

# **BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP**

## **2001 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN**

### **Prepared by:**

The Burlington Township Planning Committee  
*with assistance from*  
The Licking County Planning Commission

**January 9, 2001**

## Table of Contents

<i>TITLE PAGE</i> .....	1
<i>TABLE OF CONTENTS</i> .....	2-3
<i>LETTER FROM CHAIRMAN</i> .....	4
<i>RESOLUTION FOR ADOPTION OF COMPREHENSIVE PLAN</i> .....	5
<i>COMMITTEE MEMBERS APOINTED BY TRUSTEES</i> .....	6
<b>PART I</b> .....	<b>7-43</b>
INTRODUCTION.....	8
Purpose and Use of a Comprehensive Plan	8
Why adopt a Comprehensive plan?	9
HISTORY.....	11-12
DEMOGRAPHICS.....	13-17
Population	13
Age and Gender	15
Education and Income	16
Employment	17
LAND CAPABILITY.....	18
Climate	18
Topography and Slope	18
Soils	20
Water Wells and Septic Systems	24
Floodplains	24-25
Groundwater	25-26
TRANSPORTATION.....	30-31
COMMUNITY SERVICES AND FACILITIES.....	32-40
Township Government	32-33
Police Protection	33
Fire and Emergency Medical Services	34
Health and Human Services	34-36
Utilities	36
Schools	36-37
Local Libraries	37-38
Local Churches	38-39
Civic Organizations	39
Parks and Recreation	39-40
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.....	41-43
Economy and Employment	41-43
<b>PART II</b> .....	<b>45-48</b>
PUBLIC INPUT.....	45-46
Community Survey	45
Community Vision	45-46
GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.....	47-48
Land Use, Agriculture, and Rural Development	47
Commercial and Industrial Development	48

Community Services	48
Transportation	48
<b>PART III.....</b>	<b>49-53</b>
LAND USE Recommendations & Development Strategies.....	50
Future Land Use Descriptions	50-51
Current Land Use Map	52
Zoning Map	53
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>55-65</b>
I. COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS	55-58
II. COMMUNITY VISION RESULTS	59-65
<b><u>TABLES located throughout Plan:</u></b>	
Population Growth of surrounding Townships 1940 to 1999	14
Slope Requirements for Various Land Uses	19
Soil Type Descriptions	23
Burlington Township Roads by classification and mileage	31
Burlington Township Government	33
Nursing Homes	35
Hospitals	36
Schools	37
<b><u>GRAPHS located throughout Plan:</u></b>	
Projected Population Growth Burlington Township	13
Projected Population Growth of surrounding Townships	14
Population Breakdown Burlington Township and County	15
Population by Sex Burlington Township	15
Education Level Attainment Burlington Township and County	16
Licking County Employment Industry	17
Burlington Township Employment Industry	17

**BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP COMPREHENSIVE  
PLANNING COMMITTEE  
LICKING COUNTY, OHIO**

March 2001

Dear Resident of Burlington Township:

In June of 1999 the Burlington Township Trustees formed the Burlington Township Comprehensive Planning Committee. The charge of this committee was to develop a comprehensive plan for the future preservation and development of Burlington Township.

The Burlington Township Comprehensive Plan establishes the long-range guidelines to manage future development while preserving the township's rural character and agricultural base. The plan was developed through the use of a community survey and public meetings. The committee believes that this plan reflects the desires and interests of the township residents for land use in Burlington Township.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the members of the Burlington Township Comprehensive Planning Committee and the Licking County Planning Commission for their efforts in the development of this plan. I believe that the plan will be an important tool in achieving the land use goals expressed by the preponderance of township residents, that is, the preservation of the township's rural atmosphere and agricultural base.

Sincerely,



Chet Geiger  
Chairperson  
Burlington Township Comprehensive Planning Committee



**Burlington Township Planning Committee**

Chet Geiger, Chair

David Simmons, Vice-Chair

Mae Pound, Secretary

Jeff Patton

Wayne Raines

Richard D. Warner

Larry Lane

David Shipley

Mark Smith

Stuart Ensign

**Licking County Planning Commission Staff**

Tom Frederick, Assistant Director

Lee Brown, Planner

Renée Lange Esses, Planner

Brad Mercer, Planner

# Part I

## INTRODUCTION

In June 1999, the Burlington Township Trustees created the Burlington Township Comprehensive Planning Committee to coordinate efforts to establish a comprehensive plan for the township. Driving this process was the desire to assure that the future growth and development of Burlington Township would be proactively managed at the direction of its citizens by seeking input from as many of the citizens of the township as possible. Because issues have and continue to be raised about the township zoning, the subdivision of land, and the increasing conversion of farmland to residences, it was felt that it would be best to create a comprehensive plan as the basis for any future zoning changes. The Planning Committee was formed with representatives from the Burlington Township Trustees, Zoning Commission, Board of Zoning Appeals, and volunteer residents of the township. The following Comprehensive Plan for Burlington Township represents the culmination of these efforts.

### PURPOSE AND USE

A comprehensive plan serves several purposes for a community. It gathers all relevant information about the physical, social, and economic features of a community. Then the plan develops a consensus about the manner in which the community should develop and redevelop. A comprehensive plan provides a long-range vision of the future for a community. It does this by gathering the community's unique perspectives and values into goals and then creating a road map of policies and initiatives to be put in place to achieve these goals. Finally, a comprehensive master plan provides a solid legal foundation upon which to base zoning regulations and community decisions that will be upheld if challenged in court.

Local planning and land use regulations gain their authority from the enabling legislation granted to counties, municipalities, and townships by the state constitution (*Ohio Revised Code*). The State of Ohio grants its counties, municipalities, and townships two broad powers which allow for planning. These are corporate power and police power. Corporate power is the authority to collect money through bonds, fees, assessments, and taxes to fund community services and facilities such as streets, parks, fire protection, and sewage disposal, among many others. Police power is the authority to protect and promote the health, safety, morals, and general welfare of the public. This authority gives rise to regulations such as standards for building a safe bridge, preventing an adult bookstore from locating next to a school, or ensuring that a new subdivision provides access for emergency vehicles and school busses. Comprehensive plan and zoning resolution authority and validity rest primarily on this police power and the democratic voice and wishes of the community.

The legal foundation for local planning and land use regulation dates back to a 1926 United States Supreme Court decision. In the case of *Village of Euclid, Ohio v. Ambler Realty Company*, all aspects of comprehensive zoning were contested. The Court ruled in favor of the Village of Euclid, upholding its plan. Since this time, courts have continued to give more emphasis to comprehensive/master plans, considering zoning ordinances quasi-judicial and dependent on an adopted comprehensive plan.

A comprehensive plan, with its collection of community data, input, and statements of policies, should provide a basis for all local development decisions. While changes in development or services may make some portions of the plan dated, the underlying principles and policies of the plan will remain useful as guidelines. It is understood that many land use issues are very site-specific, and individual review of each development proposal should be exercised. Relationships between land uses (such as the use of park land as a buffer between industrial and residential areas) and general land use issues (such as the appropriate location for a new business) should, however, be maintained and followed as described in the plan.

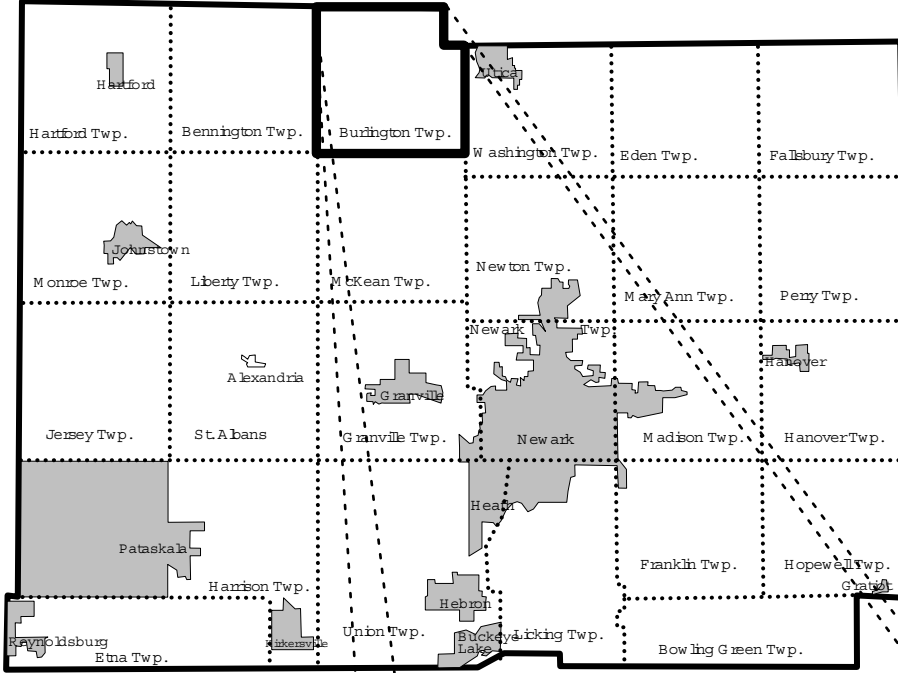
Because changes in services, development, and priorities do take place, there should be periodic review of the comprehensive plan by township officials. Such review allows for updating technical data as well as refocusing on goals and developing new ones, while maintaining the overall integrity of the plan. The frequency of comprehensive plan review will depend on the pace of growth in the community, with rapid growth and significant changes calling for more frequent reviews and updates. For the Burlington Township Comprehensive Plan, scheduled reviews should occur about every five years, barring any substantial changes in development or services (such as the provision of central water or sewer). The citizens of Burlington Township, and more particularly the township trustees, zoning commission, and zoning appeals board members, should monitor the effectiveness of this comprehensive plan in meeting the goals of the township and providing for its welfare. If a divergence or new need becomes apparent, a committee should be appointed by the trustees to “fine-tune” this document.

### **WHY ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP?**






A comprehensive plan provides an overall policy guide and statement of goals for a community. It is a testament of the Burlington Township community and is a powerful tool to ensure that the character of the township is respected and protected. Once adopted, it is a legal document. The Burlington Township Comprehensive Plan provides an outline for development both for township officials and for those residents, developers, and businesspeople interested in living, locating, and/or working in the community. If this adopted comprehensive plan is not followed, residents should take up the issue and township officials should be prepared to defend any actions taken that were not in accordance with this plan. However, provided this comprehensive plan is adopted, maintained, and followed, the Burlington Township officials may use the plan as a very solid, strong defense of their actions in court. Furthermore, the comprehensive plan should be seen as a positive and useful guide for the entire community - to be referenced and consulted when making decisions that affect the future of Burlington Township and the general good of its inhabitants. Many ideas and potential solutions are contained in this document.

