

INTRODUCTION

The physical geography of an area affects the amount, type, and direction of development. Natural factors such as climate, topography, geology, hydrology and soils are important because they influence the costs of construction and are determining factors in assessing an area’s suitability for a given type of development or use. The purpose of this comprehensive plan element is the identification of environmental resources and the assessment of developmental impacts on these resources.

Rapid growth and development can have dramatic and long-term adverse effects on the physical and social environment. As Shelby County continues to grow, many environmental issues will continue to arise. Issues such as water quality, air quality, noise and light pollution, increased storm water runoff, and decreased open space can combine to affect the overall quality of life for residents. The depletion of natural features such as wooded hillsides, scenic valleys, rivers, creeks, and open fields will become increasingly important as residents realize that these elements contribute to the unique character of an area and are unrecoverable once a parcel of land is developed. In addition, these types of amenities also provide less visible qualities, such as cleaner air, recreational areas and wildlife habitat, all of which are equally important to the community.

LOCATION

Shelby County, located in north-central Kentucky in the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic region, has an area of 384 square miles and is ranked 38th out of 120 counties in terms of land area. The City of Shelbyville is the county seat and is located on U.S. 60.

CLIMATE

Shelby County typically has hot summers and moderately cold winters. July and August are the warmest months of the year with mean temperatures of 75.3 and 73.6 degrees, respectively, in Shelbyville. The mean daily maximum temperature in the summer is about 88.3 degrees. In contrast, the mean temperature in January, the coldest month is 30.4 degrees. The mean daily minimum temperature in January is 19.7 degrees.

Annual precipitation in Shelbyville varies from about 35-55 inches, with a mean of 47.33. Although precipitation is moderate throughout the year, there is a distinct “rainy” season from March to July. Thunderstorms occur on about 45 days a year, usually in summer.

On the average, Shelbyville receives about 11.6 inches of snowfall a year. Snowfalls are generally light, and the snow cover usually lasts only a few days. At least one inch of snow is on the ground about nine days a year.

The average relative humidity is about 80 percent at dawn and 60 percent in mid-afternoon. The sun

**Table 6.1 – Climatological Data for Shelbyville, KY
1981-2010**

Month	Mean Temperature (Degrees)	Mean Precipitation (Inches)	Mean Snowfall (Inches)
Annual	53.6	47.33	11.6
January	30.4	3.58	3.9
February	34.5	3.65	4.0
March	42.9	4.49	1.3
April	52.8	4.10	0.1
May	62.6	5.66	0.0
June	71.3	4.22	0.0
July	75.3	4.28	0.0
August	73.6	3.08	0.0
September	65.9	3.12	0.0
October	54.5	3.28	0.0
November	44.2	3.60	0.2
December	33.9	4.27	2.1

Source: Western Kentucky University, Kentucky Climate Center

shines about 70 percent of the day in summer and 40 percent in winter. The prevailing wind is from the southwest. Average wind speed is highest at 10 miles per hour in the winter.

GEOLOGY

An area's geology is important to planning efforts primarily because the geological characteristics affect the efficiency of septic systems. In addition, bedrock types and depths affect the construction costs of sewage facilities. Geological characteristics also have a bearing on the availability of ground water since the permeability and porosity of subsurface materials influence groundwater supplies.

Figure 6.1 is a Generalized Geologic Map of Kentucky. Figure 6.2 is a Generalized Geologic Map for Land-Use Planning: Shelby County, Kentucky prepared by the Kentucky Geological Survey. About 98 percent of Shelby County is underlain by the Ordovician geologic system. The bedrock in this system consists of interbedded limestone, shale and siltstone. Lowell and Shelbyville soils formed in parent material derived from these rocks. The lower part of the Ordovician is dominated by shale, which formed a more completely dissected landscape. Eden soils developed on this landscape.

A small area in the western most tip of Shelby County is underlain by the Silurian geologic system. The bedrock in this system consists of dolomite, shale and limestone. The parent material of Beasley soils and part of the parent material of Grider soils were derived from these rocks.

Solution caverns are common in both systems, except in the lower part of the Ordovician system. A thin loess mantle lies on the broader ridges.

The most unique geological feature in Shelby County is Jephtha Knob, located between I-64 and U.S. 60 near Clay Village. Jephtha Knob rises 200 to 300 feet above the surrounding uplands. It is the highest elevation in Shelby County, 1,163 feet above sea level. This uplifted area has many faults and folds and is believed to have been formed by crypto-volcanic or meteoric impact.

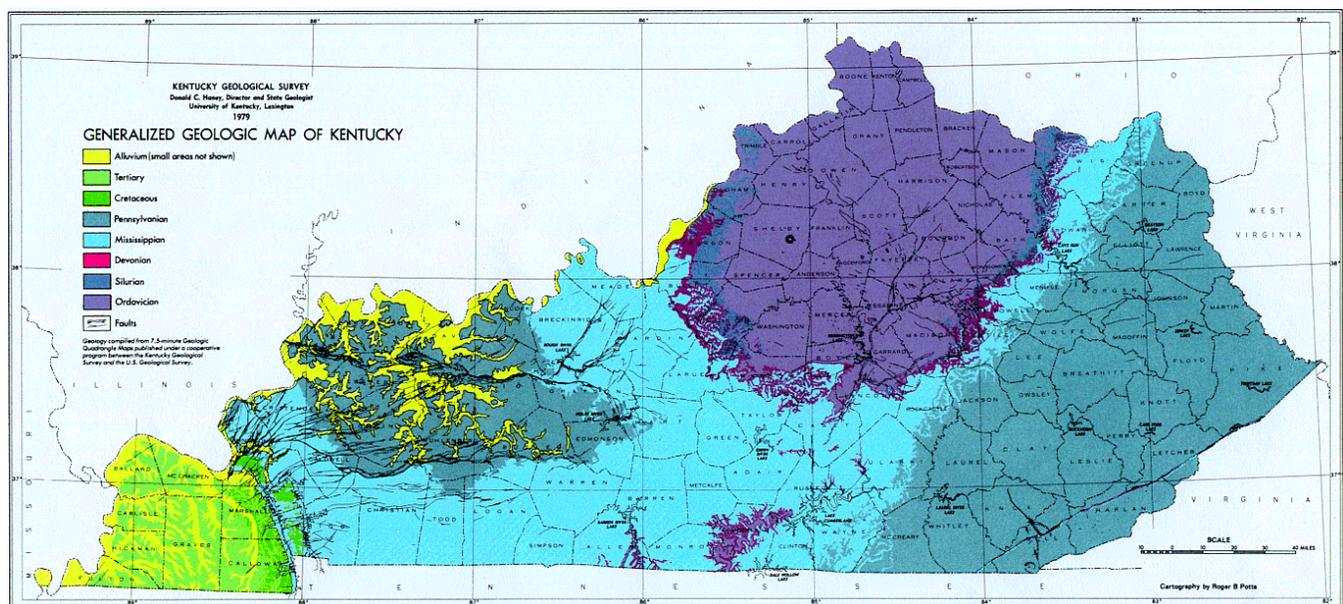


Figure 6.1
Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Physiographic Regions of Kentucky are shown in Figure 6.3. There are five Physiographic Regions in Kentucky and Shelby County is located in the Bluegrass Region (Figure 6.4).

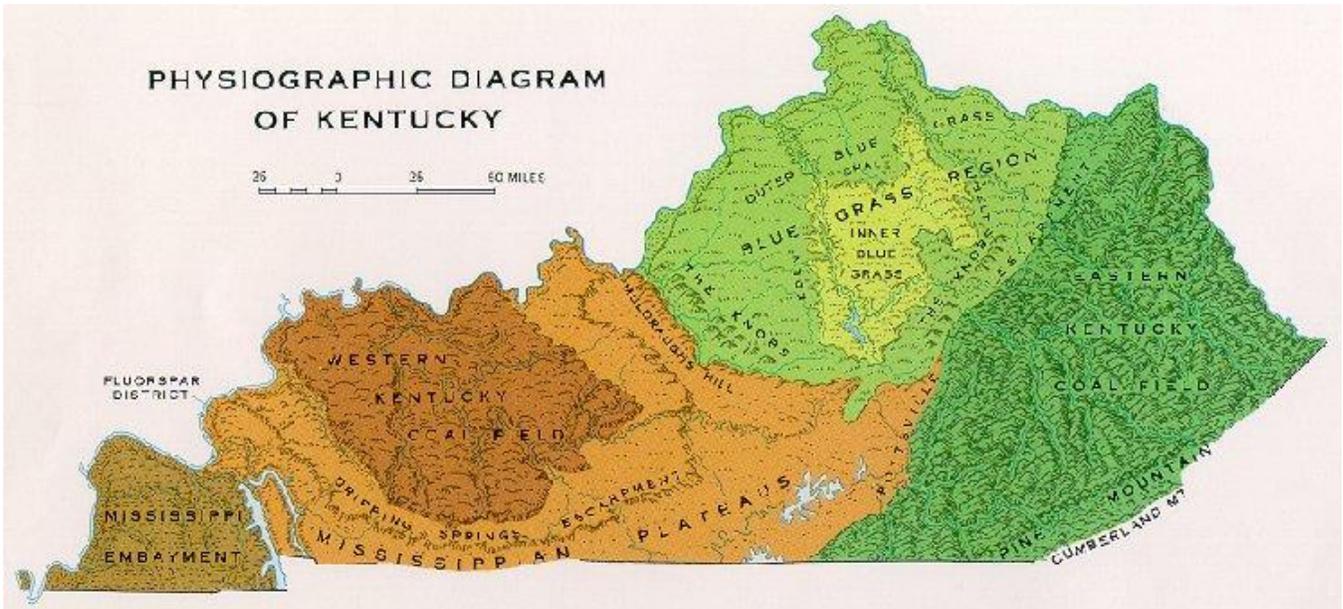


Figure 6.3
Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

The Bluegrass Region

The Bluegrass Region is a gently rolling lowland underlain by limestone and shale formed up to 450-500 million years ago. The region, about 8,000 square miles, covers approximately one-fifth of the state includes three distinct subregions: the Inner Bluegrass, centering around Lexington; the Outer Bluegrass, which lies adjacent to the Knobs; and Hills of the Bluegrass (Eden Shale), which separates the two. Soils of the Inner and Outer Bluegrass are rich while those of the Hills of the Bluegrass are less fertile. The Bluegrass Region is drained by the Kentucky, Licking, and Salt rivers, which empty into the Ohio River. Caves and sinking springs are found throughout the region. Areas of glacial outwash deposits from at least two glacial advances are found in extreme northern Kentucky.

