

Hartford Township Comprehensive Plan

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Letter from the Chairman

Resolution for Adoption of a Comprehensive Plan

Committee Members

The Hartford Township Planning Committee consisted of a combination of Township residents, Township officials, and various staff members of the Licking County Planning Commission. The committee included the following individuals:

Township Trustees

Gaylord Morris
Wilmer Prushing
Henry Remely Jr.

Township Clerk

Michael Ullom

Township Zoning Inspector

Gordon Potter

Members Appointed by Township Trustees

Jim Clever
Larry Cooperrider
Dave Cullison
John Harrison
Jim Holtsberry
Barry Hupp
Greg Retherford
William Trimarche
Jesse Van Fossen
Andy Warner

Licking County Planning Commission Staff

Jerry Brems, Director
Lucas Haire, Planner
Scott Fulton, Planner

Introduction

In most communities, whether at the municipal, township, or county level, the comprehensive plan is not a document that the average resident frequently references. Most often, the local zoning resolution generates more interest than the comprehensive plan because of the immediate and tangible effects that zoning creates. However, when properly designed and implemented, the comprehensive plan can serve as a highly effective and influential tool for any community.

Purpose and Use of a Comprehensive Plan

A comprehensive plan is, as its name indicates, a plan for a community's future that attempts to consider all local and regional factors. It evaluates the state of the community by taking inventory of current demographics, infrastructure, services, and physical characteristics, as well as by assessing the needs and concerns of its residents. The plan then incorporates this information into a series of explicitly stated goals, objectives, and recommendations to be realized by a particular date or within a specific time frame, such as twenty years or the year 2025.

Many of the recommendations within the plan are visualized through the Future Land Use Map, a document that indicates where particular types of land uses have been recommended within the community. It should be emphasized that the Future Land Use Map is *not* a zoning map; rather, it is a collection of *recommendations*. An area on the Future Land Use Map that has been recommended for industrial use, for example, has not been rezoned and will not necessarily host an industrial use in the future. The Future Land Use Map and the comprehensive plan are guides that should be considered and observed by local officials when making decisions concerning the community.

Why Adopt a Comprehensive Plan?

With or without a comprehensive plan, local officials should base their decisions on what they perceive to be best for the community's future. But how can officials demonstrate that these decisions are neither arbitrary nor biased, and that they do in fact represent the community's best interest? A comprehensive plan is a legally and locally adopted document, and it is formulated by a committee of local residents using public input. As such, courts have consistently upheld decisions that are based on the recommendations of a comprehensive plan. In fact, Ohio law goes as far as to *necessitate* comprehensive planning for townships that implement zoning. According to Chapter 519.02 of the Ohio Revised Code, "For the purpose of promoting the public health, safety, and morals, the board of township trustees may *in accordance with a comprehensive plan* regulate by resolution the...uses of land for trade, industry, residence, recreation, or other purposes in the unincorporated territory of such township..."

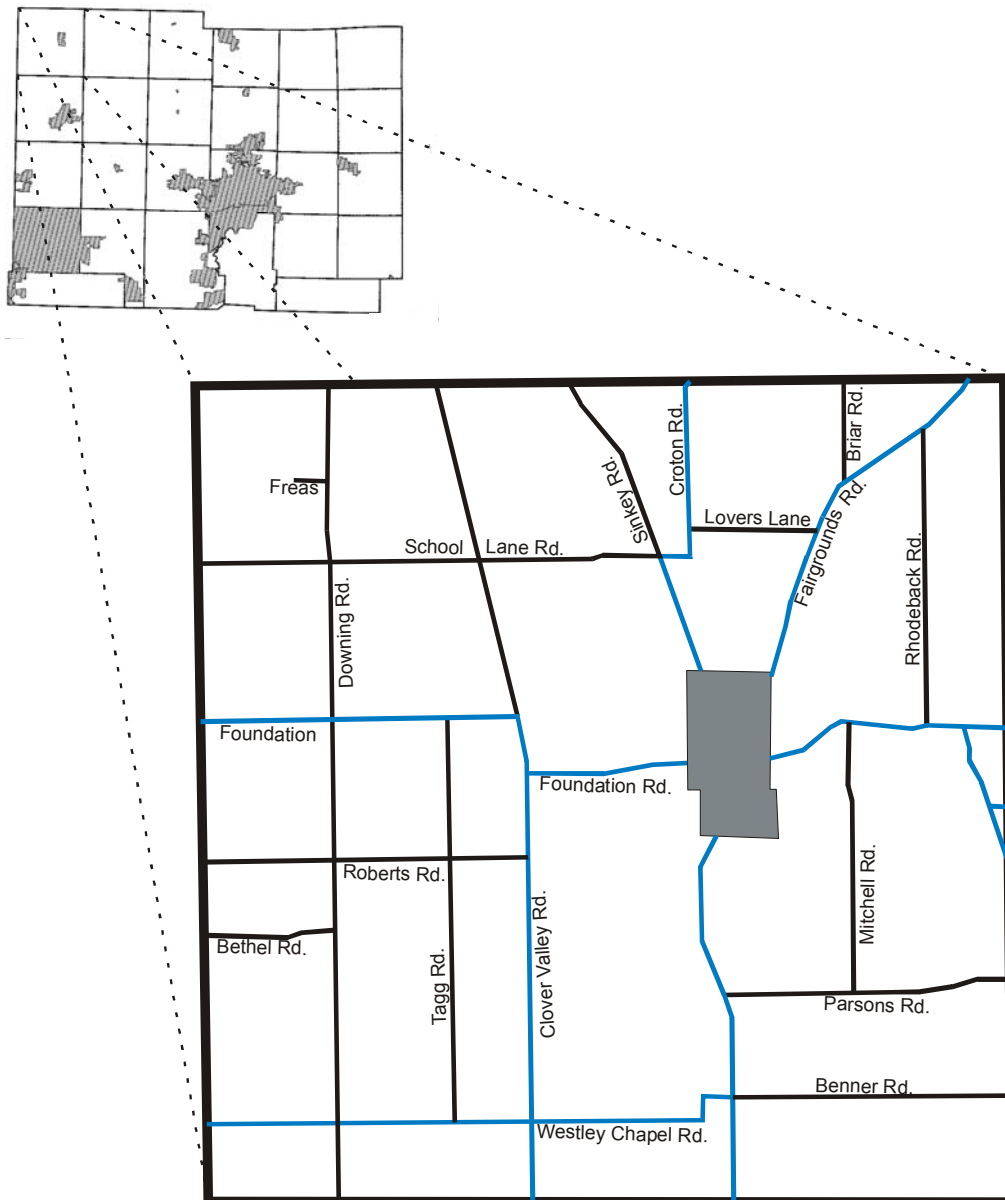
Many communities regard comprehensive planning as unnecessary until there is some evidence that change is imminent. In doing so, they fail to realize that the very purpose of comprehensive planning is to be proactive in influencing the community's future. Hartford Township is beginning to face growth pressures. Its combination of rural character, and proximity to employment centers in the Columbus metropolitan area has

attracted a number of new residents to the community. With future improvements to water and sewer services, the township will become more of a bedroom, commuter community with greater residential growth pressures. When these pressures greatly increase, township residents will benefit from an established plan that was designed to protect the community in the face of change.

Location and Planning Area

Hartford Township is a mostly rural township that occupies approximately 27 square miles in northwest Licking County. Hartford Township borders Knox County to the north, Delaware County to the west, Monroe Township to the south and Bennington Township to the east. The village of Hartford also known as Croton lies within Hartford Township's borders. The villages of Johnstown and Centerburg are in close proximity to the Township and larger cities including Newark, Mt. Vernon and Columbus are easily accessible to Hartford Township residents.

Figure 1: Hartford Township Location Map



History of Hartford Township

Hartford Township lies in the northwestern corner of Licking County and is bordered by Monroe Township to the south, Bennington Township to the east, Knox County to the north, and Delaware County to the west. Though originally part of Monroe Township, Hartford Township was organized as its own entity in September of 1819.

There is little Native American history associated with Hartford Township, as very few of the Mound Builders' work, if they were ever numerous, have endured the test of time. There was definitely a Native American presence, however, as many flint arrow points, stone hatchets, and various other artifacts have been found throughout the township.

Daniel Poppleton was the first white settler in the township, having arrived from New England in April of 1812. He was soon followed by C.L. Graves, Strong Clark, Daniel Wright, Enoch Wipple, Clark Cooley, Ezekiel Wells and Adam Kite. Strong Clark was actively involved with the organization of Hartford Township having named the township as well conducting all necessary business.

The first frame building in Hartford Township was John McInturf's sawmill on Otter Fork in 1817. The first frame house came a year later in 1818 with the construction of Elijah Durfey's home on the site of present day Hartford Village. The first election in Hartford Township was held in a log schoolhouse in September of 1819, with the total number of votes cast being 48. This building was also used as a public meetinghouse and a church.

The Congregational Church was the pioneer church of Hartford Township, being organized on August 8, 1818 by Reverend Timothy Harris and Reverend Ebenezer Washburn. Being a rural church relatively isolated from a larger community, and with a limited membership, it was almost impossible to maintain a minister full time, therefore, preachers from all denominations were invited to conduct services.

As for wildlife, there was an abundance of venison and wild turkeys to feed the early settlers. The presence of bears and wolves frequently kept the settlers from going outside after dark.

In those days every family had a supply of whiskey on hand for medicinal purposes. It was as much a staple as corn, bread and wheat. In fact, it's told that it was uncivil for a man not to bring out the bottle when his neighbor paid a call.

To attempt to have a log cabin raising without a barrel of "said drink" was downright insulting. Interestingly, with the organization of the Congregational Church, signs of a drought began to appear as the church took a firm stand on temperance. A gristmill and distillery were the most important public improvements among the pioneers; whereas it was reported a sawmill was expendable.

The village was originally surveyed in 1824, but it was not officially incorporated until 1866. The name of Croton was selected for the post office because there was already another post office in Ohio named Hartford.

A small town called School Land was once located at the intersection of School Lane and Downing Roads, on the "school land" half of Hartford Township, the half designated to the U.S. Government for schools. A cane mill was built here, and a post office operated between 1865 and 1880. Nathan Yearly leased the 1855 church to the Universalists and stipulated that anytime they weren't using the church, they had to let another denomination use it. Lots of other religions took advantage of this, among them the New Lights of Cook Settlement fame. They were also known as the "Dunkard People", since their denomination placed special emphasis on baptism. The church was later rededicated and moved to the Hartford Fairgrounds.

The Hartford Independent Agricultural Society, better known as the "Hartford Fair" is located in the Northwest corner of Licking County. It is a unique fair in comparison to other Ohio fairs. It incorporates directors from Licking County and two neighboring counties, Delaware and Knox. Because Licking County does not have a County fair, the Junior Fair includes exhibitors from all of Licking County and portions of Delaware and Knox Counties.

The Hartford Fair was organized in the fall of 1858 under the name "The Hartford Fair Society". The first fair was held in 1858 on land leased by Taber Sharp. The only townships represented at that time were Hartford and Monroe in Licking County and Hilliard in Knox County and Trenton in Delaware County. By 1871 there were ten townships represented, with the annexation of Milford Township in Knox Co; Harlem & Berkshire township in Delaware; and Liberty, Bennington and Burlington in Licking County. St. Albans and Jersey were added from Licking County in 1908 as well as Miller in Knox Co. and Porter from Delaware Co.

This made a total of fourteen townships represented with a director elected from each with the exception of Hartford Township, which had two directors. This fifteen-member fair board continued until 1970 when five directors were added At-Large from the remaining townships in Licking County, not already represented, making the total number of directors twenty. Ten years later, in 1980, two more At-Large directors were appointed along with one more each from Hartford and Monroe Townships. The list of directors totaled twenty-four, which is still in effect today. In 1995, Karen Debolt was the first woman to be appointed to the Board of Directors.

Agriculture has been stressed through the years along with the promotion of 4-H and youth activities. The Licking County Junior Fair was added to the program in 1938. From that time the majority of the growth of this fair has been with youth organizations and centered around their activities. We are proud of having one of the largest Junior Fair programs in the State. The 4-H Clubs are increasing to include the urban as well as the farm youth. In 1948 Licking County had the first 4-H Band. It was organized by Lenora McLeish and is housed on the grounds the entire week performing at various events each day.

Agricultural products were intended to please the older generation. Farm machinery displays have been a large part of the fair. The local machinery dealers are still displaying their equipment to showcase new technology.

Shade trees have been one of the trademarks of our fairgrounds. Back in 1895 there are records where the board had planted an abundance of trees. Of course, the shade was needed when the only transportation was the horse and buggy. The board has done an excellent job of keeping the trees replaced when they are damaged or die.

These times were difficult and money was scarce when the fair was being organized. The Civil War took place during these early years. There were no buildings erected until 1868. The top priority seemed to be for "eating house"! They served meals for 25¢. In 1883 the first amphitheater was built. The specifications state that it was to seat five hundred people. The builder was given the use and profit of the amphitheater for five years instead of paying him to erect the structure. The next building was a sheep barn built in 1901. The buildings have come and gone over the years and now the grounds have 44 buildings. The land that displays the annual event has grown from the original 25 acres to 145 acres.

The buildings that have been erected on the grounds over the past forty years have been, three dormitories for the young exhibitors to reside in during the fair and to also enable them to care for their livestock projects. A dorm was built in 1958 to house the boys and another added for the girls in 1968. The 4-H Band built a dorm for their members in 1973. These three dormitories annually house approximately five hundred 4-H exhibitors. The first day of June in 1980 a tornado ripped through the fairgrounds. The sheep barn and a residence were completely destroyed and the 4-H Band dormitory was severely damaged. Repairs were needed immediately in order to be ready for the fair that was only two months away. The surrounding communities pitched in tirelessly and everything was ready for the 1980 Hartford Fair.

Racing was one of the first attractions at our fair. One of the events at this fair was foot race between William Lane and Maggie McComb. Maggie was the winner to the disgruntled of the men. Horse racing was also held at the 1858 fair with a record time of two minutes and thirty eight seconds. There was a Free-For-All Trot in which some of the horses were driven and the remainder ridden. This area has been popular for some well-known horses on the track.

In the beginning, people that came into town on the train had to be transported to the grounds by horse and buggy. With the popularity of the automobile, hitching posts were removed and replaced with parking lots. The installation of electricity on the grounds brought the night fair.

A museum has been built which displays the antique pieces of machinery as well as the "old-time" household items of the years past. It includes news clippings of events in the area to remind the visitors of the "way it was." A country church was uprooted and moved on to the fairgrounds and is still used today for services and a social gathering

place for the senior citizens to rest during the fair. Former Director, Willis Fravel provided both of these buildings.

Since the very existence of The Hartford Fair it has been known as a "family reunion". This is the place for families to congregate once a year for picnics and catch up on the past year. It has also been a family affair for the directors that have served on the board. There are many instances that a father's position as director of the fair board has been filled by his son. Two present directors are third generation board members.

Dedication has been a strong point with the directors of the Hartford Fair. Many of them have served long terms on the Board of Directors. There were two that retired after serving fifty years each, namely Kenneth Berger (1944-94) and Henry Williams (1948-98). One fourth of the present board has served twenty-five years or more as a director. The secretaries for the board have also served several years at a time. The longest tenure was forty years held by William "Bill" Arter (1951-91), who was elected as a director of the Ohio Fair Managers Executive Committee in 1979 and elected as President of the association in 1990 for a two-year term. John McDavid, Secretary/Manager, currently serves on the Ohio Fair Manager Board of Directors representing District 6.

Demographics

Demographic information can be used to project the direction of development in an area. For example, an increase in the number of families with young children or an increase in young couples entering an area can signal the need for new school buildings. Another helpful use of demographic information is to study the age of a certain population. If the population of farmers within the township is nearing retirement this can indicate a change in the active farms within the township. Various demographic information, available from the U.S. Census Bureau, is discussed below.

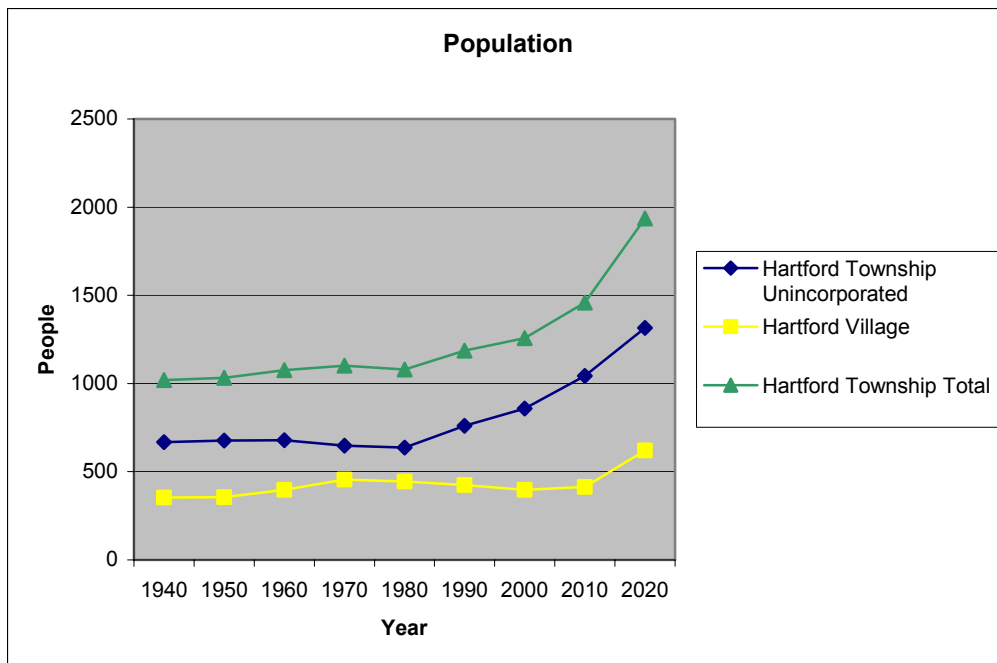
Population

The 2000 census showed the population of unincorporated Hartford Township at 859 people. Hartford Township contains one incorporated village, Hartford, also known as Croton, which was home to 398 residents. In 2000, the population of the entire township was 1257 people.

Hartford Township experienced minimal growth between 1940 and 1980, however since 1980, the township has seen a steady increase in population. This trend will most likely continue in the unincorporated areas of Hartford Township in near future with the growth expectations of Delaware, Knox and Licking Counties. The projections for the township as a whole show the population leveling off around 2020.

Population was projected in the following graph for a 20-year period. To project the population building permit data from the past five years was analyzed. A modest increase in the number of permits was assumed for each year for the next 20 years to assess the predicted growth in Hartford Township. This model projected the 2010 population of unincorporated Hartford Township to be 1054 people and the 2020 population to be approximately 1406. If growth trends continue at the current rate the above numbers are reasonable expectations for population in these years.

Figure 2: Population Projection for Hartford Township



One way to predict the future growth of Hartford Township is to examine the growth pattern of neighboring townships with similar characteristics. Similar townships include Monroe, Liberty, and Bennington in Licking County, Milford and Hillar Townships in Knox County, and Trenton Township in Delaware County. All the surrounding townships seem to be growing at a steady rate. Liberty Township has seen the largest growth rate of the neighboring Townships, and this can likely be attributed to its proximity to the Village of Johnstown and the convenient access that is provided to the Columbus metropolitan area by U.S. Route 62. The growth of Liberty Township is very indicative of the likely growth that will occur in Hartford Township over the next few decades.

Figure 3: Area Populations by Decade

Township	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Monroe	662	669	849	1089	1899	1890	2127	2496	3130
Liberty	644	673	693	778	1300	1484	1735	2253	3019
Bennington	582	581	663	655	837	957	1334	1689	2243
Milford	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1422	1778	2346
Hilliar	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1648	2142	2867
Trenton	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1906	2137	2291	2439

Age and Gender

The breakdown of population by age and gender may be used to plan for current and future facilities. Young children and the elderly are often the focus of such facilities planning. Hartford Township’s percentage of the population (29%) under the age of 20 is even to that portion of the population of Licking County (29%). The Township is also roughly even to the County in terms of its senior citizen and young adult populations.

