

WATERFORD

ER
Ref. 2.8-3

1998 PLAN OF PRESERVATION,
CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

Town of Waterford
Planning & Zoning Commission
Resolution: Adoption of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation &
Development

Whereas, the Ad Hoc Plan of Conservation and Development Review Committee (CPDRC) was established by the First Selectman and included a subcommittee of the members of the Planning & Zoning Commission for the purpose of reviewing and recommending revisions to current plans and elements of the Plan of Development for the Town of Waterford, And,

Whereas, the CPDRC, did conduct public hearings and workshops, a resident survey, interviewed public officials and developed a series of workbooks to form the basis for the first draft Plan of Conservation and Development. And,

Whereas, the Planning & Zoning Commission received the Draft Plan of Conservation and Development prepared by the CPDRC and did review and revise said document. And,

Whereas, the Planning & Zoning Commission did refer the draft plan to the State Department of Environmental Protection, Office of Long Island Sound Programs and the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments as required by the Connecticut Coastal Management Act and incorporated the comments received into the Final Draft Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development. And,

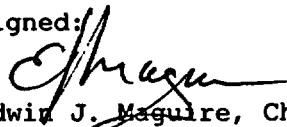
Whereas, the Planning & Zoning Commission did commence a public hearing on the Draft Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development after giving notice in The Day Newspaper on Thursday, April 30, 1998 and Wednesday, May 6, 1998, as required under CGS 8-23, along with other advertisements and letters to affected property owners. Said hearing was opened on May 12, 1998, being continued to May 18, 1998 and June 8, 1998 and was closed on June 8, 1998. And,

Whereas, the Planning & Zoning Commission incorporated many comments submitted by the public and public agencies at said hearing, and developed the final draft which also included their own preferences and knowledge of the town. And,

Whereas, the Planning & Zoning Commission extends its appreciation to the First Selectman, CPDRC members, the public, the consultant and the Commission's staff for a job well done in preparing this plan to bring Waterford into the 21st century. Therefore,

Be it resolved, that the Planning & Zoning Commission on August 10, 1998 did adopt the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development (updated to July 15, 1998) in accordance with CGS 8-23, and establishes October 1, 1998 as the effective date of adoption.

Signed:



Edwin J. Maguire, Chairman
Planning & Zoning Commission



August 24, 1998

To The Citizens of Waterford:

It is with a great sense of pride and gratitude that I write this letter to thank the individuals listed below for their hard work and dedication to the preparation of this Plan of Preservation, Conservation & Development. Over the past two years, under the direction of Glen Chalder from Planimetrics, the chairmanship of John W. "Bill" Sheehan and Edwin J. Maguire, and with the able assistance of the town's professional planning staff, the following volunteers conducted numerous public meetings throughout town to develop this Plan. In addition, a scientific telephone survey, mail-in questionnaires, and numerous interviews with focus groups were also conducted to help develop this Plan:

Ad-Hoc Conservation, Planning and
Development Review Committee

Gertrud Bliderman
Ross Lally
Lawrence J. Levine
James M. Miner, III
Theodore Olynciw
Edward R. Pellegrini, Jr.
John W. Sheehan (Chairman)

Planning and Zoning Commission

Gertrud Bliderman
Lawrence J. Levine
Gwendolyn Lombardi
Edwin J. Maguire, Chairman
Edward R. Pellegrini, Jr.
Michael Artis (Alt.)
Harold Bellucci, Jr. (Alt.)
Thomas F. Burns (Alt.)

We owe these people an enormous debt of gratitude for the fine work they have accomplished. Simply stated, this Plan of Preservation, Conservation & Development is a blueprint for the future of our town.

As stated in the Plan: "Waterford has a unique opportunity. There are few communities in Connecticut that have had the opportunity to pause at the point when they were about half-developed and consider whether to make fundamental changes in the pattern of development of the community. Most communities realized too late that there was something they wished they had done differently, but for whatever reasons they did not." The fine work of these volunteers represents the first step of implementing a new vision for our community.

We are in a unique position to implement most, if not all, of the recommendations in this Plan of Preservation, Conservation & Development. With our financial resources, professional staff, and excellent corps of volunteers, we have the wherewithal to ensure that the good works started by the Committee and the Commission will be implemented over the next several years.

On behalf of the Board of Selectmen, and indeed, the entire community, I express sincere appreciation to the Town of Waterford's Ad Hoc Conservation, Planning and Development Review Committee and the Planning and Zoning Commission for their fine work.