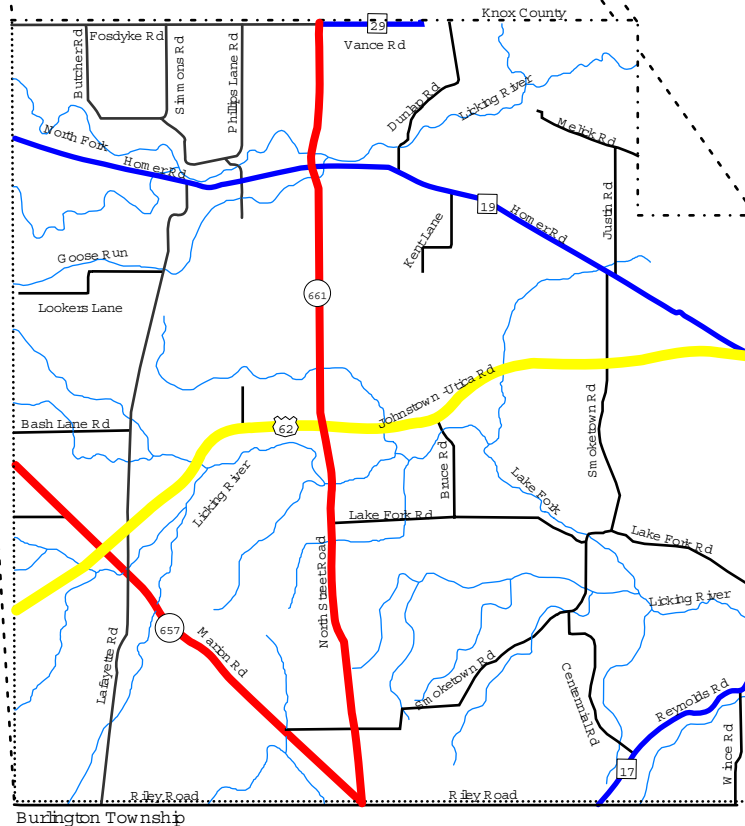
# BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP LOCATION MAP

Licking County



## KEY

-  U. S. Highway
-  State Highway
-  County Highway
-  Township Road
-  River



# **BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP HISTORY**

## **History of Burlington Township**

Burlington Township was first settled in 1806 and was organized in 1817. It is bordered by Bennington Township on the west, Washington Township on the east and McKean Township on the south. It is said that Colonel Wait Wright treated the “boys” to two gallons of whiskey for the privilege of naming the township; and thereupon named it after his native place in Vermont.

The first settlers in the Township were; James Dunlap, Cornelius Vanausdal, Henry Oldacre, Nathan Conrad, John Johnson, Jonathon Beatty, Hugh McKindley, Adam Patterson, John Dixon and Thomas Dixon.

Within the limits of Burlington Township there were at least 7 Indian mounds. The most prominent of those still in existence is the “Dixon” Mound located next door to the Homer Public Library. Either the Hopewell or Adena Indians built this mound in the period 1,000 BC to 700 AD. It is approximately 20 feet in height and 100 feet in circumference. It was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974.

The township is said to be “well-watered” as North Fork of the Licking River and the Otter Creek converge near Homer and the Lake Fork rises in Bennington Township and flows through central Burlington Township. The soil of the township is varied but the preponderance is yellow clay and is favorable to raising grain crops.

John Chonner, a local mill owner, laid out the Village of Homer in 1816. It was at first named Burlington but when the post office was opened in 1831 the name was changed to Homer as there was another town named Burlington. According to Hill’s History, by 1881 Homer had 300 residents; a large schoolhouse, three churches, two dry goods stores, two hotels, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one cabinet shop and the usual number of mechanical establishments. Of the three churches in Homer at that time only two remain today, the Presbyterian and the United Methodist. The Baptist church went out of existence in the early 1930’s.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of May 1825 occurred the “Burlington Storm”. It was one of the most violent tornadoes ever known in Ohio. There were three confirmed deaths as a result of the storm and the loss of many homes, farm buildings and much deforestation of land. According to historical accounts, livestock were carried up to eighty rods by the storm.

In the 1800's there were many one-room schools in the township. These were eventually consolidated into the Homer School District. The first school building in Homer was wood framed. In 1909-10, a new brick building was built and in 1925-26, a second brick building was added. The final building was constructed in 1950. Currently, the Homer School is part of the Northridge School District and houses students grades K - 5.

Burlington Township and Homer were home to Major General William Rosecrans of Civil War Fame, Victoria Claflin Woodhull, the first woman to run for President of the United States and to poet William Knowles.

There were three serious fires in Homer that adversely impacted the village and township. The fires took place in 1916, 1918 and 1930 and destroyed much of the business base of the township. Finally a serious fire in 1954 led to the formation of the Homer Volunteer Fire Department.

The Homer Library Association was founded in 1895 and exists today as the Homer Public Library, one of four township libraries in Ohio. The library building was built in 1970 and was added on to in 1983, 1990 and 1997.

Ohio Fuel came to Burlington Township in 1902 and built what was at one time the largest gas compressor plant in the world. In 1915 they built another plant to produce gasoline. Eventually this plant was leased to the Preston Ohio Company of Charleston, West Virginia. The gasoline plant was totally destroyed by an explosion in 1949 and was not rebuilt. The compressor plant, Treat Station, still exists on the west edge of Homer and is operated by Columbia Gas.

The current Burlington Township house once housed the library and has the old village opera house on the second floor.

Burlington Township's population has not grown much over the years. Population in 1900 was 922, population in 1970 was 807 and the population in 1990 was 966. Burlington Township has historically been agricultural with limited business and industry. In recent years there has been growing developmental pressure on agricultural land as more people relocate to rural settings.

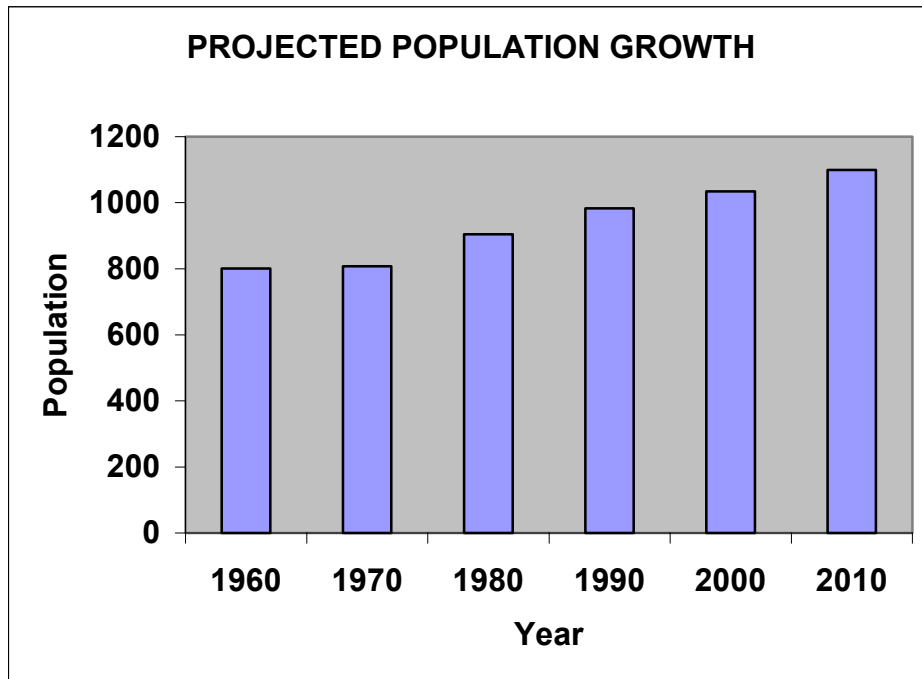
# DEMOGRAPHICS

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 active farms within the township. Various demographic information, available from the U.S. Census Bureau, is discussed below.

Please be aware that at the time this study was being compiled the year 2000 Census Data was not yet available at the township level. Any projections are therefore based on 1990 Census Data. To view the most up to date information regarding the Census, visit their website at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).

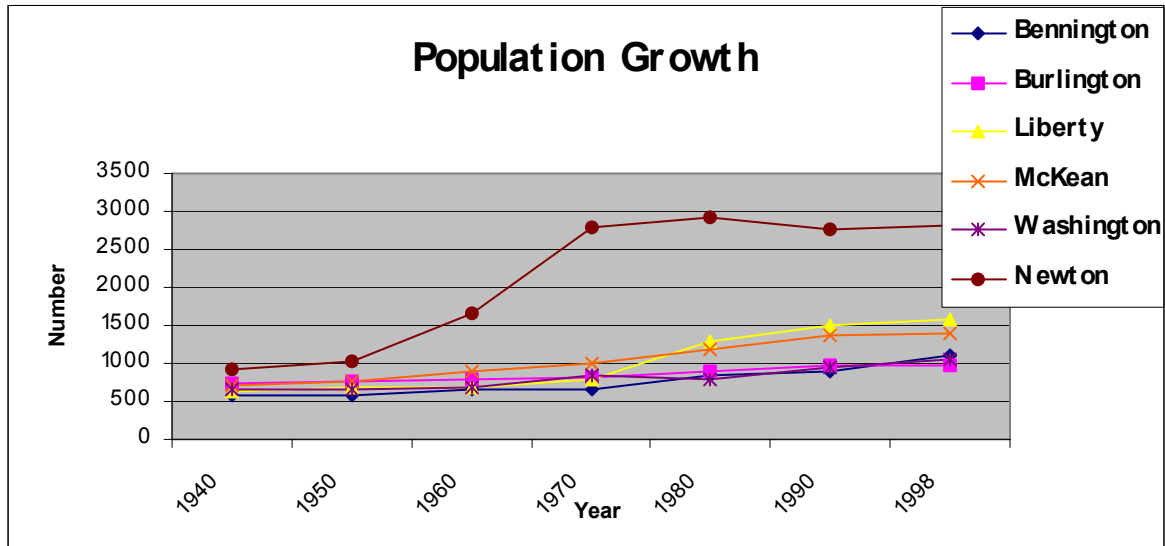
## POPULATION

The 1999 estimated population of Burlington Township is 966. Burlington Township has no incorporated areas and has not experienced any loss of land due to annexation. A steady rise in population has occurred and is projected to continue at the same pace.



One way to predict future growth of Burlington Township is to examine the growth patterns of neighboring townships with similar characteristics. Similar Townships within Licking County include, Bennington, Liberty, McKean, Washington and Newton. All of these townships have very similar growth patterns. Newton had the most dramatic increase in growth from 1960 to 1970. Newton's growth could be attributable to the increasing population of the City of Newark

at that time. Since 1970 Newton has had the same steady population increase as Burlington and the other Townships.