Figure 4: Population by Gender

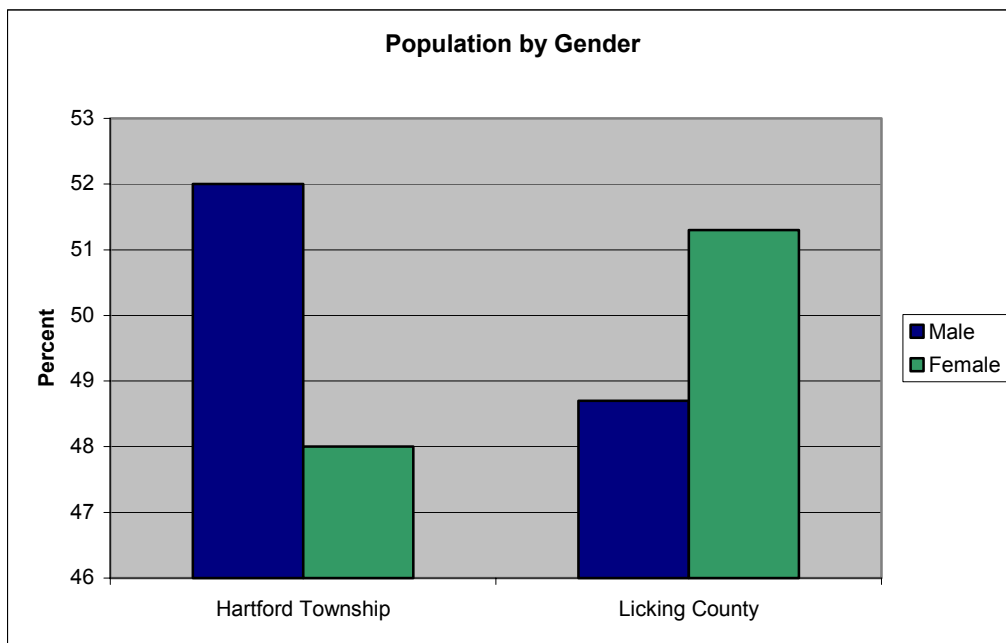
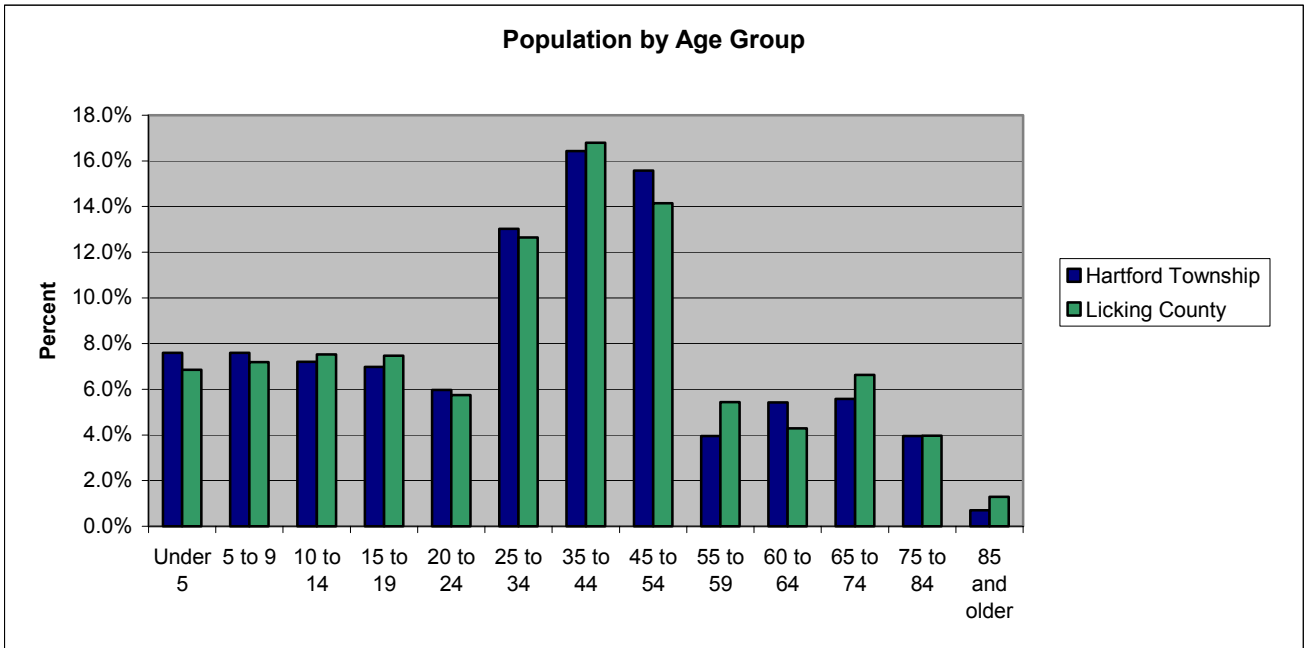


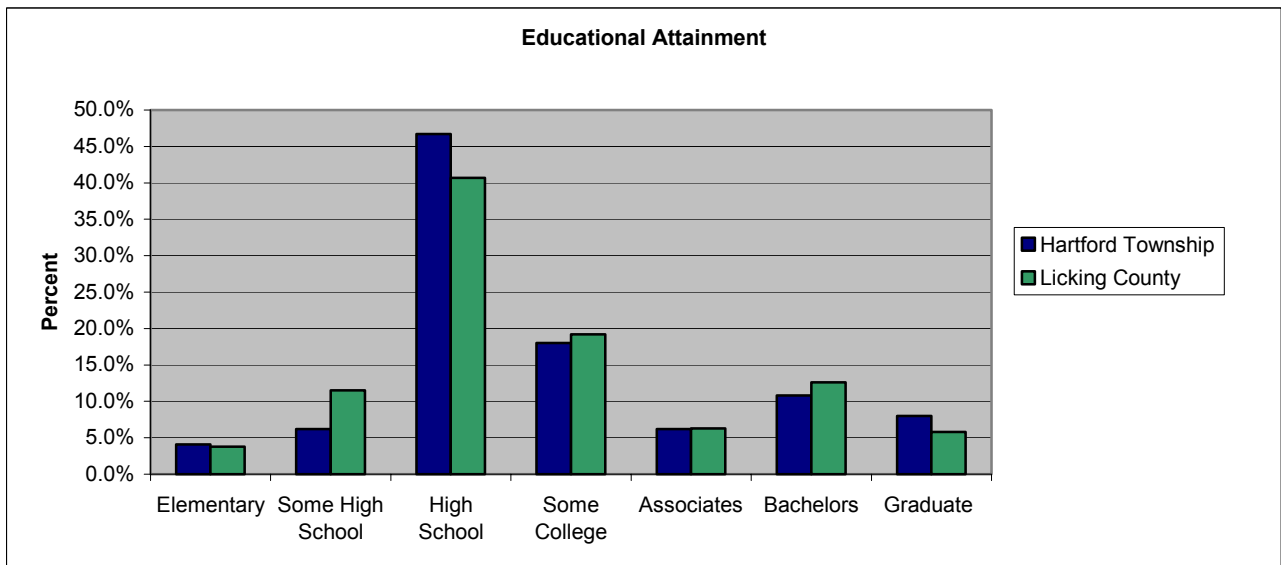
Figure 5: Population by Age Group



Education and Income

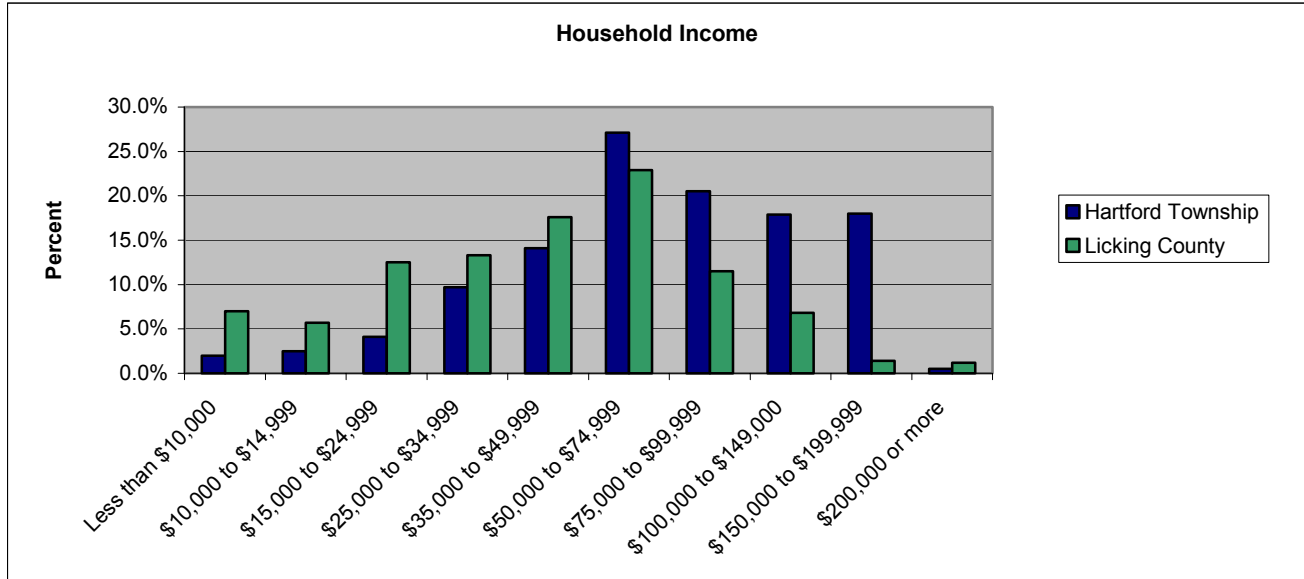
The education and income characteristics of a population can help to define the general needs of a population. Marketing studies often use this type of information to show whether or not a particular store, for example, will be successful in a given location. Income levels also may be used to qualify an area for certain available funding projects benefiting low-income persons. In 2000, almost 90% of Hartford Township residents were high school graduates or above, and 25% of the township population had some sort of college degree. These levels of high school and college graduates are greater than the county’s average.

Figure 6: Educational Attainment



range at 27.1%. Only about 4.5% of households fall into the categories below \$15,000, which is less than Licking County at 12.7%. The major difference between Hartford Township and the County are the categories above \$100,000. Roughly 36% of the households in the Township made over \$100,000 in 1999, while only around 9% of the population of the County fell into these categories.

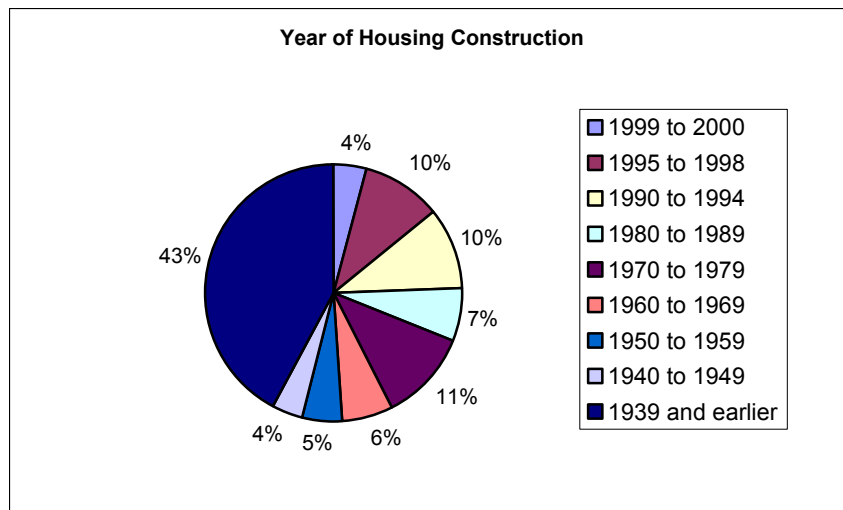
Figure 7: Household Income



Housing

Hartford Township has an older housing stock that is all nearly single-family. According to the 2000 Census roughly 92% of all houses in the township are one unit detached garage structures. More than half of all the homes in Hartford Township were constructed before 1960. In the 1990s over 24% of the homes in the township were constructed, and this boom is expected to continue with the population projections for the township.

Figure 8: Year of Housing Construction for Housing Stock



Land Capability

The natural resources of an area are a key component of any comprehensive plan. The ability of land to support development is of major concern to communities, especially ones experiencing growth or under growth pressures. Many factors can affect an area's capability to support new developments; among these are topography (or slope), soil type, and ground water availability. Because all of the various forms of nature are interdependent and interact to maintain a comprehensive, yet extremely delicate system, changes that affect this balance must be carefully considered. Also, there is a need to protect certain natural features from disturbance. This includes protecting and preserving wetlands, endangered plants, and endangered animals. Woodlands, prime agricultural areas, and other significant natural features or vistas should be protected from over development, as well.

Land capability information is derived from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources' Capability Analysis Program. The information contained in this section is not comprehensive, but gives general guidelines for development and land use in Licking Township. The included maps are general as well, showing approximate boundaries for each limitation or resource. Furthermore, severe limitations should not be read as an absolute prohibition against that use for which a soil is rated, but as an indication that sometimes-costly measures must be undertaken to overcome such limitations. A site-specific analysis is necessary to precisely determine the suitability of a parcel of land for a particular use.

Climate

The weather station at Johnstown has an average annual high temperature of 59.7 degrees, and an average low of 39.4 degrees. The average annual precipitation is 41.21 inches. The highest temperature ever recorded was 100 degrees Fahrenheit on July 7, 1954 and the lowest temperature ever recorded at Johnstown was -29 degrees on January 19, 1994.

Topography

The slope can measure the topography of land. Slope is the ratio of change in elevation over distance, stated as a percentage rate. For instance, if a parcel of land rose four feet over 100 feet of horizontal distance, the slope for that area would be 4%. The lower the slope, the flatter the land; conversely, the higher the slope, the steeper the land.

Slope influences the effects of the natural environment. The rate of storm water runoff, performance of septic fields, and the rate of erosion all are influenced by slope. As slopes increase, the velocity of storm water runoff increases causing problems with erosion and flooding downstream. Conversely, an area that has less than 0.5 percent slope will not drain storm water at all and ponding may occur depending on the soils.

There is a definite relationship between land use and slope. Commercial and industrial buildings usually require relatively flat, or level land. Because of the larger size and weight of commercial and industrial uses and the cost of leveling land, slopes exceeding

two percent are not suitable areas for such sites. Cropland is most often limited to areas of less than 12 percent slope to enable the use of farm machinery. Roads also are limited by the topography in an area. Arterial roads and roads designed for speeds over 45 mph should not be located in areas with greater than 4 percent slope. Local streets with speeds under 30 mph can have grades as steep as ten percent.

Overall, areas with slopes greater than 4 percent are generally limited to agricultural, residential, and natural uses. When slopes exceed the 10 percent, such as with ravines and steep hills, land uses are predominantly grazing and natural space. Houses, due to their smaller size, can be built on steep slopes using various construction techniques. This is less true, however, for major residential subdivisions when considering centralized infrastructure design limitations and costs. Furthermore, experience, such as in California, shows that nature will eventually erode these steep slopes, house and all. As a result, it is general practice to preserve and protect slopes greater than 25 percent, leaving them in their natural state.

The majority of Hartford Township is relatively flat with a slope of zero to six percent. The only areas in the township that have slopes more severe than this are on the banks of the creeks and rivers that transverse the Township.

Because slope is so closely tied to both development and the natural environment, it should be one of the top criteria used in regulating the development of a community. The following table (Figure 9) lists some standards for slope and land use development.

Figure 9: Slope Requirements For Various Land Uses*

Land Use	Maximum Slope	Minimum Slope	Optimum Slope
House sites	20-25%	0.05%	2.00%
Playgrounds	2-3%	0.05%	1.00%
Septic fields	10%	0.00%	0.05%
Parking lots	3%	0.05%	1.00%
Streets, roads, driveways	15-17%	0.05%	1.00%
Industrial sites	3%	0.05%	1.00%

**Adapted from Landscape Planning Environmental Applications, William Marsh, 1983.*

Soils

Soils are very important in determining land use capabilities because many factors are associated with certain types of soils, including everything from drainage to permeability to groundwater level. The soils in Licking County formed in many different kinds of parent material, which is the raw material acted upon by the soil-forming process.

The soil types most commonly found in Hartford Township combine to form four (4) major soil associations: Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo Association, Bennington-

Pewamo-Centerburg Association, Centerburg-Amanda Association, and Ockley-Stonelick-Shoals Association. The soil map (Figure 10) shows a detailed soil location and where each association is likely to occur throughout the township.

The Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo associations are characterized by nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained to poorly drained soils located on till plains. This association occurs in undulating areas on end moraines. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. Most areas of this association are used as cropland, however some areas are pasture or wooded. These soils are especially well suited to hay, pasture, and trees. They are moderately suited to poorly suited for buildings and septic tank absorption fields. Slow to moderate permeability are the limiting factors for home sites located on soils within this association.

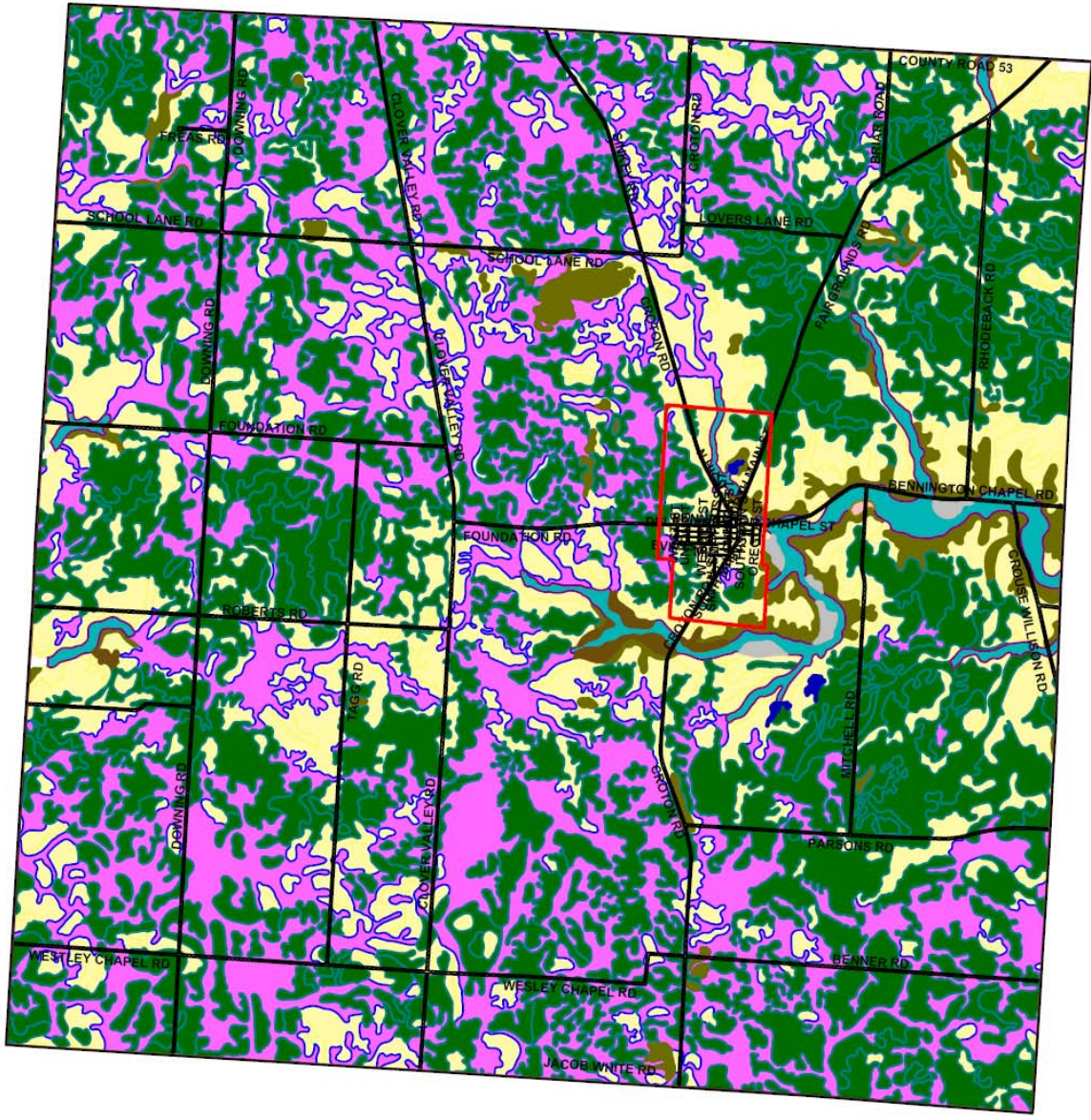
Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg associations are characterized by nearly level and gently sloping, very poorly drained and moderately poor drained soils. This association is located mainly on ground moraine areas characterized by relatively broad flats, low knolls and ridges interspersed with shallow swales. Where unvegetated, the soils have a striking mottled pattern of light and dark colors. Slopes range from 0 to 6 percent. Most areas of this association are used as cropland, however some are pastured or wooded. The soils are well suited to grain crops, hay, pasture, and trees. They are poorly suited or moderately suited to buildings and septic tank absorption fields.










The Centerburg-Amanda associations are characterized by gently sloping to very steep, moderately well drained and well-drained soils; on dissected parts of till plains. This association consists of gently sloping soils in undulating areas and interfluvial areas and sloping to very steep soils in dissected areas along drainage ways. Slopes range from 2 to 50 percent. The gently sloping to moderately steep soils in this association are used mainly as cropland or pasture. In some areas they are wooded. Most of the steep and very steep soils are also wooded. They are well suited to woodland. The less sloping soils are well suited to cropland and pasture, and the moderately steep soils are poorly suited or moderately suited. The gently sloping and sloping soils are moderately suited or well suited to buildings and moderately suited to septic tank absorption fields. The very steep soils are generally unsuited to urban uses.

Ockley-Stonelick-Shoals associations are nearly level to sloping, well drained and somewhat poorly drained soils. They are commonly found on broad outwash terrace benches and flood plains with short, narrow slope breaks between the benches and flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. Most areas of this association are used as cropland, while a few areas are pastured or wooded. Some areas have been developed for industrial, commercial or residential uses. The nearly level and gently sloping soils of this association are well suited to moderately suited for grain crops, hay pasture, trees, and some specialty crops. This association is also well suited to unsuitable for buildings and septic tank absorption fields.