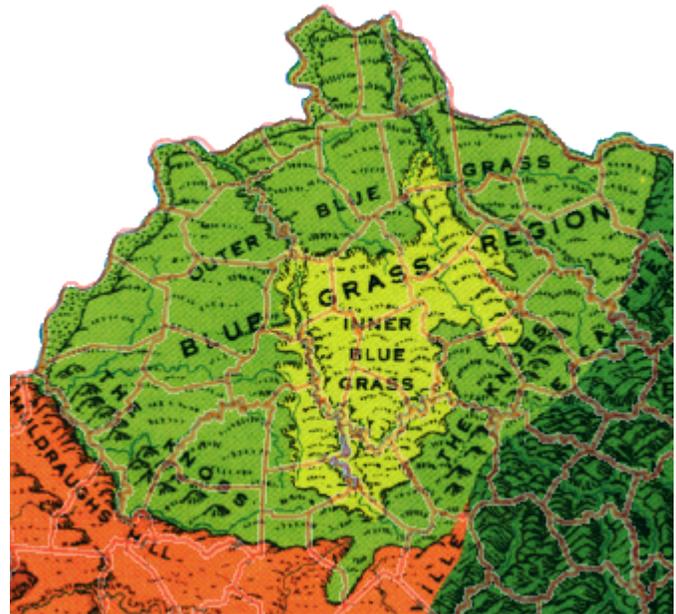


Figure 6.4
Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

The Bluegrass Region is known for its rich deposits of limestone. The limestone contains phosphate materials which are natural fertilizers and are believed to be part of the reason the world's finest horses are raised in this area.

This section of the state was the most quickly settled when Europeans first came to Kentucky and now is home to half of the state's total population. The capital city of Frankfort, the city of Lexington, the urban area of northern Kentucky, and most of the city of Louisville are located in the region. Kentucky's oldest exposed

surface layers of earth can be seen in this region at the Kentucky River Palisades.

Figure 6.5 shows Shelby County lies in two subregions: the Outer Bluegrass in west and central Shelby County and the Hills of the Bluegrass in east and southeast Shelby County.

The Outer Bluegrass is characterized by rolling, undulating hills with moderate slopes. The broader ridges are in the central and north-central parts of

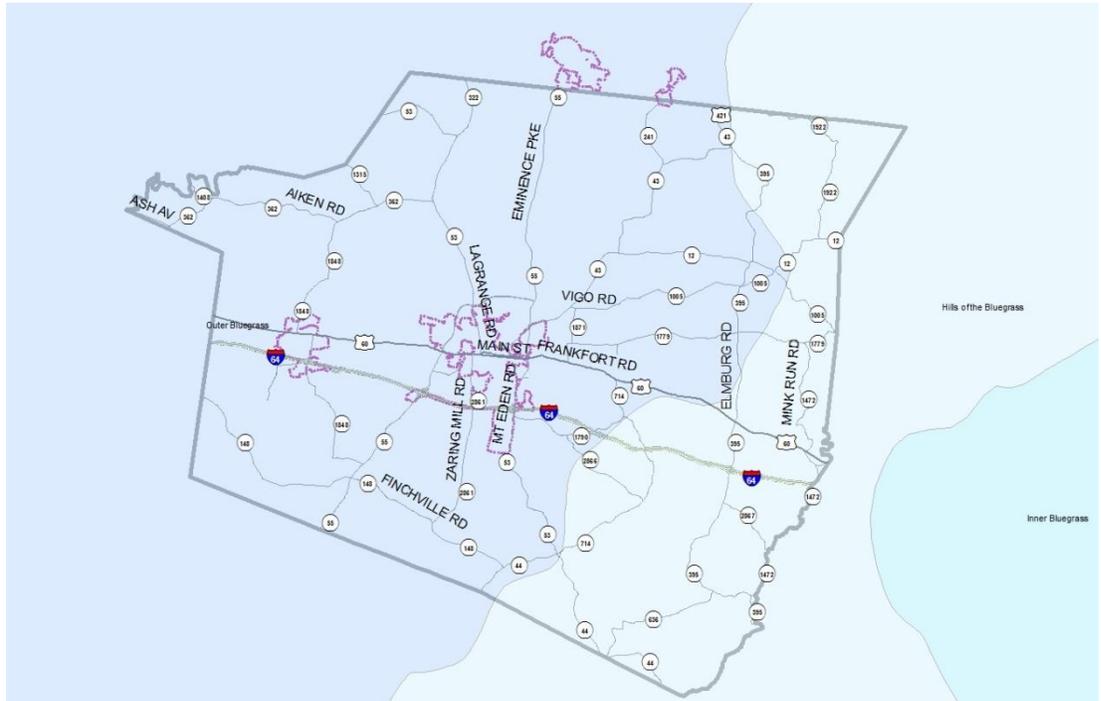


Figure 6.5
Source: Kentucky Geological Survey

the county. The Outer Bluegrass has medium to rapid surface runoff and medium internal drainage. In contrast, the Hills of the Bluegrass are characterized by rugged, hilly terrain with winding ridges and valleys, steep slopes and few level areas. These areas have very rapid surface runoff and slow internal drainage.

Shelby County is dissected by a dendritic stream pattern. Since most of Shelby County lies in the Salt River Basin, most major creeks flow south into Spencer County. A small area in the northeastern part of the County drains to the north.

SOILS

Detailed soil information and soil maps can be found in the Soil Survey of Shelby County, Kentucky published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service. The general soil map found in the Soil Survey shows that there are five major soil associations in Shelby County as described below and shown in Figure 6.6.

Soil associations are generalized groupings of similar soils with common relief and drainage patterns. While specific soil information must be consulted to determine the suitability of a particular site for various land uses, the associations can provide information for general planning purposes. The following paragraphs summarize the five associations found with the Soil Survey of Shelby County, Kentucky.

BEASLEY-CRIDER-NICHOLSON

The Beasley-Crider-Nicholson soil association is found in the extremely western part of Shelby County. Found on ridges and side slopes, these soils are deep, well drained to moderately well drained, gently sloping to

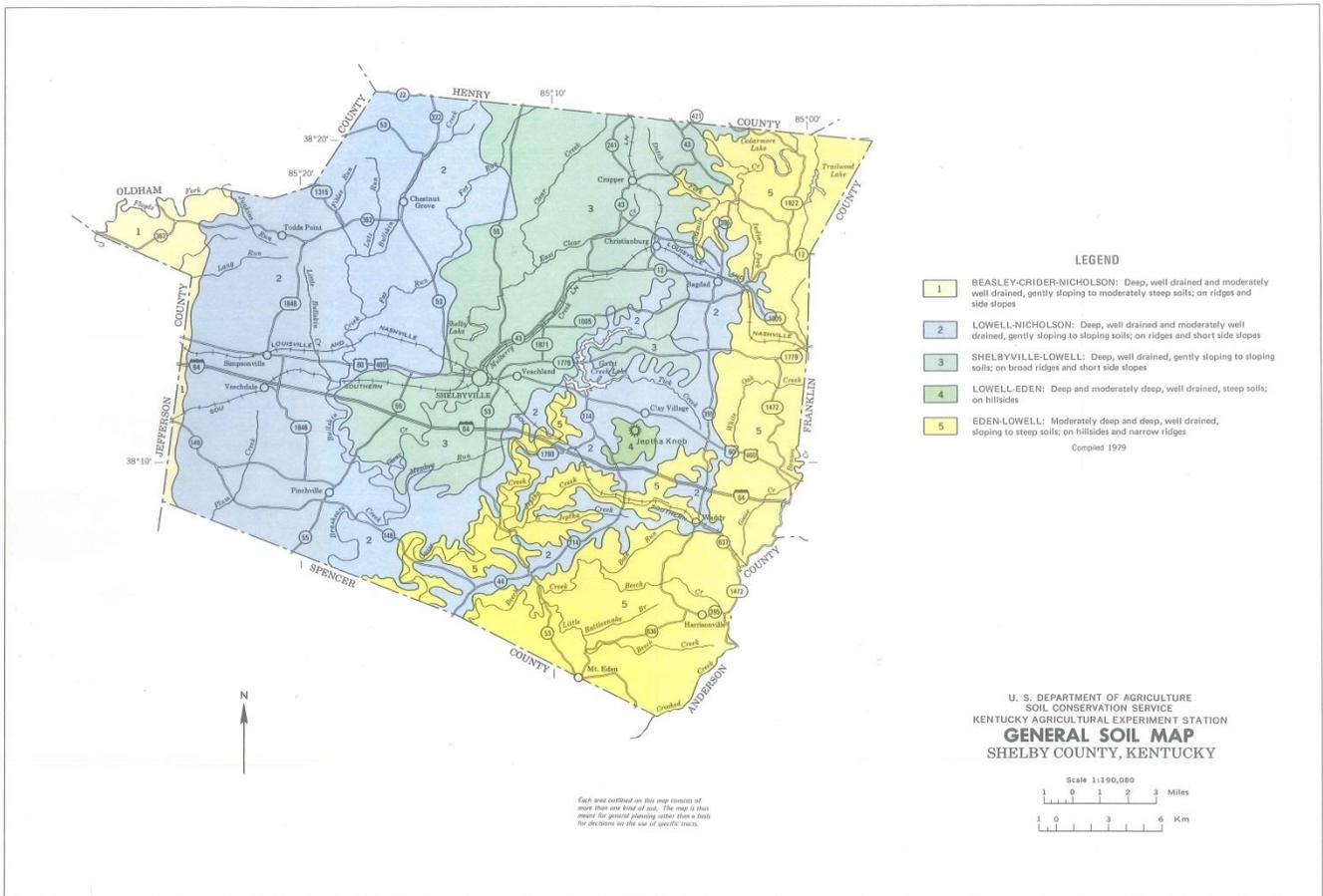


Figure 6.6

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service

moderately steep soils. Covering about 2 percent of Shelby County, this soil association is suitable for farming with the ridges being suited to cultivated crops and the sloping areas better suited to pasture and hay. This soil association is also suitable for woodlands and for wildlife habitats and most areas are suitable to urban uses. The well drained soils on ridges are well suited to most urban uses.

LOWELL-NICHOLSON

The Lowell-Nicholson soil association contains gently sloping to sloping soils found on ridges and short side slopes. These deep, well drained and moderately drained soils have a loamy or clayey subsoil, and the landscape of this unit consists of long, winding, narrow to fairly broad ridgetops and short side slopes throughout the county. It occupies about 46 percent of the land area in Shelby County is suitable for farming. The ridges are suited to cultivated crops, and the sloping areas are better suited to pasture and hay. This soil type is suited for urban areas and well suited for woodlands and wildlife habitats.

