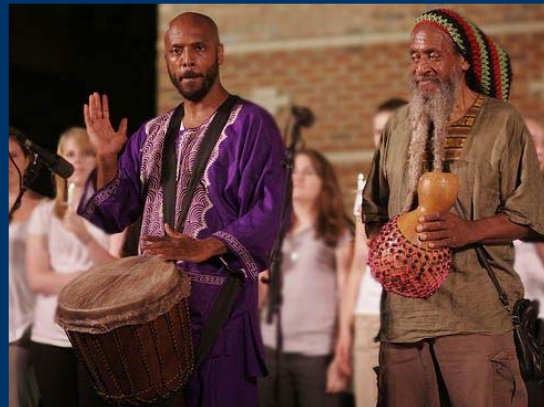


Introduction & Background



KEY TOPICS

- POCD Defined
- Hartford's Planning Process
- Plan Elements
- POCD Implementation
- The History of Planning in Hartford
- Ten Years of Planning: Results



DRAFT 11/5/09

FOR DISCUSSION ONLY

SUBJECT TO PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

Introduction

Hartford is a wonderful place to live, and has a rich and significant history. Its evolution has mirrored America’s continued dynamism and cultural diversity. Hartford is a city steeped in its neighborhoods, with family roots going back as many as three or four generations. A long history of cultural richness has created a vibrant urban life and continues to attract people from all over the world.

But Hartford, like many American cities, struggles in many areas. There are many improvements that residents and workers would like to see. They have questions such as “What kind of City will Hartford be in the future?” “What actions and decisions need to be taken to ensure Hartford’s future success?” It is up to all of us to consider these questions and take action, as our collective action will shape the future of the great city in which we live and work.

What Is A POCD?

A Plan of Conservation and Development (POCD) is a guideline for asking the right questions, identifying challenges, determining resolutions and implementing strategies. It is a record of the best thinking of Hartford as to its future growth and to give direction to both public and private development. The Plan not only encompasses a long-term vision for the community but also offers guidance for short-term decision-making.

The Plan should not be thought of as a rigid blueprint, but rather as a general guide for growth in Hartford. Chapter 126, Section 8-23, of the Connecticut General Statutes requires that a planning and zoning commission “prepare, adopt and amend a plan of conservation and development for the municipality”. The proposals of the Plan are broadly based recommendations for future development and improvement of Hartford over the next decade and beyond.

Hartford’s Planning Process

In 2007, the City’s Department of Development Services Planning Division began the process of reviewing and updating its Plan of Conservation and Development working with the Hartford Planning and Zoning Commission. A consultant was hired to help prepare baseline planning documents. Initial efforts focused on updating demographics and reviewing city facilities, and Board of Education facilities. Once baseline conditions were prepared the Planning Division began working on a review of the land use map. The Planning Division converted the land use map to a GIS format and began the process of assessing existing and uses city-wide. At the same time Neighborhood Revitalization Zone (NRZ) Committees began updating their strategic plans. Capital Budget, and State and Regional Plans were reviewed and considered for integration into the generalized land use plan, goals, and implementation strategies. The Planning Division and the Redevelopment Agency also



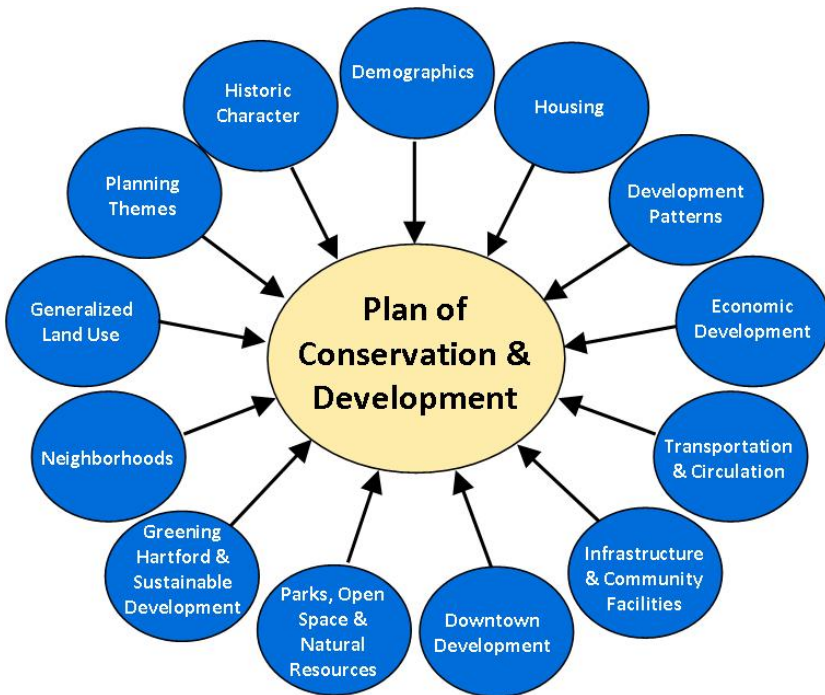
Planning & Zoning Commission Public Hearing



