

The Village of Hanover

Comprehensive Plan



*A Good Place to Live
for 1200 years!*



The Village of Hanover
Planning Commission
Hanover Village
(740)763-2641
www.hanoverohio.net

**VILLAGE OF HANOVER
COMPREHENSIVE PLAN COMMITTEE
LICKING COUNTY, OHIO**

August 2007

The Hanover Comprehensive Plan Committee was charged by the Hanover Village Council with developing a Comprehensive Plan for the village, to help provide for orderly and logical development that is consistent with the desires and interests of its residents.

The commission has held regular public meetings, conducted a village survey, held a public visioning session and utilized the knowledge and experience of the Licking County Planning Commission and other villages and townships in Licking County. Information and lessons learned from all of these sources have been utilized to prepare this Comprehensive Plan specifically for the future of the Village of Hanover.

The committee believes that this plan reflects the current interests and desires of residents for managing growth and future land use in the village and adjacent areas. This Comprehensive Plan is the first step in managing the development process. As Hanover evolves and changes, this plan should be revisited and modified such that its timeliness and ability to guide Village Council, Zoning and Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals is always reflective of the current state of the village and township.

I would like to thank the members of the Comprehensive Plan Committee, Village Council, Licking County Planning Commission, and the residents of Hanover who contributed their efforts to the preparation of this plan. I believe that this Comprehensive Plan will be an important tool in achieving the land use goals expressed by residents; maintaining the small town and rural character of Hanover while managing future growth and development.

Sincerely,

Duane Flowers

Duane Flowers, Mayor
Village of Hanover

Committee Members

The Hanover Comprehensive Plan Committee consists of a combination of village residents and village officials, assisted by staff members of the Licking County Planning Commission. The committee that worked on this comprehensive plan included the following individuals:

Village of Hanover		
Duane Flowers, Mayor	Brian Dixon	Sue Spaulding
Jack Conrad	Steve Sidwell	Jo Lyn Torbert
Sue Altman	Eric Hains	Jeremy Tate
Blane Ridenbaugh		Amber Carson

Licking County Planning Commission		
Jerry Brems, Director	Kim Workman	Jim Lenner

RESOLUTION NO. 6-2007

A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING AND APPROVING A TWENTY YEAR COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR THE VILLAGE OF HANOVER, OHIO.

WHEREAS, the twenty year comprehensive development plan to be approved herein has been reviewed, approved and recommended by both the Hanover Village Planning Commission and the Licking County Regional Planning Commission; and

WHEREAS, all members of the Hanover Village Council have received and reviewed a copy of the aforesaid plain,

NOW, WHEREFORE, Be It Resolved by the Council of the Village of Hanover, State of Ohio:

SECTION 1: That the twenty year comprehensive development plan for the Village of Hanover, Ohio, reviewed and approved by both the Hanover Village Planning Commission and the Licking County Regional Planning Commission is hereby APPROVED.

SECTION 2: That this Resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after the earliest period allowed by law.

ADOPTED: August 8, 2007

ATTEST: Jane Engle Clerk of Council Jim Spaulding President of Council

Date filed with Mayor: August 8, 2007

Date approved by Mayor: August 8, 2007

Duane Flowers
Duane Flowers

Approved as to form: Richard S. Bindley
Richard S. Bindley, Solicitor

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INTRODUCTION

This section describes the purpose and uses of a Comprehensive Plan, the planning area that was considered, and the organization of this report.

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Introduction

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

PURPOSE AND USE OF A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

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

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

WHY ADOPT A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN?

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

growth pressure. The planned widening of State Route 161 plus the attractive rural and small town character of the area are likely to result in significant growth within the next five years. As growth and development occur, village residents will benefit from an established plan that was designed to protect the community in the face of change.

PLANNING AREA

This Comprehensive Plan has been developed for the Village of Hanover and is applicable to areas within the village boundaries. However, the village is almost fully built out to its present boundaries and it is anticipated that future growth in surrounding areas will result in requests to annex adjacent lands into the village. In order to adequately plan for this potential future growth, the Future Land Use Map included in the Comprehensive Plan covers the present village boundaries, as well as, other areas surrounding the village. The village would consider annexation requests within this area provided that the proposed land use is compatible with the Comprehensive Plan. This Comprehensive Plan does not anticipate growth of the village beyond the boundaries defined on the Future Land Use Map.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

The broad goals and detailed objectives of the community are described in the first section of this report, *Goals and Objectives*.

The most important conclusions of the Comprehensive Plan, the recommendations for future land use, are presented in the following section entitled *Land Use Recommendations*.

The future land use recommendations are intended to specifically address the community goals and objectives, and are based on the various forms of public input as described in the section *Public Input*.

Important characteristics of the community that were considered during the planning process are presented in the final section entitled *Village of Hanover*.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

This section describes the broad goals and detailed objectives of the community that the Comprehensive Plan aims to address.

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PURPOSE

A comprehensive plan is a visionary document. It looks five to ten years ahead to the future a community envisions for itself. Using information about the physical, social, and economic features of the community, it reflects a consensus about how the citizens want their community to develop.

A comprehensive plan lays out a road map of policies and initiatives to achieve community goals. It recommends a logical set of policies covering land use and residential and commercial development that define and protect the future the residents envision. It provides guidelines that allow landowners, developers, Village Council members, and other legislative and administrative bodies to make informed and consistent decisions that affect the future of the community.

A basic tenet of the planning process is that the well-being of the community as a whole shall be considered.

A comprehensive plan, with its collection of community data and statements of policies, should provide a basis for development decisions. Although over time changes in development or services may make some portions of the plan outdated, the underlying principles and policies of the plan should remain constant. Moreover, since many land use issues are site specific, individual review of each development proposal should be exercised. Basic relationships between land uses, however, should be maintained.

Because changes in services, development, and priorities do take place, there should be periodic review of the comprehensive plan. Such review allows for updates to the technical data and the goals, while maintaining the overall integrity of the plan. The frequency of plan review will depend on the pace of growth in the community, with rapid growth calling for more frequent reviews and updates.

While the Village of Hanover and the surrounding Townships are independent legal entities, they share a broad vision for the future of the community. Therefore comprehensive land use planning for the Village and the Townships are intended to be coordinated and mutually supportive, with similar goals and policies.

Located in a steadily growing area, Hanover can provide a unique niche market for potential residents and businesses who value traditional towns and rural countryside. A goal of the Plan is to avoid the uniform distribution of suburban development that characterizes much of the Columbus metropolitan area. The land use plan creates the basis for a mix of housing densities, types, and styles; and provides the underlying basis for development and zoning regulation that will be used in the review and approval process for development within the community.

The primary goal of the Plan is to provide guidance in absorbing expected growth while protecting the natural and agricultural environment, minimizing land use conflict, and protecting the area's natural beauty. The Plan establishes a choice of Village, suburban, and rural land use categories that address the transition from the high density of central Hanover to the lower density of the farming landscape in the adjacent portions of the Township.

The Plan recognizes that some growth of the Village is inevitable, and may in fact be desirable. Modest additional growth will provide the tax base necessary for funding high-quality municipal services, the customer base necessary to support community businesses, and the social base to support community spirit and community activities.

As the Village of Hanover Installs a central sewer system and the potential development pressures associated with the construction of the new SR 161, some annexation of adjacent township lands is anticipated in this plan. Such annexation would be voluntary on the part of adjacent landowners. One goal of the Plan is to establish the limits of the area within which annexation into the Village would be considered, so that both the Village and the Township can plan for the future.

After evaluating the many and varied opinions expressed at the public forums, and studying survey results, the Hanover Zoning and Planning Commission concluded that there was a consensus in the community as to the most important goals and objectives the plan should attain.

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

Land Use

Zoning

Goal – Continue good zoning practices within the Village

- Expand existing districts where necessary
- Do not “spot zone” properties
- Maintain an up-to-date zoning resolution
- Co-plan with other planning departments within the surrounding communities

Housing/Neighborhoods

Goal – Preserve the existing housing stock within the existing Village

- Encourage maintenance of existing homes and businesses
- Protect our existing historic and traditional neighborhoods by ensuring that new construction conforms with existing structures in setbacks, bulk, and appearance, and ensuring that parking lots are as unobtrusive as possible

Goal – Promote the development of a variety of housing types

- Consider multiple family units of varying densities at appropriate locations
- Maintain and enhance existing codes that allow the co-location of commercial and residential uses with traditional neighborhood design features
- Encourage residential projects that will construct affordable housing in appropriate locations with a high level of amenities, including open space
- Ensure adequate buffering between developments of varying types

- Provide zoning and design flexibility to encourage cluster development that preserves and protects public open space
- Work with the development community to encourage development that around areas that will allow for downtown services to be within walking distance
- Encourage a diversity of housing options that provides opportunities for all ages and income levels, while ensuring that all development is of high quality and compatible with the existing traditional village character
- Encourage developers to set aside a portion of the subdivision for recreational activities, or provide funds for the acquisition and development of such facilities (i.e. Community Center, etc.)

Goal – Expand utility systems where possible in areas where residences are served by septic systems within/outside the Village

Goal – Promote the beautification and livability of neighborhoods through landscaping, sidewalks, and other improvements

- Consider various beautification programs for residential streetscapes
- Continue to coordinate improvements to existing infrastructure
- Continue maintaining and adding sidewalks within neighborhoods throughout the Village that comply with accessibility requirements
- Ensure compliance with streetlight and signage requirements
- Provide utility system improvements in neighborhoods as necessary
- Add amenities – parks, playgrounds, pedestrian trails, etc. – where feasible to provide recreational opportunities to residents.
- Strictly enforce existing zoning code

Commercial/Industrial

Goal – Provide the necessary information regarding the Village (population data, ordinance information, information related to the planning process, etc.) to ensure the development community can make informed decisions

- Approach new businesses that would complement the shopping/services already existing in the Village

Goal – Promote the Village as a place that welcomes new businesses

- Prepare brochures, maps, etc. that promote the Village’s commercial corridors
- Utilize the Licking County Economic Development Department for knowledge of vacant ground. Maintain updated information regarding vacant buildings within the Village

Goal – Promote new businesses that will complement existing businesses

- Attract new restaurants within the major commercial corridors
- Attract new businesses to the Village, maintaining the character of the area while enhancing the viability

Goal – Oversee the design of new businesses and the maintenance/remodeling of existing businesses within the Village to ensure high quality commercial areas

- Strictly enforce the requirements of the zoning regulations.

- Maintain and enforce strict signage regulations that are appropriate for the business location
- Work with existing business owners to encourage remodeling of older retail locations
- Work together to enhance the community appearance and infrastructure

Goal – Inventory and promote commercial/industrial areas along High Street and other appropriate thoroughfares, thereby helping to expand the job base in the community

Parks and Recreation/Cultural Activities

Parks, Facilities, and Trails

Goal – Create a Walkable Village

- Link the community through a system of linear parks and trails designed to connect major facilities with residential areas
- Link the Village system to the regional trail system
- Promote designated local fitness areas
- Promote the need for a community center
- Create a Walkable Community Plan

Program Needs

Goal – Encourage development of athletic fields and diamonds to allow for sports play and for a senior/community center within the Village

Goal – Ensure that development of Parker Park accommodates the needs of residents of all ages including toddlers, senior citizens, and is handicap accessible

Goal – Installation of playground equipment and surfacing to all guidelines including the Americans with Disability Act Regulation

- Research and apply for grants, which will help, cover expenses for such updates
- For use by people of all ages.

Transportation

Existing Transportation System

Goal – Provide quality maintenance to existing roads with the Village

Goal – Create a street maintenance program/plan.

Goal – Add sidewalks along Village arterial and collector roads where adequate space is available and update crosswalks to be accessible to all citizens to allow safe pedestrian circulation throughout the Village

Goal – Implement best management practices for street maintenance to meet the requirements of EPA’s Storm Water regulations and the Village’s Subdivision Regulations

Goal – Promote safe and orderly traffic flow and circulation throughout the Village.

- Review the plan for any new traffic-generating uses and require traffic improvements, such as deceleration lanes, left-turn lanes, and access roads, where necessary
- Correct or mitigate hazardous roads and intersections

Goal – Encourage and promote alternative methods of transportation

- Examine new and expanded bike and/or pedestrian trail potential to reduce those hazards on roadways
- Continue to monitor the need, or desire, for park-and-ride lots for carpooling purposes
- Encourage and promote pedestrian activity throughout the Village

Village Services

Law Enforcement

Goal – Explore the possibility of contracting with the Sheriffs Department to patrol the areas within the Village

Goal – Continue working with the Hanover Fire Department in its planning efforts

Utility Services

Water & Sanitary Sewer System

Goal – Work with new developers to provide necessary sanitary/water service in appropriate locations

Goal – Maintain a supreme customer service to residential and commercial uses

Goal – Effectively manage sewer and water systems and drainage; encourage long-term planning for future consideration of central water and sewer systems

Goal – Require all new utilities to be placed underground

Natural Resources

Natural Areas

Goal – Maintain natural areas of aesthetic or scenic significance, wildlife habitats, environmentally sensitive areas, and areas well suited for cropland and grazing

- Include regulations within the zoning ordinance to protect wetlands and floodplains from negative impacts associated with development, fill, and drainage
- Designate areas with severe environmental limitations due to poor drainage, severe soil characteristics, and/or limited ground water supply for agricultural or low-density residential uses
- Preserve environmentally sensitive areas as conservation areas for passive recreation through the public dedication of land, either by public purchase or donation

- Protect identified wildlife and plant life habitats from the negative impacts resulting from nearby or adjacent development

Goal – Ensure that future development is sensitive to the natural environment

- Establish strict requirements for setbacks, open space, conservation easements, and tree preservation in areas with severe environmental limitations
- Encourage the use of natural buffers, such as trees, bushes, and berms, between conflicting land uses

Tree Preservation and Landscape Enhancement

Goal – Develop a community tree-planting program

Goal – Improve and maintain the appearance of Village streets, rights-of-way and other highly visible areas of the Village with enhancement modifications and continual maintenance to enhance the Village’s positive image

Goal – Work with developers to preserve and/or replace forested areas, educating residents about the benefits of trees and the harm in tree topping, and by implementing a thorough tree maintenance program to ensure the success

Floodplain Management

Goal – Continue to review the existing floodplain regulations ensuring a working document addressing the best management practices.

Goal – Preserve floodplain areas of Rocky Fork Creek and adjacent tributaries as connected parks, green belts and natural open space

Governance

Goal – Promote information sharing and communication with residents and business owners

- Implement opportunities allowing village residents to interact with the village via the Internet
- Enhance the quality of information and appearance of the Village’s web page to ensure effective communications with residents

Goal – Encourage communication, cooperation, and coordination between the governments of Hanover, Madison Township, Hanover Township, Perry Township, MaryAnn Township, Licking Valley Local School District and Licking County with regards to land use development, zoning, community facilities and services which may affect the residents of both Hanover and the surrounding Townships

Goal – Work with the surrounding Townships to reach an acceptable expansion area

Goal – Focus on customer service including ways to improve

- Promote cohesiveness and economy in internal and external relationships, programs and activities within the community

- Provide timely and efficient support service to the Village’s elected officials and facilitate communication with both internal and external customers

Goal – Maintain a “user friendly” Village Hall where services are provided in a friendly and efficient manner

- Provide timely and quality responses to citizen’s concerns.
- Offer certain GIS data to the public (via Licking County).

Goal – Ensure conservative fiscal management to enable the Village to continue operating with a balanced budget now and in the future.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive plan provides a framework and basis for detailed development decisions that meet the overall goals of the Community. It establishes the general direction and projected magnitude and character of residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional uses.

The Plan establishes the boundaries of areas that will be considered for annexation into the Village, and the general categories of land use and types of development that would be appropriate in order for annexation to be considered.

The Plan guidelines are meant to encourage only development that blends into and maintains the unique qualities of Hanover, including its traditional neighborhood character, abundant parks and open space within neighborhoods, and sharp boundaries between village neighborhoods and agricultural or open land.

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LAND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

This section presents the future land use recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan for the Village of Hanover and surrounding area. The specific recommendations are summarized on the Future Land Use Map and accompanying descriptions of proposed land uses.

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Land Use Recommendations

A good plan seeks a balance in land uses that have potential for conflict, sustains quality growth, and is broad enough to anticipate a wide array of situations. Comprehensive land use plans of decades past relied heavily on maps, showing where various land uses were allowed. But this was found to be a rigid method of planning, not responsive to market forces and environmental conditions. Today, principles upon which decisions can be made provide more flexibility, self-determination, and transparent values.

Developers are encouraged to work with the Village, the school district, and other public bodies, so that appropriate decisions are made in concert with the timing of new development. This process ensures that new development and existing development can be served by adequate roads, septic sewer systems, schools, and public services. Thus, new development can proceed without over-extending the existing infrastructure and educational and public service systems which benefit existing residents and businesses. A creative partnership between government and the private sector can provide the physical, social and government structure needed to ensure a well-run, pleasant community in the future.

The recommendations for land use within the Village of Hanover Comprehensive Plan, and more specifically the Village of Hanover Future Land Use Map, are based upon physical characteristics, existing land uses and infrastructure, and most importantly, the opinions expressed in the Community Survey and community visioning. The Future Land Use Map and this text should be considered and consulted in matters that affect land use in the future. These include, but are not limited to, zoning map and text amendments, variance requests, and development review.

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

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

Due to the proposed realignment of the existing State Route 161 and the future development of public sewer the Committee felt it necessary to plan for growth outside the existing corporation limits.

Agricultural

68% of survey respondents stated the reason they live in or around the Village was the rural atmosphere. The agricultural land use designation in Madison and MaryAnn Township provides for farming activities but allows the flexibility of residential single-family homes. Lot sizes for dwellings should be ten (10) acres or more and residents should understand the effects of living in such a location such as smells, noises, and farming operations. The Village should discourage land uses which can be destructive of prime, highly productive and other significant farmlands, and encourage agricultural management in appropriate areas.

Residential

During the process of developing the Village of Hanover Comprehensive Plan, the Committee found it necessary to plan for future Planned Unit Developments (PUDs). By allowing homes to be built on smaller lots without increasing the density that would otherwise be permitted, building sites can be clustered on a site. Clustered lots provide for a more efficient design, since they require fewer linear feet of roads and utility lines. More importantly, allowing smaller lots means that local zoning can require more open space to be preserved within a development. The committee is proposing to have low density residential on the outer edges of the proposed PUD land use recommendations. The committee planned for curbs, sidewalks and requiring open space in high-density developments such as the current “core” of the Village. In low-density development where lots exceed two (2) acres the committee found walking paths (in accordance with the Villages Walkable Community Plan), a fee-in-leau of open space and the preservation of trees to be the standard.

In order to promote rural neighborhood developments in the Village of Hanover, a PUD district should be designed and added to the Zoning Resolution. It should be created in such a way as to inspire development that is efficient in design; preserves open space, environmentally and ecologically sensitive areas, and rural character; mixes compatible uses; and is pedestrian-oriented.

Commercial/Light Industrial

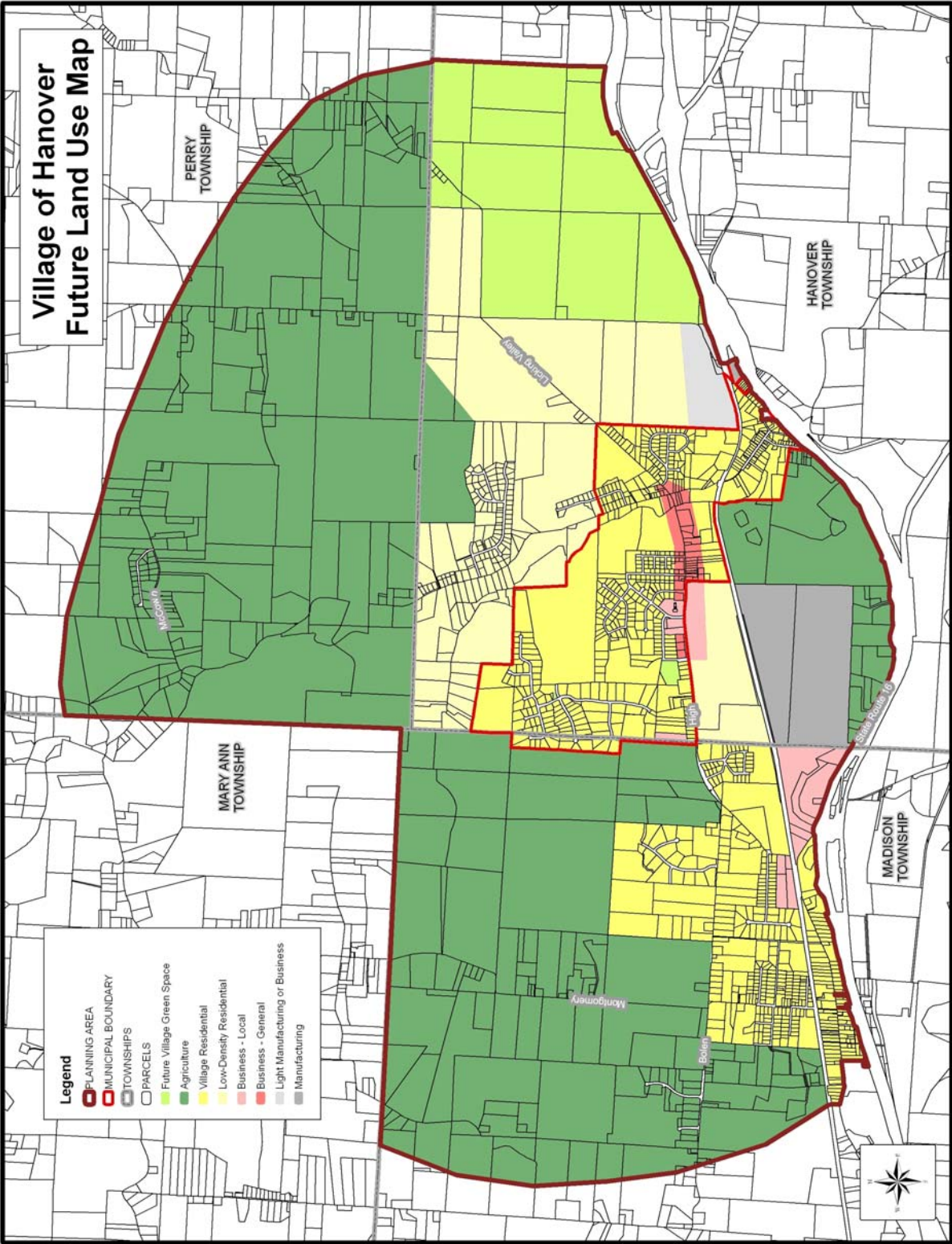
An important consideration in community land use planning is fiscal stability, and different land uses obviously generate different levels of revenue. There is a general misunderstanding that replacing agricultural land with residential development generates more tax revenue for a community, but one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

By contrast, industrial and commercial land uses can be very effective in stabilizing local economies. These types of land uses have very high revenue potential, and they

bring jobs to the community. Most importantly, the community services that they require are usually very reasonable in comparison to the tax dollars that they generate. When properly planned, industrial and commercial development can be a huge asset for a community. Although the Village would welcome commercial and light industrial, it will do so without a detrimental impact on the environment such as hazardous material and commercial farming. The use of land for commercial and light industrial should be done with careful planning of the land. This maybe achieved through the use of a master planned park that has the proper infrastructure in place and is in harmony with surrounding land uses.

