

Town of Arcadia Village of Newark

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN



ADOPTED: FEBRUARY 2009

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INTRODUCTION



In order for the Comprehensive Plan to positively influence the development of our community, the plan should be reviewed and updated every five to seven years. Among the most important powers and duties granted to village and town governments is the authority and responsibility to undertake comprehensive planning and to regulate land use for the purpose of protecting the public health, safety, and general welfare of its citizens. New York State's Municipal Statutes states that any new land use regulation or amendment adopted by the Village of Newark and the Town of Arcadia must be in accordance with a comprehensive plan.

INTRODUCTION

COMPREHENSIVE PLAN PROCESS

A Comprehensive Plan Committee was established in the summer of 2003. The members were from the Village and Town Boards, Wayne County Planning Board, Newark Central School officials and various business and community residents. The meetings were open to the public and their input was welcomed. The following participated as members of the Committee:

Tom Chappell-Chairperson
Bruce Nielsen
Mark Peake
Joe DeSanto
Peter Blandino
Mike Muscolino
Gary & Barbara Wells
John Greene
Lawrence Bastian
Diana Lagenor
Sharon Lilla
Malcolm OMalley
Robert Christmann

Linda Baker
Kurt Werts
Vincent VanDemortel - Chairperson
Jim McHale
Bree Ann Gordan
Joseph Burgess
Kathleen Morse
Charlie Bowens
Dave Sloane
Tim Johnson
Henry Gadjo
Tammy Coleman-Recorder

The Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark contracted with Environmental Design & Research, P.C. of Rochester, NY, to provide professional services in preparing a comprehensive plan. The anticipated completion date for the plan was August 2004. The first meeting of the committee was held on August 13, 2003 and the purpose of that meeting was to discuss the strengths and weaknesses in our community and why in November 2003, surveys were mailed to 7,095 households in the village and town. The residents' in-sight would be used to develop our community's vision for the future. There were only 473 returned surveys, representing a seven- percent response rate. EDR presented the committee with the survey results in December.

In April 2004, a draft of the future land use and maps were presented by EDR to the committee. The committee decided that there were several issues that needed to be resolved before presenting this to the public. The committee continued to work on the Land Use and Implementation Sections for adoption.

The public hearing to be held in September 2004 for the adoption of the plan was cancelled and no further meetings were held until 2007. During that time period, the Village and Town Boards were involved in several important zoning and planning issues.

A new committee was formed in April 2007. The committee decided that EDR's plan would need to be updated to better reflect the future with a new user friendly format. The new committee felt that this plan must promote a positive vision of the community. The plan would embrace the past, present and future needs of the Village and Town by determining believable goals. The rest of 2007 was devoted to planning and writing of a workable draft. The new committee was comprised of the following members:

Tom Chappell-Chairperson	Hank Gadjó
Bruce Nielsen-Chairperson	Ed Van Quekelberg
Mark Peake-Chairperson	Chuck Verkey
Bob Hutteman	Sheryl VanGee
Chris Jendrick	Tom Gravino
Mike Greene	

The plan was completed in 2008 with the help of the professional planning consulting firm Stuart I. Brown Associates.

VISION AND GOALS

The Town of Arcadia is a rural agricultural community with the Village of Newark as its urban core. The future vision of the community centers on preserving the distinct features of both the village and the surrounding rural areas of the town. Community residents value the natural rural setting characterized by drumlins and farm fields and the walk able village setting providing shops, services, recreational facilities, and employment. Sustainability of the community requires strengthening the economic vitality of the business sector to continue to provide jobs for those who choose to live here. The Erie Canal spurred early development of Newark, and is a key asset for revitalizing the community.

The vision of this comprehensive plan is to develop a plan for sustainable community growth that meets the needs and desires of the citizens in terms of housing, healthcare, education, employment and recreation. The plan must also reflect their desires to maintain and sustain a local economy that is attractive to future business growth and tourism while maintaining a rural atmosphere

The overall goals of the plan are:

- The Town and the Village must insure that future development takes into consideration the environmental impact of our water quality, water supply, open space, scenery and historic preservation. There must be a balance between the past and future land uses.
- The municipalities should pursue opportunities to cooperate with other municipalities in joint projects to reduce project costs and resources.
- The Village and Town governing bodies should work together to provide efficient services in the best interests of all residents.

INTRODUCTION

- In order for the Comprehensive Plan to positively influence the development of our community, the plan should be reviewed and updated every five to seven years.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

This comprehensive plan will shape how development occurs within our community. The goals and visions of our comprehensive plan should be in alignment and work in concert with the regional needs of bordering towns, Wayne County, adjacent metropolitan centers and New York State. Natural resources, economic development opportunities and traffic patterns are among the many issues with immediate inter-municipal implications. The Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark will work with adjacent municipalities, Wayne County and the State of New York to help support and implement the following goals and visions that will ensure the quality of life that we desire for our community.

LAND USE OVERVIEW



INTRODUCTION

The Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark are located in the heart of the drumlin hills of the Finger Lakes Region and bisected by the Erie Canal. The metropolitan areas of Syracuse and Rochester are approximately 60 and 30 miles respectively east and west. The present day Village of Newark and surrounding Town of Arcadia are located in the south central portion of Wayne County. New York State Route 88 and Route 31 intersect in the village just south of the canal. (See Map 1- Regional Setting and Map 2 – Aerial View)

This section describes the existing uses of land in the Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark and presents a set of design principles. For several key “opportunity sites” in the community, the design principles are applied to demonstrate a vision for the future. The community’s vision for future land use and character is depicted in a Future Land Use Map and described in a narrative.

LAND USE OVERVIEW

Existing Land Use and Zoning

Existing Land Use is depicted on Map 3 (for the Village of Newark) and on Map 4 (for the Town of Arcadia) and shows existing land use in the Village and the Town respectively, based on the County Assessor's property Class codes. The following narrative summarizes information shown on the maps, including the land uses included in each map category.

Agriculture

The dominant land use in the Town of Arcadia is agriculture. This category includes livestock, field crops, orchards, and specialty farming. Orchards and muck are located primarily in the northern third of the town. There are also several parcels of land in agricultural use within the Village of Newark.

Residential

This category includes one-, two-, and three-family residences and mobile homes on individual lots as well as manufactured home parks and apartments. Residences in the town are generally on lots of 30,000 square feet to two acres (87,120 square feet). Residential lots are typically 10,000 to 13,000 square feet in the village.

Vacant Land

This category includes abandoned agricultural land, undeveloped land in nonagricultural areas, and lands with only minor improvements such as a private garage.

Commercial

This category includes a wide range of retail, service, office, and food and beverage businesses. Retail, office, and service commercial uses in the Town and Village are concentrated along NYS 31. Major commercial areas along NYS 31 (Union Street) include Newark Plaza, the village core area, and the Arcadia Shopping Center. There is also several retail and service commercial uses interspersed along Route 88 (Main Street) outside the downtown area and a concentration in the vicinity of the intersections of North Main Street with Harrison Street and West Shore Boulevard. Many of the scattered commercial uses in the town are commercial-residential uses.

The development pattern of retail commercial areas includes a traditional village core commercial area with shallow setbacks and multi-story buildings, village core infill development of varied character, strip development in new buildings and converted residential buildings, and typical suburban shopping centers.

Storage & Distribution

Storage and distribution facilities are located in commercial, industrial and agricultural areas of the Town and Village. Many of these are associated with agricultural or other business uses.

Industrial

This category includes manufacturing and mining activities. Existing industrial parks include the Newark Industrial Park on West Shore Boulevard and Silver Hill Technology Park along Route 88 in the southern part of the Village. Industrial sites elsewhere in the Village include Hallagan Furniture and Palmer's food distributor in the southeast quadrant and Spinco, IEC Electronics, and Maco Bag Company in the northeast quadrant.

Mining

There are two active quarries, one on Tellier Road and one on Hydesville Road.

Parks and Recreation

This category includes public parks owned by Wayne County and the Village of Newark. Larger private recreation facilities include Taranwould Public Golf, Newark Rod and Gun Club, Brantling Ski Slope, and Erie Falcon Golf and Recreation.

Public/ Community Services

This land use category includes the library and museums, health and educational facilities, emergency services, municipal offices and garages, and cemeteries.

Conservation

Land in this category includes Zurich Bog.

Zoning Districts

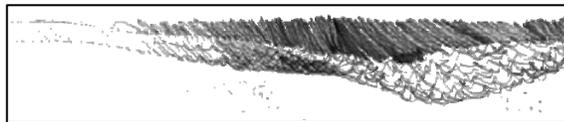
Current zoning classifications for land in the Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark are depicted on Maps 5 and 6 for each zoning district. Town and Village regulations specify the types of uses permitted as well as density setback requirements

URBAN AND RURAL DESIGN PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES

The following outlines principles for strengthening the urban character of the village core and preserving the rural character of outlying areas. The second section includes graphic examples of how to apply the urban and rural character principles at key opportunity sites. Due to village annexations to facilitate the extension of public utilities, in some cases the village municipal boundary no longer corresponds with the compact urban core, where urban development characteristics are desired. As a result, some areas of the village are designated rural character areas. The third section of this plan outlines seven land use and character designations and identifies the location of each designation on a town wide map and a detailed map of the village core

Four basic elements shape the character of development:

Landform



Vegetation



Structures



Pedestrian and vehicular circulation systems



Urban Design Principles

Short blocks, sidewalks, street trees, on street and interior-block parking, distinguish areas designated for urban character and two-or three-story buildings along a build-to line consistent for each block face. The goal of urban character guidelines is to create attractive, pedestrian-friendly outdoor rooms framed by buildings. Yards in residential areas provide a transition from the public realm of the street and sidewalk to the private realm of the home. Encourage sidewalks for all new properties to promote a sense of a safe neighborhood. Larger building lots to decrease a need for zoning variances. In mixed-use areas with commercial first-floor uses, no such transition is necessary. The following provides more detailed guidelines for the arrangement of circulation systems, structures, and vegetation in residential and mixed-use areas where urban character is desired

LAND USE OVERVIEW

Design Guidelines for Urban Residential Areas

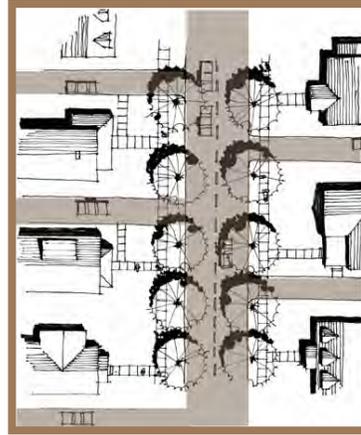
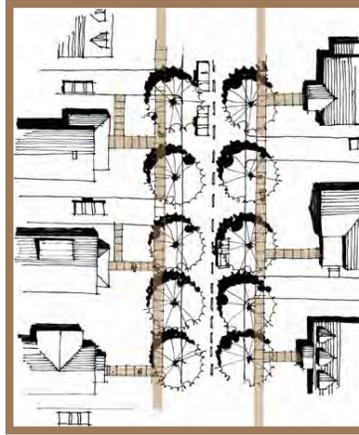
Streets and Sidewalks

Block length--
400 feet desired
800 feet maximum

Sidewalks 5-6 feet

Six-foot tree lawn

Street width 20-24
feet, curb radius
15-25 feet, permitted
on-street parking

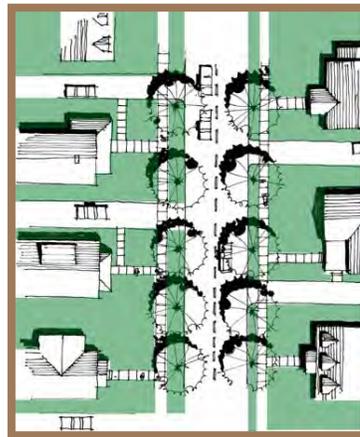
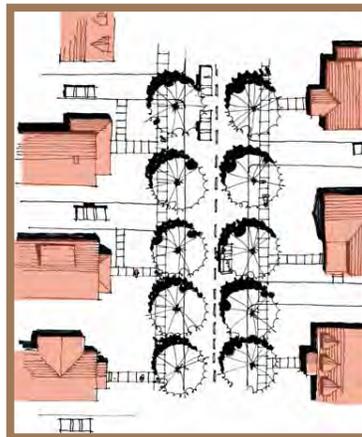


Buildings and Yards

Consistent build-to line
for each block face--
30-35 feet

Typical 80-foot lots
with 10-foot side yards

Garage to rear of
house or behind
build-to line

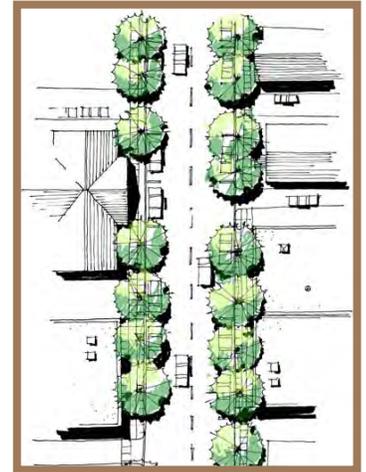
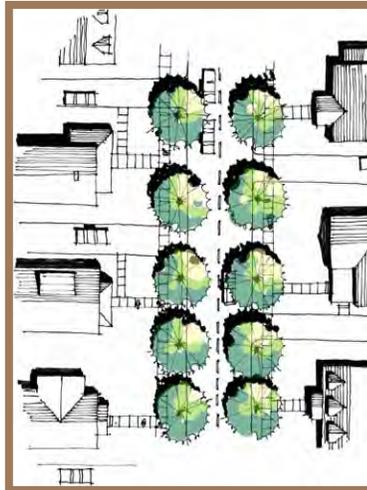


Vegetation

Linear deciduous shade tree planting

Uniform species and consistent spacing on each block face

30-to 50-foot spacing varies with species



Design Guidelines For Urban Mixed-Use Areas

Streets and Sidewalks

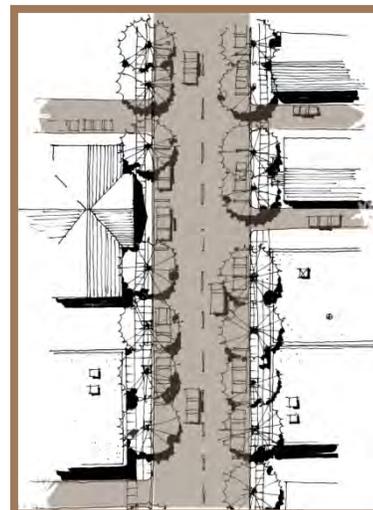
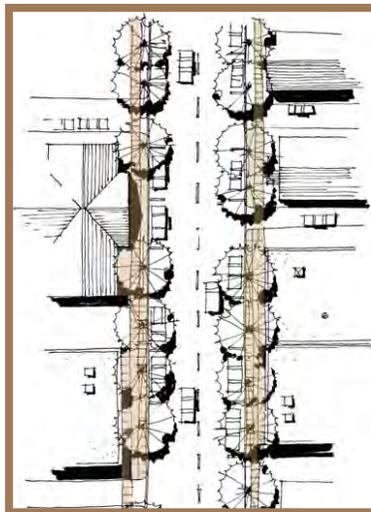
Sidewalks--

- 8-foot walk minimum
- 4-foot buffer zone for trees, hydrants, lights

Minimize driveways and driveway widths

Encourage shared access and parking

Interior-block and on-street parking



LAND USE OVERVIEW

Buildings and Vegetation

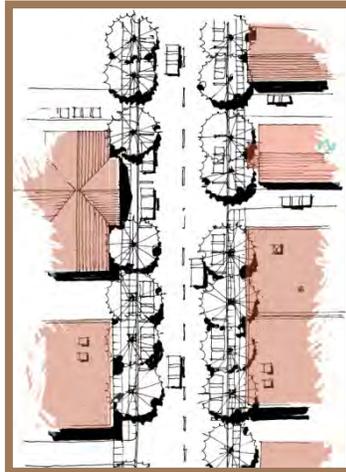
Consistent build-to line
for each block face--
0 to 12 feet

Two-story minimum

Brick, textured, colored,
painted masonry,
or wood facades

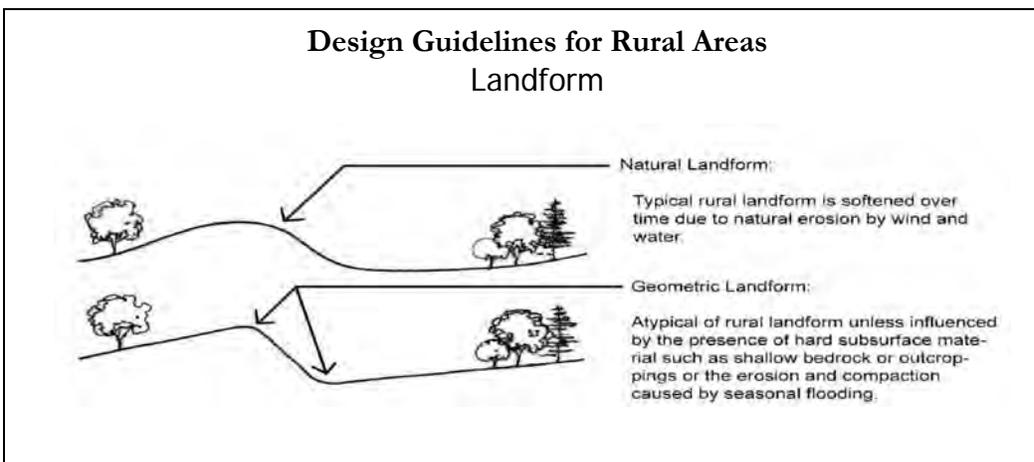
Projecting or building-
mounted signs

Linear street trees--
type and spacing to
frame entrances and
signage



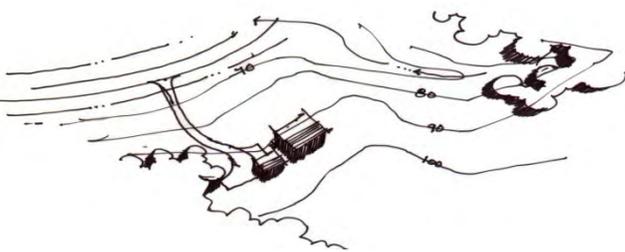
Rural Design Principles

Areas designated for rural character are distinguished by low-density development, varied setbacks and spacing, curvilinear forms, and natural materials. Design elements all relate to the underlying landform, drainage characteristics, and vegetation patterns. The goal of rural character guidelines is to preserve as a dominant visual attribute the natural features of a site and to relate the location and character of development to existing natural forms. Increase minimum lot size to decrease the need for zoning variances. Require garages with new home construction to decrease unsightly clutter. The following provides more detailed guidelines for the arrangement of circulation, vegetation, and structures to fit natural landforms and retain rural character.

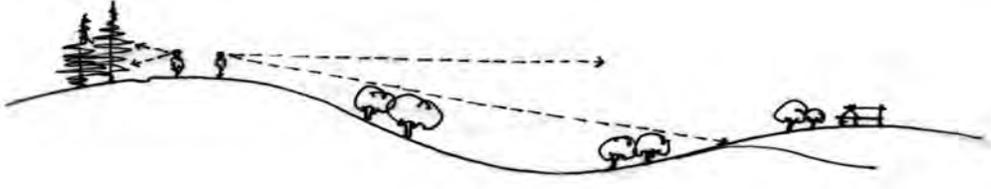


Grade disturbed areas to rounded landforms with finished proportions 5-foot horizontal run to 1-foot vertical rise

Align buildings to topography

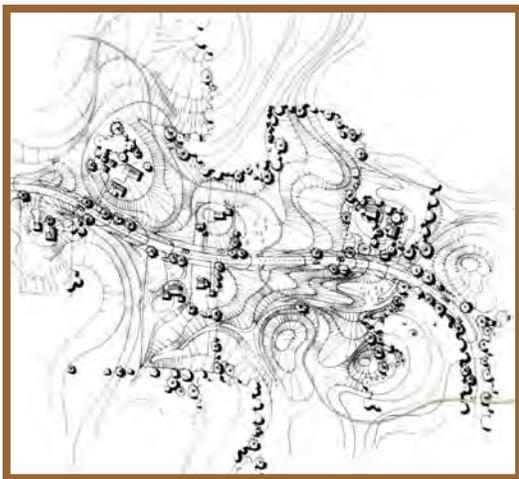
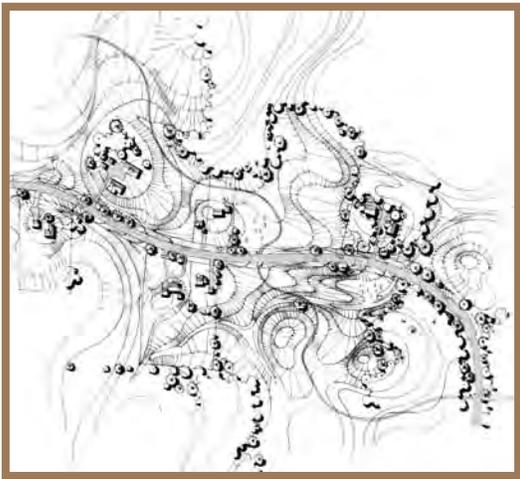


Work with topography and vegetation to hide and frame views



Roads, Driveways, and Trails

- Curvilinear form both horizontal and vertical
- Turf or paved road shoulder, no curbing
- Drainage swales parallel to road
- Stone or asphalt trail surface
- Trail located along road or to rear of lots



LAND USE OVERVIEW

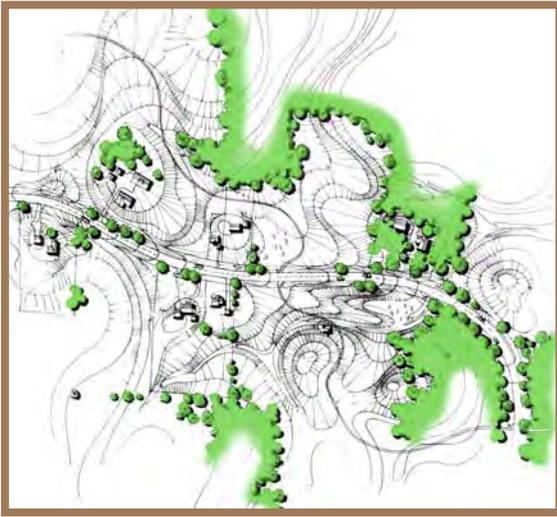
Vegetation

Preserve existing vegetation

Use vegetation to hide or frame views

Planted vegetation is clustered and includes variety of species and forms

Species and spacing reflect landform, soil, and hydrology of area



Structures

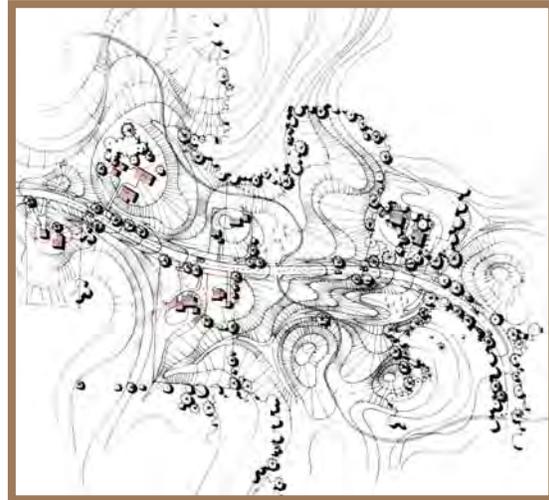
Maximum 20 percent building coverage

Varied setback and spacing to respond to landform and existing vegetation

Increase of minimum lot size to avoid zoning variances

Structures aligned with topographic character of land

Clustered to preserve views and agricultural land



APPLICATION OF DESIGN PRINCIPLES TO KEY OPPORTUNITY SITES

East Union Street Infill Development – link the commercial core to the canal

Historical Conditions

Four- to five-story buildings dominate block

Intense commercial activity

High level of public amenities



Existing Conditions

Parking and single-story buildings predominate

Commercial core not visible from canal south bank

Canal side boardwalk with transient docking

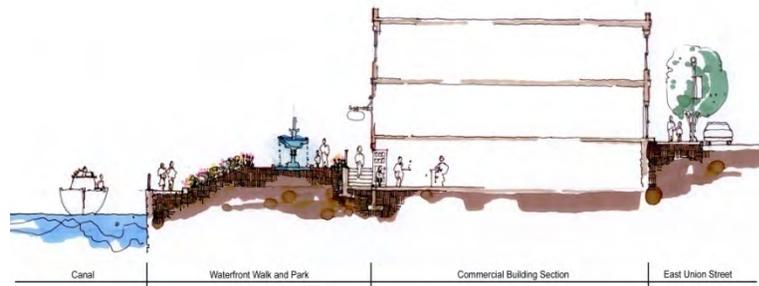


LAND USE OVERVIEW

Future Vision

Infill development of 2- and 3-story buildings to reestablish urban character and provide a visible link to the canal

Enhance level of pedestrian and boater amenities along canal such as walking/biking trails



Improved Pedestrian Circulation – canal to Main Street businesses and Central Park

Existing Conditions

- No attractive pedestrian route
- Main Street high traffic volumes and limited window coverage detract from walkability
- no continuous mid-block pedestrian passage through parking lots



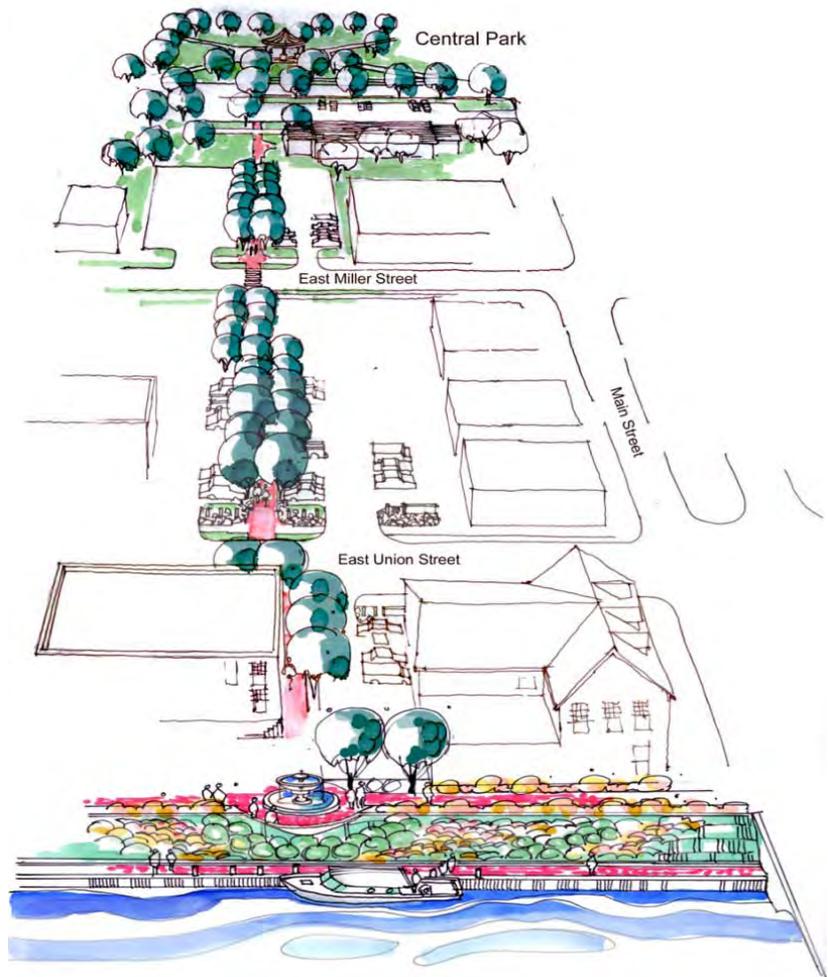
Future Vision

Infill development on north side of East Union Street

Continuous pedestrian passage from canal to park along Route 88

Pedestrian link buffered from cars by trees and curb

Increase Pedestrian Crosswalks



Opportunities for Water-Enhanced Businesses –West Union Street from NYS 88 to Nicholoy

Existing Conditions

Canal frontage used for circulation, deliveries, and dumpsters

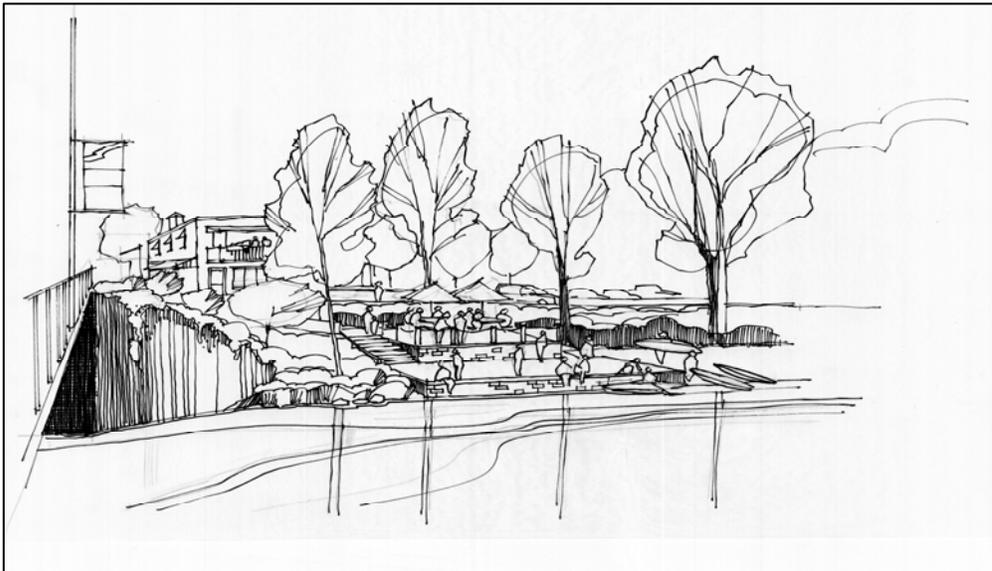
Restaurant window and outdoors dining not oriented to canal

Lack of water-dependent uses (i.e., canoe or kayak rental, boat fueling)



Future Vision

Opportunities for canal side dining, boat rental, and waterside fueling



Enhanced Pedestrian Linkage – Arcadia Industrial Park to Cannery Row and Newark Plaza

Existing Conditions

Lack of signage, pedestrian path, or enticing visual character on south side



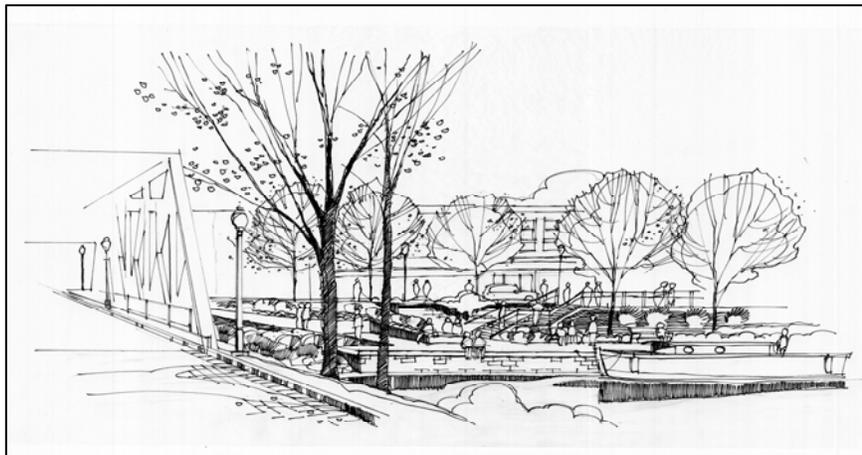
Future Vision

Directional signage

Redevelopment of Cannery Row

Clear, continuous pedestrian passage to Newark Plaza-Bridge across Canal

Long-term opportunity for boat tie-ups



LAND USE OVERVIEW

Miller Street Infill Development – Opportunities for large commercial not suitable in core area

Existing Conditions

Vast expanse of asphalt for street, drives, and parking

Lack of organized pedestrian and vehicular circulation system edged with buildings, trees, and lights

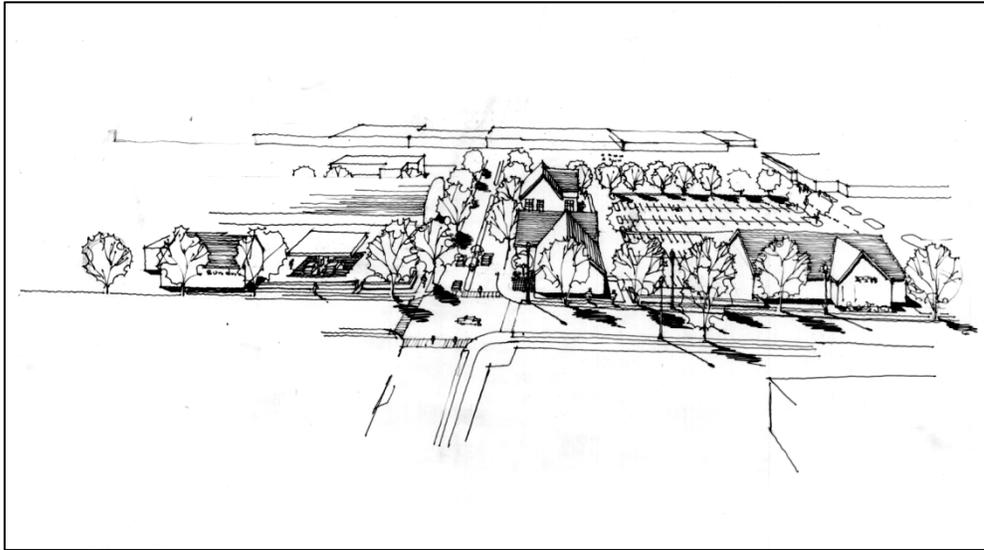


Future Vision

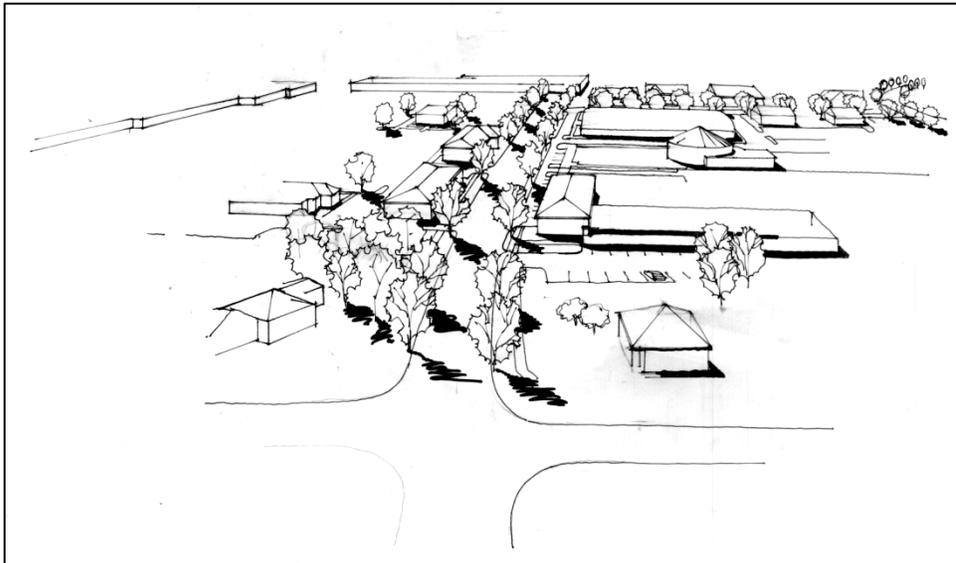
Revised circulation system and new building placements create urban blocks edged by buildings, trees, sidewalks, and streetlights with interior parking

New and existing buildings with human-scale building components

Buffers and transitions from adjacent residential area



Camera 1-View of NYS 31 and Finch Street from Cannery Row



Camera 2-View to Miller Street and Newark Plaza from Miller and Edgett Streets

LAND USE OVERVIEW

Improve Urban Street Character of NYS 31 – Newark Plaza/Cannery Row commercial area

Existing Conditions

No street trees or pedestrian-scale lights

Wide travel lanes, limited buffer between curb and sidewalk

Large freestanding signs



Future Vision

Add tree lawn, street trees, and pedestrian-scale lighting

Identify pedestrian crossing point(s)

--add curb extensions to minimize crossing distance

--add visible, tactile crosswalk treatment

Require building-or ground-mounted signs



Consistent Urban Character Streets in Residential Areas

Existing Conditions

Presence and condition of sidewalks and street trees varies in residential neighborhoods

Front setbacks not conducive to neighborliness

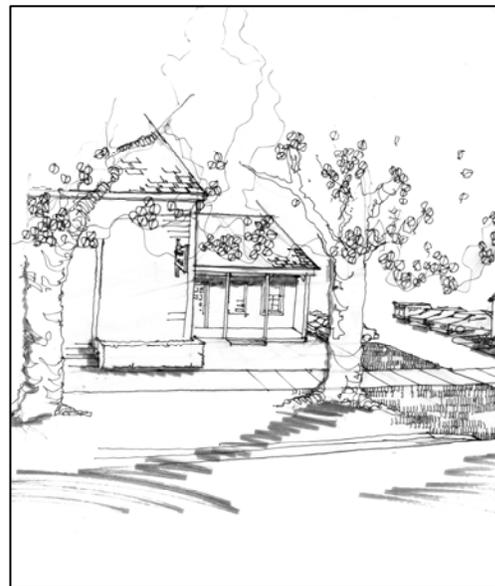


Future Vision

6-foot tree lawn allows proper growth of street trees

30-35 foot setbacks allow conversation between those at home and on the sidewalk

Ongoing sidewalk repair and tree maintenance and replacement program assures consistent quality of public realm



Rural Residential Development

Existing Conditions

Consistent setbacks and spacing do not reflect the rural setting or unique site characteristics

Planted vegetation often linear and not varied in species and form

Occurs as scattered strip residential development

High potential for conflicts with continued agricultural businesses



Future Vision

Encourage clustered development in areas that could be serviced by public utilities

Increase minimum building lot sizes

Increase building setbacks

New home construction require garages to decrease unsightly clutter

Use vegetation to screen and frame views; planted vegetation is clustered and includes variety of species and forms

Promote open space for recreation in subdivisions



Rural Commercial Development

Existing Conditions

Preservation of rural character varies greatly

Little retained or planted vegetation

Straight not curvilinear forms common

Some rural commercial uses too dense given rural setting and topography



LAND USE OVERVIEW

Future Vision

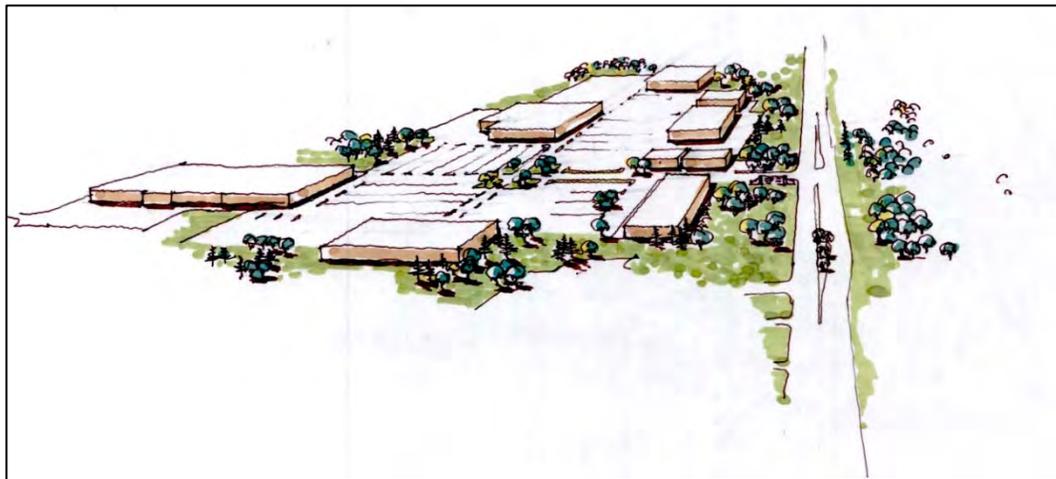
Planted vegetation is clustered and includes variety of species and forms; vegetation screens and frames views

Low-density, clustered development

Ground-mounted signs made from natural materials

Curvilinear driveways

Building size, setbacks, and lot dimensions respond to site conditions (i.e., views, streams, woods, and drumlins)



FUTURE LAND USE AND CHARACTER DESIGNATIONS AND COMMUNITY FACILITIES

The proposed location of the following use and character designations are shown on the Town of Arcadia/Village of Newark Future Land Use map. The Village Core Detailed Future Land Use map provides a larger scale view of the village core area.

Village Mixed-Use

A top community priority is the attraction of additional retail, office, tourist, and industrial uses. Such uses provide employment, tax revenues, and potential local quality-of-life improvements. Often, however, communities face offers of private business investments that provide employment and tax revenues, but do not contribute to the long-term viability and quality of life of the community. A challenge facing the community is to guide private investments and targeted public investments to incrementally reinforce the distinct pedestrian, urban character of the village mixed-use areas.

This plan envisions an economic development strategy based not only on recruiting new retail and service businesses, but also on increasing the draw of the village mixed-use areas. Complementary investments in individual businesses and overall community character increase the impact of incremental investments and enhance the community's ability to thrive despite the difficulties of individual businesses. The previous sections of this chapter outlined design guidelines for urban mixed-use areas and how to apply design guidelines to specific infill development opportunities and necessary investments in the public realm (e.g., improving streetscapes and enhancing pedestrian linkages between activity nodes). High-quality investment in the public realm of mixed-use areas sets the standard for private investors.