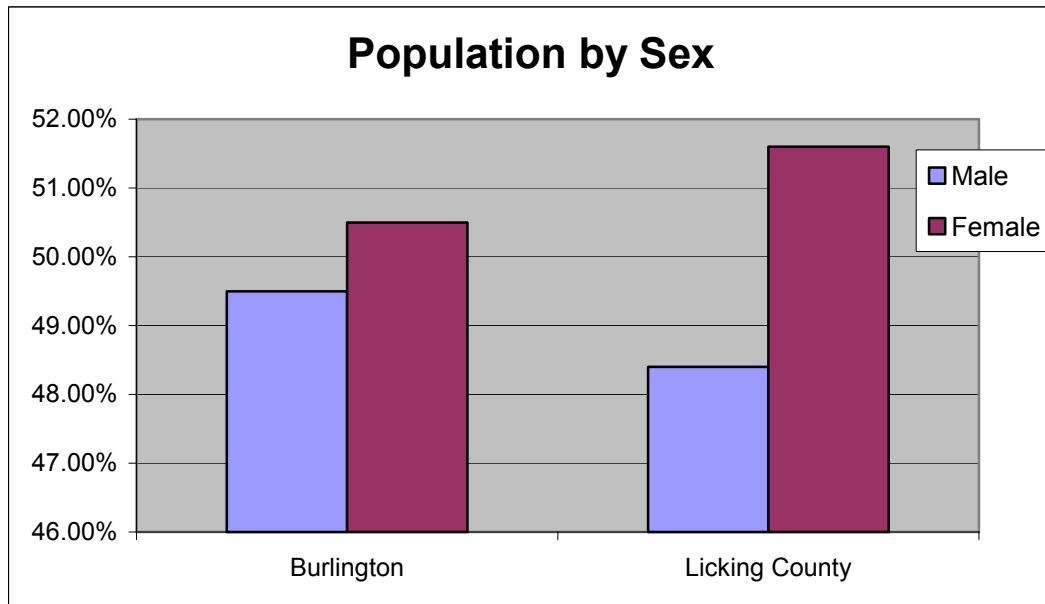
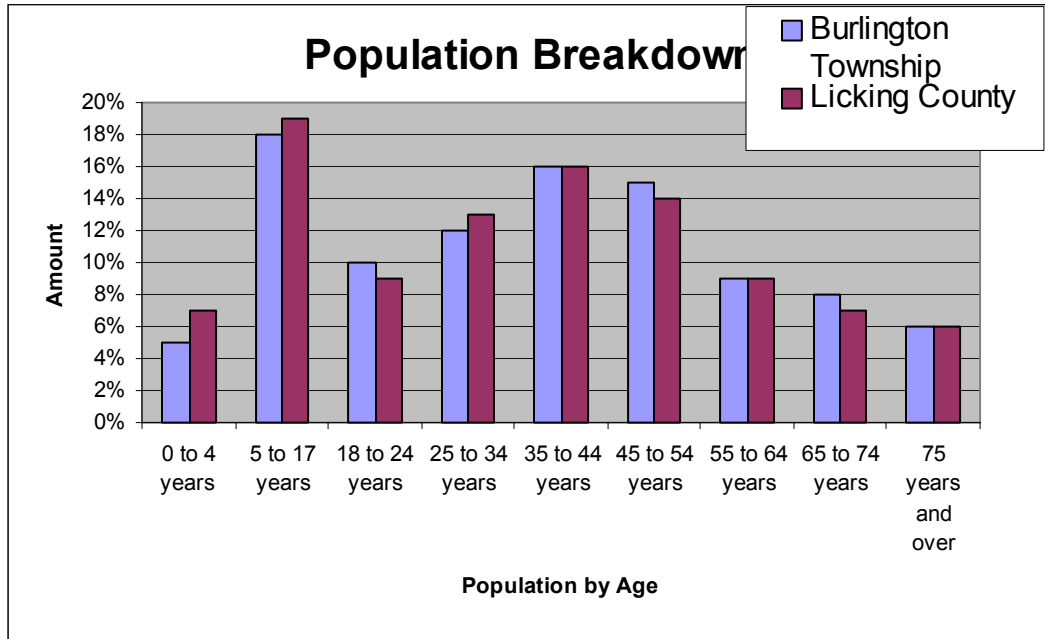


<b>Population Projections</b>							
<b>Townships</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>1950</b>	<b>1960</b>	<b>1970</b>	<b>1980</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1999</b>
Bennington	582	581	663	655	837	957	1071
Burlington	732	771	801	807	904	958	966
Liberty	644	673	693	778	1300	1484	1560
McKean	709	772	887	994	1197	1376	1389
Washington	2045	2178	2540	2811	3021	2958	3001
<i>Unincorporated</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>668</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>800</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>811</i>
<i>Utica Village</i>	<i>1376</i>	<i>1510</i>	<i>1854</i>	<i>1977</i>	<i>2221</i>	<i>2172</i>	<i>2190</i>
<b>Newton</b>	1214	1350	2003	3182	3309	3098	3200
<i>Unincorporated</i>	<i>916</i>	<i>1014</i>	<i>1654</i>	<i>2797</i>	<i>2934</i>	<i>2728</i>	<i>2814</i>
<i>St. Louisville</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>385</i>	<i>375</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>386</i>
<b>Licking County Totals</b>							
Unincorporated	24,462	28,750	37,546	43,162	52,794	49,712	51,211
Incorporated	38,641	43,324	56,168	64,048	68,187	71,173	85,274
<b>Total</b>	<b>63,103</b>	<b>72,074</b>	<b>93,714</b>	<b>107,210</b>	<b>120,981</b>	<b>128,300</b>	<b>136,485</b>

The 1999 figures are U.S. Census Bureau Estimates released in October, 2000

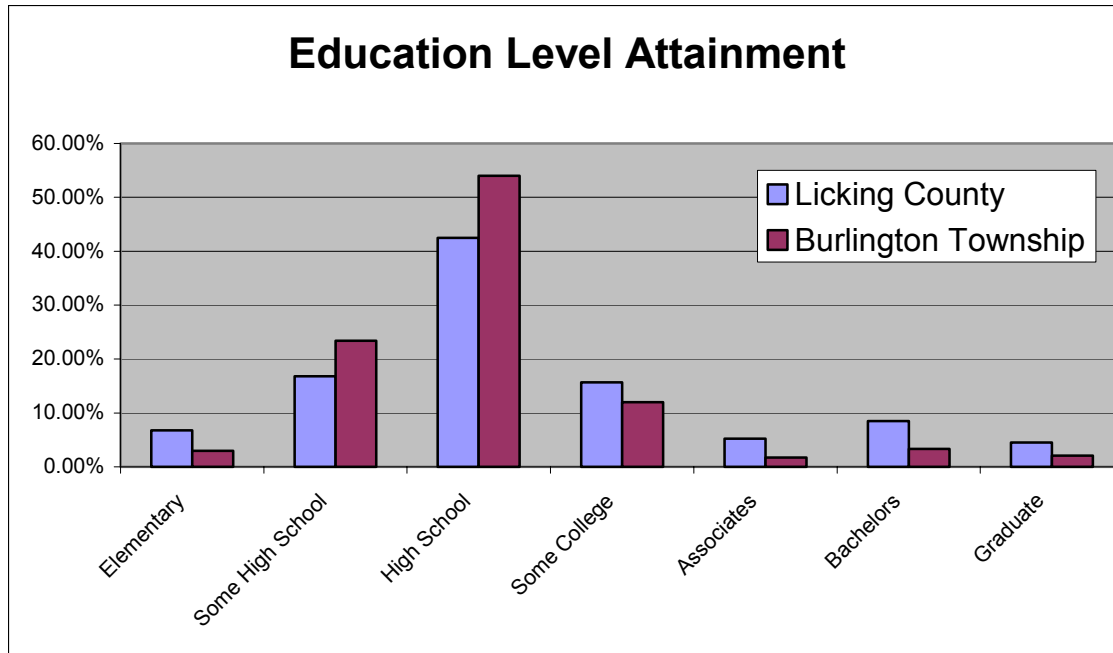
## AGE AND GENDER

The breakdown of the 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.



## EDUCATION AND INCOME

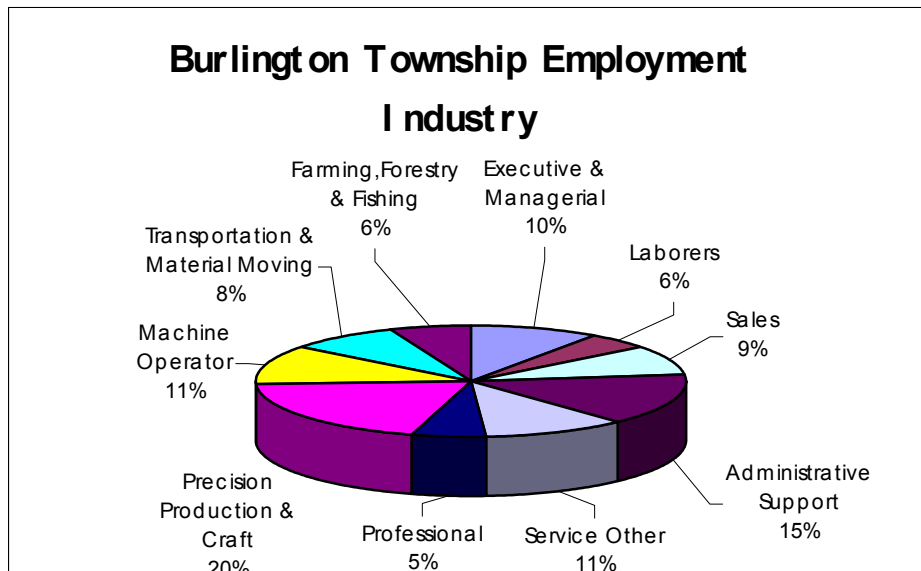
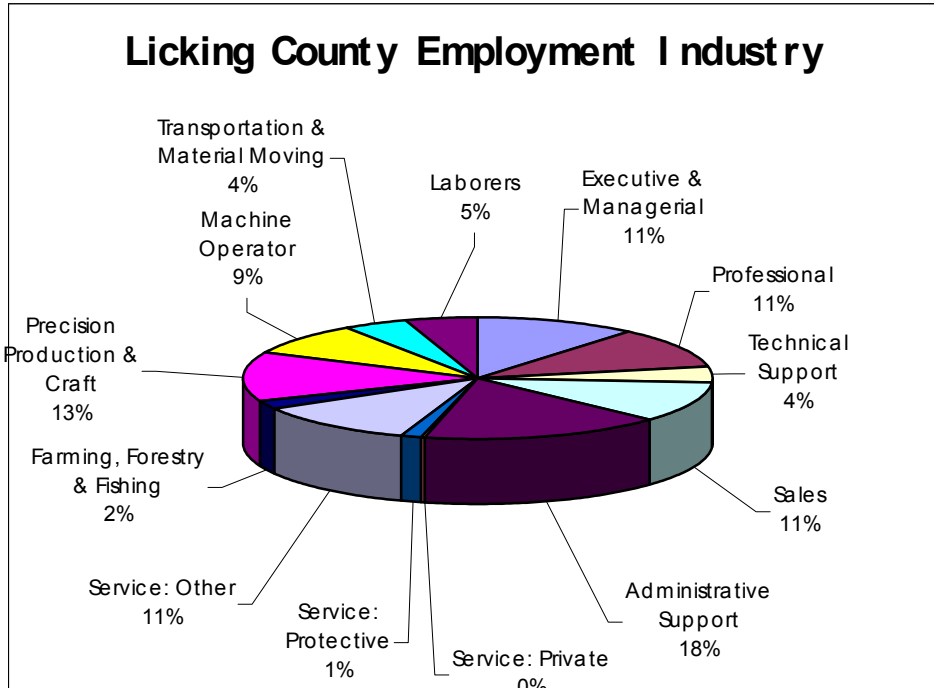
The education and income characteristics of the population can help to define the general needs of a population. Marketing studies often use this type of information to show whether or not a particular store, for example, will be successful in a given location. Income levels also may be used to qualify an area for certain funding available for projects benefiting low-income persons. In 1990 in, over 50% of Burlington Township residents had completed high school, and an more than 10% of the population had college or a college degree. While the level of those completing High School is slightly higher than the countywide figure, the level of education attained after High School in Burlington Township is lower than the countywide average.