Figure 10: Hartford Township Soil Map

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP



- | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------|
|  | Ockley Association |  | Bennington Association |
|  | Water |  | Pewamo Association |
|  | Glenford Association |  | Amanda Association |
|  | FitchField Association |  | Centerburg Association |
|  | Sholes Association | | |



Floodplains and Wetlands

A floodplain is any land area susceptible to inundation by floodwaters from any source. Floodplains are measured in terms of the amount of storm water that it takes to cover them. Storm events are measured in years such as 5-year, 10-year, 20-year, 50-year, 100-year, and 500-year. The standard measurement is the 100-year storm and floodplain. A 100-year floodplain is the land area having a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. However, the 100-year floodplain is somewhat of a misnomer because an area could have a 100-year flood two years in a row -- unlikely, but it is possible. Figure 11 shows the 100-year, or base, flood plains of Hartford Township as identified by Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on their Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM). These FIRM maps are used by banks to determine the need for flood insurance for structures.

Because floodplains were carved by streams and rivers and are prone to flooding, they are an important planning consideration. Any development within floodplains can impact the direction, flow, and level of the watercourse during periods of high water or flooding. In other words, if fill material is placed or a house constructed in a flood plain, it will alter the boundaries of the flood plain downstream. This is because structures or fill utilize valuable space that would otherwise act as a natural retaining area for floodwaters to spread and slow. Enough fill or development could change the probability of flooding downstream from 1 in 100 each year, to 1 in 75 or less. This development and careless filling of the flood plain has increased flooding in this nation, as seen in many parts of the country, including the Great Mississippi Flood of 1993. Not only does development in the flood plain increase dangers downstream, developments within the flood plain are at higher risk of damage due to flooding. This damage includes fill material and debris from destroyed structures upstream colliding with structures in the flood plain downstream. Many bridges are washed out in floods because house and/or construction debris clog their free-flow area, compromising their structural integrity.

Because the potential for public and private damage, the loss of life, and affected insurance rate decisions all are affected by materials and structures in flood plains, Licking County has recently tightened regulations for floodplains. Permits must be obtained from the Licking County Planning Commission before any development, including filling and excavating, can take place in an identified 100-year floodplain. In addition, no new lots may be created that have less than 1.6 acres of land lying outside of a 100-year floodplain. Further protection of the flood plains through township zoning will assist in protecting unsuspecting residents from personal danger and loss of property.

Protecting floodplains from development offers several benefits in addition to reducing the risk of loss of property and life. Floodplains are natural floodwater storage areas. They reduce the impact of any given storm, slowing the water so that it does not become a flash flood. In addition, floodplains are prime areas where groundwater is replenished. Thus the type of land use activity that occurs in these areas must not pollute the surface water, as it will serve as a source of aquifer replenishment. These same floodplains and adjacent land also provide a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Floodplains also have important scenic and aesthetic value, providing a natural area for passive

recreation activities such as nature trails or hiking paths. In more urban and suburban areas, floodplains provide the single best place for trails and recreation because they are linear, visually interesting, close to nature, and undeveloped. The only waterway with a 100-year floodplain of importance to Hartford Township is the Otter Fork of the Licking River. There are many other streams or creeks in the township that may incur minor flooding during major rain events, yet no 100-year floodplain has been established.

Aside from the floodplain, there are several wetland areas in Hartford Township. Wetland areas are defined in a number of ways, depending on the agency involved. Methods of identifying wetlands include examining the plant species present, checking for standing water, and identifying characteristic soil types. Wetlands in Hartford Township identified by the Ohio Department of Natural Resources are shown on Figure 12.

Wetlands are important resources for several reasons. First, there are many unique plants and animals that make their homes in these areas. Second, wetlands provide valuable groundwater recharge by acting as filters for surface runoff percolating back into the aquifers below. Third, wetlands are an important resource because they serve to join surface and groundwater sources, which can improve stream flow during drought periods. Fourth, during rainy periods, wetlands can absorb excess water and then let it slowly back into the surrounding land, averting potential flood damage. Finally, wetlands provide a valuable recreation resource.

Depending on the size and location of a wetland, various types of permits may be required for fill or development of the wetland.

Figure 11: F.E.M.A. 100-Year Floodplain

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP



Legend


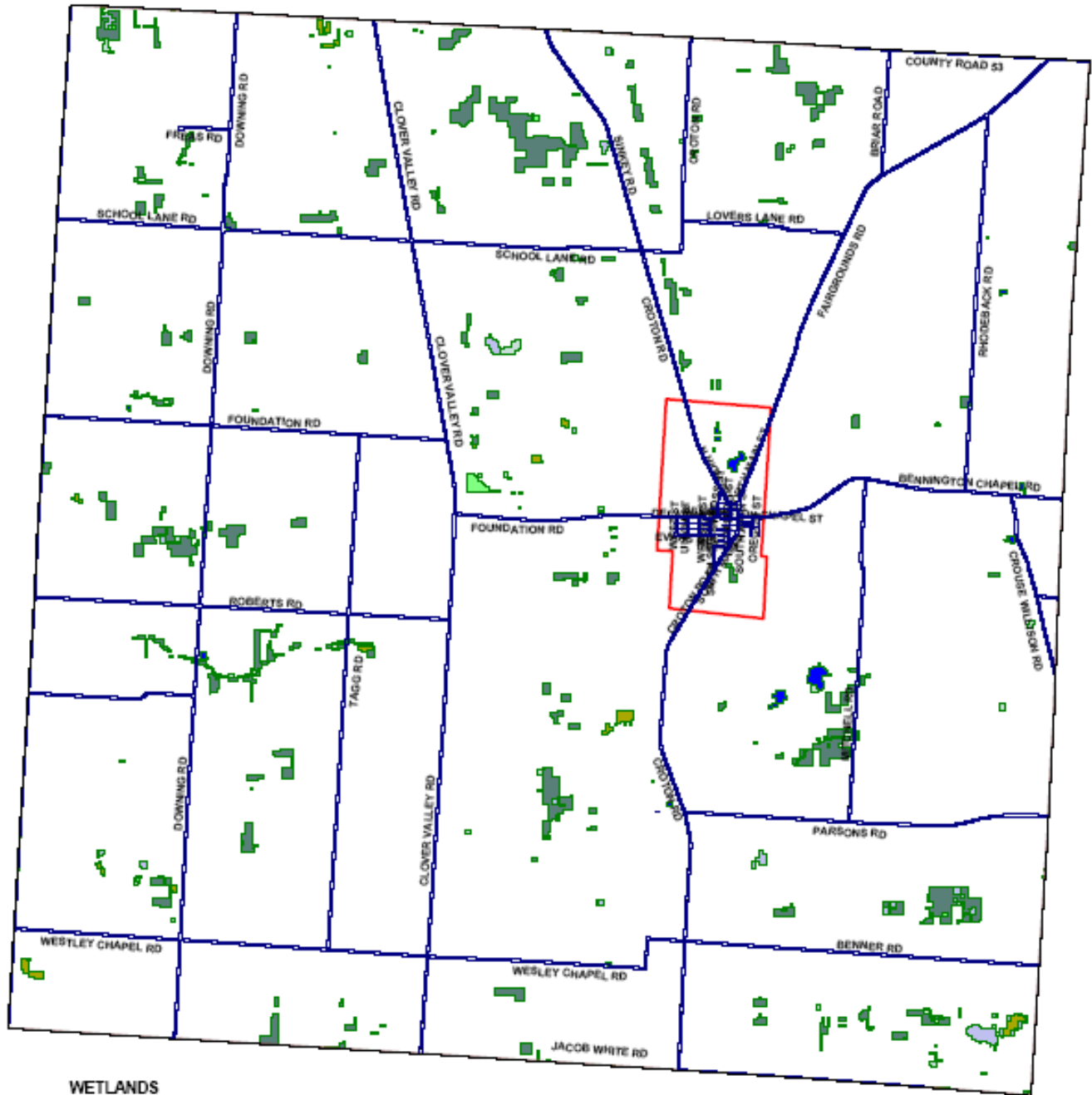
 100 Yr Flood Plain










Figure 12: Hartford Township Wetlands

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP



WETLANDS

- | | |
|---|---|
|  UPLAND AREAS |  SHRUB / SHRUB WETLAND |
|  WOODS ON HYDRIC SOILS |  WET MEADOW |
|  OPEN WATER |  FARMED WETLAND |
|  SHALLOW MARSH | |

Groundwater

Groundwater is a very important consideration in the preparation of a comprehensive plan because wells and natural springs are the source of most of the water that sustains residents, crops, and livestock in Hartford Township. Many residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural activities are not possible without clean, abundant groundwater. Thus an important aspect of future land use planning is locating adequate supplies of groundwater. Groundwater needs to be protected from two things: 1) overuse, i.e. exceeding the safe well yield and/or aquifer recharge rates, and 2) pollution.

Groundwater is water that lies beneath the land's surface. Just as there are streams, rivers, and ponds above ground, water can be found in similar systems underground. As rainwater and surface water flow across the land, water seeps down into the soils and underground rock. Areas underground with particularly large concentrations of groundwater are known as aquifers. Aquifers are like above ground rivers in that they are not static. Most often, aquifers are found in underground layers of porous rock, sand, or other unconsolidated material. Groundwater flows through them while rain and surface water "recharge" (replenish) them. In general, groundwater recharge is the ability of the aquifer to replenish its water supply from surface sources, such as soils, wetlands, rivers, and lakes. Several factors can affect the recharge rate of an aquifer including soil type, soil permeability, and distance to the aquifer from the surface. If the total rate of withdrawal from the aquifer exceeds the aquifer's recharge rate, the aquifer's water level will decline. If this overdraft, or high rate of withdrawal, is continued over several years, the aquifer could be depleted.

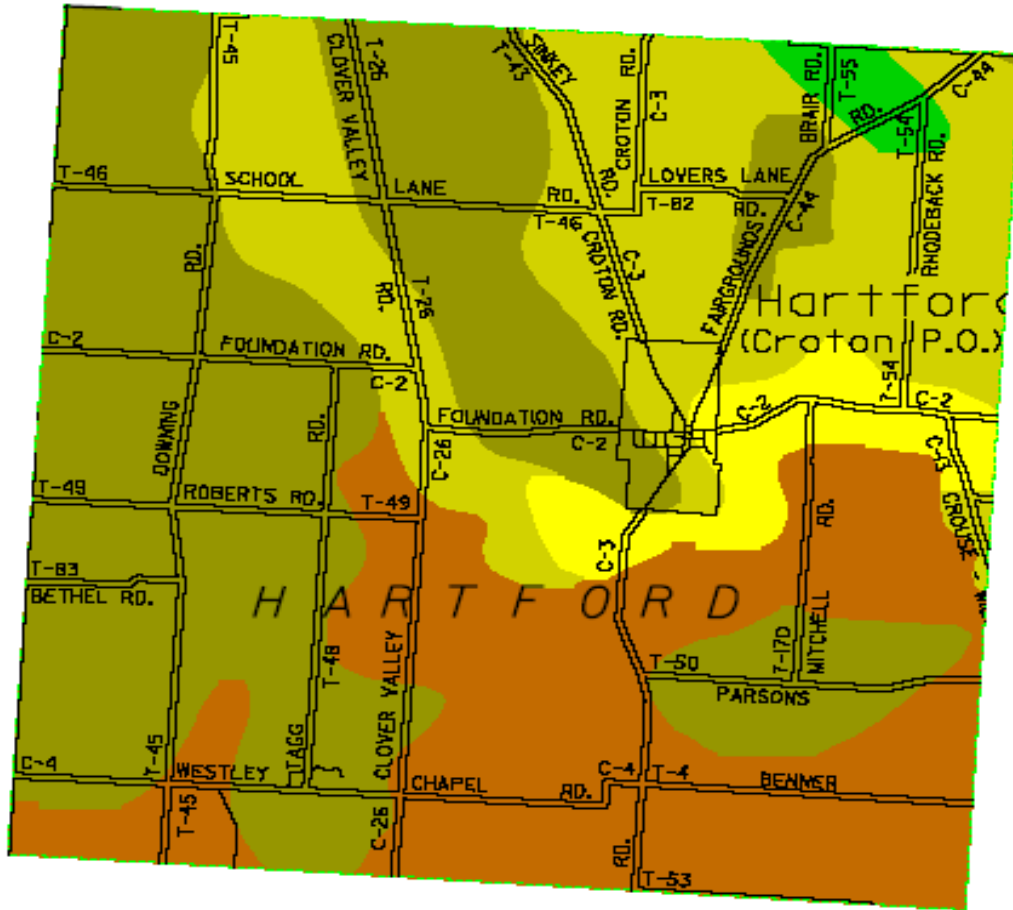
The geologic make-up of an aquifer includes underground spaces that are conducive to ground water storage. Such spaces may be found in the pores of sandstone, the joints and fractures of limestone, and between the grains of large deposits of sand or gravel. In some places, as groundwater slowly flows downhill through porous soils and rock, it becomes trapped between hard rock layers until it reaches the surface again further downhill, creating an artesian well. In the Licking County area there are also "lenses" of trapped groundwater. The glaciers created these and are pockets of sand sandwiched between other soils. The lenses often contain water and can be found at varying depths and in various sizes. The groundwater here is much more like a pond, in that it doesn't flow and usually recharges slowly, in some instances extremely slowly, if at all. Groundwater sources are evaluated based on their well yield (measured in gallons per minute), their recharge rate, and their cleanliness.

The average minimum daily household demand for groundwater is approximately five to eight gallons per minute (GPM). For commercial and industrial uses, there is no standard minimum demand. This is due to the varying nature and water needs of different commercial and industrial uses. Evaluation of groundwater for such uses should be made on an individual use and site basis.









The ground-water characteristics of Licking County have been mapped regionally based upon interpretations of over 8,000 well records and the local geology and hydrology. Water well data on the map were selected as typical for the area (Contact the ODNR Division of Water for site specific well data and logs).

Figure 13: Hartford Township Groundwater Yield

HARTFORD TOWNSHIP GROUND WATER YIELD

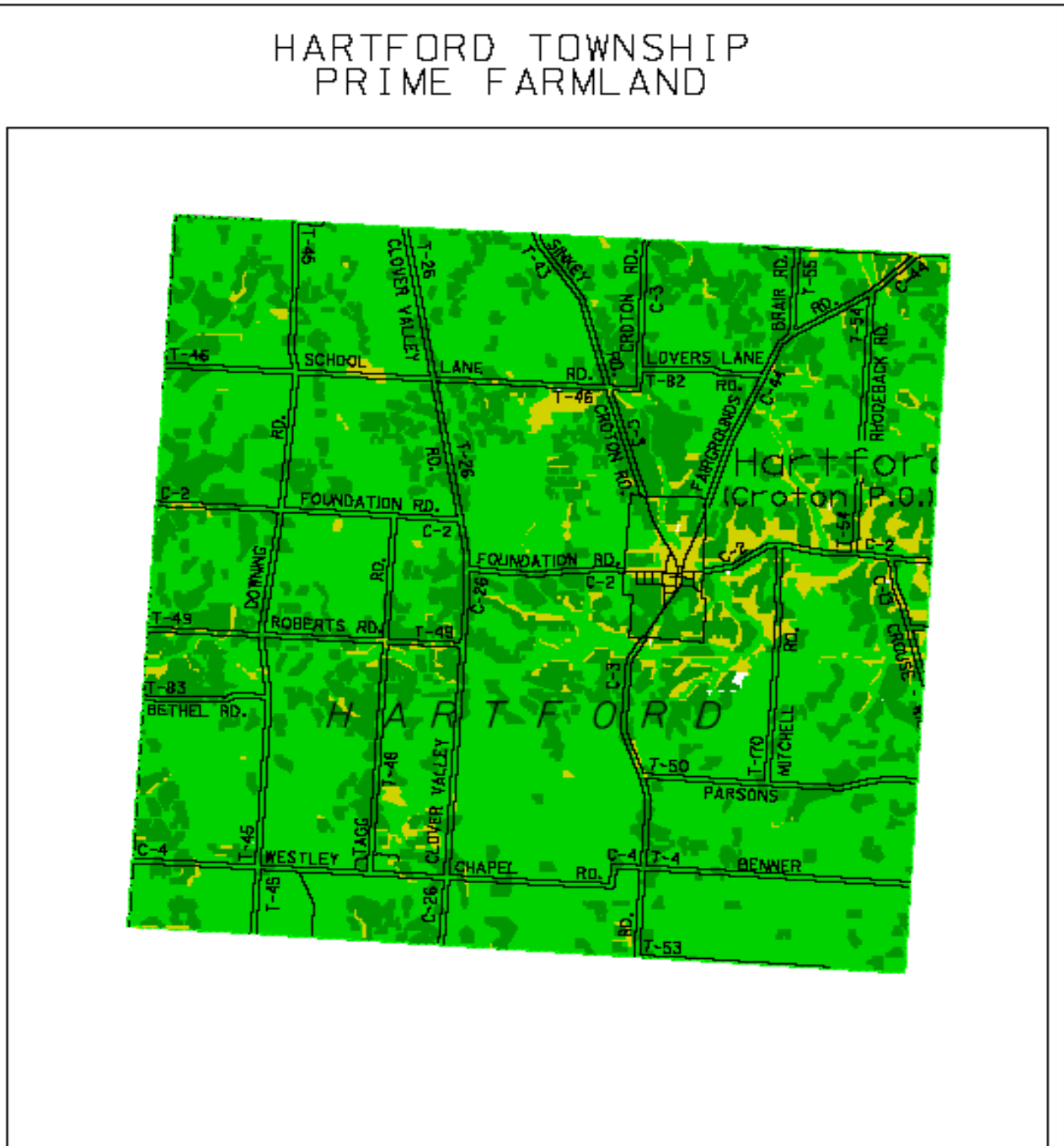


GROUND WATER YIELD

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD UP TO 1000 GAL./MIN. |  | DOMESTIC WELLS SELDOM YIELD OVER 50 GAL./MIN. |
|  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD FROM 200 TO 500 GAL./MIN. |  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD UP TO 20 GAL./MIN. |
|  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD FROM 100 TO 200 GAL./MIN. |  | BUCKEYE LAKE |
|  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD UP TO 100 GAL./MIN. | | |
|  | DOMESTIC WELLS MAY YIELD FROM 20 TO 50 GAL./MIN. | | |

Prepared by
Licking County Commissioners Office
Geographic Information Systems
March 1999

Figure 14: Hartford Township Prime Farmland



PRIME FARMLAND

- | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---|--|
|  | NOT RATED |  | PRIME WHERE DRAINED & EITHER PROTECTED FROM FLOODING OR NOT FREQUENTLY FLOODED DURING THE GROWING SEASON |
|  | NOT PRIME | | |
|  | PRIME | | |
|  | PRIME WHERE DRAINED | | |

Prepared by
Licking County Commissioners Office
Geographic Information Systems
March 1999

Infrastructure

Infrastructure refers to the facilities and services needed to sustain industrial, residential, commercial, and all other land use activities. These facilities include roads, power plants, transmission lines, water & sewer lines, communication systems, and public facilities. Infrastructure plays a valuable role in the development of an area. If there is no nearby infrastructure, or if it would be cost-prohibitive to access or extend existing infrastructure, then development cannot occur on as large of a scale.

A prime example of the impact infrastructure has on development is the fact that urbanization follows water and sewer lines. In the unincorporated areas of Licking County where no central water and sewer is available, the Licking County Health Department currently mandates a minimum of 1.6 acres of usable ground for building sites. Developers make less money on these large-lot residential subdivisions, and commercial and industrial users that are heavy water consumers cannot locate in these areas. Therefore, areas that have centralized water and sewer lines tend to develop before areas with no infrastructure in place.

Central Water and Sewer Service

It is extremely important in land use planning to understand the capabilities of existing central water and sewer systems and to determine the possibilities for expansion of these systems or the feasibility of new systems. As stated above, urbanization generally follows the path of central water and sewer facilities, and quite often, vice versa.

Municipal Water and Sewer Systems: No centralized services are currently available in Hartford Township, however a sewer treatment plant is currently under construction. The following is a summary of the general status of municipal and corporate water and sewer systems in and around Hartford Township.

