	
		2011 Total Pop.	%	2011 Total Pop.	%	2011 Total Pop.	%	2011 Total Pop.	%	2011 Total Pop.	%
	Tract										
Ward 6 West of the River	65	2310	93.7%	86	3.5%	24	1.0%	0	-	46	1.9%
	66	1727	94.0%	18	1.0%	93	5.1%	0	-	0	-
	67	3129	79.3%	471	11.9%	324	8.2%	0	-	20	0.5%
	68.02	923	41.9%	1223	55.5%	41	1.9%	15	0.7%	0	-
	69	1427	62.4%	669	29.3%	57	2.5%	0	-	134	5.9%
	70	2119	83.1%	328	12.9%	17	0.7%	0	-	85	3.3%
	71	804	26.5%	2159	71.2%	69	2.3%	0	-	0	-
	72	1005	55.3%	692	38.1%	114	6.3%	7	0.4%	0	-
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	53	2.5%	2071	97.5%	0	-	0	-	0	-
	74.06	0	-	3123	100.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
	74.07	12	0.4%	2716	99.6%	0	-	0	-	0	-
	75.03	0	-	2427	100.0%	0	-	0	-	0	-
	75.04	59	2.5%	2314	97.5%	0	-	1	0.0%	0	-
	76.01	86	2.3%	3690	97.0%	0	-	29	0.8%	0	-
	76.05	185	5.1%	3430	94.9%	0	-	0	-	0	-

Source: 2011 ACS

Table A.3 Race Demographics - Black & White

Race Demographics (Black & White)		1990 White Pop.	2000 White Pop.	90-'00 Change	2010 White Pop.	00-'10 Change	1990 Black Pop.	2000 Black Pop.	90-'00 Change	2010 Black Pop.	00-'10 Change
	Tract										
Ward 6 West of the River	65	2015	1980	-1.7%	2088	5.5%	219	230	5.0%	228	-0.9%
	66	1553	1595	2.7%	1718	7.7%	99	87	-12.1%	58	-33.3%
	67	2206	2469	11.9%	3077	24.6%	997	801	-19.7%	452	-43.6%
	68.02	283	241	-14.8%	937	288.8%	1986	1746	-12.1%	1022	-41.5%
	69	731	731	0.0%	1404	92.1%	1196	988	-17.4%	636	-35.6%
	70	1521	1450	-4.7%	2209	52.3%	448	483	7.8%	433	-10.4%
	71	285	224	-21.4%	977	336.2%	2436	2403	-1.4%	1703	-29.1%
	72	361	56	-84.5%	1670	2882.1%	1678	1721	2.6%	862	-49.9%
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	0	12	-	17	41.7%	2628	2930	11.5%	2349	-19.8%
	74.06	0	5	-	20	300.0%	2366	3187	34.7%	2984	-6.4%
	74.07	0	25	-	32	28.0%	3092	2293	-25.8%	2499	9.0%
	75.03	70	28	-60.0%	39	39.3%	2858	2424	-15.2%	2319	-4.3%
	75.04	75	21	-72.0%	25	19.0%	2542	2280	-10.3%	2370	3.9%
	76.01	202	108	-46.5%	140	29.6%	4912	4367	-11.1%	4109	-5.9%
	76.05	47	43	-8.5%	47	9.3%	3723	3577	-3.9%	3292	-8.0%