SHELBYVILLE-LOWELL

The Shelbyville-Lowell soil association occupies the smoother areas of the central and north-central parts of the county. This deep, well drained, gently sloping to sloping soils are on broad ridges and short side slopes and occupies about 24 percent of Shelby County. A few areas of this soil association are in woods or brush, but majority of it is cleared for corn, tobacco, soybeans, pasture, and hay. It is well suited for farming, woodlands and wildlife habitats, and most of the unit is suited to urban uses.

LOWELL-EDEN

The Lowell-Eden soil association is found only in the vicinity of Jephtha Knob, an uplifted area located in central-east part of the county near Clay Village. This area has many faults and folds. The landscape consists of steep hillsides and convex ridgetops with slopes ranging from 20 to 40 percent. These soils are deep and moderately deep, well drained, steep soils on hillsides. This unit occupies less than 1 percent of the county’s land area. Most of the land area is in woods, but some of the smoother slopes are in pasture land. It is poorly suited for farming and urban areas due to the steep slopes and the clayey texture of the soil. It is suitable for growing trees and providing habitat for woodland wildlife.

EDEN-LOWELL

The Eden-Lowell soil association is found in the eastern and southeastern parts of the county and occupies about 28 percent of the county. Found on hillsides and narrow ridges, these soils are moderately deep to deep, well drained, and gently sloping to steep soils. The unit occupies about 28 percent of the county with slope ranges from 6 to 30 percent. Most of the unit is in woods or brush, but some areas are pasture. In some areas row crops and hay are grown on the wider ridges. It is poorly suited to farming and most urban uses because of the steep slopes and clayey texture of the soil, but is suited for woodlands and wildlife habitats.

PRIME FARMLAND

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. Prime farmland can be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forest land or land other than those used for urban purposes or covered with water. Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time. They either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding. Table 6.2 lists the soils found in Shelby County that are considered to be potential prime farmland soils.

In addition to prime farmland, the Soil Conservation Service has also identified

Table 6.2 – Prime Farmland in Shelby County

Symbol	Soil Name	Percent Slope	Acres
BeB	Beasley Silt Loam	2 to 6	660
Bo	Boonesboro Silt Loam	n/a	720
CrB	Crider Silt Loam	2 to 6	1,900
EIA	Elk Silt Loam	0 to 2	670
EIB	Elk Silt Loam	2 to 6	1,780
LoB	Lowell Silt Loam	2 to 6	3,600
Ne	Newark Silt Loam	n/a	700
NhB	Nicholson Silt Loam	2 to 6	24,650
No	Nolin Silt Loam	n/a	8,130
OtB	Otwell Silt Loam	2 to 6	930
ShB	Shelbyville Silt Loam	2 to 6	37,990
WoB	Woolper Silty Clay Loam	2 to 6	240
Total Acres			91,260

Source: U.S. Soil Conservation Service, [Soil Survey of Shelby County, Kentucky](#)

Table 6.3 – Farmland of Statewide Importance in Shelby County

Symbol	Soil Name	Percent Slope	Acres
BeC	Beasley Silt Loam	6 to 12	2,120
FaC	Faywood Silt Loam	6 to 12	2,400
LoC	Lowell Silt Loam	6 to 12	82,320
Mc	McGary Silt Loam	n/a	270
NhC	Nicholson Silt Loam	6 to 12	1,080
ShC	Shelbyville Silt Loam	6 to 12	480
Total Acres			87,710

Source: U.S. Soil Conservation Service, [Soil Survey of Shelby County, Kentucky](#)

farmlands of statewide importance. Table 6.3 lists the following soils found in Shelby County may indicate farmland of statewide importance. This is land that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage and oilseed crops. Generally, farmlands of statewide importance include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high of a yield as prime farmlands when conditions are favorable.

The soils in Shelby County generally have good potential for row crops, which are usually grown on uplands because of the limited acreage on bottomland and terraces. The broader ridges and more level areas are suited for grain production, while deep, well drained soils, such as Shelbyville and Lowell, are preferred for tobacco and alfalfa. The more sloping Lowell, Faywood and Eden soils are commonly used for hay and pasture.

Considering the importance of agriculture to the economy of Shelby County, important farmland, as delineated on Figure 6.7, should be conserved as much as possible.

SLOPES

The ground slope can be of prime importance in determining the suitability of a site for certain types of development. Slopes under 1 percent generally do not drain well. On the other hand, steep slopes usually have soils that are shallow to bedrock. They may be subject to severe slippage or soil movement due to gravity or water erosion. It is also very costly to provide public utilities, such as water lines and sewers, to areas with rugged terrain. Finally, steep slopes may pose access problems ordinary loaded vehicles can't sustain. Similarly, emergency vehicles may have difficulty accessing a steep grade when roads are slick or icy.

For these reasons, development is not encouraged on steep slopes; especially those over 20 percent. However, some sites on steep hillsides may be suitable for development depending on the characteristics of the site and measures taken by the developer to control landslides, erosion and flooding of nearby lowlands. Hilly areas may also provide ideal sites for outdoor recreation.

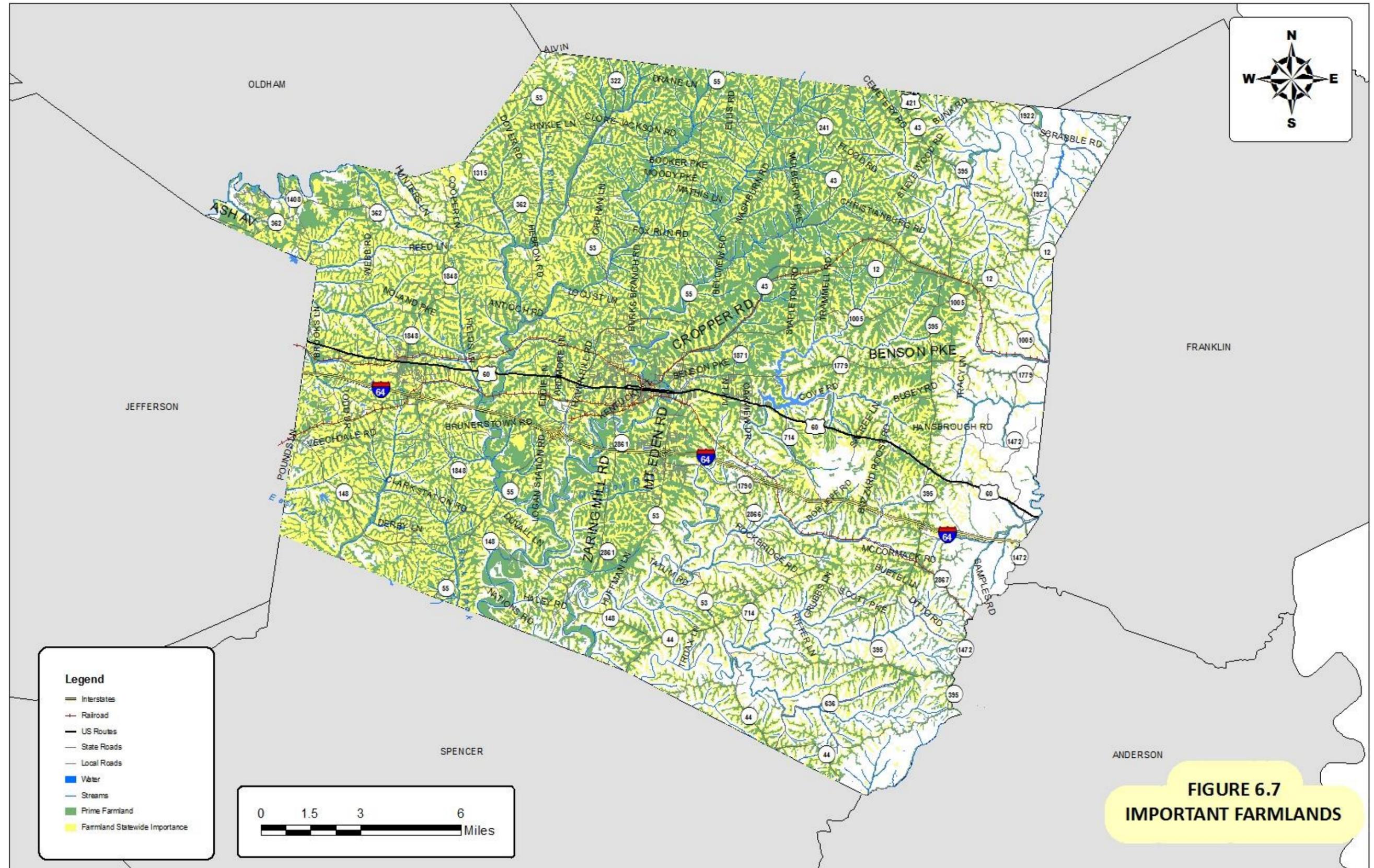
The best building sites are usually on well-drained ridge tops or gently sloping hillsides. These areas do not have the problems associated with steep slopes and generally have fewer problems with surface runoff and internal drainage.

Table 6.4 – Slope Suitability for Urban Development

Limitations	Suitability Rating	Residential	Commercial	Industrial
Slight	Optimum	0 to 6%	0-6%	0-2%
Moderate	Satisfactory	6-12%	6-12%	2-6%
Severe	Marginal	12-18%	12-18%	6-12%
Very Severe	Unsatisfactory	18%+	18%+	12%+

Source: Kiefer, Ralph W., "Terrain Analysis for Metropolitan Area Planning," Journal

Residential development can take place on small, scattered sites utilizing land that industrial development must forego. The suitability of different degrees of slope for development is shown in Table 6.4. Commercial and industrial development should be restricted on slopes steeper than 12 percent. Developers of residential property on such slopes should be required to prove that the construction techniques used can overcome a site's limitations. In certain instances, the planning commission should consider requiring the submittal of geotechnical reports prior to approving a site plan or subdivision plat.



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WATER QUALITY

The water in rivers, creeks, lakes and circulating ground water in Shelby County, together with the water in the atmosphere, are a hydrologic system that can, in part, be developed and managed to provide maximum benefit to the community. As the urban population of Shelby County increases, a multiplication of water problems can develop. In order to prevent unnecessary problems, the public officials Shelby County need to be concerned with protecting existing water supplies in the streams and in the ground from pollution, and also making sure adequate water supplies exist.