Public Participation

prepared three (3) redevelopment plans at this time focusing on three key areas. The City of Hartford and the MetroHartford Alliance collaborated on the Hartford 2010 process led by Ken Greenberg. The City of Hartford and the MetroHartford Alliance also collaborated on the Urban Land Institute study of north and west downtown.

In preparing the public review draft, the Planning Division and its consultant Harrall-Michalowski Associates (HMA) reviewed neighborhood revitalization zones, strategic plans and other plans including the state and regional plans for integration.



The draft document will be circulated among the community and City officials for review. Five discussion panels organized around the planning themes are to be conducted, as well as three Planning and Zoning Commission community listening sessions. Public hearings will be held by the Planning and Zoning Commission in March 2010, and the plan is scheduled to be considered for adoption in April of 2010.

Plan Elements

Plan elements cover various topics ranging from natural resources

to economic development. Each of these plan elements provides background information, conditions maps, and analysis of trends and conditions, and goals and recommendations for future actions.

The Plan Elements prepared as part of the Plan’s Update Process were:

- Planning Themes
- Historic Character
- Demographics
- Housing
- Development Patterns
- Economic Development
- Transportation and Circulation
- Infrastructure Community and Facilities
- Downtown Development Plan
- Parks, Open Space and Natural Resources
- Greening Hartford and Sustainable Development
- Neighborhoods
- Generalized Land Use Plan

There are several broad planning themes that guide this Plan. They are:

- Promote livable and sustainable neighborhoods
- Protect the City’s natural and built environment
- Enhance mobility through transit, pedestrian and bike systems city-wide
- Advance downtown’s role as the region’s center for commerce, culture and city living

- Promote and encourage the integration of sustainable practices

These themes are addressed throughout this Plan of Conservation and Development, and serve as the organizing structure for the goals and implementation strategies.

The POCD, particularly the Generalized Land Use Plan, serve to guide the City's future conservation and development efforts as a policy-guidance document. Key to successful implementation of the Plan is the creation and modification of Zoning Regulations, design guidelines, and/or implementation techniques that explicitly outline and enforce the "future visions" described in the Plan.

POCD Implementation – "Next Steps"

In order to implement the various recommendations contained in this Plan of Conservation and Development, an Action Agenda process will be included end of the Plan. The Action Agenda to be developed as part of the public participation will identify goals, objectives, recommendations and actions; the lead agencies proposed for implementation; and the priority for implementation during the timeframe of this Plan.

The lead agency is the agency which, by the nature of its mission and authority, is the logical party to spearhead the implementation of a particular proposal. Many proposals will of course involve multiple agencies. The nature of activity required of a lead agency will vary

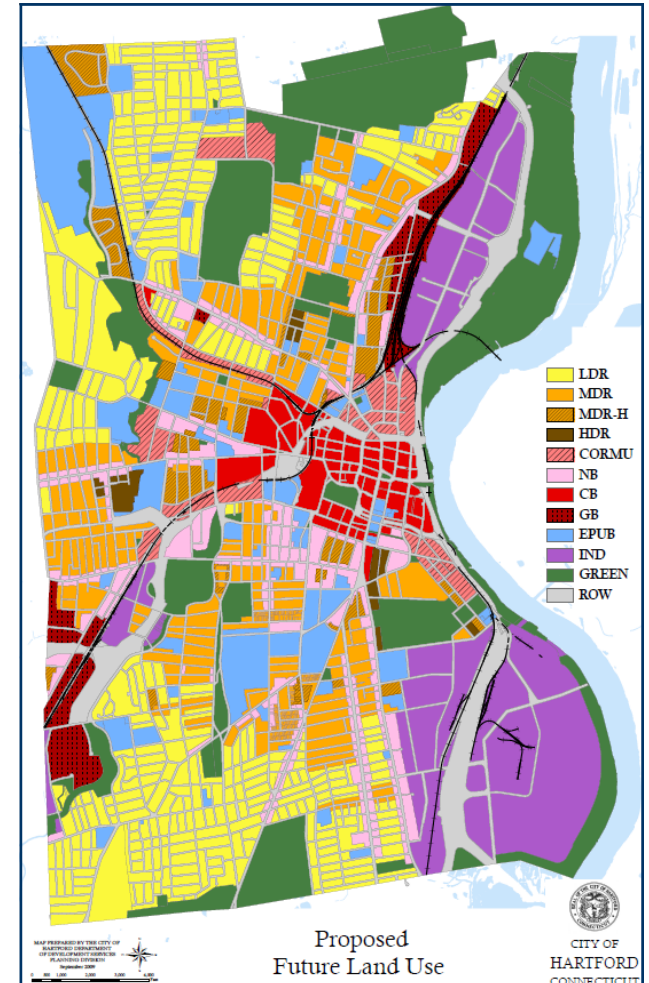
depending on the type of recommendation. Some activities involve budget commitments and capital expenses and some require advocacy and promotion, while others call for administrative action.