Household Income in Burlington Township is shown in the following chart. The largest percentage of households in Burlington Township fall into the \$35,000 to \$50,000 income range. Only 5% of the households fall into the less than \$15,000 range of income which is significantly lower than the more than 15% of people county-wide that make less than \$15,000 per household.

## EMPLOYMENT

The types and location of the residents' occupations can also help to determine the types of development that may be needed or desired. As compared with the rest of the county, Burlington Township has a relatively high percentage of those employed in agriculture. The largest percentages of residents in the Township are employed in precision production and craft occupations.



# LAND CAPABILITIES

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. Many factors can effect an area's capability to support new developments; among these are topography (or slope), soil type, and ground water availability. These resources are interdependent and interact to maintain a comprehensive, yet extremely delicate system, therefore changes that affect this balance must be carefully considered.

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 used in Burlington 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 measure 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. In addition the capabilities of a site does not supercede zoning or other township, county and state regulations. These maps are one component of determining the most appropriate use of land.

## **Climate**

The weather station at the Newark Water Works has a mean annual temperature of 51.5 degrees Fahrenheit for a thirty-year (1961-1990) period. The average temperature remains constant across Licking County. The mean annual precipitation recorded at the Newark Water Works is 41.48 inches, based on the same thirty-year period. Precipitation is slightly increased in the east.

## **Topography/Slope**

Its 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 four percent. The lower the slope the flatter the land, and 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 range, 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.

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. Examples of standards for slope and land use development are listed below.

<b>Slope Requirements for Various Land Uses</b>			
<b>LAND USE</b>	<b>MAXIMUM</b>	<b>MINIMUM</b>	<b>OPTIMUM</b>
House sites	20-25%	0.05%	2%
Playgrounds	2-3%	0.05%	1%
Septic fields	10%	0%	0.05%
Parking lots	3%	0.05%	1%
Streets, roads, driveways	15-17%	0.05%	1%
20 mph	10%	-----	1%
30 mph	10%	-----	1%
40 mph	8%	-----	1%
50 mph	5%	-----	1%
60 mph	4%	-----	1%
Industrial sites	3%	0.05%	1%

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

The slope in Burlington Township varies across the township. Areas along Swamp Run, Claylick Creek, and Hog Run tend to be flatter, while throughout the township, especially in the northeast corner of the township, one finds slopes ranging from 0-2% to 25-35%. The majority of the township appears to fall into the 6-18% range.

## 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 ground water 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 Burlington Township combine to form five (5) major soil associations: Centerburg-Amanda, Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg, Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo, Ockley-Stonelick-Shoals, Brownsville-Mechanicsburg-Amanda. The soil associations map (Figure 4.3) shows the areas where each association occurs throughout the township.

The Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg associations are characterized as nearly level and gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained, and moderately well drained soils; on till plains. This association is mainly on a ground moraine that is 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. Some areas are pastured or wooded. A few areas are being developed for urban uses. The soils are well suited or moderately suited for buildings and septic absorption fields.

The Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo associations are characterized as nearly level to sloping, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, and very poorly drained soils; on till plains. This association is in undulating areas on end moraines interspersed with small areas of ground moraines. Slopes range from 0 to 12 percent. Most area of this association are used as cropland. Some areas are pasturized or wooded. The soils are well suited or moderately well suited to grain crops. They are well suited to hay, pasture, and trees. They are moderately suited or poorly suited to buildings and septic tank absorption fields.

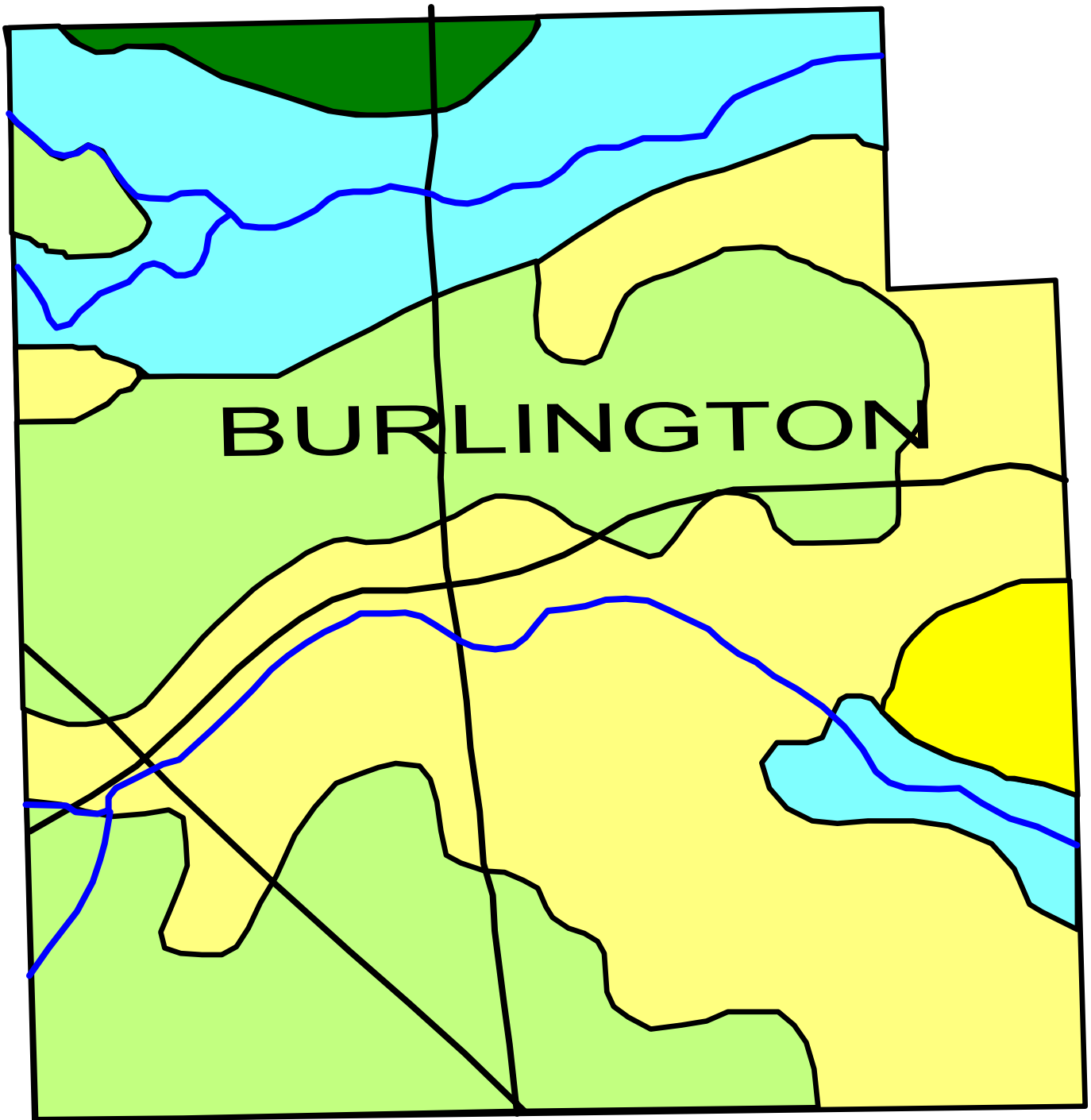
The Centerburg-Amanda associations are characterized by gently sloping to very steep, moderately well drained and well-drained soils; on dissected parts of till plains. This association consists of gently sloping soils in undulating areas and interfluves and sloping to very steep soils in dissected areas 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.

The Brownsville-Mechanicsburg-Amanda associations are characterized by gently sloping to very steep, well drained soils; on glaciated and un-glaciated uplands. This association is on narrow to broad ridge tops and on foot slopes and hillsides. The topography commonly ranges from undulating to hilly. Streams are small, and flood plains are relatively narrow. Slopes range from 2 to 70 percent. Most areas of this association are used for pasture or cash-grain farming. The less sloping soils are commonly used as cropland, and the steeper soils are pastured or

wooded. The less sloping soils are well suited or moderately suited to grain crops, hay, pasture, and most urban uses. The steeper soils are generally unsuited or poorly suited to most of these uses. The major soils are well suited or moderately suited to woodland. The main limitations affecting farming and building site development are the slope and the hazard of erosion.

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

# Burlington Township Soil Map



## Soil Types



Bennington-Pewamo-Centerburg



Centerburg-Bennington-Pewamo



Centerburg-Amada



Brownsville-Mechanicsburg-Amada



Oakley-Stonelick-Shoals

<b>SOIL TYPE</b>	<b><i>Potential Grain &amp; Seed Crops</i></b>	<b><i>Limits Dwelling with Basement</i></b>	<b><i>Limits Dwelling without Basement</i></b>	<b><i>Limits Septic Tank Absorption Fields</i></b>	<b><i>Limits Small Commercial Building</i></b>
<b>AMANDA AmB2, AmC2, AmD2, AmE, AmF, AvC2, AvD2</b>	Very Poor to Poor	Severe <i>Slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>percolates slowly &amp; slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>
<b>BENNINGTON BeA, BeB</b>	Fair	Severe <i>Wetness</i>	Severe <i>wetness</i>	Severe <i>percolates slowly &amp; wetness</i>	Severe <i>wetness</i>
<b>BROWNSVILLE BrC, BrD, BrE, BrF, BrG</b>	Very Poor to Poor	Severe <i>Slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>	Severe <i>slope</i>
<b>CENTERBURG CeB, CeC2</b>	Fair to Good	Severe <i>Wetness</i>	Moderate <i>wetness, shrink-swell, &amp; slope</i>	Severe <i>percolates slowly &amp; wetness</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>wetness, shrink- swell, &amp; slope</i>
<b>MECHANICSBURG McB, McC2, McD2, McE</b>	Poor to good	Slight to Severe <i>Slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell &amp; slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>depth to rock, percs slowly, &amp; slope</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell &amp; slope</i>
<b>OCKLEY OcA, OcB, OcC2</b>	Fair to Good	Moderate <i>shrink-swell &amp; slope</i>	Moderate <i>shrink-swell &amp; slope</i>	Slight to Moderate <i>(depending upon slope &amp; erosion)</i>	Moderate to Severe <i>shrink-swell &amp; slope</i>
<b>PEWAMO Pe</b>	Good	Severe <i>Ponding</i>	Severe <i>ponding</i>	Severe <i>percolates slowly &amp; wetness</i>	Severe <i>ponding</i>
<b>SHOALS Sh</b>	Poor	Severe <i>flooding &amp; wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding &amp; wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding &amp; wetness</i>	Severe <i>flooding &amp; wetness</i>
<b>STONELICK St</b>	Fair	Severe <i>Flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>	Severe <i>flooding</i>

**Soil Limitations are defined as follows:**

**Slight -** Soil properties and site features are favorable for the intended use.

**Moderate -** Soil properties and site features are not favorable for the indicated use and special planning, design or maintenance is needed to overcome or minimize the limitations.