Groundwater

Ground water is an important subsurface feature of the land. The depth of the water table is of particular significance. The water table is the underground surface below which all area between soil grains is filled with water. A high water table can lead to flooded basements, flooded utilities, unstable building foundations, and difficulty in excavation work. The depth of the water table can vary due to the topography of the land. In general, the water table is deepest beneath hills and ridges and shallowest alongside lakes, ponds, streams, and seeps or springs where it intersects the ground surface. Its depth can also fluctuate seasonally or over longer periods. The depth of the seasonal high water table is important in the planning of development of Shelby County. For most soil types, the water table remains below a depth of 72 inches. However, the seasonal high water table is between 18 and 30 inches below the surface of Nicholson soils. These areas are often subject to wetness. This in turn adversely affects the absorption of the effluent from septic tank sewage systems.

There are no areas in Shelby County where wells produce over 500 gallons of water per day. Many areas along flood plains and streambeds produce between 100 and 499 gallons per day. Most wells in the remainder of the County produce less than 100 gallons of water per day.

Regulated Dams

There are 33 dams (Table 6.5) in Shelby County regulated by The Department of Environmental Protection, Kentucky Division of Water, Water

Infrastructure Branch, Dam Safety & Floodplain Compliance Section. Twenty-eight of the dams are classified with a hazard class of “A” or “low hazard”, two are classified with a hazard class of “B” or “moderate hazard” and three have a “high hazard” or “C” classification.

Table 6.5 – Regulated Dams in Shelby County

Dam ID	Name	Hazard Class
40	Guist Creek Lake Dam	C
50	Cedarmore Lake Dam	A
87	Shelby Lake Dam	B
104	Mary Ross Lake Dam	A
124	Plum Creek FRS No 1	A
125	Plum Creek FRS No 4	A
126	Plum Creek FRS No 11	A
266	Simpsonville Dam	B
315	Trailwood Lake Dam	A
329	Plum Creek FRS No 2	A
330	Plum Creek FRS No 3	A
331	Plum Creek FRS No 7	A
376	Cedarmore Reservoir	A
377	Hallenburg & Associates Lake	A
427	Gallrein Lake Dam	A
639	Wilson Wyatt Dam	A
712	William Proctor Dam	A
734	Lake US 60	A
735	Newton Lake Dam	A
780	Huber Dam	A
783	Jim Saylor Dam	A
794	Chenoweth Farm Lake Dam	A
795	Bohn Farms Lake Dam	A
846	Maguire Brothers Dam	C
893	Condon Lake Dam	A
899	GK Eisonback Lake Dam	A
903	Hayden Lake Dam	A
1038	Norrenbrock Farm Lake	A
1085	Leonhardt Dam	A
1092	Lewis Dam	A
1104	Benningfield Farm	A
1145	Long Run Farm	A
1172	Hillerich Dam	C

Stormwater Management

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments were enacted in 1972. This set of laws and additional amendments is known as the Clean Water Act. The Act gave the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) authority to establish programs designed to clean U.S. waters and maintain water quality. The EPA delegates its authority to manage and regulate programs to the states. Stormwater Phase II is the latest component of the Clean Water Act. Stormwater Phase II regulations address stormwater discharges from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4) and construction sites that disturb at least one acre.

Stormwater is any precipitation that collects in a natural or constructed storage or transport system following a storm event. For example, during construction of a new building or neighborhood, sites are often cleared and the soil is firmly compacted, which prevents rainfall or snowfall from soaking into the soil. As a result, the rainfall streams along the surface of the ground. This is stormwater runoff. After construction activities, impervious areas such as roads, roof tops, parking areas, and sidewalks prevent infiltration of moisture from rain and snowfall, thus increasing natural stormwater runoff. This runoff can be too much for the existing natural drainage systems to handle. As a result, natural drainage systems are often altered to rapidly collect runoff and convey it away (using curb and gutter, enclosed storm sewers, and lined channels). The stormwater runoff is then discharged to downstream waters such as streams, reservoirs, and lakes.

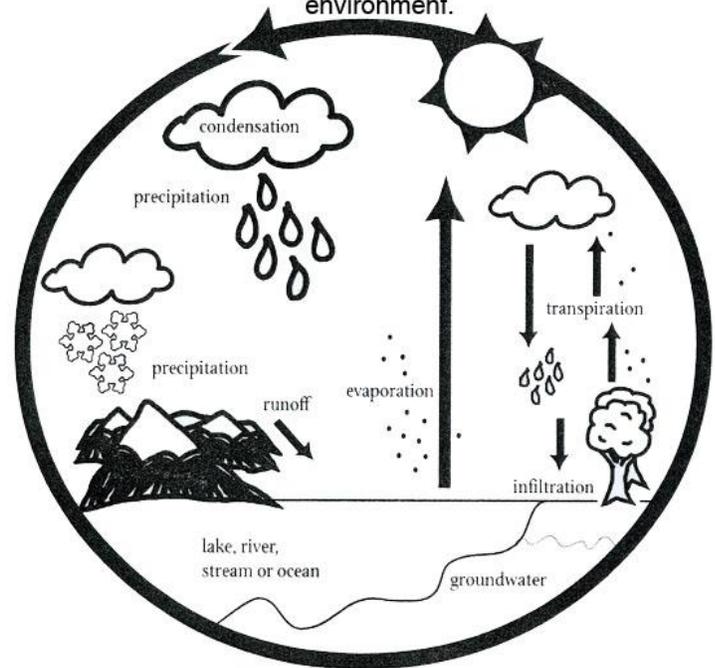
NPDES Phase II

Based on total population and population density, Shelbyville was designated as being required to comply with the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II Storm Water Management Program. Therefore, the City of Shelbyville, a storm water management entity, was required to design a local program to reduce the discharge of pollutants, protect water quality, and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Clean Water Act for the entire city limits of Shelbyville. Shelby County Fiscal Courts MS4 permit is pending and will only be required for the northwest corner of the county in the Persimmon Ridge area. A local program must have: a comprehensive plan for regulating storm water discharges within their watershed; educate and involve the public in its administration; and produce evidence that storm water discharges are meeting the standards of the Clean Water Act. A local storm water management entity is provided a five-year cycle to develop, implement, and refine its program. The City of Shelbyville was required to apply with the Kentucky Division of Water for a Municipal Separate Storm Water Sewer System (MS4) Permit. The five-year permit was granted to the City of Shelbyville in March 2003. Under this permit the City of Shelbyville is mandated to improve water quality from their storm system or MS4.

The permit requires the stormwater management entity to address six areas, or control measures. The six control measures are:

The Water Cycle

The water cycle is Nature's way of recycling water in our environment.



- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Stormwater Management, and Pollution Prevention
- Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

Several tasks and activities have been identified within each control measure. The ultimate goal of each control measure is to reduce the impact stormwater has on our local receiving streams.

FLOODPLAINS

Floodplains are low lying areas that are susceptible to flooding. Shelby County has areas that have been officially designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) as flood hazard areas. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) have been in effect for Shelby County (FIRM#210209) since October 18, 1974 with an initial FIRM date of September 1, 2001. The Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) have been in effect for the City of Shelbyville (FIRM#210376) and the City of Simpsonville (FIRM#210431) since 2009.

As part of FEMA's map modernization program, updated FIRM's for all jurisdictions became effective September 2, 2009. Figures 6.8 and 6.9 shows the location of flood hazard areas in Shelby County and the cities of Shelbyville and Simpsonville. This information was established from FEMA Digital Q3 Flood Data and shows the existing Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) thematic overlay of flood risk.

In 1968, Congress created the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in response to the rising cost of taxpayer-funded disaster relief for flood victims and the increasing amount of damage caused by floods. The NFIP makes federally backed flood insurance available in communities that agree to adopt and enforce floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. The Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Federal Insurance Administration and Mitigation Directorate manage the NFIP. The Federal Insurance Administration manages the insurance component of the NFIP and works closely with FEMA's Mitigation Directorate, which oversees the floodplain management aspect of the program. All of the jurisdictions in Shelby County have adopted ordinances relating to flood damage prevention and participation in the NFIP. Shelby County entered the NFIP program on June 8, 1996 (Court Order Book 1995, Page 127), the City of Shelbyville on May 15, 1997 (Ordinance #97-5-15A), and the City of Simpsonville on August 19, 2009 (Ordinance No. 2009-010).

The most hazardous flood danger conditions in Shelby County are prevalent immediately adjacent to major water bodies and streams. Primary areas of concern are: (1) the major permanent flowing water bodies; (2) areas identified by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) as subject to a 100 Year Flood; and (3) other land subject to periodic flooding.

Subdivisions or other higher intensity uses can increase flooding if proper storm water management techniques are not implemented during the planning and development process. Water quality can also be impaired from improper sewage treatment and storm water run-off.

Damaging floods have occurred several times in and the around the Shelbyville area in 1928, 1937, 1943, 1948, 1957, 1961, 1964, 1970 and 1997. The most damaging event was on March 1, 1997. Development in floodplains should be severely limited due to the potential hazards involved. However, floodplains are often well suited for parks and open spaces.