Each designated mixed-use area is unique, and these differences make them suitable for different investment opportunities. The west side mixed-use area by Newark Plaza and Cannery Row has the opportunity to accommodate large-scale infill buildings. The central mixed-use area has opportunities for canal side infill development including retail and residential components as well as waterfront redevelopment opportunities to serve canal users. The central mixed-use area is the priority location for appropriate new development and new businesses. The east side mixed-use area has opportunities for goods and services related to land-based canal activities such as bike and skate sales, service, and rental. The north side mixed-use area has strength in medical services and convenience goods and services for area workers. Additional medical office development is likely and additional services such as dry-cleaning and day care may be possible.

Communities that have a clear vision for the future and high standards are more attractive to private investors. Communities that allow single-story automobile-focused commercial development patterns suffer from a slow erosion of their village character and commercial vitality. To achieve its objective of vibrant mixed-use areas, the

LAND USE OVERVIEW

community may need to be proactive in attracting desired investment, directing investment to appropriate locations, and forgoing investment that is not in keeping with the vision for these areas.

Three of the four village mixed-use areas also function as gateways to the village. Targeted investments in these locations should build on unique community assets and can enhance the overall perception of the community.

The Village was awarded a grant in 2007 for use to develop an *Overlay District and Vision Plan*. The target area includes the Erie Canal corridor in the vicinity of the Union and Main Street intersection as well as the downtown business district. The project will result in overlay district regulations formulated to improve the appearance of the area by establishing design standards for buildings, landscaping and signage.

Rural Commercial

To preserve the character of the Village of Newark and the Town of Arcadia, it is important to have distinct areas of urban and rural character. One of the greatest threats to preserving such distinct character areas is continuation of strip commercial development along NYS 31 and Route 88. As much as possible, new commercial development should be directed to designated village mixed-use areas. Commercial development in designated rural commercial areas should be very low-density development in keeping with the design guidelines for rural areas. Modifications to existing uses and buildings in these areas should reintroduce rural character elements, especially additional vegetation and realignment of driveways and parking. New development should relate to existing landforms and wetland and stream natural systems.

Agricultural Preservation/Conservation

This category includes significant natural features such as Ganargua Creek and its associated floodplain, Zurich Bog, and lands best suited for continued agricultural production based on existing use, soils, enrollment in Wayne County Agricultural District #4.

This designation presently includes rural residences as well as agricultural homesteads and is expected to accommodate additional residential development. The primacy of agricultural and conservation uses in this area means future utility extensions are not anticipated, unless primarily supporting agricultural residences and farm production. Furthermore, future residents should anticipate continuation of common farming activities such as manure spreading or other crop treatments, and the minor inconvenience of odors, noise, dust, and slow-moving farm vehicles associated with agricultural activities.

Lot subdivisions in agricultural preservation/conservation areas should be subject to a high level of scrutiny to make sure future development does not harm the integrity of natural systems or the viability of agricultural operations. This includes careful attention to the design guidelines for rural areas outlined in the first section of this chapter and

information from agricultural data statements.

Rural Residential

This category includes rural lands adjacent to the historic core of the Village of Newark. In many cases, public water is already available and sewers may be feasible as a “dry district”. However, public utilities should be used to facilitate clustered development and the preservation of permanent open space, not overall urban or suburban development densities. Development of single-family homes or expansion of mobile home parks in rural residential areas should be in accordance with the design guidelines for rural areas in the local code regulations.

Hamlet Mixed-Use

The designated hamlet areas reflect existing concentrations of development. What distinguishes these areas from other such concentrations is the desirability of continuing or introducing small-scale commercial or community service uses. The two historic hamlets of Fairville and Marbletown have existing commercial and community service uses. Mud Mills, though a historic, mixed-use hamlet, is now primarily residential. There is an old mill building which could be redeveloped for mixed, commercial, or community service use. In hamlet areas, existing mixed-use, commercial, and community service uses are expected to remain, and additional such uses are encouraged. Occupancy of underutilized buildings is preferred over new construction, and any new development should reflect the character, scale, and massing of existing hamlet buildings.

Mixed Residential

The mixed residential designation applies to areas of single-family homes, multi-family homes, apartment buildings, mobile home parks, and townhouses in an urban, village setting. Mixed residential neighborhoods should continue to be characterized by an inter-connected network of streets and blocks accommodating pedestrians, cars, and bicycles. There may also be opportunities for pedestrian-only connections to provide direct access to schools, parks or trails, shopping or employment areas, and adjacent neighborhoods.

New residential development is anticipated in the southwest portion of the village and on surplus Newark Developmental Center property. Both areas offer opportunities for designation of community open space and incremental expansion of the street network. Such features are key to integration of these areas into the village, and ensuring such new developments make a positive contribution to the overall community.

Street and lot designs in new residential areas should follow the design guidelines for urban residential areas including consistent setbacks, sidewalks, and tree lawns with street trees. On-going sidewalk repair and street tree maintenance and replacement are important to maintaining the value of existing residential neighborhoods. Residential areas of Union Street, in particular, need public realm improvements to strengthen their

LAND USE OVERVIEW

residential character. Opportunities to add street trees or sidewalks to existing neighborhoods should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis considering the impact on existing yards and vegetation and the value of connecting sidewalk segments and trees to the neighborhood and community.

Business Park

This category recognizes the existence of three large industrial areas and the leased portion of the Newark Development Center site. The existing industrial areas are characterized by low-density development and proximity to important on-site or adjacent community resources such as the canal, mixed-use commercial areas, and wetland areas. Leased portions of the Newark Development Center accommodate a range of office and educational uses in multi-story, historic brick buildings adjacent to a potential county trail. Continued public and private investments to enhance the business park settings can improve the marketability of the sites, the quality of businesses that are attracted, and the economic impact of worker spending.

The opportunity to enhance the pedestrian linkage between the Newark Industrial Park and the mixed-use commercial area south of the canal was described in the second section of this chapter. Other opportunities include formalizing the nature trail at Silver Hill Technology Park and the visual benefits of developing the canal trail south of the former Fold-Pac site.

Trails and Parks

There are three categories of trails identified on the Future Land Use Plan: Proposed Canal Trail, Potential County Trails, and Proposed Local Trails. The canal trail is a 524-mile trail linking the Hudson River and Lake Erie. The land trail follows the route of the Erie Canal. In Wayne County, the canal trail is developed from the Monroe County line to East Avenue in the Village of Newark. Efforts are being made to obtain grant funds for the development of the remaining canal trail segment in the Village of Newark, the Town of Arcadia, and the remainder of Wayne County. The preliminary trail alignment feasibility analysis indicates the trail will continue on the north side of the canal from East Avenue to Lock 28B at Clinton Street, where it will cross to the south side of the canal and continue between NYS 31 and the railroad, crossing the railroad on the NYS 31 bridge and continuing to Lyons.

In 2001, Wayne County completed a Recreation-way Plan. Within the Town of Arcadia, the Recreation-way Plan identifies two potential trails intended to provide north-south connections between the canal trail and the Route 104 corridor trail and to connect to the network of trails developed by Ontario Pathways. The Sodus Point-Wallington-Newark trail would follow an active rail corridor owned by Wayne County. Railroad operations and wetlands associated with Zurich Bog would likely require portions of such a trail to be located outside the rail right-of-way. The Hydesville Road trail would follow an inactive rail line from the north side of the Village of Newark northwest through the towns of Arcadia, Palmyra, and Marion. This rail right-of-way runs very

close to existing residences, and adjustments to the alignment may be necessary. The Recreation-way Plan also identifies Ganargua Creek as a water-based canoe and kayaking trail.

The Future Land Use Plan also identifies a number of proposed local trails. These include three short trails connecting the canal trail to local parks and commercial areas. The plan also envisions formalization of an informal trail through the natural areas of Silver Hill Technology Park and adjacent properties.

Existing community recreation facilities in the village include a community center, four neighborhood parks with fields for active sports (Perkins Park, Ross Park, Hoffman Fields, Colburn Park, Lincoln Park, Central Park, Forever Wild Sanctuary) and three pocket parks (Spencer Knight Park and Elliot Park along the canal, and the Seigrist Street play lot). Wayne County facilities in the Town of Arcadia include Widewaters Park, Norsen Bridge Park, and Blue Cut Nature Center. All of these facilities are in need of ongoing investments to meet the recreational needs of visitors of all ages and abilities and to enhance the appearance and natural setting of park areas.

Community Facilities

The community has well-maintained community facilities including a library expanded in 1989, five schools all renovated and expanded in 2002, Finger Lakes Community College and emergency service providers serving different areas of the town and village. None of these community facilities is expected to undergo major capital expansion or relocation in the near future. Continued investment will be necessary to maintain their physical plant, equipment, and level of service. Additional needs and opportunities may arise where partnerships between not-for-profit groups, town and village officials, and the private sector can maximize the quality-of-life contribution of individual projects.

Regional Setting



Aerial View



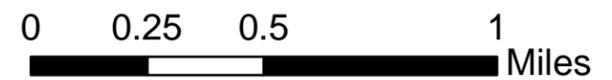
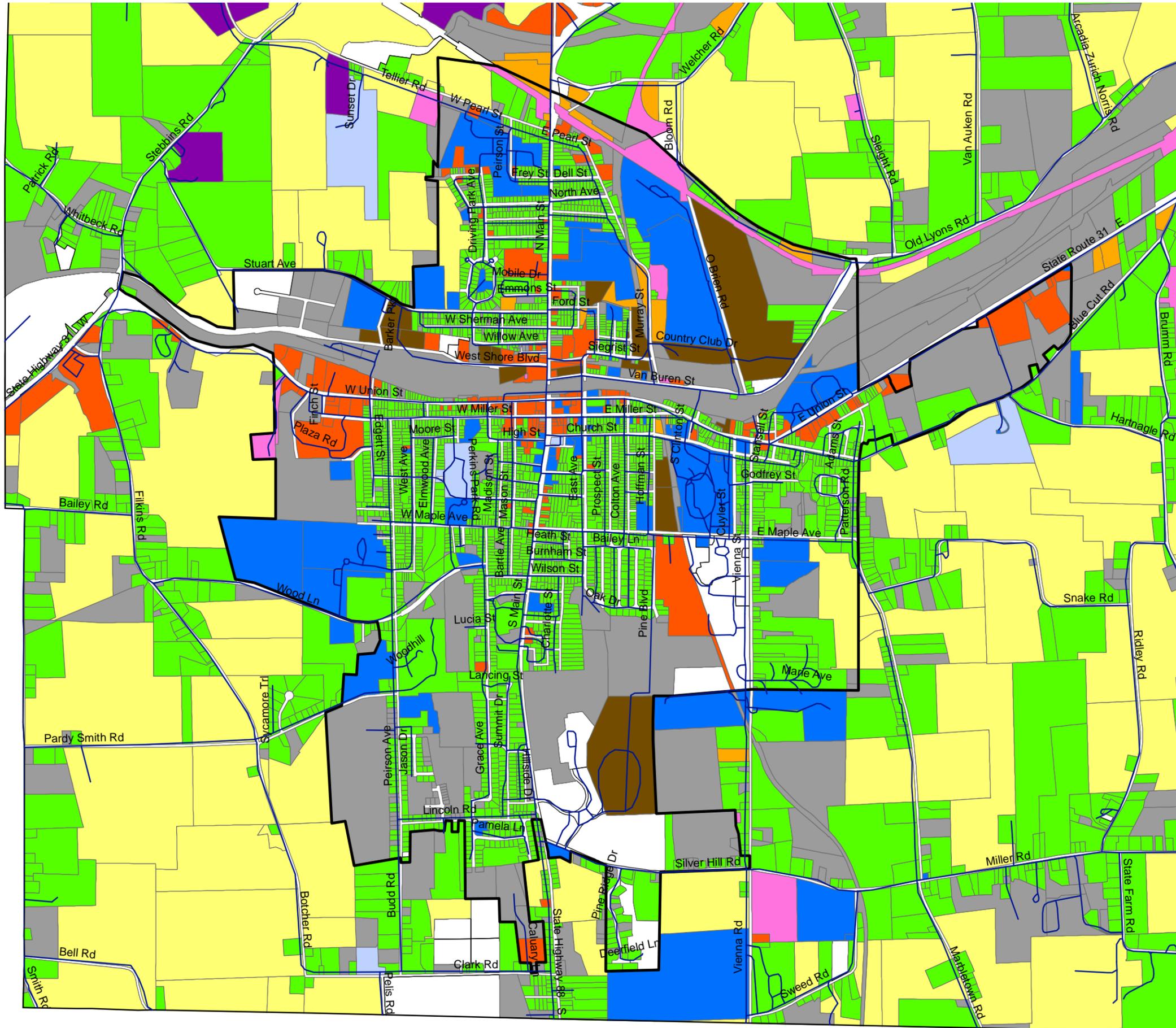
SOURCE: NYS GIS Clearinghouse

Newark/ Arcadia Comprehensive Plan

Land Use by Tax Parcel

Land Use by Assessor's Property Classification

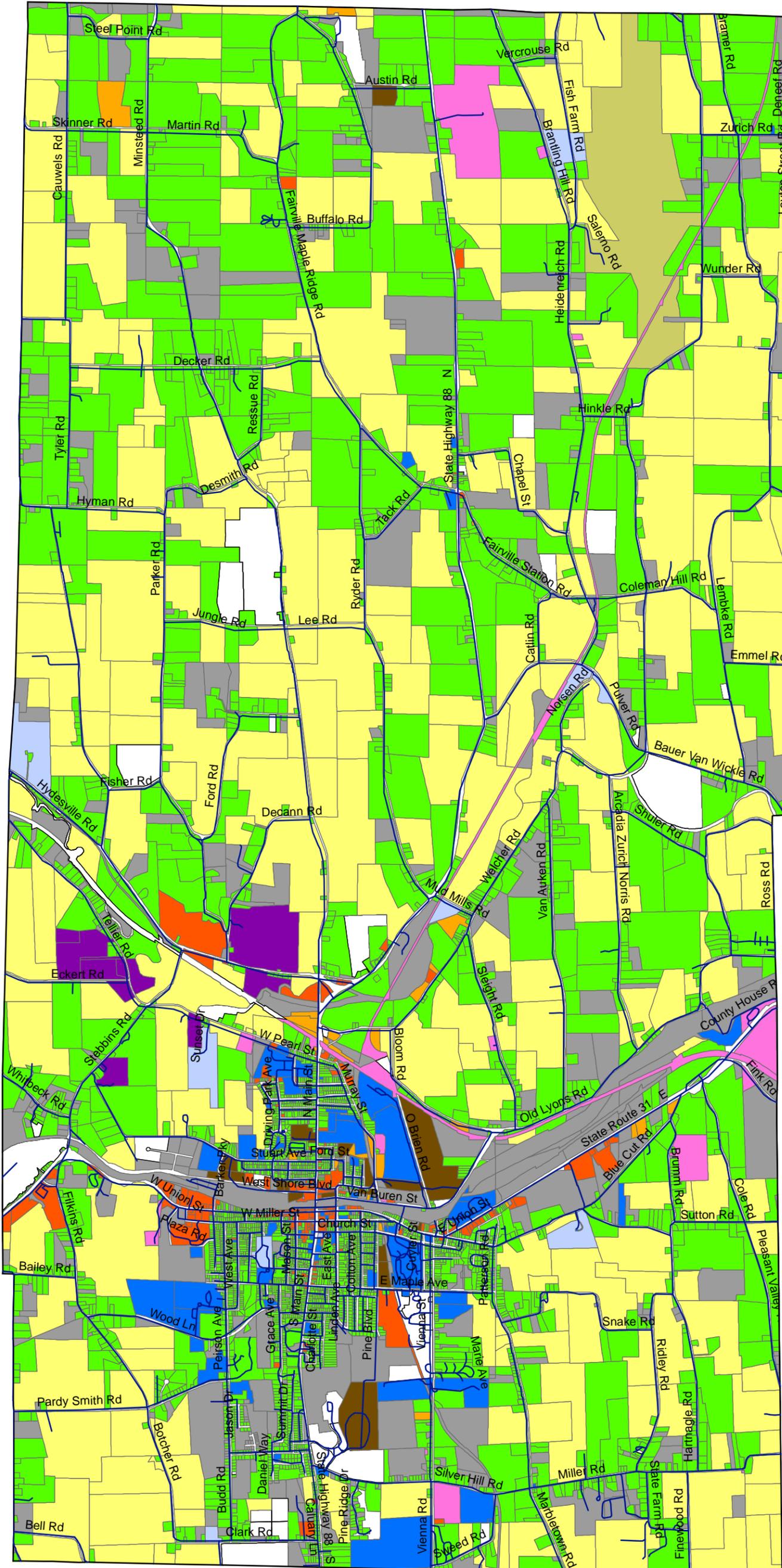
-  No Data
-  Agriculture
-  Residential
-  Vacant
-  Commercial
-  Storage/ Distribution
-  Recreation
-  Public/ Community Service
-  Manufacturing
-  Mining
-  Utilities/ Transportation
-  Conservation



Map 3

Newark/ Arcadia Comprehensive Plan

Land Use by Tax Parcel



Land Use by Assessor's Property Classification

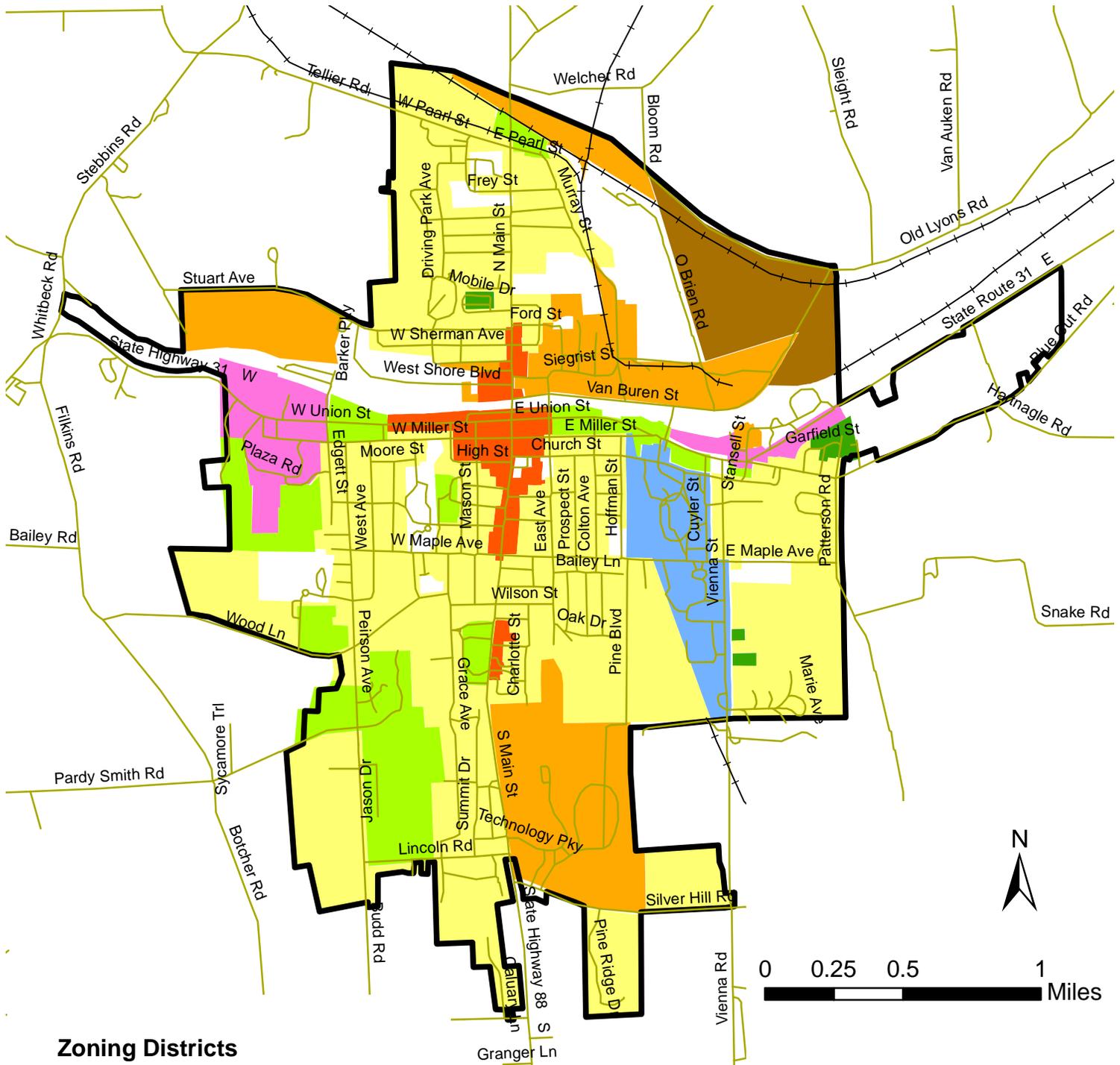
- No Data
- Agriculture
- Residential
- Vacant
- Commercial
- Storage/ Distribution
- Recreation
- Public/ Community Service
- Manufacturing
- Mining
- Utilities/ Transportation
- Conservation



0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

Newark-Arcadia Comprehensive Plan

Existing Zoning - Village of Newark

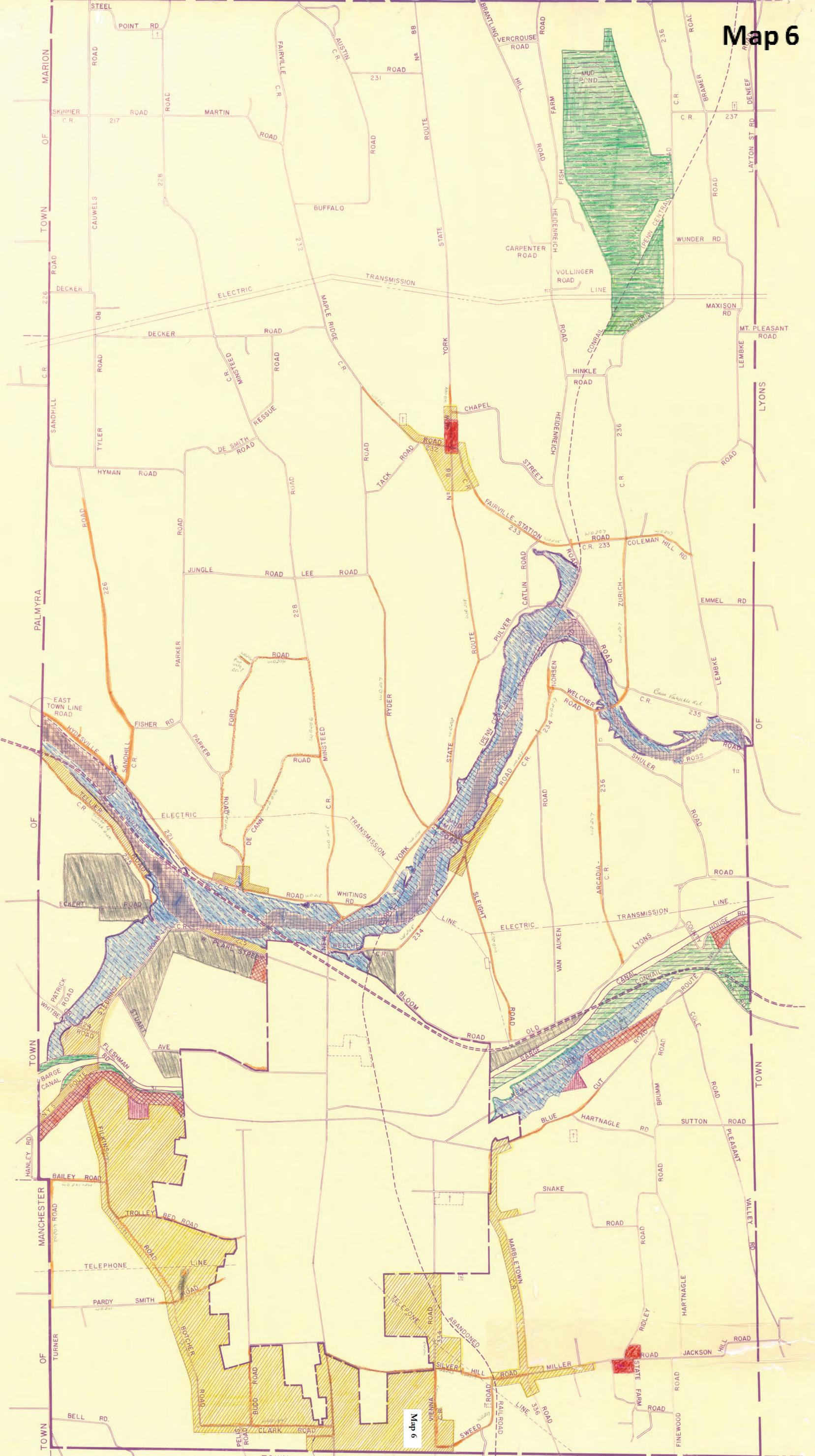


Zoning Districts

- | | |
|--|--|
| R-1 Residence | I Light Industrial |
| R-2 Residence | I-1 Light Industrial |
| R-3 Residence | I-2 Heavy Industrial |
| B-2 General Business | PD Planned Development |
| B-3 Highway Business | |

SOURCE: Village of Newark

DRAFT: October 2008



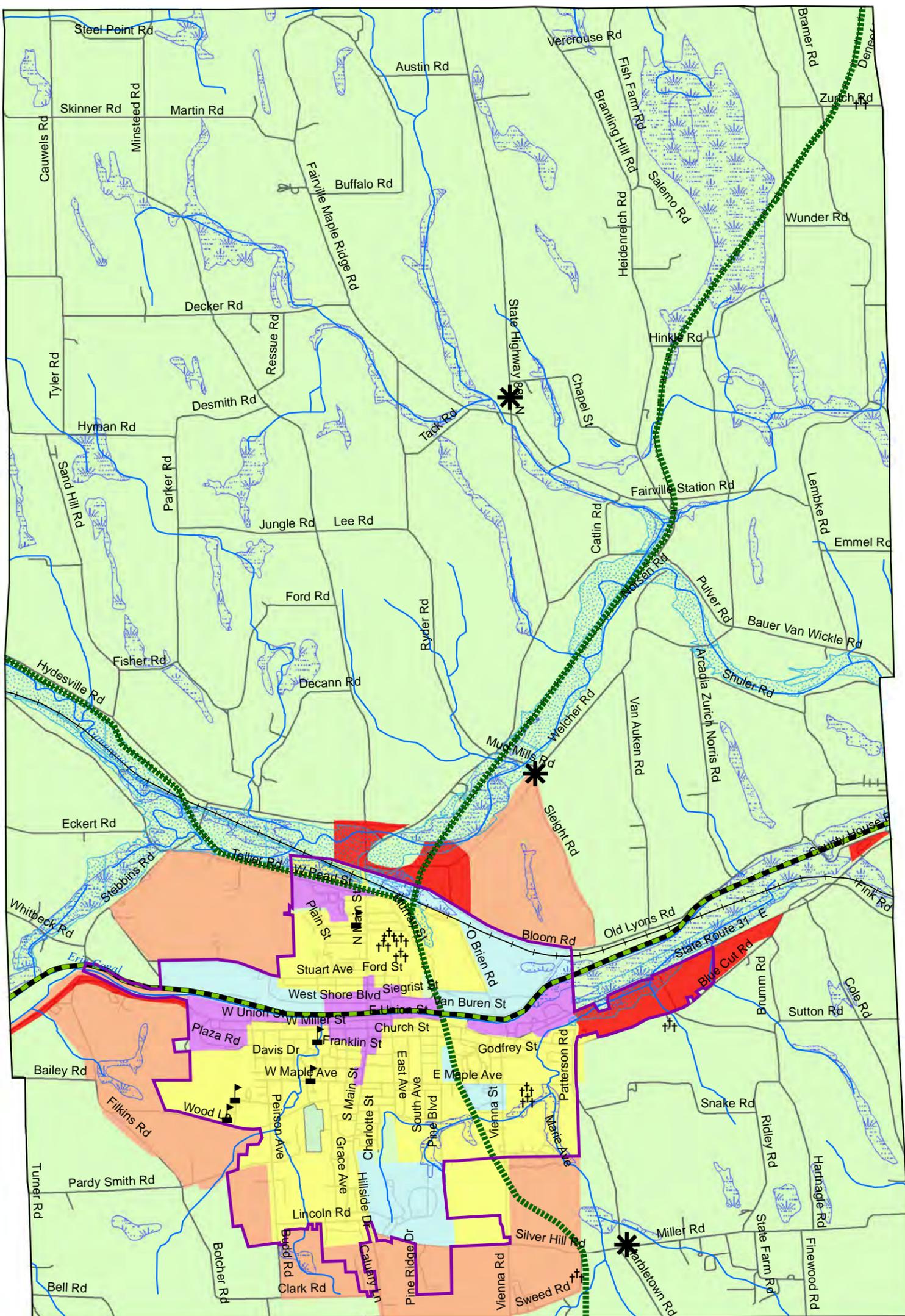
ZONING MAP
OF
TOWN OF ARCADIA
WAYNE COUNTY, NEW YORK

EFFECTIVE NOV. 1981



- DISTRICTS**
- A AGRICULTURE
 - R RESIDENTIAL
 - NC NEIGHBORHOOD COMMERCIAL
 - GC GENERAL COMMERCIAL
 - S SERVICE CENTER
 - I INDUSTRIAL
 - LC LAND CONSERVATION
 - FLOODWAY
 - 100 YEAR FLOOD
 - 500 YEAR FLOOD

Future Land Use Plan



Future Land Use

- Hamlet Mixed Use
- Business Park
- Mixed Residential
- Rural Commercial
- Rural Residential
- Village Mixed Use
- Agricultural, Conservation

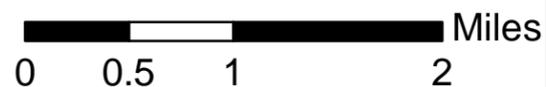
Proposed Trails

- Potential Wayne County
- Proposed Erie Canal

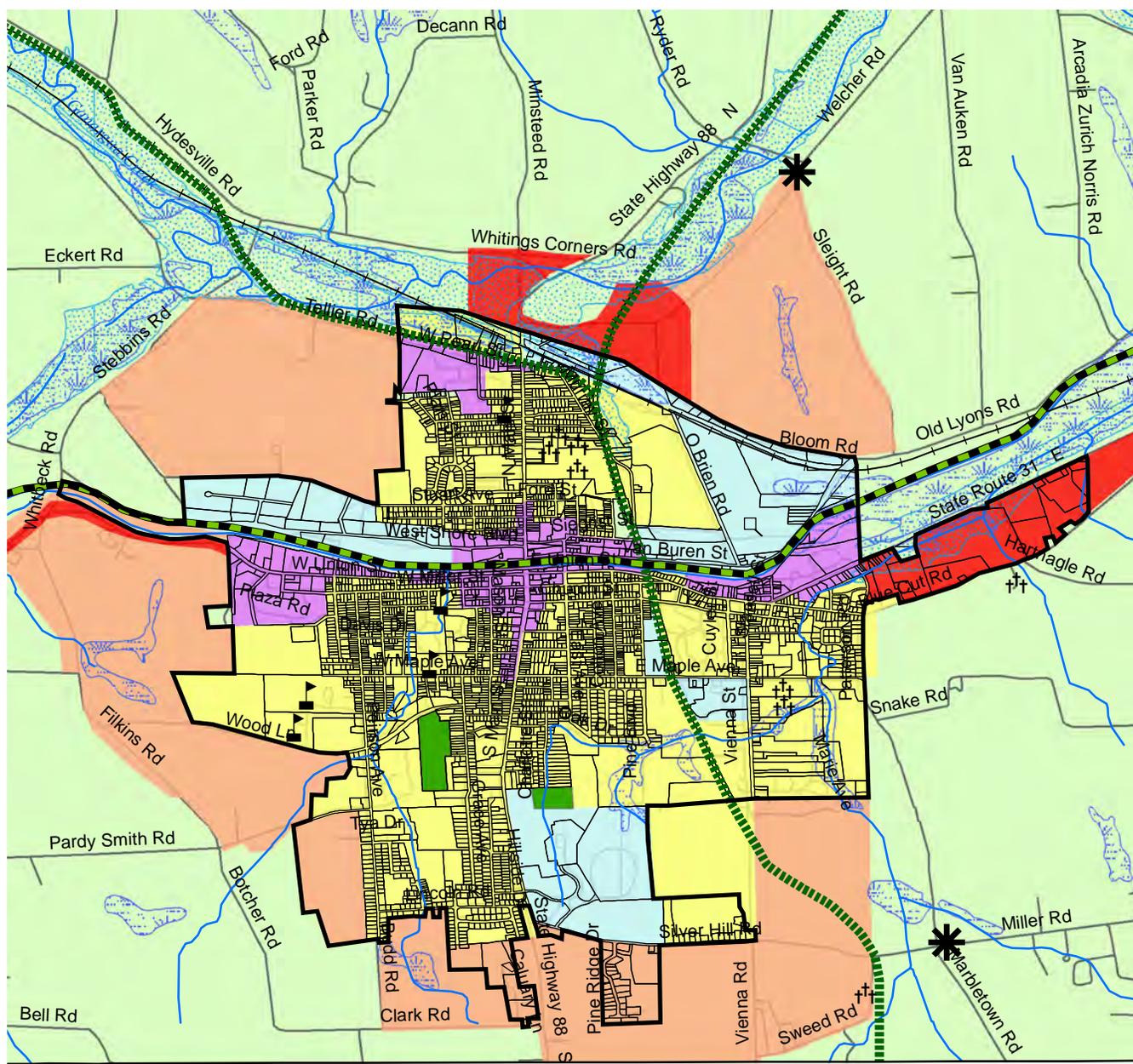
Conservation Areas

- Waterways
- NYS Wetlands
- Flood Hazard Area

- Public Schools
- Cemeteries



Town of Arcadia/ Village of Newark Comprehensive Plan
Future Land Use Plan - Village of Newark



Future Land Use

-  Hamlet Mixed Use
-  Business Park
-  Mixed Residential
-  Rural Commercial
-  Rural Residential
-  Village Mixed Use
-  Agricultural, Conservation

Proposed Trails

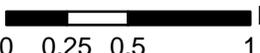
-  Potential Wayne County
-  Proposed Erie Canal

-  Public Schools
-  Cemeteries

Conservation Areas

-  Waterways
-  NYS Wetlands
-  Flood Hazard Area

N


Miles

 0 0.25 0.5 1

NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



GOALS

- Protect, preserve and enhance significant natural resources and features such as woodlands, wetlands, stream corridors and wildlife habitat.
- Protect and improve groundwater and surface water quality.
- Encourage the planting of trees and shrubs within existing open spaces.

Goals continued on following page

NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Goals continued from previous page

- Establish a balance between preserving the natural environment and rural setting of Arcadia and encouraging future growth and development.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, AND SOILS

The topography, geology, and soils of Newark and Arcadia were formed by glaciers that passed through thousands of years ago. The drumlin fields are the most visible result of the glaciers. Drumlins are north-south-oriented mounds averaging 160 feet in height, 3,500 feet in length, and 1,000 feet in width. As shown on Map 9: Topography, the drumlins are most easily recognized in the town north of Ganargua Creek and northwest of the village between the Erie Canal and Ganargua Creek. There are also drumlins south and east of the village. Brantling Hill, the highest elevation in Wayne County at 681 feet above mean sea level, represents the most prominent drumlin in the Town.

The dominant soils in the town are from the Honeoye-Ontario-Lima association and formed from glacial till materials. (See Map 10: Soil Associations). Honeoye-Ontario-Lima soils are generally well-drained soils with good agricultural capabilities. Primary development limitations include slow percolation and unsuitability for disposal of septic effluent, and problems with wetness and frost action. Some areas have slopes greater than 15 percent, a perched seasonal high water level of 1.2 to 2 feet, and/or bedrock within 40 to 60 inches, but most areas have slopes from 3 to 8 percent, seasonal high water levels of 3 to 6 feet, and bedrock depths of 5 feet or more.

The Village of Newark and the area between the Erie Canal and Ganargua Creek are dominated by soils from the Chenango-Howard-Palmyra soil association. Such soils formed from eroded materials in the glacial outwash. These soils are excessively to very poorly drained soils with areas of wetlands and high flood potential.

A majority of the soils in the Town of Arcadia are highly suitable for agricultural production. (See Agriculture and Farmland section.)

Groundwater

A large aquifer is present under a portion of the township and extends beyond the Town's boundaries (see Map 11: Aquifers). The Town and Village must ensure that the water quality of this resource is protected and not negatively impacted, as this aquifer supplies potable water to many private wells serving farms and residences.

Scenic Vistas

The area is graced with many natural scenic vistas. The scenic vistas are owing principally to the presence of the drumlins.

Streams and Watersheds

The southern third of the Town of Arcadia including the Village of Newark is in the Erie Canal watershed, the middle third is in the Ganargua Creek watershed, and the northern third is in the Butternut watershed. (See Map 12: Streams & Watersheds.) All three watersheds are part of the Finger Lakes Drainage Basin.

In addition to Ganargua Creek and the Erie Canal, other major streams that drain lands are Military Run and Marbletown Creek. These streams are Class C streams which are best for fishing and are suitable for primary and secondary contact recreation. Portions of these streams are designated trout waters and must meet minimum dissolved oxygen requirements to support trout propagation.



A view of Blue Trail



Wild Hops growing along Ganargua Creek

Wetlands

In Newark-Arcadia there are 3,223 acres of New York State regulated wetlands ranging in size from approximately 14 acres to over 600 acres (see Map 13: Regulated Wetlands). New York State identifies the class of wetlands, with Class 1 wetlands providing the most important benefits. Class 1 Wetland Areas are only permitted to be reduced in unusual circumstances where the economic or social need outweighs the loss or reduction in the wetland's critical benefits. There are approximately 1,366 acres of Class 1 wetlands in the town and village. The largest of these is the 603 acres around Zurich Bog. The Zurich Bog, also known as Mud Pond, is a 591-acre National Natural

Landmark owned by the Bergen Swamp Preservation Society. There is also a 166-acre Class 2 wetland just south of Zurich Bog. Other large class 1 wetlands in the Town of Arcadia include the 397-acre conservation zone (see Figure 5B) south of the Erie Canal and a 172-acre wetland along Ganargua Creek near Stebbins Road.

Map 13 also shows federally-designated wetlands regulated by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). The ACOE regulates many state-designated wetlands as well as smaller wetlands not designated by the state.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Stormwater Drainage

Stormwater drainage in the Town or Arcadia and Village of Newark is relatively good despite the hilly topography and Hilton-Ontario soils. The exceptions are low, flat areas within the Town occupied principally by wetlands and marshes.

Map 14: Flood Zones depicts flood zone areas based on Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard maps. The flood zones encompass relatively small areas within the Village and Town. Flood prone areas are primarily restricted to the Ganargua Creek and Marbletown Creek corridors.

Septic Systems

Virtually all residences and businesses located in the Town of Arcadia must rely on private, on-site septic systems to dispose of their waste. On-site septic systems rely on soil and its natural bacteria to filter and process the pathogens in wastewater. When they are working properly, such systems are highly effective. Failing systems, however, can introduce pathogens to groundwater, streams and creeks. The Hilton-Arcadia or Ontario soils throughout much of the Town adversely affects the siting, construction and operation of private septic systems.

Sedimentation and Erosion

Sediment carried into streams affects the clarity of the water and compromises fish habitats. In addition, the sediments may contain contaminants that degrade the quality of water.

Erosion occurs naturally along creek and stream banks, as the water scours the banks along bends in the creeks and streams. Natural vegetation helps to slow erosion, as roots hold soil in place. When natural vegetation is removed, stream-banks become highly vulnerable to erosion and sedimentation.

Erosion and sedimentation also occur during construction, as soil is exposed to rain. Roadside ditches also contribute sediments to waterways as storm-water scours the bottom of the ditch. In areas of steep slopes, erosion can be accelerated.

Sensitive Natural Areas

Sensitive natural features in the Town and Village include wetlands, woodlots, and stream corridors. These areas provide wildlife habitat and contribute to the ecological diversity of the Town and region.

Zurich Bog is a unique and sensitive natural area within the Town. The Bog is located in the northeast corner of the Town of Arcadia a short distance west of the Hamlet of Zurich. The Zurich Bog, a/k/a Mud Pond, was also formerly known as the Big Swamp, Devil's Lake and the Bottomless Pit. In 1974, Zurich Bog, an advanced sphagnum moss bog surrounded by spectacular geomorphic features, was designated a Registered Natural Landmark.

Most of the woodlands in the Town are “second growth” forests that have reverted from farmland. However, some small areas of “old growth” forest are found in the Town. The delineation of those woodlots that have ecological value must be done in the field.

Sixteen acres of land at the southern end of Charlotte Street in the Village of Newark was designated as a bird sanctuary and wildlife refuge in 1967 through a deed restriction. The agreement prohibits the construction of buildings and the use of motorized vehicles. If the property ceases to be used as a bird sanctuary or wildlife refuge, its ownership will revert to the heirs and successors of the grantor.

TOOLS & TECHNIQUES

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management utilizes a system of vegetative and structural measures to control the increased rate and volume of storm-water runoff that results from new development. Such measures must be designed as part of new development to ensure that storm-water is properly filtered before flowing into streams and creeks and that the flow is managed to prevent flooding. Specific techniques include retention ponds, drainage swales, and artificial wetlands.

Local governments have the authority to require effective storm-water management techniques to be incorporated into the design of new development. Individual property owners can help to manage storm-water by limiting the amount of impermeable surfaces and allowing storm-water to filter into the ground before flowing into waterways.

Erosion and Sedimentation Controls

The prevention of erosion during construction requires the use of specific techniques designed to retain soil on site. Local governments typically require developers to identify the techniques to be used as part of the subdivision or site plan review process.

Conservation Overlay Zoning Districts

Conservation Overlay Districts also known as Environmental Protection Overlay Districts (EPODs) can be incorporated into zoning regulations to provide additional

NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

protections to sensitive natural features such as stream corridors, woodlots and scenic views. The requirements of the Overlay Districts or EPOD supplement the land use and dimensional requirements of the underlying zoning district.