**Severe -** Limitations that are difficult and costly to overcome and very careful planning and design are needed. A rating of severe does not necessarily imply that the soil cannot be used for the purpose stated.

### **Water Wells and Septic Systems**

In Burlington Township, water supply and sewage treatment issues are crucial limitations in determining the future development trends and potential. Overall possible density and limitations on types of commercial and industrial development are dictated in a large part by how water supply is gained and sewage waste is disposed. Currently the lot size density is limited to one dwelling unit per five (5) acres in the Agricultural District of the township. Commercial and industrial ventures that require a large volume of water or produce high volumes of waste water. Rural areas, such as Burlington, without any type of central water and sewer are typically comprised of farms and low-density residential development. Businesses are generally limited to small grocery and repair shops, small restaurants, offices, and other local service based businesses rather than fast food restaurants, larger supermarkets, commercial strip malls, or a regional manufacturer, because central sewer and water services are not available or desired. These businesses are thus generally established to serve the immediate area rather than operating as a regional market center.

The Licking County Health Department has jurisdiction over minimum lot sizes for septic systems in all parts of the unincorporated Licking County, minus those areas covered by the Southwest Licking Community Sewer & Water District (most of Harrison & Etna Townships and the former Lima Township) or Licking County Water & Wastewater Department. According to current Health Department requirements, lot splits in these areas, including all of Burlington, must be at least 1.6 acres or greater in size in order to support an on-lot septic system. The 1.6 acres must be “usable” ground; that is part of the lot that is not under easement, right-of-way, wetlands, streams, or other potential leach-bed interfering areas. This minimum lot size is also dependent on the structure and assumes a single-family residential home with four bedrooms. Anything larger or more waste intensive would require large useable areas for leach beds, thus larger lot sizes. Further, the Health Department monitors the location of a well in relationship to that of the septic leach field in an effort to avoid potential pollution of the well water. Those areas generally well suited for farming are commonly preferable for residences/septic systems as such soils are typically well drained and have only minor sloping. Potential problems arise for new lots on farmland drained with filed tiles. In the past, these often have not been removed and are broken and not filled or repaired in the process of home construction. The result is often a flooded basement and wet foundation, or worse, an unsafe structure.

### **Flood Plains**

A flood plain is any land area susceptible to inundation by flood waters from any source. Flood plains 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 flood plain. A 100-year flood plain is the land area having a 1 in 100 chance of flooding in any given year. The 100-year flood plain is somewhat of a misnomer; base flood is a better term. Thus an area could possibly have a 100-year flood two years in a row. It is unlikely, but it is possible. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) on their Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) identifies flood plain. Banks to determine the need for flood insurance for structures use these FIRM maps.

Because streams and rivers and are prone to flooding carved flood plains, they are an important planning consideration. Any development within flood plains 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 houses 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 its regulations for flood plains. 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 flood plain. In addition, no new lots may be created that have less than 1.6 acres of land lying outside of a 100-year flood plain. Further protection of the flood plains through township zoning will assist in protecting unsuspecting residents from personal danger and loss of property.

Protecting flood plains from development offers several benefits in addition to reducing the risk of loss of property and life. Flood plains 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, flood plains 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 flood plains and adjacent land also provide a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Flood plains 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, flood plains provide the single best place for trails and recreation because they are linear, visually interesting, close to nature, and undeveloped.

### **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 Burlington 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. Most of the producing water wells in Burlington Township are pumping water from aquifers or glacial lenses. Groundwater sources are evaluated based on their well yield (measured in gallons per minute), their recharge rate, and their cleanliness.

The Ohio Department of Natural Resources studied, among other things, the topography, soils, and aquifers of the area, in order to determine which areas could support higher population densities based solely on groundwater recharge rates. Using this information, the minimum residential lot sizes that should be allowed in Burlington Township based on groundwater recharge rates can be calculated.

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).



## TRANSPORTATION

The location of a community in relation to a highway network, its access to rail, and its proximity to an airport helps to determine the type and extent of development that may occur there. In addition, properly prepared transportation and road circulation systems shape community growth patterns.

In places like Burlington Township, located near a major urban area, the efficiency and accessibility of the thoroughfare system determines the amount of time it takes to travel to the urban area for employment, shopping, and services. A reasonable commuting time determines, to a great extent, the degree to which a rural community is converted into a “bedroom community” for those who wish to live in a more rural setting.

Streets are classified according to their width, pavement type, access, function, and traffic load. Four major categories of streets are defined below.

### *Thoroughfares*

There is one major roadway located in Burlington Township. US 62 runs through the middle of Burlington Township.

All roadways in Licking County have been classified for congestion prevention and access management purposes.

*Expressways* carry traffic in very high volumes for long distances at high speeds. High speed travel is possible due to limited access points, large pavement width, and divided traffic flows. Their only function is mobility, with no direct access to land. Non-emergency parking is not permitted. Interstate 70 is an example of an expressway located near Franklin Township.

*Arterial Streets* carry traffic at moderate to high speeds between or within communities, with the primary function being mobility. Curb cuts, or access points to adjacent land uses exist, but are limited and may have to meet minimum spacing requirements. Examples of an arterial are U.S. 62 (Johnstown-Utica Road) and SR 661 (North Street) in Burlington Township.

*Collector Streets* carry, or “collect,” traffic from local streets to arterial streets. They have less traffic volume, lower speed limits, and are narrower than arterials. They may have residential curb cuts. Collector streets may be further categorized into major and minor collectors. Examples of major and minor collectors are Homer Road, Marion Road and Reynolds Road, respectively.

*Local/Residential Streets* tend to be narrower and shorter than other streets and serve the primary function of direct access to adjacent land uses. Speed limits are low, as is traffic volume. Curb cuts are quite numerous and pedestrian and “children playing” activities are likely. Lake Fork Road would be an example of a local or residential street.

<b>Road Number</b>	<b>Road Name</b>	<b>Classification</b>	<b>Approximate Mileage</b>
US 62	Johnstown-Utica Road	Minor Arterial	5.6
SR 661	North Street	Minor Arterial	5.2
SR 657	Marion Road	Minor Collector	3.5
CR 19	Homer Road	Minor Collector	5.4
CR 17	Reynolds Road	Minor Collector	1.4
CR 29	Vance Road	Minor Collector	.7
T- 4	Van Fossen Road	Local/Residential	.37
T- 20	Fosdyke Road	Local/Residential	1.55
T- 32	Lafayette Road	Local/Residential	4.18
T- 65	Riley Road	Local/Residential	2.47
T- 67	Smoketown Road	Local/Residential	5.75
T- 68	Justin Road	Local/Residential	1.10
T - 68a	Melick Road	Local/Residential	.77
T- 70	Dunlap Road	Local/Residential	1.18
T- 71	Butcher Road	Local/Residential	.99
T- 72	Simmons Road	Local/Residential	1.80
T- 73	Phillips Lane Road	Local/Residential	1.18
T- 76	Lake Fork Road	Local/Residential	2.90
T- 77	Bruce Road	Local/Residential	.72
T- 78	Centennial Road	Local/Residential	1.20
T- 79	Wince Road	Local/Residential	.87
T- 81	Bash Lane Road	Local/Residential	.77
T- 819	Kent Lane	Local/Residential	.70
T- 820	Lookers Lane	Local/Residential	116

# 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 3-member elected board of trustees and one elected Clerk, as with all townships in the state of Ohio, oversees Burlington Township. Each elected official serves a 4-year terms. Public township meetings are held the first and third Monday of every month and are open to public participation. These meetings are held at the township house located on the south side of Homer Road just west of the State Route 661 and Homer Road intersection. The Trustees at each meeting discuss township business and minutes are recorded and maintained by the Clerk.

To assist with the enforcement of the zoning code and issuance of zoning permits, the Board of Trustees employ a part-time Zoning Inspector. Over the past ten years, the Zoning Inspector has issued 16 zoning permits annually, on average. Seventy-five percent of these permits were issued for additional housing. The remainder were issued for various outbuildings and structures.

The Board of Trustees appoint and maintain a five member Zoning Commission and a five member Board of Appeals. These two groups provide assistance to the Trustees in interpretation and regulation of the zoning code. The residents of the township may ask for variances to the zoning code. These requests will be heard before one or both of these groups and a conclusion with recommendation will be forwarded to the Trustees for a final decision.

The Board of Trustees is responsible for providing adequate fire and emergency services. Currently, emergency services are contracted with the Village of Utica. The Homer Volunteer Fire Department provides fire services and is in the process of establishing their own emergency service.

Burlington Township Trustees employ one full-time and numerous seasonal employees to fulfill their road, cemetery and park maintenance responsibilities. This includes, but is not limited to, street lighting where it is deemed necessary, snow removal and quality of road and ditch repair. Burlington Township has three cemeteries and a recreational park which are maintained by the township. To perform these tasks, the township owns two dump trucks (one with a snowplow), a road grader, a large tractor and arm mower, a backhoe, a wheel loader, a pick-up truck, and numerous lawn, yard and hand tools. This equipment is stored in the maintenance facility located on Simmons Road.

Burlington Township has one public library. The Board of Trustees appoints and maintains a three-member board to oversee the library.

## BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP GOVERNMENT

Government Officials and Boards	Number of Members	Length of Term	Primary Responsibility
Township Trustees	3	4 years	Conduct all of the business of the township and to ensure and promote the public health, safety, and welfare.
Township Clerk	1	4 years	Fiscal officer and secretary for the township trustees.
Zoning Commission	5	5 years	Recommendations to the township trustees regarding changes to the township zoning resolution.
Board of Zoning Appeals	5	5 years	Hear appeals of zoning decisions and requests for variances and conditional use permits.
Zoning Inspector	1	discretion of trustees	Enforce the township zoning resolution.