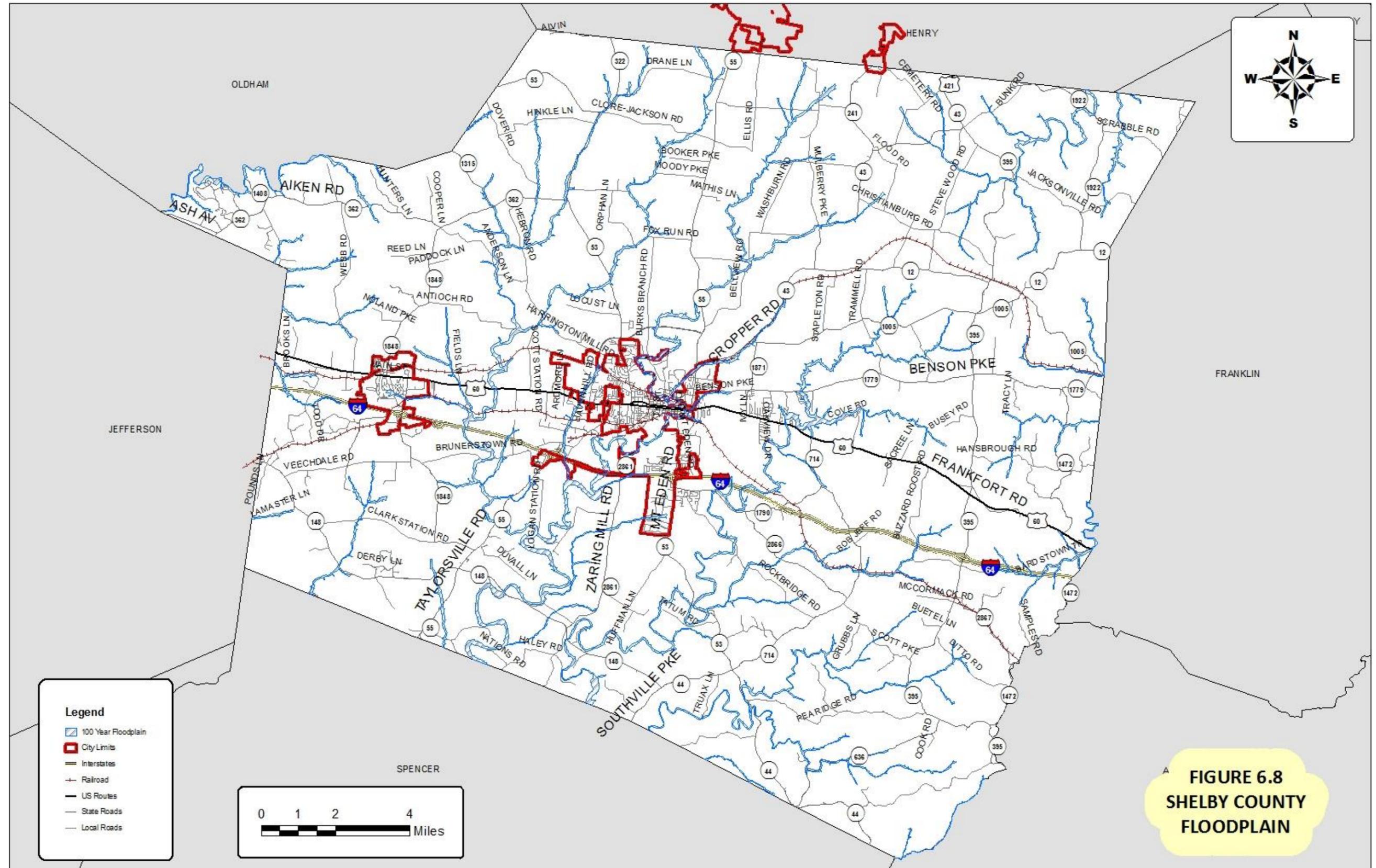
WETLANDS

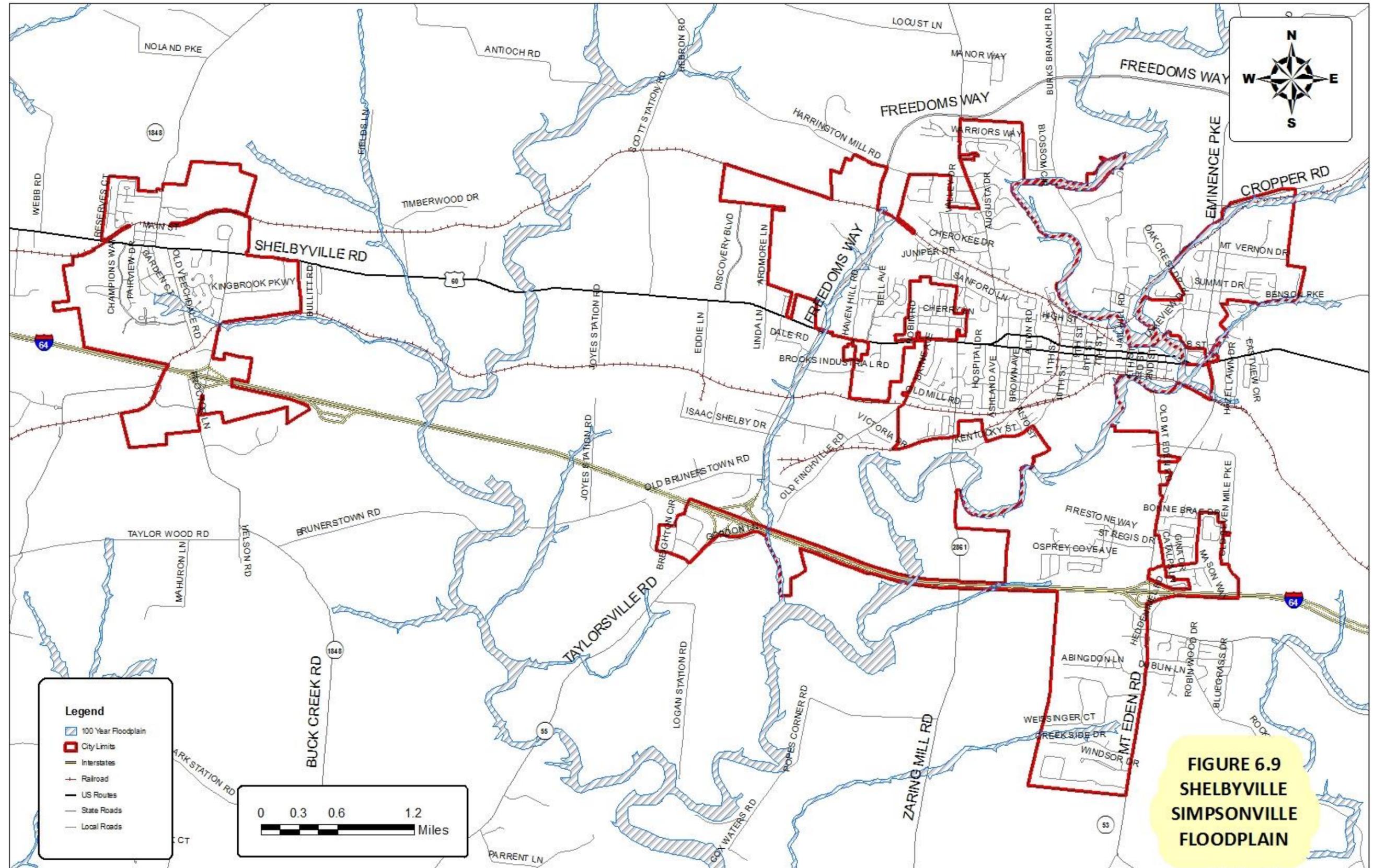
Wetlands are defined in the Army Corps of Engineer’s regulations [33 CFR, 328.3(b)] as *“areas inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.”*

Hydric soils are those soils which are saturated, flooded or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part. The presence of hydric soils is an indication that wetlands may exist in an area. Under currently accepted definitions, an area is considered a wetland if it has hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation (plants that are adapted to growing in wet conditions) and wetlands hydrology. Wetlands as defined by the US Fish and Wildlife Service have been mapped as part of the National Wetland Inventory Program. The Kentucky Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet prepared maps of these wetland areas in Kentucky. Figures 6.10 and 6.11 show the mapped wetlands in Shelby County and the cities of Shelbyville and Simpsonville. Wetland hydrology means that the area is either permanently or periodically inundated or the soil is saturated to the surface at some time during the growing season.

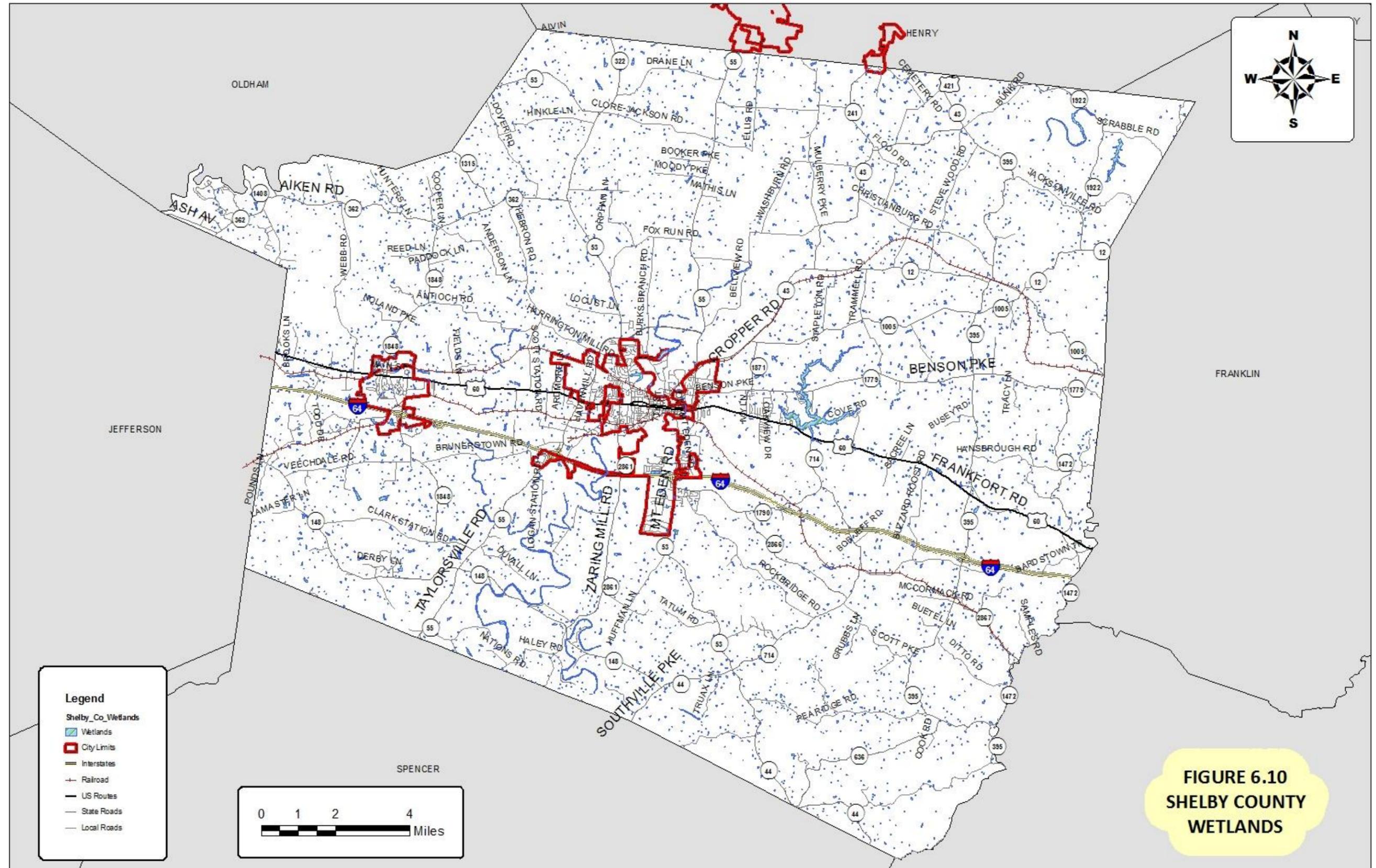
During droughts, wetlands help maintain flow levels for fisheries and drinking water supplies, as well as providing critical habitat for wildlife, filtering out pollutants and helping to sustain watershed health.