Overlay regulations for woodlots typically require Town approval before trees larger than a specified size are removed. The requirements would only apply to woodlots that are designated on a resource map and meet clearly specified criteria. "Overlay" zoning regulations designed to protect stream corridors typically limit the removal of natural vegetation within a certain distance (e.g., 50 feet) of a creek or stream bank and prohibit or restrict construction on steep slopes.

Cluster Development and Conservation Subdivisions

Clustered subdivisions allow dwelling units to be constructed on lots smaller than the "minimum lot size" required by the standard zoning regulations, while ensuring that the maximum density allowed in a zoning district is not exceeded. For example, if zoning regulations require a minimum lot size of 2.5 acres, approximately 40 dwelling units would be permitted on a 100-acre parcel. With clustering, the 40 units could be placed on 1-acre lots, with approximately 60 acres set aside as permanent open space.

Conservation subdivisions utilize design to maximize the amount of usable open space in a clustered subdivision. Once the permitted number of dwelling units is determined, the developer and the Planning Board apply the following design process to a parcel to be subdivided:

- Identify lands with conservation value. These include areas that must remain undeveloped, such as wetlands, floodplains and very steep slopes, as well as areas that contribute to the character of the area, such as active farmland, views, wooded areas, or streams. The remaining lands are best suited for development.
- Locate homes on the land identified as best suited for development.
- Once homes are sited, sketch in a network of streets and trails.
- Finally, draw the lot lines.

The Planning Board's review of a clustered or conservation subdivision is more challenging than that of traditional subdivisions. In addition, the Town needs to be prepared to hold and monitor conservation easements in perpetuity, or to work with a private land trust to do so, and the Planning Board needs to work closely with developers to create subdivision designs that maximize the protection of open space and natural features.

Clustered subdivisions can result in permanent protection of resources at low cost to the Town, as open areas would be protected by conservation easements. This technique is most effective for the preservation of environmentally sensitive areas, open space and scenic views that are located on the same lot as proposed residential development.

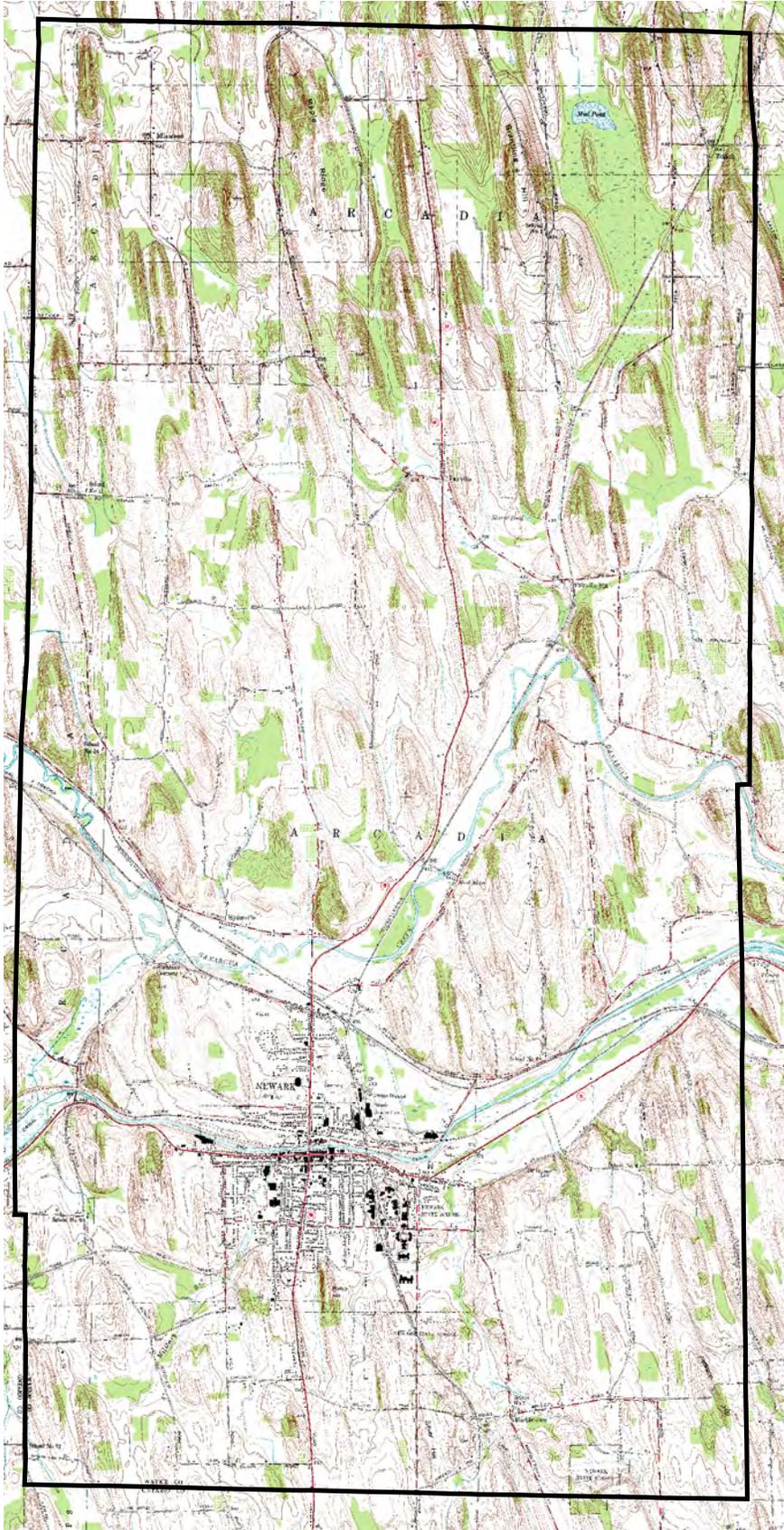
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

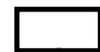
As clustering does not reduce the number of building lots that can be developed on a parcel, it is generally acceptable to landowners and developers. Clustering works best when the zoning requires low densities.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote the Town's and Village's waterways as a scenic and recreational resource.
2. Incorporate environmental protection provisions into zoning regulations.
3. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as "Blue Trails" for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing. (See also Parks & Recreation)
4. Promote the Zurich Bog and Brantling Ski Slope as tourist attractions. (See also Business Development)

Topography

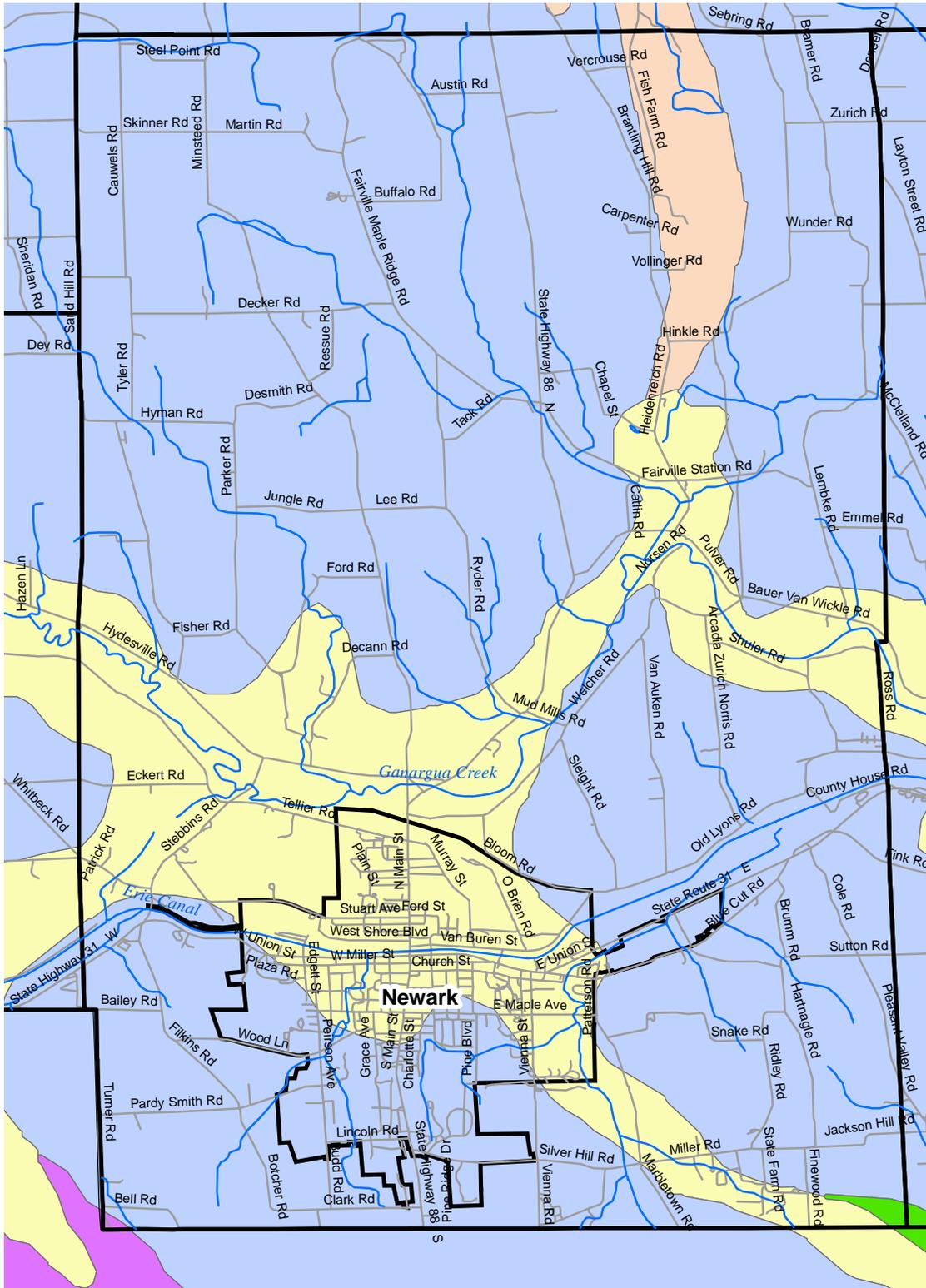


 Town Boundary



 Miles
0 0.4 0.8 1.6

Soil Associations



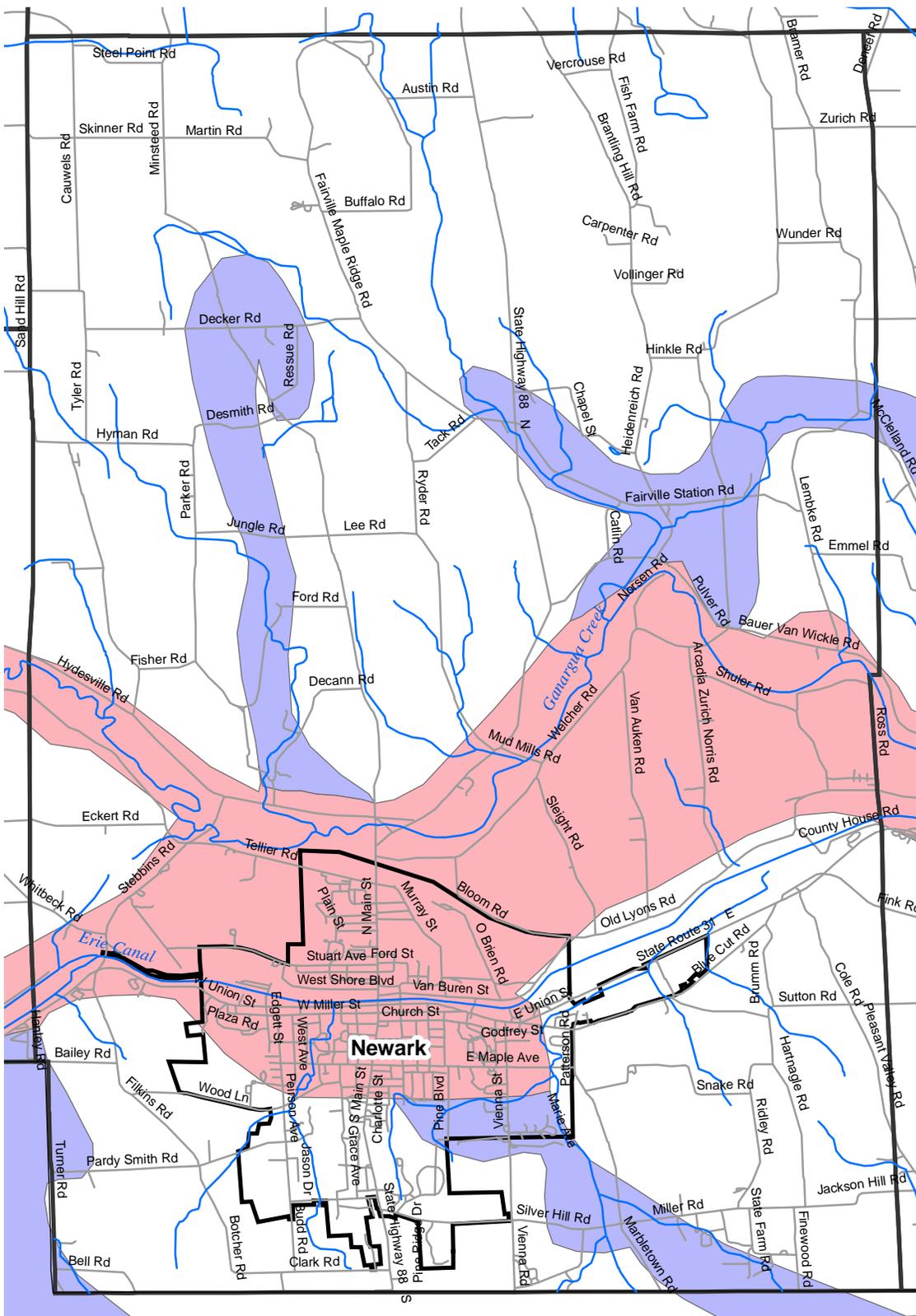
Soil Associations

- HONEYOYE-ONTARIO-LIMA (NY128)
- CHENANGO-HOWARD-PALMYRA (NY134)
- PALMS-CARLISLE-EDWARDS (NY141)
- MINOA-ARKPORT-LAMSON (NY140)
- PALMYRA-ALTON-HOWARD (NY094)



SOURCE: USDA Soils Data
STATSGO Database

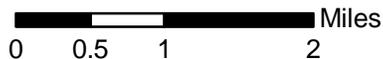
Aquifers



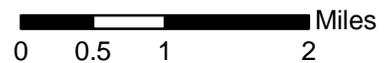
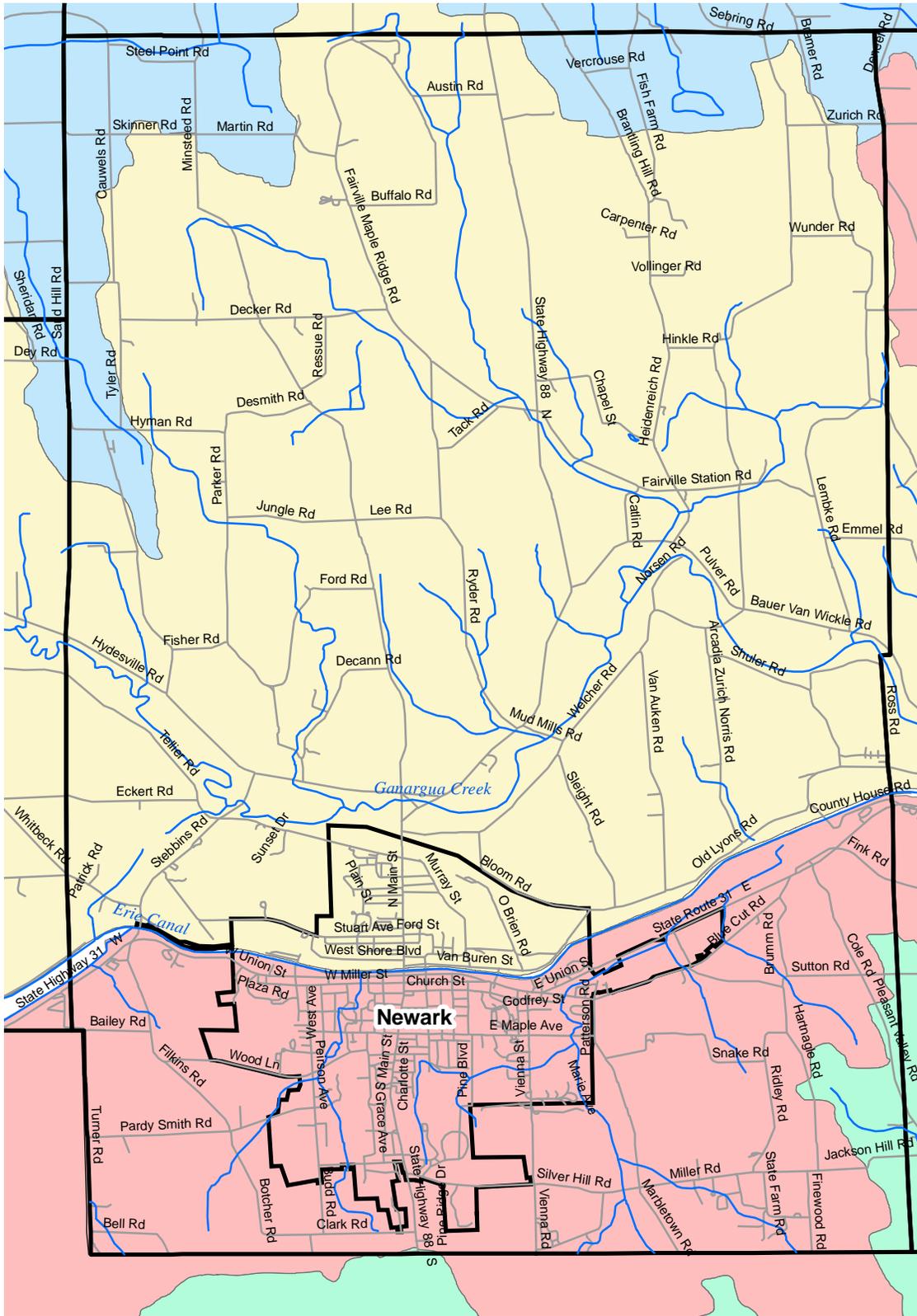
Estimated Yield (gallons per minute)

- 10-100
- >100

SOURCE: NYS Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply Protection

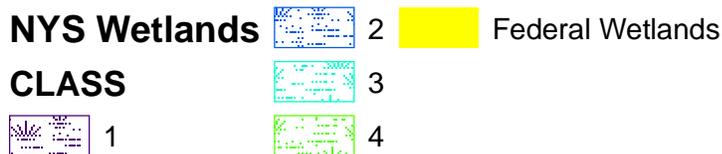
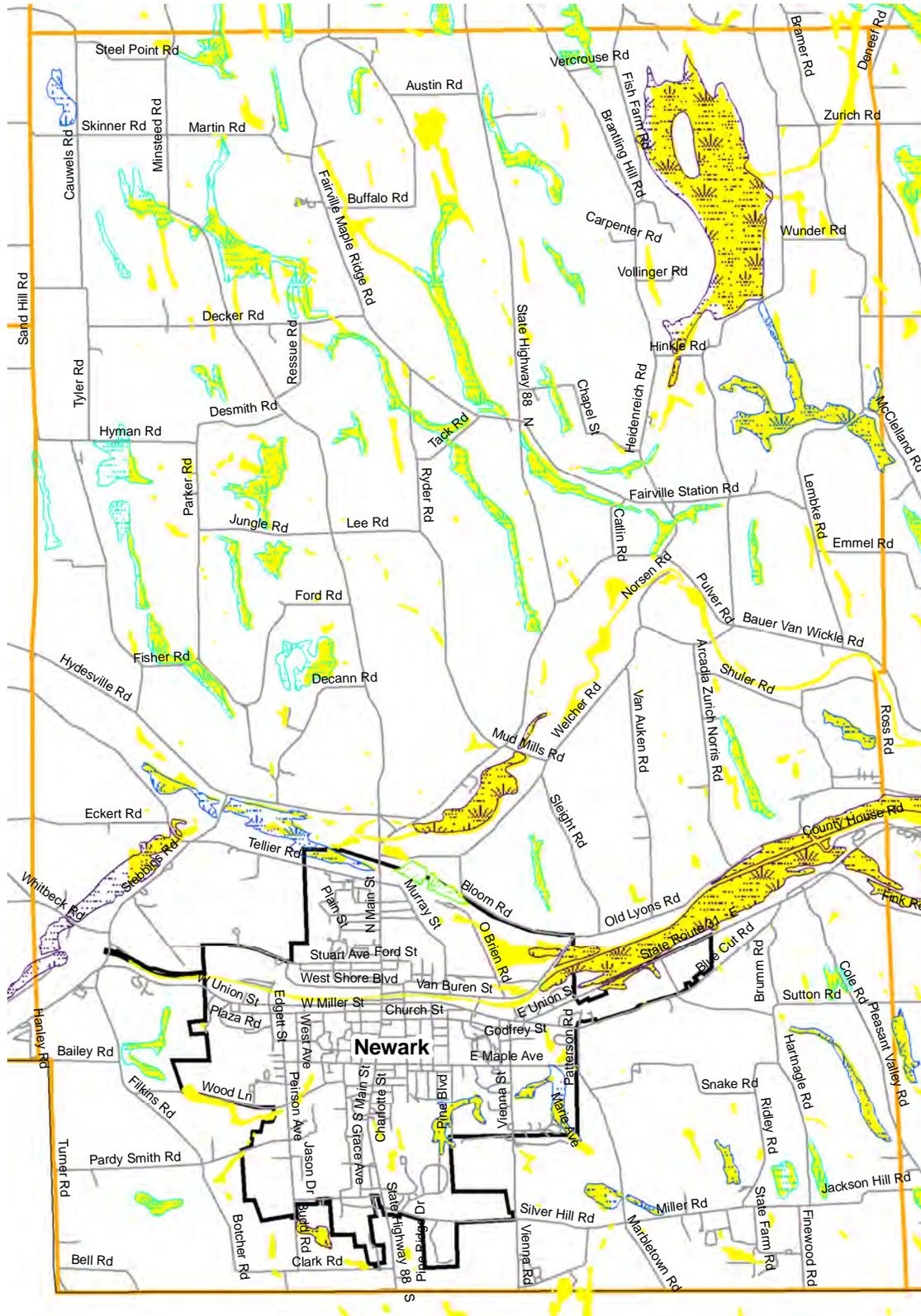


Streams & Watersheds

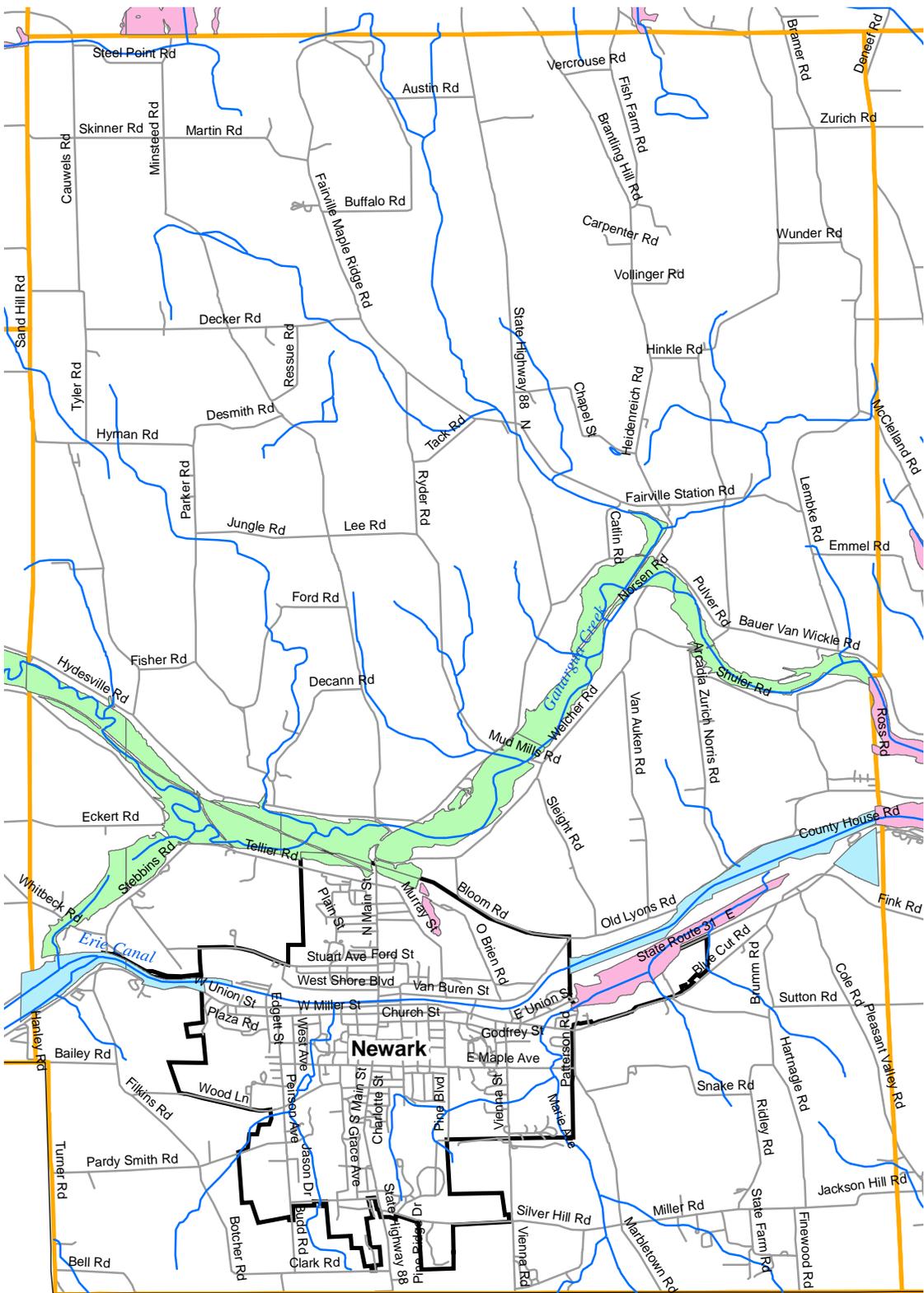


SOURCE: NYS Department of Environmental Conservation, 11-digit HUC

State and Federally Regulated Wetlands



Flood Hazard Zones



Flood Hazard Zones

- A - 100 yr flood zone; No Base Flood Elevations determined
- AE - 100 yr flood zone; Base Flood Elevations determined
- Surface Water



SOURCE: Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) FIRM Maps

AGRICULTURE & FARMLAND



GOALS

- Promote the continued economic viability of agriculture.
- Preserve high-quality farmland to ensure a sufficient land base for continued agricultural production.
- Reduce the potential for conflicts between farmers and non-farming neighbors.
- Promote the use and consumption of locally grown products by local residents and businesses.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The working landscapes of many farms complement the natural beauty of the Town of Arcadia. Soils in Arcadia are highly suited for agricultural production, as shown in Map 15: Agricultural Soils. Arcadia has a few acres of muck land, former swampland that is very high in organic matter. This land with proper ditching could support high yields of vegetable crops. The town includes two century farms: Lee Farms on Welcher Road and Parker Farms on Parker Road. Map 16: Agricultural Parcels, depicts the types of farmland in the Town, based on classification of tax parcels.

As in the county as a whole, agriculture in Arcadia is very diverse, including fruit, vegetable, dairies, livestock, nurseries, horses and field crops. El-Vi Farms, the town's largest dairy, has continued to expand. Several crop farmers also raise livestock. Beef is the most common, but John & Evelyn Ramph have a herd of bison (buffalo). They are developing a state-inspected butchering facility where they intend to process the bison.



Buffalo Bison



Buffalo Bison

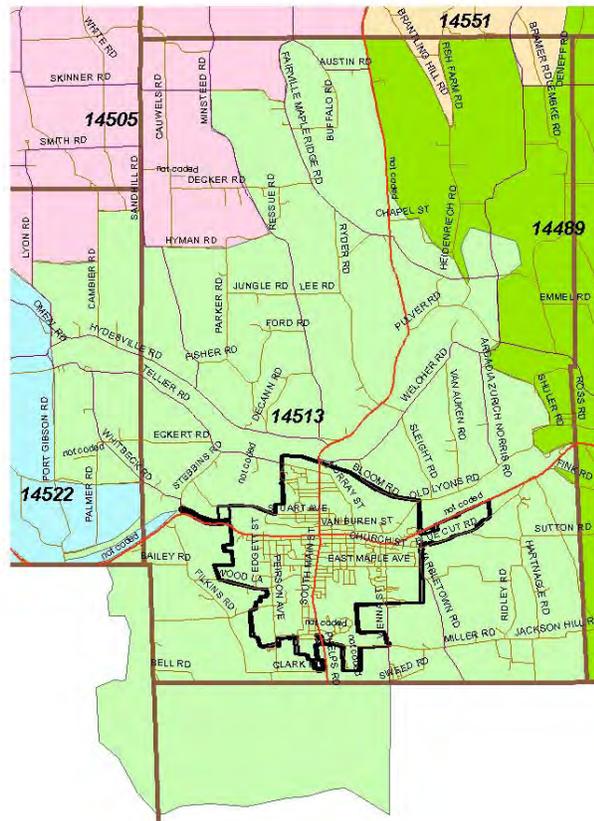
There has been a small increase in organic farming. Organic farms include a tree farm, two vegetable farms, a grass fed livestock operation and a dairy farm. Peacework Farms provides weekly shares of its vegetable and herbs to Genesee Valley Organic CSA, the oldest community supported agriculture project in Western NY.



Organic Farm – Arcadia Zurich Road

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture statistics (2007 Census figures have not yet been released), there were 86 farms located in the Newark zip code (14513), of which 44 were primarily crop farms and 35 were primarily livestock operations. Approximately 55 of the 86 farms located in the Newark zip code reported sales of less than \$50,000/ year. Three reported sales of \$250,000 or more. Statistics by zip code are summarized in the charts on the following page.

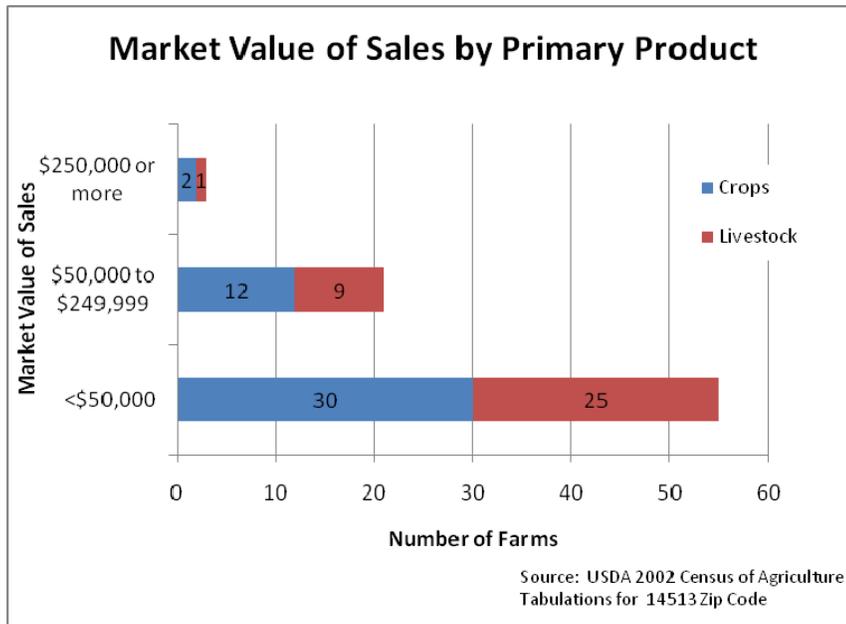
Zip Codes - Town of Arcadia



Most of the farms in Arcadia, based on statistics for the Newark zip code, are between 50 and 999 acres in size and one is 1,000 acres or more. However, 30 smaller farms of less than 50 acres contribute to the agricultural character of the community.

AGRICULTURE & FARMLAND

Farming and associated businesses form a major sector of the economy of the Town of Arcadia and Wayne County. In 2002, the total market value of agricultural products sold in Wayne County was \$103,856,000. Although this represents a reduction of 9% since 1997, it remains the fifth highest in New York State. Crop sales accounted for \$72,399,000 of the total value and livestock sales accounted for \$31,457,000 of the total value in 2002. The average market value of production per farm was \$114,885 in 2002, an increase of 2% (\$113,049) from 1997.



Farmland Peace Work

Most of the farms in Arcadia are full-time operations. The 2002 Census reported that 56 of the 86 principal farm operators in the Newark zip code report their principal occupation as farming, while 30 reported working 200 or more days during the year off the farm.

The growing popularity of buying local grown fruits and vegetables has had a positive economic effect on local farms throughout New York State. Ten farms in the Newark zip code reported income from direct sales (roadside stands or farmers markets) in 2002. The farmers market in downtown Newark provides local sales opportunities for farmers as well as an opportunity for residents to purchase local farm products.

Some local farms encourage agriculture-related tourism to diversify their income. The Apple Shed farm stand continues to attract many customers from both the area and surrounding areas. The Apple Shed combines the sale of fruits and vegetables with a petting zoo, hayrides and a haunted barn.

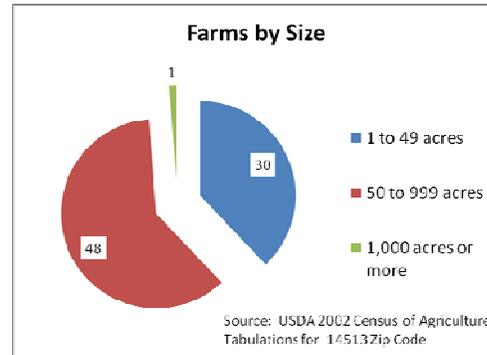
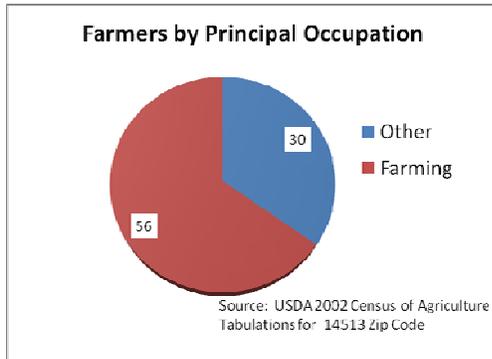


Apple Shed

Environmental management is integral to farm management. Some of the manure from the Town's largest dairy, El-Vi Farms, goes into a NRCS designed lagoon to be used later on the fields. Some manure goes into an anaerobic digester which generates methane. Both systems are a good example of methods that reduce odors and negative impacts. Many farmers plant winter cover crops and leave heavy crop residue to prevent erosion from rough winters and add organic matter to the soil.

AGRICULTURE & FARMLAND

The importance of agriculture in the town is further illustrated by the extent of lands within Wayne County Agricultural District #4. (See Maps 15 and 16: Agricultural Soils and Parcels). Only in the town south of the canal are there large areas of land outside the county agricultural district.



EXISTING PROGRAMS, PLANS AND STUDIES

Wayne County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan

The Wayne County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan, completed in 1997, recommends projects to sustain the economic viability of agriculture as well as projects to retain high quality agricultural land for continued production. Key accomplishments resulting from this Plan are:

- Wayne County received State and Federal funds to purchase development rights to farmland in Macedon.
- Wayne County established an “agricultural specialist” position within the Wayne County Planning Department
- Promotion of “agri-tourism”

On-going assistance to local towns with planning and zoning to support business development on farm-stand to establish appropriate regulation for agricultural support businesses.

Wayne County Agribusiness Micro-Enterprise Program

- Cornell Cooperative Extension of Wayne County offers business planning workshops for qualified farms and agribusiness owners and provides technical support in various agricultural interest areas.

- Consultants from NY Farm Net and Farm Credit of Western New York, as well as Cooperative Extension can help agribusiness owners and entrepreneurs prepare farm business plans.
- The Agribusiness Development Center at Cooperative Extensive has a library, computer and software to assist with business planning and development.
- The Wayne County Industrial Development Agency offers loans with below-market interest rates to businesses that employ five or fewer workers, including the owner. Applicants must have a business plan.
- Loans may be used for start-up costs, equipment, building improvements, real estate, or working capital.
- Contact Wayne County Planning Department: 315-046-5919 or e-mail orothfuss@co.wayne.ny.us.

Other Wayne County Programs

Wayne County established a Purchase of Development Rights program that has been funded by \$4 million in State and Federal grants.

A County Right to Farm Law was amended in May 2008 to requires all purchasers of property to be notified of the presence of agricultural operations and potential for noise, odor and other impacts

Agricultural District Program

Nearly all of the Town of Arcadia is within a County Agricultural District. All of the Agricultural Districts in Wayne County have been recently consolidated so that they all will be reviewed, and may be renewed, every eight years. Inclusion in an Agricultural District denotes a commitment on the part of the County and the landowner to retain the use of such land for agriculture. Land in Agricultural Districts are depicted in Map 17.

The Agricultural District Program includes the following provisions to protect farmers:

Agricultural use value assessments - Land is assessed at its value for agricultural production, rather than at its full market value. If land that received the agricultural exemption is sold for non-farm purposes, the landowner must repay the amount of property taxes saved over the life of the District, up to 8 years.

Protection from local regulations that would restrict farm practices - Protection from public acquisition of farmland through “eminent domain.” Before a local or county government may undertake a project that affects land within an Agricultural District, it must submit a "Notice of Intent" to the County Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board and the NYS Department of Agriculture and Markets for consideration of the impacts on agriculture.

AGRICULTURE & FARMLAND

Protection from nuisance suits (right-to-farm provisions) - A person who buys property within an Agricultural District must be notified about the possible presence of noise or odors associated with farm practices and acknowledge receipt of this notice in writing.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

For farming to remain viable in the Town of Arcadia, farmland must be available for agricultural production. Farmers must have the ability to continue standard agricultural practices without neighbor conflicts. In addition, agriculture must continue to be profitable.

Residential Development Patterns

When new residential development is constructed adjacent to active farmland, the efficiency of farming is affected and the potential for neighbor conflicts increases. In addition, the subdivision of farmland reduces the amount of contiguous land available for farming. Consideration for the impacts on agriculture should be addressed during the review of residential subdivisions.

Agricultural Tourism

Farm markets and other small-scale farm businesses can attract tourists and visitors to Newark and Arcadia. Such businesses may network with other businesses and attractions to increase tourism.

Economic Conditions

Economic conditions in the global, national and regional markets affect farms in Arcadia. However, these factors are generally outside of the control of local government.

The number of farms in Arcadia has remained fairly stable over the past decade, although the percentage of farmers who make their full living from farming continues to shrink. Many farmers are selling their land or renting it to others. Dairy farming has seen the greatest changes in the past 20 years. Fifty years ago, dairy farms dotted the back roads; today, only 14 remain. The downward trend in the price of milk, combined with the drastic fluctuation in the price paid to the farmers, has made it difficult for smaller dairies to survive. The rising cost of fertilizers, field crops and feed has contributed to the loss of these farms.

Farms that grow field crops such as soybeans, corn, wheat, and oats are enjoying higher prices this year, though the price of inputs such as seed, fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides, and fuel are higher. Worldwide, the use of crops to produce ethanol has thrown food into price competition with fuel.

Labor issues remain significant. In recent years, Immigration Naturalization Service raids on farms and other places have made it more difficult for farmers to hire skilled workers.

There is no doubt that for the future food security, NYS farms will play a vital role, but the immediate future is wrought with challenges.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Several tools and techniques are available to local governments, individual landowners and private organizations to help meet the goal of retaining farmland and encouraging the continued viability of agriculture.

Land Conservation Through Conservation Easements

Private, voluntary conservation easement

Landowners may place farmland under a permanent conservation easement to be held and monitored by a private land trust or other non-profit organization. The donation of easements may be helpful to some families in estate planning as the value of the easement can be claimed as a tax deduction. The Genesee Land Conservancy is active in Wayne County and holds easements to agricultural parcels elsewhere in the region. The American Farmland Trust also holds easements to farm properties.

Public purchase of development rights

Purchase of Development Rights (also referred to as “Purchase of Agricultural Conservation Easements” (PACE)) is a program which compensates owners of farmland in exchange for an agreement to keep land from being developed. The value of development rights is calculated as the difference between the value of the land for agricultural purposes and its value for development. A temporary or permanent easement restricts development on the parcel. Placing an easement on a property does not affect the ownership of the parcel. The owner may continue to farm the parcel, and/or sell it. The easement holder is responsible for monitoring the property to ensure that it is not developed.

Wayne County has established a Purchase-of-Development-Rights Program that has been funded by \$4 million in State and Federal grants. It currently holds easements on 2,425 acres in the Town of Macedon.

Conservation easement programs have the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

- Protects agricultural land on a permanent basis (or for a specified period of time).
- Participation among landowners is voluntary

Disadvantages

- High cost
- Time and administrative work involved in purchasing easements
- Requires on-going monitoring by the easement holder

Zoning Techniques

Agricultural Protection Zoning

Agricultural Protection Zoning involves the creation of a zoning district that designates farming as the primary, preferred land use. Such a district targets the most productive soils and large contiguous areas of active farms. The minimum lot size is based on the size of the smallest viable farm unit -- such as 25 to 40 acres.

Regulations for this district typically limit non-agricultural development. Such a district may allow farm-related businesses and home-based businesses. Agricultural zoning districts may incorporate “density averaging” or “sliding scale” provisions to limit the number of dwellings permitted. The regulations may also specify maximum (as well as minimum) lot sizes for non-farm development.