Future Public Facilities and Open Space

In order to foster a sense of community within the village and to provide a place where residents can meet for active recreation, areas for parks and recreation should be included on the Future Land Use Map. The committee would like to utilize property within the existing corporation limits, as well as property along the eastern corporation limits. The existing floodplain area provides a park-like setting that would not otherwise be appropriate for development. A Walkable Community plan for these areas should preserve the natural beauty while providing amenities such as trails, education opportunities, and/or sports facilities for the residents of the village and other nearby communities. The Village should protect remote, undeveloped and other significant recreational areas, including such areas around rivers and streams, trails, ponds and lakes, to protect their natural character for primitive recreational activities such as canoeing, hiking, fishing and nature study.



PUBLIC INPUT

This section details the various forms of public input that were utilized during the formulation of the Comprehensive Plan.

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Public Input

One of the most important considerations when formulating a comprehensive plan is public input. Unless the adoption of a plan is subjected to referendum, the residents of a village do not vote directly on the plan. Therefore, it is imperative for a comprehensive plan committee to gauge public opinion by other means. The Hanover Zoning and Planning Commission drafted and mailed a community survey, and a public input session known as a visioning was held at a local church. Three community meetings were held to educate residents and discuss aspects of the planning process, and meetings were held with the Saint Albans Township trustees and members of the Northridge School Board. In addition, the planning commission's monthly meetings are open to the public. The Comprehensive Plan formulated by the planning committee is adopted only after public discussion and formal vote of the elected Hanover Village Council.

COMMUNITY SURVEY

The Village of Hanover Community Survey was mailed and administered by the Village of Hanover Comprehensive Plan Committee in October 2006. The questions contained in the survey were designed to help the committee gather information about public sentiment on a variety of issues affecting the future of the Village of Hanover. The questions asked for basic demographic information, as well as opinions regarding current and future services, and development within the community.

Residents of the Village were notified that they would be receiving a survey in the mail. The Community Survey was then mailed to all registered voters in the village, and surveys were available for download on the Licking County Planning Commission website. The results are as follows:

1. Circle the letter in the appropriate section of the Village of Hanover in which you live.

	Response Percent	Response Total
A	17.2%	23
B	0%	0
C	16.4%	22
D	38.1%	51
E	26.9%	36
F	1.5%	2
Total Respondents		134
(skipped this question)		24

2. How many years have you lived in the Village?

	Response Percent	Response Total
0-5	23.1%	33
6-10	14.0%	20
11-15	10.5%	15
16-20	10.5%	15
21-30	13.3%	19
Over 30	28.6%	41
Total Respondents		143
(skipped this question)		15

3. How many individuals (including yourself) fall into each of the following age groups that are living in the household (If another member of your household is completing a survey, please only answer this question once)?

	Number										Response Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
0-5	59% (10)	41% (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	17
6-12	59% (10)	41% (7)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	17
13-18	67% (16)	25% (6)	8% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	24
19-25	94% (15)	6% (1)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	16
25-44	29% (16)	71% (39)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	55
45-65	34% (24)	66% (47)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	71
65+	54% (15)	46% (13)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	0% (0)	28
Total Respondents											134
(skipped this question)											24

4. Members of your household work in the following geographic areas?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Village of Hanover	12.6%	18
Hanover Township	6.3%	9
Madison Township	6.3%	9
Hebron	9.1%	13
Heath	10.5%	15
Newark	42%	60
Granville	0%	0
Pataskala	1.4%	2
Kirkersville	0%	0
Elsewhere in Licking County	8.4%	12
Columbus	10.5%	15

Elsewhere in Franklin County	4.9%	7
Lancaster	0%	0
Elsewhere in Fairfield County	0%	0
Muskingum County	3.5%	5
Retired	24.5%	35
Unemployed	4.2%	6
Total Respondents		143
(skipped this question)		15

5. If you or a member of your family is employed in the Village of Hanover, what type of job is it (please check all that apply)?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Agriculture	5.9%	1
Construction	23.5%	4
Home Occupation	5.9%	1
Retail	17.6%	3
Office	29.4%	5
Other (See Below)	23.5%	4
1. Fire & EMS		
2. School Bus Driver		
3. Council		
4. Retired		
Total Respondents		17
(skipped this question)		141

6. Check the major reason(s) you enjoy living in the Village of Hanover.

	Response Percent	Response Total
Rural environment	68.2%	105
Low crime rate	48.7%	75
Lack of congestion	39%	60
Clean environment	29.9%	46
School system	58.4%	90
Friendliness	44.2%	68
Low housing density	28.6%	44
Easy access to employment	25.3%	39
Quiet area for retirement	29.9%	46
Small town atmosphere	70.1%	108
Total Respondents		154
(skipped this question)		4

7. What are some negative aspects of living in the Village of Hanover?

1. I don't know of anything; so for I love it.
2. Higher taxes (property), the drive to the nearest mall (25 min) and streets need some paving.
3. We love it very much.
4. The Village of Hanover needs an ordinance to keep homes in the village clean. There are a few pieces of property that need cleaned up.
5. Lack of business
6. Trucking company running dump trucks through residential neighborhood, running stop signs and speeding. Some trucks seem to not be licensed, as they have no tail gates.
7. Land Development.

8. Traffic congestion in last 2-3 years
9. Not having city water.
10. Traffic congestion in last 2-3 years
11. Traffic congestion in last 2-3 years.
12. Too much growth, losing its small town feeling.
13. No local police, no bank, & no pharmacy
14. No water system public
15. So far, no city water - Zoning needs to be strictly enforced. To much junk in the area.
16. Getting very congested, less consideration for neighbors, such as dogs/cats roaming to others' yards, kids walking through yards, vandalism, riding dirt bikes and 4 wheelers up and down roads, which is illegal! We have been vandalized, the gas station has had countless incidents - NO ONE does anything about it.
17. People throwing out trash in street. Ugly signs (too many) as you cross railroad tracks into Hanover area.
18. Most of my family is here, been raised in Hanover, went to school in Old Hanover. Lived in the same house for 48 years.
19. No city water - Zoning needs to be enforced
20. Railroad crossing to get to Hanover.
21. Railroad crossing in bad need of repair. Other than that it's a great place to live!
22. No sidewalks - Few Street lights - the septic or private leach beds, but this problem will be fixed when the new sewer is installed.
23. Rough roads & poor quality well water.
24. Excessive speeding through the village. Especially if you live on the village limit.
25. Rough roads and poor quality well water.
26. Too many dogs running loose. Too many 4-wheelers and noise. Junk cars.
27. Neighbors who don't mow their yards. Dogs running loose.
28. No police, more shopping area.
29. Some of the development that's going on - i.e. seeing radio towers dotting the horizon
30. none
31. My truck was vandalized as well as my house! No law enforcement. Kids running around at all hours of the night. 4 wheelers, dirt bikes roaming everywhere. Break in's etc. Speeding. High school fights @ ball park. Kids walking in the middle of the streets. "No Respect" We will move when we get the chance. I will include an extra page.
32. Some houses need to be cleaned up.
33. The fire department!
34. Too many traffic lights! Too many school buses.
35. None
36. None
37. Dogs not being tied up.
38. There is no recreation facility for adults or kids. Gym, pool, tennis courts, playground.
39. Becoming too populated.
40. One family has there fingers into everything the village does if there is a buck to be made.
41. Bidding projects and community decisions seem to be controlled by long time residents.
42. Need sidewalks
43. Unfinished sewer system, no law enforcement, family dominated government
44. No post office, bank
45. Traveling to Newark or Heath to buy certain things. (Hardware stores, Main Grocery Store)
46. Traffic control - cars come down hill at light 70 mph. Coming down 210 50-55 mph
47. Too many dogs run loose.
48. Getting congested
49. Traffic at the school. Carl Hains various businesses being run out of Hainsview.

- 50. People on the fire department and response time sucks. Sewer that I am paying for that is not started. Taxation without representation!
- 51. Carl Hains
- 52. Distance from shopping and entertainment.
- 53. We don't know when the 15.00 month fee will be put into action. Would like to have a village cop.
- 54. The increasing traffic problem on Licking Valley Road through Hanover.
- 55. Corruption of government officials. Vote for sewer project, they buy business to pump septic, and plan on bidding on hooking people to sewer system. Amm, conflict of interest. Copy of this being sent to state.
- 56. The volunteer fire department. They are noisy and drive too fast with children living on New Home Dr.
- 57. Growing too fast. Kids are running rampid thru neighborhood and people drive too fast.
- 58. No water system for fire hydrant and home supply. No central sewage (but in process).
- 59. Not enough shopping opportunities. Also, not enough culture events. We need a library, festivals, music events, etc.
- 60. Need more things to keep kids active.
- 61. More police in area as young people are out late at night running the area. Need police presence to determine crime, including vandalism.
- 62. Need consumer services
- 63. No post office No city water
- 64. No road maintenance. Why dont we get our roads paved?
- 65. Don't like the way it's growing! To much water underground (water table)
- 66. Dogs running loose Density of traffic through school
- 67. Sewer issue, "Old Family" running Village, not enough kid-oriented areas (parks, etc.)
- 68. Politics
- 69. Paying for a sewer we dont have.
- 70. Proximity to large grocery & retail.
- 71. The dog situation. Cant use my patio as the dogs next door bark and bother you. Cont go to mail box because of the dogs across the street.
- 72. Proposed sewage system cosxt
- 73. Much busier than when first came to live
- 74. Septic system moving in.
- 75. Low community involvement. To much emphasis on school football and maybe not enough on academics.
- 76. Loose dogs & cats
- 77. Animal control and police protection
- 78. Only one access roadway to and from schools - need roadway to Montgomery Road and back of village to Hickman Road.

Total Respondents	78
(skipped this question)	76

8. Do you own or rent your home?



9. The Village of Hanover needs more of which type(s) of housing development? (Check all that apply)



Multi Family	2.1%	3
Condominiums	25.4%	36
Rental residential	5.6%	8
Moderate Income	17.6%	25
Low Income	3.5%	5
None, the housing supply is adequate	47.2%	67
Total Respondents		142
(skipped this question)		16

10. In the Village of Hanover, what should the minimum lot size be for FUTURE development of a residence?

	Response Percent	Response Total
1 acre	56.4%	84
2 acres	18.8%	28
3 acres	6%	9
5 acres	2%	3
10+ acres	2.7%	4
Other Acreage (1/4, 1/2, 3/4, 100)	14.1%	21
Total Respondents		149
(skipped this question)		9

11. What should the minimum square footage be for a new home?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Less than 800 square feet	5.9%	8
800 to 1000 square feet	6.6%	9
1000 to 1500 square feet	34.6%	47
1500 to 2000 square feet	44.9%	61
Over 2000 square feet	8.1%	11
Total Respondents		136
(skipped this question)		22

12. In what price range would you like to see more housing (check one)?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Less than \$100,000	9.1%	13
\$100,001 to \$150,000	30.8%	44
\$150,001 to \$200,000	21.7%	31
\$200,001 to \$250,000	20.3%	29
Over \$250,000	3.5%	5
None, the supply is adequate	14.7%	21
Total Respondents		143
(skipped this question)		15

13. What do you consider an affordable monthly rent?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Less than \$500	29.9%	38
\$501 to \$650	41.7%	53
\$651 to \$750	21.3%	27
over \$750	7.9%	10
Total Respondents		127

14. What do you consider an affordable home price?



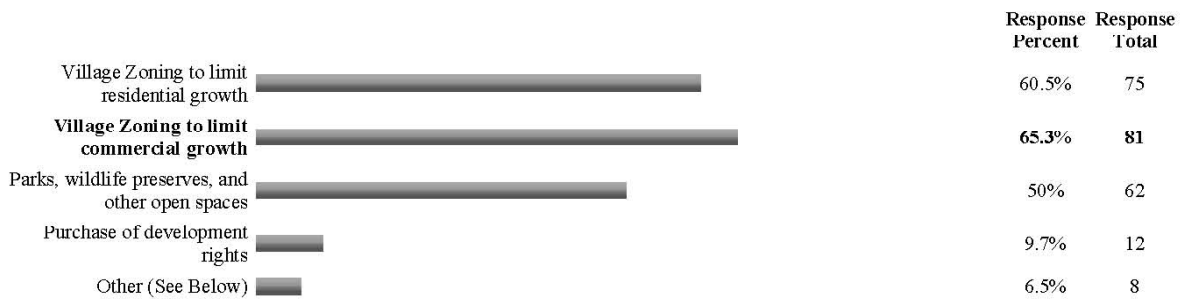
15. Should the Village of Hanover pursue a Comprehensive Plan, to plan for the future growth and development in the Village?



16. Should the Village of Hanover maintain its small town atmosphere?



17. If you answered yes to the previous question, how should the Village of Hanover maintain its small town atmosphere?



1. Smart Growth Program
2. Swimming pool
3. a small downtown would be ok
4. Dont know
5. Stop businesses out of residential areas
6. Park this side of tracks, get rid of current one, & what happened to green space home developments was suppose to provide
7. More small retail shops
8. Develop community programs and events

Total Respondents 124
(skipped this question) 34

18. Are you aware the Village of Hanover currently has zoning regulations?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes 	81.7%	116
No 	18.3%	26
Total Respondents		142
(skipped this question)		16

19. If yes on the previous question, then do you feel they are enforced properly?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes 	53.3%	49
No 	46.7%	43
Total Respondents		92
(skipped this question)		66

20. If you answered No to Question 18, what do you think needs to be done?

1. Clean up the properties that look like "junk yards".
2. Jobs need to be completed before developer moves to next job.
3. People need to be checked to see that they are not selling products off of a residentially zoned lot.
4. Speeding & road conditions
5. Send letters to violaters & if not taken care of (levy fines)
6. People around here pretty much do as they please.
7. People do what they want.
8. Residents should comply w/deed restrictions! Deed restrictions have not been enforced in Hainesview.
9. Clean up some junk homes.
10. Have no idea what zoning regulations are in place or how to find out.
11. Letters and fines to violaters
12. Clean up houses that are eye sores.
13. Clean up trash piles, remove junk vehicles and remove or repair unsightly buildings.
14. Is there zoning for junk cars parked in yards? If there is, my neighbor isn't cooperating.
15. For the most part they are enforced, but not as well as they should.
16. Treat everyone the same.
17. A good clean up.
18. Make information readily accessible.
19. Removal of junk around houses, cars, etc.
20. Qualified people
21. Mail Zoning regs to all new residence
22. Several homes are in deployable condition need action done!!!
23. Businesses run out of homes and neighborhoods.
24. People that have brought farm animals into the village.
25. As Village code is written. All members of village.
26. Zoning Inspector needs to do a better job of surveying whats going on in the Village.
27. Half the people build whatever they want then work on getting approved.
28. Too much of a "trashy" area on some properties.
29. Zoning regulations need updated. Then council must follow up with penalties.

- 30. When a property owner tries to upgrade their property, don't be so strict when others do not have the same such as culverts.
- 31. There are houses that need cleaned up. Some of Hanover looks trashy.
- 32. I do not know the restrictions. I live in Hainsview with even more restrictions.
- 33. Need to know more about the zoning regulations
- 34. Council needs to be more publicly seen and be more readily available.
- 35. Follow up quickly when an issue is raised.
- 36. Inspections by the Zoning Inspector
- 37. A house was build on a lot that was to small. I wanted to building a home on the same size lot and was told it was to small. When I asked why the other house was built on a small lot I was told it slipped through the cracks. Yah right that person knew someone to pull the strings.
- 38. Newsletter
- 39. Clean up junk cars on residential property.

Total Respondents **23**
(skipped this question) 78

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

	Well Managed	Adequately Managed	Poorly Managed	No Opinion	Response Average
Agricultural	17% (17)	34% (34)	7% (7)	41% (41)	2.73
Residential	13% (14)	34% (35)	22% (23)	31% (32)	2.70
Commercial	13% (12)	32% (30)	13% (12)	43% (41)	2.86
Industrial	11% (10)	24% (22)	8% (7)	57% (51)	3.10
				Total Respondents	105
				(skipped this question)	53

22. Should the Village of Hanover zoning regulations be more restrictive?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes 	46.8%	52
No 	53.2%	59
	Total Respondents	111
	(skipped this question)	47

23. Are there any type(s) of commercial development that you would like to see in the Village of Hanover?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Home Occupations 	20.3%	28
Retail Business 	27.5%	38
Service Business 	39.9%	55
Big Box Stores 	8%	11
Professional Office 	23.9%	33
Mom & Pop Stores 	25.4%	35
Restuarants 	40.6%	56
None 	23.9%	33
Other (See Below) 	18.8%	26

- 1. Small gift store, hardware store, small craft store
- 2. Post Office
- 3. PNB Branch
- 4. Bank
- 5. Bank & Post Office

- 6. Car Wash
- 7. Like what we have
- 8. Banks
- 9. Fast food
- 10. SubWay shop reopened. No big chain restaurants
- 11. Post office / Bank
- 12. Hardware type store
- 13. Park National Bank
- 14. SubWay
- 15. Fitness center/gym
- 16. Small store such as Dollar General
- 17. Hardware
- 18. Bar & Grill
- 19. Bank & Post Office
- 20. Post Office
- 21. Tanning and hair place open in Marne
- 22. Car wash
- 23. Bar & Grill Diner
- 24. Post Office
- 25. One Fast Food
- 26. Park District / Community Facility Recreation

Total Respondents **138**
(skipped this question) 20

24. How concerned are you about the following development changes?

	Very Concerned	Somewhat	Not Concerned	Response Average
Increased car/truck traffic	68% (81)	21% (25)	12% (14)	1.44
Business Development	28% (30)	48% (52)	25% (27)	1.97
Home Occupations	18% (19)	36% (39)	46% (50)	2.29
High density housing	64% (72)	24% (27)	12% (13)	1.47
Disabled vehicles and unkempt property	64% (79)	26% (32)	10% (12)	1.46
Other	81% (13)	6% (1)	12% (2)	1.31
			Total Respondents	133
			(skipped this question)	25

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

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes 	91.4%	106
No 	8.6%	10
	Total Respondents	116
	(skipped this question)	42

26. How important is it to apply the following traffic safety measures along States Routes and selected county and village roads?

	Very	Somewhat	Not	Response Average
Traffic Deceleration Lanes	48% (52)	36% (39)	16% (17)	1.68

Left Turn Lanes	57% (62)	29% (32)	14% (15)	1.57
Review of on-site driveway, parking and traffic access	27% (26)	43% (41)	30% (29)	2.03
Service Roads	25% (24)	38% (36)	37% (35)	2.12
Shared Driveways	14% (13)	27% (25)	58% (53)	2.44
Disabled Vehicles and Unkempt property	66% (72)	20% (22)	14% (15)	1.48
Other	58% (7)	8% (1)	33% (4)	1.75
Total Respondents				123
(skipped this question)				35

27. Do you feel it is necessary to plan for open space/public parks?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Open Space	56.6%	73
Public Parks	65.1%	84
Neither	16.3%	21
Total Respondents		129
(skipped this question)		29

28. If the downtown area were to grow, what would you like to see?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Shopping	48.4%	61
Residential	9.5%	12
Cultural	12.7%	16
Dining	60.3%	76
Entertainment	23.8%	30
Park/Recreation	41.3%	52
Other (See Below)	11.1%	14

1. Office space (insurance agent, bank)
2. Bank
3. None of the above
4. Nothing
5. Service business'
6. Barber Shop, Post Office, Library
7. Swimming Pool
8. Nothing
9. NONE
10. Library/Post Office
11. Bar/Grill
12. Post office or at least a box to drop mail into.
13. None
14. Service Business

Total Respondents	126
(skipped this question)	32

29. Please choose ONE category where you would most like to see the community spend more money during the next five years?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Encouraging business development	17.6%	23

Improving transportation/maintenance		18.3%	24
Increasing parks and recreation facilities		27.5%	36
Improving police/fire/emergency services		36.6%	48
Total Respondents			131
(skipped this question)			27

30. How would you rate the park facilities in your community?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Excellent		2.1%	3
Good		17.5%	25
Acceptable		35%	50
Poor		35.7%	51
Don't Know		9.8%	14
Total Respondents			143
(skipped this question)			15

31. How often do you use your community's parks during the summer months?

		Response Percent	Response Total
1 times per month		17%	23
2 times per month		5.2%	7
3 times per month		2.2%	3
4 times per month		0.7%	1
More than 4 times per month		1.5%	2
Never		73.3%	99
Total Respondents			135
(skipped this question)			23

32. How would you rate the recreation programs offered in your community?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Excellent		4.2%	6
Good		13.3%	19
Acceptable		16.8%	24
Poor		32.2%	46
Don't Know		33.6%	48
Total Respondents			143
(skipped this question)			15

33. Do you feel that more recreation programs should be added?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Yes		74.4%	93
No		25.6%	32
Total Respondents			125
(skipped this question)			33




34. Are programs needed for senior citizens?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Yes		51.8%	72
No		9.4%	13

Don't Know 

	38.8%	54
Total Respondents		139
(skipped this question)		19

35. Would you like to see more community events/activities?

Yes 
 No 
 Don't Know 

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	62.7%	84
No	11.9%	16
Don't Know	25.4%	34
Total Respondents		134
(skipped this question)		24

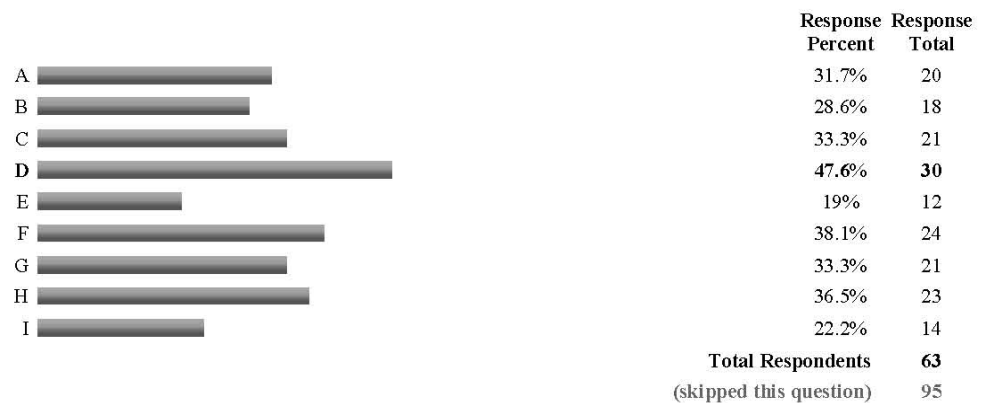
36. If yes to Question 35, what type of community events/activities would you like to see?