Sources: 1990, 2000, 2010 Census

Table A.4 Age Demographics - Young & Old

Age Demographics - Young and Old		2000 Pop. Age <18	2010 Pop. Age <18	00-'10 Change	2000 Pop. Age 60+	2010 Pop. Age 60+	00-'10 Change
	Tract						
Ward 6 West of the River	65	173	241	39.3%	277	326	17.7%
	66	146	176	20.5%	227	320	41.0%
	67	346	639	84.7%	401	704	75.6%
	68.02	407	513	26.0%	397	310	-21.9%
	69	192	340	77.1%	332	424	27.7%
	70	169	206	21.9%	172	347	101.7%
	71	985	897	-8.9%	292	326	11.6%
	72	565	194	-65.7%	364	274	-24.7%
Ward 8 East of the River							
	74.01	1346	659	-51.0%	220	157	-28.6%
	74.06	1545	1408	-8.9%	143	178	24.5%
	74.07	784	873	11.4%	300	344	14.7%
	75.03	941	745	-20.8%	310	199	-35.8%
	75.04	836	714	-14.6%	256	228	-10.9%
	76.01	1120	600	-46.4%	760	901	18.6%
	76.05	875	492	-43.8%	578	662	14.5%

Sources: 2000 and 2010 Census

Table A.5 Housing Demographics - Occupancy Type

Housing Demographics - Occupancy Type		Renter-Occupied Units in 2000	Renter-Occupied Units in 2010	Change in %
	Tract			
Ward 6 West of the River	65	59.1%	45.0%	-14.1%
	66	52.7%	52.4%	-0.3%
	67	42.2%	39.2%	-3.0%
	68.02	35.7%	38.7%	3.0%
	69	42.9%	34.6%	-8.3%
	70	48.9%	50.2%	1.3%
	71	69.7%	61.3%	-8.4%
	72	96.6%	72.2%	-24.4%
Ward 8 East of the River				
	74.01	93.4%	92.5%	-0.9%
	74.06	95.4%	95.4%	0.0%
	74.07	65.7%	65.7%	0.0%
	75.03	66.4%	74.2%	7.8%
	75.04	81.0%	83.2%	2.2%
	76.01	55.6%	48.3%	-7.3%
	76.05	76.9%	79.9%	3.0%

Source: 2011 ACS

Table A.6 Housing Demographics - Vacant Units

Housing Demographics - Vacant Units		Vacant Units in 2000	Vacant Units in 2010	Change in %
	Tract			
Ward 6 West of the River	65	13.5%	12.4%	-1.1%
	66	10.3%	20.6%	10.3%
	67	4.7%	8.1%	3.4%
	68.02	10.1%	11.8%	1.7%
	69	5.6%	2.3%	-3.3%
	70	7.5%	7.9%	0.4%
	71	8.4%	8.4%	0.0%
	72	7.2%	23.8%	16.6%
Ward 8 East of the River				
	74.01	8.0%	18.1%	10.1%
	74.06	8.9%	14.0%	5.1%
	74.07	15.8%	9.1%	-6.7%
	75.03	11.1%	21.4%	10.3%
	75.04	25.8%	22.0%	-3.8%
	76.01	13.5%	20.1%	6.6%
	76.05	7.2%	9.1%	1.9%

Source: 2011 ACS

Table A.7 Housing Demographics - Length of Residency

Housing Demographics - Length of Residency		Occupied housing units	Moved in 2005 or later	Moved in 2000 to 2004	Moved in 1990 to 1999	Moved in 1980 to 1989	Moved in 1970 to 1979	Moved in 1969 or before
	Tract							
Ward 6 West of the River	65	1,330	53.3%	11.7%	22.3%	5.0%	3.4%	4.4%
	66	933	56.9%	22.1%	5.7%	6.1%	4.3%	4.9%
	67	1,836	43.4%	21.1%	20.7%	7.8%	3.3%	3.6%
	68.02	886	52.7%	10.4%	17.5%	7.4%	2.1%	9.8%
	69	1,138	42.5%	23.6%	19.0%	3.7%	3.2%	8.0%
	70	1,157	56.8%	16.2%	20.9%	2.5%	2.6%	1.0%
	71	1,247	51.7%	26.2%	15.4%	1.4%	3.8%	1.4%
	72	972	92.7%	5.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	844	40.3%	14.7%	26.2%	13.0%	3.4%	2.4%
	74.06	980	45.2%	27.9%	13.9%	9.1%	2.6%	1.4%
	74.07	1,115	39.8%	28.1%	23.4%	2.5%	1.4%	4.8%
	75.03	817	57.8%	13.8%	13.6%	5.8%	3.9%	5.1%
	75.04	1,040	68.5%	11.1%	12.0%	5.5%	0.9%	2.1%
	76.01	1,799	35.5%	11.6%	14.9%	16.6%	11.0%	10.6%
	76.05	1,685	43.0%	20.8%	21.3%	4.7%	4.7%	5.4%