Agricultural protection zoning may be combined with purchase of development rights, transfer of development rights or incentive zoning. This technique has the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages:

- Effective in limiting non-farm development and reducing conflicts between agriculture and non-farm neighbors.
- Can protect large areas of farmland at no cost to the public

Disadvantages:

- May reduce the market value of land.
- Is not permanent. Zoning can be changed by the Town Board.
- Limits resale options for farmland owners

Density averaging (clustering)

Density averaging or clustering allows residences to be built on smaller lot sizes than typically permitted by zoning, provided that the average density of the original parcel is not increased. For example, if zoning requires a maximum density of 1 dwelling per 10 acres, a farm of 100 acres would be entitled to develop up to 10 dwelling units. If the 10 dwellings were built on a total of 20 acres of the parcel (with an average lot size of 2 acres), 80 acres would remain open (see Figure A-1 below).

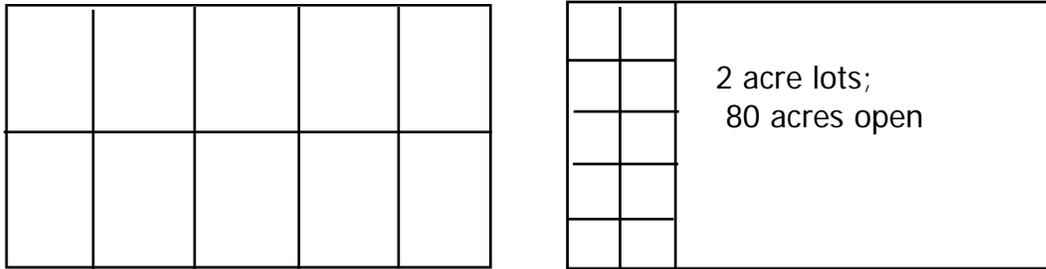
The smaller lots should be sited in locations that are least suitable for farming, and that offer the most appealing views of open space and natural resources. The design of a

proposed clustered subdivision should include buffers between the new residential development and the remaining farmland. A conservation easement would be placed on the remaining 80 acres to prevent future development.

Figure A-1 Density Averaging

100 acres - 10 building lots

10 acre lots



Cluster subdivisions have the following advantages and disadvantages:

Advantages

- Relatively simple to administer through the subdivision review process
- Provides for permanent protection of farmland or open space
- Landowner retains full development potential (number of building lots)

Disadvantages

- Results in non-agricultural development in close proximity to farming.
- May be more appropriate for open space preservation and retention of rural character than for retention of agricultural land.

Incentive zoning

Incentive zoning may be used to encourage the private acquisition of agricultural conservation easements (development rights) or to collect money toward a public fund to purchase such easements. Municipalities must designate an area or areas in which higher densities or more intensive uses may be permitted, provided that the applicant offers certain amenities that would meet specified community needs. Acceptable amenities may include conservation easements on farmland or cash to be used in a purchase of development rights program. Advantages and disadvantages include:

Advantages

- Flexibility in administration
- Can result in permanent protection of farmland if agricultural easements are provided as an amenity in exchange for higher density of housing allows
- conservation easements to be purchased privately

Disadvantages

- Requires designation of an area within which higher densities can be sustained.

Local “Right to Farm” Law

Several municipalities in New York State have passed local “Right to Farm” laws. Such laws typically establish a town policy in support of farming, define “generally accepted agricultural practices,” and affirm a farmer’s right to employ such practices. The laws also include a requirement that purchasers of property within the town be notified of the policy of encouraging farming, and that farm practices may include odors, noise and other activities.

A “grievance” procedure is established to resolve complaints between farmers and non-farm neighbors. A local grievance committee may be formed to hear and resolve complaints. Such a committee would include local farmers and may include non-farm representatives. Municipalities may appoint an existing committee, such as the Conservation Advisory Council or Planning Board, to act as the Grievance Committee. In some counties, the Agricultural and Farmland Protection Board may take on the responsibility of handling local grievances under the “Right to Farm” law.

Neighbor Conflicts

Despite the notification required by the Agricultural District law and Wayne County’s “Right to Farm” law, people who buy property in agricultural districts are frequently unaware of the potential impacts of agriculture. These include spraying of pesticides, late night use of farm equipment, slow moving equipment on roads, truck traffic and odors. Although complaints are not frequent, they can be disruptive to farmers.

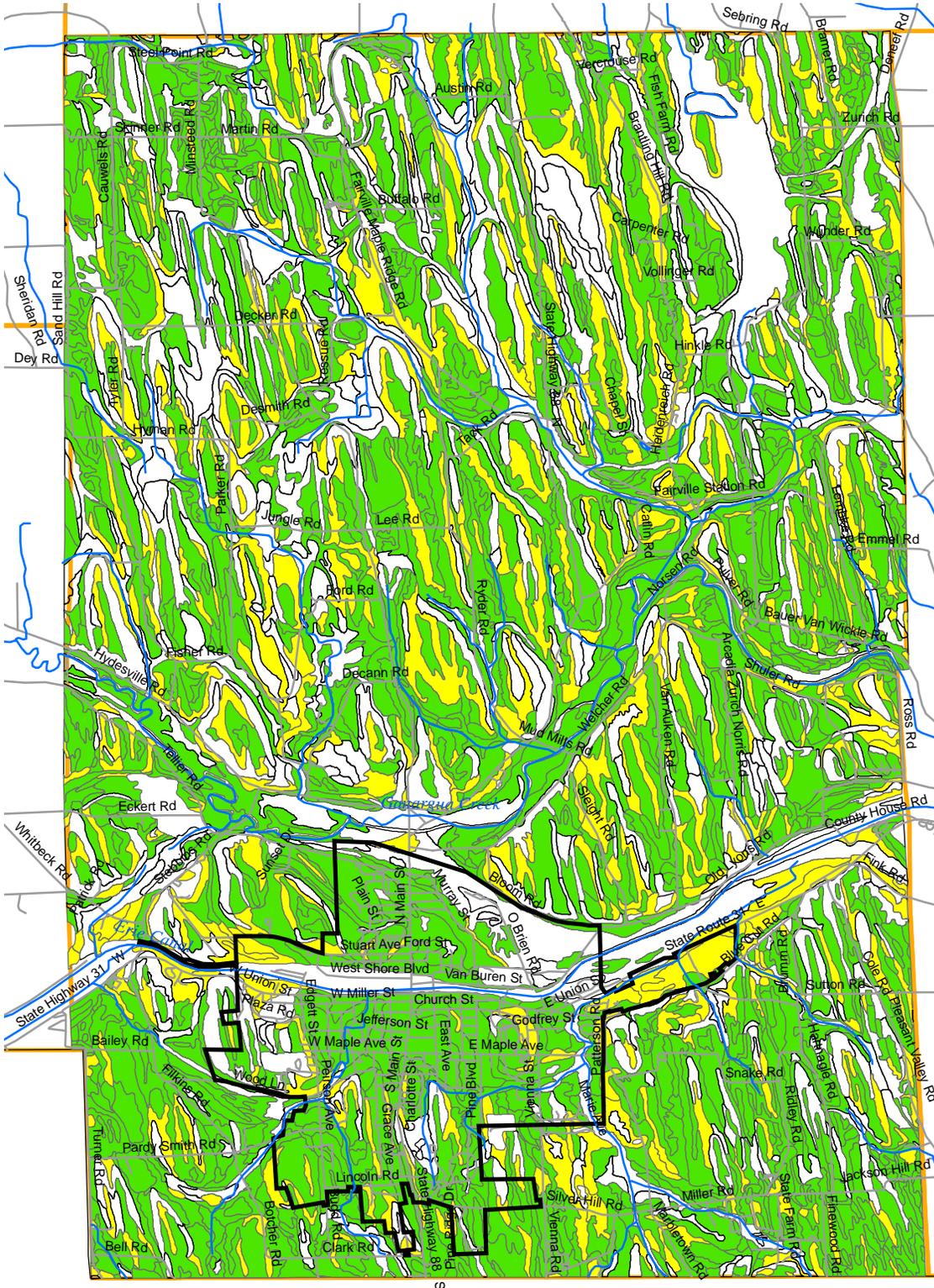
Additional information about resolving farm-neighbor conflicts is presented in a publication produced by Cornell University. It is available on the internet at: http://www.cdtoolbox.net/agriculture_economic_development/fcandc.pdf.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote locally grown products through farmers markets and road-side stands.
2. Encourage local and regional business to purchase local farm products.
3. Update land use regulations to incorporate provisions that will help to reduce neighbor conflicts, support the economic viability of farm operations and retain farmland for continued agricultural use.
4. Adopt a local Right-to-Farm Law.

5. Encourage the owners of farm operations within the Town to petition the County to have their farmland incorporated in the County's Agricultural District if their land is not currently within one of the County's Agricultural Districts.
6. Increase the visibility of the farmers market in the Village's downtown business district.

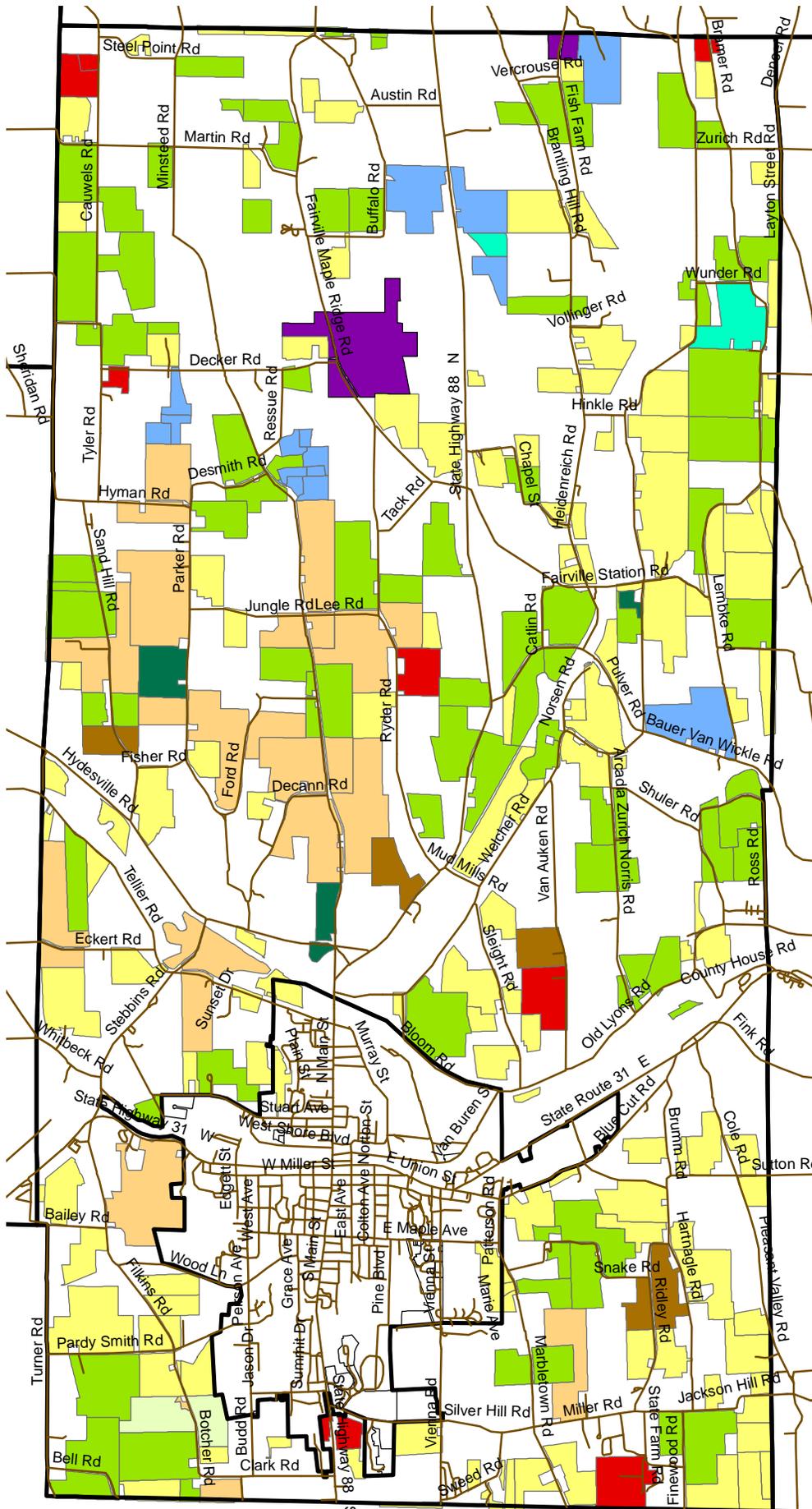
Agricultural Soils



- Prime Agricultural Soils
- Other Soils of Statewide Importance
- Other



Agricultural Parcels



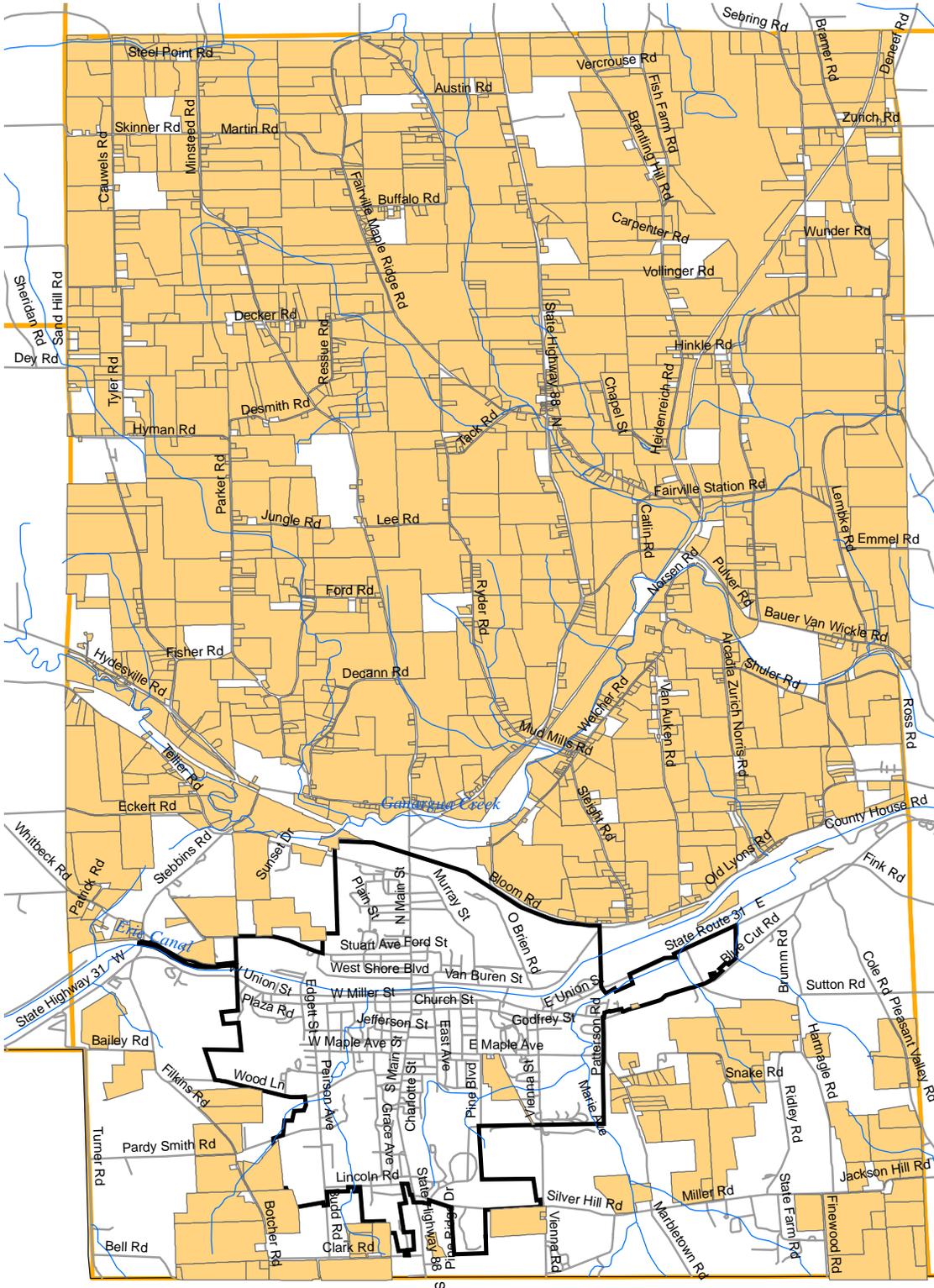
Land Use by Assessor's Property Classification

-  Agricultural
-  Agricultural Vacant
-  Dairy
-  Cattle, Calves
-  Other Livestock
-  Horse Farm
-  Field Crops
-  Truck Crops - Mucklands
-  Truck Crops - Not Mucklands
-  Orchard
-  Nursery, Greenhouse



0 0.25 0.5 1
Miles

Land in Agricultural Districts



 Parcels within County Agricultural District

 Miles

 **Stuart I. Brown Associates, Inc.**
Planning and Management Consultants

SOURCE: 2008 Ag. District Renewal - Wayne County Planning Dept.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS



GOALS

- Maintain the high quality of life in residential neighborhoods.
- Preserve and enhance the existing housing stock and promote new housing development in appropriate areas as depicted on the Future Land Use Map while preserving the rural, historic character of the community.
- Encourage developers to incorporate high-quality design features in their proposed new housing developments.

Goals continued on following page

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Goals continued from previous page

- Encourage the construction of a mix of types and sizes of housing and affordability to meet the needs of a diverse population such as senior citizens, first-time home buyers, special-needs residents, etc. with a range of incomes.
- Encourage the owners of single-family dwellings that have been converted to two- or multiple-family dwellings to be reconverted into single-family dwellings.
- Encourage residential property owners to maintain their properties in good condition and neat appearance.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

Table H-1 displays population figures for the years 1990 and 2000 as well as population projections for the decades 2000-2010 and 2010-2020. The population projections were prepared by the Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council based on a methodology developed by the Capitol- Region Planning Council. The projections suggest that the Village of Newark's population will continue to decrease slightly during the current and next decade. Projections for Arcadia suggest that the Town's population will continue to grow at a moderate rate during the current and next decade. The population in Wayne County is also projected to grow during this and the next decade, but only at a nominal rate.

Table H-1
Population Trends and Projections
Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia, and Wayne County

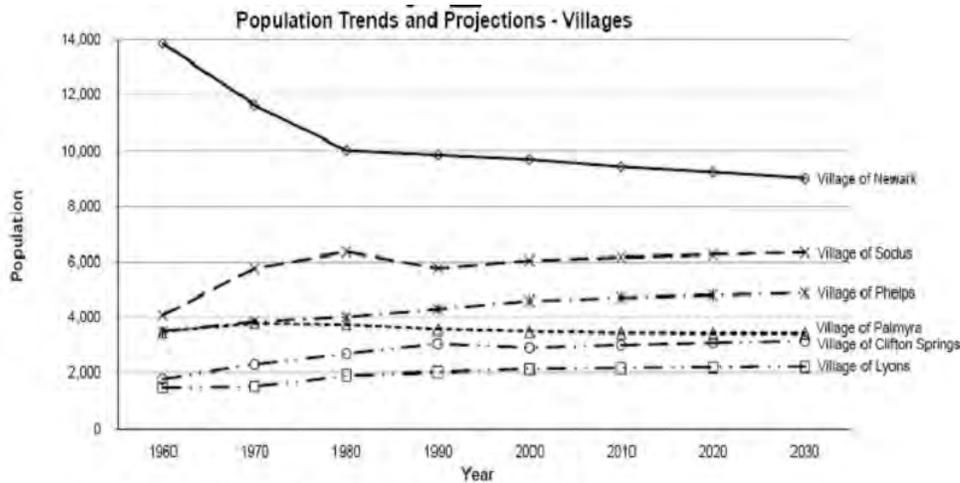
	1990	2000	Increase 1990 - 2000	2010	Increase 2000 - 2010	2020	Increase 2010 -2020
Newark	9,849	9,682	-167 (-1.47%)	9,412	-270 (-2.8%)	9,213	-199 (-2.1%)
Arcadia (a)	5,006	5,207	201 (+4.0%)	5,392	185 (+3.6%)	5,558	166 (+3.1%)
Wayne County	89,123	93,765	4,642 (+5.2%)	96,499	2,734 (+2.9%)	97,936	1,437 (+1.5%)

(a) Figures represent Town of Arcadia outside the Village of Newark.

Source: *Regional Population Forecast, Genesee Finger Lake Regional Planning Council (2003)*

Figure H-2 displays graphs of the population trends for the period from 1960 to 2000 and population projections to the year 2030 for the Village of Newark and the Village's in adjoining townships. As Figure H-2 depicts, from 1960 to 1980, the population of the Village of Newark declined significantly. From 1980 to 2000, Newark's population declined moderately and this trend is projected to continue to the year 2030. The villages in the adjoining towns generally either experienced modest population growth or moderate population decline between 1960 and 2000. Projections for these other villages suggest that their respective populations will remain relatively stable to 2030 although the Village's of Phelps and Sodus are projected to experience a slight amount of growth between 2000 and 2030.

Figure H-2



Source: Regional Population Forecasts, Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council

A modest growth in Arcadia's population is projected to 2030. The Town of Sodus also experienced a rapid growth in population between 1960 and 1980, followed by a significant decline between 1980 and 1990 and a modest increase between 1990 and 2000. The remainder of the townships experienced more moderate, but steady growth in population between 1960 and 2000. All townships are projected to have moderate and steady growth to 2030.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Figure H-3 displays graphs of the population trends for the period from 1960 to 2000 and population projections to the year 2030 for the Town of Arcadia and the adjoining townships. The Town of Arcadia exhibited a rapid growth of population between 1960 and 1980 and modest growth between 1980 and 2000.

Figure H-3

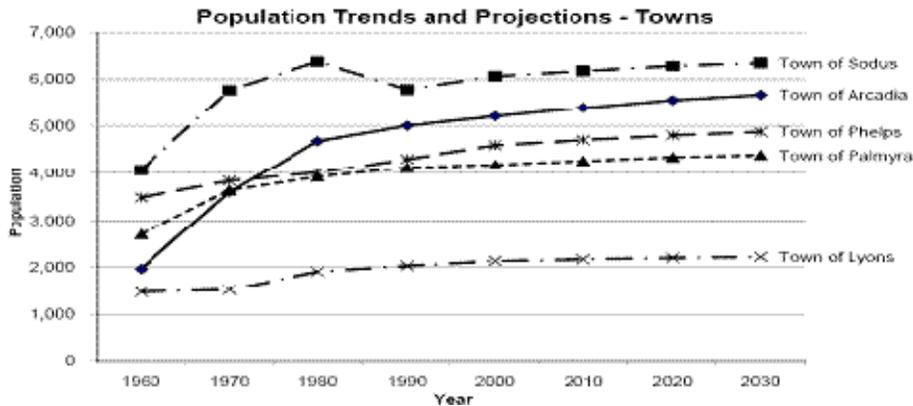
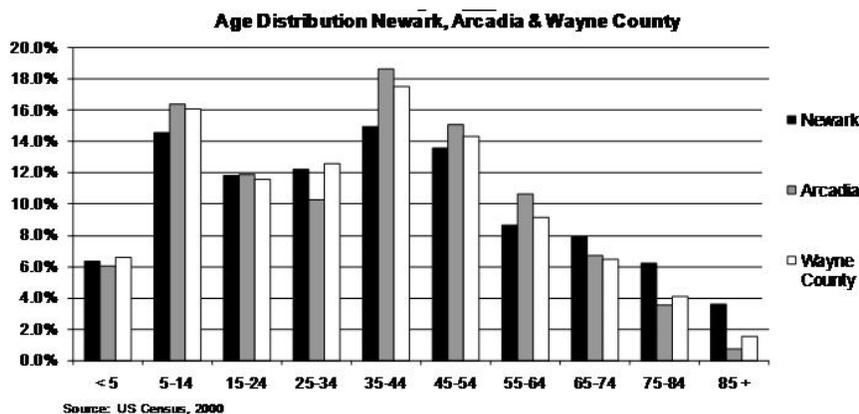


Figure H-4 depicts the 2000 population age distribution for Wayne County, the Village of Newark, and the Town of Arcadia outside the village. The chart shows Newark has smaller proportions of residents in the 35—44, 45—54 and 55—64 age brackets and higher proportions of residents in all age groups over age 65.

Figure H-4



HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY SURVEY

Reasons for Residing in the Community

Survey respondents cited the following reasons for residing in the Newark/Arcadia community:

- Born or raised in the community (43%)
- Conveniently located near place of employment (39%)
- Natural / agricultural setting (22%)
- Walkable Village (21%)
- The quality of life in the community (18%)
- The size of the community (17%)



Type of Housing Needed

Survey respondents identified the following types of housing as being needed in the community. The needed housing is listed in order of importance:

- Housing for low- and moderate-income families (29%)
- Housing for low-and moderate-income seniors (29%)
- “High-end” housing (14%)
- Barrier-free housing (10%)
- Various other types of housing (9%)
- Housing for impoverished persons (5%)
- Emergency/transitional housing (3%)

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Aging Trends

Population projections prepared by Cornell Institute for Social and Economic Research for the NYS Office for the Aging's *Project 2015* indicates that large increases in population ages 60 and older are expected to occur. The projected increases and rates of increase for New York State, Wayne County and adjoining counties are presented in Table H-5. The projections suggest that the Wayne County population in the "60 and older" age group, will increase by more than 31 percent between 2000 and 2015.

Table H-5
Projected Increase in Population of Persons Age 60 and Older
New York State, Wayne county and Neighboring Counties

	Population Age 60 and Older		Change 2000-2015	
	2000	2015	Number	Percent
New York State	3,204,331	4,030,378	826,047	25.78
Wayne County	15,142	19,902	4,760	31.44
Ontario County	17,329	26,402	9,073	52.36
Seneca County	6,479	7,992	1,513	23.35
Monroe County	122,654	151,353	28,699	23.40
Cayuga County	15,044	19,106	4,062	27.00

Source: Project 2015: New York State Population Characteristics by County

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Table H-6 illustrates the current proportions of the population in the “60 and older” age group in New York State, Wayne County and nearby counties and the projected proportion based on the trends depicted in Figure H-4 (above). As Table H-5 suggests, slightly more than 20 percent of Wayne County residents will be age 60 or older by the year 2015.

**Table H-6
Current and Projected Proportion of Population Age 60 and Older
New York State, Wayne county and neighboring Counties**

	2000			2015 (Projected)		
	Total Population	Population Age 60 and Older	Percent Age 60 and Older	Total Population	Population Age 60 and Older	Percent Age 60 and Older
New York State	18,976,457	3,204,331	16.9	19,726,343	4,030,378	20.4
Wayne County	93,765	15,142	16.2	97,463	19,902	20.4
Ontario County	100,224	17,329	17.3	103,966	26,402	25.4
Seneca County	33,342	6,479	19.4	31,152	7,992	25.7
Monroe County	735,343	122,654	16.7	731,862	151,353	20.7
Cayuga County	81,963	15,044	18.4	78,423	19,106	24.4

Source: Project 2015: New York State Population Characteristics by County: New York Office for the Aging

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Housing Trends

Table H-7 displays information regarding the housing stock in the Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia and Wayne County based on 2000 Census data.

**Table H-7
Existing Housing Stock
Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia, and Wayne County**

Dwelling Units in Structure	Village of Newark		Town of Arcadia		Wayne County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1 Unit - Conventional	2,177	53.5	1,444	70.9	28,430	72.4
1- Unit - Manufactured Homes	197	4.8	518	25.5	4,299	11.1
2 Units	603	14.8	27	1.3	2,249	5.8
3- and 4-Units	498	12.2	46	2.3	1,827	4.7
5- to 9-Units	327	8.0	0	0	1,282	3.3
> 10 Units	273	6.7	0	0	672	2.7
TOTAL	4,075	100	2,035	100	38,759	100

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Based on 2000 Census data, the Village of Newark contains 4,075 dwelling units. Slightly more than half (53.5%) of the housing in Newark is comprised of single-family dwellings and slightly more than one-fifth (20.5%) is comprised of multiple-family dwellings and apartment dwellings. In contrast, the vast majority (96.4%) of the residences in the Town of Arcadia are single-family dwelling. Nearly 71 percent are conventional type of structures and approximately one-quarter of the homes in Arcadia are manufactured (mobile) homes. Very few multiple-family dwellings within the Town of Arcadia exist, comprising slightly more than 2 percent of all the housing in the Town.

Table H-6 also illustrates that single-family dwellings are the predominant type of housing in Wayne County, but not quite as prominent as in Arcadia. The proportion of multiple-family and apartment buildings in Wayne County falls between the proportions in Newark and Arcadia.

The locations of residential parcels, in the Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark are depicted in Maps 18 and 19.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Table H-8 below compares the housing tenures for the Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia and Wayne County.

**Table H-8
Housing Tenure
Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia, and Wayne County**

TYPE OF OCCUPANT	Village of Newark		Town of Arcadia		Wayne County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	2,145	55.6	1,718	89.5	27,097	77.6
Renter Occupied	1,712	44.4	201	10.5	7,811	22.4
TOTAL	3,857	100.0	1,919	100.0	34,908	100.0

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

As would be expected, in view of the larger proportion of multiple-family dwellings and apartment buildings in Newark, renter-occupied dwellings account for 44.4 percent of the occupied dwellings in the Village.

Owner-occupied dwellings comprise of 55.6 percent of residences within the Village. In contrast, 89.5 percent of the residences in Arcadia are owner occupied while only 10.5% percent are occupied by renters. For Wayne County as a whole, slightly more than three-quarters (77.6%) of the occupied dwellings are owner occupied with renter-occupied dwellings accounting for 22.4 percent.

Table H-9 displays a breakdown of the housing stock based on the time periods when the dwellings were constructed. As would be expected in Newark, a community established early along the Erie Canal, much (45.9 percent) of the housing stock is of older vintage having been constructed prior to 1940. The numbers of dwellings in Newark constructed during the 20 year periods from 1940 through 1959 and from 1960 through 1979 in Newark were nearly equal. From 1980 to 2000, the rate of housing development in Newark declined. This is likely due to the fact that little undeveloped land remains and the Village is approaching build-out.

Housing development in the Town of Arcadia contrasts with development in Newark as Table H-9 illustrates. Nearly two-thirds (62.7%) of the residential structures in Arcadia were built since 1960 and approximately one-third of the housing in the Town was constructed between 1990 and 2000. The housing development patterns for Wayne County fall between those of Newark and Arcadia. Maps 16-21 depict residential parcels and new housing construction in the Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Table H-9
Year Dwellings Were Constructed
Village of Newark, Town of Arcadia, and Wayne County

Year Constructed	Village of Newark		Town of Arcadia		Wayne County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Prior to 1940	1,869	45.9	575	28.2	14,430	37.2
1940 - 1959	871	21.4	175	8.6	4,886	12.6
1960 - 1979	821	20.1	606	29.8	9,528	24.6
1980-2000	514	12.6	679	33.4	9,923	25.6
TOTAL	4,075	100.0	2,035	100.0	38,767	100.0

Source: 2000 U.S. Census

Residential building permit information (provided by the Code Enforcement Office of both municipalities) reveals that 29 new single-family dwellings and two multiple-family dwellings have been constructed in the Village of Newark since the 2000 Census. Significant amounts of new residential development within the Village is unlikely due to the lack of vacant land zoned for residential use.

In the Town of Arcadia, during the time period of 2000 through August 2008, 36 permits were issued for the construction of single-family dwellings and 81 permits were issued for manufactured homes. The locations of these dwellings are depicted in Maps 20 and 21.

Senior Citizen Housing

Newark Housing Authority

The Housing Authority owns and maintains three housing developments which contain a total of 160 dwelling units. Family housing is provided at Windsong Terrace on Marie Avenue and Northview Terrace on Driving Park Circle. Each housing complex contains 50 two to four bedrooms dwellings in several detached buildings. Housing for senior citizens and disabled persons is provided at 200 East High-rise (at 200 East Avenue). The building contains 60 one-bedroom apartments. The Newark Housing Authority also provides financial assistance to low-income persons through the Section 8 Housing Assistance Program. The Section 8 Program subsidizes the Rose Garden Apartments, a privately-owned apartment building which serves qualified seniors and persons with disabilities.

Assisted Living Facilities

Construction of the Terrace at Newark, a senior citizen assisted-living facility began during the summer of 2008. The facility when finished, will contain 58 residential units and is being constructed in the Town of Arcadia on a site south of Newark along Route 88.

EXISTING STUDIES, PLANS AND REGULATIONS

Property Maintenance Regulations

Building construction standards are governed by the New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code. The Code includes a property maintenance chapter that sets forth minimum requirements for building, property and lawn maintenance. Municipalities that have no property maintenance regulations of their own, may utilize the Property Maintenance Chapter of the Code. Although the Property Maintenance Chapter establishes minimal standards, the regulations provide a legal basis for municipalities without their own regulations to require properties to be maintained at least to minimal standards.

Housing Maintenance Regulations

The Village of Newark has adopted its own housing maintenance regulations (see Chapter 90 of the Village Code entitled Housing Standards). The Village's housing regulations set forth much more detailed property maintenance requirements than contained in the NYS Property Maintenance Code and provide the Village with an effective enforcement tool to ensure properties in the Village are well maintained.

Arcadia has the option of adopting more stringent property maintenance regulations of its own as the Village of Newark has done. The adoption of more stringent property maintenance regulations, however, requires the approval of the NYS Department of State.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

Village of Newark Zoning Regulations

Table H-10 identifies the type of residential uses and dwellings permitted in each of the Village's zoning districts

Table H-10
Village of Newark
Type of Residential Uses Permitted in Zoning Districts

P = Permitted NP = Not Permitted	R-1 Residential	R-2 Residential	R-3 Residential	RD Planned Unit Residential
Single-family dwelling	P	P	P	P (b)
Two-family dwelling	NP	P	P	P (b)
Multi-family dwelling	NP	P	P	P (b)
Housing for the Elderly	NP	NP	NP	P (b)
Mobile home park	NP	NP	P(a)	NP

- (a) Requires a mobile home park license issued by the Village
 (b) Subject to Village Planning Board approval

Town of Arcadia Zoning Regulations

Figure H-11 identifies the type of residential uses and dwellings permitted in each of the Town's zoning districts.

Table H-11
Town of Arcadia
Type of Residential Uses Permitted in Zoning Districts

P = Permitted NP = Not Permitted SA = Special Authorization Required SC = Special Conditions Apply	Agricultural	Residential	Neighborhood Commercial	General Commercial	Industrial
Single-family dwelling	P	P	P	SA	SA
Two-family dwelling	P	P	P	NP	NP
Multi-family dwelling	SA	NP	NP	NP	NP
Mobile home	SC	SC	NP	NP	NP
Row or town house	SA	SA	NP	NP	NP
Cluster housing	SA	SA	NP	NP	NP
Mobile home park	SC	SA	NP	NP	NP

Wayne County Housing Needs Assessment (2002)

The needs assessment identified pressing needs for emergency/transitional housing and subsidized residential rental units with three and four bedrooms for large low- and moderate-income families. The Housing Needs Assessment also identified the former Roosevelt School building on East Union Streets as a structure that has the potential to be redeveloped and converted into a residential building.

Existing Housing Assistance Programs and Services

The following are existing housing programs that are available to Newark and Arcadia residents who qualify for the programs. Eligibility is typically limited to low- and moderate-income households.

Weather Referral and Packaging Program (WRAP)

Provides weatherization and energy conservation assistance to elderly households. Assistance is available to owner-occupants as well as renters. Renters must obtain landlord approval and landlords must provide a financial contribution as well. The program is administered by the Wayne County Office for the Aging.

Section 8 Housing Program

The Newark Housing Authority administers 377 Section 8 certificates and vouchers issued for Wayne County. Community Action in Self-Help, Inc. (CASH) administers 100 of the vouchers. Section 8 certificates and vouchers are provided to income eligible persons. The certificates and vouchers are used to provide rent subsidies. Although the rent subsidies are paid directly to the landlords, certificate and voucher recipients are required to seek out and secure housing on their own.

Housing Rehabilitation Assistance

CASH and Bishop Sheen Ecumenical Housing Foundation, Inc. Both not-for-profit agencies administer housing rehabilitation assistance and emergency housing repair programs that are available to income-qualified households. Both programs have limited funding.

Rehabilitation and Acquisition Program

Rural Opportunities, Inc. (ROI) is administering a residential rehabilitation and acquisition grant program. Qualified residents of Newark and Arcadia (and participants must be first-time homebuyers and have household incomes of less than 80% of the median household income (MHI) of the Wayne County to qualify. Grants are provided for making repairs to residential dwellings that are in need of rehabilitation at the time of purchase. ROI also assists eligible applicants to obtain mortgage financing.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Housing for the Elderly

The housing needs of the elderly differ significantly from the housing needs of younger households and families. Many in the elderly population need smaller homes and properties that require reduced amounts of maintenance. Their housing needs can often be met with small-one story homes or apartments.

Often, senior citizens need dwellings that are on a single floor, are handicapped accessible and have features that enable persons confined to wheelchairs and persons using walkers to freely move about within the dwelling. Often such dwellings have wider doorways and archways, roll-in showers, cabinets that can be raised and lowered, etc. Housing containing such designs is referred to as *universal-design* housing. Others in the elderly population may have infirmities and/or disabilities that limit their ability to live independently, but who are not candidates for skilled nursing homes. Assisted-living facilities that provide supportive services are often the most appropriate type of housing for such persons.

As the population in the Village and Town continue to age, more universal housing and assisted-living facilities will be needed. The demand for such housing will become even greater if the community attempts to establish itself as a hub for geriatric healthcare.

Homeownership

Generally, homeowners maintain their properties in better and neater condition than landlords who own residential rental properties. Encouraging renters to purchase housing is one measure that the Village and Town can take to help to ensure that the housing stock in the two municipalities is well maintained.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program

Grant funds are available through the Small Cities program for use on a variety of community development activities. Programs to provide financial assistance for housing rehabilitation and to first-time, home-buyers are eligible activities under the Small Cities program. Currently, Rural Opportunities, Inc., administers a housing rehab and first-time, home-buyers assistance program which is open to all qualified persons in Wayne County. If, in the future, it is determined that there is a greater need for such assistance in the Town or Village, either municipality could apply for a Small Cities grant to fund such a program for their respective communities.

Residential Uses in Industrially-Zoned Area

An area within Newark designated on the Village's zoning map as an industrial-use area (see Map 5) has been developed predominantly with residential dwellings. Newark's zoning map should be updated to change the permitted land uses within this area to coincide with the actual uses.

NYS Property Maintenance Code

Municipalities that do not have their own adopted housing maintenance regulations may utilize the NYS Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code (NYS Building Code) for requiring property owners to maintain their properties in good repair and neat condition.

The NYS Building Code contains a Property Maintenance Code that sets forth the property maintenance standards. The standards in the NYS Property Maintenance Code are somewhat minimal and some municipalities prefer to adopt more thorough standards.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

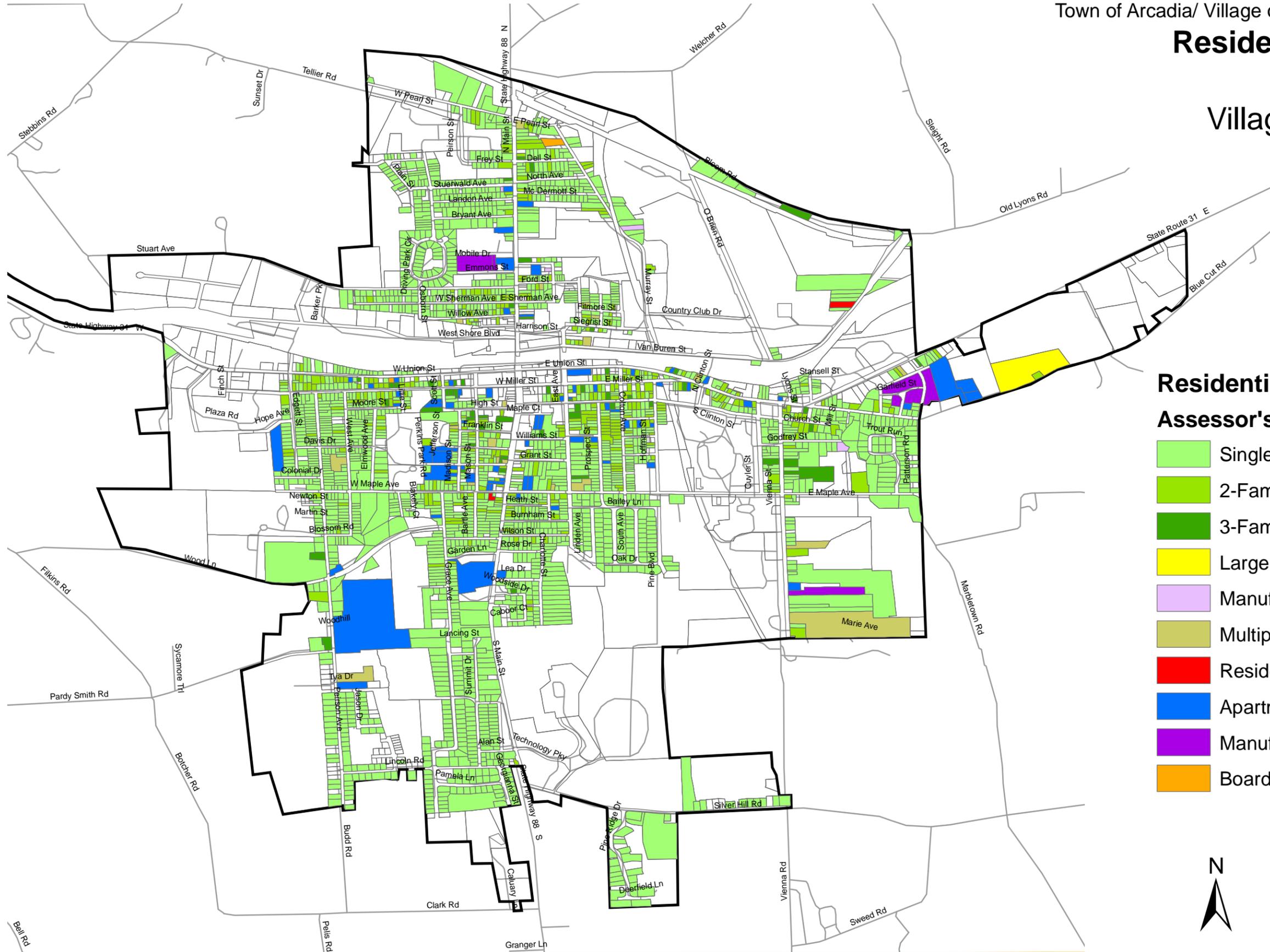
1. Continue to improve housing conditions through the strict enforcement of the NYS Property Maintenance Code and the Village's property standards code.
2. Encourage local and regional not-for-profit human service agencies to continue to administer housing assistance programs and to provide additional types of housing assistance to eligible Newark and Arcadia residents.
3. Encourage private developers to construct affordable housing in Newark and Arcadia by providing them with information about State and Federal programs that provide financing.
4. Revise zoning regulations (see also Land Use chapter) to:
 - a. Permit the construction of a wide variety of housing (types, sizes and affordability) including senior housing, and assisted-living residential facilities, facilities for special needs residents, and skilled nursing homes.
 - b. Permit mixed uses where small-scale retail and service businesses can be established to permanently serve the neighborhood in which they are located.
 - c. Discourage the conversion of large, single-family dwellings into non-owner-occupied, multiple family dwellings.
 - d. Discourage the construction of large, high-density apartment buildings and complexes.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

- e. Require adequate buffers and screening between residential land uses that adjoin non-residential land uses in order to minimize the potential for conflict between non-compatible uses.
- 5. Install water mains and sanitary sewer in areas of the Village and Town most suitable for and designated for residential and commercial development.
- 6. Continue to work with community groups to sponsor an annual community beautification clean-up to encourage owners and tenants to spruce up the appearance of their properties and to dispose of debris and junk that may have accumulated.