Signed: Thomas A. Sheridan
Thomas A. Sheridan
First Selectman

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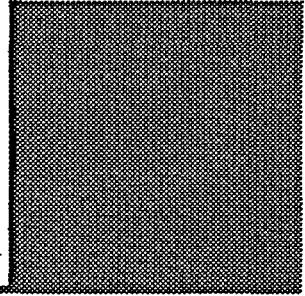
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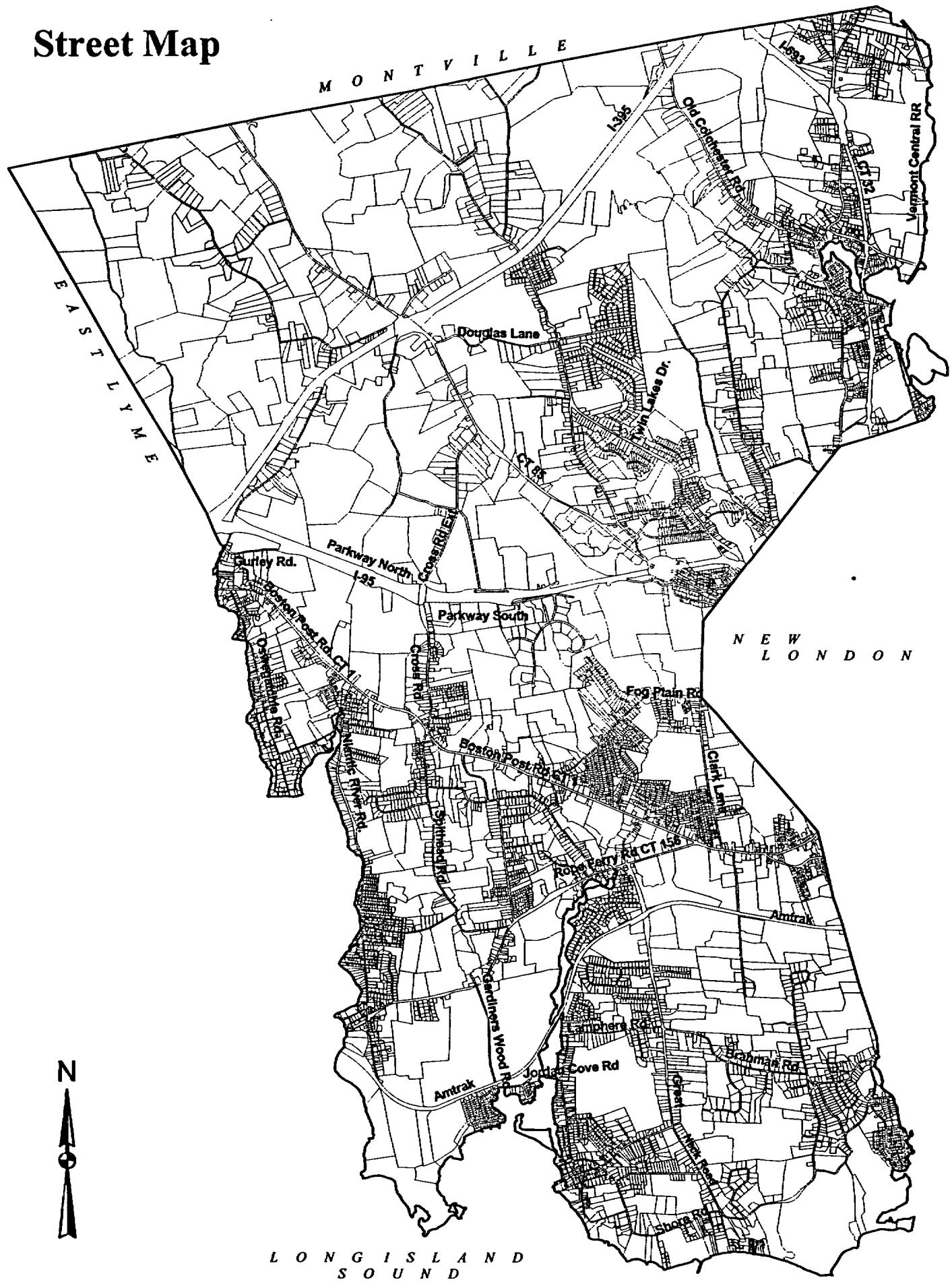
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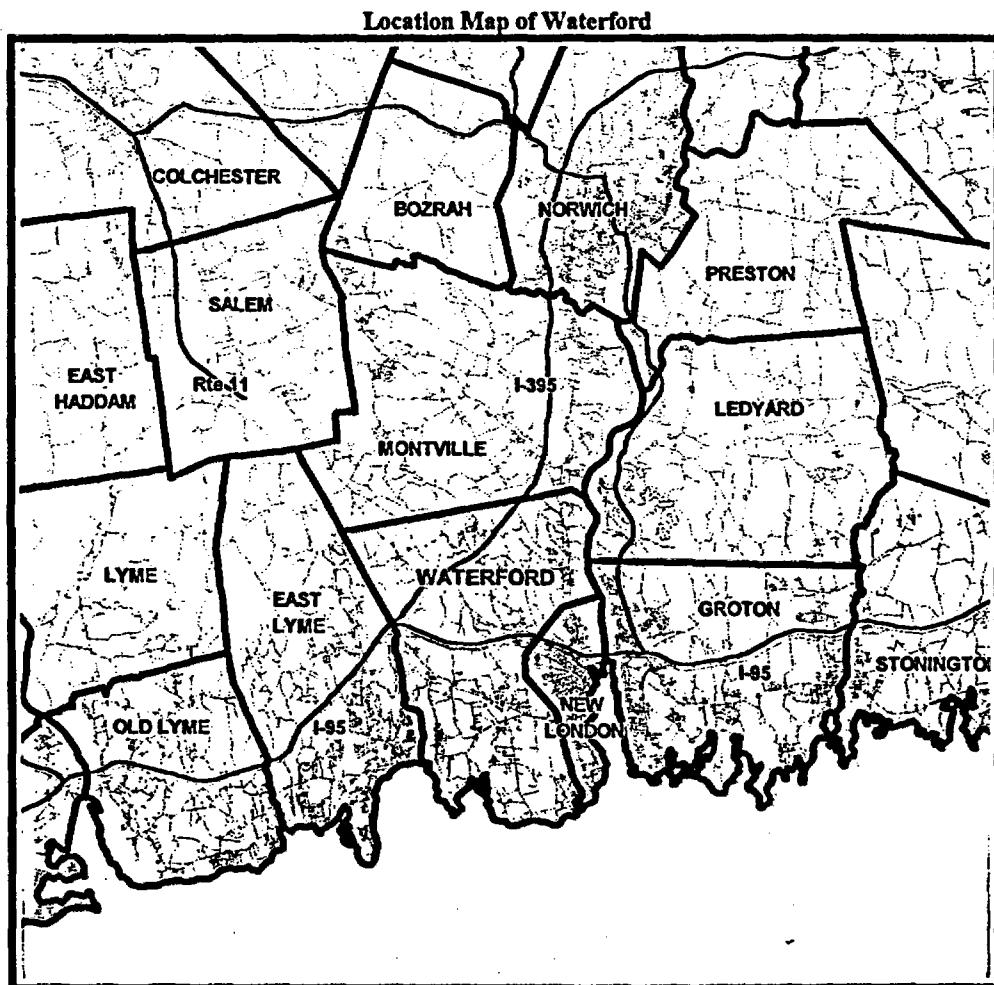
INTRODUCTION