1. Activities for teens
2. Concerts, neighborhood block parties.
3. Home coming & parades
4. Recreation for teenagers
5. Village fair
6. Holiday Celebrations. Special Occasions.
7. The 4th of July festival (held at the ball park) was well-received many years ago.
8. More for the children, teens to do.
9. Activities to help those who need assistance.
10. Parades & Homecoming or fair
11. Bowling, teen area (supervised), library branch
12. Community festival, music.
13. Town Fair
14. Dog park (fenced in area), community picnic
15. Farmer's market, community band concert in summer months
16. Fireworks on the 4th of July, Car Shows
17. 4th of July Parade, Community Halloween, Biker Rally
18. "Block Parties" and fairs
19. Festivals
20. I enjoyed the old 4th of July celebration & parade
21. Concert in park (local talent, school bands, etc.)
22. fireworks, Hanover parade w/rides, pot lucks for everyone to get together.
23. 1-2 day tours
24. Dance, hog roast, bon fire, small fair, more music festivals.
25. Teen, youth and family events
26. Festivals
27. Maybe an event center for kids
28. Something for promoting child safety - check out Kids N Cars website.
29. Get cookouts block partys
30. Firework displays and parades
31. A second yard sale in late summer, recycling day, school parade(s), brush pick up.
32. BBQ's, Ice Cream Socials, Parades
33. 4th of July Celebration

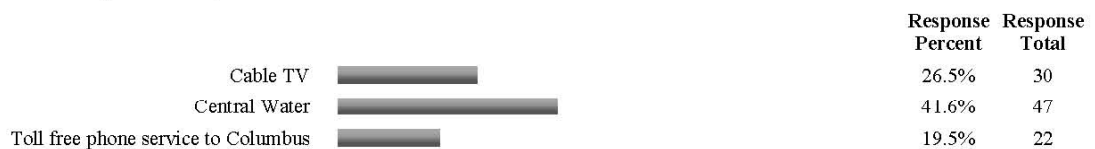
- 34. carshow, community days/music
- 35. Homecoming parades & 4th of July celebration
- 36. Fair/carnivals
- 37. Forth of July - Old community get together (picnic) Hanover park once its updated.
- 38. Put up our flags.
- 39. Festivals, sports (cross-country even)
- 40. Music in the park, festivals.
- 41. More senior activities.
- 42. We do well with community activities.
- 43. We used to have a 4th of July celebration in Hanover Park, why cant we do things like that again?
- 44. We do well with community events.
- 45. Legion & Lions have activities and no one attends.
- 46. Street Fair
- 47. Fair, parade and small bands
- 48. Festivals other than flea market type.
- 49. 4th of July was fun!
- 50. Dances, BBQ's, Bond Fires, Anything to get the community together.
- 51. Bring back 4th of July celebration.
- 52. Fireworks for 4th of July
- 53. More festivals
- 54. 4th of July Celebration - Community Christmas Party
- 55. Christmas light show. Fireworks for Independance Day, Street fair in summer
- 56. Bingo, clubs, card games
- 57. Festivals, parades, kids fest, ethnic fests

Total Respondents	57
(skipped this question)	101

37. If annexation of adjacent lands into the Village were to occur, where would you like to see it?



38. Which of the following services do you feel are needed?



Toll free phone service to Lancaster	4.4%	5
Toll free phone service to outlying Licking County	32.7%	37
Natural Gas	18.6%	21
Storm sewers; surface water runoff	51.3%	58
Recycling Program	23%	26
Adopt-a-Highway clean-up program	23.9%	27
Total Respondents		113
(skipped this question)		45

39. Please rate the quality of the following:

	Rating				Response Total
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	
Village Road Maintenance	8% (10)	52% (69)	26% (34)	15% (20)	133
County Road Maintenance	7% (9)	62% (79)	27% (35)	4% (5)	128
Snow Removal	14% (18)	50% (65)	30% (39)	7% (9)	131
Culvert Repair	4% (5)	48% (54)	30% (34)	18% (20)	113
Sign Repair/Replacement	8% (10)	58% (70)	25% (30)	9% (11)	121
Road Safety (Visibility/Speed)	7% (9)	56% (70)	25% (32)	12% (15)	126
Mowing Public Areas	8% (10)	62% (76)	24% (30)	6% (7)	123
Zoning Enforcement	3% (3)	49% (52)	36% (39)	12% (13)	107
Emergency Services	31% (39)	55% (70)	11% (14)	3% (4)	127
Fire Protection	30% (39)	55% (71)	12% (15)	2% (3)	128
Law Enforcement	6% (7)	46% (55)	29% (35)	19% (23)	120
Garbage Collection	17% (21)	69% (86)	13% (16)	2% (2)	125
Telephone Services	14% (17)	68% (84)	18% (22)	0% (0)	123
Cellular Coverage	11% (13)	56% (66)	25% (29)	8% (9)	117
Recreation	0% (0)	22% (25)	45% (50)	33% (37)	112
Public Library	4% (3)	21% (16)	22% (17)	54% (42)	78
Electric Supply	15% (17)	63% (73)	16% (19)	6% (7)	116
Public Schools	53% (65)	41% (50)	5% (6)	2% (2)	123
Internet Services	11% (11)	63% (64)	22% (22)	4% (4)	101
Village Government	15% (17)	55% (64)	24% (28)	6% (7)	116
Home Water Supply	19% (21)	42% (46)	25% (27)	15% (16)	110
Septic Systems	7% (8)	41% (44)	29% (31)	22% (24)	107
Recycling	6% (6)	41% (42)	38% (39)	15% (15)	102

Would you support a tax to provide these services

	Yes	No	Response Total
	Village Road Maintenance	59% (34)	41% (24)
County Road Maintenance	29% (12)	71% (30)	42
Snow Removal	35% (15)	65% (28)	43
Culvert Repair	22% (8)	78% (28)	36
Sign Repair/Replacement	23% (8)	77% (27)	35
Road Safety (Visibility/Speed)	27% (10)	73% (27)	37
Mowing Public Areas	22% (8)	78% (29)	37
Zoning Enforcement	33% (12)	67% (24)	36
Emergency Services	57% (26)	43% (20)	46
Fire Protection	57% (25)	43% (19)	44
Law Enforcement	54% (25)	46% (21)	46
Garbage Collection	13% (5)	87% (33)	38

Telephone Services	8% (3)	92% (33)	36
Cellular Coverage	8% (3)	92% (34)	37
Recreation	45% (20)	55% (24)	44
Public Library	36% (13)	64% (23)	36
Electric Supply	12% (4)	88% (29)	33
Public Schools	44% (19)	56% (24)	43
Internet Services	15% (5)	85% (28)	33
Village Government	26% (9)	74% (25)	34
Home Water Supply	25% (10)	75% (30)	40
Septic Systems	38% (16)	62% (26)	42
Recycling	26% (10)	74% (28)	38
Total Respondents			137
(skipped this question)			21

40. For those items in Question 39 that are rated less than GOOD, do you have suggestions for improvements?

1. It's going to take money to correct these problems.
2. EMS & Fire need to be more approachable, more recreation, library needs to be closer other than high school & Energy Co. is over priced needs to be regulated.
3. Road safety - Trees along intersections need to be trimmed. Village Road - Need paved.
4. Limit access of commercial trucks. Another words don't let dump trucks run all day long up and down residential roads that can not handle the over loaded trucks.
5. Already pay taxes that I thought provided those services rated less than good.
6. Many has to deal with location, i.e. cellular coverage. All in all, if I could forego the traffic increase I wouldn't trade my home for anything.
7. More activities for children, teens to do. Most parents work (both parents)
8. Some way to get recycled items out of our house picked up at curb.
9. Enforce zoning. Put more of the services up for bid.
10. Too much time and money directed to Hainsview Road and not to other roads. Old Hanover is neglected.
11. I believe that current issues should be handled for current residents, not to add to the community which will add more problems.
12. When new roads are built, contractor/developer needs to be held to County Standards. Im concerned how village government accepted Hainesview develop when knowingly the developer installed inadequate road base. Hence the failing asphalt too early.
13. Traffic signal for high school and new elementary. Park or playground not just for sports.
14. Central water, enforce speed limits
15. How do you get the sheriff here on a daily basis? At the right times.
16. Whatever it takes to get them acceptable.
17. Increased enforcement of speedlimits. Signs to "reduce speed ahead" entering village.
18. Can't get EMS to respond to calls. Madison & Newark was called on different occasions.
19. No
20. Take care of everything that is already here, dont create more that will not be taken care of. Enhance what we have, protect what we have.
21. Better snow removal needed for Hainsview area near and behind Licking Valley High School
22. Annex schools
23. As far as taxes go, I already pay for most of the items and don't want to pay anymore!
24. There is always room for improvement.
25. Internet - more providers. Cost is high in this area compared to other areas.
26. Keep yards mowed, have our own police protection, more for kids to do
27. Paved roads - no more chip and seal. Remove junk vehicles from property. Add cell phone tower in Toboso/Hopewell area. We need a community park w/pool, tennis/basketball/volleyball courts like Dillon State Park but with a pool. Library would be a good addition however the internet is a very resourceful tool nowadays. Public school - more drugs & immoral acts of teens. Put God back in school. Eliminate TV from childrens daily activities. Septic system - sometimes behind the bus garage, you can

smell the sewer.

28. Get someone to repair culverts when complaints are filed and dont just ignore problem. Library in schools for students and adults can go to existing library(s) in Newark. Tax money should be used for more immediate things and problems.
29. Bid out some of the services instead of THE HAINES Company doing everything. I feel w/his position there has always been a question of conflict of interest He may be giving us a great deal on the services but most people dont know. With his position its not usually a good idea to have his company doing the work.
30. New faces running the programs.
31. Village taxes and proper allocation of funds may help.
32. Village snow removal is lacking once you get past the park, it is fine because of the county. We need a library branch.
33. Local calling to Hebron-Granville Central Water Speed Limits sign posting (more) & enforced
34. Replace bad culverts mashed at each end. Need law enforcement.
35. Mow yards more often - police protection from Village - Have more events for children
36. (Thinking of Kid)
37. Don't let Carl Hains take care of the roads.
38. Fire the whole fire department and enforce speed limit before someone is killed like a child.
39. Keep us informed with a timeline for action/production. Due you have location for water/sewer plant? Estimate time? No one wants to throw money away, send the people a status report of this project before you start a new one.
40. We dont have a public library in Hanover, we need water and sewer.
41. Road safety, get the golf carts and quads off of the streets. It's pathetic creates a hazard, no one in the village government cares until someone is hurt or killed.
42. The side streets need snow removal - we should have no open ditches. Garbage collection is done by private service. You've already working on a sewer system.
43. We should open up ore areas for off road vehicles, mountain biking, and build ponds for family recreation. More basketball courts would be nice as would an athletic facility.
44. Fix the pot holes in the roads before they get bigger! Need to obtain our own law enforcement. Needs to be a 3rd party NOT a village resident
45. Hainesview has open culverts on curves that need guardrails.
46. Push government for more funds to help the community. We are not getting our fair share like other communities.
47. Add a library to the area.
48. Need snow removal earlier in the morning and we need a nice public park.
49. Septic/sewer issue should have been put to ballot for citizens to decide to build/maintain own village or to tie into Newark's system.
50. Just needs to be kept up with as needed.
51. Clean up the park Remove snow quicker on side streets Simply replace signs when damaged
52. -Entire village is a speedway!! -No library -Power goes out frequently -Still no sewer even though we've been paying for 2 years!!
53. We need a water system. Signs are not replaced as should be. We need a form of law enforcement.
54. Have someone check out these areas and report to council. Roads are in need of repair. Does anyone ever go out and look at them?
55. If we are getting sewer we need water also.
56. Speed limit enforced; shrubs/trees pruned/removed for visibility
57. Don't need library (Newark has one); promote park and more activities.
58. Make the zoning fair for all people not just for the people you know or you owe a favor to or friends.
59. Get someone on council capable of handling job.

Total Respondents 59
(skipped this question) 99

41. The introduction of central water requires an initial assessment/tap fee as well as monthly fees. High-density development and/or intense commercial and industrial development are required to make it feasible. For what reason(s) would you support centralized water in the Village of Hanover?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Enhance availability and quality of services	24.8%	32
Fire Protection	40.3%	52
Economic development purposes	13.2%	17
To deter annexation	13.2%	17
To allow for higher density residential development	7%	9
Safer drinking water	47.3%	61
I would NOT support central water services	40.3%	52
Total Respondents		129
(skipped this question)		29

42. If central water were offered with competitive prices, would you support it?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	42.4%	59
No	30.2%	42
Not Sure	27.3%	38
Total Respondents		139
(skipped this question)		19

43. Would you support an additional \$5 vehicle license fee to go toward township road repair and maintenance?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	46.5%	66
No	35.9%	51
Not Sure	17.6%	25
Total Respondents		142
(skipped this question)		16

44. Would you support the use of impact fees (assessment fees) on all new homes constructed in the Village for the improvements or construction of schools, roads, utilities, etc.?

	Response Percent	Response Total
Yes	47.4%	65
No	23.4%	32
Not Sure	29.2%	40
Total Respondents		137
(skipped this question)		21

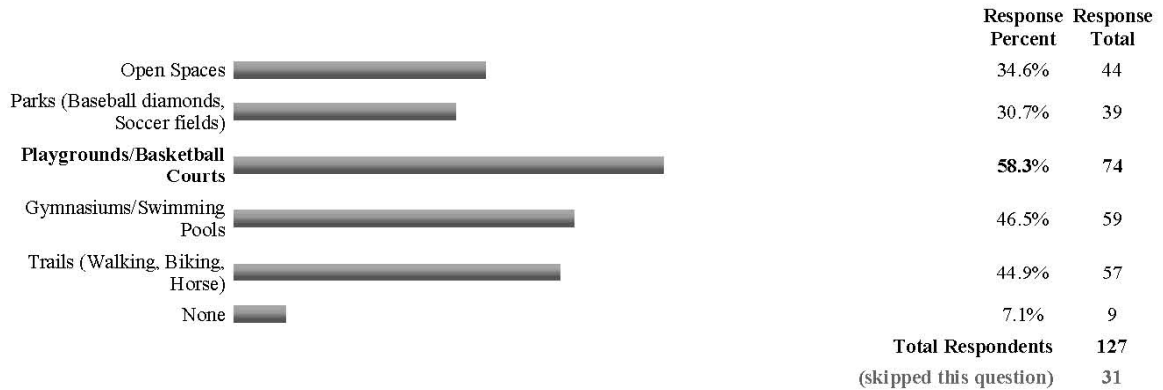
45. Do you know of any historically relevant sites in the Village of Hanover that you would like to see preserved?

1. Tunnel
2. Mears farm house Former Jim Francis Home
3. Stone bridge under R/R crossing
4. Warren Mear's Barn - Too late!!!
5. Tunnels
6. Tunnel
7. No
8. Baughman Field Any cemetery's

- 9. The area between old Hanover and new Hanover. The Village leases this from the government. Remember old Hanover was there prior to new Hanover. This is history.
- 10. Too late
- 11. Hanover Park
- 12. The Tunnel
- 13. The tunnel into Old Hanover.

Total Respondents 13
(skipped this question) 145

46. What types of parks and recreation facilities would you like to see in the Village of Hanover?



47. Do you think the Village should have access to the bikepath?



48. Do you feel that your village tax dollars are being spent wisely?



49. If you answered no to the previous questions, what changes should be made?

- 1. Clean up the junk yards.
- 2. Seems to be used for future development planning recently.
- 3. Regular updates of business meetings - newsletter?
- 4. Snow removal/sidewalks, storm drains should all be bids and not just given to one person (Carl Haines)
- 5. Law enforcement, better road maintenance
- 6. Better Roads
- 7. The roads need taken care of. We need paving everywhere.
- 8. Keep the growth slow and controlled.

9. City water would be great.
10. Streets need fixed
11. Where is the sewer system that we've been paying for for 2 years.
12. Back road to high school opened at Echo Valley addition
13. Open bid on road repair, culvert repair, snow removal, mowing and any other general service.
14. Just take a walk around the village and count the street lights that are out. Also the ones that that work. The ones that are obstructed by trees. A gib change should start here. Street department stinks.
15. I'm not sure enough to say yes.
16. Put a road up too high school at Echo Valley addition.
17. Dont know
18. Why did fire department needed the foam equipment and it broken and the people on the department are lazy.
19. Sewer improvements
20. What they recieve for County they do a good job.
21. Competitive bidding, streets are not being maintained.
22. Reduce growth and fire department funding.
23. Bids for road repair - mowing of park and roadways and etc.
24. Stop light at school entrance (Hainsview)
25. Sewer fee of \$15 is money out the door as far as I know.
26. What has been done lately?
27. Better community announcements (Better communication to the public concerning open meetings)
28. Support fire and police protection more

Total Respondents	28
(skipped this question)	130

50. What improvements, if any, would you like to see be made in the Village of Hanover?

1. Would like to see 3 or 4 lane road coming into the village.
2. Streets & Parks
3. Building restrictions and enforcement of current zoning.
4. Use it to repair, maintain and improve areas that need it. (Streets, parks, fire, ems, storm sewers, culverts)
5. More police
6. More attention to homes grass mowing and up keep, fence around the back of the gas station.
7. Storm water - zoning needs to be enforced
8. Water, parks, & police
9. Better roads, speed control, zoning enforcement, non licensed vehicles off the roads
10. Clean up some dumpy houses
11. I would like to grocery shop at Village Market unfortunately I can't find what I need so I have to drive to Newark.
12. Improve sidewalk along SR 668
13. The current park is nice but I would like to see a playground added and other facilities for children.
14. Zoning & City water
15. Would like to see a post office.
16. A few houses need clean up, trees on Darla Drive need trimmed hanging over the road at the drive thru
17. A traffic light at High and Hainsview
18. Roads
19. Own post office
20. Better storm sewers

- 21. All of #41
- 22. Have village representatives make contact with residents from time to time to discuss ideas and/or problems. Have representative go to coucil and then respond to resident(s).
- 23. Another option would be to have a village maintenance crew w/equipment paid for by our tax dollars and managed by knowledgable Village officials.
- 24. Recreational areas for kids, library, post office, barber shop, paid fire department, local feeling restaurants.
- 25. Safe walking for kids from school and ballfields.
- 26. Polic/Post office
- 27. Conrol traffic
- 28. Once again, big trucks running through th evillage and Hainsview as well as excavating at 2-3 a.m. should be stopped.
- 29. Fire Department
- 30. None. I like it the way it is.
- 31. Communication on water/sewer system.
- 32. Improve street maintenance, eliminate council member doing work on village projects that they participate in the vote. Competitive bidding.
- 33. Recreational facilities such as off road areas for biking.
- 34. Removal of all the signs on the telephone and electrical poles at the service station at 668 and Main St. This to me is a hazard and eye sore for the village.
- 35. Control cats.
- 36. More things for children to do when out of school parents not home.
- 37. The park and I dont know how you expect people to pay for this sewer project. My septic system is just fine as it is.
- 38. Clean up depressed properties
- 39. More things for children to to in summer.
- 40. Some of the streets fixed. I have walked though water holes going to my mailbox now for years.
- 41. Central Water
- 42. No loose dogs/cats. Post Office
- 43. Roads
- 44. Connect sewer to City of Newark. This would benefit Mame residents as well.
- 45. Bike path connecting the elementary, middle school and high schools to the grocery store and to the bike path along Marne Road.
- 46. Law Enforcement. Dog Enforcement.
- 47. None
- 48. A placc where the kids can hangout.