Residential Parcels

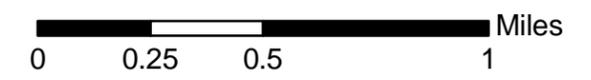
Village of Newark



Residential Parcels

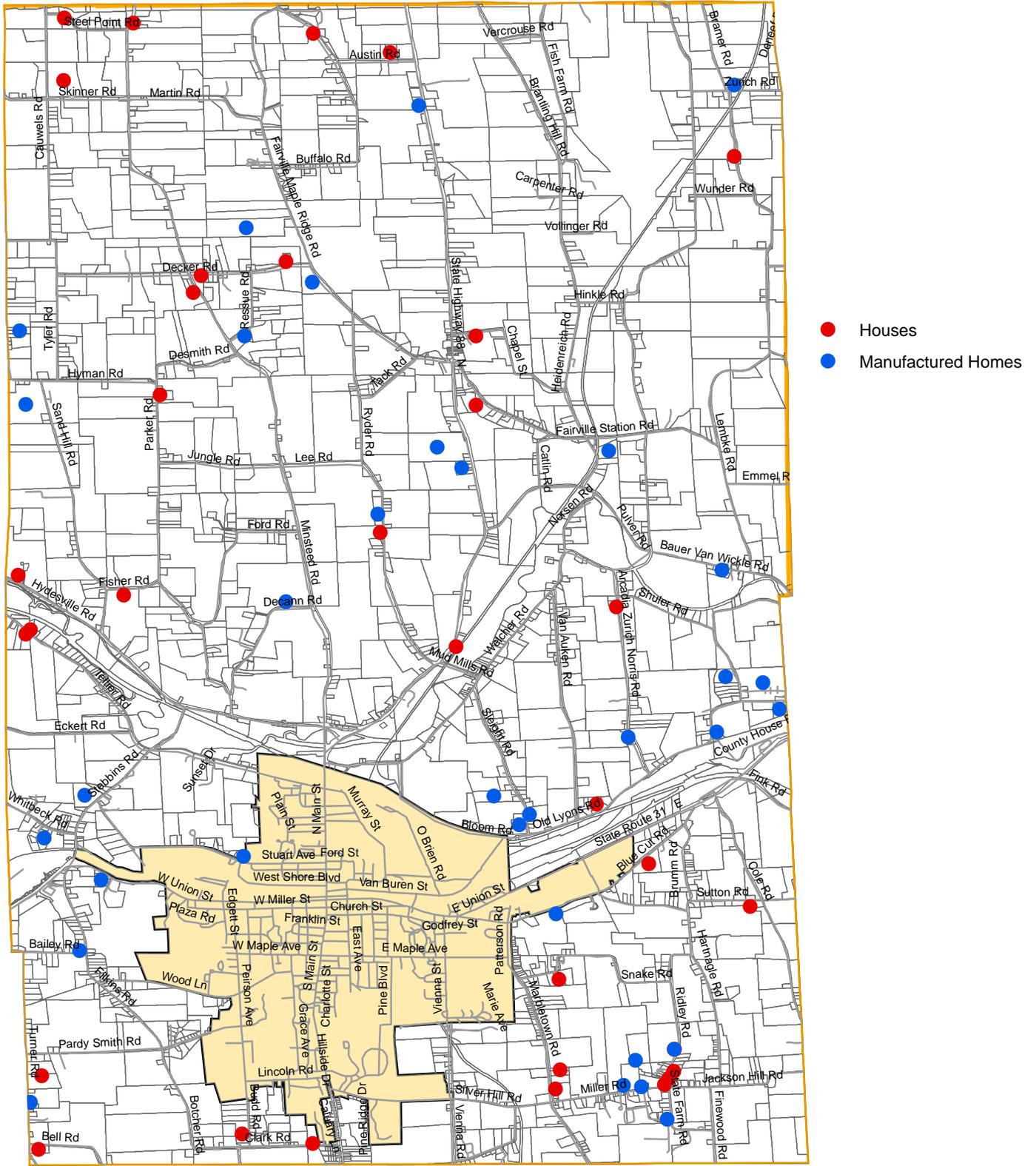
Assessor's Property Classification

- Single Family Dwelling
- 2-Family Dwelling
- 3-Family Dwelling
- Large Lot Residence (10+ acres)
- Manufactured Home
- Multiple Residence
- Residence w/ Incidental Commercial
- Apartment (4+ units)
- Manufactured Home Park
- Boarding House/ Inn

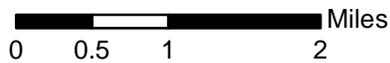


Map 19

New Residential Construction - 2001-2008 Town of Arcadia

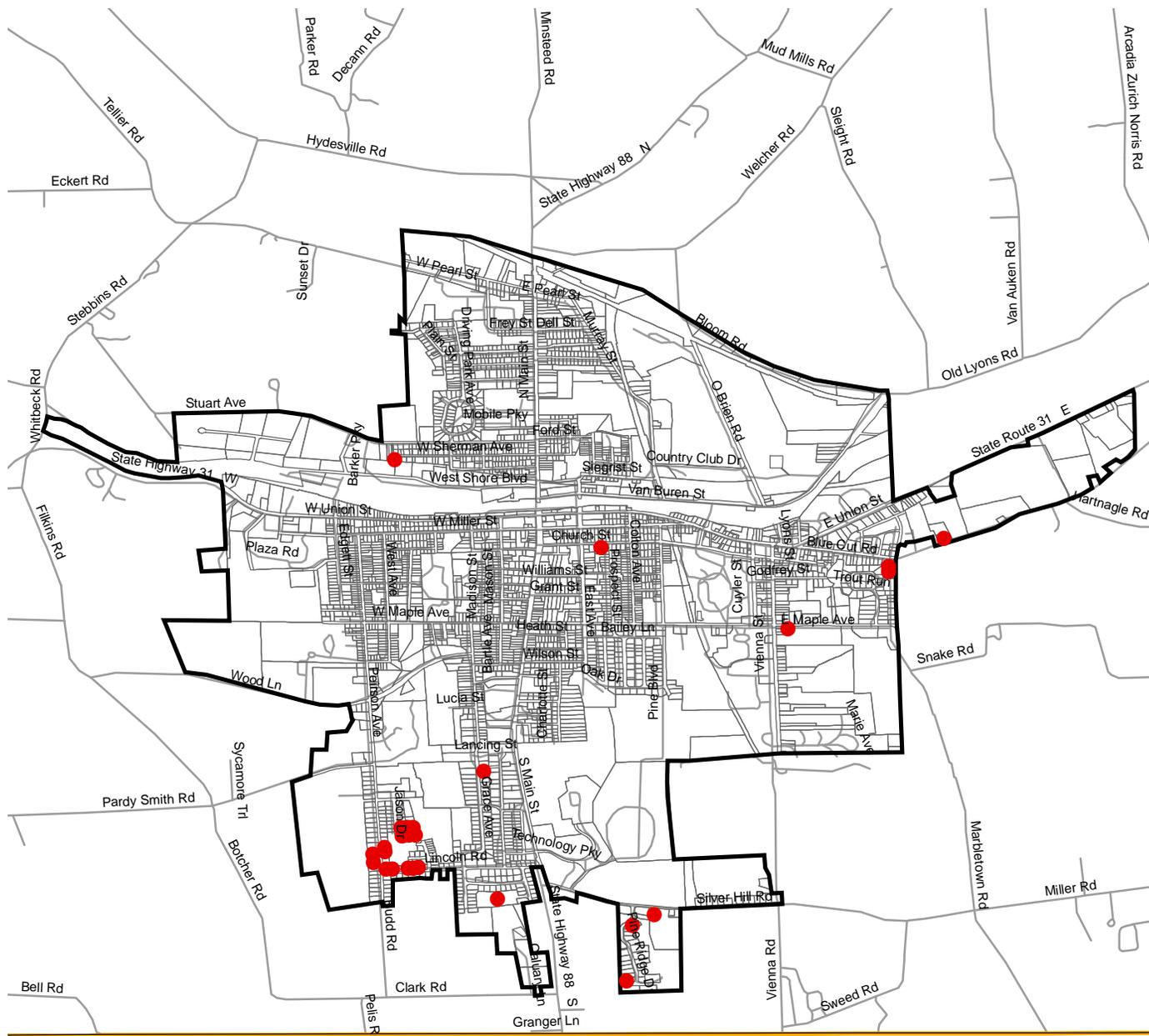


SOURCE: Building Permit data provided by the Town of Arcadia

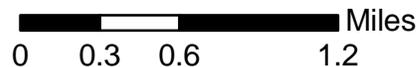


Town of Arcadia/ Village of Newark Comprehensive Plan New Residential Construction 2000-2008

Village of Newark



● New Houses 2000-2008



SOURCE: Building permit data provided by the Village of Newark

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



GOALS

- Create a business-friendly environment that encourages existing businesses to stay and expand, attracts new businesses, and encourages start-up businesses.
- Diversify and strengthen the local economy by encouraging and assisting the start-up and expansion of a wide range of small and moderate-sized niche (specialty) businesses.
- Capitalize on the presence of Newark-Wayne Community Hospital to establish a healthcare hub for seniors and others residing in the surrounding area.

Goals continued on following page

Goals continued from previous page

- Increase tourism-related businesses and maximize the number of tourists visiting the community by promoting local tourist attractions.
- Reuse vacant commercial and industrial buildings for commercial and industrial purposes.
- Permit the establishment and operation of home-based businesses in the Town compatible with the residential character of the neighborhoods in which they are located.
- Encourage the establishment and operation on farms of farm markets, agri-tourism businesses and home-based businesses compatible with agriculture. (See also Farmland and Agriculture)
- Retain existing agricultural support businesses and encourage their expansion to support local farms and farms in the adjoining areas. (See also Farmland and Agriculture)
- Promote the continued economic viability of agriculture. (See also Farmland and Agriculture)
- Provide the infrastructure and utilities necessary to retain and attract new businesses.
- Promote and support local and regional markets as outlets for the sale of farm goods produced locally.
- Promote the community as a great place to do businesses, shop, reside and attend school.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Retail and Commercial Businesses

The commercial core of the Village and Town lies predominantly along the Route 31 corridor. Shopping plazas are found on Route 31 at the east and west ends of the Village. These shopping plazas contain a mix of larger retail chain stores and smaller locally-owned businesses. A substantial number of small retail businesses can be found interspersed along segments of the Route 31/Union Street corridor between the two plazas.

Apart from the shopping plaza at the east end of the Village, the other shopping plaza and the businesses along Union Street are within reasonable walking distance of several Village neighborhoods. Despite the presence of sidewalks and the relatively close proximity of the businesses to several residential areas the predominant means of accessing businesses in these areas is by motor vehicle. Off-street parking is provided at the shopping plazas and by most of the individual businesses located elsewhere along Route 31.

The Village of Newark's downtown business district is located along Main Street (Route 88) between the Erie Canal and Maple Court and extends along Union and Miller Streets approximately one block east and one-half block west. Although the Village of Newark is the largest Village in Wayne County with a population approaching 10,000, the Village's downtown business district is small in relation to the size of the Village. This is attributable primarily to the Urban Renewal Program which resulted in the demolition of many of the downtown commercial buildings.

Abundant parking is provided in downtown Newark. On-street parking spaces are found along both sides of Main Street between Miller and Church Streets and along portions of Miller Street on either side of Main Street. Abundant off-street parking is available as well. Municipal parking lots are located east of Main Street behind the businesses that front on Main Street. In addition, several of the downtown businesses provide off-street parking for customers which includes a large supermarket parking lot and a movie theater parking lot.

There are no significant concentrations of retail and/or service businesses in the Town of Arcadia outside the Village of Newark.

Wayne County Economic Development Strategic Plan

The Strategic Plan was prepared and adopted in 2006. Although the Strategic Plan recommends actions that are primarily the responsibility for Wayne County and its economic development agencies, the Plan also contains recommendations that call for the participation of Wayne county municipalities. These are identified in the following list.

- Encourage all towns and villages in Wayne County to: 1) designate a staff person, board member or committee to maintain communications with local businesses and to identify and coordinate responses to their concerns and 2) designate an individual to act as a liaison with the WCIDA and Economic Development Department.
- Encourage Wayne county municipalities to join the New York State Economic Development Council, which lobbies for legislation to improve the business climate in New York State. Work with school districts and municipalities to emphasize the impact of rising property taxes on the economic climate in Wayne County.
- Encourage municipalities to revise zoning regulations to permit ancillary home-based businesses on farms to supplement income from farming.
- Encourage municipalities to install floating docks for launching human-powered watercraft (kayaks and canoes) along the Erie Canal and creeks.
- Beautify the gateways leading into downtown business districts.
- Encourage and support municipalities with antiquated and deteriorated water filtration plans and/or wastewater treatment plants to make improvements and upgrade their facilities.
- Work to achieve integration among systems, such as interconnecting water supplies.
- Evaluate each industrial park in Wayne County to determine which elements are in place and which are missing from each to qualify for the Building Now NY Program. Develop a plan of action for each site and utilize the Wayne County Industrial Site Fund to provide a portion of the match for the build Now NY grant to assist industrial parks to qualify for Build Now NY certification.
- Work with utilities and municipalities to extend broadband and other infrastructure to industrial parks and other industrial sites and to facilitate the development of lodging facilities, large commercial or service facilities or significant community facilities.
- Encourage the construction of condominium apartments and senior citizen assisted living apartments [use payments in lieu of taxes, a/k/a as PILOTS].
- Encourage municipalities with Main Streets to form Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) to raise revenue to make public improvements in the business districts.

Industrial Parks

Two industrial parks are located in the Village of Newark. Although both industrial parks contain operating industrial businesses, both also have undeveloped land available for industrial development.

The ***Newark Industrial Park***, which is municipally-owned, is located immediately north of the Erie Canal a short distance west of Main Street. West Shore Boulevard bisects and provides access to the park.

Silver Hill Technology Park, is a privately-owned industrial park located at the southern end of the Village of Newark on the east side of Route 88. Existing roadways provide access to large portions of the park. Although a portion of the park has been developed, significant undeveloped land is still available.

Tourism Welcome and Interpretive Center

The Newark Chamber of Commerce operates a tourism welcome, information and interpretive center located along the north side of the Erie Canal immediately west of East Street. The Chamber of Commerce staffs and operates the Center during the Erie Canal boating season. The Center provides tourism information about the community, historic and tourist attractions and directions.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Shovel-Ready Industrial Parks

Shovel-ready industrial parks contain parcels of land on which new industrial buildings can be constructed and placed into operation quickly. Such industrial parks contain lots that have been cleared and access roads and utility infrastructure (water, sanitary sewer, natural gas, electric, and telecommunications) that have been constructed ahead of time and available immediately to serve newly constructed buildings. In today's fast-paced environment, business owners and managers moving or expanding their business operations typically prefer and seek out shovel-ready sites while avoiding sites that are not shovel ready.

The ***Silver Hills Technology Park***, is the only industrial park in Wayne County that has been certified through the Build Now New York Program as a "shovel-ready" site. Access roads, watermains, and sanitary sewers have been constructed throughout much of the industrial park which contains several industrial businesses. Undeveloped land east of and adjoining the Silver Hill Technology Park is currently within in the Wayne County Empire Zone to accommodate future industrial development. Empire Zone benefits include tax exemptions and employee training benefits.

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

A portion of Silver Hill Technology Park has been deeded to the Wayne Industrial Sustainability Development Corp. for the development of the **Wayne Industrial Sustainability Park (WISP)**. Industrial businesses involved in alternative and “green” energy will be targeted for recruitment. WCIDA is also exploring the potential to generate and supply “green” electricity to industrial businesses located in the park.

Watermains and sanitary sewers, natural gas mains, telecommunications infrastructure and an access road have been constructed to serve parcels throughout the **Newark Industrial Park**. Although the **Newark Industrial Park** is essentially shovel ready, no steps have been taken to have it certified as such under the Build Now New York Program. Despite not having such certification, the Newark Industrial Park has experienced greater development than the Silver Hills Technology Park.

Opportunity to Become a Medical Hub

The Newark-Wayne Community Hospital is the only secondary medical care facility in Wayne County. Via Health Systems, which operates the Hospital, recently completed a strategic plan which calls for relocating and expanding the emergency room and upgrading the Hospital’s equipment and technology. To date, the Hospital has secured some governmental grant funding (seed money) for the project which is currently still in the conceptual stage. It is anticipated that project construction will be undertaken within the next two to four years.

Hospital officials have also had internal discussions about the desire to improve access to the Hospital from North Main Street. No concrete plans or proposals have yet been developed as a result of these discussions. The acquisition of private residential property will most likely need to occur to improve access.

Demographic projections predict that by 2015 more than 20 percent of the population in Wayne County will be elderly. As the elderly population grows the demand for medical services will also increase. Newark-Wayne Community Hospital and the community are conveniently located and well situated to provide medical services to the ageing population in much of Wayne County and adjoining areas within Ontario and Cayuga Counties. As the demand for medical service increases, more healthcare providers and healthcare-related businesses will likely be attracted to the community creating more employment and businesses opportunities in the healthcare industry. Efforts to increase the supply of senior housing, assisted-living housing and nursing homes will help to attract more healthcare providers and related businesses. The willingness of Finger Lakes Community College to provide healthcare and geriatric care courses and training programs at its Newark satellite campus to train students for careers in the healthcare field will also enhance the potential for establishing Newark as a healthcare hub.

Small Specialty (Niche) Businesses

Newark and Arcadia boast an array of small businesses that manufacture specialty items for niche markets. The existence of these businesses in Newark demonstrates that an environment exists where such businesses can thrive. The existing of niche businesses

may be used as an asset for engendering additional niche businesses. Local developers can use the presence of niche businesses to attract other niche businesses to the community.



An example of a niche business: Legendary Auto Interiors Ltd.

Ecotourism / Nature Tourism

A couple of significant ecological and nature attractions are located in the Town of Arcadia. One is Zurich Bog, a designated National Natural Landmark, the other Blue Cut Nature Center. Zurich Bog contains a 4-mile nature trail and, although privately owned, is open to the public. Blue Cut Nature Center, a public-owned facility, also contains approximately 4 miles of nature trails. The new Montezuma Audubon Center, a State-owned facility located in the Town of Savannah, opened for operation in 2007, is expected to attract 100,000 nature tourists into Wayne County annually. The tourists who travel to Wayne County to visit the Audubon Center provide a ready market from which to draw tourists into Arcadia to visit Zurich Bog and Blue Cut Nature Center. Establishing linkages between the Audubon Center and Zurich Bog and Blue Cut Nature Center would enable Arcadia and Newark to take advantage of the close-by eco-tourist market. Additional attractions could be identified and added to further enhance the reputation of this area as an eco-tourism/nature tourism destination.

Impact of Urban Renewal Program on Downtown

In the 1970s, several of the original commercial buildings in the Village's downtown business district were razed and new buildings erected in their place under the Federal Urban Renewal Program. Although the intent of the Urban Renewal Program was to

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

revitalize downtown commercial districts, the program often destroyed the historic character and quaintness of the “Main Streets” of smaller communities. The new buildings that were constructed display architectural designs, storefronts and surface treatments that are not harmonious with the older retail commercial buildings in the Main Street business district nor are they pedestrian friendly. Furthermore, most of the newer buildings have entrances oriented toward off-street parking lots located away from Main Street. These features do not provide strong pedestrian or visual linkages to draw pedestrians toward Main Street. This is described in greater detail in the *Preparing Village “Main Streets” for planning* report. See the Existing Plans and Studies and Plans section of this chapter.

Historic Erie Canal

The Erie Canal is a significant historic resource that serves to attract tourists and visitors to upstate New York. The Erie Canal also serves to attract local residents where public access to the Canal is provided. Some small communities, such as the Village of Fairport in Monroe County, for example, have been able to capitalize on the Canal to maintain the economic viability and vitality of their central business districts.

Although the Erie Canal bisects the Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark, the Canal has not yet been exploited to its full potential. This may be due in part to the fact that the Erie Canal is not readily visible from Route 31, even though the Canal runs parallel to the highway there is physical access to the Erie Canal. The limited access is attributable to the numerous buildings on private property along the north side of Union Street between Union Street and the Erie Canal.

The Erie Canalway Trail also functions as a Canal-related tourist attraction. The construction of the Canalway Trail between the City of Rochester and Newark is complete. The trail currently terminates at East Avenue in the Village of Newark.

The Town of Arcadia and other municipalities are actively seeking grant funds in order to extend the trail eastward from Newark.

Signage

The existing zoning regulations governing the size, number and style of signs for commercial properties in the Village of Newark causes many appeals to be filed with the Zoning Board of Appeals variances for which the Board has been providing large numbers. This topic is also described in greater detail in the *“Main Streets” for Planning*

Existing Studies and Plans

Preparing Village “Main Streets” for Planning: Recommendations for the Village of Newark, NY:

This case study report, published in June 2007, was prepared by the Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council. The objective of the study was to identify ways to improve the downtown business district when Main Street is reconstructed or rehabilitated. The study provides strategic planning guidance for improving the functionality of the downtown business district and its economic viability and the following specific recommendations.

Structural and physical recommendations included:

- Install traffic calming features
- Preserve the median (the pickle)
- Encourage storefront façade improvements
- Realign West Shore Boulevard and Harris Streets at North Main Street intersection
- Improve linkages to the Erie Canal
- Encourage in-fill development
- Enhance pedestrian crosswalks including installation of bump outs

Regulatory recommendations included:

- Prohibit lot line setbacks greater than 5 ft.
- Change the name of the zoning district to better convey the uniqueness of the downtown business district
- Create a Main Street Overlay District with specific architectural and landscaping standards
- Revise and enforce sign regulations

Programmatic and organizational recommendations included:

- Maintain an open, active and effective Main Street Committee
- Evaluate and consider other organizational structures such as a merchants’ association or business improvement district, Chamber of Commerce for involving stakeholders
- Establish a meaningful citizen/stakeholder role in all decision making

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

report cited in the Existing Plans and Studies and Plans section of this chapter. Revising the Village's zoning regulations to incorporate sign regulations that are less problematic and easier for the Zoning Board of Appeals to uphold would be beneficial to the Village.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Village, County and State Incentive Programs

The following incentive programs are currently available and in use to facilitate business retention, expansion and development within the Arcadia and Newark.

Real Property Tax Incentives

Businesses that construct new buildings, or expansions and/or improvements to existing buildings, are eligible for property tax exemptions provided the cost of the construction equals or exceeds \$10,000. Fifty percent of the assessed value resulting from the construction is exempted during the first year. The exemption, is phased out by 5% each year during the subsequent nine years.

Section 485-b of the NYS Real Property Tax Law provides the authority for this incentive program. The Town, Village, county and School District 11 provide this incentive.

Newark Economic Development Loan Program (EDLP)

This program provides low-interest loans to the owners of businesses within the Village of Newark for projects that will create new jobs. The funds may be used for the acquisition of real property, the construction of new buildings and the renovation of existing buildings, the purchase and installation of capital equipment, or for working capital. Private matching contributions of 50% of the cost of the project from the business owner/investor are required. Interest rates and terms are negotiable.

Newark "Land for Jobs" Policy

The Village of Newark will provide business owners and entrepreneur with Village-owned land free of charge, conditioned on the creation of at least one job for each acre of land provided by the Village. The job(s) must also be retained for a minimum of two years. Any business that does not fulfill its job creation and retention obligations is required to pay the Village the value of the property plus interest.

WCIDA Micro-Enterprise Revolving Loan Fund

Low interest loans of up to \$25,000 are available to existing and start-up small businesses. Businesses with no more than five employees, including the owner, are eligible. The loan funds may be used for property acquisition, purchase of equipment and working capital. The Wayne County Industrial Development Agency (WCIDA) administers the program which was capitalized by a Small Cities Grant from the U.S.

WCIDA Revolving Loan Fund

Low interest loans of up to \$300,000 are available to manufacturing, warehousing and research businesses from this revolving loan fund. Businesses are required to create at least one job for each \$10,000 of loan funds received. The loan funds may be used for land acquisition, construction, renovation, machinery or equipment. WCIDA Industrial Revenue Bonds—Tax exempt industrial revenue bonds (IRB) issued by the WCIDA provide a financing tool that enables manufacturing firms to finance projects at interest rates lower than otherwise possible.

Sale/Leaseback Tax Benefits

Under this program, manufacturing companies convey title to the property to WCIDA which leases the property back to the manufacturer. As WCIDA is a tax-exempt, public-benefit corporation, the savings that result from sales tax, mortgage tax and local property tax exemptions are passed on to the manufacturing company for up to 10 years.

Although 100% of local property taxes are abated during the first five years and 50% during the second five years, payment-in-lieu-of taxes (PILOT) agreements are usually negotiated so that benefiting companies make some financial contributions to local taxing authorities.

Wayne County Industrial Site Fund

WCIDA will provide financial assistance to municipalities to construct public infrastructure improvements needed to serve manufacturing facilities. Eligible infrastructure includes watermains, sanitary sewer lines, roads and lighting. WCIDA will provide 1/3 of the cost up to \$100,000. The municipality and the manufacturer are typically expected to each contribute one-third of the cost.

Empire Zone

Wayne County was awarded an Empire Zone designation by New York State in October 2002. Portions of both Silver Hill Technology Park and Newark Industrial Park are within the Wayne County Empire Zone. All types of businesses within or relocating to be within an Empire Zone may take advantage of the many benefits and incentives which include: sales tax exemptions, income tax credits, real property tax abatements, wage tax credits, reduced electric and gas rates among others.

Small Business Administration (SBA) 504 Loan Program

This SBA program enables businesses to finance up to 90% of the cost of purchasing fixed assets, a larger percentage than is typically available through conventional bank financing. The SBA typically finances 40% of the acquisition costs while conventional banks finance 50%. The business is required to utilize its own equity for the remaining 10% of the cost of the project. SBA loans range from \$100,000 to \$1 million. Eligible businesses must agree to create one job for each \$35,000 of SBA loan funds received.

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

NYS Investment Tax Credits

Manufacturers that make significant investments in New York State may receive investment tax credits to reduce their income tax liabilities.

Other Economic Development Tools

Business Improvement Districts (BID)

BIDs provide a mechanism for raising revenue to make public improvements and to pay for specialized services in a business district. The revenue is raised by the levy of a property tax against all the properties within the BID. The formation of a BID requires action of the municipal board with the consent of the property owners whose property would be incorporated into the BID. Revenue raised through a BID can be used to make public improvements in the district such as the installation of sidewalks, lighting, benches, receptacles and other pedestrian amenities. The revenue may also be used to provide specialized services such as sidewalk snow plowing or street cleaning.

Cooperative Advertising and Promotion

Local retail businesses can work together to undertake cooperative advertising. Cooperative advertising involves the pooling of advertising resources to jointly advertise all the businesses that participate. Cross-promotional activities can be used to encourage residents to patronize more local businesses. For example, retailers working together can offer discount coupons that are redeemable in each other's stores whenever a customer purchases goods in any of the participating stores. Retailers can work together to sponsor contests. To qualify to win a prize, residents may be required to fill out an entry form in one of the participating stores or make a purchase in a participating store. The contest could be structured as a mystery or puzzle with clues in each participating store to encourage traffic in the stores.

National Main Street Trust for Historic Preservation

Information, ideas and advice for strengthening the retail business community can be obtained from the Main Street Trust. The Main Street Trust conducts seminars and publishes and sells a number of publications that provide strategies and describe activities that have been successfully used in other communities. Additional information is available on the organization's website [<http://www.mainstreet.org>].

Industrial Incubators

Large, vacant and functionally obsolete industrial buildings are the type of buildings generally used as industrial incubators. Incubators often contain a mix of small industrial tenants. The incubator owner typically subdivides the building to create a suitable amount of space for each business tenant. Some incubators also provide space and services that are shared by tenants such as a lobby and receptionist, employee lunch and

break rooms, restrooms, and/or photocopy services. Business incubators provide start-up businesses with low-cost space to operate until the businesses can become financially established.

The Finger Lakes Culinary Bounty Program

promotes locally produced farm products to Finger Lakes restaurants, residents and tourists. The program is underwritten by a consortium of farms and food producers within the Finger Lakes Region. See website at <http://flcb.org/web/>



“Nine Pines” country store

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Revise the Town’s land use regulations to permit the establishment of agri-tourism businesses and home-based businesses in rural areas of the township where such businesses are compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.
2. Work together to formulate policies and programs to meet broad economic objectives such as higher employment, expansion of the tax base and sustainable growth in the Village and the Town.
3. Create an Economic Development Committee to assist with implementing the recommendations set forth in this plan by carrying out the following tasks:
 - a. Serve as the liaison between the Town/Village and the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency, Wayne County Empire Zone Committee, and NYS economic development agencies.
 - b. Examine and develop ways to initiate and expedite the implementation of the recommendations that will result from the Village’s Local Waterfront Revitalization Program.

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- c. Hold meetings with local business owners and operators with the purpose off facilitating communications between the business community and elected and appointed Village and Town officials.
- d. Create a slogan and tag line for jointly marketing the Town and Village to out-of-town businesses and entrepreneurs.
- e. Develop and distribute economic development “Tool Box”, i.e., a brochure that identifies various economic assets and incentives that are available along with contact information for use to promote the community to prospective new businesses and entrepreneurs.
- f. Arrange for local seminars and training programs for persons who are interested in starting new businesses, but who may lack the knowledge and skills to do so.
- g. Assist retail property owners, if requested, to form business improvement Districts (BID), to raise revenue to pay for the cost of constructing public improvements and/or providing specialized services in the BIDs.
- h. Implement a business visitation plan for the early detection of problems that could cause a business to relocate or go out of business so that County and State economic development officials can be alerted in time to offer assistance before it is too late to retain the business.
- i. Enhance the Village’s website to include business recruitment and promotional information that showcases the Town and Village as a great place to relocate or start a business and to reside.
- j. Develop and keep updated at all times on the Village’s website a listing of vacant and available commercial and industrial properties and buildings along with realtor contact information.
- k. Develop promotional programs and community activities designed to attract tourists to Newark and Arcadia and to interface with the Wayne County Office of Tourism on County and regional tourism promotional programs.
- l. Encourage the owners of local tourist attractions to participate in the Wayne County tourism promotional programs and initiatives.
- m. Encourage the owners of vacant industrial or commercial buildings to convert and operate the buildings as small-business, start-up incubators.
- n. Continue to identify and evaluate ways to develop and promote approximately 30 acres of land located on the north side of the Erie Canal west of Legendary Auto’s property currently owned and designated by the NYS Canal Corporation as an upland disposal site.

- o. Interface and collaborate with the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency (WCIDA) economic development activities of mutual benefit.
 - p. Streamline the permitting review and approval process and develop a flowchart to give to developers that identifies the steps and timeframes for obtaining permit approvals.
 - q. Encourage the redevelopment of the former Newark Developmental Center Campus.
4. Finish the develop of a booklet containing information on the questions most frequently asked by tourists and use the booklet for training first-line employees of businesses who have the greatest initial contact with tourists.
 5. Seek grant funds to continue to develop more and to improve existing local tourist attractions especially along the Erie Canal.
 6. Continue to promote more family-oriented festivals, outdoor concerts in Central Park, Canal events, showcase historic homes, buildings, arts, crafts and local landmarks of historic note.
 7. Collaborate with surrounding municipalities to coordinate community promotional events and festival and/or to create additional events and serve as a host community for such events. Events may include, but not be limited to, such things as car shows, motorcycle or car rallies, sports related events such as bass fishing tournaments, crewing, triathlons, and boat races to promote tourism in the community.
 8. Promote local farmers markets and roadside farm stands and encourage residents and restaurants to use locally grown and produced food products.
 9. Promote eco-nature, recreational tourism and historical places such as Zurich Bog and Blue Cut Nature Center.
 10. Revise the Town and Village's zoning regulations to facilitate commercial development in areas designated for business development, but minimize any adverse impacts on residential neighborhoods.
 11. Revise the Town's and Village's commercial sign regulations to reduce the number of appeals filed with the Zoning Board of Appeals.
 12. Encourage property owners to keep adjacent sidewalks clean of debris and snow.
 13. Improve the appearance of the green space along the Route 31 and Route 88 corridors.
 14. Strengthen the Village's and Town's land use and property maintenance regulations to improve and enhance the visual quality of the community.

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

15. Promote an annual Village-wide and Town-wide clean-up day or clean-up week.
16. Encourage local businesses to take advantage of cooperative advertising to get the greatest exposure and return for their advertising money.
17. Formulate policies and programs to rebuild the Town's and Village's aging infrastructure, i.e., highways, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, and storm sewers.
18. Continue to seek grant assistance and low-interest loans to help defray the cost of improving the Village's infrastructure.
19. Encourage the owners of industrial and commercial properties adjoining the Erie Canal to incorporate design features that provide pedestrian and visual access to the Erie Canal when the properties are developed or redeveloped.
20. Implement the recommendations contained in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Recommendations for the Village of Newark, NY* when Main Street is reconstructed.

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE



GOALS

- Maintain Village streets and Town roads in good condition to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of vehicular traffic.
- Maintain the network of sidewalks within the Village in good condition to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of pedestrian traffic.
- Provide dependable, high quality, affordable water service within the Village and areas within the Town suitable for such service.

Goals continued on following page

Goals continued from previous page

- Maintain the Village's water and sanitary sewer infrastructure in safe, good and efficient operating condition and make improvements to and/or replace components of such facilities as necessary.
- Ensure that all residents and businesses in the Village and Town have access to fast, high-quality telecommunications service.
- Ensure that the gateways leading into the community have an appearance that conveys a positive image of the community.

EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE

Highways, Roadways and Streets

The Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark are bisected by two State Highways, namely, Routes 31 and 88. Route 31 inside the Village corresponds to Union Street and Route 88 Corresponds to Main Street. Although these highways are designated State routes, the Village of Newark owns and maintains (including snow plowing and traffic signals) portions of both highways within the Village limits. More specifically, Newark owns and maintains Route 88 (Main Street) between Pearl Street and Rose Drive, and Route 31 (Union Street) between Mason and Vienna Streets. The NYS Department of Transportation is responsible for maintaining the remainder of these two State Highways within Newark and the sections that run through the Town of Arcadia.

Route 31 is comprised of approximately 12 lane-miles of highway. Transportation flow is affected by the drumlins which have a north-south orientation and confine east-west travel through the Town and Village to Route 31, which parallels the Erie Canal. This route provides 90 percent of commuters with a direct route to the cities of Rochester and Syracuse with Newark centrally located.

Route 88 runs in a north south direction. Route 88 is comprised of approximately 22 lane-miles of highway. To the south, Route 88 leads to Ontario County and the Finger Lakes. Route 88 also connects to Route 96 which provides access to the NYS Thruway

at Exit 42 to the east and Exit 43 to the west. To the north, Route 88 connects to Route 104 and also provides access to Lake Ontario, Sodus Point and the Seaway Trail.

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

The Village of Newark maintains approximately 93 lane-miles of Village streets. Parking is permitted along most Village streets and most streets contain curbs, sidewalks and street lights. The Village’s current street repair and maintenance budget enables the Village to mill and resurface each street at approximately 15-year intervals.

The Town of Arcadia maintains approximately 160-lane miles of local roads. The Town applies stone and oil surface treatments to select roadways annually and reconstructs approximately two to three miles of roadway each year. Wayne County maintains approximately 76 lane-miles of County roadways within the Town and Village. Table T-1 identifies New York State and Wayne County highways and roadways in Newark and Arcadia. Map 22 depicts the classification of roads in both the Town and the Village.

Table T-1

New York State and Wayne County Roads in Newark and-Arcadia		
	Wayne County Roads	State Routes
East-West Orientation	Skinner Road (CR 217)	NYS 31/Union Street (see footnote)
	Hydesville Road (CR 221)	
	Tellier Road (CR 225)	
	Austin Road (CR 231)	
	Fairville Station Road (CR 233)	
	Bauer-Vanwinkle Road (CR 235)	
North-South Orientation	Whitbeck Road (CR 224)	NYS 88/Main Street (see footnote)
	Sandhill Road (CR 226)	
	Minstead Road (CR 228)	
	Fairville-Maple Ridge Road (CR 232)	
	Welcher Road (CR 234)	
	Arcadia-Zurich-Norris Road (CR 236)	
	Vienna Street (CR 334)	
	Marbletown Road (CR 336)	

Footnote: Although Routes 31 and 88 are State highway routes, Union Street between Mason and Vienna Streets, and Route 88 between Pearl Street and Rose Drive are Village owned and maintained.

Source: *Wayne County Superintendent of Highways and Village of Newark Director of Operations and Town of Arcadia Superintendent.*

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Table T-2 summarizes automobile access and transportation used to travel to work. While the percentages are small, it is significant that 295 town residents walk to work and another 89 work at home.

TABLE T-2

Automobile Access and Travel Time and Mode for Journey to Work				
Commuting to Work	Wayne County		Town of Arcadia	
	#	%	#	%
Drive Alone	36,946	82.5	5,327	78.0
Car Pool	4,784	10.7	945	13.8
Public Transit (including taxis)	224	0.5	46	.07
Walked	1,244	2.8	295	4.3
Other	266	.06	125	1.8
Work at Home	1,328	3	89	1.3
Mean Travel Time	24.6		20.4	
Households with No Car	2,218	6.3	618	10.7

Source: Genesee Finger Lakes Regional Planning Council; Census 2000; EDR.

Sidewalks

Nearly every street within the Village of Newark is lined with sidewalks on at least one side of the street and most often on both sides of streets. This network of sidewalks provides Village residents regardless of where they reside with pedestrian access to virtually all locations within the Village. Pedestrian crosswalks are clearly identified with pavement markings. Major intersections in and adjoining the downtown business district are equipped with pedestrian signals to provide for the safe crossing of pedestrians at these busy intersections.

The Village has a long-standing sidewalk replacement incentive program. The Village will share in the cost of replacing sidewalks up to 50 percent of the cost provided the cost per sidewalk square does not exceed \$175. The property owner is responsible for costs for the excess costs if the cost of a sidewalk square exceeds the \$175 figure. The Village Board appropriates approximately \$35,000 in the budget annually for this program.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Bus Service

The area is served by the Wayne Area Transportation Service (WATS), which provides public transportation at an affordable price. Fares for the fixed routes are \$1.00 each way for adults and \$.50 each way for seniors, disabled persons and children. Fares for the demand responsive service is \$3.00 each way for adults and \$1.50 for seniors and disabled persons.

The WATS system provides bus service along five (5) fixed-routes all of which originate and terminate in the Village of Newark. Four (4) of the fixed routes provide transportation only within Wayne County. These routes are configured in the shape of loops with most villages and hamlets in Wayne County on at least one of the loops. Buses travel in both clockwise and counterclockwise directions along the same loops. The buses travel the full distances of the loops three times per day Monday through Friday between 8 am and 6 pm.

A fourth fixed-route is a shuttle service that operates along Route 31 between the Village of Lyons to the east and the Village of Macedon to the west. The shuttle bus that travels the route twice per day between 9:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.

Demand-responsive service is available to any location within Wayne County, but advance reservations must be made to arrange for the service. The fixed-route and demand-responsive bus service is provided on weekdays; evening and weekend service is not provided.

WATS also operates a Route 104 connector service which a linkage to the Regional Transit Service (RTS) bus system serving Monroe County. The connector buses travel between Newark Development Center and the Village of Webster Xerox facility via NYS 88 and Route 104 a/k/a Ridge Road. The connector route, designed principally to serve commuters, originates in the Village of Newark and travels north along Route 88 then west along Route 104 in the early morning hours. Return service follows the same route in reverse direction in the evening.

A Regional Transit Service (RTS) bus route (Route 92) operates weekdays between Lyons and downtown Rochester with stops in the Village of Newark. The bus route provides limited service. The bus departs Newark at 6:32 a.m. and arrives in downtown Rochester at 7:43 a.m. Return service departs downtown at 5:10 p.m. and arrives in Newark at 6:07 p.m.