Source: 2011 ACS

Table A.8 Income Demographics - Poverty Rate

Income Demographics - Poverty Rate		Poverty Rate 1990	Poverty Rate 2000	90-'00 Change in %	Poverty Rate 2010	0-'10 Change in %
	Tract					
Ward 6 West of the River	65	3.7%	5.3%	1.6%	2.8%	-2.5%
	66	7.4%	5.2%	-2.2%	5.7%	0.5%
	67	7.4%	4.9%	-2.5%	3.0%	-1.9%
	68.02	13.0%	23.0%	10.0%	5.7%	-17.3%
	69	16.0%	19.0%	3.0%	7.1%	-11.9%
	70	8.8%	14.0%	5.2%	6.0%	-8.0%
	71	36.0%	43.0%	7.0%	47.4%	4.4%
	72	54.0%	62.0%	8.0%	10.0%	-52.0%
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	45.0%	58.0%	13.0%	48.0%	-10.0%
	74.06	40.0%	52.0%	12.0%	45.2%	-6.8%
	74.07	21.0%	24.0%	3.0%	30.6%	6.6%
	75.03	35.0%	38.0%	3.0%	43.7%	5.7%
	75.04	31.0%	38.0%	7.0%	45.0%	7.0%
	76.01	14.0%	21.0%	7.0%	17.2%	-3.8%
	76.05	12.0%	17.0%	5.0%	29.9%	12.9%

Sources: 1990, 2000, 2010 Census

Table A.9 Income Demographics - Median Income

Income Demographics - Median Income		Median Income 2011	% Above/Below DC Median Income
	Tract		
Ward 6 West of the River	65	\$123,963	50%
	66	\$123,170	50%
	67	\$145,313	57%
	68.02	\$99,500	38%
	69	\$118,500	48%
	70	\$102,054	39%
	71	\$39,861	-56%
	72	\$80,313	23%
Ward 8 East of the River	74.01	\$16,000	-288%
	74.06	\$27,333	-127%
	74.07	\$36,332	-71%
	75.03	\$30,313	-105%
	75.04	\$19,519	-218%
	76.01	\$40,681	-52%
	76.05	\$41,773	-48%