Total Respondents **48**
(skipped this question) 110

51. How would you like to learn more about the village government?



52. Would you like to see a periodic Village Newsletter?

Response **Response**
Percent **Total**

Yes		91.2%	124
No		8.8%	12
		Total Respondents	136
		(skipped this question)	22

53. If yes to the previous questions, how often?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Monthly		30.6%	38
Quarterly		62.1%	77
Biannual		6.5%	8
Annual		0.8%	1
		Total Respondents	124
		(skipped this question)	34




54. What is the best way to provide information to village residents?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Mail		69.3%	95
Newspaper		24.1%	33
Internet		29.2%	40
Village Meetings		10.9%	15
		Total Respondents	137
		(skipped this question)	21

55. Please agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Don't know	Response Average
My neighborhood/area is clean and attractive	34% (48)	51% (72)	11% (16)	3% (4)	1% (1)	1.85
The village should carefully plan for growth	49% (68)	40% (55)	4% (6)	5% (7)	2% (3)	1.72
The village should be mostly residential	40% (54)	44% (59)	12% (16)	1% (1)	4% (5)	1.84
The village should encourage growth	12% (16)	42% (57)	24% (33)	15% (20)	7% (9)	2.62
The village should have a broad tax base	11% (13)	40% (49)	18% (22)	11% (13)	20% (25)	2.90
The village needs more businesses to serve residents	12% (16)	47% (64)	24% (32)	12% (16)	5% (7)	2.51
The village needs more business and industry to provide jobs and bring money into the community	12% (16)	37% (49)	20% (26)	22% (29)	9% (12)	2.79
						Total Respondents
						(skipped this question)

56. Please rate your understanding of the Village Government?

		Response Percent	Response Total
Excellent		10.2%	14
Good		56.9%	78
Poor		32.8%	45
		Total Respondents	137
		(skipped this question)	21

57. Do you have any other issues that have not been addressed?

1. Keep city buildings small as possible, to keep maintenance and heat bills down.
2. We really need a post office. Newark is still receiving too much of our money (license plate tax).
3. Traffic when school is in session. I think the village should look at installing stop lights at 3 intersections. Hainsview Drive & 668, Bolen Road and 668 and at the middle school. These lights would only need to be active during school hours and I believe it will help traffic and prevent accidents.
4. It seems that a few certain people in this community want to control development. So they will benefit only. They do not consider all of the outcomes that will happen. They are a developer and a builder - Haines + The Flowers. It's their way or to bad!!
5. Need to watch over developers road construction in new developments are very poor. No inspections are done. Building inspections should be done. Village government should take action against violators. Even if its family members or friends. Parents of children should control their children, ie 4 wheelers, dirt bikes, golf carts, bicycles on roads and not following road rules.
6. I have expressed my concerns about vandalism, which has happened to us (truck & house), animals running loose etc. - even though we have only lived here a few years, my father lived here for 20 years so I am familiar with this area. What he loved was the peace & quiet (now, not so much), the friends he made and it was NOT in Newark yet not far from all the things he didn't want here. The school tax was crooked! He was very upset with that. I did not realize things had changed so much until I moved here. If nothing changes and/or if things get worse, my husband and I will move as soon as we can. Thanks for asking and listening. We have heard what sounds like an explosion several times this year, one time it was twice maybe 15 minutes apart. What is this?
7. Hainesview Estates - Road condition is deteriorating. Developer continues to operate track machinery on public roads. Why?
8. Some of these questions are very vague. I would like to see more business for job growth but think the current infrastructure serves the small community well. I think the village needs to be very concerned with rapid growth and either plan against it or be prepared for the traffic it brings. Obviously, the road system could not handle massive growth like Pataskala or Pickerington suffered through. The 161/37 expansion will have an effect on Hanover. We need to plan for it. I think Duane Flowers is doing the right things to prepare.
9. A few individuals seem to control the whole village. Curriculum in schools needs updated. Technology in schools need updated.
10. Annex Marne so Newark doesn't take over.
11. No, thanks for all you do!
12. Sewage (cost). One I did not vote for it and I can hook it up myself if I do have to do it! Give us the "option". Water run-off of street, flooding my house. No more taxes. Address - theft and other crimes that already exist. Get a dog warden! I don't have a dog and yet I have to clean dog crap out of my yard! Street lighting, curfews, and enforcement. Everyone here deserves to have and keep what we work for. What are the explosions in our area at night? Just like every hard working person in this village, I and my wife would like to feel secure in our home. We would like to know everything we work hard for will be here when we return home from work. We would like to have the kids & teenagers in this village to respect our property, cutting through our yards etc. We would like someone to stop all the dogs in this town from running loose. Who is enforcing the leash laws? I don't want to have to keep cleaning up dog crap from all of the neighbors dogs! using my yard! Use the two great big schools to educate and teach manners & respect! Any village or town needs these qualities, Newark put in a skateboard ramp & look at all that has been done to it, why go to the trouble, the parks are not safe, the "bike path" has had a sheriff deputies ride it to keep it safe.
13. I live in Hainsview Estates and am tired of paying a quarterly sewer fee of \$120.00 to Carl Hains and the Homeowner's association and also paying a \$15.00 monthly fee to the village for sewer. Can someone please explain this? When will the public sewer system be complete. Thanks for your time.
14. Annex school into village and Bowerston Shale for industrial taxes
15. Waste of street light being on during daylight hours. School hours are too early. Children being bused to school in the early morning.
16. Yes the lighting from the high school through the village is just short of terrible. Who ever looks after this isn't doing their job. This person should be replaced immediately. Friends visit me and make comment very dark streets.
17. There must be a way to enforce the use of ATV and golf carts by underage users.
18. Sewer was to be started 2 years ago. What's the hold up?
19. I think Dwayne Flowers does a great job. I would however like to see a stronger hand dealing with Carl Hains.
20. Sewer know one can answer question about it or when it will be started. But we have to pay for something that is not started or know one knows anything about. And our mayor is using our tax money to pave his driveway.
21. At the time of water/sewer pipe installation, is it possible to also add sidewalks? Should the school go without bussing someday; this would make it more safe for our children who would be walking to school. Thanks for letting us speak. I know you will do everything in your power to do what is best for our community.
22. The fact that the fire department is wasting tax dollars and use the fieldhouse as a hangout. They wash their vehicles, make noise

(even before 9am running chainsaws) and they seem to waste a lot of gasoline doing much more than routine maintenance on their firetrucks and ambulances.

- 23. Would like to see a way the village residents could pay a property tax (temporary) to pay for sewer hook up from house to main line. A lot of people don't have the money to do it and make too much for the grants.
- 24. In my opinion the area between old Hanover and new Hanover could really change the Village of Hanover and greatly preserve its history. Yes there are road blocks, but out west they built a bridge over Rt. 16 and an under pass for the bike path. There is no obstacle to large that it can not be over come. Hanover has a nice place for a park that all ready exists. It is not being kept up. All that is done is mowing.
- 25. Need our own post office.
- 26. Some village government dont take suggestions likely
- 27. More info needs to be distributed about the sewer project. i have to pay \$15.00/month but I have no idea what the plan is and I dont have time to go to meetings.
- 28. Some street lights are on during the day, more people need to recycle.
- 29. Roads
- 30. The village is to "Old Family" run. There needs to be new blood and ideas brought to the village in order for it to grow properly and wisely.
- 31. I am very concerned about the upcoming sewer project and need to know exactly how my access will be handled in detail due to my unique physical location to the road where the line will be run. I need direct personal contact on this issue.
- 32. no

Total Respondents	32
(skipped this question)	126

COMMUNITY VISION

The Village Comprehensive Plan Committee organized, advertised, and attended a public meeting on January 17, 2007, at Licking Valley High School. Approximately twenty (20) residents were in attendance. It was an opportunity for residents to provide and share opinions about the village and to assist in formulating goals for the next twenty years. Participants responded to and discussed the following questions:

1. Take five minutes to write your values on post-its, one value per post-it. Try to keep your value statements to less than three words each. Examples: connected open space, clean streets, and economic diversity.
2. "List three things that should not change in our Community" and "List three things that should change". These items can be listed on the same post-it.
3. With the best hope for your community, what does this site look like in 20 years? Now that it has been developed, who lives there? What are they doing? What is the housing like? How are people getting around? What amenities are there? Stay focus on the project area. Write one idea per post-it.
4. If annexation were to occur, where would you like to see it? Please see the Desired Annexation Location map following the list.

After recording all of the responses participants were given the opportunity to discuss the various responses. Once each group completed their questions, each group gave a summary of what they came up with. Listed below are the responses from each group:

Vision I

1. Water Run Off
2. Ditching
3. Commercial Development tax base contributors
4. "Downtown" Hanover
5. Keeping vacant lots mowed
6. Police Protection
7. Side walks
8. Safety
9. Future controlled development
10. Lighting
11. Parks/Recreational Areas (Baseball Diamonds, Basketball Courts, playground, fishing, etc.)
12. Connected Open Space
13. Connection to bikepath
14. Interconnectivity among subdivision
15. Good looking people
16. Preservation of agriculture
17. Vision for development plan and initiative seen as necessary
18. Great planning
19. Good School
20. Small town atmosphere
21. Good Leadership
22. Long-term citizens
23. Nice community oriented families / Family values

24. Community Leadership/Values
25. Foster intergenerational opportunities (for gatherings, living, etc.)
26. Clean streets
27. Water system
28. Underground utilities
29. Walkable communities
30. Community events
31. Car wash
32. Keep trees trimmed

Vision II
Change

1. Decrease traffic on Licking Valley Road
2. Local restaurants
3. Local law enforcement
4. Better water system
5. Decrease traffic on streets
6. Sidewalks
7. Change trash pickup locations
8. New car per driveway
9. New culvert design standards
10. Change zoning more comprehensive
11. Water supply
12. Better/Cleaner streets
13. Homeowners Association Code enforced
14. Traffic light at Hainsview & Licking Valley Road
15. Family Activities
16. Professional services
17. Better parks
18. Community Involvement
19. Communication between government entities
20. Post Office
21. Full-Time EMS/Fire Department
22. Enforce regulations
23. Bank
24. Fast Food
25. Recreation Center
26. Dog Enforcement
27. Small Local Retail

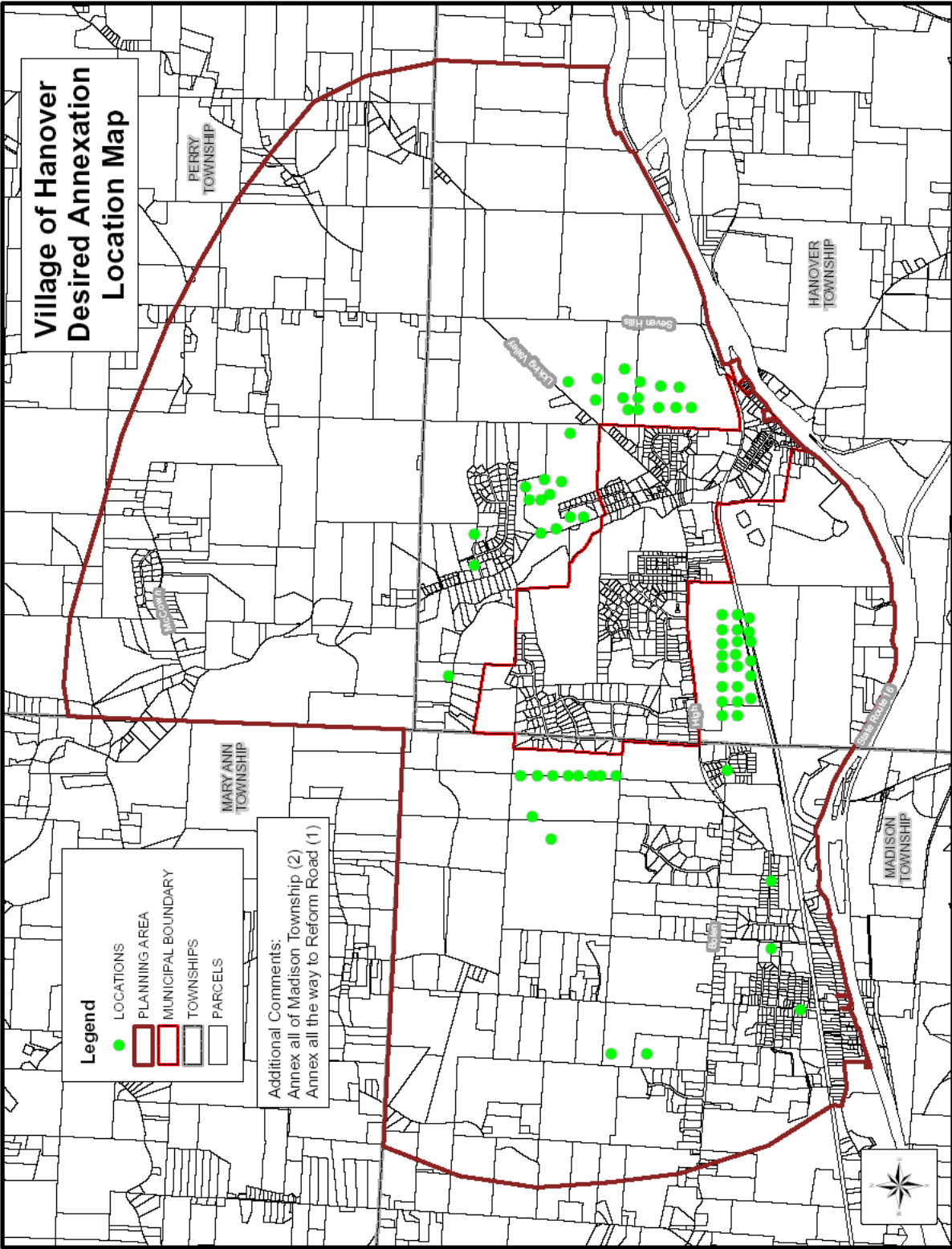
Don't Change

1. Small town atmosphere
2. Easy access to shopping
3. Low taxes
4. Family values
5. Low taxes
6. Family values
7. School System
8. No big development
9. No industry

10. Friendly welcoming people
11. Single family homes
12. Family business
13. Low density housing
14. Continue vision
15. Safe environment
16. Historic tunnel
17. Agriculture

Vision III

1. Condos
2. New Road Access
3. Downtown square
4. Park District – Hanover (Better Parks)
5. Post Office
6. Fast Food
7. Small shops
8. Community Events / Social Area
9. Walkable Community
10. Mass Transit
11. Single Family dwellings
12. Controlled growth
13. Code Enforcement – Building/Zoning
14. Over populated
15. Corporate America
16. Township Merger
17. More business
18. More housing development/condos
19. Less Agriculture
20. Water/sewer
21. Limit commercial agriculture business
22. Excellent schools
23. Rural/Small town atmosphere
24. Active Main Street
25. Better Infrastructure
26. Safety/Roads/water/sewer
27. Community working together
28. Diversity in community
29. Substance abuse
30. Better roads
31. Youth involved in governance
32. Safe, healthy, happy community
33. Open space
34. Encourage use of landscaping within developments
35. Underground utilities



VILLAGE OF HANOVER

This section describes important characteristics of the present Village of Hanover that were considered during the planning process.

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Village of Hanover

LOCATION

The Village of Hanover is a small village located in the northwest corner of Hanover Township, just north of State Route 16. The Greater Columbus Metropolitan Area is located about 30 miles west of the Village, and is easily accessible by State Route 16, which runs just south of the Village. Other villages and cities that are within easy driving distance include the City of Newark, 8 miles to the east via State Route 16; the Village of Granville, 15 miles to the east; the City of Zanesville, 20 miles to the east via SR 146, and the Village of Pataskala located 9 miles to the southwest.

Location Map



History

On September 1, 1800, President Adams granted 4000 acres to David Galbreath and Thomas Elmes for their military service in the Revolutionary War. This land was to become the northwest quarter of Hanover Township. The warrant was granted over seventeen years after the official end of the war, and many of the soldiers had given up on receiving any land. Those who did still had to apply for it under regulations set forth in 1796, 1799 and earlier in 1800. The regulations included that the applicants had to “propagate the gospel among the Heathen.”

The delay was due to several factors, such as the need to make the land safe for settling, the need to get it surveyed, and years of legal entanglements between the new federal government and the original thirteen states. Times were volatile for a new government that had to find a way to repay large debts to Europe for financing the war. The most reasonable way to raise money in many minds was to sell off the western lands between the original thirteen states and the Mississippi River. A large portion of this real estate was Ohio. The process of the convincing the original states to give up their own claims to the land was known as ceding. It was complicated by the fact that most of these states had already promised the same land to their own soldiers for military service. Therefore, part of the deals had to include granting large portions of Ohio lands for those soldiers. Some of these areas become Virginia Military District, the Connecticut Western Reserve, and the United States Military Reserve. The latter area includes parts of present day Franklin, Licking, Guernsey, Muskingum, Coshocton, and several other counties.

Another complication was that the Ohio Land Company and other groups had been scouting around in Ohio since 1750 for prime real estate with which to speculate and profit. This was one of the reasons for Christopher Gist’s famous trek through Ohio. He had to travel with this compass hiding from view, while learning the lay of the land, surveying, and appeasing the natives. Of course, at this time, it was still the British versus the French.

The opposing viewpoints of giving land away for service and for the sake of getting it populated, versus allowing speculators to reap huge profits from sales, became one of the first lasting differences between the early political parties. Although it was technically not legal to go west and squat on whichever piece of land took one’s fancy, many in government turned their backs to it and even encouraged it. Men of that mind would rather see this wide, open land which knew no bounds taken by good honest hard-working farmers than to be used for the added profit of already wealthy landowners.

In any case, Galbreath and Homes sold the 4000 acres in Hanover Township on September 18, 1801 to William Wells. The land at that time was still in Fairfield County, since Licking County was formed out of Fairfield in 1808. This information is all given in a later deed found in Licking County dated 1813, when William sold 800 acres of this land to his grandson Chester, and many other parcels to other people. Chester Wells had already arrived in our area in 1806, along with his brother-in-law John Hollister according to early Licking County histories.

Meanwhile, Phillip Barrick and his wife, Annie (Harvey) Barrick of Frederick County, Maryland traveled west around 1796, stopping for a couple of years at Marietta. Not satisfied there, they loaded their belongings into a canoe and paddled up the Muskingum River and then the Licking River (sometimes called the Licking Creek in this area). They squatted on some land in 1798 near an area called Claypool Mills, which was just a few miles south of Licking County along the river. Then in the spring of 1801 they came on up into present day Hanover Township. It was along the Licking Narrows just west of Toboso, but not on the Galbreath/Wells 4000 acres. They became the first known settlers of Hanover Township. Settlers began coming in rapidly over the next few years, enough for Barrick to justify setting up a distillery and a tavern.

Below is a brief chronology of the area since that time:

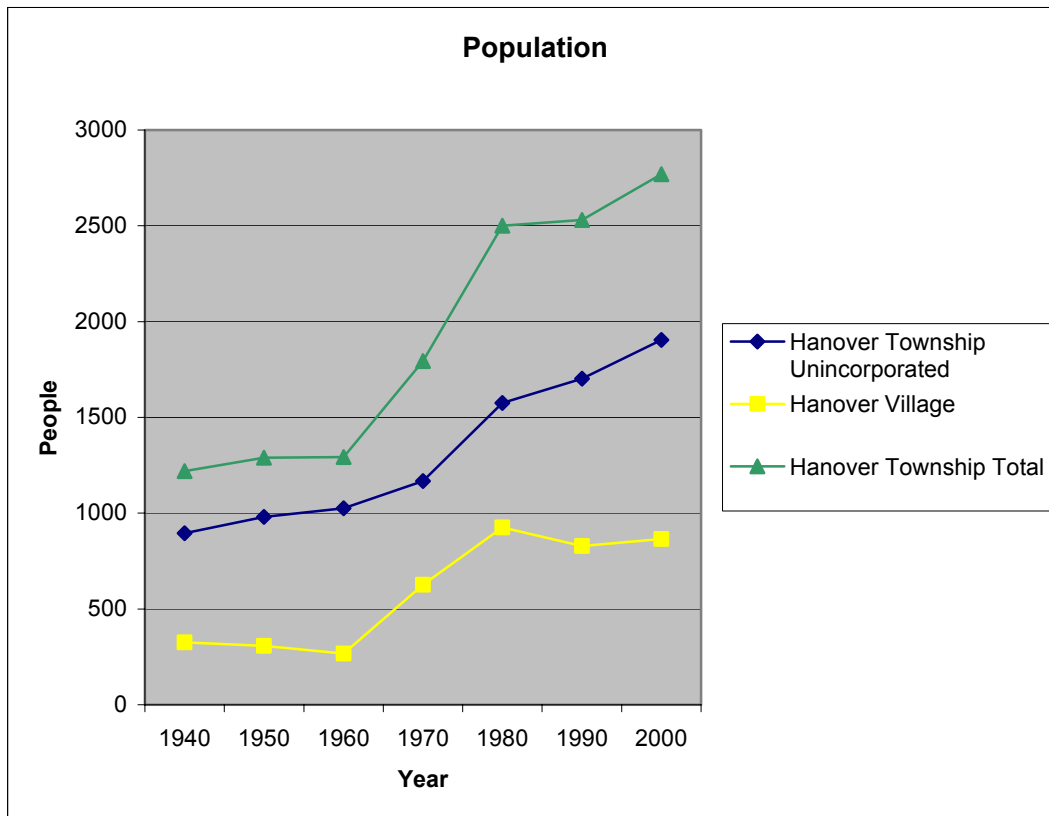
- 1800 David Galbreath and Thomas Elmes were jointly awarded 4000 acres here for their service in the Revolutionary War.
- 1801 Arrival of Phillip and Annie Barrick
- 1801 Galbreath and Elmes sold the 4000 acres to William Wells of Zanesville, formerly of Connecticut.
- 1806 Arrival of Chester Wells, John Hollister and Elisha Wells to William Wells' land
- 1808 First grist mill, built by Wells and Hollister
- 1808 Licking County was organized from Fairfiled County
- 1808 Hanover Township was organized
- 1815 First Post Office in Hanover Township at Hollister's Mill, called Hanover Post Office
- 1815 Union Church erected in Hanover, for all denominations
- 1832 Boston was laid out
- 1849 Town of Fleming laid out by John Hollister, named after John M. Fleming
- 1852 Toboso was laid out
- 1852 Hanover Methodist Church was built
- 1868 Union Sabbath school started
- 1872 Hanover Presbyterian Church was built
- 1873 Village of Hanover Incorporated
- 1905 Woods and Willy's Addition added
- 1949 Bowerston Shale acquired the old Hanover brickyard
- 1950 Covered bridge on Route 668 was replaced
- 1957 Licking Valley School System emerges
- 1959 Hanover residents forced to move due to flooding and Dillon Dam Project
- 1959 Staggers Addition and Giffen Allotment added
- 1961 Clearview Heights and Valleyview Addition added
- 1966 Echo Valley added through 1972
- 1971 Detachment from old Hanover for Route 16
- 1989 Echo Valley 6th Addition added
- 1996 Area along Hainsview annexed
- 1997 Hainsview Estates added
- 1999 Longaberger Golf Course opened
- 2000 New Licking Valley High School opened
- 2001 Bicentiennial celebrated
- 2007 Licking Valley Elementary opened
- 2007 Sewage treatment plant installed

DEMOGRAPHICS

Demographic information can be used to project the direction of development in an area. For example, an increase in the number of families with young children or an increase in young couples entering an area can signal the need for new school buildings. Another helpful use of demographic information is to study the age of a certain population. If the population of farmers in the area is nearing retirement this can indicate a change in active farms within the area. Demographic information can be obtained at www.census.gov website.

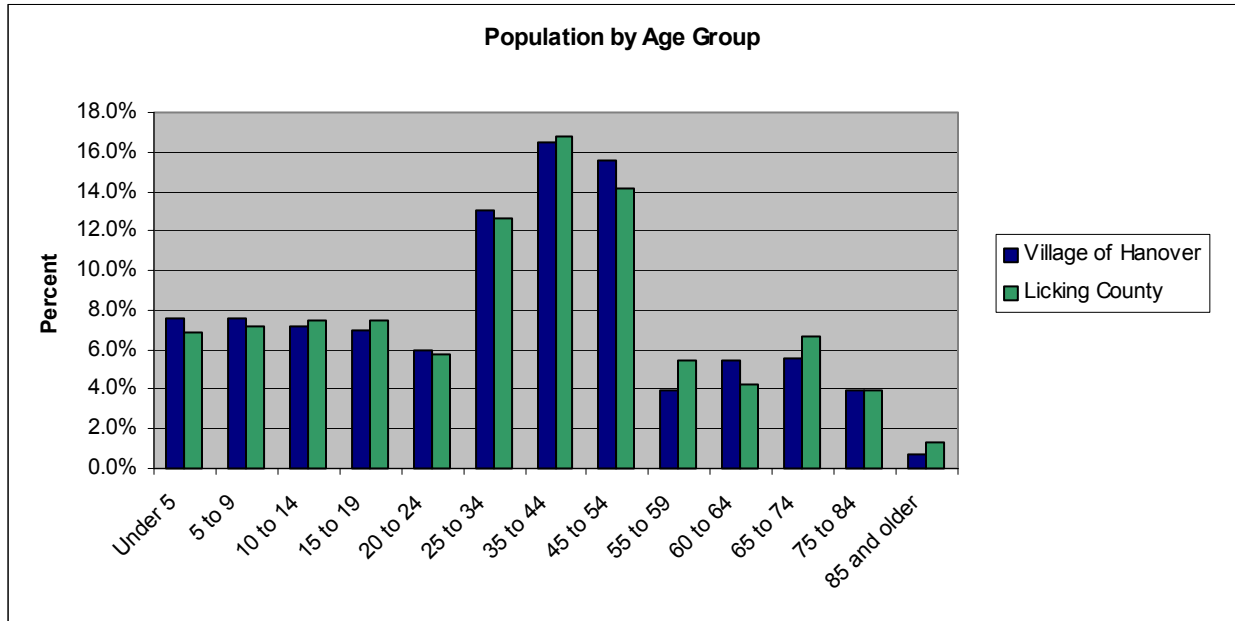
Population

According to the 2000 Census, the total population within the Village was 885; 448 being male and 437 being female. The Village population held steady until the 1960's. The number of citizens increased significantly from 1960 to 1980, going from 267 to 926.