### Police Protection

The Licking County Sheriffs Office is the current provider of law enforcement in the township. The Sheriff's Department headquarters are located at 155 East Main Street in Newark in the Licking County Justice Center. The facility includes the sheriffs administrative offices as well as the 155 cell county jail. The department responds to the 911 service, and consists of 52 squad cars, and a current employment of about 145. This includes:

- 100 Sworn Personnel
  - 1 Sheriff, 1 Chief Deputy, 5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 10 Sergeants
- 12 Dispatchers (including central control and radio)
- An additional Auxiliary Force of 45

### **Fire & EMS Service**

Burlington Township is served by Utica EMS, which is located at 39 Spring Street in the Village of Utica. The facility is housed in the lower half of the Utica Town Hall. The response time for the Utica Squad is 10 to 15 minutes. The Utica EMS has 32 current members. This includes:

- 4 of those members live in Burlington Township.
- 6 Paramedics, 9 Advanced EMTs, 17 Basic EMTs

For the 1999 year, Utica EMS had 72 squad runs to Burlington Township with an overall total (all 4 townships) being 662 squad runs. Excluding the Village of Utica, Burlington Township had the highest number of runs out of the four township Utica EMS serves. Utica EMS currently has 2 squads. A 1992 Ford F-350 and a 1997 Ford f-350, designed by McCoy-Miller. Both squads are equipped identically. Both have portable as well as on board oxygen, “drugs” for the Paramedics, and Heart Monitors. Utica EMS has one Defibrillator. It is on the “first truck out.” Every month Utica EMS rotates the Squads. Utica EMS will pay for a Basic EMT class if the person volunteers for one year with the Utica EMS. Utica EMS will also pay for continuing education for further EMT classes.

Burlington Township is served by the Homer Volunteer Fire Department. It has between 25 and 30 members. Homer Volunteer Fire Department also serves Miller Township to the north in Knox County. The response time is between 10 and 15 minutes. The Homer Volunteer Fire Department is equipped with a basic squad, Engine Tanker 471, Engine Tanker 473, Tanker (only) 471, Rescue 471, Snow mobile, light trailer, and a Grass 471 w/wench capable of carrying small amounts of water. The department also has the following equipment: Jaws of Life equipment, Cribbing, Foam, Generators, Chain Saws (2), Portable Pond, Stokes Basket

### **Health & Human Services**

Burlington Township has two hospitals within a 20-mile radius - Licking Memorial Hospital in Newark and Knox Community Hospital in Mt. Vernon. These hospitals offer a full range of medical services and outpatient surgical services.

Several hospitals fall within a 50-mile radius of Burlington 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 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 Burlington 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 Burlington Township.

<b>NURSING HOMES</b>	<b>ADDRESS</b>	<b>PHONE</b>
<b>Amity Assisted Living</b>	755 Cedar Run Road Newark, Ohio 43055	740-349-8024
<b>Arlington Nursing Home</b>	98 South 30 <sup>th</sup> Street Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-0303
<b>Autumn Health Care</b>	17 Forry Avenue Newark, Ohio 43055	740-349-8175
<b>Chestnut House</b>	1065 Johnstown Avenue Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-5271
<b>Flint Ridge Nursing &amp; Rehabilitation Center</b>	1450 West Main Street Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-3465
<b>Goosepond Retirement Village</b>	425 Senior Drive E Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-2969
<b>Heath Nursing &amp; Convalescent Center</b>	717 South 30 <sup>th</sup> Street Heath, Ohio 43056	740-522-1171
<b>LPN Health Care Facility</b>	151 Price Road Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-2321
<b>Newark Healthcare Center</b>	65-85 McMillen Center Newark, Ohio 43055	740-344-0357
<b>Northtowne Senior Living Community</b>	1821 Calash Court Newark, Ohio 43055	740-366-3685
<b>Northview Senior Living Center</b>	267 North Main Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031	740-967-7896
<b>Pataskala Oaks Care Center</b>	144 East Broad Street Pataskala, Ohio 43062	740-927-9888
<b>Pine Kirk Nursing Home</b>	205 East Main Street Kirksville, Ohio 43033	740-927-3209
<b>Utica Nursing Home</b>	233 North Main Street Utica, Ohio 43080	740-892-3414

<b>HOSPITAL</b>	<b>NUMBER OF BEDS</b>	<b>DISTANCE FROM BURLINGTON*</b>	<b>SERVICES AVAILABLE**</b>
<b>Knox Community Hospital</b>	100	18 miles	Maternity Care Psychiatric Care ICU & CCU 24-Hour Emergency Outpatient Services
<b>Licking Memorial Hospital</b>	150	20 miles	Birth Center Cardiology Emergency Care Nephrology and Dialysis Psychiatric Care
<b>Mt. Carmel East</b>	292	28 miles	Birth Center Cancer Institute Cardiology Emergency Care Outpatient Services
<b>St. Ann's Hospital</b>	180	29 miles	Birth Care Sports Medicine Emergency Care Cardiology

*\*These distances are approximate.*

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

### **Utilities**

At this time, all of the residents in Burlington Township have on-site wells and septic systems. These on-site water and waste water 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.

### **Schools**

Burlington Township is located in the Northridge Local School District which has 3 elementary schools, 1 middle school and 1 high school. Homer Elementary School (grades K-6) is located in Homer, Hartford Elementary School (grades K-6) is located in Croton and Alexandria Elementary School (grades K-4 and grades 7–8) is located in Alexandria. Northridge Middle School and Northridge High School are located in the Johnstown area. The district is 120 square miles which includes: (Licking County: St. Albans Township, Liberty Township, Jersey

Township, Hartford Township, Burlington Township, Bennington Township, Harrison Township, Washington Township, McKean Township. Delaware County: Trenton Township. Knox County: Miller Township and Milford Township). The district has over 1,300 students that are transported on 19 buses. A staff of 80 well-qualified teachers greet children each day. Fifty-five percent of these teachers have college level preparation beyond the bachelors degree. The average teacher salary is more than \$26,000.

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 which include calculus. Students in the junior high are introduced to foreign language as well. The high school has a new computer laboratory. 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. High school students can take advantage of vocational education at the Licking County Joint Vocational School as well as vocational agriculture and vocational home economics at the home school.

School Buildings	Square Footage	Student Capacity	Student Enrollment
Alexandria Elementary	36,053 sq. ft.	325	263
Hartford Elementary	31,109 sq. ft.	225	157
Homer Elementary	26,236 sq. ft.	250	188
Northridge Middle	52,450 sq. ft.	450	325
Northridge High	104,000 sq. ft.	550	410

The last enrollment projections for the Northridge Local Schools indicated a steady growth through 1998-1999 with a gradual decline to follow. A number of factors including home schooling and increased attendance at private schools have resulted in current enrollments being slightly lower than the original estimates. Increased home building in the district may offset some of that decline. It is reasonable to expect a stable enrollment over the next few years with an upper limit projection indicating a slight increase in enrollment.

### Local Library

The Homer Public Library is located in Burlington Township and is officially the Burlington Township Library. It serves several surrounding townships, most notably Bennington Township in Licking County and Miller and Milford Township in Knox County. The library also serves the Northridge School District and in particular, the Homer Elementary School. The library is located at 385 South Street in Homer, its hours are:

9:30 AM to 11:30 AM	Monday-Friday
1:00 PM to 5:00 PM	Monday-Saturday
7:00 PM to 9:00 PM	Monday-Thursday

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 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 the Homer Public Library are the Mt. Vernon Public Library and the Johnstown and Utica branches of the Newark Public Library.

<b>LOCATION</b>	<b>Days:</b>	<b>Hours:</b>
<b>Homer - 892-2020</b> Supervisor: Chet Geiger 385 South Street Homer, Ohio 43027	Monday-Friday Monday-Saturday Monday-Thursday	9:30 AM to 11:30 AM 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM 7:00 PM to 9:00 PM
<b>Newark Main - 349-5500</b> Supervisor: 101 West Main Street Newark, Ohio 43055	Monday-Thursday Friday-Saturday Sunday	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM (October - April)
<b>Emerson R. Miller Library - 344-2155</b> Supervisor: Kay Bork 990 West Main Street Newark, Ohio 43055	Monday-Thursday Friday-Saturday	9:00 AM to 9:00 PM 9:00 AM to 5:30 PM
<b>Johnstown - 967-2982</b> Supervisor: Shirley Beam 1 South Main Street Johnstown, Ohio 43031	Monday Tuesday, Thursday, Friday Wednesday Saturday	1:00 PM to 8:00 PM 12:00 PM to 7:00 PM 3:00 PM to 8:00 PM 9:00 AM to 12:00 PM
<b>Utica – Hervery Memorial - 892-2400</b> Supervisor: Dorothy Layton 15 North Main Street Utica, Ohio 43080	Monday, Wednesday, Friday Tuesday Saturday	10:00 AM to 5:00 PM 12:00 PM to 7:00 PM 9:00 AM to 2:00 PM

*\*Please call the location of your choice to verify current operating hours.*

### **Local Churches**

- Hillcrest Church of Christ  
9556 Johnstown-Utica Road  
Johnstown, Ohio 43031

- Homer Presbyterian  
277 South Street  
Homer, Ohio 43027
- Homer United Methodist  
1274 Homer Road  
Homer, Ohio 43027

### **Civic Organizations**

- Homer Garden Club - beautification projects in the area.
- Homer Historical Society - research and preserve the history of Burlington Township.
- Homer Homemakers Association

### **Parks & Recreation**

Recreational facilities and programs include bowling lanes, a skating rink, a swimming pool, golf courses, youth leagues including tee ball, little league baseball, and Vi-Kids flag football. Baseball diamonds are located behind the Homer Public Library. Several annual festivals are held in the area. The area enjoys a natural preserve and an 18-mile bike path from Johnstown to Newark. There are also several other recreational sites and facilities located throughout Licking County:

- Blackhand Gorge is located in Hanover Township, and offers many outdoor activities, including its well known hiking and biking trail that runs from Brownsville Road to Toboso Elementary School.
- Buckeye Lake State Park and Dillon Reservoir offer a full range of water activities as well as picnic and swimming areas. A 32 mile shoreline encompasses 3800 surface acres of water at Buckeye Lake, offering the visitor beaches, camping facilities, as well as boating, fishing and hunting opportunities. The Cranberry Marsh, an ancient bog left behind when Ohio's last glacier receded some 17,000 years ago. The national landmark is an ideal sanctuary for migrating ducks, birds and geese.
- Buckeye Central Scenic Railroad travels through the heart of local Ohio farmland. The train ride follows the exact route of the historic 1854 Shawnee Line.
- Ye Olde Mill houses a museum of milling history, a gift shop and ice cream parlor serving Velvet Ice Cream, which is made on the premises.
- Willow Hill Vineyards Winery is a family-owned and operated winery, visitors are welcome to tour the underground winery and the vineyards.
- National Trail Raceway, one of the nation's finest drag race facilities, features all classes of competition.
- The National Heisey Glass Museum features Heisey glass which was produced in Newark from 1895 to 1957.
- The Institute of Industrial Technology is dedicated to the interpretation, education, and preservation of Licking County's industrial history from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to today's latest technology.
- 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.