Priorities are classified as ongoing, short term (1-3 years), mid-term (4-6 years) and long-term (7-10 years). Many of the short-term items may already be scheduled into the City's Capital Improvement Program or may be activities and policies that are in place and need to be continued. Some short-term recommendations may have evolved as part of the planning process and need to be inserted into the Capital Improvement Program.

Mid-term and Long-term priorities are activities which are considered important, but placed "down the road" in recognition of the fact that limited resources are available both in terms of time and money to implement the Plan. Mid-term and long-term capital projects may also require some intermediate planning and design activity before project implementation can take place.

The implementation schedule is presented in the form of a "To Do" list. This form will make it easy for the Planning and Zoning Commission to review and report on implementation progress as a component of their annual report. The Department of Development Services would prepare annually a report that will be submitted

Introduction & Background



The Generalized Land Use Map will guide land use regulations and development policy.



General Plan of the City of Hartford, 1912

“As a matter of fact a city, in the light of modern civilization and modern science and with the help of modern statistics, must be considered as a great machine having a most intricate organism and a most complex function to perform, and it must be so well planned and put together and run, that as an engine it shall produce the maximum of efficiency in every direction with the least expense and the least friction.”

-Plan of the City of Hartford, 1912

to the Mayor, Common Council, the COO and the Planning and Zoning Commission summarizing the implementation status of the Action Agenda of the adopted Plan of Conservation and Development. The report would discuss the status of each of the Action Items and recommend actions that need to be taken to assure implementation of the Plan of Conservation and Development.

The History of Planning in Hartford

In 1907, the state of Connecticut had established the nation’s first permanent Plan Commission in the City of Hartford. Soon after, the City hired the firm of Carrere & Hastings to serve as advisory architects to the Commission, and to author the 1912 Plan. This plan mainly focused on street layout, but also included recommendations for building height, land taxation methods, the park system, riverfronts, lighting, health & safety regulations, historic preservation (yes, even in 1912!) housing, and street trees that are still relevant today. Its horizon was 50 years. The 1912 Commission on the City Plan did not adopt the plan, however, the Planning Commission succeeded in bringing before City leaders the first comprehensive picture of Hartford’s opportunities and a vision of what the City could be.

In 1926 the Commission on the City Plan completed the “Second City Plan” also entitled “A Street Plan for Hartford.” This document, which was essentially a study of zoning and traffic, contained recommendations similar to the 1912 report and emphasized the widening of streets and control of the Park River. This report was not adopted. Between 1926 and 1950 the Planning Commission advanced several plans for Hartford which were for the most part directed at a single issue or specific development proposal.

During the 1950’s, a rapid escalation of highway and redevelopment projects generated interest

in a Comprehensive Plan. The post World War II city had begun to lose population and economic vitality. "Hartford Plans for Tomorrow" (1955) became the City's first attempt to coordinate and relate major growth and rebuilding elements with a set of common goals. The Plan was adopted by the Commission with the understanding that..."it is not a final blueprint which must be rigidly followed. Rather, it is a general plan which the Commission must review and revise from time to time to keep in step with new conditions and developments." However, the 1955 Plan was not adopted by the Court of Common Council.