Source: HUD, 2011 ACS

APPENDIX B. STRUCTURED ACTIVITY SPACES WITHIN 1 MILE OF 11TH STREET BRIDGE PARK

Table B.1 Structured Activity Spaces within 1 Mile of 11th Street Bridge Park

Map #	Name	Type	Ward	Location	Dist. to Bridge	Small Sports Courts	Large Sports Fields	Pool	Play-ground	Other	Open to Public?
1	Anacostia Fitness Center	Rec Center	8	Anacostia Dr. SE	0.5	Basketball, Tennis	Football, Baseball	Outdoor	Yes		Y
2	Anacostia Senior HS	School	8	R & 16th SE	0.5	-	Football	-	-		/
3	Kramer MS	School	8	Q & 17th SE	0.5	Basketball, Tennis	-	-	-		/
4	Orr ES	School	8	Minnesota & 22nd SE	1	Basketball	Baseball	-	Yes		/
5	Anacostia Park Section E	Park	7	Anacostia Dr. SE	1+	Basketball	Soccer	-	Yes		Y
6	Payne ES	School	6	D St & 15th SE	1	Basketball, Tennis	Soccer, Baseball	-	Yes		/
7	Watkins Rec Center	Rec Center	6	D & 12th SE	0.75	Basketball, Tennis	Baseball	-	Yes	Volleyball, Roller Hockey	Y
8	Rumsey Aquatic Center	Rec Center	6	North Carolina & 7th SE	1	-	-	Indoor	-		Y
9	Brent ES	School	6	North Carolina & 3rd SE	1	-	-	-	Yes		/
10	Garfield Park	Park	6	F & 2nd SE	1	Tennis	-	-	Yes		Y
11	Randall Rec Center	Rec Center	6	I & S. Capital SW	1+	Basketball, Tennis	Football, Baseball	Outdoor	Yes		Y
12	King Greenleaf Rec Center	Rec Center	6	N & 1st SW	1+	Basketball, Tennis	Football, Baseball	-	Yes		Y
13	Nationals Stadium	Stadium	6	National Stadium	1	-	Baseball	-	Yes	Pro Sports Field	/
14	Canal Park	Park	6	M & 2nd SE	0.75	-	-	-	-	Ice Skating - winter	Y
15	Joy Evans Rec Center	Rec Center	6	L & 5th SE	0.5	-	-	Outdoor	Yes		Y
16	Marine Barracks	Military	6	L & 7th SE	0.5	Basketball	Football	-	-	Military Base	N
17	Navy Yard	Military	6	Navy Yard	0.25	Tennis, Basketball				Military Base	N
18	Tyler ES	School	6	G & 10th SE	0.5	-	Baseball	-	Yes		/
19	Boys and Girls Club	Rec Center	6	12th and K SE	0.5	Basketball	-	-	Yes		Y
20	Chamberlain ES	School	6	Potomac & Ives SE	0.5	-	-	-	Yes		/
21	Anacostia Fields	Park	8	Anacostia Dr. SE	0.25	-	Football	-	-		Y
22	Bolling AFB Rec Fields	Military	8	Robbins Rd & Mitscher Rd	1	Basketball, Tennis	Football, Baseball	-	-	Military Base	N
23	Barry Farm Rec Center	Rec Center	8	Sumner & Wade SE	0.75	-	-	-	-	Under construction	Y
24	Thurgood Marshall Public Charter School	School	8	Howard & MLK SE	0.75	Basketball	-	-	Yes		/
25	KIPP DC	School	8	Douglass Rd	1	Basketball	Football	-	Yes		/
26	Wilkinson ES	School	8	Pomeroy Rd SE	1	-	Baseball	-	Yes		/
27	Ft. Stanton Rec Center	Rec Center	8	Erie & 18th SE	1	Basketball, Tennis	Baseball	Outdoor	Yes		Y
28	Bruce Pl, SE	Other	8	Bruce Place SE	1+	Basketball	-	-	Yes		?
29	Stanton ES	School	8	Alabama & 25th	1+	Basketball, Tennis	Football	-	Yes		/
30	Ketcham ES and Rec Center	School	8	Good Hope & 15th	0.5	-	-	-	Yes		/
31	District Yacht Club and Eastern Power Boat Club	Marina	6	Water St, SE	0.5	-	-	-	-	Membership	N
32	Washington Yacht Club	Marina	6	1500 M St SE	0.5	-	-	-	-	Membership	N
33	Anacostia Boathouse and Seafarer's Yacht Club	Marina	6	M St & 19th SE	1	-	-	-	-	Membership	N
34	Buzzard Point Marina	Marina	6	Buzzard Point	1+	-	-	-	-	Membership	N
35	Marion Park	Park	6	E St & 4th SE	1	-	-	-	Yes		Y

Symbol "/" denotes a facility that may only be open to the public at specified times such as after school.