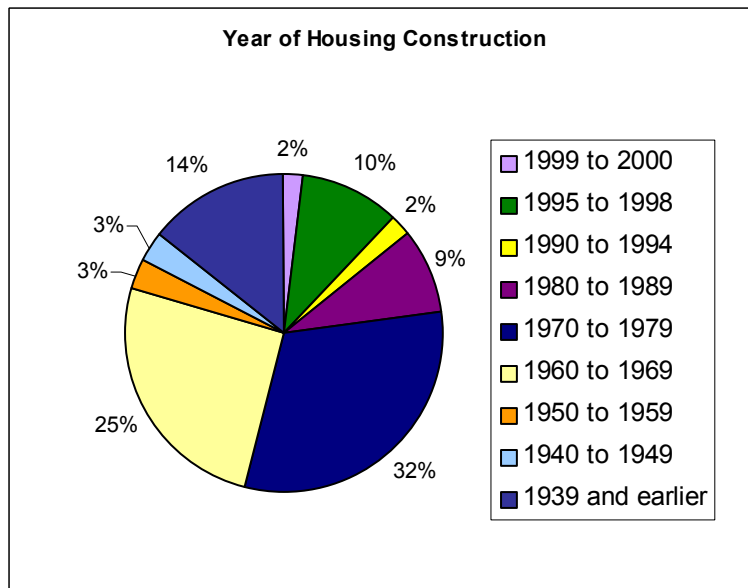


Age and Gender

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

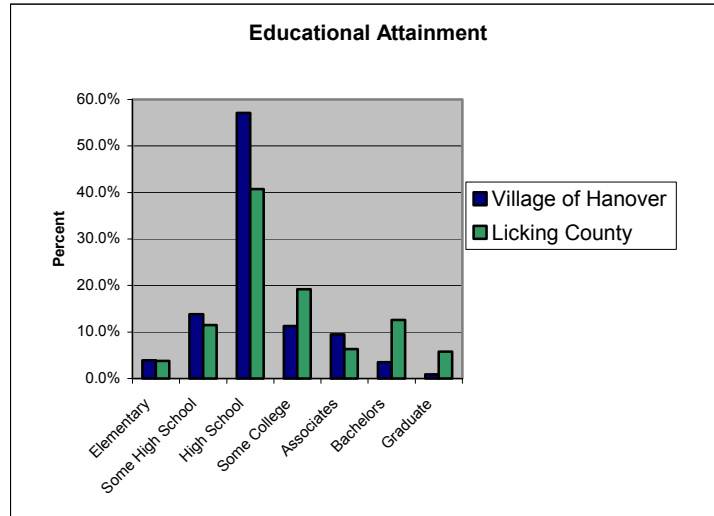


Housing

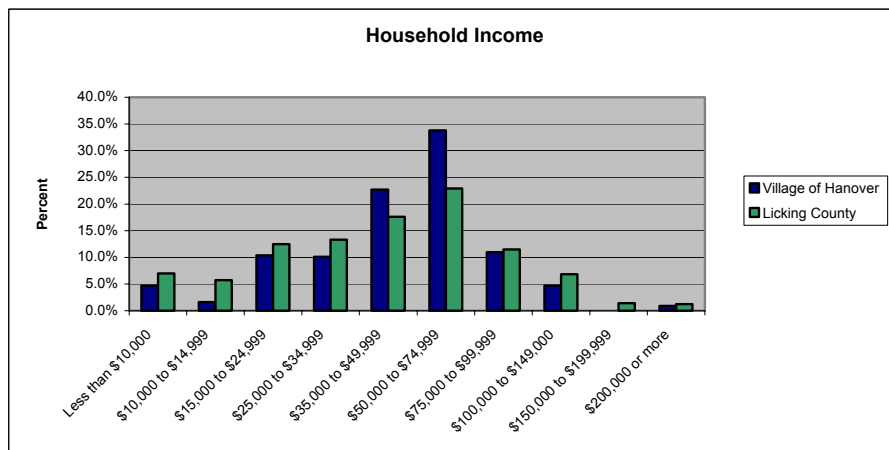


Education and Income

The education and income characteristics of a population can help to define the general needs of a population. Marketing studies often use this type of information to show whether or not a particular store, for example, will be successful in a given location. Income levels also may be used to qualify an area for certain available funding projects benefiting low-income persons. In 2000, almost 82% of the Village residents were high school graduates or above, and 13% of the Village population had some sort of college degree. This level of high school graduates is greater than the county's average while college graduates are lower.



Household income in the Village of Hanover is shown in the following graph. The largest percentages of households in the Village are in the \$50,000 to \$74,999 income range at 33.8%. Only about 6.3% of households fall into the categories below \$15,000, which is less than Licking County at 12.7%.



LAND CAPABILITY

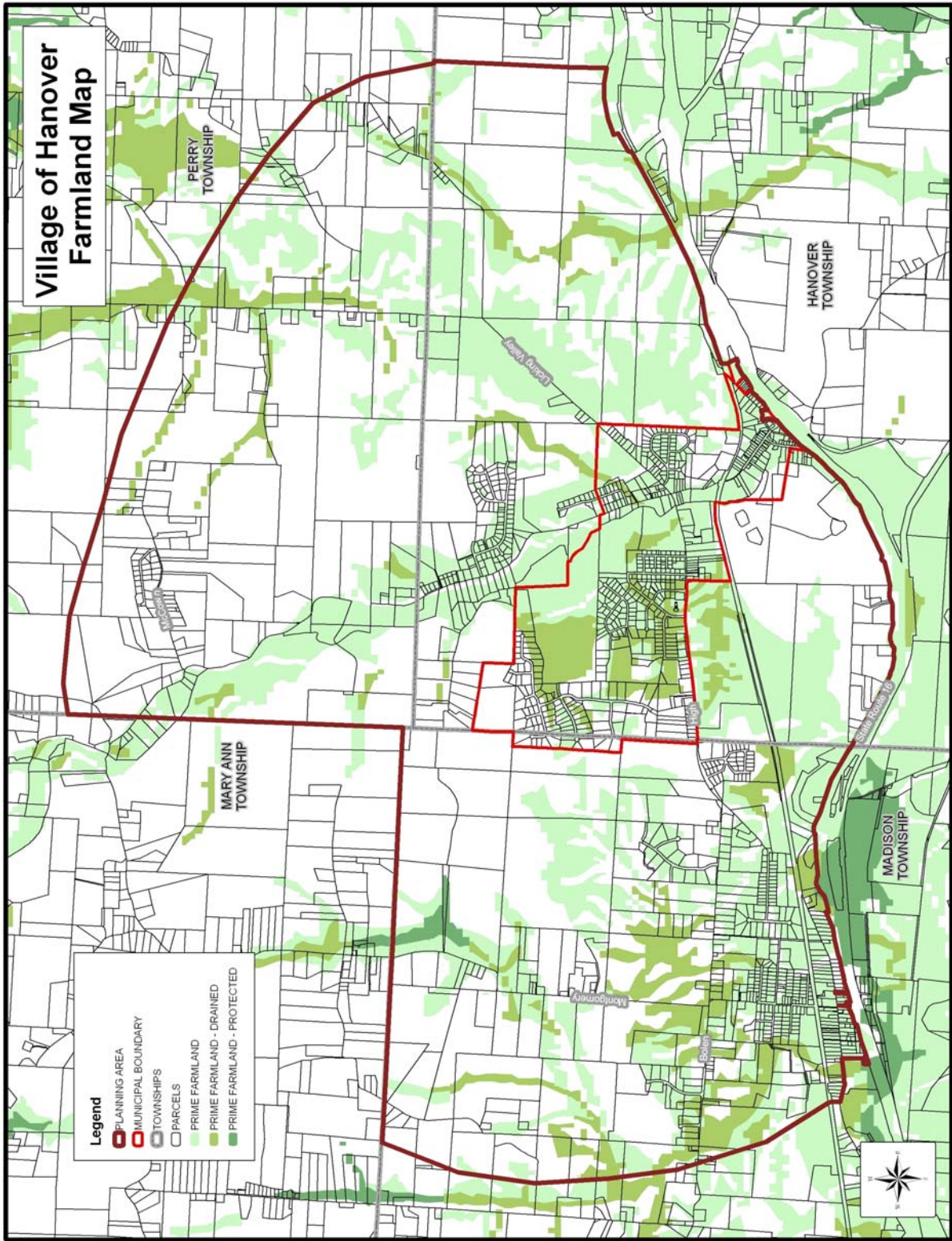
The natural resources of an area are a key component of any comprehensive plan. The ability of land to support development is of major concern to communities, especially those experiencing growth or under growth pressures. Many factors can affect an area's capability to support new developments; among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

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

Farmland¹

Prime farmland, as defined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops and is available for these uses. It could be cultivated land, pastureland, forest land, or other land, but it is not urban or built-up land or water areas. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for the soil to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when proper management, including water management, and acceptable farming methods are applied. In general, prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, an acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. It is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods, and it either is not frequently flooded during the growing season or is protected from flooding. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 5 percent.

¹ Excerpt from *US Department of Agriculture*.



Climate

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

Topography

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

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

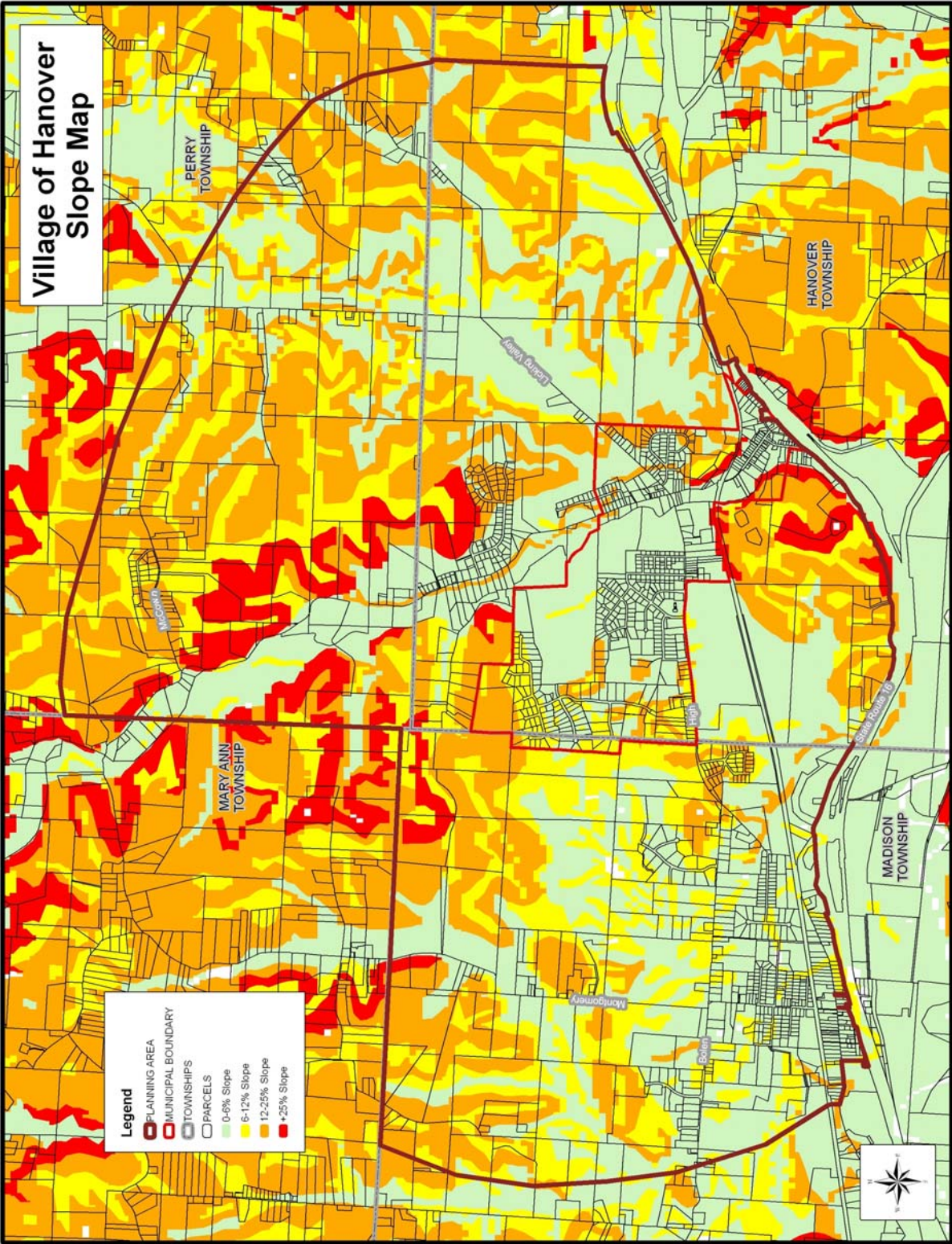
There is a definite relationship between land use and slope. Commercial and industrial buildings usually require relatively flat, or level land. Because of the larger size and weight of commercial and industrial uses and the cost of leveling land, slopes exceeding two percent are not suitable areas for such sites. Cropland is most often limited to areas of less than 12 percent slope to enable the use of farm machinery. Roads also are limited by the topography in an area. Arterial roads and road designed for speeds over 45 mph should not be located in areas with greater than 4 percent slope. Local streets with speeds under 30 mph can have grades as steep as ten percent.

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

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

Grading Standards*			
Element	Minimum %	Preferred %	Maximum %
Lawns	1.0	2--8	10.0
Athletic fields	1.0	1.0	2.0
Mowed slopes	5.0	10.0	25 (mower safety)
Unmowed slopes	-	25.0	Angle of repose
Planted slopes	1.0	5.0	10.0
Berms	5.0	10.0	25.0
Crown of	-	-	-
Unpaved street	1.0	2.0	3.0
Paved street	2.0	2.5	3.0
Road shoulders	1.0	2--3	10.0
Longitudinal slope of	-	-	-
Local streets	0.5	1--10	20.0
Driveways	0.5	1--10	20.0
Parking lots	0.5	2--3	20.0

**Adapted from Site Planning and Design Handbook, Thomas H. Russ, 2002*



Soils

More than 33,000 acres in Licking County was used for urban development in 1982. Since then, additional acreage of farmland has been converted to urban uses, especially in the western and central parts of the county. Many soil properties, such as depth to the seasonal high water table, slope permeability, and depth to bedrock, can limit urban development. Wet basements, improper functioning of onsite sewage disposal systems, erosion on construction sites, and flooding are problems if soil features are ignored.² Within the Village, particular attention should be paid to shallow excavations, construction of dwellings and commercial buildings, local roads and street, and lawn and landscaping. Each of the above items benefit by identifying the soil type in the initial stages of planning.

When researching the type of soil found within a site, the National Resource Conservation Service and the Licking County Soil and Water Conservation District are valuable resources in determining soil type.

The soil types most commonly found in Village of Hanover are Brownsville, Chili, Fitchville, Fox, Glendford, Homewood, Luray, Medway, Mentor, Negly, Oakley, Tioga, and Shoals. The following list the details of the soils:

Alford Silt Loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes: This deep, sloping, well-drained soil is on narrow ridgetops and on side slopes. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes are smooth and convex and commonly are 150 to 450 feet long. Most areas are long and narrow and are 10 to 40 acres in size.

Brownsville Channery Silt Loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes: This deep, sloping, well-drained soil is on unglaciated ridgetops and knolls. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 150 to 300 feet long. Most areas are long and narrow and are 5 to 15 acres in size.

Brownsville Channery Silt Loam with 12 to 18 percent slopes: This deep, moderately steep, well-drained soil is mainly on unglaciated hillsides. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 150 to 800 feet long. Most areas are long and winding and are 20 to more than 200 acres in size. Areas on knolls commonly are oval and are 6 to 200 acres in size.

Brownsville Channery Silt Loam with 18 to 25 percent slopes: This deep, moderately steep, well-drained soil is mainly on unglaciated hillsides. In a few areas it is on knolls and ridgetops. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 150 to 400 feet long. Most areas on hillsides are long and winding and are 10 to 60 acres in size. Areas on knolls commonly are oval and are 6 to 30 acres in size.

Chili Loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, well-drained soil is on flats on Wisconsinan outwash terraces. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 10 to 100 acres in size.

² Licking County Soil Survey *US Department of Agriculture*

Chili Loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes: This deep, gently sloping, well-drained soil is on low knolls on Wisconsinan outwash terraces. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 10 to 50 acres in size.

Chili Loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded: This deep, sloping, well-drained soil is on slope breaks on Wisconsinan outwash terraces and on knolls on kames. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 60 to 250 feet long. Those on kames commonly are 60 to 200 feet long. Most areas on outwash terraces are long, winding, and narrow and are 3 to 30 acres in size. Areas on kames commonly are oval and are 5 to 20 acres in size.

Chili Loam with 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded: This deep, steep, well-drained soil is on slope breaks on Wisconsinan outwash terraces. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. The present surface layer is a mixture of the original surface layer and some subsoil material. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 60 to 250 feet long. Those on kames commonly are 60 to 150 feet long. Most areas are long and narrow and are 4 to 15 acres in size.

Fitchville Silt Loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil generally is on flats and in slight depressions on flats and in slight depressions on Wisconsinan lake plains, and slack-water terraces. In a few areas it is in draws extending into the uplands. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 3 to 30 acres in size. Some areas are more than 100 acres in size.

Fox Gravely Loam with 12 to 18 percent slopes: This deep, moderately steep, well-drained soil is on short, dissected side slopes on Wisconsinan outwash terraces and kames. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes generally are 60 to 200 feet long. Most areas on terrace breaks are long, narrow, and winding and are 5 to 30 acres in size. Areas on kames are roughly circular and are 5 to 15 acres in size.

Glenford Silt Loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes: This deep, gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is mainly on low knolls and slight rises on Wisconsinan lake plains and slack-water terraces. In a few areas it is on foot slopes. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 10 to 30 acres in size. A few areas are larger than 50 acres.

Hazleton-Rock Outcrop Complex with 25 to 75 percent slopes: This map unit occurs as areas of a deep, very steep, well drained Hazleton soil intermingled with areas where sandstone crops out. The unit is on hillsides. The Hazleton soil is on the lower part of side slopes and on foot slopes. The Rock outcrop is on vertical cliffs and ledges on the upper part of side slopes and on shoulder slopes. Slopes are irregular and generally are 50 to 75 feet long. Areas commonly are long, narrow, and winding and range from 5 to 80 acres in size. Most are about 55 percent Hazleton soil and 35 percent Rock Outcrop. The Hazleton soil and the Rock outcrop occur as areas so intricately mixed that separating them in map was not practical.

Homewood Silt Loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes: This deep, sloping, moderately well drained and well drained soil is on ridgetops, knolls, dissected side slopes, and foot slopes on Illinoian till plans. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer.

Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes are smooth and commonly are 100 to 500 feet long. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 5 to 40 acres in size.

Luray Silty Clay Loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, very poorly drained soil is on flats and in depressions on Wisconsinan lake plains and on terraces along streams. It receives runoff from the higher adjacent soils and is subject to ponding. Most areas are irregularly shape and are 20 to 60 acres in size. A few areas are larger then 100 acres.

Medway Silt Loam with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, moderately well drained soil is on narrow or broad flood plains. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 20 to 40 acres in size.

Mentor Silt Loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes: This deep, gently sloping, well-drained soil generally is on low knolls and rises on Wisconsinan terraces along streams and on lake plains. In some areas it is on foot slopes. Most areas are 5 to 50 acres in size and are irregularly shaped.

Negley Loam with 12 to 18 percent slopes: This deep, moderately steep, well-drained soil is on dissected side slopes on Illinoian outwash terraces and on kames. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes commonly are 100 to 300 feet long. Most areas are 10 to 50 acres in size.

Negley Loam with 18 to 25 percent slopes: This deep, steep, well-drained soil is on dissected side slopes on Illinoian outwash terraces. Slopes are uniform and commonly are 200 to 350 feet long. Most areas are long and winding and are 5 to 25 acres in size.

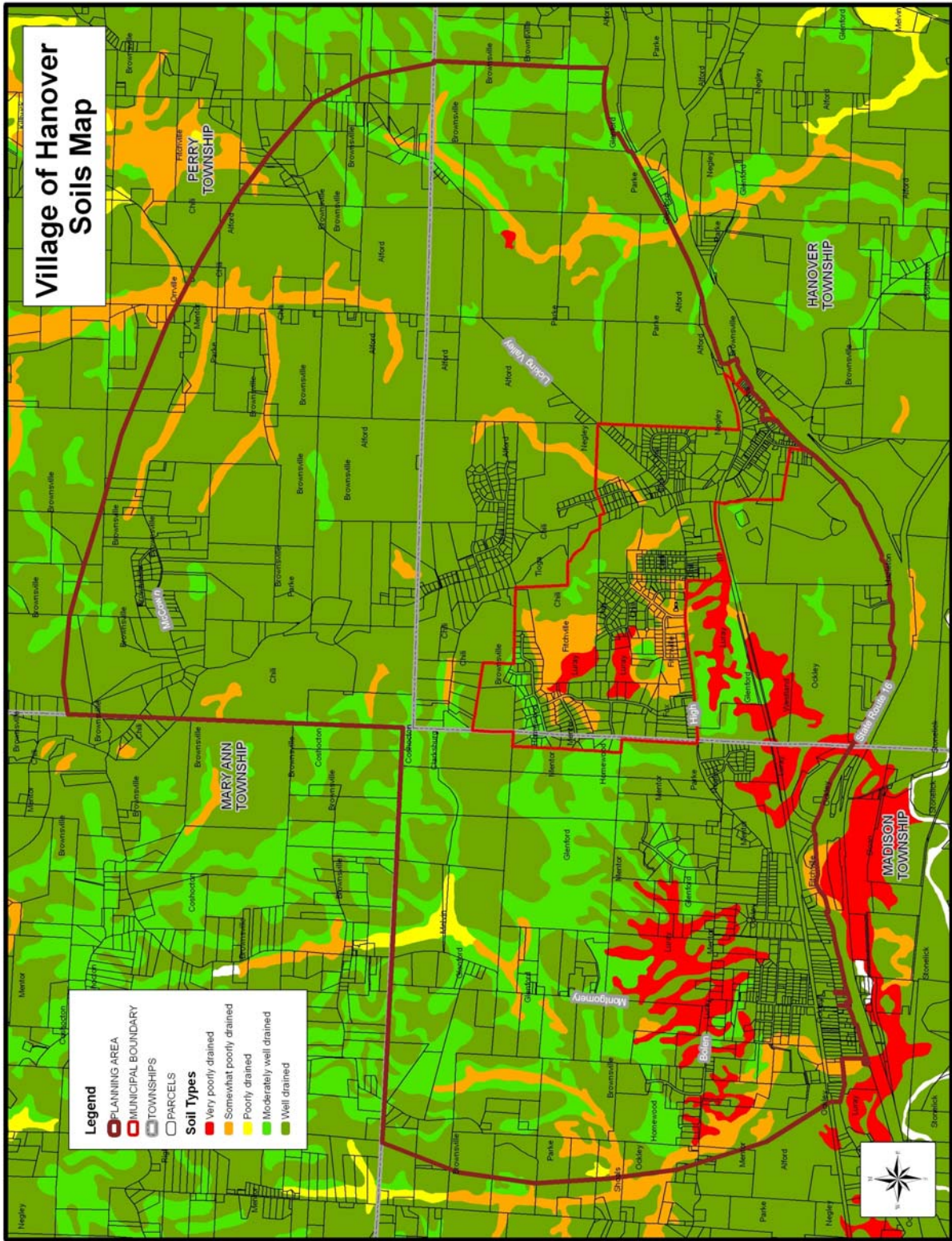
Ockley Silt Loam with 2 to 6 percent slopes: This deep, gently sloping, well-drained soil is on rises and low knolls on Wisconsinan outwash terraces. Most areas are irregularly shaped and are 15 to 40 acres in size.

