

**Comparative Analysis on Quality of Life of the Longfellow and Grant Wood/Wetherby
Neighborhoods in Iowa City**

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Introduction

This report examines and compares the quality of life of two Iowa City Neighborhoods, the Longfellow Neighborhood and the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood. The purpose of this report is to understand how differences in income levels and housing conditions shape residents' everyday experiences, opportunities, and satisfaction with their communities. I will also examine social cohesion, including the degree of neighborhood interaction, community engagement, and residents' sense of belonging. Understanding how connected people feel to their neighbors and how actively they participate in local activities provides an important dimension of quality of life that goes beyond the current built environment. By identifying the factors that contribute to or detract from quality of life, this report aims to inform city leaders, planners, and residents about strategies to promote more equitable and sustainable neighborhood development across Iowa City.

Quality of life is shaped by a range of physical, social, and economic factors. These factors range from access to housing, green spaces, and public transit to the sense of safety, community, and belonging residents feel. As Jacobs (1961) argued in *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, the vitality and quality of urban life depend on the close interaction of physical, social, and economic factors, including access to housing and transit, opportunities for interaction in public spaces, and a shared sense of community and safety. Urban planning decisions, both past and present, play a central role in shaping these conditions. Some planning choices have enhanced access and inclusivity, while others have unintentionally reinforced spatial and economic divides. Understanding these patterns is crucial for enhancing the city's planning practices moving forward.

The analysis compares two neighborhoods that differ significantly in income levels,

providing a glimpse into how planning outcomes vary across socioeconomic contexts, but remaining in the City of Iowa City, Iowa. Using data from the U.S. Census Bureau, the American Community Survey, Social Explorer, Policy Map, and Iowa City's Comprehensive Plan, this report evaluates key aspects of neighborhood life, including access to parks, schools, and public services, transportation and walkability, housing conditions and affordability, land use patterns and infrastructure and safety, and community engagement. These topics will be used to compare both neighborhoods, highlighting both similarities and differences between them, followed by an assessment of how historical planning practices and current city policies contribute to these outcomes. Since I am a housing, economic development, and housing concentration, there will be a focus on community engagement.

The report is structured as follows: I. Introduction, II. Selection and Location of Neighborhoods, III. Historical and Demographic Background, IV. Neighborhood Comparison by Quality-of-Life Themes, V. Discussion and Analysis. VI. Conclusion. Each section builds upon the previous one to create a comprehensive understanding of how planning decisions, both past and present, shape residents' everyday experiences. Together, these sections aim to highlight not only the differences between the two neighborhoods but also opportunities for Iowa City to enhance the quality of life for all its communities through thoughtful and equitable planning as defined in the comprehensive plan.

Selection and Location of the Neighborhoods

For this study, I selected two neighborhoods in Iowa City that differ significantly in both income level and development history: the Longfellow neighborhood and the Grant Wood/Wetherby neighborhood. These areas provide a useful contrast between one of Iowa City's older, historically middle-to upper-income neighborhoods (Longfellow) and one of its

newer, more affordable, and economically diverse districts (Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood). Comparing these two neighborhoods helps reveal how planning decisions made in different eras that may be guided by different priorities shape the quality of life for residents today.

The first neighborhood to focus on is the Longfellow Neighborhood. The Longfellow neighborhood is located southeast of downtown Iowa City, roughly bounded by Court Street to the north, Highway 6 to the south, and Muscatine Avenue to the east (Figure 1). Its central location provides residents with easy access to major activity centers, including downtown Iowa City, the University of Iowa campus, and the University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics. The neighborhood is also within walking or biking distance to numerous local shops, restaurants, and community facilities.