Sources: DC GIS Atlas, Walkscore.com, googlemaps.com, DPR website and site visits

APPENDIX C. CULTURAL AND COMMUNITY RESOURCES

List C.1

Cultural and Arts Institutions

East of River

American Poetry Museum
1922 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 249-0253
americanpoetrymuseum.org

America's Islamic Heritage Museum
2315 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.610.0586

Anacostia Arts Center (ARCH development)
1231 Good Hope Rd. SE
Washington, DC 20020
<http://anacostiaartscenter.com/>

Anacostia Art Gallery and Boutique
2806 Bruce PI SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.610.4188

Anacostia Playhouse (not yet opened)
2020 Shannon Place SE
Washington, DC 20020

Blank Space SE (coming soon)
1231 Good Hope Rd.
Washington, DC 20020
202.365.8392
<http://www.blankspace.com/>

Frederick Douglas National Historical Site
1411 W St. SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.426.5961
<http://www.nps.gov/frdo/index.htm>

The Gallery at Vivid Solutions
1241 Good Hope Rd SE (temporary location)
Washington, DC 20020
202.365.8392
<http://www.vividsolutionsdc.com/>

Honfleur Gallery
1241 Good Hope Road SE
Washington, DC 20020
202-365-8392
arts@archdc.org
www.honfleurgallery.com/

Smithsonian Anacostia Community Museum
1901 Fort PI SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 633-4820
<http://anacostia.si.edu/>

Theater Alliance
1231-B Good Hope Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.241.2539
<http://www.theateralliance.com/>

West of the River

The B Spot
1123 Pennsylvania Avenue Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 546-7186
thebspotdc.com

Capitol Hill Arts Workshop
545 7th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-6839
chaw.org

The Fridge DC
516 8th Street SE, Rear alley
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 664-4151
thefridgedc.com

Hill Center at the Old Naval Hospital
921 Pennsylvania Ave SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 549-4172
hillcenterdc.org

National Museum of the United States Navy
736 Sicard St SE
Washington, DC 20374
(202) 433-4882
<http://www.history.navy.mil/branches/org8-1.htm>

Shakespeare Theater Company
516 8th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-0979
shakespearetheatre.org

List C.2

Trapeze School of New York
4th St SE and Tingey St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(410) 459-6839
trapezeschool.com

U.S.S. Barry
707 Riverside Drive, S.E. Pier 2
Washington Navy Yard, DC 20374-5038
<http://www.history.navy.mil/>

Faith Institutions

East of River

Agape 1 Church of Christ
2002 14th St SE
Washington, DC
(202) 889-0100

Allen Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church
2498 Alabama Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.889.7296

Ambassador Baptist Church
1412 Minnesota Avenue Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-1993

The Ambassador Baptist Church Food Distribution and
Community Service Center
1408 Minnesota Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-8669

Anacostia International Assembly of God
1716 V SE St
Washington, DC
(202) 506-6034
Bethel Christian Church
2217 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC
(202) 248-1895
www.betheldc.org/

Bethel Christian Fellowship Church
2200 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.678.8930

Bethlehem Baptist Church and Outreach Center
2458 Martin Luther King Jr. SE Ave
Washington, DC
(202) 678-7662
www.bethlehembaptistdc.org/

Bethuel Temple Church of the Christ Apostle Inc.
2406 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
(202) 889-3944
http://www.bethueltemple.com/index_dc.htm

Charity Baptist Church
1601 23rd St SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 581-7837

Christian Praise Church
3628 Alabama Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 581-0010

The Church of the Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith,
Inc.
1524 Good Hope Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 610-1556

Church of Jesus Christ
3456 Pennsylvania SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 584-8488
<http://cojc.org/>

Delaware Ave Baptist Church
1301 V SE St
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-0218
<http://dabc.org/>

Emmanuel Church Of God-Christ
2600 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-7193
<http://www.emmanuelchurch-dc.org/>

Faith Tabernacle of Prayer
2465 Alabama SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-6012
<http://www.faithtabernacleofprayer.org/site/>

Galilee Baptist Church
2252 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 583-4030
<http://galileebaptistchurch.net/>

Garden Memorial Presbyterian
1720 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-0772

Grace Memorial Baptist Church
2407 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC
(202) 581-1713

Harambee House for Youth (an affiliate institution with a local church)
1438 Morris Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-9773