Ockley Silt Loam with 6 to 12 percent slopes: This deep, sloping, well-drained soil is mainly on dissected side slopes on Wisconsinan outwash terraces. In some areas it is on kames. Erosion has removed part of the original surface layer. Tillage has mixed subsoil material into the present surface layer. Slopes commonly are 50 to 250 feet long. Most areas are long and narrow and are 3 to 25 acres in size.

Orrville Silt Loam, Occasionally Flooded with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on flood plains. Most areas are long and narrow and are 4 to 50 acres in size. Some areas are about 100 acres in size.

Shoals Silt Loam (Occasionally Flooded) with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on flood plains. It occupies other entire width of narrow flood plains and commonly is on low areas on wide flood plains. Most areas are 4 to 50 acres in size.

Tioga Fine Sandy Loam (Occasionally Flooded) with 0 to 2 percent slopes: This deep, nearly level, well drained soil is on narrow or wide flood plains that originate mainly in areas of sandstone, siltstone, and shale bedrock. Most areas are long and narrow and are 10 to 70 acres in size. Some areas are larger than 100 acres.



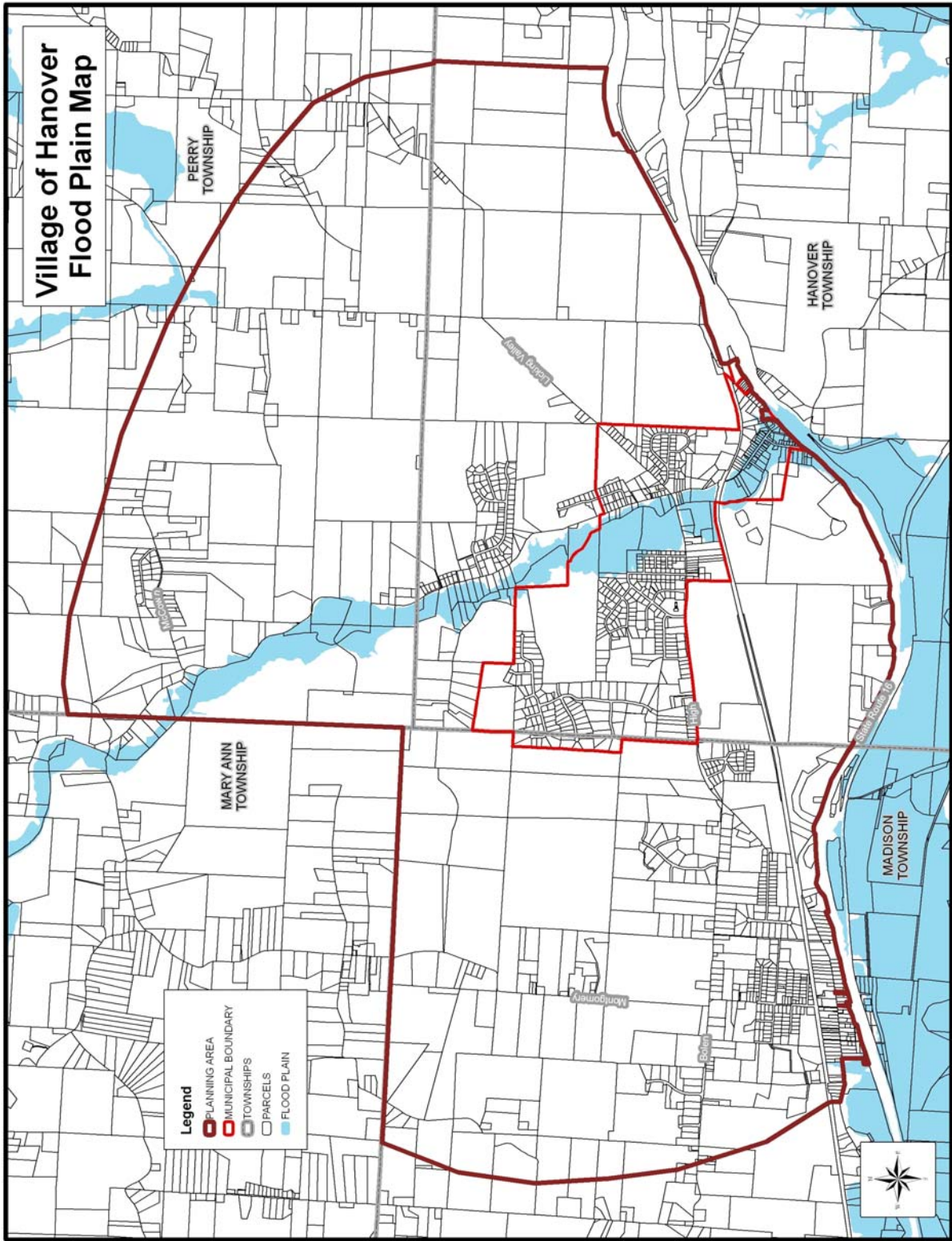
Floodplain

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

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

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

Protecting floodplains from development offers several benefits in addition to reducing the risk of loss of property and life. Floodplains are natural floodwater storage areas. They reduce the impact of any given storm, slowing the water so that it does not become a flash flood. In addition, floodplains are prime areas where groundwater is replenished. Thus the type of land use activity that occurs in these areas must not pollute the surface water, as it will serve as a source of aquifer replenishment.



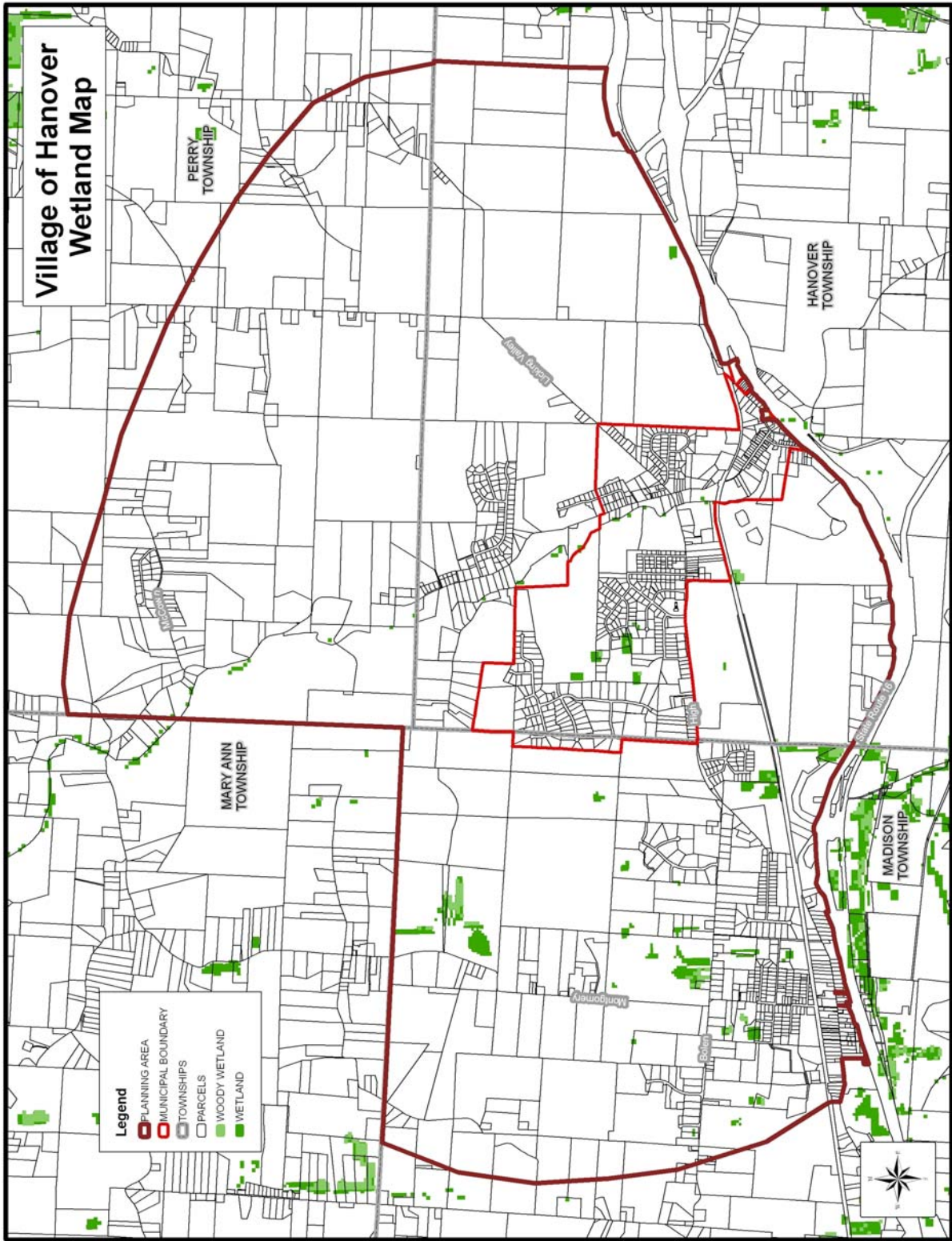
Wetlands

These same floodplains and adjacent land also provide a habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. Floodplains also have important scenic and aesthetic value, providing a natural area for passive recreation activities such as nature trails or hiking paths. In more urban and suburban areas, floodplains provide the single best place for trails and recreation because they are linear, visually interesting, close to nature, and undeveloped.

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

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

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



GROUNDWATER

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

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

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

Groundwater Depth

The depth from the ground surface to the water table in unconfined aquifer conditions or the depth to the top of the aquifer under confined aquifer conditions is considered to be the Depth to Water. The depth to water determines the distance a contaminant would have to travel before reaching the aquifer. The greater the distance the contaminant has to travel, the greater the opportunity for attenuation (the process a contaminant is diluted, stabilized or reduced in toxicity by natural process) to occur or a restriction of movement by relatively impermeable layers.

Confined Aquifers

Confined aquifers are permeable rock units that are usually deeper under the ground than unconfined aquifers. They are overlain by relatively impermeable rock or clay that limits groundwater movement into, or out of, the confined aquifer.

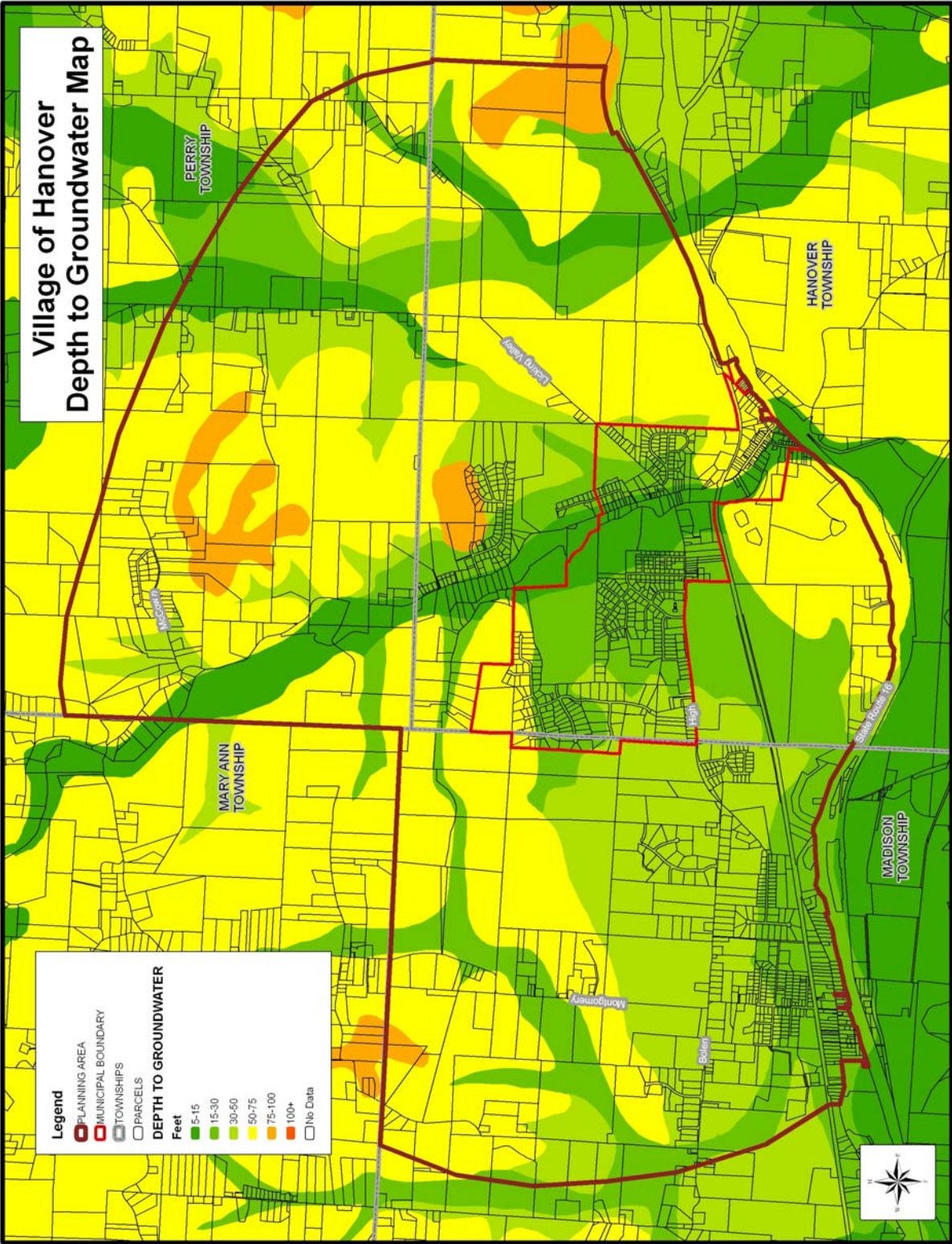
Groundwater in a confined aquifer is under pressure and will rise up inside a borehole drilled into the aquifer. The level to which the water rises is called the potentiometric surface. An artesian flow is where water flows out of the borehole under natural pressure.

Confined aquifers may be replenished, or recharged by rain or stream water infiltrating the rock at some considerable distance away from the confined aquifer. Groundwater in these aquifers can sometimes be thousands of years old.

Unconfined Aquifers

Where groundwater is in direct contact with the atmosphere through the open pore spaces of the overlying soil or rock, then the aquifer is said to be unconfined. The upper groundwater surface in an unconfined aquifer is called the water table. The depth to the water table varies according to factors such as the topography, geology, season and tidal effects, and the quantities of water being pumped from the aquifer.

Unconfined aquifers are usually recharged by rain or stream water infiltrating directly through the overlying soil. Typical examples of unconfined aquifers include many areas of coastal sands and alluvial deposits in river valleys.



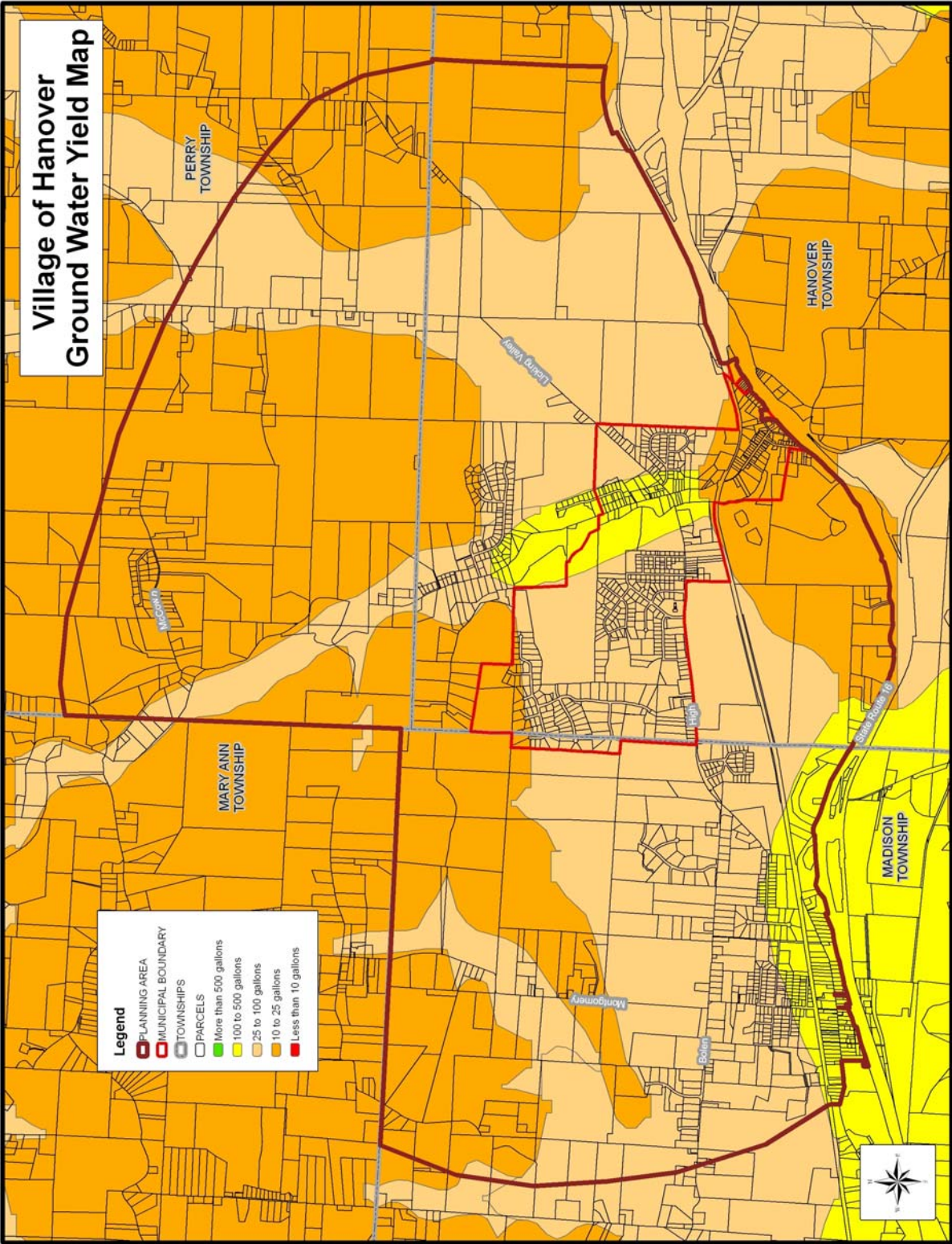
Groundwater Yield

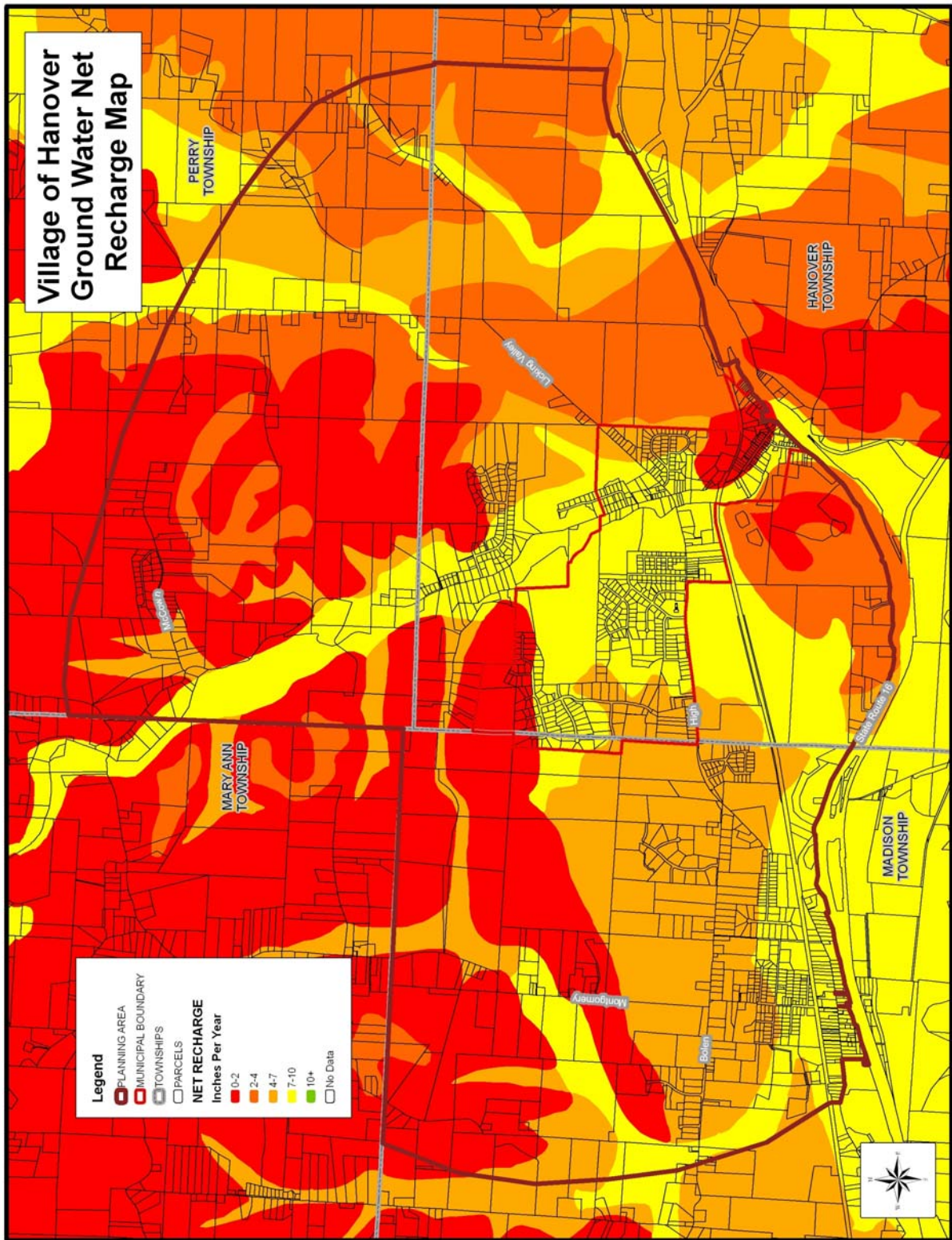
The average minimum daily household demand for groundwater is approximately five to eight gallons per minute (GPM). For commercial and industrial uses, there is no standard minimum demand. This is due to the varying nature and water needs of different commercial and industrial uses. Evaluation of groundwater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

ODNR Division of Water based upon interpretations of over 8,000 well records and the local geology and hydrology has mapped the ground-water characteristics of Licking County regionally. A highly generalized interpretation of potential water well yield in Hanover is presented on the Groundwater Yield Map. ODNR Division of Water should be contacted for site-specific well data and logs.