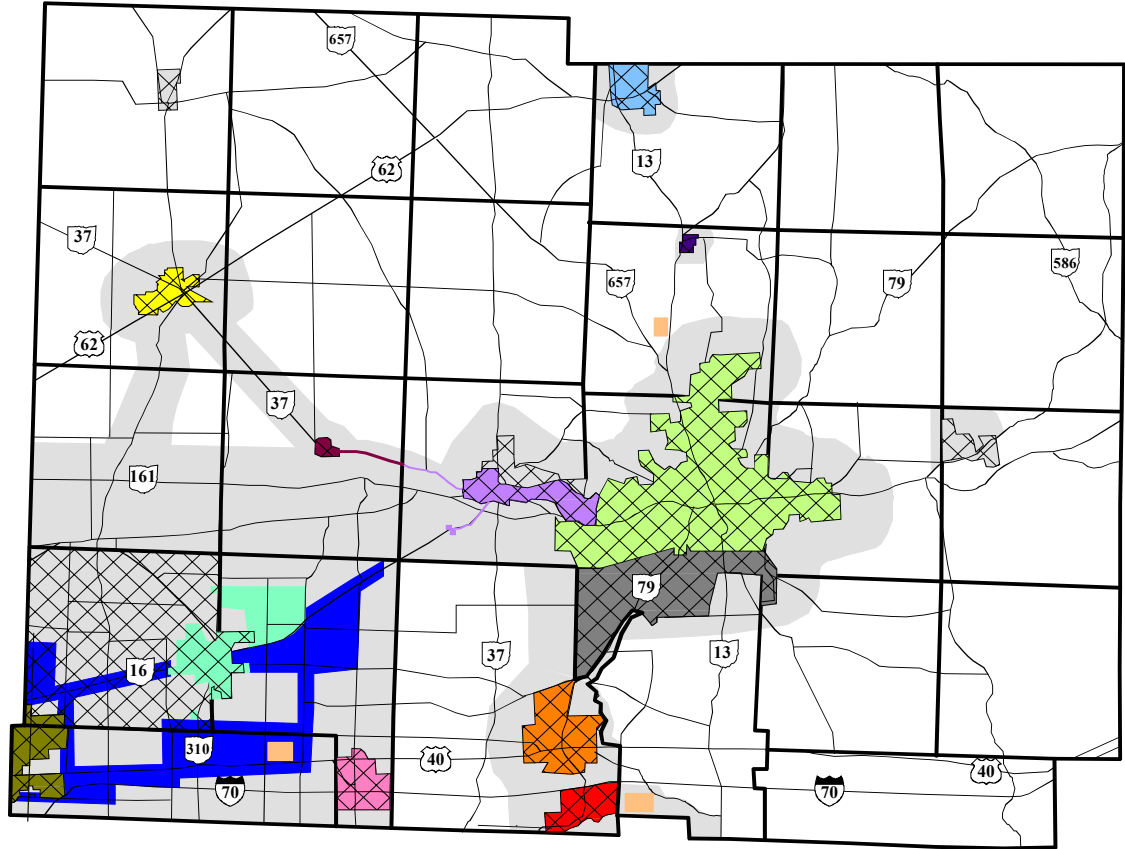
1. *Village Johnstown – Lines within two miles of Hartford Township*
 - Has both water and sewer systems, with a treatment plant capacity of 1 million gallons per day.
 - Basically serves only the incorporated areas of the Village of Johnstown.
 - The 20-year service area will probably not exceed a 2-3 mile radius around the Village. Areas to receive the service would probably be located along State Route 37, and US Route 62.
 - Johnstown Superintendent: 395 W. Jersey St., Johnstown, OH 43031
 - (740)-967-4746

















2. *Village of Centerburg – Lines within two miles of Hartford Township*
 - Has both water and sewer systems, with a treatment plant capacity of 200,000 gallons per day.
 - Serves only the incorporated areas of the Village of Centerburg.
 - The 20-year service area will probably not exceed a 2-3 mile radius around the Village. Areas likely to receive service are State Route 3 and areas west of the Village limits.

- Centerburg: 52 E. Main Street, Centerburg, OH 43011
 - (740) 625-5167
3. *Village of Hartford – Currently constructing a sewer treatment plant.*
- A capacity of 60,000 gallons per day is planned.
 - The 20-year service area will likely not exceed a one-mile radius around the Village. Areas likely to receive service are located north of the Village limits.
4. *DEL-CO Water Company Inc. – Lines within 500 feet of Hartford Township.*
- Has a 12-inch water line proposed to run along the west side of County Line Road.
 - Has no plan on extending lines into Hartford Township, but will service residences on the east side of County Line Road.
 - 6658 Olentangy River Road, Delaware, Ohio 43015
 - (740) 548-6203

Through the township survey public support for central water and sewer systems in Hartford Township was gauged. Only 20.9% of respondents stated that they would support central water and 19.5% said they would support a sewer district with competitive prices in Hartford Township, while 75% of respondents said they would not support centralized systems in the township.

Figure 15: Existing and Projected Central Water and Sewer Service in Licking County



- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  Alexandria |  Johnstown |  Granville |
|  Kirkersville (sewer only) |  Reynoldsburg |  St. Louisville |
|  Buckeye Lake (sewer only) |  Newark |  Heath |
|  Hebron |  Pataskala |  SW Licking Community Water and Sewer District |
|  Subdivisions Serviced by Licking County |  Utica |  Incorporated Area |
|  Potential Future (20 Years) Water and Sewer Coverage | | |

Roads

All roadways in Licking County have been classified for congestion prevention and access management. These classes are “Major Arterial,” “Minor Arterial,” “Major Collector,” “Minor Collector,” and lower order. Licking County has Congestion Prevention requirements for the first four roadway classes. Within the first four classifications, each has different degrees of access standards, with the strictest applying to major arterials and the least strict to minor collectors. Of major importance to congestion prevention and access management is driveway and roadway spacing; in other words the distance between access points onto a roadway. The requirement for spacing between any access points and/or roads for a lot on any of these classified roadways is the LESS STRICT of the safe stopping distance required for either 1) the speed limit on that road segment, or 2) the designed speed limit for that road segment’s classification.

Figure 16: AASHTO Safe Stopping Sight Distance

Speed (Mph)	Distance (Feet)
35	250
45	400
55	550

**Figure 17: Driveway Spacing Requirements
For Classified Roads in Licking County**

Road Classification	35 mph or Less	45 mph	55 mph or More
Minor Collector	250’	250’	250’
Major Collector	250’	400’	400’
Minor Arterial	250’	400’	550’
Major Arterial*	250’	400’	550’

** NOTE: This does NOT apply to spacing with road intersections. Intersection spacing is 550 feet regardless of speed limit or road classification.*

Hartford Township’s major east-west corridor is Foundation Road/Bennington Chapel Road (County Road 2) and its major north-south corridor is Croton Road. Both Foundation Road/Bennington Chapel Road and Croton Road are classified as minor collectors throughout Hartford Township. The latest traffic counts on Foundation Road (count taken outside the Village) in 2004 was 671 vehicles per day, and on Bennington Chapel Road (count taken outside the Village) in 2005 was 655 vehicles per day. On Croton Road there were two counts. One count (taken just north of the village) in 2004 was 809 vehicles per day and the other count (taken just south of the Village) in 2004 was 1728 vehicles per day. Four other roads in Hartford Township, Clover Valley Road, Fairgrounds Road, Lock Road and Crouse-Williston Road, are classified as minor collectors.

There are a number of county highways located within Hartford Township. The county maintains these roadways.

Figure 18: County Roads in Hartford Township

County Road Name	Road Number	Mileage
Appleton Road	County Road 10	0.1 miles
Bennington Chapel Road	County Road 2	1.6 miles
Clover Valley Road	County Road 26	3.2 miles
Croton Road	County Road 3	4.5 miles
Crouse-Willson Road	County Road 13	1.0 miles
Fairgrounds Road	County Road 44	2.4 miles
Foundation Road	County Road 2	3.1 miles
Lock Road	County Road 19	1.3 miles
Wesley Chapel Road	County Road 4	3.5 miles
Mileage	-----	19.7 miles

Hartford Township has approximately 28 miles of roads to maintain. Approximately 19 miles of township roads are paved. The balance is both chip and seal and gravel roads.

Figure 19: Hartford Township Roads

Township Road Name	Road Number	Mileage
Benner Road	Township Road 4	1.8 miles
Bethel Road	Township Road 83	0.9 miles
Briar Road	Township Road 55	0.6 miles
Clover Valley Road	Township Road 26	2.2 miles
Downing Road	Township Road 45	5.3 miles
Freas Road	Township Road 957	0.3 miles
Jacob White Road	Township Road 53	1.3 miles
Lovers Lane Road	Township Road 82	0.8 miles
Mitchell Road	Township Road 170	1.8 miles
Parsons Road	Township Road 50	1.9 miles
Rhodeback Road	Township Road 54	1.9 miles
Roberts Road	Township Road 49	2.1 miles
School Lane Road	Township Road 46	3.0 miles
Sinkey Road	Township Road 43	1.3 miles
Tagg Road	Township Road 48	2.7 miles
Mileage	-----	27.9 miles

Community Services

Township Government

The township form of government was brought with the original settlers to the New England states around 1620. Twenty-two states have the Township form (or similar type) of local government. Townships in Licking County were formed in five-mile squares from the Congress Lands 1798-1802 land grant.

A three member elected board of trustees oversees Hartford Township, like all townships in the State of Ohio. Township trustees are elected to four year terms and are charged with the duty of overseeing the business of the township, including but not limited to ensuring the public health, safety and welfare of all township residents. The trustees administer, enforce and execute all policies and resolutions of the township for the betterment of the township and its citizens.

In order to carry out its duties, the board of trustees conducts monthly meetings on the third Monday of each month that are open to the public. These meetings are held at the Hartford Town Hall located at 2 North High Street Croton, Ohio. The Trustees at each meeting discuss township business and minutes are recorded and maintained by the Clerk. The Board of Trustees appoints the Zoning Inspector, the Zoning Commission, Zoning Clerk, and the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Figure 20: Hartford Township Government

Government Officials and Boards	Number of Members	Length of Term	Primary Responsibility
Township Trustees	3	4 Years	Conducts all the business of the township; ensures and promotes the public health, safety, and welfare
Township Clerk	1	4 Years	Fiscal officer and clerk for the Township Trustees
Zoning Commission	5	5 Years	Makes recommendations to the Township Trustees regarding changes to the township zoning resolution.
Zoning Clerk	1	Not Specified	Clerk for the Zoning Commission; serves at the discretion of the trustees.
Board of Zoning Appeals	5	5 Years	Hears appeals from the decisions of the Zoning Inspector and to consider requests for variances and conditional use permits.
Board of Zoning Appeals Clerk	1	Not Specified	Clerk for the Board of Zoning Appeals; serves at the discretion of the trustees.

Hartford Township was initially zoned by the adoption of a zoning resolution. The resolution has gone through various changes and updates over the years, with the most recent update occurring in 2005.

To assist with the enforcement of the zoning resolutions, the Board of Trustees employs a paid, part-time zoning inspector. The primary responsibility of the zoning inspector is to enforce the township zoning resolution, as it exists. In carrying out this function, the zoning inspector reviews applications for zoning permits, conducts on-site inspections to ensure construction conforms to approved applications, investigates complaints and violations, maintains a record of non-conforming uses, and maintains the zoning text and map. During the years 2000 through 2004, the number of zoning permits are as follows:

Figure 21: Hartford Township Zoning Permits

Year	New Houses
2000	7
2001	7
2002	7
2003	10
2004	10
2005 (to date)	5
<u>Total</u>	46

A Zoning Commission consisting of five residents of the township is appointed by the Board of Trustees to serve staggered five-year terms. The Zoning Commission is responsible for making recommendations to the Township Trustees concerning the interpretation and application of the township zoning resolution and comprehensive plan, as well as conducting hearings on requested district changes and initiating amendments to the zoning resolution. The Zoning Commission should also be involved in planning activities in their area and keep the Township Trustees informed of their deliberations.

The Board of Zoning Appeals (BZA) is a five-member administrative body also appointed by the Board of Trustees to serve staggered five-year terms. The functions of the BZA are to hear appeals from the decisions of the zoning inspector and to consider requests for variances and conditional uses as outlined in the township zoning resolution

The funds for Hartford Township are outlined below:

Figure 22: Funds for Hartford Township

Fund	Percentage of Fund 2005
General Fund	12.7%
Motor Vehicle License Tax Fund	4.8%
Road and Bridge Fund	22.7%
Gasoline Tax	12.0%
Fire Levy	39.7%
Cemetery	3.0%
General Retirement	4.9%
Miscellaneous Special Revenue	0%
Public Works Commission Projects	0%
Grand Total of All Funds	100%

Police Protection

The Licking County Sheriffs Office and the Hartford Police Department are the current providers of law enforcement in the township. The Hartford Police Department's headquarters are located at 2 North High Street in Croton. The Police Department consists of the Police Chief, Lieutenant, Sergeant and five Reserve/Auxiliary Officers. The Police Department practices "community policing" and strives to make the community safe for all residents. To assist in the small community policing, the Police Department does maintain a Bike Patrol and all officers perform foot patrol during their tour of duty.

The Sheriff's Department headquarters are located at 155 East Main Street in Newark in the Licking County Justice Center. The facility includes the sheriff's administrative offices as well as the 155 cell county jail. The department responds to the 911 services, and consists of 29 squad cars, at which any given time there are 5 to 9 of these cars on patrol. Current employment is 191 people. This includes:



- 109 Sworn Personnel
- 1 Sheriff, 1 Chief Deputy, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 14 Sergeants
- 13 Dispatchers (including central control and radio)
- An additional Auxiliary Force of 20.

Fire & Emergency Medical Services

Hartford Township is served by the Hartford Fire Department for fire and EMS Services. Hartford is currently a volunteer department that normally utilizes 25 to 30 volunteer firefighters. These firefighters respond to emergencies typically within 5 to 6 minutes of

receiving an emergency call from the Licking County 911 Center. The Fire Department utilized the following equipment in 2004:

- 2 ambulances
- 2 tanker trucks
- 1 engine
- 1 grass-fire truck
- 1 air wagon truck to transport additional air tanks to fire scenes.

Health & Human Services

Hartford Township has four hospitals within a 25-mile radius, Licking Memorial Hospital in Newark, Knox Community Hospital in Mt. Vernon, Mount Carmel East in Columbus and Saint Ann’s Hospital in Westerville. These hospitals offer a full range of medical services and outpatient surgical services.

Several hospitals fall within a 50-mile radius of Hartford Township. These include all hospitals in Columbus: Children’s Hospital, Doctors Hospital, Riverside Hospital, Grant Hospital, Ohio State University Hospital, The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital, Mt. Carmel Hospitals (East & West) and St. Ann’s Hospital. All of these facilities offer a full range of medical services, trauma units and outpatient surgical services.

There are hospice care centers in Licking and Knox counties as well as many other home care services including skilled nursing care facilities, professional rehabilitation services and a full range of therapy services.

Many nursing homes are located within 10 to 20 miles of Hartford Township in Utica, Johnstown, Centerburg and most communities in Licking and Knox counties. Independent living services and communities in Newark and Mt. Vernon are within 20 miles of Hartford Township.

Figure 23: Hartford Township Area Hospitals

Hospital	Number of Beds	Distance From Hartford*	Services Available**
Knox Community Hospital	100	17 miles	Maternity Care, ICU & CCU, 24-hour Emergency Outpatient Care
Licking Memorial Hospital	150	18 miles	Birth Center, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Nephrology and Dialysis, Psychiatric Care.
Mount Carmel East	292	20 miles	Birth Center, Cancer Institute, Cardiology, Emergency Care, Outpatient Service
Saint Ann’s Hospital	180	16 miles	Birth Care, Sports Medicine, Emergency Care, Cardiology

* These distances are approximate from the center of Hartford Township.

** This is not an all-inclusive list of available services.

Figure 24: Hartford Township Area Nursing Homes

Nursing Homes	Address	Phone
Amity Assisted Living	755 Cedar Run Road Newark, Ohio 43055	740-349-8024
Arlington Nursing Home	98 South 30 th Street Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-0303
Canterbury Villa	80 Miller Avenue Centerburg, Ohio 43011	740-625-6873
Chestnut House	1065 Johnstown Avenue Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-5271
Flint Ridge Nursing and Rehabilitation Center	1450 W. Main Street Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-3465
Goosepond Retirement Village	425 Senior Drive East Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-2969
Heartland of Centerburg	212 Fairview Avenue Centerburg, Ohio 43011	740-625-5774
Morning View Care Center	4531 Columbus Road Centerburg, Ohio 43011	740-625-5401
Newark Healthcare Center	6585 McMillan Center Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-0357
Northtowne Senior Living Community	1821 Calash Court Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-3685
Northview Senior Living Center	267 North Main Street Johnstown, Ohio 43055	740-967-7896
Utica Nursing Home	233 North Main Street Utica, Ohio 43080	740-892-3414

Utilities

At this time, all of the residents of Hartford Township have on-site wells and septic systems. These on-site water and wastewater disposal systems are regulated by the Licking County Health Department. Current regulations require minimum lot sizes of 1.6 acres of “usable” ground for on-site systems. Useable ground is land that can be used for an undisturbed leach bed, thus it excludes easements of any kind (disturbance) including road right-of-way, driveways, and utilities, and it excludes any type of regularly wet soils including 100 year flood plains, or areas of steep slope. Del-Co Water Company has a water pipe located along County Line Road, however currently has no plan to extend service into Licking County.

Schools

Hartford Township is located in the Northridge Local School District, which has 3 elementary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school. The school district consists of 120 square miles of land in eleven townships and three counties. These townships are Bennington, Burlington, Hartford, Harrison, Jersey, Liberty, McKean and St. Albans Township in Licking County and Milford and Miller Township in Knox County, and

Trenton Township in Delaware County. The three elementary schools are located in the Village of Alexandria, the Village of Hartford and in Homer. The middle school and high school are located on US 62 in Liberty Township.

The school district's population was 7,159 people according to the 2000 census. During the 2005-2006 school year the district had 1,466 students in its five buildings and enrolment is increasing approximately 10 students per year. The most recent 10-year projection completed in July of 2004 shows a peak enrollment of 1,520 students in the 2012-2013 school year. Open enrollment has also contributed to the school districts growth. Approximately 70 to 80 students each year enroll in Northridge Schools that live in other districts.

Alexandria Elementary School is located on College St. in the Village of Alexandria. The building consists of 36,053 square feet of modern classroom facilities. There are 296 students that are served by 28 staff members at this building. Alexandria Elementary has the capacity to serve 325 students at this facility. Homer Elementary School was built in 1923. The school includes 26,236 square feet of useable space. The building underwent a major renovation in the 1950's and it has been upgraded over the years to meet the needs of a modern school. 22 staff members serve the 209 pupils at this location. Homer Elementary has the capacity to serve 250 students. Hartford Elementary School was constructed in 1921. The school underwent a major addition in 1951 and a major renovation in 1997. The building consists of 31,109 square feet of well-equipped classrooms with modern technology. There are currently 25 teachers and administrators serving the 194 students that attend Hartford Elementary. The school has the capacity to serve 225 students. With the aging of some of the districts elementary buildings, options are being considered to consolidate the elementary schools, or build new elementary buildings.

The Northridge Middle School consists of 52,450 square foot of space with a capacity for 450 students. There are currently 32 staff members at the facility serving the 314 students. The Northridge high school is located on the same campus as the middle school on US 62. The building has a major renovation and expansion completed in 1996 and now consists of 104,000 square feet and has a capacity to serve 550 students. In 2005-2006 school year there were 425 students attending the school and 45 staff members serving the students needs. Junior and Senior students that wish to gain vocational training may attend the Career Technology Educational Center located on Price Rd. in Newark. 38 students from Northridge attended C-TEC in the 2005-2006 school year.

Students at the high school can involve themselves in many different extra curricular activities including band, vocal music, drama and athletics. Two four-year programs are available in foreign language, and math subjects that includes calculus. Students in the junior high are introduced to foreign language as well. The high school has a computer laboratory and each elementary classroom has one computer for use by all students. The district is North Central accredited and the pupil/teacher ratio is well within state mandated guidelines.

Figure 25: Northridge Schools 2005-2006 Student Enrollment



School Buildings	Student Enrollment	Student Capacity
Alexandria Elementary	296	325
Hartford Elementary	195	225
Homer Elementary	205	250
Northridge Middle School	345	450
Northridge High School	425	550

Local Library

The Hartford Library was established in 1973 by Inez McNemar and is located in the former Croton Bank building on the square in the Village of Croton. Hartford Library is non-profit and is not associated with any other library. The library operates through volunteers and donations from the local area, and is directed by a six-person board. The board consists of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, one paid librarian and volunteers.

There are a number of Libraries available for township residents to use that are located within close proximity to Hartford Township. Alexandria Public Library is located in the center of the village, and has a collection of 16,479 books, 3544 videos, 2910 book/music cassettes, and 100 magazines. Besides the main library, the building houses a community meeting room, kitchen, children's story hour room, and community archives. The library employs thirteen people. All of the Alexandria Elementary classes use this neighborhood library. The Homer Public Library, located in Homer provides services to many residents of Hartford Township. The library participates in a county wide inter-library loan service that enables the sharing of materials with the Alexandria, Granville, Newark and Pataskala public libraries and their branches.

The library offers a weekly reading program for preschool age children and several summer programs for children preschool age through sixth grade. The Homer library has approximately 8,000 square feet of space and houses approximately 30,000 materials. It has a web page that includes access to the library's online catalog. The library has a 1,600 square foot meeting room that is used for local events and activities. The meeting room is available to area residents and organizations at no fee for appropriate activities. Other libraries near Hartford Township are the Alexandria Public Library, the Public Library of Mt. Vernon and the Johnstown and Utica branches of the Newark Public Library.

Figure 26: Hartford Township Area Libraries

Library	Address	Phone
Alexandria Public Library	10 Maple Drive Alexandria, Ohio 43001	740-924-3561
Community Library	44 Burrer Drive Sunbury, Ohio 43074	740-965-3901
Hartford Public Library	11 South Park Street Croton, Ohio 43013	740-893-3602
Homer Public Library	385 South Street Homer, Ohio 43027	740-892-2020
Johnstown Public Library	1 West Coshocton Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-392-2665
Utica-Hervey Memorial Library	15 North Main Street Utica, Ohio 43080	740-892-2400
Westerville Library	126 S. State Street Westerville, Ohio 43081	614-882-7277

Local Churches

There are a few places of worship located within Hartford Township, however most religious needs can be met with a short drive to New Albany, Johnstown, Granville, or Alexandria.