Newark Grocery Shuttle

Wegman's Market underwrites shuttle bus service within the Village of Newark that is provided on Tuesdays at no cost to passengers. The shuttle provides transportation to the Wegman's Market located on the west side of the Village of Newark. Although the shuttle has scheduled stops at all the senior citizen apartment buildings in Newark, the service may be used by the general public as well.

Rail Service

A main CSX railroad right-of-way transects Newark and Arcadia near the northern boundary of the Village. The rail line is used by CSX to transport freight and by Amtrak to transport passengers. The nearest Amtrak passenger train stations are located in the Cities of Rochester and Syracuse. Passengers cannot currently board or disembark in Newark or Arcadia even though Amtrak trains pass through the Town and Village.

Newark is the site of a railroad interchange between the Ontario-Midland Railroad, a short-rail service, and CSX. Ontario-Midland provides freight service to industries located in the northwest quadrant of the Village. The rail siding serving this area runs in a north south direction generally along Murray Street until it reaches Country Club Drive then eastward to the Macco Bag site where it terminates. Freight service is not available to the Newark Industrial Park or to the Silver Hill Technology Park as neither industrial park has a rail siding.

Airports and Air Travel

The close proximity of the NYS Thruway (I-90) places the Syracuse Hancock International Airport within a one (1) hour drive and the Rochester International Airport within a 45 minute drive from Newark and Arcadia. The Williamson-Sodus Airport is a small, public-use airport located along Route 104 near the western boundary of the Town of Sodus. The airport can accommodate twin-engine turboprop aircraft as well as small jet aircraft. The airport has self-service fueling facilities as well as pilot-activated runway lights and a beacon light which makes it suitable for nighttime use

Public Water Service

The Village of Newark owns, operates and maintains its own public water system including a water filtration plant originally constructed in 1951. Canandaigua Lake serves as the Village's source of water. The lake water is conveyed by gravity via a 24" diameter raw water transmission line to the Village's water filtration plant located on Freshour Road adjoining the Village of Shortsville in the Town of Manchester. The village has a NYS Department of Environmental Conservation permit to draw up to 4 million gallons per day (MGD) from Canandaigua Lake. The water filtration plant has been rated by the Department of Health to process an average of 3.4 MGD and a maximum of 4.8 MGD. Average consumption is approximately 2.2 MGD and peak consumption is approximately 3.0 MGD.

Potable water flows by gravity from the treatment plant via a 20-inch diameter transmission main to a point near the intersection of Route 96 and County Road 7, where it connects to two 16-inch diameter watermains. One of these watermains conveys potable water via gravity directly to the 4-million gallon Allerton Hill Reservoir (behind Wegman's Plaza on Route 31 at the west end of the Village). The other watermain conveys potable water via a pumping station at the Route 96/County Road 7 directly into the Village of Newark and to the one million gallon South Hill Standpipe on

Clark Road immediately south of the Village. Newark also supplies drinking water to the Villages of Shortsville, Clifton Springs, Phelps and Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority which serves water districts in the Town of Arcadia. Combined, these other municipalities consume an average of approximately 0.622 MGD. Newark also maintains an emergency backup well located on Siegrist Street.

Large portions of the Town of Arcadia are served with public water. Efforts are underway to secure low-cost financing to construct watermains in Water District No. 11 in the southwest quadrant of Arcadia. Currently there are more than 800 water customers in the Town. The remainder of the properties in Arcadia must rely on individual private on-site wells. The public water service areas are depicted on Map 23. It should be noted that the water distribution system that serves Arcadia's Water Districts is interconnected with the Town of Marion's and Town of Palmyra's water systems which enhances its reliability.

Newark has a contractual agreement to provide peak usage of 200,000 GPD (Gallons Per Day) to the eight (8) constructed and three (3) planned water districts in the Town of Arcadia. The Town's existing water districts were funded with assistance from the US Department of Housing and Urban Development Small Cities Program, US Department of Rural Development Program and from the residents benefiting from the service. Although the Town owns the watermains that comprise its public water system, the Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority maintain the watermains under a contractual arrangement with Arcadia.

Public Sanitary Sewer Service

The Village of Newark sanitary sewer system serves the majority of the Village. The Village owns, operates and maintains a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). The WWTP is located along Murray Street between the Newark Main Street Cemetery and Erie Falcon Golf & Recreation. The WWTP has a design capacity to treat 3.0 MGD. The average daily flow is approximately 1.4 MGD with peak flows typically between 2.2 to 2.7 MGD, although during rainy periods peak flows can reach nearly 5.0 MGD. The treatment operation includes activated sludge treatment, dewatering and pressing of solids and off-site disposal of solids.

Despite the Village's best efforts to maintain its WWTP and sanitary sewer system in good condition, some components can no longer be maintained or repaired cost-effectively due to their advanced age. The Village engaged Larson Engineers to comprehensively evaluate the Village's WWTP and sanitary sewer system and to recommend a plan of action and to establish the priorities of which components should be replaced first. Larson Engineers' report is discussed in the *Existing Studies and Plans* section of this Chapter. The Village has now begun to take measures to begin to construct and install new components where needed.

The Village has been aggressively pursuing grant funds to help defray the local cost of making sanitary sewer system improvements. As of 2008, the Village has succeeded in obtaining \$1 million of Small Cities Community Development Block Grant funds.

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

Nearly all properties within the Town of Arcadia must rely on private, on-site septic systems to dispose of their wastewater. A new “dry sewer” district has been formed in the Town of Arcadia south of the Village of Newark to serve a new assisted living facility being constructed. “Dry sewer” districts are sanitary sewer districts for which private developers and land owners pay the cost to construct, maintain and operate. No municipal money is expended on the construction, maintenance or operation of the wastewater collection system in “dry sewer” districts.

Stormwater Sewers and Drainage Ditches

Stormwater is drained from Village Streets via a network of storm-water sewers throughout the Village. All storm sewers within street rights-of-way are owned by the Village and maintained by the Village’s Public Works Department except those that provide drainage along the portions of Main Street (NYS Route 88) and Union Street (NYS Route 31) for which the NYS Department of Transportation has responsibility.

In the Town of Arcadia, roadside drainage ditches convey storm-water from Town, County and State Highways. The Arcadia Highway Department is responsible for maintaining the drainage ditches along Town roadways. The Wayne County Highway Department and the NYS Department of Transportation are responsible for maintaining drainage ditches along Town and State roadways respectively.

Current expenditures for drainage improvements typically come from municipal budgets (for repair/replacement of existing structures). Private property owners and developers generally pay for the cost to construct new drainage structures required to accommodate new development. The newly constructed drainage structures located within the public rights-of-way are then typically dedicated to the Town or Village which then become responsible for the long-term maintenance and repair of the dedicated drainage structures.

EXISTING STUDIES AND PLANS

Route 88 Reconstruction Project

The Route 88 (Main Street) reconstruction project is listed in 2007-2012 Genesee Transportation Council’s Transportation Improvement Program (TIP) and is scheduled to occur in 2012. The project involves reconstructing Main Street between Rose Drive and Pearl Street. As the project was initiated by the Village through an application for funding, it will be administered as a “pass-through” project. The Village, not the NYS Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), will have the responsibility to design and reconstruct the street, NYSDOT will provide (pass through) the funding directly to the Village.

Preliminary Engineering Report Recommendations to Improve Wastewater System

This report was prepared in 2004 by Larsen Engineers. The purpose of the study was to comprehensively evaluate the components of the Village's wastewater collection and treatment system and to rank the repair and/or replacement of components in priority order. The report provides a list of specific recommendations for upgrading the sanitary sewer system which have a total estimated cost of \$4.2 million. Some recommendations were for the purpose of remedying safety concerns, others for the purpose of ensuring that the Village could meet its SPDES permit requirements, and others were to improve the reliability of the sanitary sewer system.

Route 88 Thruway Interchange Study

A feasibility study for the development of a Thruway Interchange at Route 88 was conducted by FRA Engineers in the late 1990s. Stuart I. Brown Associates prepared the economic and demographic analysis. The economic analysis concluded that the economic value of the new development generated by the construction of the interchange would exceed the cost of construction. However, following the completion of the study, the Thruway Authority did not authorize the design and construction of the interchange.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Highways, Streets, Roads, Sidewalks and Transportation

Route 88 Reconstruction Project

This project is scheduled by the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) to be constructed in the year 2012. As the project was initiated by an application submitted by the Village of Newark, the Village has more latitude and greater control over the design and incorporation of project components such as sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and demarcations, street lamps and street lighting, landscaping, surface treatments, and on-street parking identified and discussed in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Main Street: Recommendations for the Village of NY*. Although the Village incorporated these components recommended in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning*, the costs of construction materials have increased dramatically. If costs remain high or increase further, the Village may be forced to scale back or eliminate some of the aforementioned project components and/or make up the difference in costs with Village funds.

Union Street Traffic Congestion

Union Street (Route 31) carries a high volume of motor vehicle traffic. The NYSDOT's

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traffic data reveals that the annual average daily traffic (AADT) count on Union Street ranges from 9,920 to 10,550. Traffic congestion is the most severe along W. Union Street between Mason and Edgett Streets. This section of the Union Street contains only two drive lanes and lacks on-street parking lanes and left-turn lanes. During weekdays, it is common for delivery trucks to park in one of the travel lanes in front of one of the businesses along this section of the street which causes traffic backups and impedes its movement.

The Canal corridor has been identified as a key asset that can be capitalized upon to improve the economic vitality of the community. The properties along W. Union Street which currently contain a mix of commercial and residential uses have been identified as having a significant redevelopment potential for commercial development provided that scale, design and type of businesses is appropriate for the Canal corridor. Furthermore, the mixed use zoning of this area would accommodate such commercial redevelopment.

In order to encourage commercial redevelopment along this section of the Canal corridor and to accommodate attending increases in volume of traffic, improvements would need to be made to improve the flow of traffic along W. Union Street. Improvements may entail widening the street to provide a center turn lane. In addition, sidewalks, pedestrian crossings and other pedestrian amenities would need to be enhanced to allow for the safe pedestrian access to and circulation within the corridor.

Lack of Thruway Interchange with Route 88

Although motorists can reach the Thruway by traveling a short distance (approximately 5 miles) south from the Town and Village via Route 88, the Thruway has no interchange with Route 88. The nearest interchanges are Exit 43 (NYS Route 21) approximately an 11.5 mile drive from downtown Newark and at Exit 42 (NYS Route 14) approximately a 12.5 mile drive from the Village's downtown.

A Thruway interchange with Route 88 would greatly improve access to and from Newark and Arcadia from points east and west. Efforts were made by local officials in 2005 to convince the New York State Thruway Authority to construct an interchange with Route 88. Opposition from Town and Village of Phelps residents and public officials derailed the proposal. Any future efforts to secure a Thruway/Route 88 interchange will necessity engaging Town and Village of Phelps residents and public official discussions and the planning process.

Village Gateways

Not all gateways leading into the Village have pleasing and inviting appearance. Three of the gateways are within areas of mixed uses. Attractive gateways are important features for creating a positive public image to not only visitors, but also residents. Attractive gateways will also serve to instill pride in Village residents. Targeted investments in the gateway areas can do much to improve their appearance and the overall perception of the community.

Potential for Rail Passenger Station

Although the CSX Railroad railway traverses the Town and Village and is used by CSX freight trains and Amtrak passenger trains, there are no freight sidings or passenger stations in Newark or Arcadia. A passenger station would enable local residents to conveniently travel via Amtrak to Rochester and points west and to Syracuse and points east.

Intergovernmental Collaboration

A safe and well maintained highway system is key to future economic development. Continued cooperation with the County and State agencies will ensure the transportation network meets existing and future traffic capacities.

Public Water System

Potential to Expand Water Supply

Although the Village's water treatment plant has excess capacity to meet current needs and to accommodate expansion, if the water service area is expanded substantially in the

Town of Arcadia, additional treatment capacity and/or additional sources of water may be necessary. The Village is exploring options to expand supply through modification of the water treatment plant and interconnection to water systems in Palmyra and Manchester.

Lack of and/or Poor Quality Well Water in Arcadia

Although Arcadia's water distribution system serves many properties, many other properties must rely on private, on-site wells for drinking water. Much of the groundwater that supplies these wells contains high concentrations of inorganic chemicals. In addition, many of the wells are not capable of supplying sufficient quantities of water. The Town is currently working to obtain low-cost financing to expand its water system to serve properties in the southeast quadrant of the Town along Braum, Harnagel, Blue Cut, Ridley, Miller and Marbletown Roads (Water District 11).

Sanitary Sewer System

Sanitary Sewer System Deficiencies

Issues and problems with the Village's wastewater collection system and WWTP are discussed above in the *Existing Studies and Plans* section of this Chapter.

New "Dry Sewer" District in Town

A new "dry" sewer district has been formed to serve the Terrace at Newark, a senior assisted-living residential development on Route 88 south of the Village of Newark. A

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

“dry sewer” district is one in which sanitary sewers are constructed without public funds. The developer is responsible for paying for the full cost of constructing and operating the sanitary sewers.

Telecommunications

There is a need to expand wireless communications in the center of the Village. One of the keys to expanding growth and maintaining the community’s economic viability is a reliable, up to date communication network.

TOOL AND TECHNIQUES

Federal and State Grants

Grants and low-interest financing are available through a variety of Federal and State programs. Most programs are competitive and applicants often must satisfy specific program criteria to be eligible to apply. The following identifies the programs and eligibility requirements.

Small Cities Program

This is a Federal grant program administered by New York State. The program has an annual application cycle which is usually in March or April of each year. Grants are available up to \$600,000 for public infrastructure improvement projects and up to \$900,000 for joint applications for water and sanitary sewer projects. To be eligible to apply, at least 51 percent of the population to benefit from the proposed improvement must have low and/or moderate incomes as defined by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Rural Development Program

The Rural Development (RD) program is administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The agency provides assistance in the form of a combined grant and low-interest loan package or in the form of a low-interest loan only. The maximum amount for is \$500,000. Eligibility for grants depends on the median household income within the community and the projected household cost for service. Loans are for terms of 38 years. Applicants are required to submit an application to request a pre-eligibility determination in order to demonstrate they are eligible to participate in the program.

Revolving State Funds

The NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC), a public-benefit corporation, administers two revolving programs, the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF).

Low-interest loans are provided through the programs for making improvements to public water and sanitary sewer systems. Interest-free loans are available to

municipalities that qualify on a hardship basis. The application process involves a two-step process. The first step involves applying to have the project listed on the agency's Intended Use Plan.

Clean Water / Clean Air Bond Act

Grants for up to 85 percent of the cost of a project are available through this program which is administered by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The grant program is extremely competitive and grants are awarded only for projects that will eliminate an existing problem that is impairing water quality.

OTHER TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Capital Improvement Plans (CIP)

A CIP is a long-range planning tool used to make preliminary preparations for constructing capital projects. Generally CIPs have a minimum time horizon of six years, but often extend further into the future. As future capital projects are identified, they are incorporated into the plan. Typically, CIPs identify the estimated cost of each project, the anticipated or projected year in which the improvement will be made, and potential funding and financing sources. Preliminary engineering reports are often also prepared as part of the CIP. This enables a municipality to be in a position to act expeditiously when unanticipated or new State or Federal financial assistance programs are announced.

Subdivision Review and Approval

Subdivision review and approval provides a means by which municipal officials can ensure that the design and layout of new streets in the proposed development are properly interconnected with each other and with existing streets to form a network of streets for the safe movement of vehicles. This is important in order to avoid, as much as possible, the creation of dead-end streets, streets that intersect with other streets at obtuse or acute angles, or that do not align with other streets at intersections creating offset intersections. Streets that are poorly designed and laid out can create dangerous situations and can impede the flow of traffic. Dead end streets can contribute to increased maintenance costs attributable, for example, to inefficiencies relating to snow and ice removal.

Sidewalk Assistance Programs

Some municipalities provide inducements to private property owners to encourage them to replace deteriorated sidewalks. One form of inducement often employed involves a municipality arranging for its public works crew to remove and dispose of the deteriorated sidewalk on behalf of the property owner and at no charge. Another form of assistance involves a municipality pursuing the competitive bidding process on behalf of property owners. Property owners who want to participate are requested to notify the municipality. A municipal official then determines the total amount of sidewalk to be

TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

constructed and solicits competitive bids for the work on behalf of the private property owners. The private property owners benefit from much lower pricing attributable to the competitive bidding process and volume pricing. Such inducements involve little cost to a municipality, but often represent significant savings and incentive for property owners to install new sidewalks on their properties.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Transportation

1. Incorporate as many design features in the Route 88 reconstruction project as called for in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Main Street* report that the project budget permits.
2. Form a joint committee comprised of municipal officials, businesses leaders and residents of the Villages of Newark and Phelps and the Towns of Arcadia and Phelps to identify and discuss issues relating the former Thruway/Route 88 inter-change proposal and to explore the potential for resolving the issues that halted the project.
3. Work with Amtrak and State and Federal government officials to establish a railroad passenger stop and station in the Village of Newark.
4. Continue to provide inducements to encourage property owners to install new, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks to replace deteriorated sidewalks, to plant trees, and to provide green space.
5. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of development are located and aligned so they intersect with other streets at right-angles to avoid creating intersections where cross-streets do not align with each other.
6. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of developments are designed to connect with each other and existing streets to form an interlinking network in order to avoid or minimize the creation of dead-end and cul-de-sac streets.
7. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative-energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

8. Expand the treatment capacity of the Village's water treatment plant as necessary.
9. Continue to interconnect the Village's and Town's water distribution systems with the water distribution systems of adjoining municipalities to increase the reliability of the Town's water service.
10. Expand the areas served by public water in the Town of Arcadia in appropriate areas as funding permits.

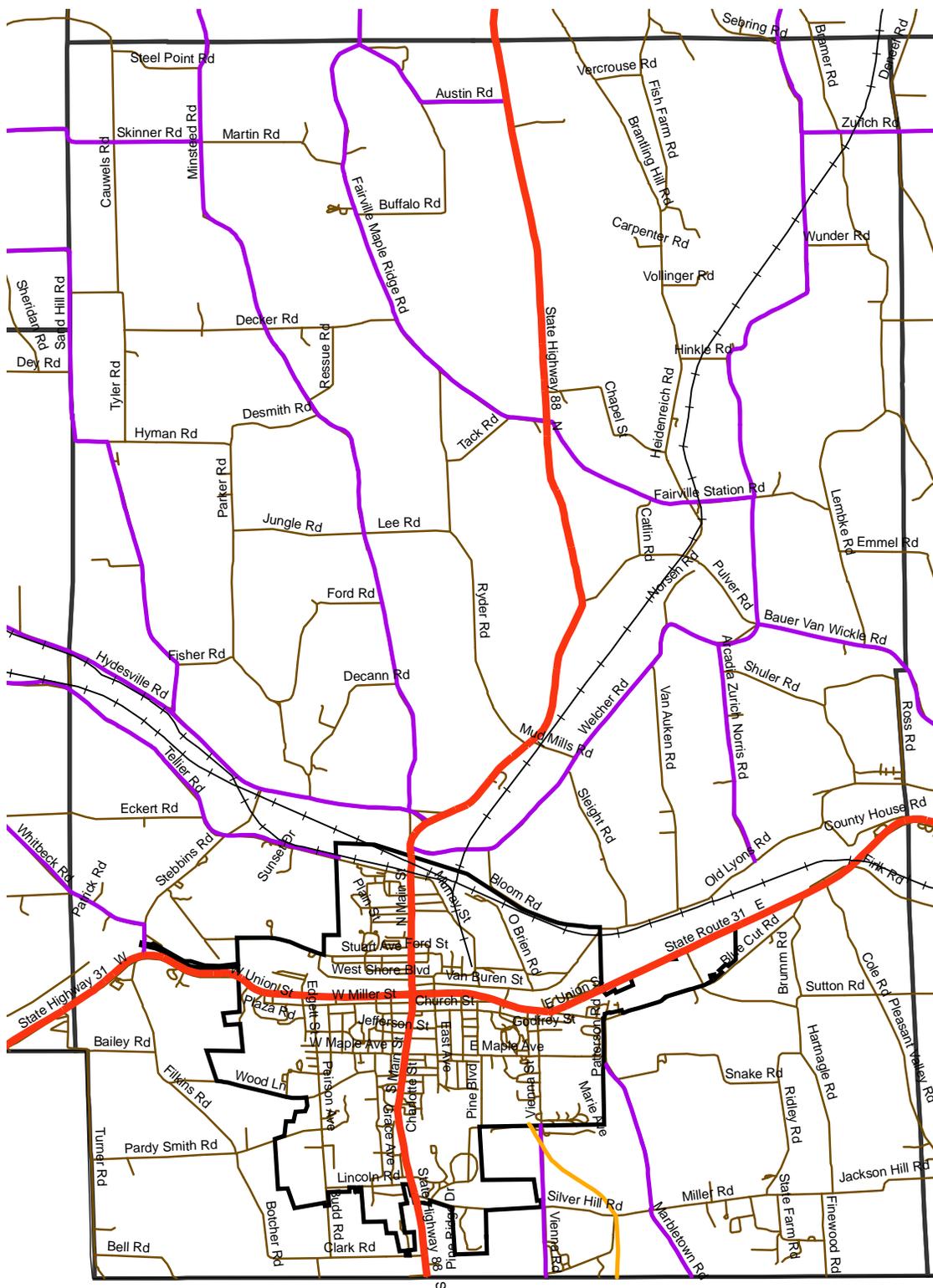
Wastewater Collection and Treatment

11. Make improvements to and upgrade the Village's wastewater treatment plant and wastewater collection system called for in the *Preliminary Engineering Report Recommendations to Improve Wastewater System* discussed in the *Existing Plans and Studies* section of this chapter.

Telecommunications

12. Improve telecommunications services in the following ways:
 - a. Identify and review the telecommunication services surrounding progressive communities offer and develop a partnership to provide these services to all Village residents.
 - b. Work with the utility companies to upgrade the telecommunications infrastructure and service and expand the service area for both cable and wireless service.
13. Pursue the possibility of a free Internet service to all residents.
14. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative-energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

Highway Jurisdictions



Streets and Highways

- State Highways
- County Highways
- Local Roads

Railroads

- Active Railroad
- Abandoned Railroad



PARKS & RECREATION



GOALS

- Provide a broad array of high-quality recreational facilities and opportunities suitable for residents of all ages and socio-economic strata.
- Develop and promote the development of additional parks and recreate facilities while maintaining existing recreational facilities in good condition.

EXISTING FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Public Parks and Recreational Facilities

The Village and County own (and maintain) several parks. As the Town has no parks or recreational facilities of its own, Town residents rely on the Village’s and County’s Parks and facilities for their recreational pursuits. The Village’s and County’s parks and recreational facilities are identified and described on Tables P-1 and P-2 below.

**Table P-1
Park Facilities in Village of Newark**

Name	Acres	Facilities and Amenities	Location
Colburn Park	7.37	1 enclosed baseball diamond, restrooms, and concession stand. Used for youth baseball and football programs. Lighting for night games.	North side of NYS 31 east of Village
Central Park	0.75	Historic bandstand and veterans memorial. The park is popular for use for community and summer music programs and Newark Fest Family Festival.	East of NYS 88 at Church Street
Memorial Park a/k/a Perkins Park	17.36	1 baseball and 1 softball diamond for informal games, 2 pavilions seating 40 people, a new large playground, and a restroom/concession building	Elmwood Ave. between Moore St. and Maple Ave.
Lincoln Park		2 tennis courts, 1 baseball field, picnic area, 1 pavilion, playground	Along Frey Street
Hoffman’s Field a/k/a Hallagan’s Field	4.25	3 youth baseball/softball diamonds used by Peewee, Little and Pal Baseball Leagues	Northwest corner of Hoffman and Maple Streets
Ross Park	14.19	1 softball field, 1 pavilion, an ice-skating rink and a restroom	Along Frey Street
Seigrist Street	0.1	Small playground	South side of Seigrist Street
T. Spencer Knight Park	1.5	Boat tie-ups with water and electrical services and seasonal visitor information/interpretive center with restrooms. Boater showers and laundry facilities	Both sides of Canal between Main and VanBureau Streets

PARKS & RECREATION

Name	Acres	Facilities and Amenities	Location
Elliot Park	1.3	Benches, picnic tables and green space	E. Union Street and Canal
Forever Wild Area		Undeveloped	near Bailey Hill, Charlotte St. and Silver Hill Technology Park
Alex Eligh Community Center		Gymnasium, game room, public meeting room and offices and outdoor skateboard area. Summer parks program and various youth sports programs are provided through the Center	303 East Ave.



Perkins Park restrooms and gazebo



Perkins Park Playground

PARKS & RECREATION

Table P-2
Wayne County Park Facilities in the Town of Arcadia

Name	Acres	Facilities	Location
Wide Waters Canal Park	2.5	Boat launch, playground, 11 picnic tables and 9 grills, and privy	North side of NYS 31 west of Village
Norsen Bridge Park	36	1 baseball diamond, playground, port-a-john, 1 pavilion, 14 picnic tables, 5 grills, and canoe and fishing access to Ganargua Creek	Pulver Road at Heidenreich Road
Blue Cut Nature Center	30	3-4 miles of wildlife trails, 5 picnic tables and 3 grills, port-a-john	South of NYS 31 near Lyons Town Line



Wide Waters Park



Wide Waters Park

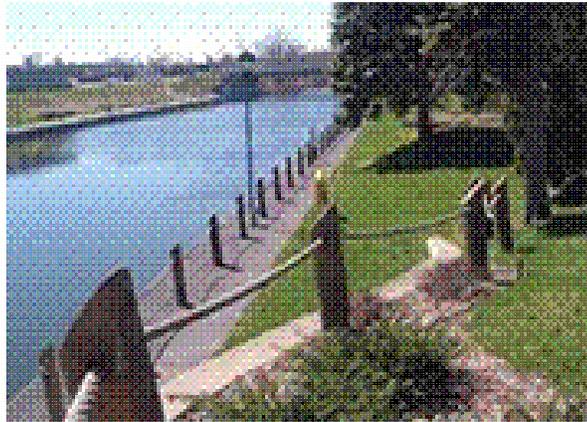
The Historic Erie Canal

Existing Conditions

The historic Erie Canal bisects the Village of Newark and traverses the Town of Arcadia. The Canal runs parallel to and along the north side of north of Route 31(Union Street). The Canal forms the northern boundary of the Village's downtown business district. The Erie Canalway Trail, adjoining the Canal, extends from East Avenue in the Village of Newark, westward to the City of Rochester. The trail affords residents with abundant walking and bicycling opportunities and attracts tourists to Arcadia and Newark.

T. Spencer Knight Park, a Village park, abuts either side of the Erie Canal between North Main Street and East Avenue. The northern portion contains a pedestrian promenade, lighting, benches, boat tie ups, and landscaping. Shower and laundry facilities are also provided for boaters. A visitor center is located at the eastern end of Knight Park near East Avenue. The Visitor Center is staffed by the Newark Chamber of Commerce during the Canal boating season to welcome boaters to the Community.

The Canalway Trail and most of the other improvements in Knight Park were constructed with a combination of Small Cities grant and Section 108 low-interest loan funds. The funding was awarded to the Village in the late 1990s.



Visual Appeal of Erie Canal

Limited Utilization of a Community Asset

Although, the Canal runs through the heart of the Village, visual access from Route 31/Union Street is very limited. Buildings along much of south side of the Canal and topographical features such as high, steep banks screen the canal from the view of the motorists traveling along the highway. Public access to the Canal is provided by the Canalway Trail as well as at T. Spencer Knight Park and the County's Wide Waters Canal Park just west of the Village.

Historic Erie Canal – continued on the following page

Historic Erie Canal – from previous page

Despite the historical significance of the Erie Canal and its appeal as a tourist destination, the community has not yet benefited from the full potential of this asset. The lack of visual access and limited public access serve as impediments.

Downtown and Canal District Visioning and Zoning Overlay Project

The Village of Newark was awarded a Quality Communities Grant in 2006. The grant was used to fund a two-phased project. The first phase entailed a community visioning exercise. Phase Two, will involve the development and adoption of zoning overlay regulations. The regulations will provide a means for achieving the vision formulated in the first phase. The target area includes the downtown business district along either side of Main Street and land along the Erie Canal in the vicinity of downtown. Although the community visioning has been completed, work to prepare the zoning overlay regulations has been placed in abeyance pending the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan.

The following findings came out of the visioning process:

- The Erie Canal is a significant asset
- Shopping opportunities and variety are lacking
- Parking is adequate
- Revitalization is necessary
- Urban Renewal had a significant negative impact

The vision of the downtown and Canal corridor exhibit the following attributes:

- Increased and improved public access to the Erie Canal
- A downtown that functions as a community gathering place
- Increased bicycle and pedestrian trails and amenities
- Building and site design standards
- A walkable downtown with a historic atmosphere similar to pre-Urban Renewal days
- Implementation of an economic development/business recruitment program
- An ordinance to ensure cohesive signage and to prohibit flashing signs
- A landscape and tree ordinance

Historic Erie Canal – continued on the following page

Historic Erie Canal – from previous page

Erie Canal Local Waterfront Revitalization Program (LWRP)

The Village of Newark was awarded an LWRP grant in the spring of 2008 to develop a focused, site and project specific Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan. The Village, as of September 2008, was awaiting receipt of a grant agreement from the NYS Division of Coastal Resources so it could proceed with the project. The objectives of the project are listed below:

- Inventory existing assets, including abandoned and underutilized buildings and parcels with potential for redevelopment
- Increase public access and recreational opportunities, including the potential for a waterfront park and trails
- Strengthen opportunities for tourism
- Provide opportunities for increased economic development within the Village
- Develop a list of priority projects to undertake
- Create, develop and seek funding for two or three priority projects to act as incubators or demonstration projects
- Develop concept plans and cost estimates for priority projects
- Successfully implement LWRP through project construction

Private Recreational Facilities

Several private recreational facilities are located in the Town of Arcadia which are described below. Map 25 depicts the locations of these facilities.

Marbletown Fire Department Recreational Facilities – The Fire Department property contains a picnic pavilion with picnic tables, a softball field and a bicycle BMX bicycle track. The BMX bicycle track is used to host competitive track events and has become a popular venue.

Erie Falcon Golf and Recreation - Formerly known as the Newark Country Club, this is a privately owned and operated golf course which is open to the public. The 9-hole course also boasts a pro shop, tennis courts and a restaurant, all of which operate seasonally.

Taranwoud Golf Course – This golf course, located on Hydesville Road near the boundary separating the Towns of Arcadia and Palmyra, is a privately owned and

PARKS & RECREATION

operated golf course open to the public. The 18-hole course also boasts a pro shop and a restaurant, both of which operate seasonally.

Brantling Ski and Snowboard Center - The ski center is a small ski facility primarily serving beginning skiers and is located approximately three miles south of the Village of Sodus on Fishfarm Road. The center is comprised of six small downhill slopes with a T-bar ski tow. The center also contains a ski lodge with a kitchen and bar, but no overnight lodging accommodations. The ski center also has a ski accessories shop.

Newark Rod and Gun Club – The facilities for this private membership club are located at 5704 Tellier Road in the Town of Arcadia. The Club’s facilities boast an outdoor pistol range, an outdoor rifle range, and skeet and trap shooting ranges.

Zurich Bog – The Bog is located in the northeast corner of the Town of Arcadia a short distance west of the Hamlet of Zurich. The Zurich Bog, a/k/ Mud Pond, was also formerly known as the Big Swamp, Devil’s Lake and the Bottomless Pit. In 1974, Zurich Bog, an advanced sphagnum moss bog surrounded by spectacular geomorphic features, was designated a Registered Natural Landmark. The Bog contains a trail, four miles in length, which is open to public use.

EXISTING STUDIES AND PLANS

Pedestrian and Bicycle Trail

Although not identified in a formal planning document, Village officials have identified for the development a pedestrian and biking trail within the Village of Newark. What is envisioned is a looped recreational trail that would connect various parts of the Village including Silver Hills Technology Park.

Long-Range Trail Plan

The Genesee Transportation Council’s Long Range Transportation Plan calls for the construction of the multipurpose trails to connect:

- Newark and Arcadia to the Hamlets of Marion and Williamson to the north.
- Newark and Arcadia to the Village of Sodus Point.
- Newark and Arcadia to the Village of Phelps.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Colburn Park Grass Turf Issues

Both the youth football and baseball sports teams play their games and hold practice sessions in Colburn Park. The park contains a baseball field, but not a football field. The youth football plays its games and practices on the baseball outfield which results in the grass turf being torn up during the fall months. The grass turf cannot be fully nurtured back to health before the beginning of baseball season. The Town and Village have recently been exploring the possibility of moving the baseball field within the Park and constructing a multipurpose rectangular sports field for use for youth football and soccer.

Linkages with Other Trails

The establishment and construction of trails to connect the Erie Canalway Trail to other trail systems within the region such as Ontario Pathways in Ontario County and the Sodus Point Trail system and westward to the Town of Marion would be beneficial to the area. Arcadia and Newark should work with Wayne County and Ontario County to incorporate proposals for such trails into the work plan.



Looking east towards the canal from Lyons Trail

Promoting Physical Activity for Improved Health

The need for physical activity to promote a healthy life style has increased due to the rise in obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and other physical ailments attributable, in part, to sedentary life-styles. Death and disability resulting from the aforementioned illnesses adversely impact the community as a whole. By providing a wide array of recreational facilities and programs at little or no charge, greater numbers of residents will be more inclined to become increasingly active thereby reducing the potential for the development of these debilitated diseases.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Recreational Parks Grant Programs

New York State makes grant funds available to municipalities and not-for-profit organizations to acquire land for recreational parks, to develop new parks and to rehabilitate existing parks. One of the programs is the Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) Program; the other is the Clean Water / Clean Air Bond Act Program. Both grant programs are competitive and a local match equal to the value of the grant award is required. Local matches may be in the form of in-kind service, cash or a combination of the two. Each year, the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation establishes priorities for the types of projects that will be funded.

Legislative Initiatives

Commonly referred to as *Member Items*, these are special appropriations that NYS Legislators often are able to obtain for their constituency municipalities. Member Item grants are typically small, but there are no local matching requirements. Municipalities frequently obtain Member Item grants to make improvements to their parks and recreational facilities.

Transportation Enhancement Program (TEP)

TEP provides grant funds for, among other things, on-road and off-road trails, bike lanes or widened shoulders for bicycles, pedestrian/bicycle bridges and underpasses, sidewalks, cross-walks and curb ramps. Projects funded by these grants must provide alternative means of transportation and not function solely as a recreational asset. The program is administered by the Genesee Transportation Council, the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Genesee Finger Lakes Region.

Subdivision Parkland Set Aside

Section 277 of New York Town Law and of Section 7-730 of New York Village Law authorize municipalities to require the developers of residential subdivisions to set aside land for the development of future playgrounds and/or parks. The laws also provide municipalities with the alternative to require developers to contribute cash in lieu of land that may be used to develop parks and recreational facilities at other locations in the community.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Continue to sustain, maintain and improve Village, Town and County municipal indoor and outdoor recreation and entertainment facilities in good condition.
2. Continue to support community programs and services for all ages such as Alex Eligh Community Center, the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts programs, youth baseball, football and soccer programs, and Wayne County youth programs.
3. Require the set aside of land in new residential subdivisions in the Town and Village or set aside land for the future development of parks, walkways, playgrounds, and green spaces. Alternatively, require developers to provide cash in lieu of land and use the money to develop new parks and recreational facilities elsewhere in the Town and Village better suited for parks and recreational facilities.
4. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as “Blue Trails” for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing. A “Blue Trail” is a Federal and State designation acknowledging a waterway as a boating trail.
5. Promote eco-nature sites such as Zurich Bog and recreational tourism sites such as Brantling Ski Slope as environmental assets.
6. Development additional walking trails as well as trails for a variety of uses including snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, motorcycling, in-line skating, biking, horseback riding, nature study, canoeing and kayaking.
7. Undertake a study to determine the current needs for additional sports fields and take action to provide appropriate locations.
8. Ensure that all public pedestrian and biking trails in Arcadia and Newark are of appropriate width and have surfaces of appropriate materials (asphalt or stone dust).
9. Pursue grant funding to restore and make improvements to Village parks and recreational facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES



GOALS

- Provide high-quality and efficient municipal services in a cost-effective manner.
- Retain Newark-Wayne Community Hospital and support Rochester General's efforts to expand and upgrade facility equipment and medical services to ensure the convenient availability of a broad-range of medical services locally.
- Ensure that local residents have good access to available governmental and community services.

Goals continued on following page

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Goal continued from previous page

- Improve the cost-effectiveness of local government operations while maintaining and improving the level and quality of municipal services.
- Ensure that the Town and Village and other local agencies that provide emergency services are at all times prepared to respond quickly and effectively to natural and manmade disasters.
- Ensure that high quality youth and senior citizen programming and services are provided and accessible to our community.
- Collaborate with neighboring municipalities, school districts and other governmental agencies to share services when it would result in reduced cost, and/or improved services.

EXISTING MUNICIPAL & COMMUNITY SERVICES

The Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark provide traditional direct municipal services to local residents and businesses. Services include: street cleaning, road plowing, road/street maintenance, tax collection, building permits/code enforcement, building inspections. In addition, the Town has responsibility for property assessment (enhanced STAR, veterans, and agricultural exemptions), licenses (hunting, dog, marriage and games of chance), and birth/death certificates.

The Town and Village offices and the Newark Central School District Offices are located in the municipal building at 100 East Miller Street adjoining the Village's downtown business district. The Village's Police Department and the Fire Department are also housed at this location. (See Map 24.)

Village Public Works Department and garage are located at 100 Wood Lane in the southwestern quadrant of the Village. The Arcadia Highway Department Barn is located at the intersection of Blackmar and Ford Streets in the northwest quadrant of the Village of Newark.

Police

The Village of Newark has a full-time police department with 18 employees including a Chief of Police, two Sergeants, 10 Patrol Officers, two Investigators and a Clerk. The Department also has two Auxiliary Volunteers. The department's main function is to enforce the law, maintain public peace and safety, and prevent crime. The police department is also host to the "Drug Abuse and Resistance" (D.A.R.E.) program, which encourages youths to not use or abuse illicit drugs. The Wayne County Sheriff Department and the New York State Police patrol and provide police services in the Town of Arcadia outside the Village.

Ambulance and Rescue

The Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance (NAVA) and the Fairville Fire Department provide emergency medical service (EMS) to Town and Village residents. NAVA is comprised of 35 active members who currently operate two ambulances and a fly car. The vehicles are stationed in the Village at 301 Frey Street adjoining the Wayne-Newark Community Hospital. The ambulance service operates on a duty schedule so that a crew is on duty and ready to respond quickly at all times. NAVA provides basic, intermedial and advanced life support services. These dedicated individuals volunteer thousands of hours to provide medical transport services and basic, intermediate and advanced life support services. The volunteers donate thousands of hours to provide medical transport services which saves taxpayers thousands of dollars.

Fire Departments

The community is served by three volunteer fire departments, the Newark, Marbletown and Fairville Fire Departments. The Newark Fire Station is located at 150 East Miller Street and the Fire Department is comprised of 150 volunteer firefighters. The Fairville Fire Station is located north of the Village of Newark on Route 88 in the Hamlet of Fairville. The Fairville Fire Department has 55 volunteer firefighters. The Marbletown Fire Station is located on Silver Hill Road between Route 88 and the Hamlet of Marbletown. The Marbletown Fire Department has 60 volunteer firefighters. Members devote countless hours performing rescue operations, firefighting, investigating fires and providing mutual aid to surrounding fire departments. They also spend countless hours training and serving their community without remuneration, the value of which cannot be overstated.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Cemeteries

The Village owns, operates and maintains two cemeteries, the Newark Cemetery and the East Newark Cemetery. The Newark Cemetery is located on the east side of North Main Street. The East Newark Cemetery is located on Vienna Street. Fairville Cemetery is located at 300 Maple Ridge Road in the Town of Arcadia



Fairville Cemetery



East Newark Cemetery

Public and Parochial Schools

The Newark Central School District serves the entire Village of Newark and Town of Arcadia and small portions of the adjacent towns of Lyons, Sodus, Marion, Palmyra, Manchester, and Phelps. The district operates five schools. Table F-1 identifies the school, and the current enrollment and capacity of each. In 2002, the district completed a \$48 million capital improvement project that involved constructing additions and making renovations at all five schools. Other recent capital projects include a \$2.3 million project to upgrade hardware, software, and networking technology and a multimillion dollar project to improve energy efficiency of district buildings.

**Table F-1
Newark Central School District Facility Use and Capacity**

	Location	Grade Levels Served	Enrollment	Capacity
Lincoln Elementary	1014 North Main Street	UPK to 2	256	378
Perkins Elementary	439 West Maple Street	UPK to 2	344	648
Kelley Intermediate	316 West Miller Street	3 to 5	557	735
Newark Middle	701 Peirson Avenue	6 to 8	697	889
Newark High	625 Peirson Avenue	9 to 12	878	1,093

Source: Newark Central School District

The School District's boundaries are depicted on Map 26. Total student enrollment for the Newark Central School District is approximately 2,732.

St Michael's Elementary School, a parochial Catholic school, is located at 320 South Main Street. The school has an enrollment of 130 students in pre-kindergarten through grade 8.

The *Roosevelt Children's Center*, is located at 848 Peirson Avenue. The Center is operated by the Wayne ARC and provides a wide variety of educational and other services for children with special needs.