Groundwater Recharge

Ground Water Recharge (net recharge) is the amount of water reaching the land surface that infiltrates into the aquifer measured in inches per year. Recharge water is available to transport a contaminant from the surface into the aquifer and also affects the quantity of water available for dilution and dispersion of a contaminant. Factors to be included in the determination of net recharge include contributions due to infiltration of precipitation, in addition to infiltration from rivers, streams and lakes, irrigation and artificial recharge.





Groundwater Pollution Potential

A ground water pollution potential mapping program for Ohio was initiated in 1986 under the direction of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water. The DRASTIC mapping system, developed by Aller, et al., 1987, was chosen because it allows the pollution potential of an aquifer to be evaluated systematically using existing information. Vulnerability to contamination is a combination of hydrogeologic factors, anthropogenic influences, and sources of contamination for a given area.

DRASTIC stands for:

- **D**epth to Water
- Net **R**echarge
- **A**quifer Media
- **S**oil Media
- **T**opography
- **I**mpact of the Vadose Zone Media
- **C**onductivity (Hydrolic) of the Aquifer

The DRASTIC mapping system uses the above-mentioned data in combination to determine the pollution potential for a given area. Although more technical than most of us who will utilize this plan are capable of understanding without additional educational opportunities, the important factor to note is the end result, which identifies those areas which are susceptible to ground water pollution.

The color codes used are part of a national color-coding scheme developed to assist the user in gaining a general insight into the vulnerability of the ground water in the area. The color codes were chosen to represent the colors of the spectrum, with warm colors (red, orange, and yellow) representing areas of higher vulnerability (higher pollution potential indexes), and cool colors (greens, blues, and violet) representing areas of lower vulnerability to contamination.

Applications of Pollution Potential

The pollution potential mapping program offers a wide variety of applications in many counties. The ground water pollution potential maps are prepared to assist planners, managers, and state and local officials in evaluating the relative vulnerability of areas to ground water contamination from various sources of pollution. This information can be used to help direct resources and land use activities to appropriate areas, or to assist in protection, monitoring, and clean-up efforts.

An important application of the pollution potential maps for many areas will be assisting county, township, and local municipalities in land use planning decisions and resource expenditures. An entity may use the map to help identify areas that are suitable for certain land use activities. Once these areas have been identified, an entity can collect more site-specific information and combine this with other local factors to determine site suitability.

Pollution potential maps may be applied successfully where non-point source contamination is a concern. Non-point source contamination occurs where land use activities over large areas impact water quality. Maps providing information on relative vulnerability can be used to guide the selection and implementation of appropriate best management practices in different areas. Best management practices should be chosen based upon consideration of the chemical and physical processes that occur from the practice, and the effect these processes may have in areas of moderate to high vulnerability to contamination. For example, the use of agricultural best management practices that limit the infiltration of nitrates, or promote denitrification [*reduction of nitrates commonly by bacteria (as in soil) that usually results in the escape of nitrogen into the air*] above the water table, would be beneficial to implement in areas of relatively high vulnerability to contamination.

A pollution potential map can assist in developing ground water protection strategies. By identifying areas more vulnerable to contamination, officials can direct resources to areas where special attention or protection efforts might be warranted. This information can be utilized effectively at the local level for integration into land use decisions and as an educational tool to promote public awareness of ground water resources. Pollution potential maps may be used to prioritize ground water monitoring and/or contamination clean-up efforts. Areas that are identified as being vulnerable to contamination may benefit from increased ground water monitoring for pollutants or from additional efforts to clean up an aquifer.

Individuals in the county, township or municipality who are familiar with specific land use and management problems will recognize other beneficial uses of the pollution potential maps. Planning commissions and zoning boards can use these maps to help make informed decisions about the development of areas within their jurisdiction. Developers proposing projects within ground water sensitive areas may be required to show how ground water will be protected.

Regardless of the application, emphasis must be placed on the fact that the system is not designed to replace a site-specific investigation. The strength of the system lies in its ability to make a "first-cut approximation" by identifying areas that are vulnerable to contamination. Any potential applications of the system should also recognize the assumptions inherent in the system.

Land Use Considerations

Public officials, land use planners, builders and developers need to consider these factors in relation to the region in which they are building communities and the land use occurring within that region, for what happens within the region affects what occurs at the local level. In other words, groundwater resources do not stop at the political entities border, they have their own distinct region known as a watershed, for which they serve and are affected by.

Therefore, it is important for officials, land use planners, builders and developers in these regions to work together to ensure the water resources and the quality of those resources is available and healthy for all.

As previously stated two factors contributing to groundwater quality and availability are density and land use. Zoning densities that allow too many new homes in an aquifer recharge area can lead to contamination of groundwater from septic systems. When areas of widespread impervious cover (such as big box retail and large warehousing facilities with their extensive rooftops and parking areas) are sited atop groundwater recharge areas, aquifers fail to replenish at their normal rate, resulting in depleted groundwater supplies. These are the kinds of negative effects that poorly managed development can have on the quality, quantity, and availability of our water resources.

In addition to density a community needs to consider the types of land uses that are occurring in area susceptible to ground water pollution, limited recharge, and low yield. Areas of low yield should have a lower density when served by on-site water and wastewater systems because the groundwater resources are not there to provide for the demand. Additionally, these areas are not going to be suitable for business or manufacturing processes, which require large quantities of water. However these areas may support a higher density if adequate public water and wastewater systems exist to support the density.

Areas susceptible to ground water pollution should consider not allowing such uses as manufacturing of hazardous substances and materials, on-site storage of hazardous substances and materials, junk yards, petroleum product manufacturing, vehicle maintenance shops, vehicle fueling stations, laundries and dry cleaners, electronic and other equipment manufacturing, metal plating industry and the like. Also on-site septic systems should be designed and limited to protect the ground water.

Tools the Village of Hanover should consider to protect groundwater are:

Zoning Resolution-

- Conservation Subdivisions (housing is clustered in non-critical areas and open space and critical areas are preserved in-perpetuity.
- Limit potentially hazardous commercial and industrial development to non-critical areas and protect critical areas as much as possible with either low density development if development is to occur or with conservation and "passive recreational" facilities (open fields, walking trails bike paths, and the like, not to include "active recreation" facilities such as golf courses, ball courts, swimming pools and the like.)
- Overlay zoning districts may be used to put additional review and or regulatory standards upon critical areas to ensure these areas are protected.

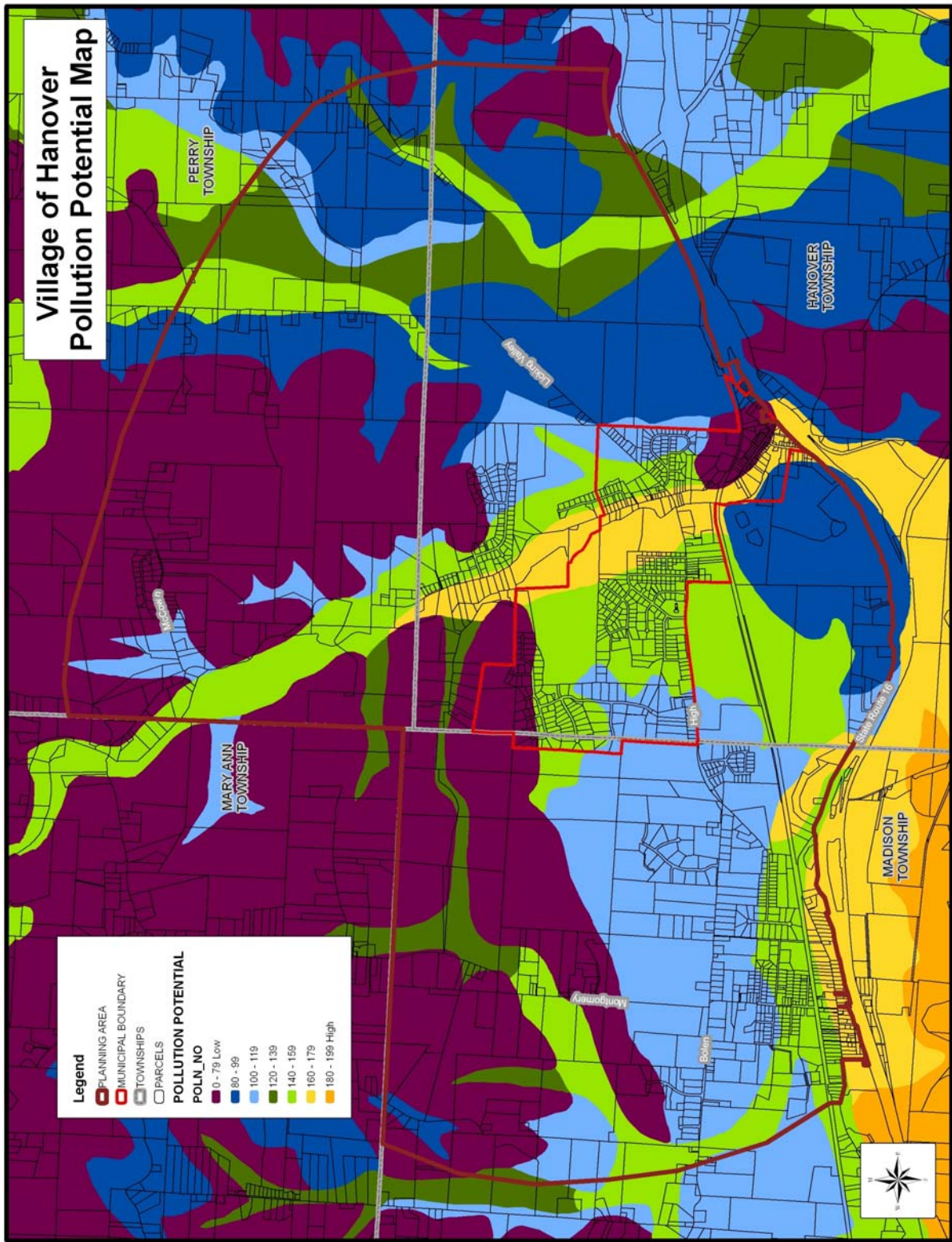
Subdivision Regulations -

- Revise and develop subdivision regulations that are sensitive too and supportive of ground water preservation and protection.
- Require storm water best management practices that reduce the rate of runoff allowing more time for precipitation to absorb into the groundwater system to recharge the groundwater, yet reduce pollutants to ensure groundwater quality. Tools such as rain gardens, grassed swales between parking isles in large parking lots, man made wetlands and the like are some potential examples.

General -

- Make groundwater and how a proposed development will affect the groundwater on a regional basis as a major consideration for all land use decisions.
- Require any new or substantially altered land use and/or structure to utilize Best-Management-Practices. This will require the community to work with developers and the local Soil and Water Conservation District, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Ohio Environmental Protection Agency and other professional organizations as deemed appropriate to determine what the best management practice is for a particular use or structure. There is no single best management practice as the options and alternatives vary depending upon the use.

Collaborate with surrounding communities to develop land use and watershed plans to ensure the groundwater resources are protected. These plans are more encompassing and detailed than this section of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan and may be used in conjunction with the land use plan in making land use decisions.

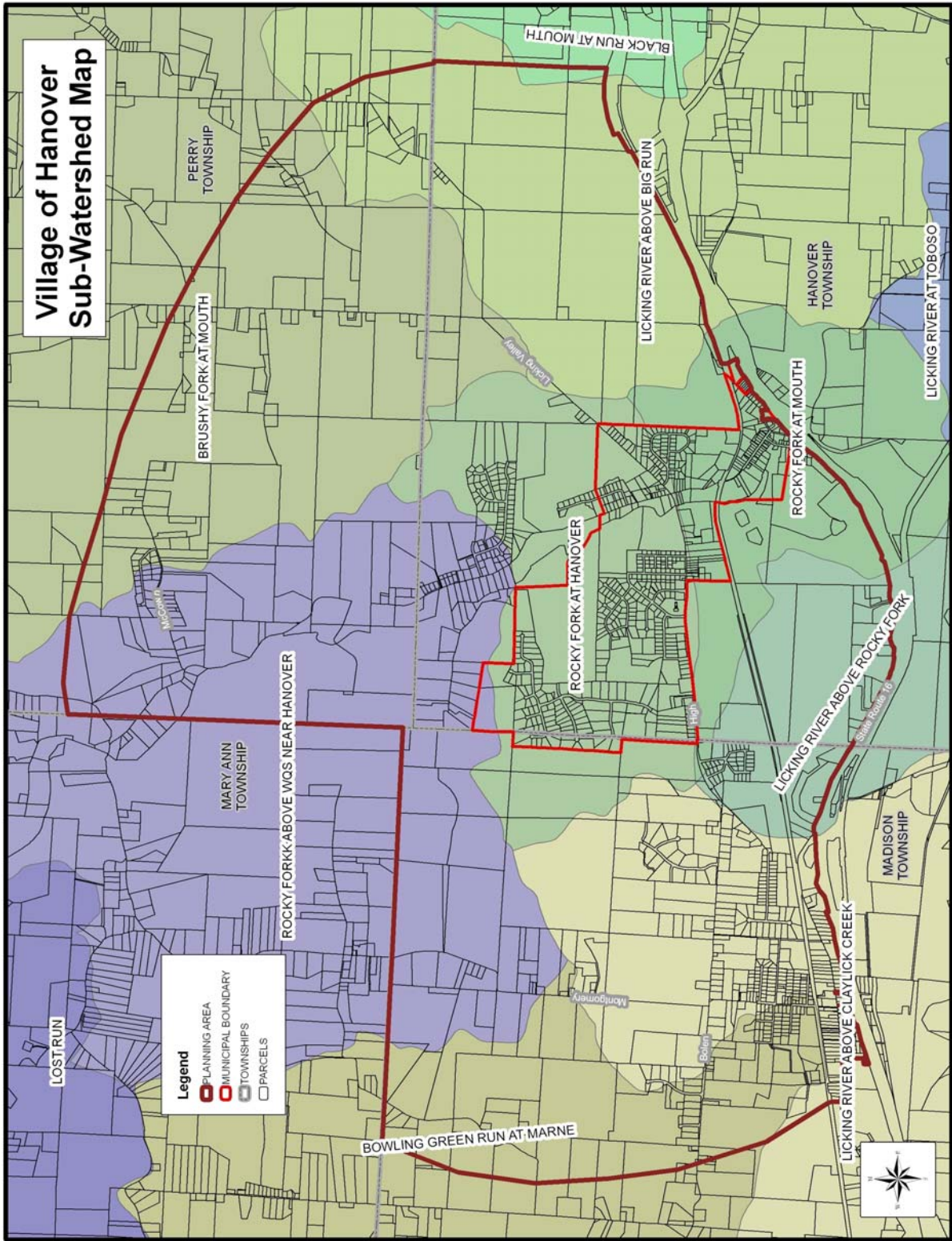


Watershed

The Village of Hanover lies within the Licking River watershed. Within that watershed, there are eight sub-watersheds contained in the Village planning area.

Within a watershed, activities on the land interact with the natural hydrologic cycle. Important nutrients and chemicals are circulated throughout the watershed's system and supply a basic nutritional source for both aquatic (fish, aquatic insects, etc.) and terrestrial (birds, small mammals, etc.) species. People also use these environments to grow food, build their homes and businesses, and travel from one place to another. Where and how these human activities occur have major impacts on the movement of water, water quality, and the quality of the natural habitat which remains.³

³ <http://tycho.knowlton.ohio-state.edu/shed.html>

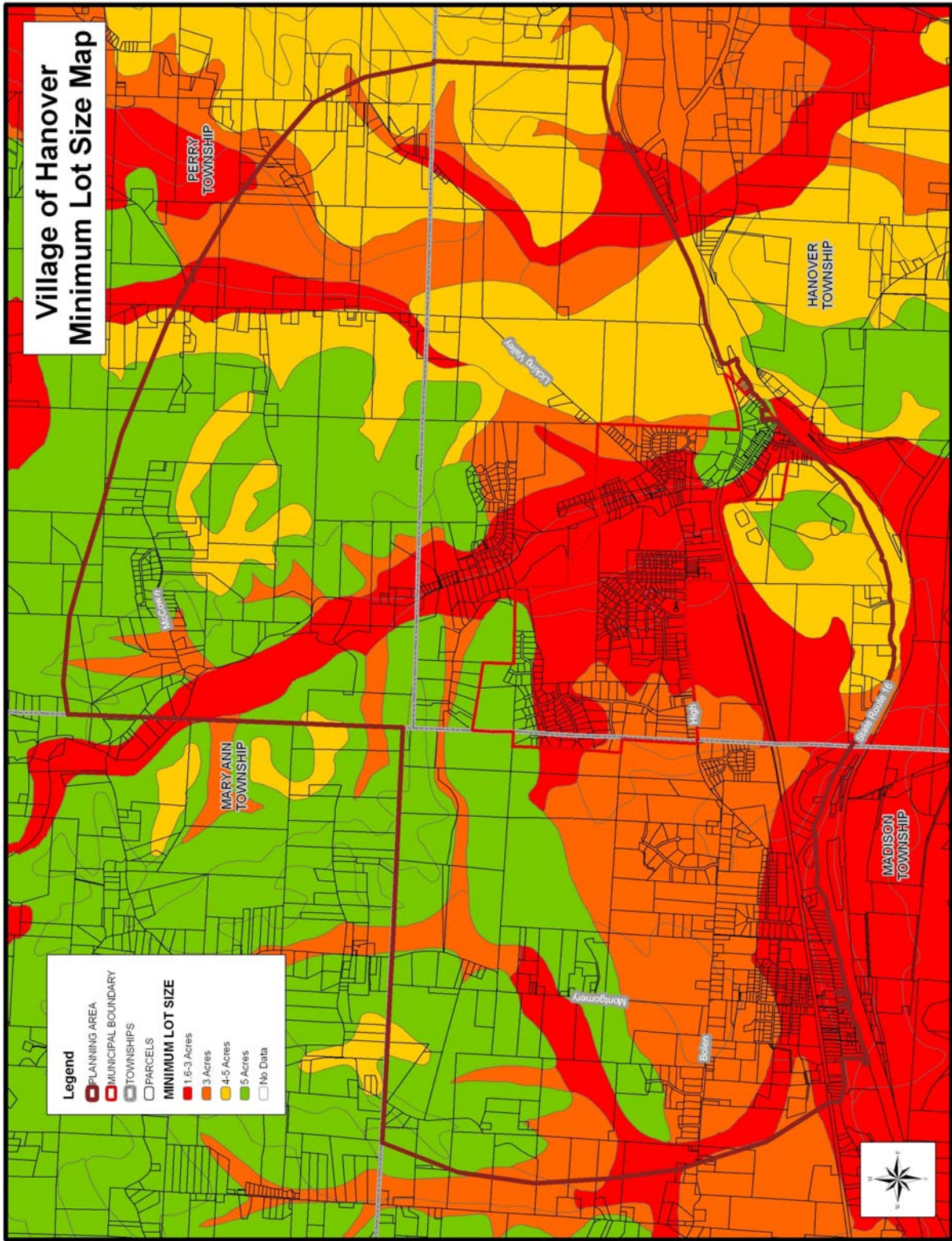


Minimum Lot Area based upon Ground Water pollution Potential as determined by Net Recharge

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

The minimum lot area based upon ground water pollution potential as determined by net recharge map utilizes the ground water pollution potential data and net recharge data to provide a recommended minimum lot size. The purpose of the minimum lot size recommendation is to provide the village with a tool to protect its groundwater resources, while allowing for development within the area. The minimum lot size recommendation should be utilized to determine the density the area may support while protecting its critical water resources.

The data in this map is to provide a guide to the Village of Hanover as the map is not site specific. Each site should be reviewed as development occurs and the affects of the development upon the site and to the region as a whole shall be considered. This map shall act as a means of indicating to residents, developers and officials that when a proposal exceeds the density recommended that a more detailed analysis should be taken as to the capacity of the site and how it will affect the overall water quality to the site and to the region. The cumulative affect of development in an area will affect the quality of water for that area, therefore it is important to plan for the future to ensure the developments being created today are being created in a responsible and environmentally sensitive manner to ensure the water resources available today are remain available for those in the future and of a quality that is useable.



INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

Central Water and Sewer Service

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

The Village of Hanover is currently serviced with on-lot water wells and septic systems. However, the village is currently installing a central sewer system, which will be completed by late Summer 2007. The system will be funded using federal Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funds and user fees.

Community Services

Village Government

A Village Mayor is elected to supervise all aspects of village government, including employees, public meetings, council, street department, water/sewer department, clerk of courts, clerk/treasurer, and zoning inspector. Casts votes only when council deadlocks on resolutions/ordinances/hiring issues. Mayor must also be a member of Village Zoning and Planning Commission. Mayor handles incoming phone calls as necessary; manages all public interaction with community and media. Manages departmental issues when paid staff is unavailable. Acts in official capacity for marriages and other public ceremonies when requested.