All applicants for federal permits for an activity which may result in the discharge of a pollutant into any regulated wetland must obtain a Section 401 water quality certification from the Kentucky Division of Water and 404 permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The state must certify that the materials to be discharged comply with all effluent limitations, water quality standards, and other applicable laws and regulations. Types of discharges included under this requirement are dredged soil, solid waste, garbage rock, and soil but is not limited to those listed. General 404 permits can be issued to allow nationwide, state, or regional blanket authorization in instances where the adverse impacts would be minimal. Under a general permit, individual permits are not required unless the project exceeds the conditions set by the general permit, except in Kentucky where a Section 401 water quality permit is required if the activity involves discharging into an acre or more of wetland.

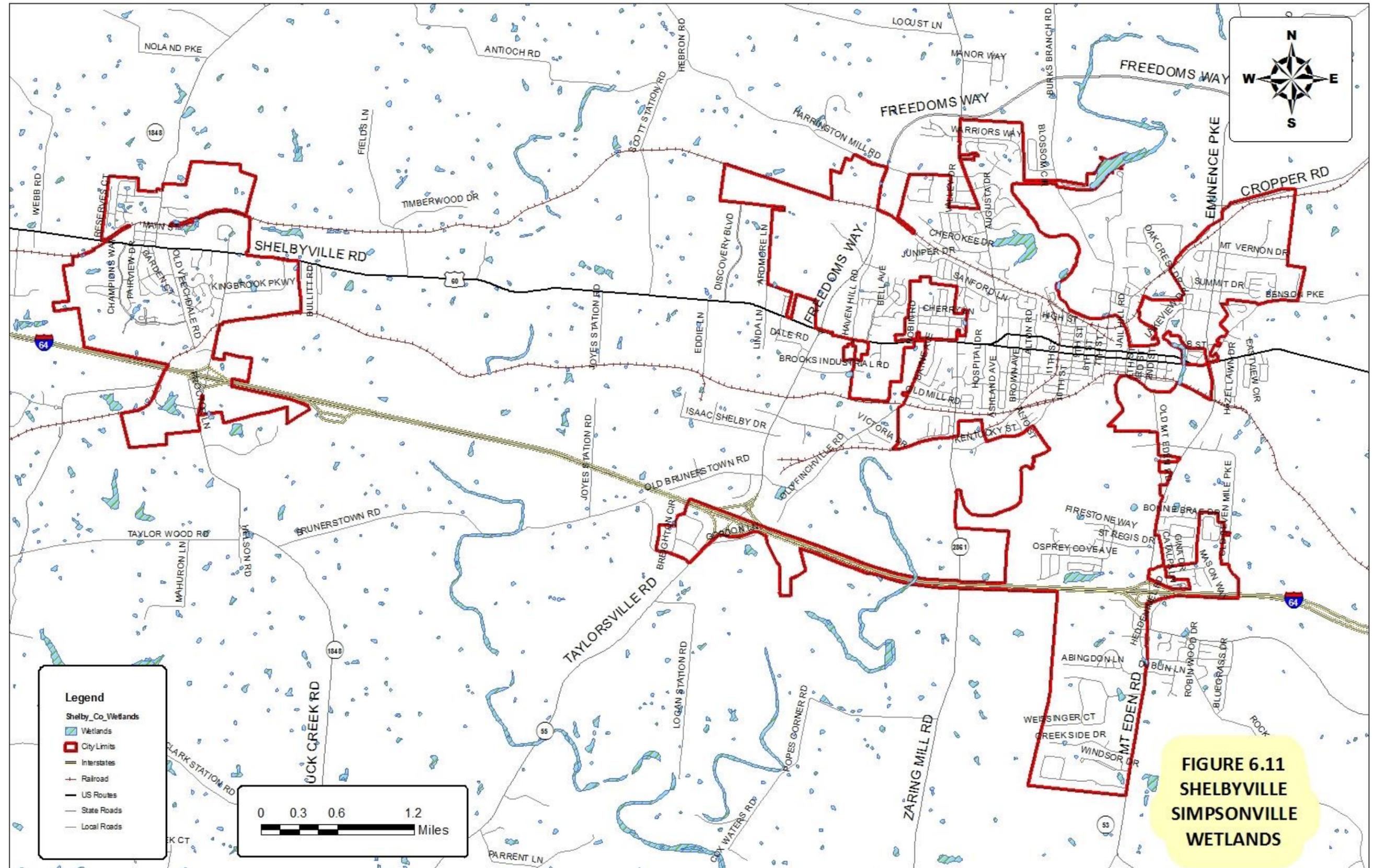




**FIGURE 6.9
 SHELBYVILLE
 SIMPSONVILLE
 FLOODPLAIN**



**FIGURE 6.10
 SHELBY COUNTY
 WETLANDS**



WATERSHEDS

Kentuckians enjoy the benefits of an estimated 92,000 miles of rivers and streams. The quality of these waterways varies from severely degraded to clean enough for swimming and fishing or use as a drinking water source. The Kentucky Division of Water maintains a network of ambient water quality stations throughout the state to monitor water quality.

Shelby County is located within the Salt River Basin and the Lower Kentucky Basin. The Salt River Basin has a 2,920 square mile drainage area and is the fifth largest watershed basin in Kentucky. The Lower Kentucky Basin has a 116 square mile drainage area.



Figure 6.12 – Salt River Basin

Shelby County has nine watersheds within its boundaries.

They are Floyds Fork, Bullskin, Plum Creek, Clear Creek, Six Mile, Guist Creek, Breshears Creek, Backbone Creek and Salt River.

AIR QUALITY

Air quality is monitored by the Division of Air Quality Control of the Kentucky Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection. The “Kentucky Ambient Air Quality Report,” which is produced by the Technical Services Branch of the Kentucky Division of Air Quality, is issued annually. The last report issued summarizes statistical results of monitoring conducted during the year 2004 to measure outdoor concentrations of air pollutants in the Commonwealth. The primary source of data for the report is the Air Quality Surveillance Network operated by the Kentucky Division for Air Quality which has operated an air quality monitoring network since July 1967. The 2013 network included 39 monitoring stations in 27 counties (this total includes monitors operated by the Louisville Metro Air Pollution Control District and the National Parks Service at Mammoth Cave). The monitoring station locations are selected with U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance and, in general, are placed in densely populated areas or near sources of pollution. Each year the sites are reviewed to ensure that adequate coverage is being provided and regulatory requirements are met. Overall, the division monitors compliance of five criteria pollutants including carbon monoxide, sulfur oxides, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, and particulate matter. In 2013, all Kentucky counties were in attainment for carbon monoxide, particulate matter, and nitrogen dioxide.

Shelby County is located within the North Central Kentucky Intrastate Air Quality Control Region which includes the 14 counties of Breckinridge, Bullitt, Grayson, Hardin, Henry, Larue, Marion, Meade, Nelson, Oldham, Shelby, Spencer, Trimble, and Washington. In 2014, this area of the Air Quality Surveillance Network had eight monitors as follows:

LOCATION

2nd & Carpenter Street - Shepherdsville, Bullitt County
 1601 South Hwy 393 – LaGrange, Oldham County
 7601 Bardstown Road - Louisville, Jefferson County
 3621 Southern Avenue - Louisville, Jefferson County
 7201 Watson Lane - Louisville, Jefferson County
 2730 Cannons Lane - Louisville, Jefferson County
 1517 Durrett Lane - Louisville, Jefferson County
 4201 Algonquin Parkway - Louisville, Jefferson County

AQS ID

21-029-0006
 21-185-0004
 21-111-0027
 21-111-0043
 21-111-0051
 21-111-0067
 21-111-0075
 21-111-1041

There is no air monitoring station located in Shelby County.

The Division of Air Quality has an Air Quality Index (AQI) used for reporting daily air quality for the five major air pollutants regulated by the Clean Air Act: ozone (O3), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), and particulate matter. An AQI value of 50 represents good air quality with little potential to affect public health while an AQI value over 300 represents hazardous air quality. An AQI value of 100 generally corresponds to the national air quality standard. Therefore, AQI values of 100 are generally satisfactory while values above 100 are considered to be unhealthy at first for certain sensitive groups of people, then for everyone as AQI values get higher. The intervals and the terms describing the air (quality) levels are listed in the graphic below.

Air Quality Index Levels of Health Concern	Numerical Value	Meaning
Good	0-50	Air quality is considered satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Moderate	51-100	Air quality is acceptable; however, for some pollutants there may be a moderate health concern for a very small number of people who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101-150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is not likely to be affected.
Unhealthy	151-200	Everyone may begin to experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Very Unhealthy	201-300	Health alert: everyone may experience more serious health effects.
Hazardous	> 300	Health warnings of emergency conditions. The entire population is more likely to be affected.

NOISE

High noise levels can impact the health and safety of residents. Excess noise can cause impacts ranging from the nuisance of interrupting a conversation to causing physical and psychological harm. The primary consideration for noise in terms of new development is community noise level.

According to, “The Noise Guidebook”, issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the main contributors to a community noise problem is transportation noises such as highways, railroads, and airports. These sources are the most pervasive and continuing of the noise sources. The main issues involved in any noise analysis are how much noise a site is exposed to, what types of activities are affected and what design or attenuation measures can be used to keep noise to an acceptable level. Outdoor noise levels are of greatest concern in residential areas especially at night when sleep is disrupted.

The easiest way to mitigate noise is to separate noise sources from noise receptors. This can be accomplished by requiring buffer zones or noise abatement around airports and greater minimum setbacks from railroads, highways and higher intensity commercial and industrial uses. For example, HUD recommends that no occupied building be constructed within 100 feet of a railroad due to the impact of noise and vibration. Noise levels can also be attenuated by noise barriers, site design, and soundproofing buildings. It is recommended that a noise analysis be conducted when noise sensitive uses such as residential development or hospitals are proposed near railroads, airports, or highways with considerable truck traffic. In Shelby County, the major facilities of concern are the Norfolk Southern Railroad, RJ Corman Railroad, I-64, industrial areas, and strip commercial areas. It is recommended that a noise analysis be required for any new residential or other noise sensitive uses within 1,000 feet of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, RJ Corman Railroad, I-64, and any existing industry's.