Higher Education

Finger Lakes Community College (FLCC) has, since 1990, operated a satellite campus center in the Village of Newark. The satellite campus was recently relocated to the scenic Silver Hill Technology Park. The current enrollment is nearly 400 students, up more than 10% over the past year. FLCC affords students more than forty academic degrees and certificate programs, honor studies, a January Plan, mini-semesters, online, hybrid, travel and expedition courses, internships, high school dual-credit programs, non credit programs, workforce training and Adult Basic Education/GED programs. FLCC holds Joint Admissions Agreements and Transfer Agreements with many public and private four-year colleges and universities, which allows graduates to transfer their credits in pursuit of bachelor's degrees.

Healthcare Services

Newark Wayne Community Hospital opened its doors in 1957, filling the role of the former Doctors' Hospital in Newark. The new facility was made possible through strong community support. The campus, 37 acres in size, is occupied by the 120 bed hospital, the 180 bed DeMay Living Center, a Medical Office Building and the Candy Apple Day Care Center. The hospital is accredited by the Joint Commission Accreditation Hospital.

Newark Wayne Community Hospital offers a wide variety of health care services provided by a team of highly trained doctors, nurses and hospital staff that are capable of treating all stages of life. Newark Wayne Community Hospital has 700 employees, including 190 medical staff, and there are over 170 volunteers. As an affiliate of Rochester General, Newark Wayne Community Hospital is able to take advantage of the strengths of a large healthcare system while retaining the character of a community-based rural hospital. When specialty services cannot be provided in Wayne County, physicians have the ability to provide access to those services thru the Rochester General Affiliates.

In 2007, the Newark Wayne Community Hospital telecommunications network became totally wireless, benefiting the staff, residents and visitors. Through the use of high-tech equipment, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) and bone density testing are available

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

now on a daily basis. The hospital also has an Obstetrical Unit, delivering more than 300 babies each year. Annually there are nearly 20,000 visits to the Emergency Room; over 230,000 in/out-patients are served at the facility. The DeMay Living Center operates at near capacity. The facility offers not only skilled care, but also dementia care, rehabilitative/restorative care, ventilator-aided services, neurobehavioral care and adult day health care.

Newark Wayne Community Hospital has recently completed new strategic plans for upgrading facilities and technology, improving physician recruitment and preparing for programmatic growth. The hospital will be finalizing plans to renovate and expand the Emergency Department, expand Ambulatory Surgery and some Outpatient Departments, replace and upgrade medical equipment, and convert a hospital wing for alternate use. The Emergency Department expansion is projected to occur by 2012.

Youth Services

The Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark offer a variety of recreation and social programs for its youth. The Town and Village contract with the Alex Eligh Community Center, Inc., a private, not-for-profit agency, to operate a youth center and provide the youth programs. The Community Center operates in a Village-owned building located at 303 East Avenue. The building houses a gym, a game room, a public meeting room and offices. An outside skateboard area is also located on the Community Center's property. There are no fees charged for use of the community facility center.

The Alex Eligh Community Center also organizes and provides seasonal youth activities throughout the year. A fee-based youth recreational sport program is also provided which includes basketball, softball, baseball, wrestling, tennis and soccer. A summer park program is organized for youth ages three through 14. Red Cross Swim instruction is offered in eight-week blocks three times a year. The Town and Village also sponsor annual events which include a Halloween Park and a Community Tree Lighting Ceremony with Santa.

Senior Citizen Services

The Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark provide and support programs for their senior citizens. The Alex Eligh Community Center Inc. administer these programs. A Senior Nutrition Lunch Program is offered weekdays at the Community Center. Other senior citizen programs include exercise groups, a card game group, and quilting and sewing groups that meet weekly.

The Wayne County Area Agency on Aging networks with the Alex Eligh Community Center to provide senior citizens with a flu-shot clinic, tax preparation advice and information, home security precautions, and various other senior topics of interest. The Wayne County Senior Advisory Council meets bimonthly at the Alex Eligh Community Center.

COMMUNITY SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

The following summarizes the responses of residents asked to indicate their satisfaction with various public services. Figures in parenthesis indicate the percentage of respondents who were very satisfied.

NEWARK RESPONDENTS

- Municipal billings (88%)
- Library services (87%)
- Snow removal (81%)
- Municipal offices (86%)
- Water and sewer (77%)
- Schools (75%)
- Recreation center (71%)
- Building and zoning (64%)
- Park facilities (61%)
- Canal Development (68%)
- Adult recreation programs (52%)
- Senior programs (44%)
- Communications (43%)
- Highway/street maintenance (42%)
- Youth recreation (41%)
- Ambulance service (41%)

ARCADIA RESPONDENTS

- Municipal billings (88%)
- Library services (87%)
- Snow removal (86%)
- * * *
- Water and sewer (65%)
- Schools (75%)
- Recreation Center (67%)
- Building and zoning (76%)
- Park facilities (64%)
- * * *
- Adult recreation programs (52%)
- Senior programs (52%)
- Communications (67%)
- Highway/street maintenance (66%)
- Youth recreation (44%)
- Ambulance service (66%)

Arts and Culture Programs and Services

Art and culture facilities are concentrated within the midtown area of Newark. These include the Newark Public Library, the Hoffman Clock Museum, the Newark/Arcadia Historical Museum and the Wayne County Council of the Arts offices.

The Newark Public Library is located at 121 High St, and is chartered as a school district public library by the NYS Board of Regents. The mission of the Newark Public Library is to provide easy and quick access to information, in any and all formats, and the opportunity for people of all ages to acquire knowledge and information.

The Library has holdings of over 40,000 books and circulates 220,000 books. A library expansion, completed in 1989, increased the total library space to 16,500 square feet. In

1991 the library was automated, and in 1995 the first public access computer in the Pioneer Library System was installed. In 2000, the public voted to approve a measure that permitted the School District to levy a property tax for providing revenue to the Library.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

The Hoffman Clock Museum - is housed within a wing of the Newark Public Library. Augustus L. & Jennie D. Hoffman assembled the core collection. Their wish was to preserve the historic collection for the enjoyment and education of the community. The clock museum shows the history of New York State clockmakers and displays clocks from England, France, Germany, Holland, Japan, China and Canada.

The Newark-Arcadia Historical Museum - is located at 120 High St. and is operated by the Newark-Arcadia Historical Society. The historical museum is home to displays of local artifacts including quilts, coverlets and Newark milk bottles. There are extensive displays of Newark's industries, including Jackson & Perkins Company, and their famous Rose Gardens, the early Stuart Company, and the MORA Automobile Company. The museum hours are 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. on Saturdays and at other times by appointment. Admission is free of charge.

The offices of the *Wayne County Council for the Arts* - is located at 108 West Miller St. The mission of the council is to provide an outlet for local art, artists and art education. The Wayne County High School Art Student Exhibit is displayed in the Council for the Art's facility.

The *Newark Arcadia Historical Society* - also operates the century-old Marbletown school-house located on Miller Road in the Hamlet of Marbletown. The one-room schoolhouse was built in 1786 as part of former School District No. 5 and features original furnishings.

Services For persons With Special Needs

Former Newark Developmental Center - The former Newark Developmental Center is located on six (6) adjoining parcels comprising a total of approximately 154 acres of land. The vast majority of the land is located within Newark with the balance being in Arcadia. The site contains numerous large 2- and 3-story, brick buildings which comprised the former Developmental Center campus. A portion of the facility currently houses the Finger Lakes Developmental Disabilities Services Office (DDSO) and a special education center operated by the Wayne-Finger Lakes Board of Cooperative Education (BOCES) both of which provide service and programming for persons with developmental disabilities.

Wayne County Solid Waste and Recycling Ordinance

Wayne County passed an ordinance to comply with the NYS Solid Waste Management Act of 1988. This ordinance provides licensing and reporting procedures for all solid waste haulers operating in Wayne County. The ordinance also requires all waste generators (residential, commercial, industrial and institutional) to separate newspapers, glass food containers and metal cans from the waste stream. Although the ordinance mandates the separation of recyclables it contains no enforcement provisions.



Solid Waste Collection and Disposal Services - Solid waste collection and disposal services are provided by private waste disposal businesses. No municipal waste collection and/or disposal is provided by Arcadia or Newark.

Municipal Recycling Facility (MRF) - The Western Finger Lakes Solid Waster Management Authority is responsible for operating the MRF. The facility is located at 4060 Route 88 North on the site of the former Town of Arcadia landfill. The Authority has responsibility for the curbside collection of residential recyclables throughout Wayne County. The recyclables are deposited and packaged at the site prior to being sold. The Authority also sponsors a residential hazardous waste drop-off program annually. The drop-off location is at the Wayne County Highway Department Facility on Route 31 between Newark and Lyons.

EXISTING STUDIES, PLANS AND POLICIES

Emergency Management Plan

A Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan was developed in Wayne County to provide information on identifying potential natural and manmade hazards, determining available resources and preparing and coordinating emergency responses to these hazards. Natural hazards include floods, fire, thunderstorms, lightning, snow or ice storms. Manmade hazards include fuel spills, explosions, hazardous materials and terrorism. In 2005, the Town of Arcadia and Village of Newark adopted the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which provides a consistent approach in dealing with domestic incidents.

The emergency plan covers the following three phases of managing an emergency.

1. Preparedness, Prevention and Mitigation which involves training, planning identifying and establishing a course of action optimizing present & future damage
2. Response, which involves identifying all available resources and determining and carrying out courses of action.
3. Recovery which includes short and long term recovery efforts and damage assessment.

An Emergency Management Plan defines the roles and responsibilities of each agency to ensure that they operate with each other in an organized and coordinated manner to minimize damage or injury or loss of lives. Special attention is given to schools; health related facilities, nursing homes, elderly resident homes and persons with special needs.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Local municipalities are responsible for all phases of the emergency response. Local municipalities may request assistance from the County followed by the State if the local municipality is unable to handle the situation. Once the local, county and State resources are exhausted, the Governor may request Federal resources from the President. If the President issues a Federal declaration, assistance from various federal associated agencies become available under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974.

Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance Service (NAVA)

NAVA has plans to soon expand its ambulance house by constructing an additional ambulance bay and to purchase a third ambulance to put into service. The expansion of the building and the purchase of the third ambulance has been necessitated by an increase in number of calls for service.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Shared Municipal Services

The Newark Central School District, the Town of Arcadia and the Village of Newark have a history of collaborating to reduce the cost of providing services. The School District, Town, and Village offices have been co-located for many years in a building owned and maintained by the Village of Newark. In 2000, the Village and School District collaborated to consolidate their separate vehicle fueling facilities into a single facility to serve both entities. The fueling facility located at the School District's bus garage is also used by the Newark Fire Department and NAVA to fuel their respective vehicles. In 2008, the School District, Town and Village were awarded a Shared Municipal Services Incentive (SMSI) grant to fund the purchase of a new aerial truck and a soil screener to be shared by all three entities. The preparation of this joint Comprehensive Plan represents another Village and Town collaboration.

Collaborating to provide services enables two or municipalities and/or governmental agencies to reduce operating cost while maintaining the level and quality of services. These past and present collaborations provide a foundation for achieving more extensive collaborations in the future. Furthermore, grant funding for new and additional types of collaborations is available through NYS Local Government Efficiency Grant Program, an incentive program that encourages the sharing of services and greater inter-governmental cooperation.

Potential for Becoming into Healthcare Hub

In 2003, Via Health Systems closed Myers Community Hospital in the Town of Sodus, leaving Newark-Wayne Community Hospital as the only hospital operating within Wayne County. The expansion and improvements called for in the recent master plan will result in improvements to the healthcare facility, improvements of a more extensive quality, as well as range of services.

NYS Office for the Aging projects that by the year 2015 more than 31 percent of the population of Wayne County will be age 60 or older. In adjoining Ontario County the projection is 52.36 percent. These changes in the demography will provide Newark-Wayne Community Hospital with the potential to become a healthcare hub serving the elderly population in Wayne County and surrounding area. If more senior citizen housing and nursing homes are constructed in and around Newark, the need for healthcare services will only increase. An increasing proportion of elderly residing in the community, however, will likely increase the need for ambulance services and could eventually place a strain on the NAVA.

Poor Access to Newark-Wayne Community Hospital

Access to the Hospital from North Main Street is not good. The route is circuitous as motorists must drive through residential side streets and make multiple short turns. As the NAVA ambulance house adjoins the Hospital, ambulances must also travel through residential side streets. Hospital officials have discussed the desirability of constructing a more direct and improved access way from North Main Street. Such a project would require the acquisition of private property and would be expensive to accomplish. The idea of improved access has not yet progressed beyond the discussion stage. The installation of improved directional signage could serve as a relatively inexpensive intermediate step.

Former Newark Developmental Center

Although the foregoing agencies occupy a portion of the buildings space on the site, most of the buildings are vacant. New York State owns the facility and has been attempting, unsuccessfully, for several years to sell it... One of the most significant impediments involves potential environmental issues. The buildings may contain asbestos and debris from the demolition of several buildings has also been buried onsite. It is unknown, at the present time, what additional materials may have also been buried on site and any hazardous waste was among the buried materials. Until the environmental question is investigated and the scope and nature of site contamination, if any, has been determined, the State is likely to continue to have difficulty selling the property.

Due to the large size of the site, the former Newark Developmental Center represents a significant redevelopment opportunity in the Village of Newark.

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Intergovernmental Collaboration

New York State provides the legal authority for municipal and other local governmental entities to formally collaborate in ways to reduce their respective operating costs. These collaborations may be in the following forms:

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Service Agreements - One or more local governmental entities contracts with another governmental entity to provide a municipal service or services for the use of a facility or facilities at a stated price.

Joint Agreements - Two or more local governmental entities jointly shares in the provision of a service or the construction and operation of a facility.

Joint Purchasing - Two or more governmental entities jointly purchase materials, supplies, equipment, utility service, etc. to take advantage of volume pricing. Some school districts and municipalities are forming purchasing cooperatives for the purchase of electricity and natural gas to reduce their utility costs.

Merger of Governmental Functions and/or Entities - Some or all governmental functions may be consolidated such that a single-governmental department, function or entity has responsibility for providing a service. For example, some villages have eliminated their Village justice courts to eliminate duplication. Towns are legally required to provide town justice courts which serve villages in the absence of village courts.

The following two New York State publications are resources that provide background information on the legal authority for intergovernmental collaboration and numerous examples of successful intergovernmental collaborative efforts and projects.

- * *Intergovernmental Cooperation: (James A. Coon Local Government Technical Series)* – Published by the NY Department of State.
- * *Making Government Work: - (Intergovernmental Cooperation Partnering and Consolidation, New York State)* – Published by the NYS Office of the Attorney General.

Local Government Efficiency Grant Program

This is the successor to the Shared Municipal Services Incentive (SMSI) Grant Program. Eligible governmental entities include: counties, towns, villages, special improvement districts, fire districts, school districts and BOCES, and library districts.

The program has the following three separate components each of which provide funding for different types of projects.

- **High Priority Planning Grants**

This is a non-competitive program that provides funding for municipal charter revisions that will result in functional consolidations or increased shared services, municipal mergers, consolidations or dissolutions or the transfer of functions to county or multi-county agencies.

- **General Efficiency Planning Grants**

This is a competitive program that provides funding to identify and study opportunities to improve local government efficiency and cost savings including health plan consolidations.

- **Efficiency Implementation Grants**

This competitive program provides grant funding to implement plans to improve local government efficiency and cost savings.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

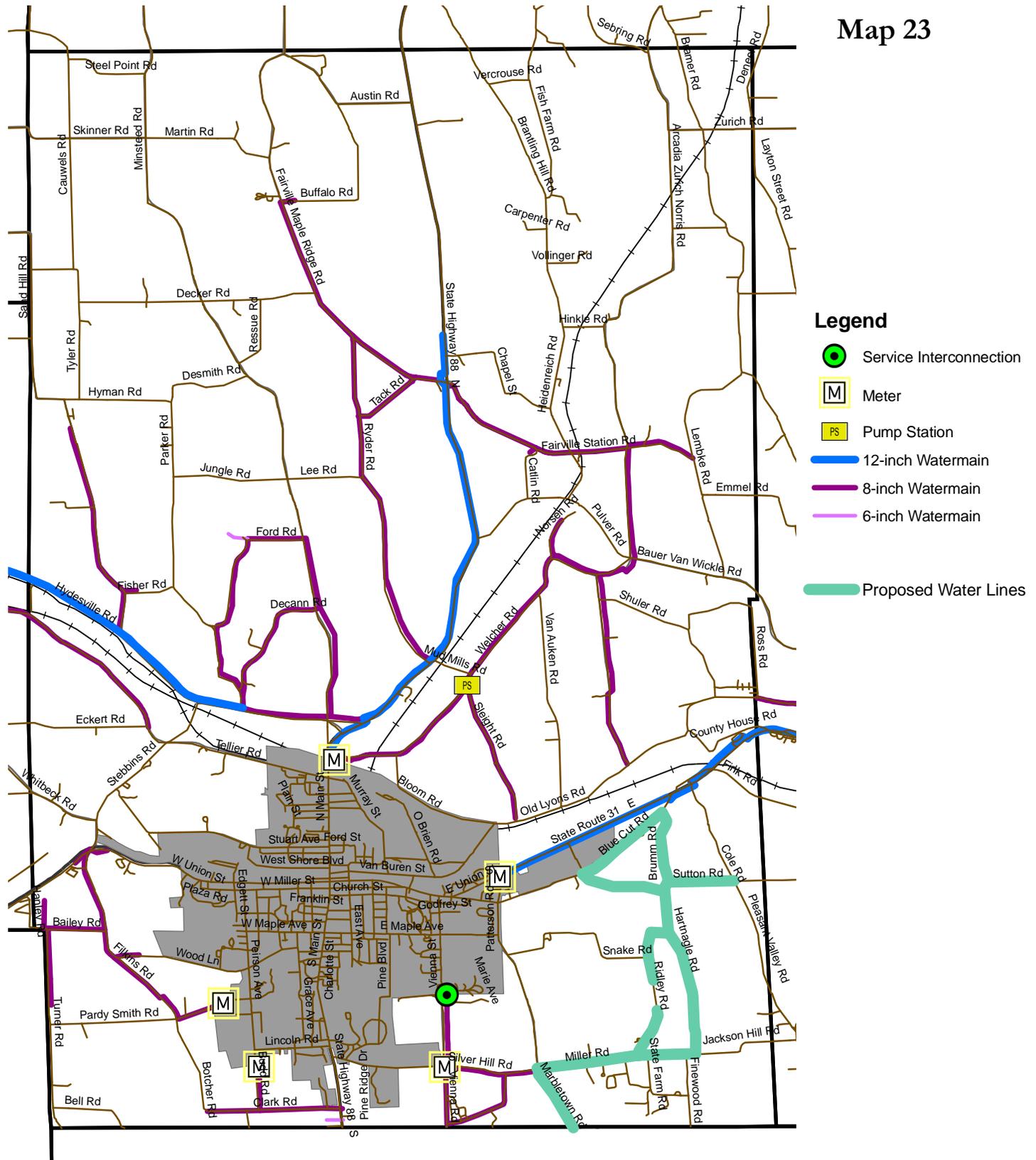
1. Continue to support Newark Wayne Community Hospital and medical providers and encourage Newark Wayne Community Hospital Systems to expand and update hospital facilities, equipment and services.
2. Assist local fire departments and ambulance services in obtaining State and Federal grant funding to update equipment and other needed resources.
3. Support State and local legislation that will benefit fire departments and ambulance services.
4. Seek State and Federal grants or co-sponsor grants to update municipal equipment to improve services.
5. Explore, evaluate and pursue opportunities for improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing municipal services through increased intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration.
6. Continue to financially support programs to improve the health and well-being of all Town and Village residents.
7. Periodically update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to keep it current and continue to assess local potential disaster areas.
8. Seek government and/or grants or co-sponsor grants for updating the Town's and Village's equipment and services especially those needed for disaster response and recovery situations.
9. All agencies and persons involved in disaster preparedness and response should continue to upgrade their training and including conducting mock training emergency events.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

10. Develop and maintain a list of services and programs provided by Wayne County, New York State, and private agencies that are available to local residents and contact information for each service or program to use for making referrals to local residents.
11. Work with the Hospital to install signage along Routes 88 and 31 and at other strategic locations in the Village to make the Hospital easier to find.

Existing and Proposed Water System - Town of Arcadia

Map 23



Legend

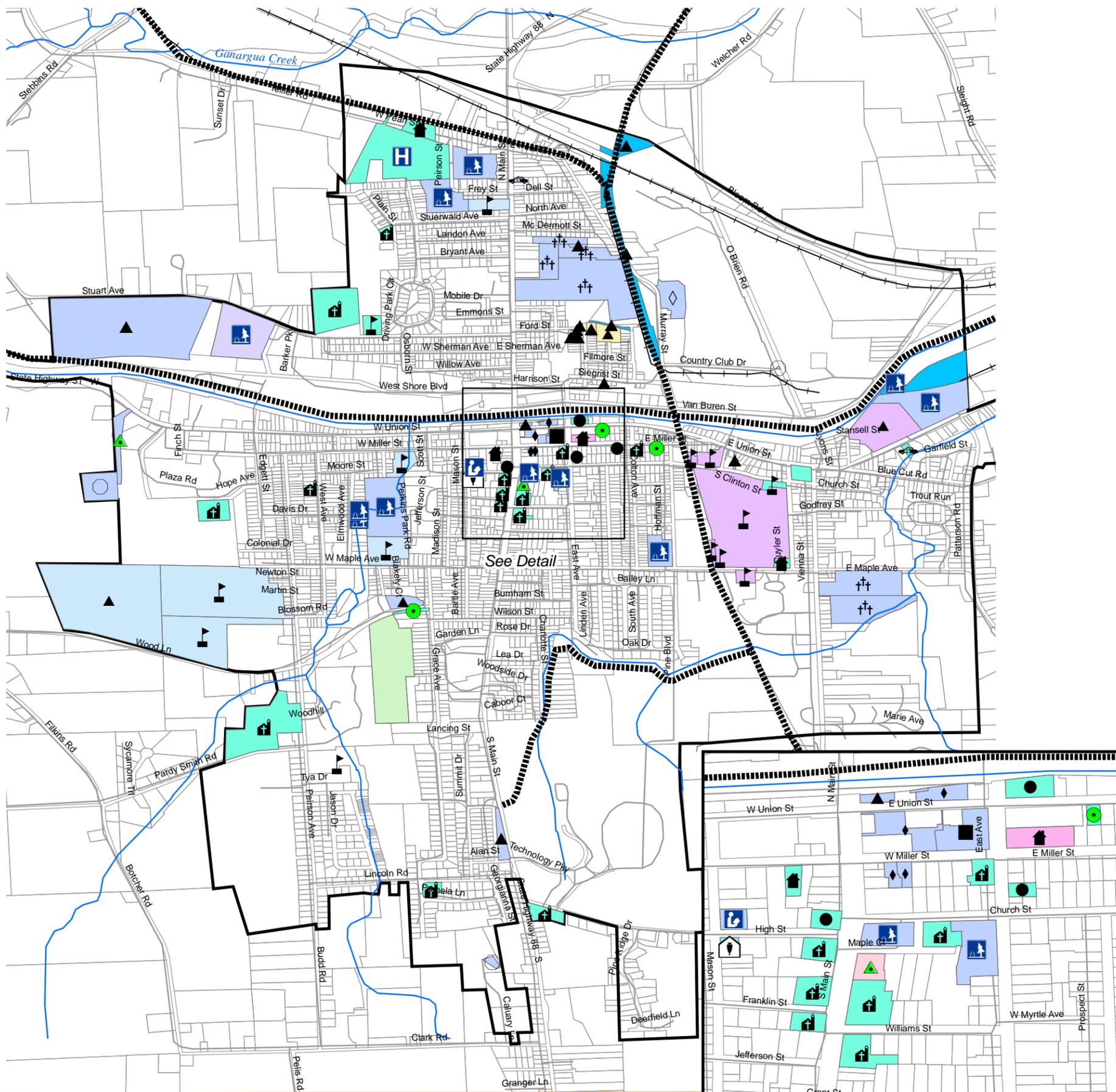
- Service Interconnection
- Meter
- Pump Station
- 12-inch Watermain
- 8-inch Watermain
- 6-inch Watermain
- Proposed Water Lines

SOURCE: MRB Group, Town of Arcadia

0 0.5 1 2 Miles

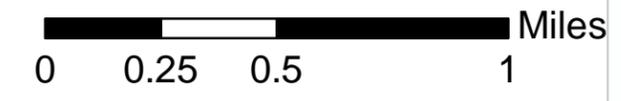


Public and Community Services Village of Newark



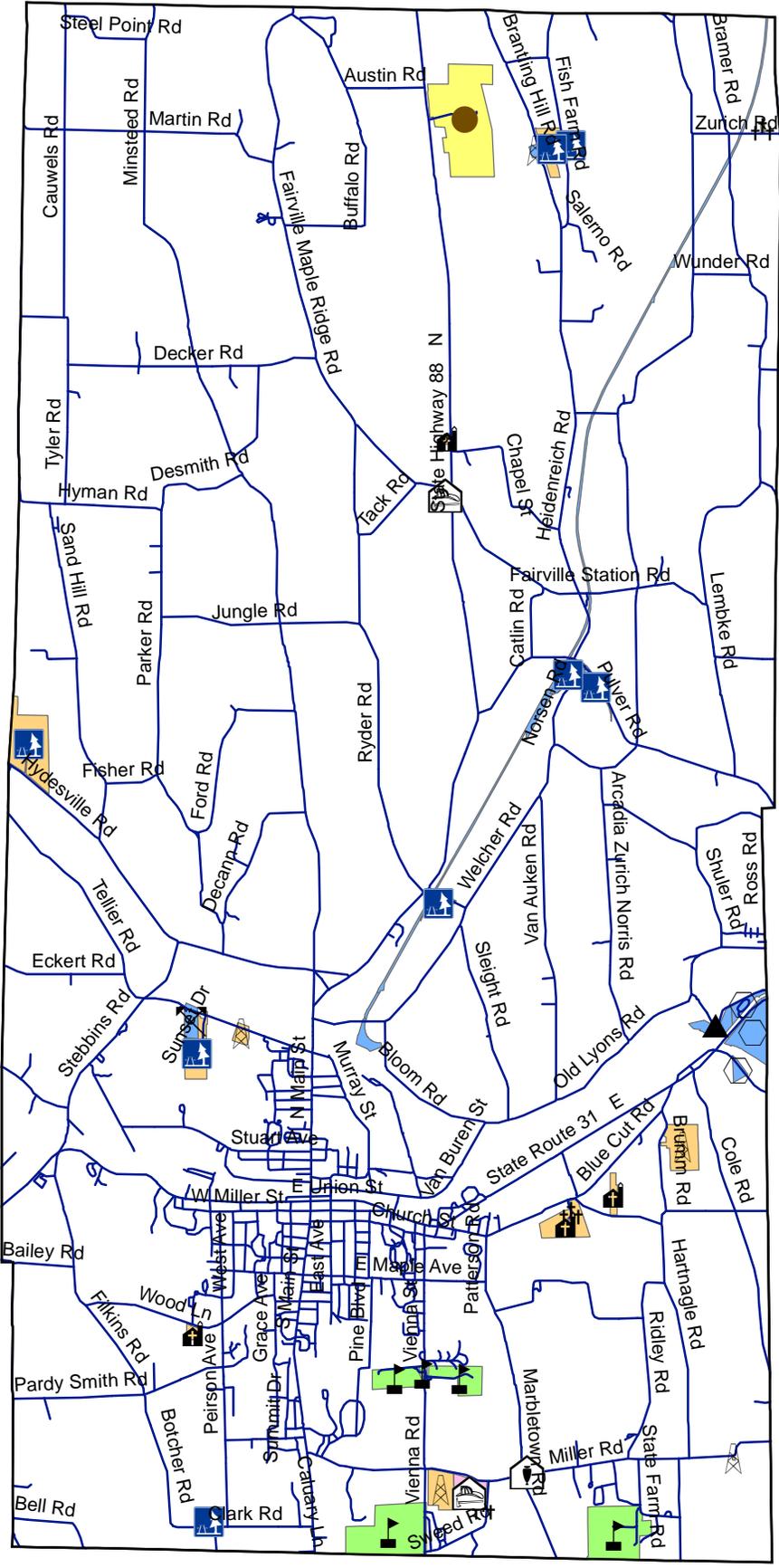
- Ownership**
- Private
 - Wayne County
 - New York State
 - School District
 - Housing Authority
 - Firemen
 - Town Of Arcadia
 - United States
 - Village of Newark

- Public and Community Services**
- Highway Garage
 - Parking Lot
 - Offices
 - R Recreation
 - Community Service
 - Post Office
 - B Library
 - School
 - Church
 - Benevolent Association
 - Home for Aged
 - H Hospital
 - Government Bldg
 - Police Station
 - Museum
 - Cemetery
 - Water Supply
 - Wastewater



Map 24

Public and Community Services - Arcadia

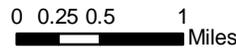


Public and Community Services

- Animal Shelter
- Cemetery
- Church
- Communications
- Fire Hall
- Former landfill
- Historical Society
- Quarry
- Recreation
- School
- Water Supply

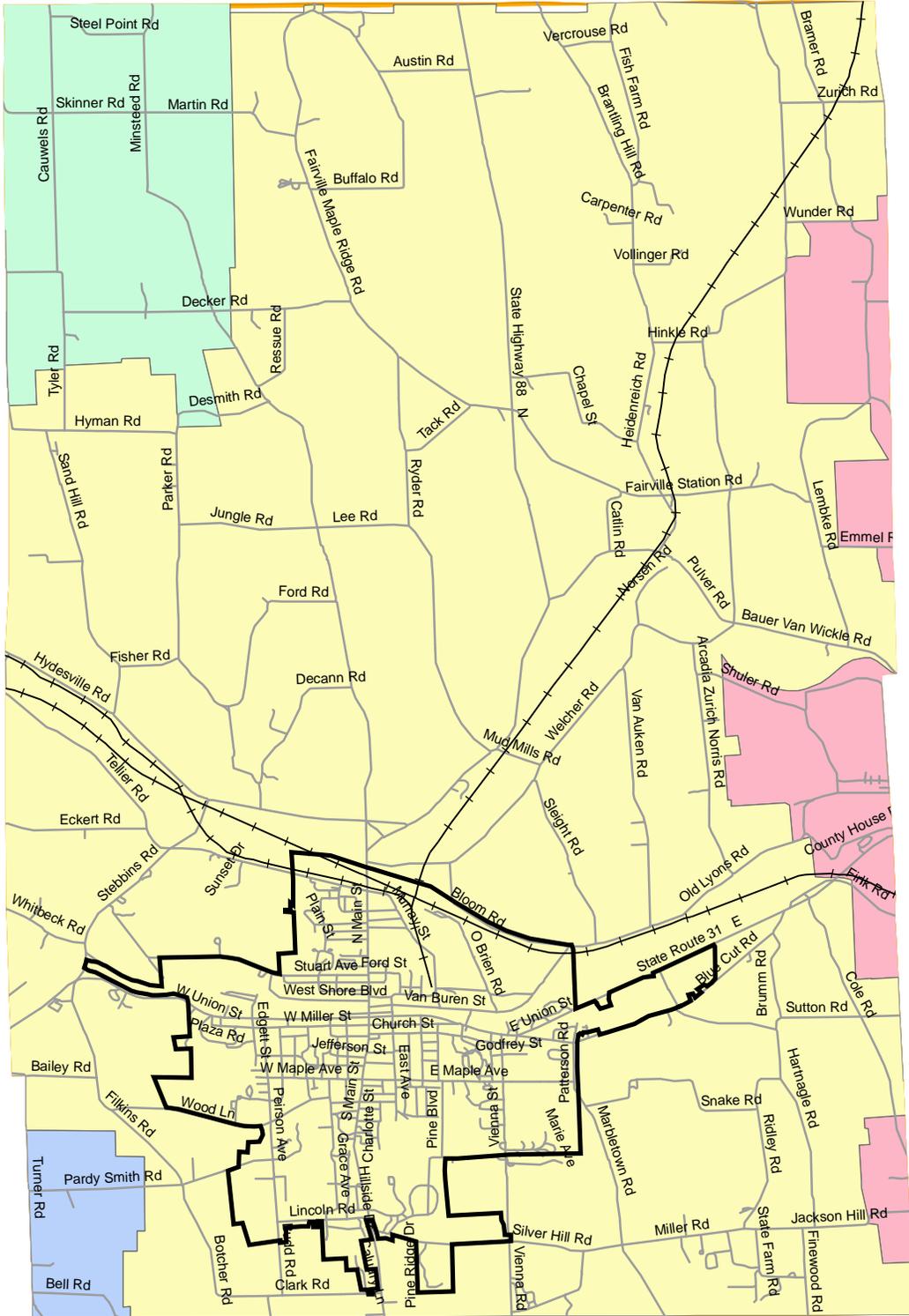
Parcel Ownership

- Firemen
- New York State
- Private
- Town of Arcadia
- Wayne County



Town of Arcadia/ Village of Newark Comprehensive Plan School Districts

Map 27
Map 26



School Districts

- NEWARK CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
- LYONS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
- MARION CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
- PHELPS-CLIFTON SPRINGS CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT



HISTORIC RESOURCES



GOALS

- Encourage the preservation of historic buildings and sites.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT

On February 15, 1825, 30,944 acres of the western part of the Town of Lyons were set off as a separate township to be named Arcadia. The Town consists of 52.1 square miles of fertile soil and gently rolling drumlins. The town included present day hamlets of Fairville, Marbletown and Mud Mills, as well as the historic hamlets of Zurich, Minstead and Hydesville. Minstead as well as Marbletown were once centers of peppermint cultivation and processing. Hydesville was the birthplace of modern day Spiritualism, founded in 1848 by Margaret and Catherine Fox.

Early settlement in what is now the Village of Newark dates from the early 1819's. In 1820, Captain Joseph Miller was awarded a contract to build one and one-quarter mile of canal through this region. A tract of 102 acres was purchased by Captain Miller from Jacob Lusk, whose father and brothers were among the first owners of the land that became the Village of Newark.

Miller hired a canal engineer to lay out a village to include a public square, seven streets and 101 lots thus began the Village of Newark, then called Miller's Basin. The first streets to be laid out were Vienna Street (named for the Village of Vienna, now known as Phelps), Canal Street, Palmyra Street, Miller Street, Bartle Street and Norton Street. The original plan for the Village included a public square on the east side of Vienna Street.

Newark is the only village in Wayne County to owe its existence to the Erie Canal. Early settlement was concentrated in the eastern end of the present day village and was first called Lockville. Newark and Lockville greatly prospered with the canal bringing settlers and businesses.

In 1853, the Village of Newark was incorporated with the inclusion of Lockville (aka Village of Arcadia). The constructions of the Erie Canal and the New York Central Railroad in 1853 spurred development. Additional development accompanied connection to later transportation routes, including the Sodus Point and Southern Railroad in 1872, the West Shore Railroad in 1817, the Marion Railroad in 1905 and the Rochester and Syracuse and eastern trolley in 1906.

In 1858, the Town of Arcadia had 24,539 acres of improved land, 1493 cows, 10,821 sheep, 2,799 swine, 44,032 bushels of winter wheat, 180,098 bushels of spring wheat, 4580 ton of hay, 38,424 bushels of apples, 23,870 bushels of potatoes and 140,054 pounds of butter produced by town farms. Most of the area farms were small between 35-75 acres, work was done by hand and plowing was done by oxen or horses. There were 2832 males, 2684 females, 987 dwellings, and 1102 families.

In 1866 Ezra Edgett established in Newark, the first canning factory in Wayne County; thus started the extensive Wayne County canning industry.

By the turn of the century there were reportedly 45 manufacturing businesses in Newark, including a number of cigar factories, manufacturers of household goods, machinery, and packaging companies. The Village's two most well known businesses were C.H. Stuart Company and Jackson & Perkins.

The C.H. Stuart Company, founded in 1852 was a pioneer in home selling. Before its takeover by outside investors and the relocation of the remaining operations to Providence, Rhode Island in 1981; the C.H. Stuart Company was a cornerstone of the local economy. During its 129 year of operation in Newark, the company sold nursery stock, furniture, boats, flavors and extracts, personal care products, cosmetics, kitchenware, decorative items and costume jewelry. The company operated 58 divisions, most notably Sarah Coventry.

Jackson & Perkins began wholesale marketing of strawberry and grape plants from a farm in Newark in 1872. The company is best known for its roses, including Dorothy Perkins, Medallion, Red Masterpiece and 20 All- American Rose selections. From the 1940's to the 1960's Newark called itself the "Rose Capital of the World". As many as 650, 000 people visited the Jackson & Perkins Rose Gardens annually from June to September. The Rose Gardens Apartments, a senior citizen housing complex is on the site of the former Rose Gardens.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

As a village founded by the direct result of the Erie Canal, there are many historic reminders of three phases of the canal, early locks from the 1850's, ditches clearly visible from the original canal, and a lock tenders' building. There are also reminders of the trolley system (Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern) including the trolley repair barns.

The Town of Arcadia is distinguished by its rolling glacial-formed drumlins, which no doubt attracted early settlers to this area of New York State. Throughout the township, there are wonderfully constructed barns on many farms, providing a link to our rich agricultural past.

There are many outstanding examples of fine old homes, including 12 homes constructed of cobblestone from area fields and the lakeside. These homes are fairly unique to this part of the country. The following Cobblestone structures have also been inventoried by the Wayne County Historical Society.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Cobblestone Structures Inventories by Wayne County Historical Society			
ID #	Location	Year Built	Additional Comments
1	2659 Minsted Road	1844-45	Lakestone veneer
2	2467 Parker Road	1826	Methodists met upstairs
3	513 West Maple Avenue	NA	Greek Revival
4	Pardy-Smith Road	NA	1 ½ story with small red stones
5	Silver Hill Road	NA	Greek Revival w/ decorative joints
6	3677 Heidenreich Road	1834	Large fieldstones, stone porch
7	85 Vienna Street	NA	All colored medium size field stones
8	928 North Main Street	NA	Horizontal “v” joints
9	240 West Pearl Street	NA	Colonial Revival
11	107 Maple Court	NA	Painted fieldstone house
12	Sand Hill Road	NA	Covered with stucco

Source: Wayne County Historical Society; "Cobblestone Structures of Wayne County," Verlyn Klahn, 1955.

There are beautiful homes of every architectural description including the Greek revival. There are neighborhoods and streets that reflect the past prominence of a flourishing village. Concentrations of historic structures exist along Vienna Street north of the cemetery, on East Avenue between Maple and Myrtle and along Williams and Grant Streets, along High Street and Scott Street, along Grace Avenue and Wood Lane, and along West Maple Street and West Avenue.

The United States Post Office building on South Main Street in Newark is listed on the New York State and National Registers of Historical Places. The Post Office building was designed by James Knox Taylor and constructed in 1911-13. Other historic sites of note include the Park Presbyterian Church located on Maple Court adjacent to Central Park, Perkins Park, the Arcadia Historic Museum at 120 High Street, and the Marbletown Centennial Schoolhouse built in 1876 at 6631 Miller Road and presently owned by the historical society.



Village of Newark Post Office

The County Historian is not aware of any important archaeological sites in the Town of Arcadia.

ISSUES AND OPPORTUNITIES

Self-Guided Walking Tours

It would be beneficial to the community to note historic structures and sites and promote them thru the development of a self-guided walking tours. Interpretive signs could be installed at each site providing tourists with information regarding the historical significance of each site. Pamphlets with maps identifying the locations of the historic structures and sites could be produced and distributed to visitors. The self-guided tours would be by out of town travelers as well as residents of the Town and Village.

Erie Canal System

The Erie Canal, the most significant of the historic resources provides economic and tourism opportunities for the Town, Village and neighboring communities. By working in concert with the neighboring communities, future economic development and the growth of tourism may be achieved utilizing the Erie Canal as the centerpiece of the tourism program..

TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Techniques available to local governments to encourage the preservation and restoration of historic buildings include both recognition programs and regulatory approaches.

Recognition Programs for Privately Owned Buildings

The State and National Registers of Historic Places recognize buildings, sites and landscapes that are historically and architecturally significant. The programs do not provide protection to privately owned buildings. However, public money cannot be used to alter or demolish buildings that are in a Historic District or are individually listed on the Registers of Historic Places without a formal review of the impacts.

Municipalities may develop their own recognition program to designate historic structures or to acknowledge private efforts to restore or rehabilitate historic buildings. Such a program would send a message to the public that historic preservation is important to the community, and may encourage private property owners of such structures to make financial investments to restore or rehabilitate their structures.

Restoration Education and Technical Assistance

Municipalities may also provide information to private property owners to assist in restoration and rehabilitation efforts. There is a considerable amount of literature and technical assistance available to ensure that restoration and rehabilitation of historic buildings is done in a manner that is consistent with the building's historic character and that does not damage the building's architectural features or materials.

The Town may undertake a formal survey of the historic resources in the Town. Such a survey could form the basis for a recognition program or a regulatory program.

Regulatory Techniques

Municipalities may establish regulations to protect historic buildings. The process typically requires the designation of certain historic buildings as "landmarks," or the delineation of an area as a "Historic District." A citizen board, usually known as the "Historic Preservation Commission" or "Landmarks Preservation Board," is appointed to review applications for building permits that would affect historic landmarks or buildings within the Historic District. The board is responsible for ensuring that changes to historic properties are consistent with the historic character of the property.

Certified Local Government Program

The Certified Local Government Program of the National Park Service encourages municipalities to pass laws that provide for local review of development proposals that would affect historic buildings. Municipalities may be certified by the State Historic Preservation Office if they enact a law that designates local historic landmarks or district, and that establishes a procedure for reviewing proposed changes to designated properties. Certified local governments are eligible for grant funding that is set aside for participants in the program. Grants may be used for research, education, and restoration of properties.