The Village Council is elected to serve in the best interests of the Village; to create and uphold ordinances that promote safety, security, beautification, and manageable growth within the village. Council oversees village finances and monthly fiscal actions of clerk/treasurer. Council is responsible for seeking grants for the village and park. One council member is appointed to serve on Zoning and Planning Commission; one is appointed to serve on Park Board. One council member chairs finance committee; all other members are also committee members. Special council committees are formed (and disbanded) as needed. By recent agreement, Council now oversees the Hanover Museum and Museum Board. At least three council members must sign monthly vouchers to allow clerk/treasurer to pay for special or large bills/purchases. Council interviews/hires/terminates employees, following specific employment rules. Council has right to meet in executive session to discuss employees or departmental issues when not based on public complaints. Council reviews/votes on all annexation or other public requests pertaining to the village. Council approves zoning resolutions as recommended by the Zoning and Planning Commission. Council oversees enforcement of all zoning laws. Council holds special public meetings or appears publicly as needed.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENT			
<i>Government Officials and Boards</i>	<i>No. of Members</i>	<i>Length of Term</i>	<i>Primary Responsibility</i>
Mayor		4 years	Executive body of the village
Village Council	6	4 years	Legislative body of the village
Zoning & Planning Commission	5	5 years	Makes recommendations to the village council regarding changes to the village zoning

The Village was initially zoned by the adoption of a zoning resolution in 1965. The resolution has updated and various changes have been made since that time.

To assist with the enforcement of the zoning resolution, the Village employs a paid, part-time zoning inspector. The primary responsibility of the zoning inspector is to enforce the village zoning resolution, as it exists. In carrying out this function, the

zoning inspector reviews applications for zoning permits, conducts on-site inspections to ensure construction conforms to approved applications, investigates complaints and violations, maintains a record of non-conforming uses, and maintains the zoning text and map. During the years 1999 through 2004, the village issued an average of 1-5 permits per month.

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

Police Protection

Police service is currently provided to this parcel by the Licking County's Sheriff's Office. The sheriff's expected emergency response time ranges between two and twenty (2-20) minutes depending on the time of day, location of officers, and existing call load.

Fire & Emergency Medical Services

The Hanover Village Fire Department consists of approximately 35 volunteer firefighters and EMTs. The department responded to a total of 19 fire runs in 2005. The average response time to arrival at scene 4 minutes. The department made 80 emergency medical service (EMS) runs in 2005, with an average response time of 4 minutes.

Health & Human Services

Currently located within the Village limits are one physician and one dentist. However, there are no clinics, nursing homes, or hospitals in the Village of Hanover, limiting health care options to citizens. The majority of available doctors, clinics, and nursing homes are located in the surrounding areas of Newark, Zanesville, Granville, and Columbus. The nearest hospital facilities are Licking Memorial Hospital, Newark; Newark Surgery Center, Newark; Genesis - Bethesda & Genesis - Good Samaritan, Zanesville; Mt. Carmel East, Columbus; Mt. Carmel St. Ann's Hospital, Westerville; and New Albany Surgical Hospital, New Albany.

Several hospitals fall within a 50-mile radius of the Village of Hanover. These include all hospitals in Columbus: Children's Hospital, Doctors West Hospital, Riverside Hospital, Grant Medical Hospital, Ohio State University Hospital (Main and East), The Arthur G. James Cancer Hospital, Mt. Carmel Hospitals (East & West) and St. Ann's Hospital. All of these offer a full range of medical services, trauma units and outpatient surgical services. Other hospitals within this range include Licking Memorial Hospital in Newark, Genesis-Bethesda Hospital and Genesis-Good Samaritan Hospital in Muskingum County. Urgent care centers are also available in Licking, Franklin and Muskingum Counties.

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

Many nursing homes are located within 10 to 20 miles of Village of Hanover in Newark, Zanesville and most communities in Licking and Muskingum counties. Independent living services and communities in Newark and Zanesville are within 20 miles of Village of Hanover.

Hospitals

HOSPITAL	NUMBER OF BEDS	DISTANCE FROM HANOVER*	SERVICES AVAILABLE**
Licking Memorial Hospital	150	15 miles	Birth Center Cardiology Emergency Care Nephrology Dialysis Outpatient Services
Genesis – Bethesda Hospital	388	19 miles	Birth Center Critical Care Emergency Services Medical & Surgical Care Respiratory Health Services Outpatient Services Behavioral Health
Genesis – Good Samaritan Hospital	244	20 miles	Critical Care Emergency Services Medical & Surgical Care Respiratory Health Services Outpatient Services Behavioral Health

**These distances are approximate.*

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

Roads

Roadways in Village of Hanover		
Road Name	Length of Road	Condition
South Main Street	.94 Miles	Poor
Marne Road	.25 Miles	Poor
East High Street	.49 Miles	Poor
Clearview Drive	.59 Miles	Poor
Elm Drive	.16 Miles	Poor
Maple Lane	.08 Miles	Poor
North Main Street	.35 Miles	Poor
Sunset Drive	.19 Miles	Poor
West High Street	1.23 Miles	Poor
Edith Drive	.05 Miles	Poor
Duane Drive	.06 Miles	Poor
Chester Drive	.08 Miles	Poor
Darla Drive	.28 Miles	Poor
Meadow Drive	.36 Miles	Poor
Meadow Court	.03 Miles	Poor
Valley Boulevard	.33 Miles	Poor
Fleming Drive	.22 Miles	Poor
Echo Drive	.27 Miles	Poor
Echo Court	.05 Miles	Poor
Rocky Fork Drive	.25 Miles	Poor
Resonant Road	.09 Miles	Poor
Flowers Drive	.11 Miles	Poor
Hainsview Drive	.93 Miles	Fair
Millie Lane	.21 Miles	Fair
Conn Drive	.23 Miles	Fair
Jenna Drive	.33 Miles	Fair
Eutreva Drive	.07 Miles	Fair
Alta Drive	.05 Miles	Fair
Eric Drive	.33 Miles	Fair
Hains Hill Drive	.11 Miles	Fair
Total Village Road Length	8.72 Miles	

Utilities

At this time, all of the residents on-site septic systems. The Village is currently in the process of providing public sewer service. These on-site wastewater disposal systems are regulated by the Licking County Health Department. Current regulations require minimum lot sizes of 1.6 acres of “usable” ground for on-site systems. Useable ground is land that can be used for an undisturbed leach bed, thus it excludes easements of any kind (disturbance) including road right-of-way, driveways, and utilities, and it excludes any type of regularly wet soils including 100 year flood plains, or areas of steep slope.

Schools

The Village of Hanover is completely within the Licking Valley School District. The Licking Valley School District serves an area of over 139 square miles. There is one middle school (grades 6-8) and one high school located on the same campus in Madison Township, one elementary school located in Madison Township, one elementary school in Hanover Township, and one elementary school in Perry Township and one elementary in Mary Ann Township. Each elementary school houses grades K-5.

During the 2005-2006 school year, the district had 2159 students in its six buildings. A new high school was constructed and opened in 2000 to help accommodate past growth and future projections. The former Licking Valley High School building is now Licking Valley Middle School, consisting of grades 6, 7, and 8. Open enrollment has also contributed to the school district’s growth. Approximately 43 students that live in other school districts enroll in Licking Valley Schools each year.

Students at the high school can involve themselves in many different extra curricular activities. A staff of approximately 120 well-qualified teachers greets the children each day. Licking Valley Schools provide a solid educational program that aligns with state standards for Ohio schools. High school students can take advantage of vocational education at C-TEC (formerly Licking County Joint Vocation School) as well as a variety of fine arts opportunities. Band, choir, drama, and club activities combine with a rich program of extra and co-curricular offerings at the secondary levels.

As of the fall of 2007, students attending Licking Valley Local Schools will be housed in a campus-style location with the elementary facility (K-5), the middle school (6-8) and the high school (9-12) located in close proximity of Licking Valley Road.

While the district does not house its own pre-school program, more than 50% of students coming to Licking Valley as kindergarten students have had a pre-school experience. The district provides transportation for three and four year old students desiring to attend Licking County’s pre-school program called Flying Colors Pre-School. Typically the district transports approximately 35 students to flying colors.

The new elementary facility will have the capacity to serve more than 1000 students. We anticipate that few than 900 k-5 students will attend school in that facility. The middle school will house approximately 550 students. Currently the building is undergoing renovations that will add approximately 12,000 square feet of space to

accommodate the middle school program. Licking Valley High School serves approximately 700 students, yet has the capacity to serve 1000 students.

The district strives to address the individual learning needs of all students. This requires strong intervention efforts for the struggling learner as well as programs for the gifted and talented students, alike.

The Licking Valley Local School District provides a continuum of services for our students with disabilities. In an effort to meet the needs of all students, we advertise for both pre-school and school-age evaluations to determine if handicapping conditions exist. We are also dedicated to the early intervention of both typical and handicapped pre-school students and provide bus transportation to and from Flying Colors Public Pre-School on a daily basis.

School age students with a suspected disability are referred to our Intervention Assistance Team. The purpose of this referral is to provide the classroom teacher with ideas and strategies that may be beneficial to the child. This is done in an effort to provide early intervention and to rule out lack of appropriate instruction.

Upon recommendation of the Intervention Assistance Team, the student might be recommended for a full multi-factored evaluation administered by our psychologist to determine if the student has a disability. At that time, parents are provided a copy of *Whose Idea Is This*, which provides parents with resource information.

If a student is determined to have a disability, the building will create an Individual Education Plan for that student that addresses their specific needs. Depending on the needs of each individual student, a continuum of services is provided. These services range from full inclusion in the regular classroom with accommodation and modification as deemed necessary for student success or an inclusion/pull-out combination to provide necessary specialized services that cannot be provided in the regular classroom. In more extreme cases, the district contracts with outside agencies to provide specialized services that cannot be accommodated in the regular school setting. Examples of these services include, but are not limited to, county Multi-handicapped classes being housed at our elementary, middle and high school levels so that students with multiple handicapping conditions do not have to be bussed to other districts. We also contract with Excel Academy and the county Educational Service Center for services for students with emotional disabilities.

Additionally, we provide related services as deemed necessary by the IEP team. These related services include, but are not limited to, Occupational Therapy, Physical Therapy and Speech and Language Therapy.

Local Library

The Village of Hanover doesn't have a public library. However, they have the ability to access the Newark Public Library (Main Branch), which is located approximately 5 miles west of the Village. Besides the main library, the building houses a community meeting room, children's story hour room, and community archives. The Newark Library employs 100 people at it's various locations.

There are ten other public library facilities within Licking County. Those nearest to the Village include: Granville Public Library, Mary C. Babcock Memorial Library in Johnstown, and Pataskala Public Library. There are also two university libraries in

close proximity to the Village, at Denison University in Granville and The Ohio State University – Newark Branch.

Local Churches

Hanover Presbyterian Church
 732 N. Main Street NE
 Newark OH 43055
 (740) 763-2619

Civic Organizations

Village of Hanover Area Clubs and Organizations		
<p>Lions Club Men and women who volunteer their time to humanitarian causes in their local communities. By conducting service projects and raising funds, Lions strive to the in need.</p>	<p>New Home Lodge Freemasonry is open to all men 19 years old or older, who profess a belief in a Supreme being. It urges all its votaries to support and protect their families, communities and nation.</p>	<p>Hanover American Legion Provides veteran services. Specializing in Friday Night Fish Fry.</p>
<p>Boys Scouts Local boys scout troops engage in community service and run fundraisers to support their activities and charitable causes.</p>	<p>Girl Scouts Local girl scout troops engage in community service and run fundraisers to support their activities and charitable causes.</p>	<p>Licking Valley Youth Association Provides baseball opportunities for students 5 years of age and older that live within the Licking Valley School District.</p>
	<p>Licking Valley Heritage Society To preserve, embrace and share the heritage of the Greater Licking Valley area.</p>	

Parks & Recreation

Currently the Village of Hanover has an existing park in Old Hanover, as well as the Licking Valley Sport Association Complex. There are plans to develop future park locations within the Village limits.

The Village of Hanover also has quick access to many varied recreational facilities located throughout Licking County. The following list includes some of the facilities:

- Dawes Arboretum is easily accessible; the park consists of 1149 acres including nature trails, private fishing, picnic areas, and a nature center. The arboretum offers unique bird habitats, beautiful trees, and well-manicured gardens.
- The T.J. Evans Foundation Bike Path runs from Johnstown to Newark and into Madison Township. It is utilized year round for hiking, jogging, skating and biking. The trail is well maintained and easily accessible.
- Other recreational sites include Infirmary Mound Park on State Route 37, which is operated by the Licking Park District; the Hebron Fish Hatchery; Licking County Family YMCA; and The Wilds, located in nearby Muskingum County.
- Moundbuilders State Memorial & Ohio Indian Art Museum is on SR 79; the mound encloses 26 acres of the 66-acre park. There is also an additional earthwork, the Octagon Mound, located at the Newark Country Club.
- Flint Ridge Park is located on Flint Ridge Road near Brownsville Road. The park has a spacious grassy area for picnics where children can play and a shelter house. There are hiking trails and a museum that highlights the history of the park and surrounding area. The Ohio Historical Society manages this facility.
- The Evans Athletic Complex, Sharon Valley Road in Newark has an outdoor jogging track and fields for soccer and football. Adjacent to the Evans Athletic Complex is the location of the Newark City Outdoor Ice Skating Rink.
- The Institute of Industrial Technology in downtown Newark is dedicated to the interpretation, education, and preservation of Licking County's industrial history from the 19th century to today's latest technology.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economy and Employment

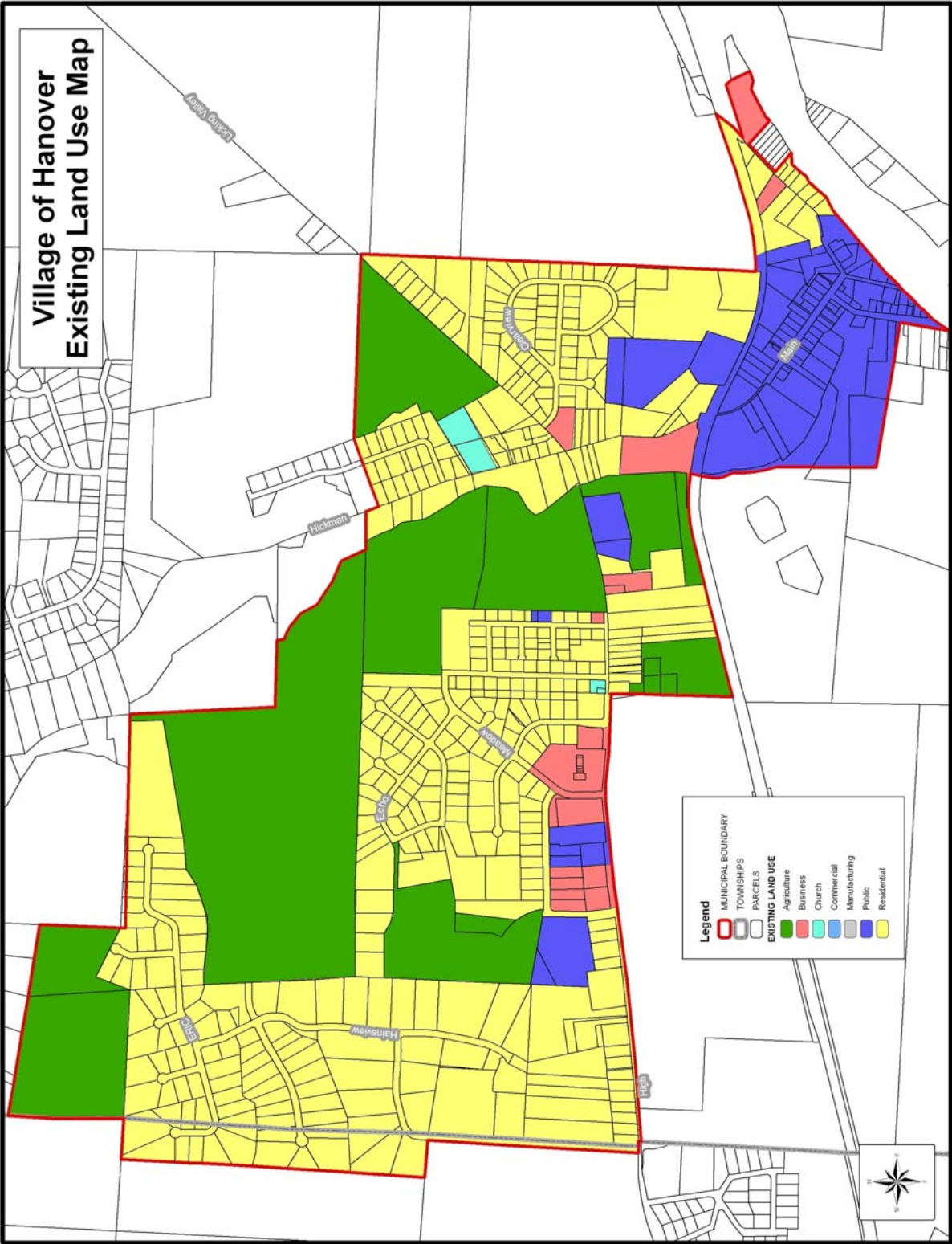
Historically, agriculture has been the main industry of the Village of Hanover. However, less people are employed in farm occupations in the village each year. Over the past 40 years, encroachment by individual residences and small subdivisions has drastically reduced the amount of farmland available for cropping; the economy has forced farmers to allow a great deal of farmland to go idle. This loss of farmland is beginning to accelerate in the area surrounding the Village of Hanover.

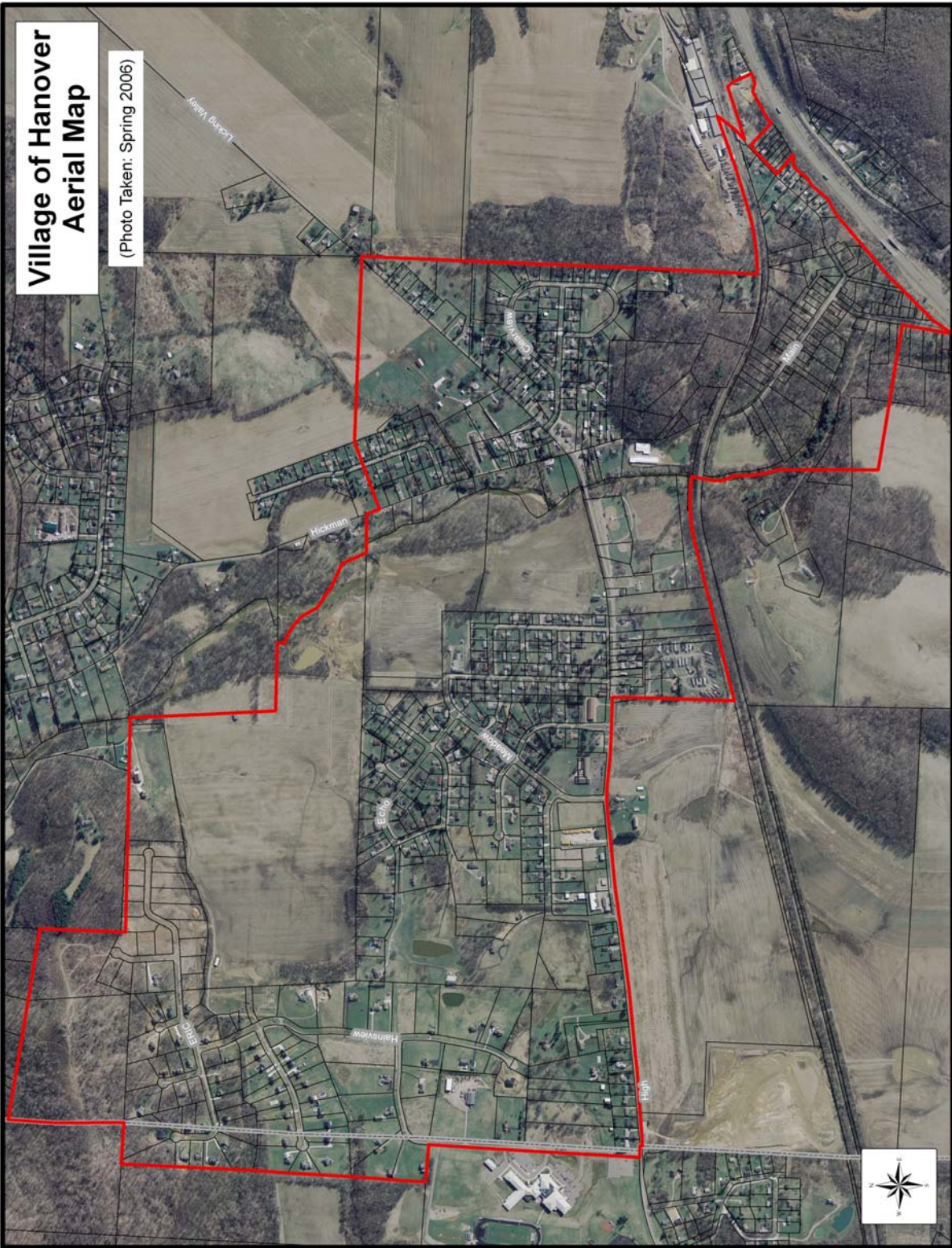
Village of Hanover residents are largely employed in manufacturing and production with 22% of village residents holding these types of positions. According to the 2000 Census, the next largest employment industries for Hanover residents are retail sales with 12.6%, health care with 9.6%, educational services with 8.3%, and construction related work with 7.3%.

The table below lists most of the presently active businesses in the village.

BUSINESSES LOCATED IN VILLAGE OF HANOVER

Business	Address	City	Phone
Cottage Restaurant	2710 W High St.	Newark	740-763-3636
Dixon Plumbing	1717 W High St.	Newark	740-763-3318
Duane Flowers Construction	401 Echo Dr.	Newark	740-763-2719
Events Center	344 Darla Dr.	Newark	740-763-3477
Hains Co.	225 Hainsview Dr.	Newark	740-763-2537
Hanover American Legion	1989 W High St	Newark	740-763-2454
Hanover Drive Thru & Carry Out	2289 W High St.	Newark	740-763-2600
Hanover Pizza	2255 W High St.	Newark	740-763-4561
Hanover Village Market	2165 W High St.	Newark	740-763-0206
Journey Co. Ltd.	2205 W High St.	Newark	740-763-4150
Journey Home Real Estate	2205 W High St.	Newark	740-763-4150
JPL Mfg. Co.	146 S Main St.	Newark	740-763-2001
Licking Valley Medical Center	2181 W High St.	Newark	740-348-1720
Panther Pizza	2448 W High St.	Newark	740-763-3111
Perry Valley Garage	2732 E High St.	Newark	740-763-2573
Star Wipers	1913 W High St.	Newark	740-763-3112
Thomas M. Fitzsimmons DDS	2730 E High St.	Newark	740-763-3926
Wessco Installation & Plumbing	225 Hainsview Dr.	Newark	740-763-2537





**Village of Hanover
Aerial Map**

(Photo Taken: Spring 2006)