Figure 27: Hartford Township Area Churches

Church	Address	Phone	Sunday Service
Croton United Methodist Church	75 North High Street Croton, Ohio 43013	740-893-2181	11:00 a.m.
Croton Church of Christ	40 South Main Street Croton, Ohio 43013	740-893-3191	10:00 a.m. & 6:30 p.m.
New Bethel Christian Union Church	14144 Bethel Road Croton, Ohio 43013	740-893-4491	10:45 a.m.
Bennington Chapel United Methodist Church	Bennington Chapel & Drury Road	-----	9:00 a.m.
Appleton United Methodist Church	10927 Van Fossen Road Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-967-7442	11:00 a.m.
Christian Community Church	10444 Crouse-Willison Road Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-967-5299	10:00 a.m.
Harmony Baptist Church	7951 Harmony Church Road Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-967-5683	10:30 a.m.

Parks & Recreation

Hartford Township residents have excellent access to many active recreational activities, in Hartford Township, such as playgrounds, baseball diamonds and basketball courts. The surrounding area also offers several opportunities:

- The T.J. Evans Foundation bike path runs from Johnstown to Newark and into Madison Township. It is utilized year round for hiking, jogging, skating and biking. The trail is well maintained and easily accessible to township residents in Alexandria or Johnstown.
- The Village of Johnstown also maintains a public park and recreation center located off of Oregon Street.
- The Johnstown Recreation Center offers a variety of activities throughout the year for school age children.
- In Johnstown, located off of Edwards Road there is a bowling alley, a skating rink and a swimming pool that provide public access to these activities.
- Access to martial arts, soccer, football and baseball are all available in the Village of Johnstown.
- For children of school age and higher, the Northridge School District offers athletic activities via it's Northridge Youth Athletic program, now updated so that all K-6 schools are considered in one sports league in order to have more participation and greater interaction between the school age children within the school district.
- Lobdell Reserve located in St. Albans Township on Lobdell Road, offers walking and equestrian trails as well is a Frisbee golf course.
- Dawes Arboretum is easily accessible; the park consists of 1149 acres including nature trails, private fishing, picnic areas, and a nature center. The arboretum offers unique bird habitats, beautiful trees, and well-manicured gardens.

There are many golf courses within close proximity to Hartford Township, including one, Village View Golf Course, within the township boundaries. The following lists a number of area golf courses.

Figure 28: Hartford Township Area Golf Courses

Golf Course	Address	Phone
Hillcrest Golf Course	8866 Sportsman Club Road Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-967-7921
The Links at Echo Springs	5940 Loudon Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-587-1890
Clover Valley Golf Club	8654 Johnstown-Alex Road Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-966-5533
Chapel Hill Golf Course	7516 Johnstown Road Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050	800-393-3499
Table Rock Golf Club	3005 Wilson Road Centerburg, Ohio 43011	800-688-6859
Village View Golf Course	210 S. Main Street Croton, Ohio 43013	740-893-4653
Rattlesnake Ridge Golf Club	650 N. County Road 605 Sunbury, Ohio 43074	740-965-6255
Wyandot Golf Course	3032 Columbus Road Centerburg, Ohio 43011	740-625-5370
St. Albans Golf Course	3833 Northridge Road Alexandria, Ohio 43001	740-924-8885

A number of other activities and organizations are available for Hartford Township youth. Northridge Youth Athletic offers baseball, football, soccer and basketball for kids in the Northridge area. The Boy Scouts of America, Local Chapter 441 is available to youth ages 7 and up. Girls Scouts is also available to youth ages 7 and up. Young girls may also participate in Brownies at the Hartford Elementary School. Many area youth and adolescents are involved in local chapters of 4-H. These are available to children starting in Kindergarten through age 19. There is a large local chapter of 4-H that is located within Hartford Township.

Civic Organizations

The Croton Garden Club was organized under the rules of the Licking County Council of Garden Clubs in September of 1958. The club, which is located in region 8 and is number 935, has 19 members who meet on a monthly basis. The club is involved in several projects throughout the year including making bouquets that are put on veterans graves on Memorial Day, keeping the town square cleaned and mulched and getting it ready for Hartford Days, flower arranging, plant sales and evergreen workshops. The club also maintains a display at the Hartford Fair.

The Research Club, which was organized in 1915, currently has 18 members. The motto of the club is “Cooperate and assist, not criticize and find fault.” and their objective is to be intellectual and have social culture. Topics to be researched for the coming year are selected by a committee; the members then select one of these topics to report on. Each

month two members write papers and give the rest of the club a 10 to 15 minute oral presentation on their chosen topics. Recent topics have included Ohio authors and Ohio counties named after civil war generals.

Economic Development

Historically, agriculture has been the main industry of Hartford Township, however, less people are employed by farm occupations in Hartford Township each year. According to the 2000 census data, only 4.2% of township residents are employed in agriculture, forestry, or fishing occupations, and only 3.1% of residents were farmers. Over the past 40 years, encroachment by individual residences and small subdivisions has reduced the amount of farmland available for cropping; the economy has forced farmers to allow a great deal of farmland to go idle. This loss of farmland is just beginning to accelerate in Hartford Township.

The industry that employs the largest number of people in Hartford Township is manufacturing with 14.8% of residents holding positions in this field. The next largest employing industries are construction related work and educational services both with 10.5% according to the 2000 Census.

There are two large businesses in Hartford Township and a number of smaller businesses. Figure 29 lists the businesses in Hartford Township.

Figure 29: Businesses located in Hartford Township

Business	Address	City	Phone
MRM Service Inc.	15246 Croton Road	Centerburg	893-2200
Ohio Foundation Seeds Inc.	11491 Foundation Road	Croton	893-2501
Newell Vinyl and Equipment Sales	14380 Downing Road	Croton	893-3513
Ohio Fresh Eggs	11212 Croton Road	Croton	893-7200
HR Screen Print	14944 Rhodeback Road	Croton	893-3499
A Brush of Class Painting Service	11828 Crouse Williston Road	Croton	893-2344
Croton Construction	10513 Croton Road NW	Croton	893-9254
Hartford Heating & Cooling	8600 Bennington Chapel Road	Croton	893-3323
Pond & Lake Specialists	14016 Bethel Road	Croton	893-2915
Hartford School Age Child Care	10843 Foundation Road	Croton	893-2023
Hillandale Farms	10513 Croton Road	Johnstown	893-2232
Duffee Finishing Inc.	4860 North County Line Road	Sunbury	965-4848
Drain Works	3660 North County Line Road	Sunbury	965-1524
Better Maintenance & Remodel	4736 North County Line Road	Sunbury	965-3834

Public Input

One of the most important considerations when formulating a comprehensive plan is public input. Unless the adoption of a plan is subjected to referendum, the residents of a township do not vote on the plan. Therefore, it is imperative for a comprehensive plan committee to gauge public opinion by other means. The Hartford Township Planning Committee drafted and mailed a community survey, and a public input session known as visioning was held at the Hartford Township House. In addition, each of the Planning Committee's monthly meetings was open to the public.

Community Survey

The Hartford Township Community Survey was mailed and administered by the Planning Committee in March of 2005. The questions contained in the survey were designed to help the Planning Committee gather information about public sentiment on a variety of issues affecting the future of Hartford Township. The questions asked for basic demographic information, as well as opinions regarding current and future services, development within the community, and township leadership, to name a few.

Residents of Hartford Township were notified in local newspapers that they would be receiving a survey in the mail. The Community Survey was mailed to all registered voter households in the township, and surveys were available for pick-up at Heartland Bank and Croton Hardware and Lumber for all other residents. In total, 377 surveys were mailed, and of those who received the survey, 39% completed and returned it. A brief summary of the results follows:

- 78% of respondents felt that a comprehensive plan would benefit Hartford Township.
- 95.6% of respondents own their own home.
- The average length of residency is 20.3 years.
- Only 14% of respondents work in Hartford Township, while 40% of respondents work in Franklin County or Columbus and 12% are retired.
- Of those who are involved in agriculture in Hartford Township, 64% farm 100 acres or less.
- 65.9% of the residents who responded own between 2 and 20 acres in Hartford Township.
- The major reasons why respondents live in Hartford Township include the rural environment (33.4%), low housing density (24.4%), lack of congestion (22.8%), and low crime rate (19.9%).
- 72.5% of respondents felt that the housing supply in Hartford Township is adequate, while 21% felt that more single-family homes were needed.
- 99.2% support Hartford Township in maintaining its rural atmosphere, while 62.8% of those who responded would support township zoning to limit residential and commercial growth.
- 50% would not like to see any commercial development in the township.
- 58.1% would not support central water and 58.6% would not support central sewer in the township.

- 96.5% would support more strict zoning and/or design standards to better control development changes in the township.

For the complete list of the survey results, see Appendix I:

Community Vision

The Hartford Township Planning Committee organized, advertised, and attended a public meeting on August 17, 2005, at the Hartford Township House. Approximately seven residents were in attendance. It was an opportunity for residents to provide and share opinions about the township and to assist in formulating some goals for the next twenty years. Participants responded to and discussed the following questions:

1. Describe how you picture Hartford Township in 20 years if current trends in the community continue.
2. Describe how you picture the ideal Hartford Township with no money concerns or limitations.
3. What can we do to make the Hartford Township community the best that it can be in the coming years?

After recording all of the responses to Question 3, participants were given the opportunity to vote for up to five items that they considered the most important in achieving an ideal Hartford Township. The top priorities were identified as follows:

1. Public Involvement
2. Planning, Compromise, and Time to Achieve Goals
3. Imposing Impact Fees on Future Development (Not Legal in Ohio as of 2005)
4. Community Authority
5. Utilization of State and Federal Grants

For a complete list of responses to these questions see Appendix II.

Goals & Objectives

Agriculture and Rural Management

Goal: Maintain rural and open atmosphere in Hartford Township

Objectives:

- Changes to the zoning resolution should consider preservation.
- Reduce non-conforming uses in residential/agricultural areas.
- Encourage residential development to use conservation development tools and clustering through township zoning.
- Update township zoning while keeping agricultural preservation as a priority.
- Provide a levy, through estate taxes or other means, for acquiring and preserving open space in Hartford Township.

Goal: Encourage housing that is compatible with surrounding land uses and infrastructure.

Objectives:

- Residential development should be encouraged around the village and in the denser areas of the township less suited for agriculture.
- Require through zoning a buffer between new development and active agricultural areas to buffer residents from agricultural operations.
- Work to make sure new residential development is compatible with agriculture and that people are aware of the smell and sounds of agriculture by requiring wording on the deeds of any newly created lot within the township.
- Assess impact fees, when possible, as new development enters the township to assist with the payment for services

Goal: Strengthen and support agriculture practices in the township.

Objectives:

- Identify funding sources at the State and County level.
- Focus on economic development tools, such as Tax Increment Financing (TIFs), to encourage development and expansion of active agricultural practices.
- Work with the County and State to understand and contribute to policies and regulations for the preservation of agriculture so that they benefit the Township.
- Identify areas of the township that are a priority for preserving in order to sustain viable and active farming practices.

Commercial and Industrial Development

Goal: Limit Industrial and Commercial Development to that which is compatible with the rural and open atmosphere of Hartford Township.

Objectives:

- Encourage those uses that serve the needs of agriculture.

- New development should be focused on main roadways, including in and around the Village of Hartford, where there is existing infrastructure, and buffered from residential and agricultural uses.
- Expansion of zoning for Commercial and Industrial development should be done only when there is no other available land in the township for the use.
- Tax incentives should be considered for businesses that utilize diversified agriculture and high value crops.

Goal: Promote existing businesses, including agricultural and farming operations in Hartford Township, and foster their growth.

Objectives:

- Encourage home occupational uses when an applicant is located outside of commercially designated areas. (Service types of businesses: home office, computer repair, electricians, tax preparation, etc.)
- Encourage rural and local business that fosters an agricultural economy.

Infrastructure

Goal: Promote safe and orderly traffic flow throughout Hartford Township

Objectives:

- Improve drainage along roads in Hartford Township through tiling of road ditches and proper grading.
- Work with the County Engineer and the Ohio Department of Transportation to post speed limits and weight limits on all township roads.
- Discourage the use of shared access driveways in Hartford Township.
- Work to increase the enforcement of speed limits in Hartford Township.
- Establish a capital improvements plan that is updated periodically that will work towards improving all township roads to 18 feet of paved surface.
- Encourage orderly development along County roads that complies with the Licking County Subdivision Regulations in regards to Access Management.
- Continue to work with the County Engineer and the Licking County Planning Commission to help secure various State and Federal funding for the rehabilitation of township roads and bridges.
- Work with the Licking County Planning Commission to examine the classifications of all roads within the township according to the County's Access Management Regulations

Community Services

Goal: Encourage and foster community cooperation and involvement.

Objectives:

- Create a periodic township newsletter that is made available to the public.
- Post township information in a location frequented by township residents such as the Croton Hardware and Lumber, Heartland Bank, or Hartford Public Library.

- Create a Township website that is frequently maintained and updated with township related news and events.

Open Space/ Recreation

Goal: To create or reserve areas of Hartford Township that provide for recreational opportunities for township residents.

Objectives:

- Identify areas in the township for suited for passive and active recreation.
- Promote active recreation sites that can be used for ballparks, playgrounds, walking/biking trails, etc.
- Pursue the use of the fairgrounds for recreational needs of the Township.
- Pursue funding at the state and local levels to acquire and improve recreational areas.
- Protect quality and supply of water resources in Hartford Township.
- Encourage parks and open space in areas of high water recharge rates and flood plains.
- Protect wetlands and floodplains through the creation of zoning overlay districts.

Land Use Recommendations and Development Strategies

The recommendations for land use within the Hartford Township Comprehensive Plan, and more specifically the Hartford Township Future Land Use Map, are based upon physical characteristics, existing land uses and infrastructure, and most importantly, the opinions expressed in the Community Survey and community visioning. The Future Land Use Map and this text should be considered and consulted in matters that affect land use in the future. These include, but are not limited to, zoning map and text amendments, variance requests, and development review. In fact, Chapter 519.02 of the Ohio Revised Code states that township trustees may regulate land use, but that it must be “in accordance with a comprehensive plan.”

While the comprehensive plan is the vehicle by which land use can be legally regulated, it need not be adhered to rigidly. In order for local governments to remain proactive in planning, they sometimes have to be flexible. This means making decisions based on how they affect the community as a whole, not just one particular parcel. But by the same token, the comprehensive plan is a locally and legally adopted document, and substantial and/or unjustified deviations from the plan can render it ineffective.

The following paragraphs provide general descriptions of the various land uses that are provided for on the Future Land Use Map. These descriptions should be considered in conjunction with the Future Land Use Map, as the name of each proposed land use classification (e.g. Agricultural) may not be entirely representative of the intent of the plan.

Agricultural

Agriculture has played a vital role in the Hartford Township community and economy for generations. According to the Ohio State University Extension’s Exurban Change Project, almost 91% of the land in Hartford Township was being used for agriculture in the early 1990’s. In 2005, 90% of land in Hartford Township continues to be on the County’s Current Agricultural Use Valuation Program. Furthermore, the Hartford Township Community Survey indicated that 47% of the respondents who work in Hartford Township have an agriculture-related job.

The results of the Community Survey and the community visioning are overwhelmingly supportive of agriculture and the type of community that it inspires. For example, 99% of the survey respondents support Hartford Township in maintaining its rural atmosphere, and 97% of respondents feel that the Township should work to preserve agriculture and farming activities. As a result, preserving agriculture within the community must remain the focus of any plan for the future.

Despite the importance of agriculture in Hartford Township, some residential development is still likely to occur. As Columbus and Franklin County continue to grow, and as Central Ohioans continue to look for rural areas in which to live, Hartford Township will become more attractive for non-agricultural uses. Many farmers are approaching retirement and the real estate market will demand that many sell their farms

to people who do not intend to continue farming. This means that residential and commercial uses could be located near agricultural operations, and future residents and business owners should be aware of the inconveniences that can arise, such as odors, noises, and traffic conflicts.

It should also be noted that the areas on the Future Land Use Map that have been designated as Agricultural are not necessarily for agricultural use only. Single-family residences are also permitted and intended for these areas. However, the Community Survey indicates that the vast majority of respondents feel that the minimum lot size for a new home should be two acres or more. Maintaining a large minimum lot size will serve to deter small areas of development taking place along the frontage of all roads in the township. Any development that takes place in an agricultural district should retain a rural feel and all residential subdivisions should be encouraged to locate in areas zoned for residential or to rezone to a Planned Unit Development District.

Residential

While preserving agriculture is at the core of this plan, it is also important to allow for some affordable housing in the Township. Many families who would like to live in Hartford Township, and whom the Township would like to count as residents, would find a large acre agricultural minimum lot size to be too cost prohibitive to build a home.

During the process of developing the Hartford Township Comprehensive Plan, the Planning Committee learned about Planned Unit Developments, or PUDs. The basic premise behind the PUD is flexibility in subdivision design standards. By allowing homes to be built on smaller lots without increasing the density that would otherwise be permitted, building sites can be clustered on a site. Clustered lots provide for a more efficient design, since they require fewer linear feet of roads and utility lines. More importantly, allowing smaller lots means that local zoning can require more open space to be preserved within a development. (66 percent of the Community Survey respondents felt that it is necessary to plan for open space.) In fact, developers could be required to permanently dedicate up to 50 percent of every proposed development to open space.

In order to promote planned unit developments as the primary choice for residential development in Hartford Township, a PUD district should be designed and added to the Hartford Township Zoning Resolution. It should be created in such a way as to inspire development that is efficient in design; preserves open space, environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas, and rural character; mixes compatible uses; and is pedestrian-oriented.

More dense residential development should be located in and around the village of Hartford. Areas within one-half mile of the current Hartford Village limits are likely to be served by some form of centralized water and sanitary services in the future. With this in mind, dense residential development should be concentrated in these areas where the infrastructure to serve this type of development is likely to be located.

Industrial and Commercial

An important consideration in community land use planning is fiscal stability, and different land uses obviously generate different levels of revenue. There is a general misunderstanding that replacing agricultural land with residential development generates more tax revenue for a community, but one must consider the cost of community services associated with each land use. While farms often contribute less tax dollars to the local economy, they require very few community services. Residential developments, on the other hand, bring miles of additional roads to be maintained and add children to local school districts. Quite often, residential developments end up being a drain on community coffers. Therefore, allowing only residential land uses to infiltrate an agricultural community can be detrimental to its fiscal health.

By contrast, industrial and commercial land uses can be very effective in stabilizing local economies. These types of land uses have very high revenue potential, and they bring jobs to the community. Most importantly, the community services that they require are usually very reasonable in comparison to the tax dollars that they generate. When properly planned, industrial and commercial development can be a huge asset for a community.

In order to maintain the agricultural integrity of Hartford Township, industrial and heavy commercial land uses should be reserved for the areas of the township in which infrastructure is available to support them. These areas include those areas where water or sanitary services come available in the future and areas along major county highways that can support a large amount of commercial traffic. Light commercial uses shall be encouraged as home occupations when the type of business is appropriate to the area they propose to locate. Businesses related to agriculture and that further the goals of maintaining rural atmosphere shall be encouraged.