In 1972, the Commission adopted a completely updated Plan of Development that reflected the vast changes that had occurred throughout the 50's and 60's. This plan was not adopted by the Court of Common Council. Finally, in 1986, The Court of Common Council officially endorsed a comprehensive plan titled "Hartford's Plan of Development 1983-2000." This plan was unique in that it included specific strategies for the implementation of recommendations found in each component. A further revised Plan of Development was adopted in 1996 and revised in 1998.

Hartford's Plan of Conservation and Development 2020- *One City, One Plan* presents an opportunity to integrate several recent planning initiatives into a unified document. It is even more comprehensive in scope than previous Plans of Development, and addresses sustain-

able development and the Greening of Hartford. In addition, its Generalized Land Use Plan forms the basis for many policy and regulatory decisions over the next ten years.

Ten years of Planning

Over the past decade since the previous POCD was adopted, substantial investment has taken place in the City of Hartford. This section contains a pictorial review of our accomplishments regarding residential development, commercial development, schools, libraries, community centers, and streetscapes.

This section also depicts projects that were a result of Governor John Rowland's "Six Pillars of Progress" plan. The six pillars were:

- A rejuvenated civic center
- A highly developed waterfront
- A downtown higher education center
- A convention center and sports megaplex
- The demolition or redevelopment of vacant buildings and the creation of downtown housing units
- An increase in the number of well located and inexpensive parking spaces



Highway building began in the 1950's



Alden Street



Goodwin Estates



Park Terrace Housing



Frog Hollow



1450 Main Street



266 Pearl Street



Dutch Point



Mary Shepard Housing



Rice Heights

Residential & Commercial Development



Sage Allen Apartments



Stowe Village



Trumbull On The Park



SANA Apartments



18 Temple Street



Aetna Expansion- Sigourney Street Garage



St. Monica's Housing



55 Trumbull Street



Carmax

Introduction & Background

One City, One Plan– POCD 2020



Charter Oak Market Place



Sims Metal Management

Commercial Development & Schools



Annie Fisher Elementary School

Flower Street Garage



Main Pavillion



St Francis Hospital Surgical Tower



Capital Preparatory Magnet School



St Francis Hospital Expansion



Capital Community College

Schools



GH Academy of the Arts– Learning Corridor



Kinsella Magnet School of the Arts



Noah Webster MicroSociety Magnet School



GH Academy of Math & Science– Learning Corridor



Mary Hooker Environmental Studies Elementary



Sarah J. Rawson Elementary School



Hartford Magnet Middle School– Learning Corridor



Montessori Magnet School– Learning Corridor



Sarah J. Rawson Elementary School

Introduction & Background

One City, One Plan– POCD 2020



SAND Elementary School



University Magnet School of Science & Engineering

Schools, Libraries & Community Centers



Main Branch of the Hartford Public Library



Sports & Medical Science Academy



Campfield Library



Albany Avenue YMCA



University of Hartford Performing Arts Center



Goodwin Library



Artists' Collective

Community Centers & Streetscapes

Introduction & Background



Kelvin D. Anderson Center



South End Wellness Center



Blue Hills Avenue Streetscape



Metzner Center



West End Community Center



Maple Avenue Streetscape



Real Artways



Blue Hills Avenue Streetscape



Maple Avenue Streetscape



Park Street Streetscape



Terry Square Streetscape



Trumbull Street Streetscape



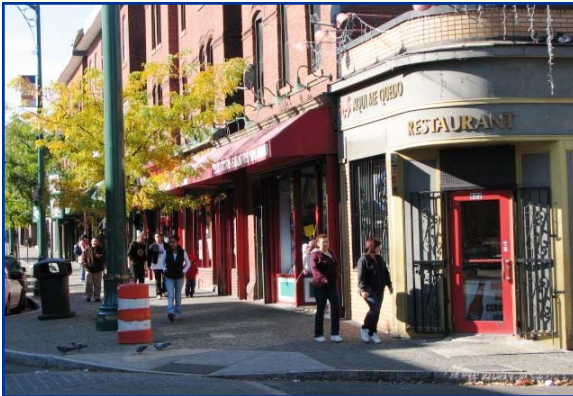
Park Street Streetscape



Terry Square Streetscape



Trumbull Street Streetscape



Park Street Streetscape



Trumbull Street Streetscape



Trumbull Street Streetscape

Six Pillars Projects



Convention Center, Marriott Hotel, Connecticut Science Center, Waterfront



Front Street



Front Street



Hartford 21

Introduction & Background



Connecticut Science Center



Morgan Street Garage



XL Center