For the scope of this report, I will be focusing on an area that encompasses approximately 300 homes, all members of Block Group

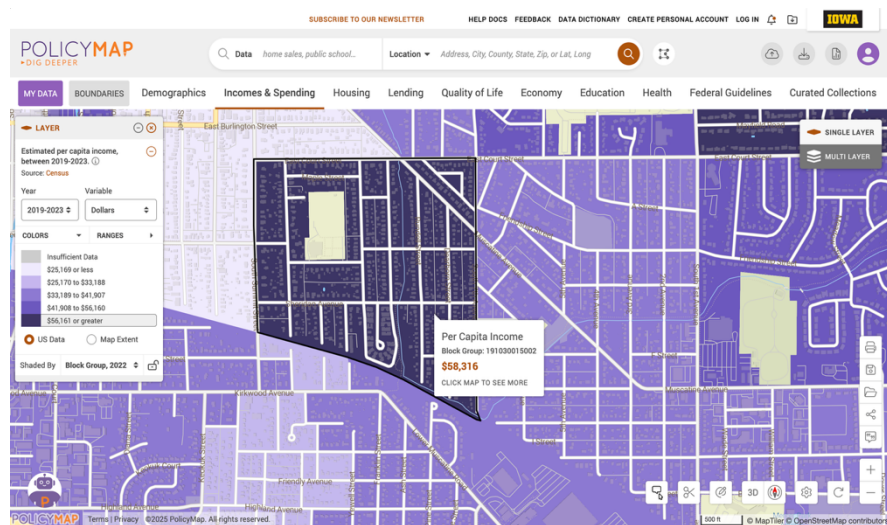


Figure 1. Per Capita Income in the Longfellow Neighborhood, Iowa City, Iowa — boundary of study area. Source: PolicyMap (accessed November 2, 2025).

191030015002, Census Tract 0202.00, Johnson County, IA (Figure 1). The neighborhood is bound by Oakland Avenue to the west, the Iowa Interstate Railroad to the south, South 7th Avenue to the east, and Muscatine Avenue extending northward until it meets East Court Street.

Block Group: 191030015002 "Long Fellow Neighborhood"			
Percent Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (2019-2023)			0%
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian Population (2019-2023)			0%
Percent Non-Hispanic Black or African American Population (2019-2023)			0%
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population (2019-2023)			0%
Percent Non-Hispanic White Population (2019-2023)			92.69%
Percent Other Non-Hispanic Population (2019-2023)			2.46%
Percent "Two or More Races" Non-Hispanic Population (2019-2023)			2.54%
Percent Hispanic or Latino Population (2019-2023)			2.05%

Figure 2. Racial Composition by Percent in the Longfellow Neighborhood, Iowa City, Iowa — boundary of study area. Source: PolicyMap (accessed November 2, 2025).

Longfellow's layout follows a traditional gridiron street pattern, contributing to its compact and connected feel. The neighborhood includes Longfellow Elementary School and several small parks, which serve as important gathering points for residents. The proposed study zone covers approximately 300 homes, with a per capita income of \$58,316, placing it among the wealthier neighborhoods in Iowa City (Figure 1). Longfellow is also almost 93% White, making it one of the least diverse neighborhoods in Iowa City (Figure 2). Its proximity to central amenities and employment centers makes it a convenient and desirable residential area. Using income as a metric to show differences among residents, Longfellow was selected as a higher-income neighborhood, representing one of Iowa City's more established and economically stable areas. Its relatively high per capita income and proximity to central amenities provide a useful contrast to the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, which reflects a lower-income community with more recent development and ongoing reinvestment efforts.

The South District neighborhood area and the specific Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood are situated south of Highway 6, extending toward the Iowa City Municipal Airport and Sand Road SE. Its location offers access to major transportation routes and employment centers near the airport, as well as retail areas along the Highway 6 corridor. However, compared to Longfellow, the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood is farther from

downtown and university facilities, making it more car-dependent and less connected to Iowa City's historic core. For the scope of this report, I will be focusing on an area that encompasses approximately 450 homes, all members of Block Group 191030018022, Census Tract