Parks and other Recreational Uses

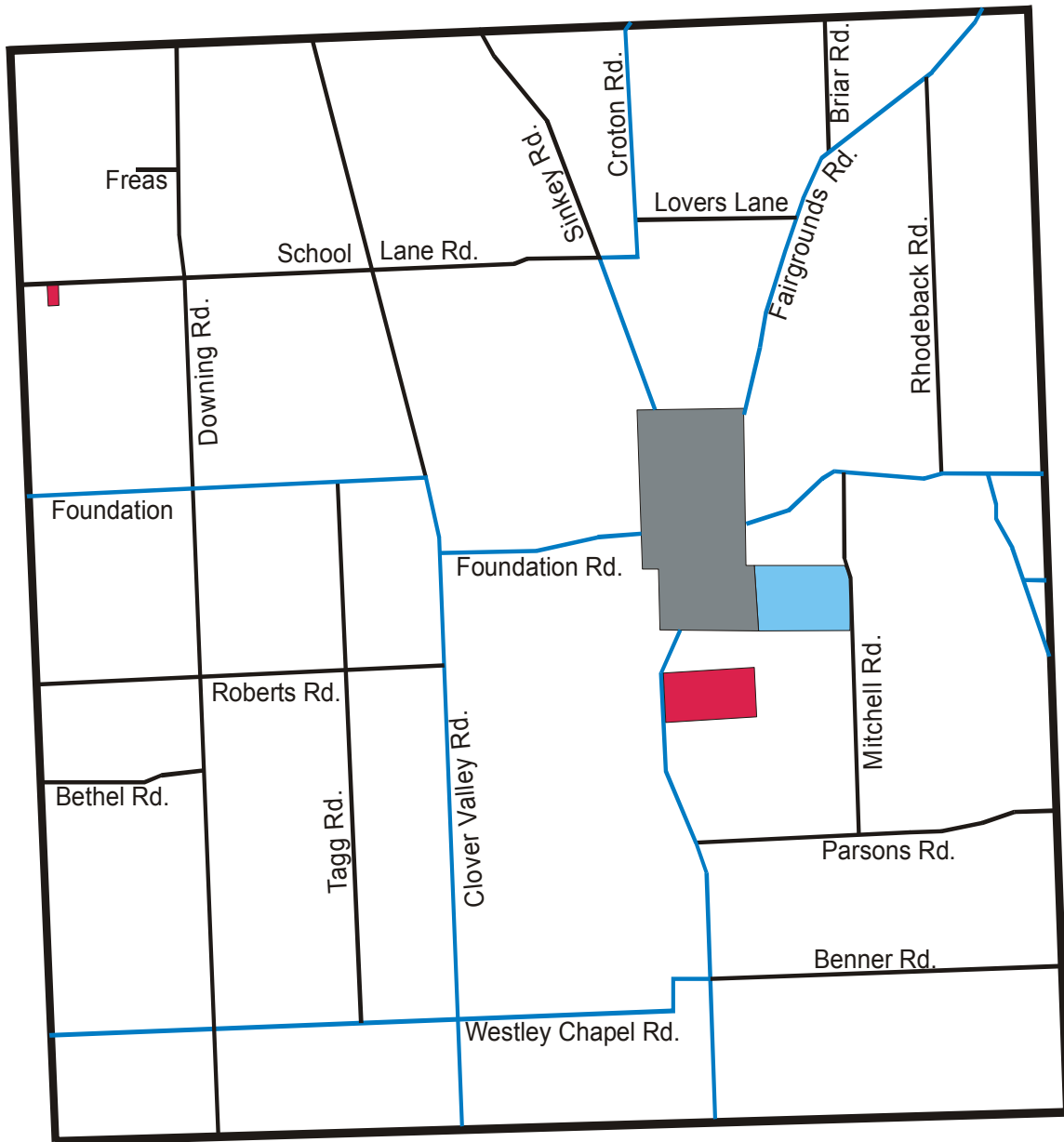
In order to foster a sense of community within the township and to provide a place where residents can meet for active recreation, areas for parks and recreation should be included on the Future Land Use Map. The area south of Foundation Road between the village limits and Mitchell Road is an appropriate place for this designation, as the Otter Fork of the Licking River and its associated floodplain provide a park-like setting that would not otherwise be appropriate for development. A park plan for this area should preserve its natural beauty while providing amenities such as trails, educational opportunities, and/or sports facilities for the residents of Hartford Township and other nearby communities.

The Hartford Fairgrounds is a great asset to Hartford Township and to Licking County as whole. The grounds of the Hartford Fairgrounds provide a large amount of land that may be available for active recreation uses in the future. The township should work closely in conjunction with the Hartford Fair Board to ensure access to the Fairgrounds for public use year round.

Buell's hill is an important natural feature of Hartford Township. The Township should take into account this feature when considering rezoning and land use in the future in this area. This feature should be protected and the township should consider ways to protect

and possibly acquire this property in the future. Other areas that should receive special consideration in land use decisions are floodplains. These corridors provide important drainage and aesthetic features in the township and their preservation should be a priority.

Figure 30: Current Hartford Township Zoning Map



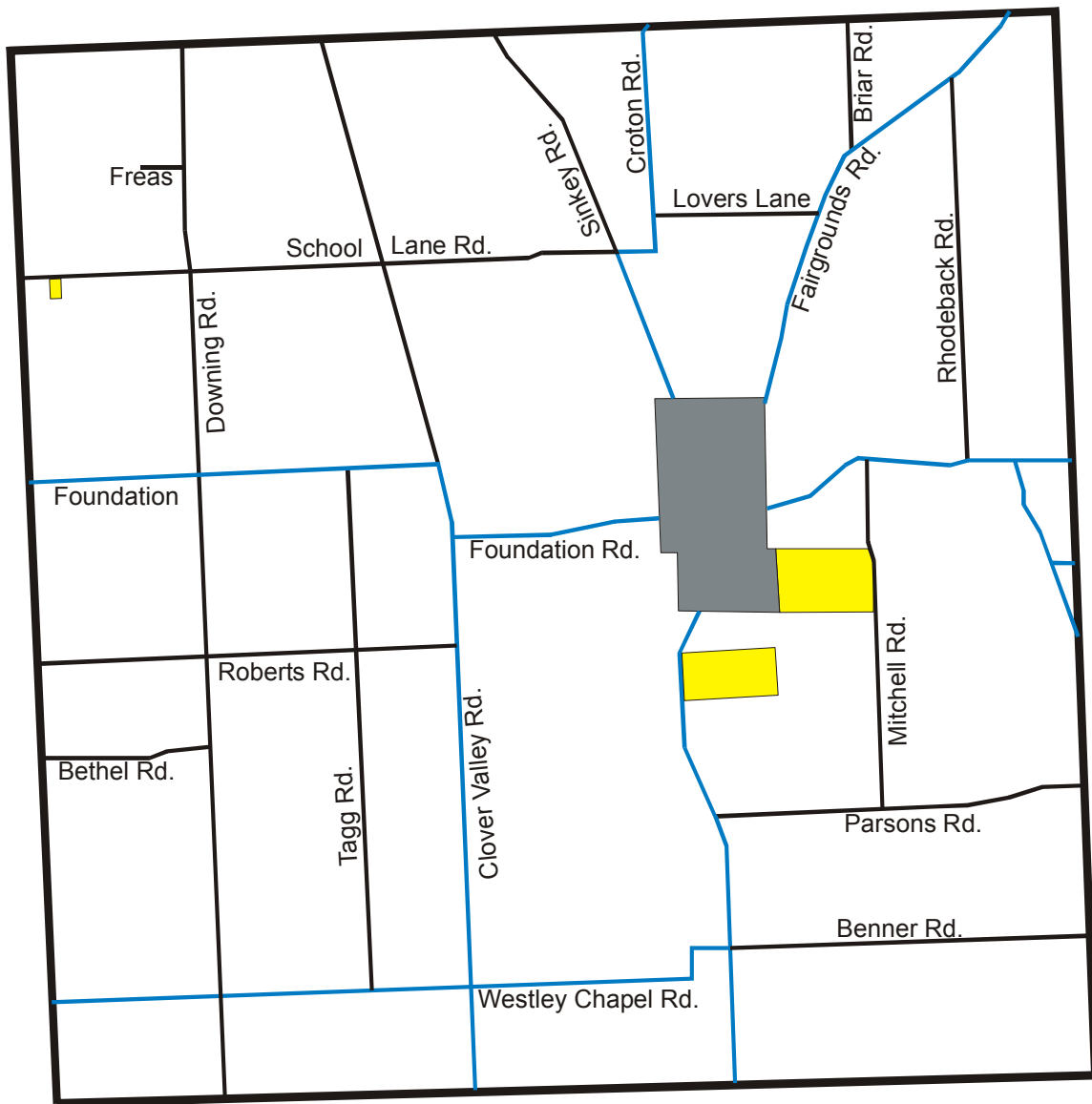
■ B-1

■ C-1

□ Agricultural

■ Incorporated

Figure 31: Hartford Township Existing Land Use Map



- Commercial
- Agricultural/Residential
- Incorporated

Figure 32: Hartford Township Future Land Use Map



Appendix I

Survey Methodology

The members of the Hartford Township Planning Committee and the staff of the Licking County Planning Commission had an obligation to report the results of the community survey in a responsible manner. Whether it happens intentionally or as a result of faulty methods, statistics can easily become misleading. It is therefore important to exercise care when selecting calculation methods as well as to clearly report the methods that were used. Following is a brief inventory of the methods used to calculate the data that is presented in the summary of results.

Response Rate Methodology

The response rate listed at the top of the survey results reflects the percentage of the *mailed* surveys that were completed and returned. While the answers that were found on the surveys that were available for pick up at Heartland Bank and Croton Hardware and Lumber were compiled with the rest of the results, those surveys are not reflected in the response rate. Furthermore, surveys that were mailed and returned as “undeliverable” due to incorrect address or other reasons were not included in the response rate calculation. The following formula was therefore used to calculate the response rate:

$$(\text{Total surveys completed} - \text{Surveys from pickup location}) \div (\text{Total surveys mailed} - \text{Surveys returned by post office})$$

Percentage Calculation Methodology

The data in the summary of results is presented in two forms for the majority of the questions. When possible, the counts, or actual quantity of responses, for each possible answer are displayed. The percentage of the questions that each answer represents is also displayed. However, the method that was used to calculate that percentage depends upon the nature of the questions itself.

In most cases, and unless otherwise noted, the percentage displayed reflects the percentage of the respondents who selected that answer on the surveys on which that question was answered only. In other words, there is not a “did not answer” category, and these percentages do not take into account the surveys on which that particular question was not answered at all. In these cases, the figures indicate the *percentage of total answers for that question* commanded by that selection, and the percentages should add up to 100%. The formula used is as follows.

$$\% = (\text{Number of times answer was selected}) \div (\text{Total answers selected for that question})$$

Finally, there are several questions on which multiple answers could be selected. For these questions the percentage of total answers would not reflect the percentage of respondents who selected that answer and would therefore be skewed. For this reason, the figures for questions on which multiple answers could be selected reflect the percentage of total surveys completed on which that answer was selected. For these questions, the figures likely will not add up to 100%, and the formula is as follows:

$$\% = (\text{Number of times answer was selected}) \div (\text{Total number of surveys completed})$$

Hartford Township Survey Results

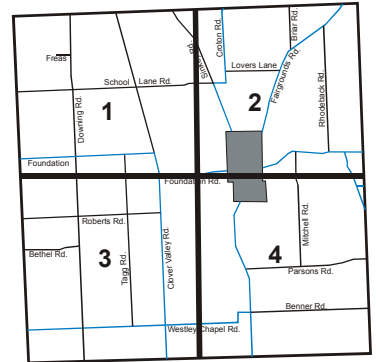
Surveys mailed: 377
 Unmailed surveys from
 designated pickup locations: 1

Surveys returned by post office: 27
 Total surveys completed: 136
 Response rate: 39%

Questions 1 - 10: General Information

1) Circle the number in the appropriate section of Hartford Township in which you live.

1. Northwest:	<u>44</u>	<u>34.6%</u>
2. Northeast:	<u>34</u>	<u>26.8%</u>
3. Southwest:	<u>37</u>	<u>29.1%</u>
4. Southeast:	<u>12</u>	<u>9.4%</u>



2) How many years have you lived in Hartford Township?

Average years of residency: **20.3**

3) How many individuals fall into each of the following age groups that are living in the household?

0 - 5:	<u>32</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
6 - 12:	<u>46</u>	<u>12.7%</u>
13 - 18:	<u>22</u>	<u>6.1%</u>
19 - 25:	<u>20</u>	<u>5.5%</u>
25 - 44:	<u>101</u>	<u>28.0%</u>
45 - 65:	<u>100</u>	<u>27.7%</u>
65+:	<u>40</u>	<u>11.1%</u>

4) a) How many members of your family work in the following geographic areas?

Hartford Township:	<u>30</u>	<u>12.1%</u>
Hartford Village:	<u>5</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
Newark/Granville/Heath:	<u>6</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
Utica:	<u>1</u>	<u>0.4%</u>
Johnstown:	<u>7</u>	<u>2.8%</u>
Centerburg:	<u>4</u>	<u>1.6%</u>
Elsewhere in Licking County:	<u>10</u>	<u>4.0%</u>
Columbus:	<u>62</u>	<u>25.0%</u>
New Albany:	<u>5</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
Franklin County:	<u>37</u>	<u>14.9%</u>
Knox County:	<u>5</u>	<u>2.0%</u>
Delaware County:	<u>22</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
Retired:	<u>30</u>	<u>12.1%</u>
Unemployed:	<u>6</u>	<u>2.4%</u>
Other:	<u>18</u>	<u>7.3%</u>

4) b) If you or a family member is employed in Hartford Township, what type of job is it?

Agriculture:	<u>17</u>	<u>47.2%</u>
Construction:	<u>6</u>	<u>16.7%</u>
Home Occupation:	<u>6</u>	<u>16.7%</u>
Retail:	<u>2</u>	<u>5.6%</u>
Office:	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>
Other:	<u>5</u>	<u>13.9%</u>

5) a) Do you operate a full-time farm?

Yes:	<u>14</u>	<u>10.9%</u>
No:	<u>115</u>	<u>89.1%</u>

5) b) If you are a full-time farmer:

Would you like to continue to earn a primary living from farming?

Yes:	<u>12</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
No:	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

Would you consider expanding your farming operation?

Yes:	<u>3</u>	<u>37.5%</u>
No:	<u>5</u>	<u>62.5%</u>

Would you consider expanding your total acreage farmed?

Yes:	<u>2</u>	<u>28.6%</u>
No:	<u>5</u>	<u>71.4%</u>

Are there other family members interested in farming after you retire?

Yes:	<u>5</u>	<u>45.5%</u>
No:	<u>6</u>	<u>54.5%</u>

How can the Township assist you in pursuing your farming activity? (See Comments)

6) a) *Do you operate a part-time farm?*

Yes:	<u>17</u>	<u>14.2%</u>
No:	<u>103</u>	<u>85.8%</u>

6) b) *If you are a part-time farmer:*

Would you like to continue to earn income from farming?

Yes:	<u>14</u>	<u>100.0%</u>
No:	<u>0</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

Would you consider expanding your farming operation?

Yes:	<u>8</u>	<u>72.7%</u>
No:	<u>3</u>	<u>27.3%</u>

Would you consider expanding your total acreage farmed?

Yes:	<u>9</u>	<u>75.0%</u>
No:	<u>3</u>	<u>25.0%</u>

Are there other family members interested in farming after you retire?

Yes:	<u>6</u>	<u>60.0%</u>
No:	<u>4</u>	<u>40.0%</u>

How can the Township assist you in pursuing your farming activity? (See Comments)

7) *If you are involved in agriculture in Hartford Township, how many acres do you farm?*

10 acres or less:	<u>8</u>	<u>20.5%</u>
11 - 50 acres:	<u>12</u>	<u>30.8%</u>
51 - 100 acres:	<u>5</u>	<u>12.8%</u>
101 - 300 acres:	<u>5</u>	<u>12.8%</u>
300 - 500 acres:	<u>2</u>	<u>5.1%</u>
500+ acres:	<u>7</u>	<u>17.9%</u>

8) *How many acres do you own in Hartford Township?*

Less than 2 acres:	<u>14</u>	<u>11.1%</u>
2 - 5 acres:	<u>49</u>	<u>38.9%</u>
6 - 20 acres:	<u>34</u>	<u>27.0%</u>
21 - 50 acres:	<u>9</u>	<u>7.1%</u>
51 - 100 acres:	<u>6</u>	<u>4.8%</u>
Over 100 acres:	<u>14</u>	<u>11.1%</u>

9) *Check the major reason(s) you enjoy living in Hartford Township.*

Rural environment:	<u>126</u>	<u>33.4%</u>
Low crime rate:	<u>75</u>	<u>19.9%</u>
Lack of congestion:	<u>86</u>	<u>22.8%</u>
Low cost of living:	<u>29</u>	<u>7.7%</u>
School system:	<u>36</u>	<u>9.5%</u>
Clean environment:	<u>38</u>	<u>10.1%</u>
Friendliness:	<u>69</u>	<u>18.3%</u>
Low housing density:	<u>92</u>	<u>24.4%</u>
Easy access to employment:	<u>29</u>	<u>7.7%</u>
Quiet area for retirement:	<u>49</u>	<u>13.0%</u>

10) *What are some negative aspects of living in Hartford Township?*

(See Comments)

Questions 11 - 17: Housing

11) *Do you own or rent your home?*

Own:	<u>129</u>	<u>95.6%</u>
Rent:	<u>6</u>	<u>4.4%</u>

12) Hartford Township needs more of which type of housing development?

Single family:	<u>29</u>	<u>21.0%</u>
Two family:	<u>3</u>	<u>2.2%</u>
Multi family:	<u>1</u>	<u>0.7%</u>
Rental residential:	<u>5</u>	<u>3.6%</u>
None:	<u>100</u>	<u>72.5%</u>

13) In Hartford Township, what should the minimum lot size be for future development?

1 acre:	<u>12</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
2 acres:	<u>48</u>	<u>35.8%</u>
3 acres:	<u>16</u>	<u>11.9%</u>
5 acres:	<u>38</u>	<u>28.4%</u>
10+ acres:	<u>16</u>	<u>11.9%</u>
Other:	<u>4</u>	<u>3.0%</u>

14) What should the minimum square footage for a new home be?

Less than 800 square feet:	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8%</u>
800 to 1000 square feet:	<u>4</u>	<u>3.3%</u>
1000 to 1500 square feet:	<u>58</u>	<u>47.5%</u>
1500 to 2000 square feet:	<u>50</u>	<u>44.2%</u>
Over 2000 square feet:	<u>9</u>	<u>7.4%</u>

15) In what price range would you like to see more housing?

Less than \$80,000:	<u>6</u>	<u>4.7%</u>
\$80,001 - \$129,999:	<u>14</u>	<u>10.9%</u>
\$130,000 - \$199,999:	<u>37</u>	<u>28.9%</u>
Over \$200,000:	<u>13</u>	<u>10.2%</u>
None:	<u>58</u>	<u>45.3%</u>

16) What do you consider and affordable monthly rent?

Less than \$500:	<u>24</u>	<u>20.7%</u>
\$500 - \$624:	<u>56</u>	<u>48.3%</u>
\$625 - \$750:	<u>25</u>	<u>21.6%</u>
Over \$750:	<u>11</u>	<u>9.5%</u>

17) What do you consider an affordable home price?

Less than \$100,000:	<u>19</u>	<u>15.6%</u>
\$100,001 - \$159,000:	<u>54</u>	<u>44.3%</u>
\$160,000 - \$210,000:	<u>39</u>	<u>32.0%</u>
Over \$210,000:	<u>10</u>	<u>8.2%</u>

Questions 18 - 29: Development

18) Should Hartford Township pursue a Comprehensive Plan to plan for the future growth and development in the Township?

Yes:	<u>100</u>	<u>78.1%</u>
No:	<u>28</u>	<u>21.9%</u>

19) a) Should Hartford Township maintain its rural atmosphere?

Yes:	<u>129</u>	<u>99.2%</u>
No:	<u>1</u>	<u>0.8%</u>

19) b) If yes, how?

Township zoning to limit residential growth:	<u>96</u>	<u>33.3%</u>
Township zoning to limit commercial growth:	<u>85</u>	<u>29.5%</u>
Parks, wildlife preserves and other open spaces:	<u>57</u>	<u>19.8%</u>
Purchase of development rights/agricultural easements:	<u>40</u>	<u>13.9%</u>
Other:	<u>10</u>	<u>3.5%</u>

20) Are you aware that Hartford Township currently has zoning regulations and that they are enforced?

Yes:	<u>92</u>	<u>69.7%</u>
No:	<u>40</u>	<u>30.3%</u>

21) How effectively do the current township zoning regulations manage the following kinds of development?

	Well	Adequate	Poor	No opinion
Agricultural:	22	34	9	17
Residential:	7	46	23	27
Commercial:	5	31	17	46
Industrial:	4	27	14	52
Agricultural:	<u>21.6%</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>8.8%</u>	<u>36.3%</u>
Residential:	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>44.7%</u>	<u>22.3%</u>	<u>26.2%</u>
Commercial:	<u>5.1%</u>	<u>31.3%</u>	<u>17.2%</u>	<u>46.5%</u>
Industrial:	<u>4.1%</u>	<u>27.8%</u>	<u>14.4%</u>	<u>53.6%</u>

22) Should the Hartford Township zoning regulations be more restrictive?

Yes:	<u>62</u>	<u>61.4%</u>
No:	<u>39</u>	<u>38.6%</u>

23) Are there any type(s) of commercial development(s) that you would like to see in Hartford Township?

Extended rural home occupations:	<u>39</u>	<u>23.8%</u>
Neighborhood commercial centers:	<u>21</u>	<u>12.8%</u>
Strip shopping areas:	<u>5</u>	<u>3.0%</u>
Retail mega stores:	<u>7</u>	<u>4.3%</u>
None:	<u>82</u>	<u>50.0%</u>
Other:	<u>10</u>	<u>6.1%</u>

24) How do you feel about private property owner rights concerning the following?:

	Preserving the feature is most important	Neutral	Preserving property rights is most important
Preservation of creeks:	72	18	29
Protection of wetlands:	54	32	34
Protection of steep areas:	50	34	31
Preservation of well quality:	86	9	21
Protect rural atmos. & farmland:	73	14	31
Protection of air quality:	84	14	16
Protection of road right-of-ways:	40	38	38
Control of noise level:	46	43	22
Protection of ground water supply:	86	9	20
Storm runoff control:	54	34	24

	Preserving the feature is most important	Neutral	Preserving property rights is most important
Preservation of creeks:	<u>60.5%</u>	<u>15.1%</u>	<u>24.4%</u>
Protection of wetlands:	<u>45.0%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>28.3%</u>
Protection of steep areas:	<u>43.5%</u>	<u>29.6%</u>	<u>27.0%</u>
Preservation of well quality:	<u>74.1%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>18.1%</u>
Protect rural atmos. & farmland:	<u>61.9%</u>	<u>16.1%</u>	<u>26.3%</u>
Protection of air quality:	<u>73.7%</u>	<u>12.3%</u>	<u>14.0%</u>
Protection of road right-of-ways:	<u>34.5%</u>	<u>32.8%</u>	<u>32.8%</u>
Control of noise level:	<u>41.4%</u>	<u>38.7%</u>	<u>19.8%</u>
Protection of ground water supply:	<u>74.8%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>17.4%</u>
Storm runoff control:	<u>48.2%</u>	<u>30.4%</u>	<u>21.4%</u>

25) Do you support the use of Flag Lots in order to utilize greater property depth where road frontage is limited?