Tax Incentives for Private Properties

Pursuant to the Farmer's Protection and Farm Preservation Act, passed in 1996, property owners can claim a tax credit for up to 25% of the cost of rehabilitating a historic barn. Barns constructed or placed into agricultural service before 1936 are eligible, provided that the barn is used for agricultural purposes and meets the tax definition of "income-producing." The rehabilitation must not "materially alter the historic appearance" of the barn. Costs incurred after January 1, 1997 are eligible. Technical information is available on the NYS Department of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation website, at www.nysparks.state.ny.us/field/fsb/barns.htm. This law also enables local governments to phase in the increase in assessed value that results from the rehabilitation of barns built before 1936.

Federal tax credits are available for the rehabilitation of historic and older buildings. A tax credit of 20% of the cost of rehabilitation is available for "certified rehabilitation" of "certified historic structures." This credit generally applies to buildings that are on the National Register of Historic Places. The renovations must comply with the Secretary of Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." This credit applies only to buildings that are used for agricultural, commercial, industrial or rental residential purposes. Both the structure and the rehabilitation must be approved by the National Park Service. The project must also meet the guidelines set by the Internal Revenue Service.

A 10% tax credit is available for rehabilitation of "non-historic" buildings built before 1936. This credit applies only to "depreciable" buildings that are used for non-residential purposes. The renovation must be "substantial," exceeding either \$5,000 or the adjusted basis of the property, whichever is greater. Certain guidelines apply for retaining external and external walls and the internal structural framework. The tax credit must be claimed on IRS form 3468 for the tax year in which the rehabilitated building is placed in service. There is no formal review process for the rehabilitation.

Grant Funding

Grant funding is available to both private and public owners of historic properties. In 2000, the **NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation** made \$2 million in grant funding available to restore and preserve historic barns and related agricultural buildings. Similar funding opportunities may be available in the future.

The **Preservation League of New York** administers a program to provide grants to municipalities and not-for-profit agencies for cultural resource surveys, historic structure reports, and historic landscape reports. Grants awarded are usually between \$3,000 and \$15,000. The application is usually due in May, with applications available in January.

The **Rural New York Grant Program** has provided grants of up to \$5,000 for surveys, studies and public education projects. Local governments and not-for-profit agencies are eligible. Grant applications were not accepted in 2000. Information on grant availability in 2001 is expected to be announced in the near future.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

The **New York State Council on the Arts** provides grants to local governments and not-for-profit organizations for planning and design, capital funding, and independent projects. The application deadline is generally March 1 of each year. Information is available from Anne VanIngen, Director, Architecture, Planning and Design, NYS Council on the Arts, 915 Broadway, New York, NY 10010, (212) 387-7013.

Funding is also available from the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, under the **Environmental Protection Fund**, for the preservation and restoration of historic properties.

The **New York Landmarks Conservancy** provides grants for historic religious buildings that are owned by a religious institution and are listed in the State or National Registers of Historic Places. The maximum grant is \$15,000. Deadlines are May 1st and November 1st of each year.

Western New York Landmark Society

The Landmark Society is a private, not-for-profit corporation dedicated to preserving historically and culturally significant structures and sites. The organization has trained staff available to assist, for a fee, with historic preservation efforts. One service the Landmark Society will perform is a “cultural survey.” A cultural survey essentially involves researching historical records and preparing an inventory of historically significant structures and sites and describing each structure or site in its historical context. Another service the Landmark Society provides is the preparation of applications for listing structures and sites on the State and National Register of Historic Places. The methodology used to prepare cultural surveys and applications for listing are governed by State and federal regulations. The review and approval of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) is also required.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Establish a Historic Conservation –Preservation Committee to work with the Town and Village Planning Boards to develop strategies for preserving historic structures and sites.
2. The Erie Canal trail should be completed from the Village/Town to the Town of Lyons which would continue the linking of area towns and village along the canal corridor.
3. Provide information of owners of historical buildings and properties about historic preservation grant programs.
4. Develop and distribute a historic resources self-guided tour brochure to promote historic resources and tourism in the community.



IMPLEMENTATION



GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

GOALS

- Protect, preserve and enhance significant natural resources and features such as woodlands, wetlands, stream corridors and wildlife habitat.
- Protect and improve groundwater and surface water quality.
- Encourage the planting of trees and shrubs within existing open spaces.
- Establish a balance between preserving the natural environment and rural setting of Arcadia and encouraging future growth and development.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote the Town's and Village's waterways as a scenic and recreational resource.
2. Incorporate environmental protection provisions into zoning regulations.
3. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as "Blue Trails" for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing. (See also Parks & Recreation)
4. Promote the Zurich Bog and Brantling Ski Slope as tourist attractions. (See also Business Development)

AGRICULTURE AND FARMLAND

GOALS

- Promote the continued economic viability of agriculture.
- Preserve high-quality farmland to ensure a sufficient land base for continued agricultural production.
- Reduce the potential for conflicts between farmers and non-farming neighbors.
- Promote the use and consumption of locally grown products by local residents and businesses.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote locally grown products through farmers markets and road-side stands.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

2. Encourage local and regional business region to purchase local farm products.
3. Update land use regulations to incorporate provisions that will help to reduce neighbor conflicts, support the economic viability of farm operations and retain farmland for continued agricultural use.
4. Adopt a local Right-to-Farm Law.
5. Encourage the owners of farm operations within the Town to petition the County to have their farmland incorporated in the County's Agricultural District if their land is not currently within one of the County's Agricultural Districts.
6. Increase the visibility of the farmers market in the Village's downtown business district.

HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

GOALS

- Maintain the high quality of life in residential neighborhoods.
- Preserve and enhance the existing housing stock and promote new housing development in appropriate areas as depicted on the Future Land Use Map while preserving the rural, historic character of the community.
- Encourage developers to incorporate high-quality design features in their proposed new housing developments.
- Encourage the construction of a mix of types and sizes of housing and affordability to meet the needs of a diverse population such as senior citizens, first-time home buyers, special-needs residents, etc. with a range of incomes.
- Encourage the owners of single-family dwellings that have been converted to two- or multiple-family dwellings to be reconverted into single-family dwellings.
- Encourage residential property owners to maintain their properties in good condition and neat appearance.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Continue to improve housing conditions through the strict enforcement of the NYS Property Maintenance Code and the Village's property standards code.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

2. Encourage local and regional not-for-profit human service agencies to continue to administer housing assistance programs and to provide additional types of housing assistance to eligible Newark and Arcadia residents.
3. Encourage private developers to construct affordable housing in Newark and Arcadia by providing them with information about State and Federal programs that provide financing.
4. Revise zoning regulations (see also Land Use chapter) to:
 - a. Permit the construction of a wide variety of housing (types, sizes and affordability) including senior housing, and assisted-living residential facilities, facilities for special needs residents, and skilled nursing homes.
 - b. Permit mixed uses where small-scale retail and service businesses can be established to permanently serve the neighborhood in which they are located.
 - c. Discourage the conversion of large, single-family dwellings into non-owner-occupied, multiple family dwellings.
 - d. Discourage the construction of large, high-density apartment buildings and complexes.
 - e. Require adequate buffers and screening between residential land uses that adjoin non-residential land uses in order to minimize the potential for conflict between non-compatible uses.
5. Install water mains and sanitary sewer in areas of the Village and Town most suitable for and designated for residential commercial development.
6. Continue to work with community groups to sponsor an annual community beautification clean-up to encourage owners and tenants to spruce up the appearance of their properties and to dispose of debris and junk that may have accumulated.

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

GOALS

- Create a business-friendly environment that encourages existing businesses to stay and expand, attracts new businesses, and encourages start-up businesses.
- Diversify and strengthen the local economy by encouraging and assisting the start-up and expansion of a wide range of small and moderate-sized niche (specialty) businesses.
- Capitalize on the presence of Newark-Wayne Community Hospital to establish a healthcare hub for seniors and others residing in the surrounding area.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

- Increase tourism-related businesses and maximize the number of tourists visiting the community by promoting local tourist attractions.
- Reuse vacant commercial and industrial buildings for commercial and industrial purposes.
- Permit the establishment and operation of home-based businesses in the Town compatible with the residential character of the neighborhoods in which they are located.
- Encourage the establishment and operation on farms of farm markets, agri-tourism businesses and home-based businesses compatible with agriculture. (See also Farmland & Agriculture)
- Retain existing agricultural support businesses and encourage their expansion to support local farms and farms in the adjoining areas. (See also Farmland & Agriculture)
- Promote the continued economic viability of agriculture. (See also Farmland & Agriculture)
- Provide the infrastructure and utilities necessary to retain and attract new businesses.
- Promote and support local and regional markets as outlets for the sale of farm goods produced locally.
- Promote the community as a great place to do businesses, shop, reside and attend school.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Revise the Town's land use regulations to permit the establishment of agri-tourism businesses and home-based businesses in rural areas of the township where such businesses are compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.
2. Work together to formulate policies and programs to meet broad economic objectives such as higher employment, expansion of the tax base and sustainable growth in the Village and the Town.
3. Create an Economic Development Committee to assist with implementing the recommendations set forth in this plan by carrying out the following tasks:
 - a. Serve as the liaison between the Town/Village and the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency, Wayne County Empire Zone Committee, and NYS economic development agencies.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

- b. Examine and develop ways to initiate and expedite the implementation of the recommendations that will result from the Village's Local Waterfront Revitalization Program.
- c. Hold meetings with local business owners and operators with the purpose of facilitating communications between the business community and elected and appointed Village and Town officials.
- d. Create a slogan and tag line for jointly marketing the Town and Village to out-of-town businesses and entrepreneurs.
- e. Develop and distribute economic development "Tool Box", i.e., a brochure that identifies various economic assets and incentives that are available along with contact information for use to promote the community to prospective new businesses and entrepreneurs.
- f. Arrange for local seminars and training programs for persons who are interested in starting new businesses, but who may lack the knowledge and skills to do so.
- g. Assist retail property owners, if requested, to form business improvement districts (BID), to raise revenue to pay for the cost of constructing public improvements and/or providing specialized services in the BIDs.
- h. Implement a business visitation plan for the early detection of problems that could cause a business to relocate or go out of business so that County and State economic development officials can be alerted in time to offer assistance before it is too late to retain the business.
- i. Enhance the Village's website to include business recruitment and promotional information that showcases the Town and Village as a great place to relocate or start a business and to reside.
- j. Develop and keep updated at all times on the Village's website a listing of vacant and available commercial and industrial properties and buildings along with realtor contact information.
- k. Develop promotional programs and community activities designed to attract tourists to Newark and Arcadia and to interface with the Wayne County Office of Tourism on County and regional tourism promotional programs.
- l. Encourage the owners of local tourist attractions to participate in the Wayne County tourism promotional programs and initiatives.
- m. Encourage the owners of vacant industrial or commercial buildings to convert and operate the buildings as small-business, start-up incubators.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

- n. Continue to identify and evaluate ways to develop and promote approximately 30 acres of land located on the north side of the Erie Canal west of Legendary Auto's property currently owned and designated by the NYS Canal Corporation as an upland disposal site.
 - o. Interface and collaborate with the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency (WCIDA) economic development activities of mutual benefit.
 - p. Streamline the permitting review and approval process and develop a flow chart to give to developers that identifies the steps and timeframes for obtaining permit approvals.
 - q. Encourage the redevelopment of the former Newark Developmental Center Campus.
4. Finish the develop of a booklet containing information on the questions most frequently asked by tourists and use the booklet for training first-line employees of businesses who have the greatest initial contact with tourists.
 5. Seek grant funds to continue to develop more and to improve existing local tourist attractions especially along the Erie Canal.
 6. Continue to promote more family-oriented festivals, outdoor concerts in Central Park, Canal events, showcase historic homes, buildings, arts, crafts and local landmarks of historic note.
 7. Collaborate with surrounding municipalities to coordinate community promotional events and festivals and/or to create additional events and serve as a host community for such events. Events may include, but not be limited to, such things as car shows, motorcycle or car rallies, sports related events such as bass fishing tournaments, crewing, triathlons, and boat races to promote tourism in the community.
 8. Promote local farmers markets and roadside farm stands and encourage residents and restaurants to use locally grown and produced food products.
 9. Promote eco-nature and recreational tourism sites such as Zurich Bog and Blue Cut Nature Center.
 10. Revise the Town and Village's zoning regulations to facilitate commercial development in areas designated for business development, but minimize any adverse impacts on residential neighborhoods.
 11. Revise the Town's and Village's commercial sign regulations to reduce the number of appeals filed with the Zoning Board of Appeals.
 12. Encourage property owners to keep adjacent sidewalks clean of debris and snow.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

13. Improve the appearance of the green space along the Route 31 and Route 88 corridors.
14. Strengthen the Village's and Town's land use and property maintenance regulations to improve and enhance the visual quality of the community.
15. Promote an annual Village-wide and Town-wide clean-up day or clean-up week.
16. Encourage local businesses to take advantage of cooperative advertising to get the greatest exposure and return for their advertising money.
17. Formulate policies and programs to rebuild the Town's and Village's aging infrastructure, i.e., highways, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, and storm sewers.
18. Continue to seek grant assistance and low-interest loans to help defray the cost of rebuilding the Village's infrastructure.
19. Encourage the owners of industrial and commercial properties adjoining the Erie Canal to incorporate design features that provide pedestrian and visual access to the Erie Canal when the properties are developed or redeveloped.
20. Implement the recommendations contained in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Recommendations for the Village of Newark, NY* when Main Street is reconstructed.

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOALS

- Maintain Village streets and Town roads in good condition to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of vehicular traffic.
- Maintain the network of sidewalks within the Village in good condition to facilitate the safe and efficient movement of pedestrian traffic.
- Provide dependable, high quality, affordable water service within the Village and areas within the Town suitable for such service.
- Maintain the Village's water and sanitary sewer infrastructure in safe, good and efficient operating condition and make improvements to and/or replace components of such facilities as necessary.
- Ensure that all residents and businesses in the Village and Town have access to fast, high-quality telecommunications service.

- Ensure that the gateways leading into the community have an appearance that conveys a positive image of the Community.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Incorporate as many design features in the Route 88 reconstruction project as called for in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Main Street* report that the project budget permits.
2. Form a joint committee comprised of municipal officials, businesses leaders and residents of the Villages of Newark and Phelps and the Towns of Arcadia and Phelps to identify and discuss issues relating the former Thruway/Route 88 interchange proposal and to explore the potential for resolving the issues that halted the project.
3. Work with Amtrak and State and Federal government officials to establish a railroad passenger stop and station in the Village of Newark.
4. Continue to provide inducements to encourage property owners to install new, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks to replace deteriorated sidewalks, to plant trees, and to provide green space.
5. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of development are located and aligned so they intersect with other streets at right-angles to avoid creating the intersections where cross-streets do not align with each other.
6. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of developments are designed to connect with each other and existing streets to form an interlinking network in order to avoid or minimize the creation of dead-end and cul-de-sac streets.
7. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative-energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

8. Expand the treatment capacity of the Village's water treatment plant as necessary.
9. Continue to interconnect the Village's and Town's water distribution systems with the water distribution systems of adjoining municipalities to increase the reliability of the Town's water service.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

10. Expand the areas served by public water in the Town of Arcadia in appropriate areas as funding permits.

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

11. Make improvements to and upgrade the Village's wastewater treatment plant and wastewater collection system called for in the *Preliminary Engineering Report Recommendations to Improve Wastewater System* discussed in the *Existing Plans and Studies* section of this chapter.

Telecommunications

12. Improve telecommunications services in the following ways:
 - a. Identify and review the telecommunication service surrounding progressive communities offer and develop a partnership to provide these services to all Village residents.
 - b. Work with the utility companies to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure and service and expand the service area for both cable and wireless service.
13. Pursue the possibility of a free Internet service to all residents.
14. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative-energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

PARKS AND RECREATION

GOALS

- Provide a broad array of high-quality recreational facilities and opportunities suitable for residents of all ages and socio-economic strata.
- Develop and promote the development of additional parks and recreational facilities while maintaining existing recreational facilities in good condition.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Continue to sustain, maintain and improve Village, Town and County municipal indoor and outdoor recreation and entertainment facilities in good condition.
2. Continue to support community programs and services for all ages such as Alex Eligh Community Center, the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts programs, youth baseball, football and soccer programs, and Wayne County youth programs.
3. Require the set aside of land in new residential subdivisions in the Town and Village or set aside land for the future development of parks, walkways,

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

playgrounds, and green spaces. Alternatively, require developers to provide cash in lieu of land and use the money develop new parks and recreational facilities elsewhere in the Town and Village better suited for parks and recreational facilities.

4. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as “Blue Trails” for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing. A “Blue Trail” is a Federal and State designation acknowledging a waterway as a boating trail.
5. Promote eco-nature sites such as Zurich Bog and recreational tourism sites such as Brantling Ski Slope as environmental assets.
6. Develop additional walking trails as well as trails for a variety of uses including snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, motorcycling, in-line skating, biking, horseback riding, nature study, canoeing and kayaking.
7. Undertake a study to determine the current needs for additional sports fields and take action to provide appropriate locations.
8. Ensure that all public pedestrian and biking trails in Arcadia and Newark are of appropriate width and have surfaces of appropriate materials (asphalt or stone dust).
9. Pursue grant funding to restore and make improvements to Village parks and recreational facilities.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

GOALS

- Provide high-quality and efficient municipal services in a cost-effective manner.
- Retain Newark-Wayne Community Hospital and support Rochester General’s efforts to expand and upgrade facility equipment and medical services to ensure the convenient availability of a broad-range of medical services locally.
- Ensure that local residents have good access to available governmental and community services.
- Improve the cost-effectiveness of local government operations while maintaining and improving the level and quality of municipal services.
- Ensure that the Town and Village and other local agencies that provide emergency services are at all times prepared to respond quickly and effectively to natural and manmade disasters.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

- Ensure that high quality youth and senior citizen programming and services are provided and accessible to our community.
- Collaborate with neighboring municipalities, school districts and other governmental agencies to share services when it would result in reduced cost, and/or improved services.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Town and Village Municipal Services

1. Continue to support Newark Wayne County Community Hospital and medical providers and encourage expansion and updating of the hospital facilities, equipment and services.
2. Assist local fire departments and ambulance services in obtaining State and Federal grant funding to update equipment and other needed resources.
3. Support State and local legislation that will benefit fire departments and ambulance services.
4. Seek State and Federal grants or co-sponsor grants to update municipal equipment to improve services.
5. Explore, evaluate and pursue opportunities for improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing municipal services through increased intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration.
6. Continue to financially support programs to improve the health and well-being of all Town and Village residents.
7. Periodically update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to keep it current and continue to assess local potential disaster areas.
8. Seek government and/or grants or co-sponsor grants for updating the Town's and Village's equipment and services especially those needed for disaster response and recovery situations.
9. All agencies and persons involved in disaster preparedness and response should continue to upgrade their training and including conducting mock training emergency events.
10. Develop and maintain a list of services and programs provided by Wayne County, New York State, and private agencies that are available to local residents and contact information for each service or program to use for making referrals to local residents.

IMPLEMENTATION - GOALS & RECOMMENDATIONS IN REVIEW

11. Work with the Hospital to install signage along Routes 88 and 31 and at other strategic locations in the Village to make the Hospital easier to find.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

GOALS

- Encourage the preservation of historic buildings and sites.

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Establish a Historic Conservation –Preservation Committee to work with the Town and Village Planning Boards to develop strategies for preserving historic structures and sites.
2. The Erie Canal trail should be completed from the Village/Town to the Town of Lyons which would continue the linking of area towns and village along the canal corridor.
3. Provide information of owners of historical buildings and properties about historic preservation grant programs.
4. Develop and distribute a historic resources self-guided tour brochure to promote historic resources and tourism in the community.

IMPLEMENTATION

TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote the Town's and Village's waterways as a scenic, historic and recreational resource.

Time Frame:	Immediately (within 1 year) and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Economic Development Committee, Chamber of Commerce, Wayne County Office of Tourism
Estimated Cost:	Nominal
Potential Funding Sources:	Current budgeting appropriations

2. Incorporate environmental protection provisions into zoning regulations.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Planning and Zoning Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of the project \$18,000 - \$25,000 to comprehensively update zoning regulations
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village Budget appropriations

3. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as "Blue Trails" for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism and Newark Chamber of Commerce with assistance from Economic Development Committee and Town of Arcadia
Estimated Cost:	Current budgetary appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS and Regional Tourism Funds, Chamber of Commerce budget

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

4. Promote the Zurich Bog and Brantling Ski Slops as tourist attractions.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism and Newark Chamber of Commerce with assistance from Economic Development Committee and Town of Arcadia
Estimated Cost:	Current budgetary appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS and Regional Tourism Funds, Chamber of Commerce budget

AGRICULTURE AND FARMLAND

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Promote locally grown products through farmers markets and road-side stands.

Time Frame:	Immediately and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Chamber of Commerce, Cornell Cooperative Extension
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

2. Encourage local and regional businesses region to purchase local farm products.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Chamber of Commerce, Cornell Cooperative Extension
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

3. Update land use regulations to incorporate provisions that will help to reduce neighbor conflicts, support the economic viability of farm operations and retain farmland for continued agricultural use.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town Board
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of revisions \$18,000 - \$20,000 to comprehensively update land regulations
Potential Funding Sources:	Town budget

4. Adopt a local Right-to-Farm Law.

Time Frame:	Immediately (within 1 year)
Responsible Agency:	Town Board
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

5. Encourage the owners of farm operations within the Town to petition the County to have their farmland incorporated in the County's Agricultural District if their land is not currently within one of the County's Agricultural Districts.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Farmland & Agricultural Protection Board with Town Board assistance
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

6. Increase the visibility of the farmers market in the Village’s downtown business district.

Time Frame:	Immediately
Responsible Agency:	Village Board
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

HOUSING AND RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Continue to improve housing conditions through the strict enforcement of the NYS Property Maintenance Code and the Village’s property standards code.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	Amount currently budgeted for Code Enforcement
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village general fund budgets

2. Encourage local and regional not-for-profit human service agencies to continue to administer housing assistance programs and to provide additional types of housing assistance to eligible Newark and Arcadia residents.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Newark Housing Authority
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

3. Encourage private developers to construct affordable housing in Newark and Arcadia by providing them with information about State and Federal programs that provide financing.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Code Enforcement Officer
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

4. Revise zoning regulations (see also Land Use chapter) to:
- Permit the construction of a wide variety of housing (types, sizes and affordability) including senior housing, and assisted-living residential facilities, facilities for special needs residents, and skilled nursing homes.
 - Permit mixed uses where small-scale retail and service businesses can be established to permanently serve the neighborhood in which they are located.
 - Discourage the construction of large, single-family dwellings into non-owner-occupied, multiple family dwellings.
 - Discourage the construction of large, high-density apartment buildings and complexes.
 - Require adequate buffers and screening between residential land uses that adjoin non-residential land uses in order to minimize the potential for conflict between non-compatible uses.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined if limited revisions are to be made based on scope of work \$18,000 - \$20,000 for comprehensive update
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town general fund budget appropriation

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

5. Install water mains and sanitary sewer in areas of the Village and Town most suitable for and designated for residential and commercial development.

Time Frame:	Immediate to Long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of projects
Potential Funding Sources:	Small cities Grant Program; DWSRF and CWSRF Financing Program; Clear Water/Clean Air Grant Program; Rural Development-Rural Utilities Services Program

6. Continue to work with community groups to sponsor an annual community beautification clean-up to encourage owners and tenants to spruce up the appearance of their properties and to dispose of debris and junk that may have accumulated.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Chamber of Commerce, Code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	None (or nominal)
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Revise the Town's land use regulations to permit the establishment of agri-tourism and home-based businesses in rural areas of the township where such businesses are compatible with the surrounding neighborhood.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-2 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town Board
Estimated Cost:	To be determined and based on scope of work if limited revisions are to be made \$18,000 - \$20,000 for comprehensive update
Potential Funding Sources:	Town general fund budget appropriation

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

2. Work together to formulate policies and programs to meet broad economic objectives such as higher employment, expansion of the tax base and sustainable growth in the Village and the Town.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on types of programs developed
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town general fund budgetary appropriations

3. Create an Economic Development Committee to assist with implementing the recommendations set forth in this plan by carrying out the following tasks:
- a. Serve as the liaison between the Town/Village and the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency, Wayne County Empire Zone Committee, and NYS economic development agencies. **(Ongoing)**
 - b. Examine and develop ways to initiate and expedite the implementation of the recommendations that will result from the Village's Local Waterfront Revitalization Program. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**
 - c. Hold meetings with local business owners and operators with the purpose of facilitating communications between the business community and elected and appointed Village and Town officials. **(Ongoing)**
 - d. Create a slogan and tag line for jointly marketing the Town and Village to out-of-town businesses and entrepreneurs. **(Immediately (within 1 year))**
 - e. Develop and distribute economic development "Tool Box", i.e., a brochure that identifies various economic assets and incentives that are available along with contact information for use to promote the community to prospective new businesses and entrepreneurs. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**
 - f. Arrange for local seminars and training programs for persons who are interested in starting new businesses, but who may lack the knowledge and skills to do so. **(Ongoing)**
 - g. Assist retail property owners, if requested, to form business improvement districts (BID), to raise revenue to pay for the cost of constructing public improvements and/or providing specialized services in the BIDs. **(Ongoing)**

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

- h. Implement a business visitation plan for the early detection of problems that could cause a business to relocate or go out of business so that County and State economic development officials can be alerted in time to offer assistance before it is too late to retain the business. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**
- i. Enhance the Village's website to include business recruitment and promotional information that showcases the Town and Village as a great place to relocate or start a business and to reside. **(Immediately (within 1 year))**
- j. Develop and keep updated at all times on the Village's website a listing of vacant and available commercial and industrial properties and buildings along with realtor contact information. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**
- k. Develop promotional programs and community activities designed to attract tourists to Newark and Arcadia and to interface with the Wayne County Office of Tourism on County and regional tourism promotional programs. **(Ongoing)**
- l. Encourage the owners of local tourist attractions to participate in the Wayne County tourism promotional programs and initiatives. **(Ongoing)**
- m. Encourage the owners of vacant industrial or commercial buildings to convert and operate the buildings as small-business, start-up incubators. **(Ongoing)**
- n. Continue to identify and evaluate ways to develop and promote approximately 30 acres of land located on the north side of the Erie Canal west of Legendary Auto's property currently owned and designated by the NYS Canal Corporation as an upland disposal site. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**
- o. Interface and collaborate with the Wayne County Industrial Development Agency (WCIDA) economic development activities of mutual benefit. **(Ongoing)**

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

- p. Streamline the permitting review and approval process and develop a flow chart to give to developers that identifies the steps and timeframes for obtaining permit approvals. **(Short-term (1-3 years))**

Time Frame:	Varies (see individual tasks above)
Responsible Agency:	Economic Development committee with assistance of Village and Town Code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	Within Economic Development committee and Code Enforcement Officers budgets
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town budget appropriations

- q. Encourage the redevelopment of the former Newark Developmental Center Campus. **(Ongoing)**

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Economic Development Committee and Village and Town Code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	Within Economic Development Committee and Code Enforcement Officers budgets.
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town budget appropriations

4. Finish the development of a booklet containing information on the questions most frequently asked by tourists and use the booklet for training first-line employees of businesses who have the greatest initial contact with tourists.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-2 years) – Development of booklet Medium-term (3-5 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Chamber of Commerce with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Chamber of Commerce printing – to be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	Cost-sharing (Town and Village budget and assistance from Chamber of Commerce)

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

5. Seek grant funds to continue to develop more and to improve existing local tourist attractions especially along the Erie Canal.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Environmental Protection Fund and/or Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act Grant; legislative member items

6. Continue to promote more family-oriented festivals, outdoor concerts in Central Park, Canal events, showcase historic homes, buildings, arts, crafts and local landmarks of historic note.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Chamber of Commerce with assistance of Economic Development Committee; Historical Society
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of projects
Potential Funding Sources:	Cost sharing with Chamber of Commerce, Town and Village general fund budget appropriations

7. Collaborate with surrounding municipalities to coordinate community promotional events and festivals and/or to create additional events and serve as a host community for such events. Events may include, but not be limited to, such things as car shows, motorcycle or car rallies, sports related events such as bass fishing tournaments, crewing, triathlons, and boat races to promote tourism in the community.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards and Chamber of Commerce
Estimated Cost:	Nominal cost to Village and Town
Potential Funding Sources:	Budget appropriations

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

8. Promote local farmers markets and roadside farm stands and encourage residents and restaurants to use locally grown and produced food products.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Economic Development Committee and Chamber of Commerce
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

9. Promote eco-nature, historical and recreational tourism sites such as Zurich Bog and Blue Cut Nature Center.

Time Frame:	Short-term and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Included in annual budget appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	Wayne County Tourism funds

10. Revise the Town and Village's zoning regulations to facilitate commercial development in areas designated for business development, but minimize any adverse impacts on residential neighborhoods.

Time Frame:	Short-term and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Included in annual budget appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	Wayne County Tourism funds

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

11. Revise the Town’s and Village’s commercial sign regulations to reduce the number of appeals filed with the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Time Frame:	Short-term and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Wayne county Office of Tourism with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Included in annual budget appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	Wayne County Tourism funds

12. Encourage property owners to keep adjacent sidewalks clean of debris and snow.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village Board with Assistance of Village Code Enforcement Officer
Estimated Cost:	Nominal cost for promotional campaign
Potential Funding Sources:	Village budget

13. Improve the appearance of the green space along the Route 31 and Route 88 corridors.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards, Village Public Works Dept., Town Highway Dept., and private property owners
Estimated Cost:	To be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS DOT, Village or Town depending upon jurisdiction; Private property owner

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

14. Strengthen the Village's and Town's land use and property maintenance regulations to improve and enhance the visual quality of the community.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards with the assistance of their Planning Boards and Code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of regulations
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budget

15. Promote an annual Village-wide and Town-wide clean-up day or clean-up week.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) on ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards with assistance of the Village and Town code Enforcement Officers
Estimated Cost:	Nominal cost for promotional campaign
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town general fund budget appropriations

16. Encourage local businesses to take advantage of cooperative advertising to get the greatest exposure and return for their advertising money.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-3 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Economic Development committee and the Chamber of commerce
Estimated Cost:	No cost to Committee or chamber
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

17. Formulate policies and programs to rebuild the Town’s and Village’s aging infrastructure, i.e., highways, water treatment and wastewater treatment plants, and storm sewers.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town budgetary appropriations

18. Continue to seek grant assistance and low-interest loans to help defray the cost of rebuilding the Village’s infrastructure.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village Board
Estimated Cost:	\$3,000 - \$5,000 for grant applications
Potential Funding Sources:	Small cities grant program; Drinking Water and Clean Water state revolving funds; clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act grants

19. Encourage the owners of industrial and commercial properties adjoining the Erie Canal to incorporate design features that provide pedestrian and visual access to the Erie Canal when the properties are developed or redeveloped.

Time Frame:	Long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village Planning Board
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

20. Implement the recommendations contained in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Recommendations for the Village of Newark, NY* when Main Street is reconstructed.

Time Frame:	Immediately (within 1 year) for design Medium-term (3-5 years) or construction
Responsible Agency:	Village Board with assistance of Operations Manager
Estimated Cost:	\$8,249,000.00 total for street reconstruction project
Potential Funding Sources:	\$6,601,000.00 – NYS Department of Transportation-Federal Highway Funds (Genesee Transportation Council is considering increasing the funding) \$1,648,000.00 – Village debt financing (General Obligation Bonds)

TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Transportation

1. Incorporate as many design features in the Route 88 reconstruction project as called for in the *Preparing Village "Main Streets" for Planning: Main Street* report that the project budget permits.

Time Frame:	Immediately (within 1 year) for design Medium-term (3-5 years) for construction
Responsible Agency:	Village Board with assistance of Operations Director
Estimated Cost:	\$8,249,000 – total for street reconstruction project
Potential Funding Sources:	\$6,601,000.00 – NYS Department of Transportation – Federal Highway Funds \$1,684,000.00 – Village debt financing (General Obligation Bonds)

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

2. Form a joint committee comprised of municipal officials, businesses leaders and residents of the Villages of Newark and Phelps and the Towns of Arcadia and Phelps to identify and discuss issues relating the former Thruway/Route 88 interchange proposal and to explore the potential for resolving the issues that halted the project.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

3. Work with Amtrak and State and Federal government officials to establish a railroad passenger stop and station in the Village of Newark.

Time Frame:	Long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	To be identified

4. Continue to provide inducements to encourage property owners to install new, pedestrian-friendly sidewalks to replace deteriorated sidewalks, to plant trees, and to provide green space.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village Board
Estimated Cost:	\$35,000.00 (current annual budget appropriation)
Potential Funding Sources:	Village general fund budget

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

5. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of development are located and aligned so they intersect with other streets at right-angles to avoid creating the intersections where cross-streets do not align with each other.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Planning Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

6. Ensure that streets constructed in new residential subdivisions and other types of developments are designed to connect with each other and existing streets to form an interlinking network in order to avoid or minimize the creation of dead-end and cul-de-sac streets.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Planning Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

7. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative-energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

Time Frame:	Short-term to Long-term (1-10 years) and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards with assistance of Town and Village Planning Boards, Wayne county Industrial Development Agency
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	Private capital with State and Federal financial assistance and incentives.

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

Drinking Water Treatment and Distribution

8. Expand the treatment capacity of the Village’s water treatment plant as necessary.

Time Frame:	Long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village Board with assistance of Chief Water Plant Operator
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	Small Cities grant program, NYS Drinking Water Revolving Fund

9. Continue to interconnect the Village’s and Town’s water distribution systems with the water distribution systems of adjoining municipalities to increase the reliability of the Village’s and Town’s water service.

Time Frame:	Ongoing and long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Wayne County Water and Sewer Authority
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	Small Cities grant program, NYS Drinking Water Revolving Fund, Rural Development, Rural Utility Services Loan/Grant program

10. Expand the areas served by public water in the Town of Arcadia in appropriate areas as funding permits.

Time Frame:	Immediate to long-term (3-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town of Arcadia
Estimated Cost:	To be determined by scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	Small Cities grant program, NYS Drinking Water Revolving Fund

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

Wastewater Collection and Treatment

11. Make improvements to and upgrade the Village's wastewater treatment plant and wastewater collection system called for in the *Preliminary Engineering Report Recommendations to Improve Wastewater System* discussed in the *Existing Plans and Studies* section of this chapter.

Time Frame:	Short-term to long-term (1-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village Board
Estimated Cost:	\$4.1 million estimated total cost (improvements would be phased to reduce fiscal impact)
Potential Funding Sources:	Small Cities grant program Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Village Sewer fund (budgeted)

Telecommunications

12. Improve telecommunications services in the following ways:
- a. Identify and review the telecommunication service surrounding progressive communities and offer and develop a partnership to provide these services to all Village residents.
 - b. Work with the utility companies to upgrade telecommunications infrastructure and service and expand the service area for both cable and wireless service.

Time Frame:	Medium-term to long-term (3-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards and Wayne County Board of Supervisors
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	Private Utility Companies

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

13. Pursue the possibility of a free Internet service to all residents.

Time Frame:	Medium-term to long-term (3-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards, Wayne County Board of Supervisors
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of projects
Potential Funding Sources:	Potential state grants

14. Promote the development of green-energy and alternative energy generating facilities that utilize renewable resources.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Planning Boards
Estimated Cost:	No expense to the Town
Potential Funding Sources:	Developer's budgets

PARKS AND RECREATION

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Continue to sustain, maintain and improve Village, Town and County municipal indoor and outdoor recreation and entertainment facilities in good condition.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village Public Works Department, Town and County Highway Departments
Estimated Cost:	Amount currently budgeted
Potential Funding Sources:	Village, Town and County budgets

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

2. Continue to support community programs and services for all ages such as Alex Eligh Community Center, the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts programs, youth baseball, football and soccer programs, and Wayne County youth programs.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	Amount currently budgeted
Potential Funding Sources:	Village and Town budgets

3. Require the set aside of land in new residential subdivisions in the Town and Village or set aside land for the future development of parks, walkways, playgrounds, and green spaces. Alternatively, require developers to provide cash in lieu of land and use the money develop new parks and recreational facilities elsewhere in the Town and Village better suited for parks and recreational facilities.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Planning Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

4. Promote Ganargua and Mud Creeks as “Blue Trails” for kayaking, canoeing, tubing and fishing. A “Blue Trail” is a Federal and State designation acknowledging a waterway as a boating trail.

Time Frame:	Short-term and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Included in annual appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	Wayne County Tourism funds

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

5. Promote eco-nature sites such as Zurich Bog and recreational tourism sites such as Brantling Ski Slope as environmental assets.

Time Frame:	Short-term and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Wayne County Office of Tourism with assistance of the Economic Development Committee
Estimated Cost:	Included in annual appropriations
Potential Funding Sources:	Wayne County Tourism funds

6. Develop additional walking trails as well as trails for a variety of uses including snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, motorcycling, in-line skating, biking, horseback riding, nature study, canoeing and kayaking.

Time Frame:	Long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of projects
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Environmental Protection Fund Grant, Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act Grant

7. Undertake a study to determine the current needs for additional sports fields and take action to provide appropriate locations.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	To be determined
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Environmental Protection fund Grant, Water/Clean Air Bond Act Grant

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

8. Ensure that all public pedestrian and biking trails in Arcadia and Newark are of appropriate width and have surfaces of appropriate materials (asphalt or stone dust).

Time Frame:	Ongoing and long-term (5-10 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards with assistance of Town Highway Dept. and Village Public Works Dept.
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of project
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Environmental Protection fund Grant/clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act Grant and Legislative (member item) Grant, Parks and Trails Capacity Building Grant program, Transportation Enhancement Program, Recreational Trails Program, Safe Routes to Schools Grant Program

9. Pursue grant funding to restore and make improvements to Village parks and recreational facilities.

Time Frame:	Ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Board
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope of projects
Potential Funding Sources:	NYS Environmental Protection Fund Grant, clean Water/Clean Air bond Act Grant and Legislative (member item) Grant, Parks and Trails Capacity Building Grant Program, Transportation Enhancement Program Grant, Recreational Trails Program, Safe routes to Schools Grant Program

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND SERVICES

1. Continue to support Newark Wayne County Community Hospital and medical providers and encourage Newark Wayne Community Hospital Systems to expand and update hospital facilities, equipment and services.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

2. Assist local fire departments and ambulance services in obtaining State and Federal grant funding to update equipment and other needed resources.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	\$3,000 - \$6,000 for grant preparation
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budgets for grant preparation

3. Support State and local legislation that will benefit fire departments and ambulance services.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

4. Seek State and Federal grants or co-sponsor grants to update municipal equipment to improve services.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Board
Estimated Cost:	\$3,000 - \$6,000 for Grant preparation
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budgets

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

5. Explore, evaluate and pursue opportunities for improving the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of providing municipal services through increased intergovernmental cooperation and collaboration.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards with assistance of Department Heads
Estimated Cost:	To be determined based on scope and complexity of evaluation
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village Budgets; Local Government Efficiency Grant Program

6. Continue to financially support programs to improve the health and well-being of all Town and Village residents.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards
Estimated Cost:	Amount currently budgeted
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budgets

7. Periodically update the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan to keep it current and continue to assess local potential disaster areas.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards with assistance of Fire Departments, NAVA and County EMS Coordinator, Police Chief, Director of Operations, Town Hwy. Supt., Red Cross
Estimated Cost:	Amount currently budgeted
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budgets

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

8. Seek government and/or grants or co-sponsor grants for updating the Town's and Village's equipment and services especially those needed for disaster response and recovery situations.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Village and Town Boards
Estimated Cost:	\$3,000 - \$6,000 for grant preparation
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village budgets

9. All agencies and persons involved in disaster preparedness and response should continue to upgrade their training and including conducting mock training emergency events.

Time Frame:	On-going
Responsible Agency:	Newark, Marbletown and Fairville Fire Departments and Newark-Arcadia Volunteer Ambulance Service, Police Dept., Town Hwy Supt., Red Cross, Wayne County EMS
Estimated Cost:	To be determined by amount of training
Potential Funding Sources:	Fire Department's budgets and NAVA's budget

10. Develop and maintain a list of services and programs provided by Wayne County, New York State, and private agencies that are available to local residents and contact information for each service or program to use for making referrals to local residents.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village Clerk
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not Applicable

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

11. Work with the Newark Wayne Community Hospital to install signage along Routes 88 and 31 and at other strategic locations in the Village to make the Hospital easier to find.

Time Frame:	Short-term (1-2 years)
Responsible Agency:	Village Public Works Operation Manager and NYS Department of Transportation
Estimated Cost:	No cost to Village
Potential Funding Sources:	Newark Wayne Community Hospital

HISTORICAL RESOURCES

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Establish a Historic Conservation –Preservation Committee to work with the Town and Village Planning Boards to develop strategies for preserving historic structures and sites.

Time Frame:	Immediate to Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and village Boards
Estimated Cost:	None
Potential Funding Sources:	Not applicable

2. The Erie Canal trail should be completed from the Village/Town to the Town of Lyons which would continue the linking of area towns and village along the canal corridor.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years)
Responsible Agency:	Town and Village Boards with assistance of Town Highway Dept. and Village Public works Dept.
Estimated Cost:	\$1.2 million
Potential Funding Sources:	Transportation Enhancement Program Grant

IMPLEMENTATION - TIME FRAME, RESPONSIBILITY & COST

3. Provide information of owners of historical buildings and properties about historic preservation grant programs.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years) and ongoing
Responsible Agency:	Historical Society with assistance of Code Enforcement Officers, Preservation Committee
Estimated Cost:	Nominal
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village general fund budgets

4. Develop and distribute a historic resources self-guided tour brochure to promote historic resources and heritage tourism in the community.

Time Frame:	Medium-term (3-5 years) and ongoing thereafter
Responsible Agency:	Historical Society, Wayne County Tourism, Town and Village Board, Chamber of Commerce
Estimated Cost:	Nominal
Potential Funding Sources:	Town and Village general fund budgets