ENDANGERED SPECIES

The primary concern for the impacts of development on plant and animal life is the effect on rare and endangered species. There are a total of twenty-three species of potential concern listed in Shelby County according to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources. Of this number, seventeen are birds, one fish, one bat, one weasel, one salamander, and two are fresh water mussels. The species are listed as follows:

American Coot (*Fulica americana*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Threatened

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Blue-winged Teal (*Anas discors*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Threatened

Bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Dark-eyed Junco (*Junco hyemalis*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Double-crested Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Threatened

Gray Myotis (*Myotis grisescens*) Class: Mammalia (Bat)

Status: Federal Listed Endangered
State Threatened

Henslow's Sparrow (*Ammodramus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Threatened

Least Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*) Class: Mammalia (Mammal)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Long-eared Owl (*Asio otus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Northern Shoveler (*Anas clypeata*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Purple Lilliput (*Toxolasma lividum*) Class: Bivalvia (Mussels)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Salamander Mussel (*Simpsonias ambigua*) Class: Bivalvia (Mussels)

Status: No Federal Status
State Threatened

Savannah Sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) Class: Aves (Bird)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Three-toed Amphiuma (*Amphiuma tridactylum*) Class: Amphibia (Salamander)

Status: No Federal Status
State Endangered

Trout-Perch (*Percopsis omiscomaycus*) Class: Actinopterygii (Fish)

Status: No Federal Status
State Special Concern

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Shelby County and the cities of Shelbyville and Simpsonville have an abundance of historic resources. These resources document the early beginnings of the area and serve as reminders of the community's heritage and tradition.

The historic preservation movement and restoration activities did not begin in the United States until the early nineteenth century. In the movement's beginning, the primary objective of historic preservation was to establish a national identity for the American culture and was implemented to celebrate the accomplishments and deeds of the country's forefathers. However, at the end of the nineteenth century, the preservation movement began to shift its focus to the historical and architectural merit of the structures themselves. Today, the importance of maintaining historic resources focuses on the great accomplishments of individuals and a community's history as well as architectural style. Both are fundamental to retaining a community's local character and quality of life.

ARCHEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL RESOURCES

In addition to significant architectural resources, Shelby County has natural and archeological resources. Although most damaged or aged architectural structures can be restored, archeological resources cannot be. Most resources of this type are fragile and irreplaceable. Since all are sensitive to the development that occurs around them, it is important to take precautionary measures when considering this type of preservation. Areas of concern should be identified during the development process. Due to the concern that archeological sites may be disturbed by those seeking artifacts, the locations of these sites are not identified in public documents. The Kentucky Heritage Council should be consulted to determine if known sites will be disturbed by new development.

There have been a total of 22 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites recorded in Shelby County. The relatively small number of sites does not reflect an absence of sites in the County, but merely the small amount of archaeological research that has been conducted. The County undoubtedly has a large number of unreported sites. About one-third of the sites have been reported from the Shelbyville vicinity. The specific locations of archaeological sites are not normally disclosed to the general public to protect them from vandalism.

Projects in the early planning stages should be reviewed in order to assess their potential impact on archaeological sites. In some cases it will be necessary to conduct an archaeological survey to determine the presence or absence of sites in a specific project area. In other cases, the type of construction or the fact that the land has been previously disturbed would make a survey unnecessary.

Projects involving federal funds or programs must be reviewed (as part of the A-95 review process) by the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Office of State archaeological sites. State law (KRS 164.705 - 164.735) prohibits persons from injuring, destroying or defacing any archaeological site or object of antiquity situated on lands owned or leased by state or local government. Persons who plan excavation or disturbance of such sites must obtain a permit from the Office of State Archaeology at the University of Kentucky. Any person who discovers an archaeological site or object of antiquity in the course of construction work shall report this discovery to the Office of State Archaeology. Notification is necessary so that appropriate actions can be taken. Such actions include archaeological surveys and the collection of artifacts.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Much of Shelby County and the City of Shelbyville are defined by ties to local historic structures and events. The county and city's unique historic character contribute to the community's potential as a tourist destination and helps to supplement regional economic development efforts. The continued efforts to restore and promote historical, archeological and natural sites will enhance both the historic features of the county and city while at the same time encouraging new development. The challenge will be to balance the preservation of the community's character with new development without detriment to either. There are several ways to encourage preservation of historic sites at the local level. First, it is necessary to educate citizens about the community's resources and their significance. Other methods of encouraging preservation and methods of historic resource management are summarized in the following paragraphs.

HISTORIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

One of the goals of Shelby County is to recognize and preserve unique historic and cultural resources. Objectives include the identification and maintenance of historic features while also informing residents and visitors of the unique resources that the county has to offer. To attain these goals in the future, the community has a variety of options. Each option is briefly described below.

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS AND DESIGNATIONS

Historic properties and districts bring character and identity to a community. Once demolished or forgone in condition, these elements that define a community can never be replaced. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service under the Secretary of the Interior and includes districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects that are significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering and culture. Owners of private property listed in the National Register have no obligation to open their properties to the public, to restore them or even to maintain them. Owners can do anything they wish with their property provided that no Federal license, permit or funding is involved. Local historic district ordinances can establish restrictions on these properties.

Since properties within Shelby County are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, additional funding opportunities are available to property owners, including tax incentives for rehabilitation, federal preservation grants, and state preservation grants and tax programs.

The first and most obvious part of historic resource management is to identify suitable sites. To date, identification and documentation of sites has been conducted by local citizens in conjunction with the Kentucky Heritage Council. Once a structure or area is locally identified, the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) should be contacted. The SHPO ensures that the proper nomination forms, documentation and photographs are used in order to nominate a structure or district to the National Register of Historic Places. All structures within a potential district do not have to be historic. A limited amount of "noncontributing"

structures may also be included to give continuity to the boundaries of the district. It is recommended that local efforts to identify and nominate historic structures and districts to the National Register continue with the assistance of the SHPO. Currently, Shelby County has 129 structures and eleven sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The following properties and sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and Figure 6.13 shows the location of each of the National Register Districts in Shelbyville.

HISTORIC ITEM	DATE LISTED	LOCATION	CITY OR TOWN
Allen Dale Farm	November 17, 1983	Off U.S. 60	Shelbyville
J. B. Allen House	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 0.5 Miles North of Chestnut Grove	Chestnut Grove
Ballard House, William H.	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 0.5 Miles East of McMakin Rd.	Shelbyville
Bank of Simpsonville	December 27, 1988	3 rd Street	Simpsonville
Basket Farm	December 27, 1988	KY 395, 1 Mile South of KY 1779	Clay Village
Bayne House	September 28, 1984	37 Main Street	Shelbyville
Bethel AME Church	September 28, 1984	414 Henry Clay Street	Shelbyville
Bethel Church	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60, 1 Mile West of Clay Village	Clay Village
Bird Octagonal Mule Barn	December 27, 1988	KY 43, 3 Miles South of Cropper	Cropper
Bird's Nest	December 27, 1988	KY 43, 3 Miles South of Cropper	Cropper
Bird House, Philomen	December 27, 1988	KY 1005/Vigo Road, East of Beards Lane	Bagdad
Blades House, William	December 27, 1988	KY 1005, 0.5 Miles West of KY 395	Bagdad
Bland Farm	December 27, 1988	Vigo Road, 1 Mile West of KY 1005	Bagdad
Blaydes House	December 27, 1988	Blaydes Lane, 1 Mile North of KY 1779	Bagdad
Booker House, Samuel	December 27, 1988	Clore-Jackson Road, 1.5 Miles West of KY 55	Chestnut Grove
Booker-Giltner House	December 27, 1988	KY 322, 1.5 Miles South of Henry County Line	Chestnut Grove
Brown Farm, Cameron	December 27, 1988	KY 55 at Clear Creek	Shelbyville
Brown House, John C.	December 27, 1988	KY 43, 0.5 Miles North of KY 12	Mulberry
Bryan House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60, 0.5 Miles West of Simpsonville	Simpsonville
Buck Creek Rosenwald School	March 27, 2013	6712 Taylorsville Road	Finchville
Building at Jct. of KY 395 & 1779	December 27, 1988	KY 395 & KY 1779	Bagdad
Burton House	December 27, 1988	Burks Branch Road, 1 Mile South of Fox Run Road	Chestnut Grove
Burton House, David	December 27, 1988	Burks Branch Road, 3 Miles North of Shelbyville	Shelbyville
Caldwell House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60 at KY 53	Shelbyville
Calloway House	December 27, 1988	Clear Creek Road, 2 Miles South of Henry County Line	Eminence
Carnegie Public Library	June 12, 1985	8 th & Washington Streets	Shelbyville
Carpenter House	December 27, 1988	KY 148, 1 Mile South of Clark Station	Clark Station
Carriss's Feed Store	December 27, 1988	KY 44 & KY 55	Southville
Carriss's Store	December 27, 1988	KY 53 & KY 714	Southville

Chiles-Bailey House	December 27, 1988	KY 395, 0.5 Miles North of Benson Pike	Bagdad
Church of the Annunciation	September 28, 1984	105 Main Street	Shelbyville
Clay School, Henry	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Clay Village
Coca-Cola Plant	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60 at Clear Creek	Shelbyville
Collins House	December 27, 1988	KY 362, 0.5 Miles West of Webb Road	Todds Point
Courtney House	December 27, 1988	Southern End of Popes Corner Road	Finchville
Crockett House, John Edward	December 27, 1988	Logan Road, 0.5 Miles South of KY 12	Mulberry
Cross Keys Tavern Kitchen and Quarters	January 8, 1987	U.S. 60	Shelbyville
Dale House, John	December 27, 1988	Webb Road, 1.5 Miles North of U.S. 60	Simpsonville
Davis Farm, E. M.	December 27, 1988	KY 43/Christianburg Pike, 0.75 Miles East of KY 55	Shelbyville
Dependency on Mulberry Creek	January 8, 1987	Off KY 1871	Shelbyville
Duvall House, Marene	December 27, 1988	Simpsonville-Buck Creek Road at Bullsken Creek	Finchville
East Shelbyville District	June 12, 1985	Roughly E. 3 rd Stret from Washington to Bradshaw Street	Shelbyville
Ellis House, Samuel	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 2 Miles West of KY 322	Chestnut Grove
Figg House, Bushrod	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road, 0.7 Miles Northwest of KY 148	Olive Branch
Fry Farm, Froman	December 27, 1988	KY 714, 1.5 Miles East of Southville	Southville
Fry Farm, L.C.	December 27, 1988	KY 53, North of Harrington Mill Road	Shelbyville
Frye Farm, C.E.	December 27, 1988	KY 714 & Rockbridge Road	Southville
Fullenwider House	December 27, 1988	Anderson Lane, 1 Mile West of Hebron Road	Todds Point
Fullenwielder House, Peter	January 8, 1987	Off Aikens-Anderson Lane West of Hebron-Scotts Station Road	Shelbyville
Glass House, S.D.	December 27, 1988	KY 55, 0.5 Miles North of Fox Run Road	Shelbyville
Goodman House, J.W.	December 27, 1988	KY 55, 1 Mile North of KY 43	Shelbyville
Graham House	December 27, 1988	KY 1779, 1.5 Miles West of KY 395	Clay Village
Grasslands	August 12, 1977	4 Miles West of Finchville	Finchville
Gray House	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road, 0.3 Miles South of Locust Grove Road	Shelbyville
Grove Hill Cemetery Chapel	December 27, 1988	South of Shelbyville at Clear Creek	Shelbyville
Hansbrough House, John G. and William	December 27, 1988	Burks Branch Road, 1.5 Miles North of Shelbyville	Shelbyville
Harbison House	December 27, 1988	Harrington Mill Pike, 1.5 Miles West of KY 53	Scotts Station
Harbison House	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road, 0.25 miles south of I-64	Shelbyville
Hedden House	December 27, 1988	KY 637 and Ditto Road	Harrisonville
Helmwood Hall	March 20, 1986	KY 55 at Moody Pike	Shelbyville