Yes: 52 40.9%
 No: 75 59.1%

26) Where would you like to see the following development occur/continue?

(See Appendix I)

27) How concerned are you about the following development changes?

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned
Increased car/truck traffic:	81	39	8
Road frontage split into lots:	66	36	21
Business development:	63	37	21
Industrialized mega farms:	70	44	11
Home occupations:	34	32	54
High density housing:	100	17	10
Dis. vehicles & unkempt property:	20	37	18
Other:	14	2	0

	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not concerned
Increased car/truck traffic:	<u>63.3%</u>	<u>30.5%</u>	<u>6.3%</u>
Road frontage split into lots:	<u>53.7%</u>	<u>29.3%</u>	<u>17.1%</u>
Business development:	<u>52.1%</u>	<u>30.6%</u>	<u>17.4%</u>
Industrialized mega farms:	<u>56.0%</u>	<u>35.2%</u>	<u>8.8%</u>
Home occupations:	<u>28.3%</u>	<u>26.7%</u>	<u>45.0%</u>
High density housing:	<u>78.7%</u>	<u>13.4%</u>	<u>7.9%</u>
Dis. vehicles & unkempt property:	<u>56.0%</u>	<u>29.6%</u>	<u>14.0%</u>
Other:	<u>87.5%</u>	<u>12.5%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>

28) Do you feel it is necessary to plan for open space/public parks?

Yes:	<u>86</u>	<u>66.7%</u>
No:	<u>43</u>	<u>33.3%</u>

29) If you marked "very" or "somewhat" concerned on any of the above items, would you be willing to support more strict zoning and/or design standards in an effort to better plan and control such problems?

Yes:	<u>110</u>	<u>96.5%</u>
No:	<u>4</u>	<u>3.5%</u>

Questions 30 - 38: Community Services

30) Which of the following services do you feel are needed?:

Cable TV:	<u>36</u>	<u>9.0%</u>
Central Water:	<u>32</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
Central Sewer:	<u>25</u>	<u>6.3%</u>
Toll free phone service to Col. :	<u>91</u>	<u>22.8%</u>
Toll free phone service to Lick. Co.:	<u>74</u>	<u>18.5%</u>
Recycling program:	<u>47</u>	<u>11.8%</u>
Adopt-a-Highway program:	<u>33</u>	<u>8.3%</u>
Natural gas:	<u>32</u>	<u>8.0%</u>
Storm sewers, surface water runoff:	<u>24</u>	<u>6.0%</u>
Other:	<u>5</u>	<u>1.3%</u>

31) Please rate the quality of the following:

					Would support tax to provide?	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	No
Township road maintenance:	12	57	36	23	51	35
County road maintenance:	14	56	39	13	36	40
Snow removal:	32	71	17	10	34	40
Culvert repair:	9	66	26	10	24	43
Sign repair/replacement:	11	75	24	7	22	44
Road safety (visibility/speed)	9	54	41	13	27	36
Mowing public areas:	13	64	30	9	22	44
Zoning enforcement:	5	51	27	14	21	42
Emergency services (EMS):	46	61	10	0	55	23
Fire protection:	41	63	13	0	52	22
Law enforcement:	6	51	35	16	39	34
Garbage collection:	22	66	22	10	13	49
Telephone service:	10	55	33	23	10	53

					Would support tax to provide?	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	No
Cellular coverage:	10	47	28	19	6	56
Recreation:	8	29	36	24	25	37
Public library:	6	34	40	22	37	35
Electric supply:	18	64	27	16	8	52
Public schools:	20	63	21	4	34	40
Internet services:	4	34	27	33	7	54
Township government:	9	60	29	8	24	39
Home water supply:	19	57	24	6	13	47
Septic systems:	14	53	29	7	12	48
Recycling:	5	31	25	31	16	45

					Would support tax to provide?	
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	Yes	No
Township road maintenance:	<u>9.4%</u>	<u>44.5%</u>	<u>28.1%</u>	<u>18.0%</u>	<u>59.3%</u>	<u>40.7%</u>
County road maintenance:	<u>11.5%</u>	<u>45.9%</u>	<u>32.0%</u>	<u>10.7%</u>	<u>47.4%</u>	<u>52.6%</u>
Snow removal:	<u>24.6%</u>	<u>54.6%</u>	<u>13.1%</u>	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>45.9%</u>	<u>54.1%</u>
Culvert repair:	<u>8.1%</u>	<u>59.5%</u>	<u>23.4%</u>	<u>9.0%</u>	<u>35.8%</u>	<u>64.2%</u>
Sign repair/replacement:	<u>9.4%</u>	<u>64.1%</u>	<u>20.5%</u>	<u>6.0%</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>66.7%</u>
Road safety (visibility/speed)	<u>7.7%</u>	<u>46.2%</u>	<u>35.0%</u>	<u>11.1%</u>	<u>42.9%</u>	<u>57.1%</u>
Mowing public areas:	<u>11.2%</u>	<u>55.2%</u>	<u>25.9%</u>	<u>7.8%</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>66.7%</u>
Zoning enforcement:	<u>5.2%</u>	<u>52.6%</u>	<u>27.8%</u>	<u>14.4%</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>66.7%</u>
Emergency services (EMS):	<u>39.3%</u>	<u>52.1%</u>	<u>8.5%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>70.5%</u>	<u>29.5%</u>
Fire protection:	<u>35.0%</u>	<u>53.8%</u>	<u>11.1%</u>	<u>0.0%</u>	<u>70.3%</u>	<u>29.7%</u>
Law enforcement:	<u>5.6%</u>	<u>47.2%</u>	<u>32.4%</u>	<u>14.8%</u>	<u>53.4%</u>	<u>46.6%</u>
Garbage collection:	<u>18.3%</u>	<u>55.0%</u>	<u>18.3%</u>	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>21.0%</u>	<u>79.0%</u>
Telephone service:	<u>8.3%</u>	<u>45.5%</u>	<u>27.3%</u>	<u>19.0%</u>	<u>15.9%</u>	<u>84.1%</u>
Cellular coverage:	<u>9.6%</u>	<u>45.2%</u>	<u>26.9%</u>	<u>18.3%</u>	<u>9.7%</u>	<u>90.3%</u>
Recreation:	<u>8.2%</u>	<u>29.9%</u>	<u>37.1%</u>	<u>24.7%</u>	<u>40.3%</u>	<u>59.7%</u>
Public library:	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>33.3%</u>	<u>39.2%</u>	<u>21.6%</u>	<u>51.4%</u>	<u>48.6%</u>
Electric supply:	<u>14.4%</u>	<u>51.2%</u>	<u>21.6%</u>	<u>12.8%</u>	<u>13.3%</u>	<u>86.7%</u>
Public schools:	<u>18.5%</u>	<u>58.3%</u>	<u>19.4%</u>	<u>3.7%</u>	<u>45.9%</u>	<u>54.1%</u>
Internet services:	<u>4.1%</u>	<u>34.7%</u>	<u>27.6%</u>	<u>33.7%</u>	<u>11.5%</u>	<u>88.5%</u>
Township government:	<u>8.5%</u>	<u>56.6%</u>	<u>27.4%</u>	<u>7.5%</u>	<u>38.1%</u>	<u>61.9%</u>
Home water supply:	<u>17.9%</u>	<u>53.8%</u>	<u>22.6%</u>	<u>5.7%</u>	<u>21.7%</u>	<u>78.3%</u>
Septic systems:	<u>13.6%</u>	<u>51.5%</u>	<u>28.2%</u>	<u>6.8%</u>	<u>20.0%</u>	<u>80.0%</u>
Recycling:	<u>5.4%</u>	<u>33.7%</u>	<u>27.2%</u>	<u>33.7%</u>	<u>26.2%</u>	<u>73.8%</u>

32) For those items rated less than "Good", do you have suggestions for improvement? (See Comments)

33) a) *For what reason(s) would you support centralized water and sewer in Hartford Township?*

Enhance serv. availability & quality:	<u>23</u>	<u>11.2%</u>
Fire protection:	<u>43</u>	<u>20.9%</u>
Economic development purposes:	<u>12</u>	<u>5.8%</u>
To deter annexation:	<u>10</u>	<u>4.9%</u>
Higher density residential:	<u>8</u>	<u>3.9%</u>
Safer drinking water:	<u>33</u>	<u>16.0%</u>
Would not support:	<u>37</u>	<u>37.4%</u>

33) b) *If central water were offered with competitive prices, would you support it?*

Yes:	<u>27</u>	<u>20.9%</u>
No:	<u>75</u>	<u>58.1%</u>
Not Sure:	<u>27</u>	<u>20.9%</u>

33) c) *If central sewer were offered with competitive prices, would you support it?*

Yes:	<u>25</u>	<u>19.5%</u>
No:	<u>75</u>	<u>58.6%</u>
Not Sure:	<u>28</u>	<u>21.9%</u>

34) *Would you support an additional \$5 vehicle license fee to go toward township road repair & maintenance?*

Yes:	<u>67</u>	<u>50.0%</u>
No:	<u>50</u>	<u>37.3%</u>
Not Sure:	<u>17</u>	<u>12.7%</u>

35) *Would you support the use of impact fees (assessment fees on all new homes constructed in the Township for the improvement or construction of schools, roads, utilities, etc.?)*

Yes:	<u>84</u>	<u>63.2%</u>
No:	<u>25</u>	<u>18.8%</u>
Not Sure:	<u>24</u>	<u>18.0%</u>

36) *What should the speed limit be on a township road?*

55 mph:	<u>66</u>	<u>50.8%</u>
50 mph:	<u>14</u>	<u>10.8%</u>
45 mph:	<u>43</u>	<u>33.1%</u>
35 mph:	<u>7</u>	<u>5.4%</u>

Questions 37 - 38: Local History and Recreation

37) Do you know of any historically relevant sites in Hartford Township that you would like to see preserved? (See Comments)

38) What types of parks and recreation facilities would you like to see in Hartford Township?

Open spaces:	<u>50</u>	<u>19.3%</u>
Parks:	<u>50</u>	<u>19.3%</u>
Playgrounds/Basketball courts:	<u>40</u>	<u>15.4%</u>
Gymnasiums/Swimming Pools:	<u>23</u>	<u>8.9%</u>
Trails (walking, biking, horse):	<u>75</u>	<u>29.0%</u>
None:	<u>21</u>	<u>8.1%</u>

Questions 39 - 46: Township Government

39) In which newspaper would you be most likely to read a public notice from Hartford Township or news about Hartford Township?

Centerburg Community Clipper:	<u>78</u>	<u>37.7%</u>
Newark Advocate:	<u>24</u>	<u>11.6%</u>
Columbus Dispatch:	<u>43</u>	<u>20.8%</u>
Johnstown Independent:	<u>55</u>	<u>26.6%</u>
Other:	<u>7</u>	<u>3.4%</u>

40) a) Do you feel that your township tax dollars are being spent wisely?

Yes:	<u>71</u>	<u>74.7%</u>
No:	<u>24</u>	<u>25.3%</u>

40) b) If no, what changes should be made? (See Comments)

41) What improvements, if any, would you like to see be made in Hartford Township? (See Comments)

42) How would you like to learn more about the township government?

Township reports:	<u>73</u>	<u>43.7%</u>
Meeting attendance:	<u>20</u>	<u>12.0%</u>
Membership on committees:	<u>9</u>	<u>5.4%</u>
Township website:	<u>57</u>	<u>34.1%</u>
I am not interested:	<u>8</u>	<u>4.8%</u>

43) a) *Would you like to see a periodic township newsletter?*

Yes:	<u>113</u>	<u>89.7%</u>
No:	<u>13</u>	<u>10.3%</u>

43) b) *If yes, how often?*

Monthly:	<u>32</u>	<u>26.9%</u>
Quarterly:	<u>64</u>	<u>53.8%</u>
Biannual:	<u>18</u>	<u>15.1%</u>
Annual:	<u>5</u>	<u>4.2%</u>

43) c) *What is the best way to provide information to township residents?*

Mail:	<u>102</u>	<u>52.8%</u>
Newspaper:	<u>34</u>	<u>17.6%</u>
Internet:	<u>34</u>	<u>17.6%</u>
Township meetings:	<u>23</u>	<u>11.9%</u>

44) *Do you agree with the following statements?:*

My neighborhood is clean and attractive.

Agree:	<u>113</u>	<u>86.3%</u>
Disagree:	<u>18</u>	<u>13.7%</u>

The township should carefully plan for growth.

Agree:	<u>114</u>	<u>86.4%</u>
Disagree:	<u>18</u>	<u>13.6%</u>

The township should be mostly residential.

Agree:	<u>60</u>	<u>48.4%</u>
Disagree:	<u>64</u>	<u>51.6%</u>

The township should encourage growth.

Agree:	<u>28</u>	<u>22.2%</u>
Disagree:	<u>98</u>	<u>77.8%</u>

The township should have a broad tax base.

Agree:	<u>57</u>	<u>58.8%</u>
Disagree:	<u>40</u>	<u>41.2%</u>

The township should work to preserve agriculture and farming activities.

Agree:	<u>125</u>	<u>96.9%</u>
Disagree:	<u>4</u>	<u>3.1%</u>

45) Please rate your understanding of the Township government.

Excellent:	<u>17</u>	<u>13.4%</u>
Good:	<u>62</u>	<u>48.8%</u>
Poor:	<u>48</u>	<u>37.8%</u>

46) Do you have any other issues that have not been addressed?

(See Comments)

Survey Comments

5b. How can the Township assist you in pursuing your farming activity?

1. Check with the soil and water conservation of Licking County.
2. Improve the secondary roads.
3. I/We would have liked to get into some sort of farming or support, but because of the houses being built, land is way too expensive. Who could buy at \$8000+ per acre?
4. Advocate farming as a business and not a part time job or hobby.

6b. How can the Township assist you in pursuing your farming activity?

1. No more taxes! Taxes! Taxes! Help the ones who have less than 10 acres. No more taxes unless you are going to offer more services.
2. By keeping the township agricultural as much as possible.
3. Develop strong agricultural zoning, Ag preservation zones use state and national.

10. What are some negative aspects of living in Hartford Township?

1. Well water and poor infrastructure.
2. Smell, flies, long distance to gas and groceries.
3. Egg farms.
4. Egg farms, gravel roads.
5. Poor upkeep of rural roads.
6. Lack of grocery store, nicer restaurants (i.e. Bob Evans), service stations.
7. The possibility of encroaching housing developments.
8. Lots of flies.
9. Traffic speed.
10. Flies
11. Very poor public library.
12. Housing is coming this way.
13. Egg farm and flies, locals treat me as an outsider even after 15 years.
14. Cold weather.
15. Lack of road maintenance.
16. Housing growth.
17. Chicken and hog farm smell, flies.
18. Roads, ditches, bad drainage along roads.
19. Snow removal not up to Delaware County's. Cross County Line Road and it's like night and day.
20. Getting too crowded. Houses are going up around the farm.
21. Low-end housing.
22. City people moving in trying to convert rural to urban.
23. Egg farm flies and odor.
24. Flies.
25. Far from stores. Sometimes strong cow odor.
26. The fear that some more houses will be built.

27. People come in and Newark try to run the Township.
28. Road conditions.
29. Bad roads.
30. Houses, traffic, distance to high school.
31. My road, phone.
32. Increasing semi truck traffic and home building.
33. Non-stop flies and lady bug infestations.
34. Flies from egg farm.
35. Poor return from taxes paid. Problems with snow removal.
36. Truck traffic from egg farms.
37. Township government is a joke.
38. No water or sewer. No approval for building.
39. Congestion.
40. Too many new homes.
41. Construction.
42. Roads need improving.
43. Unpaved roads.
44. Chicken farm smell.
45. Egg farms, unpaved roads, lack of restaurants and entertainment, un-posted speed limits, leading to excessive speed.
46. Egg farm, long distance phone calls to Columbus.
47. Roads and the distance to main business centers.
48. Odor and flies from chicken farms.
49. The water.
50. Lower average income and education levels, rundown elementary school, lack of nice facilities, general appearance of village area, and 'mail box bashing'!
51. What I have pointed out above. Home, traffic and some snotty families are moving in at a steady pace. Instead of waving, trash and beer bottle are thrown. The joy is leaving or gone.
52. Selective zoning and little enforcement of zoning.
53. Poor drainage, lack of public water, sewer, cable TV.
54. Increased home construction, more traffic.
55. Road conditions. Our road is last to be cleaned off in winter.
56. Road conditions.
57. Road are in poor shape.
58. New built homes!
59. Too many houses being built.
60. Phone service, but is getting better.
61. The name Croton and being associated with the egg farm – Rename to Hartford.
62. I see township growth – in housing – it is getting a city feel I don't like.
63. See residential growth – too fast.
64. Growth expansion.
65. Condition of roads.
66. I think there will soon be development and housing.
67. Poor roads, long distance from major shopping, no gas stations.
68. Distance from shopping and commercial areas.
69. Flies.

70. Water.
71. My only concern is our development.
72. Lack of law enforcement and presence in the area. Township needs to act more promptly on taking care of problems (ditches, seeding, etc).
73. People anxious to sell off land for development. Too much greed.
74. We have no negative impressions of living in Hartford Township.
75. Zoning enforcement.
76. High taxes, school taxes out of control.
77. Gravel roads – very dusty and hard on cars (chips paint).
78. Recent focus on development. Trend away from quiet/rural atmosphere/character.
79. Road conditions – poor paving and flooding.
80. Poor roads.
81. Needs cleaned up for fresher air – No egg wash. The chicken farms smell – flies egg wash.
82. Flies and trashy trailer properties.
83. It's getting pretty congested with new homes. I hate seeing the farming disappear and the livestock.
84. Farming frontage being sold off with more houses being built.
85. Road condition and maintenance.
86. The roads are in very poor condition! Where are tax dollars going! Downing Road at Foundation both north and south is a mess! I have went to many township meetings and been lied to about work to be done on this road!
87. Egg farms need to improve their environmental responsibilities. The excessive foul smells and lack of attention to fly control are a deterrent to attracting positive growth, residential or commercial, to our township.
88. Distance to stores/employment congestion to areas of stores (Johnstown, Westerville, New Albany) with all their new developments - no access to cable Internet providers.
89. Smell flies and traffic.
90. Nothing for kids, no transportation for service, road maintenance.

27. How concerned are you about the following development changes? (“Other” category)

1. Would love to see city limits of Croton expanded to facilitate growth.
2. Lack of agricultural rights.
3. Low-end housing.
4. Increase in crime.
5. Keep city folk out.
6. Unpaved roads.
7. My home investment.
8. Plus the mentality and that comes with it. Crime.
9. Trash pick-up along the roads (litter).
10. Yuppies moving in trying to make Columbus rules.
11. Theft.
12. Buildings, teacher supply, student teacher ratio, busing.
13. Manufactured homes.

32. For those items rated less than GOOD, do you have any suggestions for improvement?

1. But also I need to know more about what the township looks for.
2. Roadrunner extended into township for cable/internet.
3. Improved road care - potholes.
4. More aggressively pursue tax levies to allow road maintenance and development.
5. Weeds, bushes and trees should not block visibility at corner of County Line Road and Foundation. ENFORCE SPEED LIMITS. Change phone service from Sprint to AT&T. I think there should be a more modern method to call the volunteer fire department in for emergencies.
6. Un-Monopolize the power company options.
7. Leave the berms alone.
8. Electric in our area sucks. Even though we didn't lose electric, this past Christmas storm our electric is off a lot and we have to lose games, refrigerators, food, work and patience with no resolve.
9. More enforcement of county road speed.
10. Central location for recycle services.
11. Systems upgrade on electric stations. Speed limit signs need posted in some areas.
12. Snow removal needs to start very early in the morning. 3 - 5 AM and kept up.
13. Too far gone.
14. Keep Newark Govt. out of our zoning enforcement.
15. See questions 41 & 46. Is there anything you can do about water across School Lane Road after heavy rains. After the January Flooding at Downey Road I slowed and moved to the low side of the road to navigate it. An impatient SUV couldn't wait the 3 seconds to follow me and gunned it through the high side sending water over my car, which froze on impact. I had to pull over and scrape my windshield in order to see to drive.
16. Build a new library if possible.
17. We need better management of water on North County Line Road! Would love to have more/better parks.
18. County Line Road traffic is too fast. Sprint seems to mislead in their ads. Need water and sewer system.
19. No. I'll trade a bad road over new buildings thanks.
20. Choices for garbage collection. More reliable electric source. Better road signs (I.E. High water signs). Township needs better road repair/maintenance.
21. Cost to upgrade would exceed the value of the improved service.
22. Open phone lines to Alex Sunbury Etc. County W.
23. I contacted Township trustees regarding a 'school bus stop' sign and never heard back from them and never saw a sign put up either. Would like to see a nice park with playground equipment and ball fields and bike trail.
24. It is inefficient to continually maintain gravel roads.
25. Replace zoning person, he is inept. Stop issuing variances for situations that they do not apply. Use conditional permits. It really doesn't matter; Government is self-motivated and is not pro active. I suggested most of this stuff 6-7 years ago and was verbally abused by most if not all of those in Government and acting as civilian volunteers!!!