Holy Temple Church
2635 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-5950

The House DC
1606 17th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 610-3100
thehousedc.org

Inner Light Ministries
1912 Q Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 332-7750
<http://innerlightministries-dc.com/>

Little Fountain Church
2224 16th SE St
Washington, DC
(202) 678-5050

Little Rock Church – Deliverance
2214 Naylor SE Rd
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 584-8021

Macedonia Baptist Church
2625 Stanton SE Rd
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-8486

Matthews Memorial Baptist Church
2616 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-3707
<http://www.mmbcdc.org/main.php>

New Covenant Baptist Church
1301 W St SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.678.1314
refreshingspringministries.org

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church
1600 Morris Road, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-4999
<http://www.josephites.org/parish/dc/olph/>

Revival Temple Full Gospel Church
2431 Shannon Place Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-6682
<http://revivaltemplechurch.org/>

St. John CME Church
2801 Stanton SE Rd
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-7788
stjohncmecdc.org

Second St. James Baptist Church
2301 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 583-8411

Shekinah Glory Church of the Apostolic Revival International
1343 Good Hope Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020

St. Francis Xaviers Church
2800 Pennsylvania SE Ave
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 582-5021
<http://www.parishes.org/stfrancisxavierdc.html>

St. Philip the Evangelist
2001 14th Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-4300
<http://stphilip-anacostia.org/>

St. Phillips Child Development
2001 14th SE St
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-1640

St. Teresa of Avila
1401 V St. SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-3709
Stachurch.org

Standard of Living Ministries
1720 Minnesota SE Ave
Washington, DC
(202) 610-2998

United House of Prayer for All People Anacostia
1123 Howard Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.678.7850

Union Temple Baptist Church
1225 W Street, SE
Washington, DC 20020
<http://www.uniontemple.com/>

Union Temple Baptist Church Koma
1254 Pleasant Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 525-5478

Universal Holiness Church
2426 Elvans SE Rd
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 678-6795

Worship Center Christian Church
2515 R SE St
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 621-9454
<https://www.theworshipcentercc.org/>

Willing Heart Community Church
3110 W SE St
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 584-1908

West of River

Calvary Christian Church
909 11th St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-1009
<http://calvarychristian.webs.com/>

Capital City Church
726 7th SE St
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 234-3716

Capitol Hill Group Ministry
421 Seward SE Sq
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-0631
www.chgm.net/

Capitol Hill United Methodist Church
421 Seward SE Sq
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 546-1000
www.chumc.net

Christ Church on Capitol Hill
620 G St. SE
Washington, DC 20003
<http://www.washingtonparish.org/>

Christ Our Shepherd Church
801 N Carolina Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-9599
christourshepherd.org/

Christ United Methodist Church
900 4th St SW
Washington, DC 20024
(202) 554-9117
cumcdc.org

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints
522 7th St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-8793
www.lds.org

Church of the Resurrection
801 N Carolina Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 349-2158

Greater People Union Baptist
1111 S Carolina Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-1300

Holy Temple Church of Christ
439 12th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-8364
htconline.org

Hope For The Future
726 7th SE St
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-0755

Progress for Christ Baptist Church
501 E SE St
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-6590
<http://www.progressforchrist.org/>

Mt. Paran Baptist Church
1339 K Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-2428
<http://mtparanbaptistchurch.org/>

National Community Church – Barracks Row Campus
535 8th St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-0414
<http://theaterchurch.com/location/barracksrow/>

New Hope Freewill Baptist Church
754 11th St. SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-2661

Peoples' Church
535 8th SE St
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-7207

Prayer Temple Apostolic Church
1259 K Street SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 277-5123

Progress for Christ Baptist Church
501 E Street SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-6590

Providence Baptist Church
527 Kentucky Avenue Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-7894

Redemption Hill Church
920 Pennsylvania SE Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 543-2378

St. Matthew's Baptist Church
1105 New Jersey SE Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 488-7298

St. Paul African United Methodist Protestant Church
401 I St SE
Washington, DC 20003
<http://www.aufcmp.org/index.htm>

Thankful Baptist Church
1401 Independence SE Ave
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-8667

Tried Stone Church of Christ
417 9th St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-3471
Triedstonechurch.org

Word of God Baptist Church
1512 K SE St
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-6902

List C.3

Schools

*Includes both private, charter, and public schools for K-12 education.