Hinton-Scearce House	July 24, 2009	212 Adams Pike	Shelbyville
Hornsby Bridge	December 27, 1988	Clore-Jackson Road over Fox Run, 0.5 Miles West of KY 55	Eminence
Hornsby House, John A.	December 27, 1988	Clore-Jackson Road, 0.5 Miles West of KY 55	Eminence
Hornsby House, Johan A (Boundary Increase)	January 27, 1989	Clore-Jackson Road	Eminence
Huss House, M.W.	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60, 0.5 Miles East of Clay Village	Clay Village
Jackson House, Eli	December 27, 1988	KY 55 near the Junction with Clore-Jackson Road	Eminence
Johnston House	December 27, 1988	KY 714 & KY 1790	Clay Village
King House, M.J.	December 27, 1988	Bellview-Clear Creek Road, 0.3 Miles West of Bellview Road	Shelbyville
Knight-Stout House	August 19, 1975	1 Mile North of Finchville on KY 55	Finchville
Lincoln Institute Complex	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60 West of Simpsonville	Simpsonville
Logan House	December 27, 1988	Brunerstown Road at Bullsken Creek	Finchville
Long House, D.T.	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60 and Joyes Station Road	Scotts Station
Martin House	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 1 Mile South of Rockbridge Road	Shelbyville
McMicken House	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 2.5 Miles West of KY 322	Chestnut Grove
Middleton House, Henri	December 27, 1988	Old U.S. 60, 0.75 Miles East of Peytona	Peytona
Money Farm	December 27, 1988	Finchville Road, 0.6 Miles South of Brunerstown Road	Finchville
Montgomery House	December 27, 1988	Buzzard Roost Road, 1.5 Miles South of U.S. 60	Clay Village
Morris Office and House, Dr. William	December 27, 1988	KY 53	Southville
Moxley Farm	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road South of I-64	Shelbyville
Muir House	December 27, 1988	Montana Street at Clear Creek	Shelbyville
Nash House, Dr.	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Clay Village
Neal-Hamblen House	December 27, 1988	Hinkle Lane, 2 Miles West of KY 53	Chestnut Grove
Newton House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Clay Village
Old Stone Inn	October 8, 1976	East of Simpsonville on U.S. 60	Simpsonville
Olive Branch Methodist Episcopal Church	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road & KY 148	Finchville
Owen House, Brackett	December 27, 1988	Hooper Station Road, 0.25 Miles East of KY 53	Shelbyville
Payne House	December 27, 1988	KY 44/53, 1.5 Miles North of Mt. Eden	Mt. Eden
Pemberton Farm	December 27, 1988	Finchville-Clark Station Road, 0.5 Miles East of KY 148	Clark
Pickett House, James A.	December 27, 1988	KY 55, 0.75 Miles South of KY 148	Finchville
Pugh House	December 27, 1988	KY 44, 1 Mile West of KY 53	Southville
Radcliffe-Duvall Farm	December 27, 1988	Finchville-Buck Creek Road, 0.5 Miles South of Brunnerstown Road	Finchville
Ramsey House	December 27, 1988	KY 148, 1.5 miles west of KY 44	Southville

Redmon House	December 27, 1988	KY 395, 2 miles north of Bagdad	Bagdad
Rice House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60, 0.5 Miles North of Clay Village	Clay Village
Robertson House	December 27, 1988	Buzzard Roost Road, 1.5 Miles East of Hempridge	Hempridge
Rodgers House	December 27, 1988	Zaring Mill Road, 1.5 Miles South of Popes Corner Road	Shelbyville
Royalty-Smith Farm	December 27, 1988	Burks Branch Road North of Clear Creek	Shelbyville
Saffell Funeral Home	September 28, 1984	4 th & Clay Streets	Shelbyville
St. John United Methodist Church	September 28, 1984	College Street	Shelbyville
Salem Baptist Church	December 27, 1988	KY 44/53, 0.5 Miles South of Southville	Southville
Science Hill School	September 18, 1975	Washington Street	Shelbyville
Seventh Street Historic District	June 12, 1985	Main & 7 th Streets	Shelbyville
Shady Rest	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60, 0.5 Miles East of Clay Village	Clay Village
Shelby Academy	September 18, 1975	KY 55 & KY 148	Finchville
Shelby County Courthouse and Main Street Commercial District	March 21, 1978	Roughly bounded by Washington, Clay, 4 th , & 6 th Streets	Shelbyville
Shelby County Courthouse and Main Street Commercial District (Boundary Increase)	April 12, 1985	6 th Street from Washington Street to Main Street	Shelbyville
Shelbyville L&N Railroad Depot	June 20, 1975	220 North 7 th Street	Shelbyville
Shropshire Farm	December 27, 1988	KY 714/Hempridge Road, 1 mile south of I-64	Hempridge
Simpsonville Christian Church	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Simpsonville
Simpsonville Methodist Church	December 27, 1988	1 st Street	Simpsonville
Sleadd Farm, William	December 27, 1988	KY 1790, 0.5 miles east of Hooper Station	Hooper Station
Snook House	December 27, 1988	KY 12 & KY 43	Mulberry
Snook House, Van B.	December 27, 1988	Mulberry-Eminence Pike, 1 mile north of Stony Point Road	Cropper
Stapleton Farm	December 27, 1988	KY 1005/Vigo Road, 0.5 miles east of Logan Road	Bagdad
Stewart House, G.W.	December 27, 1988	KY 55	Shelbyville
Stone House on Clear Creek	January 8, 1987	Off KY 55 west of Bellview Road	Shelbyville
Sturgeon-Gregg House	November 29, 1984	U.S. 60	Simpsonville
Swindler House	December 27, 1988	Mulberry-Eminence Pike, 0.5 miles north of Stony Point Road	Cropper
Tevis Cottage	September 28, 1984	607 Washington Street	Shelbyville
Thomas House	December 27, 1988	KY 43, 0.25 miles east of Mulberry-Eminence Pike	Mulberry
Thomas House, William J.	December 27, 1988	Off KY 12, near the junction with KY 43	Mulberry
Threlkeld House, Thomas	May 14, 1984	Benson Pike	Shelbyville

Tindall House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Clay Village
Todd House, Charles and Letitia Shelby	June 5, 1975	5 miles north of Shelbyville on KY 55	Shelbyville
Undulata	June 22, 1980	South of Shelbyville on Old Zaring Mill Road	Shelbyville
Vanatta House	December 27, 1988	U.S. 60	Clay Village
Venable-Chase House	December 27, 1988	KY 43, 2.5 miles northeast of Shelbyville	Shelbyville
Waddy Bank Building	February 14, 1978	KY 395	Waddy
Waddy Historic District	December 27, 1988	Roughly KY 395/Main Street south of the Southern Railroad Tracks	Waddy
Ware House, Charles	December 27, 1988	Pea Ridge Road, 0.5 miles west of KY 395	Harrisonville
Ware House, Shelby D.	December 27, 1988	KY 714, 0.5 miles south of Hempridge	Hempridge
Washburn House, Benjamin	August 12, 1977	Bellevue Pike, 8 miles north of Shelbyville	Shelbyville
Weakley House, Thomas	December 27, 1988	KY 1779 & Beard Road	Clay Village
Weissinger Mule Barn	December 27, 1988	KY 53, 0.25 miles south of I-64	Shelbyville
West Shelbyville District	June 12, 1985	Roughly Main from Adair to 8 th , Magnolia to Linden, 7 th , 8 th , 9 th , 10 th , and Bland Streets	Shelbyville
White House	December 27, 1988	Cropper Road, 0.75 miles south of Christianburg	Christianburg
Wickland	September 28, 1984	169 Kentucky Street	Shelbyville
Wise House	December 27, 1988	KY 44/53, 0.5 miles north of Mt. Eden	Mt. Eden
Wright House	December 27, 1988	KY 1848, 1.5 miles south of Simpsonville	Simpsonville
Whitney M. Young, Jr. Birthplace	October 18, 1972	Southwest of Simpsonville off U.S. 60	Simpsonville

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

Regardless of whether an area is listed as a National Register Historic District, one can be established locally. These locally identified districts are usually designated because a specific neighborhood or city block has unique historic characteristics, architecture or significance to the community. The districts can include special zoning provisions governing existing structures, infill development, and design. These zones are typically referred to as “overlay” districts because they consist of requirements in addition to those regulated by the underlying zoning requirements (commercial or residential for example). An overlay district must be specifically tailored to the area of concern and can include a variety of provisions to encourage or regulate the preservation of neighborhood character. These provisions can include setback requirements so that new or infill structures conform with existing buildings, special sign regulations, restrictions on the demolition or modifications of buildings, and specifications concerning appropriate land uses. In addition, these regulations can include specific design standards for areas with important historic resources.

The City of Shelbyville has a local Historic District as shown on Figure 6.14. The City of Shelbyville adopted the original boundary of the historic district on December 19, 1985. In October 2007 the City increased the district boundary by adding Bland Avenue, 8th Street from Henry Clay Street to its end, and 10th Street from Henry Clay Street to Bland Avenue. The Shelbyville Historic District Commission’s office is located at 627 Main Street in the 1872 Italianate Presbyterian Manse Building and is now known as the Shelbyville Welcome/Heritage

Center. The Shelbyville Historic District Commission reviews all exterior changes to property within the district boundaries, and provides help with grant information, federal and state historic tax credits, genealogy, historical research questions, and building information for those interested in their properties.