26. Replace Mailbox.
27. We need a new trash collection company.
28. The government should help. I will support some of them.
29. Funds only go so far, but the township needs a visionary - a champion to help put together a plan for using the growing tax money to "beautify" our community.
30. Painted lines on some outlying roads for visibility.
31. Garbage - get us a company that will be here when they say they will. Law Enforcement - Do away with town police - use Sheriff Dept. Save township money on cars, fuel, insurance and maintenance of cars. Give us more free long distance calling. Electric - lower prices - we conserve on electricity only to have a high bill because of all the taxes and other charges.
32. Speed limit signs posted and enforced, law enforcement should be more visible (Sheriffs Dept.) Disable vehicles should be removed, excess trash should be removed from yards. Additional cellular towers needed. Would like to see Ball/Soccer fields.)
33. Make trucking companies more financially responsible for the damage they do to the roads, work with other government agencies to encourage development improved methods of road repair (so you're not repaving the same pot holes every year). Contract with garage companies that provide recycling pick up. Enforce speed limits on back roads.
34. Negotiate for new refuse pick up. Maybe enforce speed limits.
35. Township government needs to be informative.
36. Need to assign more than one person to drive around and inspect roads, culverts, signs, etc and get crews moving on repairing them.
37. For snow removal and road repair, people building new homes should pay most of the taxes on those issues. They are the major reason for increased traffic.
38. If trustees would follow through with what they say, you would not be sending this survey out! Start with the roads! Downing Road is very very bad! I don't think you need any more detail than that.
39. Fix on going problems that you might have and get tax dollars for. I.E. Roads
40. Improve downtown Croton.
41. I would like to see phone service with free toll to Columbus.
42. Roadsides could be mowed about every 6 - 8 weeks instead of just in time for the fair - but this is a county job. Telephone service has improved, but it sure could use a lot more.
43. Can the vehicles (business, farm, etc) that cause the most damage to roads pay a higher fee?
44. Toll free call Columbus & surrounding areas.
45. Better phone service, no tolls to Columbus.
46. 24 hour police protection, enforce speed limits.
47. I see recycling 'trailers' at McKean Township building. Maybe Hartford Township could incorporate those.
48. Get rid of police department, use sheriff department.
49. The county doesn't work much on the roads in this area (Except fair week). Law enforcement doesn't spend any time in this area and response time is slow. Maybe a police substation close by. The township needs to work harder at getting state funding to road projects.

50. Some type of public park w/ walking trail, outdoor recreation.
51. Sheriff located closer to N.W. Licking County.
52. Regular grading, make people clean up junk holes, better presence, of sheriff's department, no suggestion on cell coverage, add bike and walking trail and park, no suggestion public library, AEP needs to continue live maintenance, vote out school board get new blood in that have common sense, no suggestion on internet communication with residents, no suggestion septic, better awareness of recycling program.
53. Spend tax money on existing problems. Quit trying to widen roads, chop down trees, and take over people's road frontage. This is a thinly veiled attempt to get road ready for luring developers into the area so some greedy farmers can get top dollar for selling out.
54. More tree trimming for power lines.
55. Pave roads with houses (who pay taxes - roads should be better). Very tired of gravel and dusty road - gravel stones chip cars and the dust from gravel is awful.
56. Better pothole maintenance/repair. Gravel roads that are tar and chipped should be done from edge to edge, not just strip down center.
57. For recreation good walking and hiking trails or horse trails would be nice. If you have them I'm not aware of them. Snow removal is usually not done on secondary roads soon enough.
58. Mowing should occur more often. Township government seems to act on issues slowly.
59. Cut some branches of trees that hide signs.
60. Central/public water/sewer, reorganize police, expand to township.
61. This survey is a great way to improve the 'goods'. I applaud the strategic efforts of the trustees and the Planning Commission. Good growth begins with community involvement and professional planning. Thanks for the opportunity to be a part of this effort.
62. More frequent pothole repair (although since tax passed - should improve soon.).
63. Make sure trash is picked up on the same day every week.
64. Zoning is too strict, no electric too often, local law inept, school information.

37. Do you know of any historically relevant sites in Hartford Township that you would like to see preserved?

1. A barn on the Barrick farm (structure from original Hartford settlement).
2. Covered bridge.
3. Town Hall
4. Old farm site graves
5. Cemetery SW of Clover Valley and Westley Chapel.
6. Most cemeteries have fallen into disrepair. Old barns and outbuildings should be better maintained.
7. Hartford School, Buells Hill, Train pond in Croton.
8. Cemeteries, Hartford Village.
9. Cemetery on Clover Valley
10. Buel's Hill
11. Town Hall Building

12. Hartford School.
13. Buel's Hill
14. All of Hartford's buildings.
15. Buel's Hill.
16. Graveyards.
17. Town Hall
18. Gravesites on Robert's Road, the old houses, the town of Croton.
19. How about the big rock w/ the plaque up on Buehl's Hill?
20. Elementary school, fairgrounds.
21. Farms, Old Houses, 100+ years old. All land - Native American reasons/Historical.
22. Cemeteries
23. Croton Square.
24. Any and all cemeteries.
25. Town Hall, library.
26. Building in the square.
27. Freas Lane cemetery.
28. Township/City Hall
29. Buehl Hill, small cemeteries.
30. Hartford Fair
31. Buel's Hill
32. Fairgrounds.

40b. If no, what changes should be made?

1. Road improvements. Cleaning up properties as some look like "Appalachia".
2. Term limits on the trustee positions.
3. Mowing Sides Road.
4. The roads in north west Hartford Twp are in very poor condition.
5. Purchase used fire & road equipment rather than new.
6. Too self motivated.
7. Really need to know how the monies are allocated in order to properly answer this question.
8. But don't wait so long to make improvements.
9. Not familiar enough with the budget to know.
10. Keep the farm spirit and ethic alive and separate from city/urban ways.
11. Better road conditions, more accessible information about township issues.
12. More drainage, better roads.
13. Speed bumps? Or maybe make my road gravel again, like it was not long ago.
14. Term limits for trustees.
15. Better snow removal.
16. Would like to see reports on how money was or is going to be spent.
17. Concentrate on snow removal, pothole repair, repair flooded areas.
18. Lower school taxes.
19. Pave the roads.
20. Less extensive road modification.

41. What improvements, if any, would you like to see be made in Hartford Township?

1. Roads & Pot Holes.
2. Better maintenance of properties.
3. Pride in community, community activities, info for newcomers.
4. Expand Hartford (Croton) city limits to encourage growth.
5. Keep some roadside trees.
6. Need parks, playgrounds, and a good library.
7. A gas station if the prices were comparable.
8. Get rid of Egg Farm. Its only benefit is buying grain from local farmers. Only illegal Mexican immigrants work there.
9. Better roads.
10. Better ditch drainage along roads, some roads have none.
11. Hartford is fine as is and should remain country.
12. Clean it up – Facelift.
13. Would like more grit or salt on icy roads. Plowing is fine for snow.
14. Roads.
15. Better road surfaces (county and township). County roads cleaned up and mowed on total roadway width. Township and County road ditches cleaned for water run off, and most of them are well cared for.
16. Education reform.
17. No more gravel roads, Full time Fire Department, water and fire hydrants.
18. More paved roads.
19. Zoning that limits conversion of agricultural lands; smaller rather than larger single-family lots; preservation of green space/ natural areas.
20. Control of bug/fly problems all year long.
21. Like to see the government be honest with themselves and the community. They are and have always just been fooling themselves.
22. Attempt to get people involved, mail flyers, get togethers so we know one another.
23. I like it here but the roads are bad.
24. Paved roads.
25. Better roads, more businesses, lower speed limits and better utilities.
26. I want the township to be country not commercial not stores and not apt. Maybe a nice store or one department store.
27. Make it a really nice small town - add curbs if they don't exist, replace sidewalks, nice light poles (decorative), Get those utility lines underground!
28. Bike trail, less large truck traffic.
29. Adopt-a-highway road cleanup.
30. Spruce up the town square area.
31. Would like to see some plan put into place for farmers/land owners to sell their land to other farmers instead of lotting it off for housing.
32. Roads
33. Fix ongoing problems with the roads! Then ask for more money!
34. If all the services were getting done that have already been paid for (current tax dollars) you would not have to do this survey!
35. Keep simple atmosphere.

36. Remove junk cars and junk appliances.
37. Roads and speed enforcement.
38. Reduction in the number of gravel roads. More ditching to get rid of road water.
39. More communication with homeowners.
40. We would like to have bike/walking trail with park space.
41. Pave Clover Valley w/o widening it. Turning it back to gravel was just a way to get back at residents opposing the trustees.
42. Correct unsafe township/county road hazards, blind spots, etc and enforcement of speed limits and safe driving practices.
43. Improved road maintenance, zoning enforcement by zoning commissioner, law enforcement for township by village police force.
44. Disband Hartford Village Police, Pick up Licking County Sheriff.
45. Please pave roads with residences. Gravel is rough, chips the paint on the cars and is so, so dusty which filters into the house and coats the car. It's awful (Hard to walk on too.)
46. More open space preservation. Preservation of rural character.
47. I would like the mega farms dealt with on the egg wash smells and for them to haul it away to a sewage plant.
48. Improvements to culverts/ditches to help control water flow and drainage.
49. Hold egg farms responsible for ineffective management practices. Excessive foul smells and fly problem are not effectively controlled as promised. The Ohio EPA should not be the only enforcement agency engaged. Local government should be applying pressure to their practices that diminish our property values and our quality of life.
50. 24-hour phone line to answer frequently asked questions for residents. Newsletter Please!
51. I don't want any large housing developments, strip malls or large companies moving into our area.

46. Do you have any other issues that have not been addresses?

1. Would like to be more involved in the township.
2. Loose dogs on township roads. Education on spay/neuter programs. Responsibility for pets.
3. Thanks for a well-done questionnaire.
4. Hartford (Croton) and Hartford Township need to work together to encourage growth.
5. Dangerous flooding on Rhodeback Road. Has been brought to townships attention many times.
6. The county is not telling the whole truth about development issues and transportation routes.
7. For single family housing in the Twp. Against multi-family & large-scale developments. Agriculture and residential can work in Twp. if monitored correctly.
8. Would like to see Hartford remain small as growth brings problems.
9. Don't like clique atmosphere at meetings. Looked down upon for differing opinion. Need term limits on township positions.

10. Too much traffic on Roberts Rd. Not enough signs around farms.
11. Road right-of-ways. Owners pay taxes on the land but have no say what the Twp does with it.
12. When we first moved to School Lane Road it was posted 'no thru trucks'. A few years ago the sign was stolen from the east end. I've asked the township for replacement and they said it was up to the county. I asked the county and they said it was a township road and problem. I gave up. Now we have many semi-trucks and large dump trucks on this narrow road with several blind rises and a 'S' curve. On several occasions they've run me off the road. It is a safety issue along with extra wear and tear on the road surface, which I have to pay taxes to maintain. I now notice a 50% weight reduction sign posted but that hasn't stopped them either. You need to replace the sign and then you need to ask for enforcement. I used to vote 'Yes' for township levies, but now I vote 'No' because of this. I truly expect a semi to fly over the rise and 'T-bone' me as I back out of my drive one of these days.
13. I love living in Hartford except minor inconveniences such as horrible Internet, phone, and trash service. I would prefer water and sewer service primarily because leach bed locks up the yard. I can do without to avoid rampant development.
14. Please preserve what we have. We have a different way of life out here. Quiet, fresh air, etc. I appreciate what I have. Don't let those that don't ruin it. This survey was needed.
15. Residents should be informed of the problems the city people bring to this agricultural county.
16. Rural atmosphere defined as all gravel roads, livestock on most every farm, most residents involved in agriculture or locally employed, party phone lines, out houses, local schools (prior to consolidation) is long gone and not economically viable. To survive in agriculture today requires large farms. Soil type, economics and transportation will determine where they locate; local (twp.) government can have little effect on that. Houses with 5 to 40 acres are not farms. Landowners should retain the right to sell their land for whatever purpose brings the highest dollar. As cities move outward many times farms that have been viable businesses will sell out and move to a better area where good land is less expensive. As an area becomes more residential and farms get larger those services and businesses that support farming close or leave. It's already happened. We are no longer rural in Hartford Township. It is the way it is and can't be changed.
17. Bugs. "I love our community! We are very fortunate! Would like volunteer opportunities.
18. Keep the city out of the county.
19. Older generation would like to keep things as is, the younger generation would like more convenience.
20. The truck traffic produced by the Egg Farm is damaging the roads.
21. 6-7 years now I addressed these issues. I was verbally abused by most of those listed at the beginning of this letter. I tried to impress that we must be proactive. The treatment I received was disgraceful!! In my opinion, the only reason this is coming out now is that issues that I felt were important to the township are only now becoming important to those individuals. Why? Because it effects them

- personally. That is no way to run a government. Since living here, my culvert has been damaged and the front of my yard floods, are due to government roadwork. This same work improved the drainage of other citizens whose names are on the front of this letter. These people should be ashamed of their actions and that they represent our township/state/country!!
22. Doesn't have much confidence in the leadership
 23. I heard you want to break up to 2 acres lots - Don't do that, then it's just a large neighborhood! Don't mess this up please!!
 24. No, please pave the roads.
 25. I enjoy living out here in Hartford Township but don't like the flies and the smell from the egg farm. I think we need a store here in Croton, Ohio a nice library. But I like Hartford Township just like it is, open fields just a few houses. I enjoy the country, the air, animals, and not so congested. It would be nice to have a nice department store, but still like it just the way it is.
 26. Schools are a HUGE factor in family's decisions to move to a certain area. Our elementary is well below par. Can the twp. Do anything for our kids?
 27. More families moving into our township means the need for larger school meaning more taxes. People on fixed income (being retired or low paying jobs or laid off, cannot afford more taxes. We moved here for the good quality of life, quiet and peaceful, not having houses slapped right up against each other. WE DON'T NEED ANOTHER NEW ALBANY. KEEP OUR TOWNSHIP AS IS.
 28. I wish that citizens could be more friendly! Is this state of mind being imported from the cities? I think so. How can we protect ourselves from families selling off farms? Build churches - not homes!
 29. Farmland around me is bought and sold for such staggering prices that attract people who think they can buy and sell the way of life that can only be purchased with blood, sweat, and tears. I/we wish to be part of America, not a suburb of a metropolis, just simplicity, for that is genius. Please let us know the results of this questionnaire. Thank you so much for asking of me these questions!
 30. Please don't let what has and is continuing to happen to Johnstown and New Albany expand into Hartford. Growth is good, but not over populating the community that seems to be always the way it is.
 31. Hartford is a small farming community with a Hartford fair. I would rather see a large egg farm here than houses, WalMarts or an airport. Urban Sprawl is a major problem... If given the chance, why not keep our township rural and agricultural. If someone wants to build another new house, why not somewhere else?
 32. Please do an investigation on this township. I feel with some inside work/action most of the problems will be discovered!
 33. If you have any questions get into your car and drive through Hartford Township and see for yourself.
 34. Can we strongly enforce the weight limits on semis tearing up the roads? Especially during reduced load limits?
 35. Is this survey strictly for Hartford Township residents? If so, why can 'anyone' have access to the farms? We like our rural atmosphere as is.
 36. Trimming of trees with mowing equipment along roads must stop. It looks terrible and usually kills the trees. With proper notification allow homeowners to trim them properly, or have it done by people that know what they are doing.

37. Township trustee position should have term limits. Everyone should have a chance to run, not just the same clique. The snow removal is atrocious. Like night and day crossing from Delaware County to Licking County on School Lane/Meridith State. I also see no women's names on the planning committee. This is 2005. The good old boy network should be abolished!
38. The drainage ditch at the road does not drain under the road - as it is supposed to do. The ditch fills up - my pasture has standing water and the water crosses the road when the rain is heavy. Something needs to be done so the ditch drains properly.
39. My concern is the increase of traffic in the last 3-4 years. It's hard to even walk down the road now. Also that Croton won't be the small friendly community that it is. That crime will come w/ commercial stores and such. I live out here to get away from all that. The farms need to get rid of the smelly egg wash and things then should be great. (cleaner air).
40. Please hold Ohio Fresh Eggs responsible, on an on-going basis, for the improper practices. The smells flies and general disregard for their neighbors is the number one deterrent to positive growth and development in Hartford Township.
41. Why has land been sold to developer before this survey was conducted?
42. Until you have an issue, you know nothing! Handicap accessible.
43. From an attached letter:

Thank you for considering the opinions and thoughts of Hartford Township residents in developing the Township's Comprehensive Plan. I hope that you will read all responses with an open mind.

One of the great benefits of living in Hartford Township is the freedom. Every house can be different. If someone wants to paint their home purple, build a million dollar home, or put up a tool shed they are free to do so without a board approving the colors or architecture and forcing their style preferences on to the residents. The idea of a "Comprehensive Plan" is concerning in that it opens the door for a neighborhood of identical homes with strict deed restrictions.

Watching the stars at night, the small number of houses in the area, the lack of congestion, the open farm fields, make Hartford Township a wonderful place to live. Preservation of the rural community should be a priority of Hartford Township. This is a large responsibility and must be done carefully so that the freedoms of residents are not destroyed.

Appendix II

Community Visioning Comments

Vision I: Describe how you picture Hartford Township in 20 years if current trends in the community continue.

1. Bedroom community of Columbus.
2. Dense housing.
3. Increased urbanization while maintaining a strong agricultural base.
4. Growing “city” mentality amongst residents.
5. Increased urbanization.
6. Mostly single family residential.
7. Increased traffic.
8. Overcrowded schools.
9. Loss of rural atmosphere.
10. Change from rural atmosphere to an urban atmosphere.
11. Loss of local businesses.
12. Loss of neighborliness.
13. Increased need for good planning.
14. Farming community.
15. More houses.
16. More industry.
17. More schools.
18. Loss of ¼ of the farm ground.
19. New residents making township decisions.
20. Many subdivisions.
21. Little farmland.
22. Small town.
23. Increased traffic.
24. Loss of small town feel.
25. Loss of community.
26. Increased crime.
27. Increased taxes.
28. Need for schools.
29. Negative impact from industry in agricultural areas.
30. Lack of service providers.
31. Problems with water and drainage.
32. Increased demand on fire department.
33. Increased need for road maintenance.
34. Need to preserve Buell’s Hill.
35. Increased business opportunities.
36. Need for parkland.
37. Will be a suburb of Condit.
38. Lack of grocery stores.
39. Increase in water service from Del-Co.

40. Lack of privacy.
41. Need for preservation of woodlands.

Vision II: Describe how you picture an ideal Hartford Township with no money concerns or limitations.

1. Better roads.
2. More strict zoning.
3. Large independent fire department.
4. Paid fire department.
5. All roads paved.
6. Central water and sewer.
7. More parks and open space (i.e. bike paths, playgrounds)
8. New elementary school.
9. New trees in addition to maintained old trees.
10. Less housing.
11. Gravel roads.
12. Control of development in regards to agriculture.
13. Preservation of farmland.
14. No taxes.
15. Let people decide how money is spent.
16. Mass transit (rail or bus).
17. Mixed-use development through better planning.
18. Business opportunities with community support.
19. Safe places for kids to play (i.e. swimming pool, skating rink).
20. High density clustered housing and light industry to preserve farmland.
21. Paved roads.
22. Community parks.
23. Leave township "as is".
24. Clustered housing.
25. Leave Buell's Hill as parkland.
26. Have township purchase land through voluntary sales and lease back to farmers.
27. Maintain "as is".
28. Maintain rural atmosphere.
29. Keep some unpaved roads.
30. Conservation districts that manage open space, trails and other natural areas.
31. Conservation.
32. Public utilities.
33. Paved roads.
34. Equipment to maintain roads.
35. More parks.
36. Better enforcement of maintenance and zoning.

Imagine the Future: What can we do to make the Hartford Township community the best that it can be in the coming years?

1. Increased public involvement.
2. Planning and compromise.
3. Community authority.
4. State and Federal grants.
5. Development must donate parkland.
6. Money for professional planning and time for goals to be achieved.
7. Impact fees from developers (Cannot do as of 2005).
8. Decisions based on public input.
9. Encourage growth where township wants it.
10. Youth involvement in planning.
11. Future planning without a focus on money.
12. Everyone working together.
13. Purchase of development rights.
14. Comprehensive plan for Hartford Township.
15. Planning, planning, planning.
16. Raised taxes.
17. Donations
18. Better informed public
19. Local government based on common goals.
20. Not making Croton a suburb of Condit.
21. Know State and Federal Representatives on a first name basis.
22. T.I.F. zones.
23. More responsive government.
24. Community pride.
25. Rails to trails program.
26. Intergovernmental communication.
27. Education of local governments.
28. Creating a sense of place.