East of the River

Academies at Anacostia High School
1601 16th St SE
(202) 698-2155
http://www.friendshipschools.org/RelId/606508/ISvars/default/Academies_at_Anacostia.htm

Clara Muhammad School
2313 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 610-1090

Howard Road Academy
2005 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 610-5712
<http://howardroadacademy.org/>

Ketcham Elementary
1919 15th St SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 689-1122

Kramer Middle School
1700 Q Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 939-3150

Naylor Road School
2403 Naylor Road Southwest
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 600-8116

Orr Elementary School
2200 Minnesota Avenue Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 671-6240

Savoy Elementary School
2400 Shannon Place SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 698-1515
<http://profiles.dcps.dc.gov/Savoy+Elementary+School>

Septima Clark Public Charter School
2501 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 563-6556
<http://www.scpcs.org/>

Thurgood Marshall Academy Charter School
2427 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 563-6862
<http://profiles.dcps.dc.gov/Savoy+Elementary+School>

West of the River

Cesar Chavez Public Charter Schools for Public Policy
709 12th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-3975
chavezschools.org

Chamberlain Elementary School
1345 Potomac Avenue Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 547-5800
friendshipschools.org

Eagle Academy Public Charter School – M St. Campus
770 M St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 544-2646
Eagleacademypcs.org

Tyler Elementary School
1001 G Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 939-4810
tylerelementary.net

Van Ness Elementary School *Plans to be reopened in the next 2-4 years
1150 5th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003

Watkins Elementary
420 12th St SE
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 698-3355
<http://www.capitolhillclusterschool.org>

List C.4

Community Outreach*

*Community service organizations with a focus on youth. Not a comprehensive list (does not include many social services organizations or medical services).

Aban Institute
2027 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.507.8072
Abaninstitute@gmail.com
<http://abaninstitute.blogspot.com/>

Brave Heart Entrepreneurial Youth Camp
1231-B Good Hope Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
(800) 256-7076
info@braveheartyouthcamp.org
<http://www.braveheartyouthcamp.org/>

Community Education Group
3233 Pennsylvania Avenue SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 543-2376

Communities in Schools (office location not in study area)
3121 South Street, NW
Washington, District of Columbia 20007
Phone: 202-333-2277
<http://www.cisnationscapital.org/v2/>

Far Southeast Family Strengthening Collaborative, Inc.
2401 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.889.1425
<http://www.fsfsc.org/>

Historic Anacostia Block Association
202.834.0600
<http://www.habadc.org/>

Kids Konnection Gatepost Center
1300 Good Hope Rd SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.563.1720
<http://kidskonnectiondc.org/>

Salvation Army Solomon G. Brown Corps Community Center
2300 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
202.678.9770
<http://salvationarmynca.org/sgb/>

Sasha Bruce Youth Work Inc
1711 V Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 889-2071
Sashabruce.org

Sasha Bruce Youth Work Inc
745 8th Street Southeast
Washington, DC 20003
(202) 675-9350
sashabruce.org

Street Wize Foundation
418 10th Street SE
Washington, DC 20003
202-294-2607
Info@streetwizefoundation.org
<http://streetwizefoundation.org/>

United Black Fund, Inc.
2500 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 783-0430
UnitedBlackFund@ubfinc.org
<http://www.ubfinc.org/>

United Planning Organization Anacostia Community Service Center
1649 Good Hope Road, SE
Washington, DC 20020
(202) 583-8664, (202) 610-5859
info@upo.org
<http://www.upo.org/>