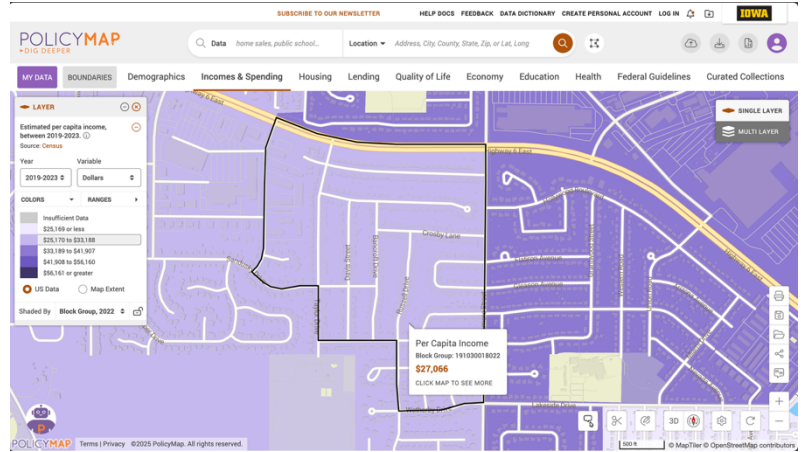


Figure 3. Per Capita Income in the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, Iowa City, Iowa — boundary of study area. Source: PolicyMap (accessed November 2, 2025).

0202.00, Johnson County, IA (Figure 3). The Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood study area is defined by Broadway Street on the west, Wetherby Drive to the south, Sycamore Street on the east, and Highway 6 East forming the northern boundary (Figure 3).

Block Group: 191030018022 "Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood"				
Percent Non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native (2019-2023)				0%
Percent Non-Hispanic Asian Population (2019-2023)				0%
Percent Non-Hispanic Black or African American Population (2019-2023)				32.04%
Percent Non-Hispanic Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander Population (2019-2023)				0%
Percent Non-Hispanic White Population (2019-2023)				51.76%
Percent Other Non-Hispanic Population (2019-2023)				0.54%
Percent "Two or More Races" Non-Hispanic Population (2019-2023)				3.08%
Percent Hispanic or Latino Population (2019-2023)				12.59%

Figure 4. Racial Composition by Percent in the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, Iowa City, Iowa — boundary of study area. Source: PolicyMap (accessed November 2, 2025).

The neighborhood features a suburban-style layout with larger lots and newer housing developments. It also includes community assets such as Wetherby Park, Grant Wood Elementary School, and a variety of affordable housing programs. The South District Investment Partnership Program has become a central initiative in the area, promoting affordable homeownership and neighborhood reinvestment. The proposed study area consists of roughly 475 homes, with a per capita income of \$27,066, placing it on the lower end of Iowa City's

income distribution (Figure 3). Additionally, the neighborhood is one of Iowa City's more diverse neighborhoods, encompassing a population that is 32% Black or African American, 51% White, 12% Hispanic or Latino, and 3% Two or More Races (Figure 4).

These two neighborhoods were chosen to illustrate how income level and development pattern influence quality of life in Iowa City. Longfellow's location near the urban core and access to amenities represent a high-income, centrally located neighborhood, while the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood offers insight into the challenges and opportunities faced by a lower-income, peripheral neighborhood experiencing active reinvestment efforts. By comparing these areas, this report highlights how spatial proximity to city resources, transportation infrastructure, and neighborhood investment initiatives affects residents' experiences and overall well-being.

Historical and Demographic Background

Grant Wood/Wetherby

The Grant Wood/Wetherby neighborhood, located on the south side of Iowa City, reflects the city's postwar expansion and its ongoing commitment to community life and accessible green space. Development of the area began during the 1950s and 1960s, when Iowa City experienced rapid population growth and suburbanization following World War II (*Iowa City Comprehensive Plan*, 2013; *South District Market Analysis*, 2020). Like many neighborhoods in America built during that era, the area was designed around modest, single-family homes and curving residential streets (very inefficient) that offered young families affordable homeownership opportunities close to schools and parks (*Iowa City Planning Division*, 2013). By the mid-1970s, most of the core housing stock was completed, and it still stands today.