- 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.
- Other recreational sites include Infirmary Mound Park on State Route 37, which is operated by the Licking Park District, the Hebron Fish Hatchery, and the Newark, YMCA & YWCA, and The Wilds, located in nearby Muskingum County.
- Moundbuilders State Memorial & Ohio Indian Art Museum on SR 79, the mound encloses 26 acres of the 66 acre park. There is also an additional earthwork, the Octagon Mound, which is located at the Newark Country Club.
- Flint Ridge Park is located on Flint Ridge Road near Brownsville Road. The park has a spacious grassy area for picnics where children can play and a shelter house. There are hiking trails and a museum that highlights the history of the park and surrounding area. This facility is managed by the Ohio Historical Society.
- The Evans Athletic Complex, Sharon Valley Road in Newark has an outdoor jogging track and fields for soccer and football. Adjacent to the Evan Athletic Complex is the location of the Newark City Outdoor Ice Skating Rink.

# ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

## Economy & Employment

The main economic industry in Burlington Township is agriculture. Over 86 percent of the land in the township is devoted to agricultural uses. The largest percentage of households that responded to the survey that have people who are retired with 22 percent, followed by households with people who work in Columbus at 21 percent. Only 8.7 percent of the households in the township have persons who work in Burlington Township.

The following are businesses located in Burlington Township:

1. Applied Computer Systems, Inc. 892-2100 Private company  
3060 Johnstown-Utica Rd. (Home office)  
Johnstown, OH 43031  
Donald D. Lacy (owner)  
Manufacture and market video networking systems for computer labs  
Employees - 16 - none live in township  
Clientele - worldwide
2. Columbia Gas Transmission Corp. 892-2552 Publiccompany  
1608 Homer Rd., NW (Branch office)  
Homer, OH 43027  
1700 MacCorkle Ave. (Home office)  
Charleston, WV 25325  
Jean Davis (engineer in charge)  
Natural gas compressor pumping station  
Employees - 22 - none live in township  
Clientele - regional
3. Farm Credit Services of Mid-America, ACA (Agriculture Coop Assoc.)  
3910 Johnstown-Utica Rd., NE, P.O. Box 489  
Utica, OH 43080 892-3338 (Home office)  
P. O. Box 34390 1-800-443276  
Louisville, KY 40232  
Donnie Winters (President and CEO)  
Loans for home, land and operating funds for farms  
Employees - 11 in branch office - none live in township  
Clientele - Regional - 6 counties
4. Freedom Financial Services, Inc. 892-4449 Private company  
11440 North St., NE, P.O.Box 482 (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
William L. Drown - owner  
Mortgage loans for consumers and mutual fund securities

Employees - 5 - 1 lives in township  
Clientele - Regional

5. Gas Equipment Supply Co 892-4495 Private company  
12336 North St., NW (Branch office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
1125 Satellite Blvd., Suite 112 (770)813-1199  
Suwanee, GA 30024 (Home office)  
Bill Archer - branch manager  
Wholesale distributors  
Employees - 3 - 1 lives in township  
Clientele - Regional
6. Junction Tractor Parts, Inc. 892-2996 Private company  
2425 Johnstown-Utica Rd. (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
Jess Marcum - owner  
New and used farm tractor parts - retail  
Employees - 2 - 1 lives in township  
Clientele - Regional
7. K. C. Fabrication and Welding, Inc. 892-3131 Private company  
1066 Johnstown-Utica Rd. (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
Kevin Cherrington - owner and president  
Manufactures welded fabrications  
Employees - 13- none live in township  
Clientele - Regional
8. Crouse Implement Co. 892-3923 Private company  
1094 North St., P.O. Box 2 (Home office)  
Homer, OH 43027  
Richard Kraus - owner  
Retail farm implement sales  
Employees - 1 - lives in township  
Clientele - Regional
9. Ohio Machine Service 892-4208 Private company  
10119 North St. Rd. NW (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
Brian Alexander - owner  
Employee - 1 - lives in township  
Clientele - Regional
10. Strong Arm, Inc. 892-4005 Private company  
1030 Johnstown-Utica Rd. (Home office)

Utica, OH 43080  
Mr. Blackburn - owner  
Dennis Conard - general manager  
Repair and install truck parts and accessories (tarps)  
Employees - 4 - none live in township  
Clientele - Regional

11. Tri-County Auto Recycling, Inc. 892-3165 Private company  
2787 Marion Rd. (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
Martin Shaw - owner and president  
Dave Shaw - manager  
Used auto parts - wholesale and retail sales (Non-conforming use)  
Employees - 5 - 1 lives in township  
Clientele - Regional
  
12. B & B Tractor, Inc. 892-2831 Private company  
3934 Johnstown-Utica Rd. (Home office)  
Utica, OH 43080  
Mack Buckenburger - owner and president  
Tractor and farm equipment sales and service  
Employees - 17 - none live in township  
Clientele – Regional

# Part II

## PUBLIC INPUT

A vital component of a Comprehensive Plan is the input from the public. The monthly meetings of the Planning Committee were open to the public, a written survey was sent to all registered voters in the township, and a public meeting known as a visioning was held at the local firehouse.

### Community Survey

The Burlington Township Comprehensive Plan community survey was conducted in the winter of 1999. Four hundred (400) surveys were mailed to registered voters living in Burlington Township. Of those who received the survey, 40% completed and returned the survey.

A Comprehensive Plan is meant to guide decision making towards a common vision for the community for the next 20 years. The questions were designed to gather information about the citizen's opinions, needs and concerns in regard to improving their quality of life over the next twenty years. Highlights of the survey are listed below.

- Of those people employed in Burlington Township, almost 45% are employed in agriculture.
- 98.6% of those surveyed support maintaining a rural atmosphere. In order to do so 57% support using township zoning to limit growth.
- The respondents were mostly opposed to a sewer and water district.
- The largest percentage of those surveyed are retired, and of those who work most commute to either Columbus or Newark.
- The average years of residence in the township is 21.06 years.
- The major reasons respondents enjoy living in Burlington Township include rural environment, lack of congestion, and low housing density.

For a complete text of the survey and a list of results please see Appendix I.

### Community Vision

The Burlington Township Planning committee and approximately twenty residents attended a open public meeting on April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2000 at the Homer Public Library. It was an opportunity for the members and guests to work in groups and brainstorm to develop a vision for the township. Participants addressed three questions:

- 1) Describe how you picture Burlington Township if current trends continue.
- 2) Describe how you picture the ideal Burlington Township with no money concerns or limitations.
- 3) It is now the year 2020 and Burlington Township has achieved the ideal Vision. A national news magazine wants to know exactly how this remarkable success was achieved. The reporter will not settle for fuzzy generalizations, please be specific. Your group should list the explicit interventions, program and methods used to achieve the ideal Burlington Township.

After recording the responses for #3 each participant voted on which items were most important to achieve an ideal Burlington Township. The priorities are:

- Community Cooperation – Establish Common Goals
- Create new markets for Agricultural products
- Passage of New Farmland Bill
- Maintain present population
- Tighten up zoning – increase acreage minimum and increase set asides for parks/agriculture

For a complete list of all the responses to the questions please see Appendix II.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

A GOAL is a general statement concerning a desirable future state. “Aspiration” is another term that can be used to describe such a statement. This statement will be the ideal but should not be impossible dreams, nor should they be things that may just happen on their own.

An OBJECTIVE describes how the goal might be achieved. These will be realistic, practical, specific steps that can be taken towards the realization of the goal. There will be several objectives for every goal.

The Goals and Objectives for Burlington Township, which follow were developed from the information derived from 1) the township survey, 2) the township public visioning meeting, 3) the information gathered in this plan, and 4) input from citizens, officials, and planning committee members who met at open public meetings for almost two years.

### **Land Use, Agriculture, and Rural Development**

Goal: Maintain rural and open atmosphere

Objectives:

- Limit residential land use and maintain five, or more, acre minimum lot size for new lots
- Preserve farmland by selectively implementing sliding scale zoning / quarter-quarter zoning/ rural hamlet zoning or other applicable zoning tools.
- Changes to the zoning resolution should consider preservation.
- Encourage parks and open space in areas of high water recharge rates and flood plains.
- Reduce non-conforming uses in residential areas.

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

Objectives:

- Residential development should be encouraged in the more densely populated areas of the township less suited for agriculture.
- 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.
- Maintain rural atmosphere by using township zoning to limit growth of residential population.

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 preservation 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 agricultural character of the township.

Objectives:

- Encourage those uses that serve the needs of agriculture.
- Revise the zoning regulations to meet or exceed Licking County Health department minimum lot size requirements.
- New development should be focused on main highways, where there is existing infrastructure, and buffered from residential and agricultural uses.
- Expansion of existing Commercial and Industrial Development should be done only when there is no other available land in the township for the use.
- All industrial and commercial uses should be limited to those areas where the soils and water table are such to prevent pollution of ground water and well heads.

## **Community Services**

Goal: Encourage and foster community cooperation.

Objectives:

- Create a Township Report
- Post township information at Homer Library.

Goal: Maintain existing level of services to serve existing population density.

Objectives:

- Discourage the development of a water and sewer district, except where mandated.
- Maintain the existing township roads.

## **Transportation**

Goal: Promote safe and orderly traffic flow throughout the township.

Objectives:

- Encourage orderly development along State Routes.
- Consider the effects of new development on the existing businesses and agricultural operations.
- Encourage shared access points.
- Focus on proper management of current road system.

# Part III

## Land Use Recommendations & Development Strategies

Based on the physical constraints of the land, existing infrastructure, and public opinion these recommendations are presented to guide future land use in Burlington Township. These recommendations should be used as a tool to assist those making decisions that affect land use in the township. The decision to build a road, expand a business, build a residential subdivision, or provide sewer and water services all have a long lasting affect on land use. The Future Land Use map serves as a guide for those making these and other decisions.

While the recommendations are not set in stone and should be considered as flexible, they should be given considerable weight. The Plan is a proactive attempt to guide the development of the township, rather than being reactive and only responding when applications for development are made. The future land use map allows each application to be looked at not on a parcel by parcel basis but on how it impacts the entire community. It is not the intent of this map to stop development forever, but it is the intent that as the development occurs that it does not destroy what is already existing.

This should not be considered a zoning map. It presents a Vision for the township based on current information available to the Planning Committee. As new situations, pressures, and opportunities are presented, variations from the Future Land Use Map might be appropriate. The following descriptions elaborate on the land use categories presented in the Future Land Use Map and should be used in conjunction with the map to aid in decision making.

### Agriculture

According to the Ohio Department of Agriculture, agriculture is the #1 industry in the State of Ohio. The overall sentiment in the township is for it to remain the same. In order to do so, the townships current agriculture production must remain strong. The predominant recommendation for the future land use of the township is agricultural.

There are many trends in agriculture, two of which can be seen in Burlington and the surrounding townships.

- #1 The number of farmers is decreasing and the amount of land per farm is increasing. Fewer farmers with larger operations.
- #2 In order to remain profitable, many farmers lease several smaller tracts of land.