The neighborhood's name honors two prominent figures from Iowa City's artistic and cultural history: Grant Wood and Isaac Wetherby. Grant Wood, the celebrated Iowa-born painter best known for *American Gothic*, taught at the University of Iowa in the 1930s and 1940s and became closely associated with the city's creative identity (*University of Iowa Museum of Art*, n.d.). Wetherby, a 19th-century photographer and portrait artist, lived and worked in Iowa City in the mid-1800s, documenting early residents and landscapes (*State Historical Society of Iowa*, 2020). Naming the area after these artists connects the community to Iowa City's long-standing tradition of valuing the arts and cultural heritage.

A defining feature of the neighborhood's development was the creation of Wetherby Park, a 24.3-acre green space established in 1975 at 2400 Taylor Drive (*City of Iowa City Parks and Recreation Department*, 2023). The park was conceived as a central community space during a period when the City of Iowa City was investing in recreational amenities for its newer residential areas. Over the years, Wetherby Park has continued to evolve, with recent renovations adding a splash pad, community gardens, and an "edible forest," illustrating the city's ongoing commitment to the neighborhood's quality of life (*City of Iowa City*, 2023).

In recent years, the City of Iowa City has partnered with local nonprofits and housing organizations to strengthen affordability and community stability within the Grant Wood/Wetherby neighborhood. For example, in 2024 the city purchased several rental duplexes near Wetherby Park for renovation and conversion into affordable home-ownership opportunities (*The Daily Iowan*, 2024). These projects, developed in partnership with the Iowa Valley Habitat for Humanity and the South District Neighborhood Association, reflect a broader citywide goal of maintaining mixed-income neighborhoods and ensuring that long-term residents can remain in the community as housing costs rise, maintaining cultural competency and preserving a sense of

community for residents (*City of Iowa City Affordable Housing Action Plan*, 2023). Policy and planning documents likewise highlight the city's strategic plan to expand affordable housing and support housing choice in all neighborhoods (*City of Iowa City Strategic Plan*, 2023).

Throughout its history, the Grant Wood/Wetherby neighborhood has embodied Iowa City's broader social and cultural shifts. During the late 20th century, it became home to an increasingly diverse population, with residents from many cultural and linguistic backgrounds (*South District Market Analysis*, 2020). Community programs in the neighborhood, including the summer playground initiative, neighborhood festivals, and gardening projects, have strengthened social connections and maintained the area's welcoming reputation (*City of Iowa City Neighborhood Services Division*, 2022). Despite occasional public debates about safety or investment on the city's southeast side, residents and local leaders have emphasized the neighborhood's strong sense of community and the pride residents take in its parks and homes (*Press-Citizen*, 2021).

Today, the Grant Wood / Wetherby neighborhood stands as a snapshot of mid-century Iowa City planning. Its history from the 1950s subdivision boom to the establishment of Wetherby Park in the 1970s and ongoing revitalization and housing initiatives in the 21st century (affordable housing programs) illustrates how neighborhoods in Iowa City have continually adapted while preserving their local identity and community spirit (*Iowa City Comprehensive Plan*, 2013; *South District Market Analysis*, 2020).

Longfellow

The Longfellow neighborhood, located just southeast of downtown Iowa City, is one of the community's most historic and architecturally distinctive areas. Development of Longfellow began in the early 1900s, as Iowa City's population expanded beyond its traditional downtown

core into new residential areas along Summit, Court, and Sheridan Streets (*Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission*, 2002). The neighborhood attracted University of Iowa faculty, local business owners, and middle-class professionals who sought proximity to the university and downtown while enjoying the open lots and larger homes typical of early twentieth-century suburban design.

In 2002, the neighborhood's historical and architectural significance was formally recognized when the Longfellow Historic District was added to the National Register of Historic Places (*Iowa City Historic Preservation Commission*, 2002). This designation helped preserve the area's historic homes and reinforced local interest in maintaining the character of the neighborhood amid new development. In addition to private residences, the district includes several landmarks of cultural importance, including the Oakes-Wood House, once home to the artist Grant Wood, who lived there from 1935 to 1941 (*National Park Service*, 1978). The home is now a listed site on the National Register of Historic Places, representing both Iowa City's artistic heritage and its connection to one of the Midwest's most influential painters.

The Longfellow neighborhood has also been recognized for its strong sense of community and civic involvement. Over the years, residents have formed the Longfellow Neighborhood Association, which partners with the City of Iowa City's Neighborhood Services Division to organize cleanups, block parties, and cultural events that strengthen social ties (*City of Iowa City*, 2022). In 2010, *The Daily Iowan* reported that Longfellow was named one of Iowa City's most desirable neighborhoods for its livability and preservation efforts, highlighting its balance between historic charm and modern amenities (*Daily Iowan*, 2010). The area continues to attract residents who value its small-scale feel, proximity to downtown, and active community participation.

Today, Longfellow represents a successful blend of historic preservation and neighborhood vitality. Efforts to maintain its housing stock, green spaces, and pedestrian-friendly streets are supported by city programs such as the Neighborhood Outreach and Associations initiative, which provides funding and logistical support for resident-led projects (*City of Iowa City*, 2023). The neighborhood remains an example of how Iowa City has balanced growth and modernization with the protection of its architectural and cultural heritage.

Neighborhood Comparison by Quality-of-Life Themes

Grant Wood/Wetherby

When I visited the Wetherby/Grant Wood neighborhood, I immediately noticed that the area had a very different atmosphere from other parts of Iowa City I've spent time in. The neighborhood had a mix of older homes, and many along Davis Street looked as if they were



Figure 5. Duplex converted from a single-family home on Davis Street, Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, Iowa City, Iowa. Photo by Author, November 2025.

once single-family residences that had been converted into duplexes or multifamily units over time (Figure 5). This gave the streetscape a patchwork feel, with some homes well-maintained, but others showing visible wear and aging infrastructure. The sidewalks were cracked in places, and some

lots were overgrown with vegetation (Figure 6). I did not get the impression that yard

beautification was a community priority.

As I walked through the area, I noticed only a few bus stops, which made it seem less connected to the rest of Iowa City by public transit. Tree coverage was okay but not particularly abundant, and some sections lacked shade for a long stretch of the street. I also didn't see many people outside, and overall, the

neighborhood felt quiet, even on a beautiful weekend (Figure 6). One detail that stood out to me was the lack of yard or political signs. In other parts of Iowa City, I typically see signs supporting political candidates, identity groups, or social causes, but those were almost completely absent here. Instead, I



Figure 6. Davis Street in the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, showing limited tree cover and aging housing stock. Photo by Author, November 2025..

noticed several Neighborhood Watch signs, which suggested a concern for safety and a certain level of coordination among residents around security.

When I turned onto Russell Drive, I encountered a man who was butchering a recently shot doe in his driveway (female deer). After introducing myself and explaining that I was a University of Iowa student working on a neighborhood comparison project, I asked him what he thought about his neighborhood. He told me that he and his wife had lived in their house for 15 years and knew most of their immediate neighbors by name and maintained a close relationship with them. He described his street as safe but mentioned that “a couple of streets over, things got real sketchy.” He also shared that while his street had long-term residents, many people in the

broader neighborhood had come and gone over the years. That comment reinforced my own impression that there was a certain transience in the community, and that people seemed to move in and out frequently, which could make it harder to maintain strong neighborhood bonds.

The resident mentioned Wetherby Park as one of the neighborhood's strong points, and I noticed the same thing. The park was crowded with families and kids playing sports or using the playground. It seemed to be the social hub of the area, even if other parts of the neighborhood didn't feel as active or cohesive. Despite the aging infrastructure and modest upkeep, the Wetherby/Grant Wood neighborhood seemed to provide relatively affordable housing for working-class residents and newcomers to Iowa City (Figures 5, 6, and 7). I didn't see any places of worship within the immediate neighborhood, and commercial areas appeared to be several minutes away by car. Overall, I left with the impression that this is a neighborhood where people value affordability and space but may not have the same level of community engagement or investment in public spaces as other parts of the city.