Therefore the fact that smaller, 5 acre lots exist in various areas of the township, does not remove them from being productive for agriculture, especially for raising sheep and other small livestock. Of course, the ideal remains to keep the larger tracts intact.

While Burlington Township might seem ideal to those trying to escape the congestion of urbanized or suburban areas, it should be stressed that agriculture is an active business in the Township. Agricultural land should not be viewed as vacant land waiting to be developed. The land should be viewed as a vital component of the social and economic fabric of the community.

All development should be made aware of the smells and sounds of agriculture. The impact of all the other possible land uses; residential, institutional and business, on agriculture should be heavily weighted in the decision making process. Agriculture remains exempt from zoning, but the impact of other land uses can not be ignored. The township does not support regulating agriculture, but they do support that those land uses that are regulated be done so in a manner as to compliment the current agriculture use in the township.

Residential is of course permitted in agricultural areas, but the density of the housing is of the utmost concern to ensure that it remain compatible and doesn't create conflict with the existing agricultural uses. The Planning Committee acknowledges that the future is uncertain and doesn't want to deny future generations any opportunities related to the development and/or preservation of their land. The vision presented in this map is based on the current pressures facing the township. Where a new opportunity presents itself and it does not comply with the map, every effort should be made to prevent the proposed use from negatively impacting current and future agricultural production within the township.

#### Agricultural Residential

Higher density residential should be discouraged in most areas of the township. It should be concentrated in those areas where it already exists.

All residential development should be done so in a way that it has the least effect on agricultural production.

#### Parks & Open Space

The current parks and open space is largely sufficient. If residential development pressures increase, parks and or passive open space could serve as a buffer between residential and agriculture to prevent conflict.

#### **Local Business**

Local Business should serve general convenience needs of the immediate surrounding area. Additional business should be concentrated near existing similar uses. If a business requires to be located in a residential or agricultural area, every effort shall be made to prevent a conflict between the proposed use and the existing uses. Locating businesses near existing infrastructure is also preferred.

#### **Institutional**

New institutional uses should be based on the needs of the population and located near existing infrastructure.

# Appendix I Community Survey And Results

**SURVEY RESULTS**  
**Burlington Township**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Number of surveys returned</b>	162	<b>40.50%</b>
<b>Surveys mailed</b>	400	

**1 What section of Burlington Township do you live in?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Section 1	37	22.8%
<b>Section 2</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23.5%</b>
Section 3	34	20.9%
Section 4	27	16.6%

**2 How many years have you lived in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 to 2	6	3.7%
3 to 5	12	7.4%
6 to 10	33	20.4%
11 to 20	33	20.4%
21 to 30	22	13.6%
<b>over 31</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26.5%</b>

Average years of residence: 21.06

**3 Age groups of individuals residing in household in Burlington Township.**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
0 - 5	24	6.47%
6 - 12	26	7.01%
13 - 18	34	9.16%
19 - 25	15	4.04%
25 - 44	110	29.65%
<b>45 - 65</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>30.19%</b>
65 +	50	13.48%

**4a Where do those living in your household work?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Burlington Township	25	8.7%
Newark	41	14.3%
Utica	10	3.5%
Johnstown	15	5.2%
Elsewhere in Licking Co.	21	7.3%
Mt. Vernon	23	8.0%
Columbus	60	21.0%
<b>Retired</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>22.4%</b>
Unemployed	2	0.7%

Other	25	8.7%
-------	----	------

**4b If you are employed in Burlington Township, what type of job is it?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>44.74%</b>
Construction	2	5.26%
Home Occupations	8	21.05%
Other	11	28.95%

**5 How many acres do you farm in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
10 acres or less	14	30.43%
11-50 acres	10	21.74%
<b>51-100 acres</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>26.09%</b>
101-300 acres	8	17.39%
301-500 acres	0	
500+ acres	2	4.35%

**6 How many acres do you own/rent in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than 2 acres	37	24.18%
2 - 5 acres	29	18.95%
<b>6 - 20 acres</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>28.10%</b>
21 - 50 acres	13	8.50%
51 - 100 acres	14	9.15%
Over 100 acres	17	11.11%

**7 Check the major reasons you enjoy living in Burlington Township.**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Rural Environment</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>22.02%</b>
Low crime rate	78	11.93%
Lack of congestion	85	13.00%
Low cost of living	29	4.43%
School system	38	5.81%
Clean environment	62	9.48%
Friendliness	71	10.86%
Low housing density	83	12.69%
Employment opportunities	3	0.46%
Quiet area for retirement	53	8.10%
Other	8	1.22%

**8 What should the minimum lot size or a residence be in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
2 acres	33	21.29%

3 acres	12	7.74%
<b>5 acres</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>38.06%</b>
10+ acres	31	20.00%
Other	20	12.90%

**9 Which type of housing developments are needed in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Single Family	39	24.07%
Two Family	2	1.23%
Multi (more than two) Family	1	0.62%
Rental Residential	5	3.09%
<b>None, the housing supply is adequate</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>70.99%</b>

**10 In what price range would you like to see more housing in Burlington Township?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less than \$80,000	17	11.04%
\$80,001 - 130,000	32	20.78%
130,001-200,000	22	14.29%
Over \$200,000	5	3.25%
<b>None, the housing supply is adequate</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>50.65%</b>

**11a Support maintaining rural atmosphere?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>98.60%</b>
No	2	1.31%

**11b If so, how?**

	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
<b>Township zoning to limit growth</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>57.00%</b>
Parks, wildlife reserves, and other open spaces	55	27.50%
Purchase of your development rights	19	9.50%
Other	12	6.00%

**12 How effectively do the current township zoning regulations manage the following development?**

	<u>No Opinion</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Well</u>
Agricultural	43	8	44	36
% Agricultural	26.5%	4.9%	<b>27.2%</b>	22.2%
Residential	33	34	51	15
% Residential	20.4%	21.0%	<b>31.5%</b>	9.3%
Commercial	64	21	20	55
% Commercial	<b>40%</b>	13%	12%	34%
Industrial	69	44	41	67
% Industrial	<b>43%</b>	27%	25%	41%

# Appendix II

## Community Vision Results

## **VISION I**

Describe how you picture Burlington Township if current trends continue.

- Road Maintenance.
- Taxed EMS, Fire, Police, Etc.
- Lack of property maintenance, land may become grown up.
- Waste of land with large lot requirements.
- Loss of Farmland due to estate taxes.
- Cellular Towers.
- Increase in taxes and land value.
- Increase participation in social clubs.
- Great library and central meeting place.
- Need more commercial development for tax base.
- More houses.
- More traffic.
- Same as today.
- Loss of Farmland.
- Loss of water supply.
- Conflict between Agriculture and Urban Sprawl.
- Change in housing types.
- Urban Sprawl.
- Change in schools-different values.
- Commercial development adjacent to US 62.
- Need for city services (water & sewer).
- Loss of road frontage.
- More commuters, creating congestion.
- Five acre minimum farms.
- Chopped up development.
- More crowded.
- More industrial development.
- Serious pollution sites-Junkyard on US 62.
- Lost Farmland.
- Loss of small farms.
- Loss of rural atmosphere.
- Natural influx of development due to good infrastructure.
- Increased traffic.
- Overcrowded schools.
- Great community.
- Great school district.
- Increased residential development.
- Very different in the future.
- All screwed up.
- More residential.

- Suburb of Columbus.
- Land preservation.
- Remodeled Township Hall.
- Controlled growth.
- Improved agricultural technology.
- Tourism.
- Better upkeep of properties.
- More parks, nature areas, etc.
- Better medical care, localized services.
- No inheritance tax.

## **VISION II**

Describe how you picture the ideal Burlington Township with no money concerns or limitations.

- Less land going to housing.
- Bypass traffic from Burlington Township.
- Return of small businesses.
- Homer Village has sidewalks.
- Turn the clock back to agricultural community.
- Homes are 3000 feet from one another.
- Increased State Highway Patrol on major routes.
- Reduce speed limits and enforce existing speed limits.
- New Fire House, Township House, and bathrooms at the park.
- Improved infrastructure-roads, sewer & water, traffic signals.
- Place land in land trust to preserve open space and limit/control development.
- Stop the growth.
- Improved utilities.
- Improved police protection.
- Town center/community.
- Sense of community.
- Agricultural community.
- Increase in the family farm, not commercial farms.
- No growth-maintain current population.
- Maintain clean industry and commercial.
- Create more park land.
- Maintain rural atmosphere.
- Clean water.
- Sense of community.
- Better squad service.
- Limited paved roads.
- Use of Farmland Preservation techniques.
- Sidewalks, lights, and sewer in Homer.
- Police service.
- Better roads.
- Balance between commercial and residential.
- New local services (fire, library, recreational facilities).
- Expansion of cemetery.
- Low density development.
- Continued rural atmosphere.
- Full time EMS.
- Recycling center.
- Better recreational facilities.
- Farmland preservation.
- Commute to local communities to keep Burlington secluded.
- Bedroom Community.
- Lots of development too fast.

- Increased need for services.
- Good economy=more growth for area.
- Older citizens selling off parts of land that they no longer maintain/farm.
- New residents mentality will conflict with existing rural residents.
- New residents want to live in the country without all the aspects of living in the country.

**THE YEAR 2020 ( 20 YEARS FROM NOW)**

It is now the year 2020 and Burlington Township has achieved all of Vision II. A national news magazine wants to know exactly how this remarkable success was achieved. The reporter will not settle for fuzzy generalizations, please be specific. Your group should list the explicit interventions, programs and methods used to achieve the ideal Burlington Township.

<b><u>BURLINGTON TOWNSHIP 2020</u></b>	<b>Number of votes</b>
<b><u>VISION</u></b>	
Community Cooperation-Establish common goals.	22
Create new markets for Agricultural products.	14
Passage of new Farmland Bill.	14
Maintain present population.	10
Tighten up zoning-Increase acreage minimum & increase set asides for parks/agriculture.	8
Enforcement of existing zoning.	6
Limit radius of improvement to public sewer in Homer.	6
Increased Revenue-Encourage industry & agriculture.	4
Greater Community Involvement.	4
Less Zoning Restrictions-use appropriate zoning to control the growth.	4
Impact Fees on Home Construction-By square foot.	3
Make existing cities suitable for living/more desirable so people will want to stay in the city instead of moving to Burlington.	3
Increased income tax for the township.	3
New Township House & Fire House through taxes.	2
Identify Prime Farmland throughout the Township.	2
Grants for parks/recreational facilities in the	1

Township.	
More manageable lot sizes.	1
Dynamic land use controls & implementation.	1
Everyone must give and take.	
Social Events to create a neighborhood.	
Increase communication between community members.	
Grant money for infrastructure.	
Limit Annexation.	
Rent Development Rights.	
Limit Housing Permits.	
County Park District.	
Parks funded through bonds.	
Full Time Zoning Inspector.	
Improve City schools to keep people from moving out to the school districts in Burlington Township.	
License Plate Tax.	
User Tax.	
Change in current legislation.	