Figure 7. Aging infrastructure in the Grant Wood/Wetherby Neighborhood, shown through a cracked sidewalk on a residential street. Photo by Author, November 2025.

Longfellow

When I visited the Longfellow neighborhood, the atmosphere was noticeably different from what I experienced in Wetherby/Grant Wood. The streets felt more connected and lively, and the neighborhood had a clear sense of identity. Longfellow's grid street pattern made it easy to navigate, and sidewalks lined both sides of the streets, often shaded by mature trees. I noticed little libraries roughly every 500 feet, which highlighted the community's emphasis on literacy

and neighborly sharing. The homes were mostly early to mid-20th-century bungalows and cottages, many of which had been renovated or well preserved, and I also saw historic elements



Figure 8. Well-maintained property along a brick street in the Longfellow Neighborhood, Iowa City, reflecting the area's higher property values. Photo by Author, November 2025.

such as brick roads and other preserved historic housing, which reinforced the neighborhood's charm (Figure 8).

Walking through the streets, I observed that most of the cars parked in driveways were newer models, produced within the last 10 years, and it was rare to see an older car. Residents had decorated extensively for Halloween, and I even saw

a homeowner watering their grass in October. The sidewalks were lively with children's handprint impressions and chalk art, including hopscotch and drawings, which gave a strong sense of families and neighborhood activity.

I approached what appeared to be a family walking their dogs to ask the same question I had asked in Wetherby/Grant Wood: "What are your general thoughts on the neighborhood?" The older-looking couple directed me to their daughter, who currently lived there. She had moved from North Carolina just four months ago and settled in Longfellow because she felt it was very kid-friendly. She described the neighborhood as safe, close-knit, and full of community events. She commented on the abundance of trees, the intricate architecture, and the alleys running behind most properties, which she particularly enjoyed.

I noticed several people out walking, biking, or gardening, and I saw more signs of civic and community engagement, consisting of yard signs, porch decorations, and posters advertising

neighborhood events (Figures 9 and 10). The neighborhood's Historic District designation likely contributes to this strong sense of place, encouraging both preservation and reinvestment in older homes.

Longfellow also felt better connected in terms of services and amenities.

There were more bus stops, and several small businesses along



Figure 9. Residential property in the Longfellow Neighborhood, Iowa City, displaying political signs, Halloween decorations, and abundant tree cover. Photo by Author, November 2025.

Muscatine Avenue were within easy walking distance. The neighborhood had good access to public schools and parks, including Longfellow Park and the nearby Terry Trueblood Recreation Area. These spaces seemed well-maintained and regularly used. The walkability of the neighborhood stood out to me; I felt comfortable and safe walking around, and the continuous sidewalks and street lighting reinforced that feeling.

Discussion and Analysis

After spending time in both the Wetherby/Grant Wood and Longfellow neighborhoods, I observed that each has unique strengths but also notable gaps in facilities and infrastructure that affect residents' quality of life.

In Wetherby/Grant Wood, I noticed that the neighborhood lacks smaller-scale community amenities. There are very few bus stops, limited pedestrian infrastructure in some areas, minimal tree coverage, and almost no visible signs of civic engagement, such as yard signs or community artwork. While Wetherby Park provides an important recreational hub, the neighborhood lacks

accessible libraries, cultural centers, and places of worship within walking distance. Many yards and properties appeared overgrown or under-maintained, and sidewalks and trails showed signs of aging. These problems are partially a result of mid-20th-century suburban planning practices that prioritized car-oriented street layouts, larger lot sizes, and limited mixed-use development. The separation of residential areas from commercial and civic spaces has contributed to a sense



Figure 10. Handmade flyer in the Longfellow Neighborhood promoting a community game night in the park, reflecting neighborhood connection and engagement. Photo by Author, November 2025.

of isolation and lower walkability.

In Longfellow, I observed a neighborhood with strong visual and social cohesion, continuous sidewalks, tree-lined streets, well-maintained historic homes, and frequent civic engagement (Figure 10). Yet, even this neighborhood has gaps. For example, while access to schools, parks, and small commercial services is good, transit stops are limited to certain streets, and some alleys and minor infrastructure elements could benefit from maintenance. Certain aspects of accessibility for people with mobility challenges may also require improvement.

While the historic preservation and compact layout of Longfellow improve walkability and community identity, they sometimes constrain new housing or mixed-use development.

Both neighborhoods face challenges that urban planning interventions could address. In Wetherby/Grant Wood, planners could improve connectivity and infrastructure by repairing sidewalks and trails, increasing street lighting, and adding smaller public amenities such as pocket parks, little libraries, and bus stops. Initiatives to support property maintenance and incentivize beautification could also help strengthen neighborhood pride and cohesion. In Longfellow, planning could focus on increasing access for mobility-impaired residents,

maintaining historic streets and infrastructure, and supporting infill projects that complement the historic character while providing modern housing options.

Based on these findings, my advice to Iowa City leaders is to adopt a balanced, neighborhood-specific planning approach over the next five to ten years and commit to community engagement. I recommend a participatory process that takes into consideration the residents' visions. For neighborhoods like Wetherby/Grant Wood, efforts should focus on improving connectivity, infrastructure, and access to amenities, while encouraging community engagement through social programs and neighborhood associations. For a historic neighborhood like Longfellow, planning should continue to preserve architectural heritage and enhance walkability, while addressing accessibility and carefully integrating new development to meet the needs of a growing population. Across all neighborhoods, promoting equitable access to parks, libraries, transit, and recreation facilities will ensure that Iowa City remains a livable, inclusive, and resilient city for decades to come.

Conclusion

In comparing the Wetherby/Grant Wood and Longfellow neighborhoods, I observed that each offers distinct strengths and challenges that shape residents' quality of life. Wetherby/Grant Wood provides affordable housing and access to large parks but faces issues such as aging infrastructure, limited public transit, and weaker community cohesion. Longfellow, in contrast, benefits from historic charm, walkable streets, strong civic engagement, and well-maintained properties, though it has constraints on accessibility and infill development.

These differences highlight how planning decisions and neighborhood design influence daily life. Wetherby/Grant Wood reflects mid-20th-century suburban planning with car-oriented layouts and separated land uses, while Longfellow reflects early 20th-century planning

emphasizing connectivity, public space, and neighborhood identity. Urban planning interventions—such as improving sidewalks, transit access, public amenities, and neighborhood engagement programs—could address many of these challenges.

Overall, this comparison underscores the importance of tailored, context-sensitive urban planning. By investing in infrastructure, public spaces, and community engagement programs in neighborhoods like Wetherby/Grant Wood, while preserving and enhancing the historic and social fabric of Longfellow, Iowa City can foster more equitable, connected, and livable neighborhoods for all residents over the next five to ten years.

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Appendix- Neighborhood Satisfaction Survey

Purpose:

This brief survey helps us understand how residents feel about their neighborhood, including safety, satisfaction, and sense of community.

1. About You

How long have you lived in your neighborhood? ☐ <1 yr ☐ 1–5 yrs ☐ 6–10 yrs ☐ 10+ yrs

Do you: ☐ Rent ☐ Own

Neighborhood: ☐ Longfellow ☐ Grant Wood/Wetherby

2. Neighborhood Satisfaction

(Circle the number that best reflects your opinion)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
I feel safe walking in my neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5
My neighborhood is clean and well-maintained.	1	2	3	4	5
I trust and feel connected to my neighbors.	1	2	3	4	5
I feel I can reach my full potential here.	1	2	3	4	5
Overall, I am satisfied with my neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5

(1 = Strongly Disagree, 5 = Strongly Agree)

3. Open-Ended Questions

What do you like most about your neighborhood?

What would you most like to see improved?

Thank you for participating!