1

INTRODUCTION TO WATERFORD

Waterford is a suburban community located in New London County in southeast Connecticut. The town is bounded by Montville to the north, by New London, Groton and Ledyard to the east, by Long Island Sound to the south, and by East Lyme to the west. According to the 1990 Census, Waterford had a population of 17,930 people within its land area of about 33.2 square miles (21,270 acres).

This Plan has been prepared to help Waterford address inevitable future growth and change..



PLANS OF PRESERVATION, CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

A Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development is a tool for guiding the future growth of a community. Its purpose is to establish a common vision for the future and then to determine policies that will help attain that vision.

Since the statutory authorization to prepare a Plan is contained in Section 8-23 of the Connecticut General Statutes, perhaps the wording of that section states best what a Plan is all about:

"Such plan shall show the commission's recommendations for the most desirable use of land within the municipality for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and other purposes and for the most desirable density of population in the several parts of the municipality."

The Plan should be viewed as outlining the future physical layout of a community as well as the means of arriving at that future layout. While the Plan is primarily a statement of recommendations addressing the physical development of a particular area, it is also intended to address the social and economic development of the community.

• Reasons for Preparing the Plan for Waterford

Rather than allowing uncoordinated growth or change to occur, preparation of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development:

- forms a strategy to address the future of Waterford in a positive way,
- enables local officials and residents to anticipate and deal constructively with the inevitable changes that occur within a community, and
- increases the likelihood that decisions affecting future growth will be rational and reflect desired goals of Waterford residents.

Most important, conditions and trends affecting Waterford are changing. While population growth has slowed somewhat from that experienced during the 1950s and 1960s, housing growth continues. The town is also experiencing demographic changes such as an aging population and increasing school enrollments. While the community has grown accustomed to the fiscal benefits of the Millstone Power Station, these benefits are changing due to assessment practices and the deregulation of the utility industry.

About half of the land in Waterford has been committed to a particular use, and the other half is potentially developable in the future. How the remaining land is developed or committed (such as for open space or for economic development or for residential uses) can fundamentally change the character of Waterford.

The town is expected to continue to grow due to its shoreline location, low taxes, rural character, and physical beauty. This Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development has been prepared to help address this potential growth.

EXCERPTS FROM CONNECTICUT GENERAL STATUTES

8-23 - PLAN OF CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Commission shall:

- prepare, adopt and amend a plan of conservation and development . . .
- review the plan of conservation and development at least once every ten years . . .
- adopt such amendments to the plan or parts of the plan . . . as the commission deems necessary to update the plan.

The Plan shall:

- be a statement of policies, goals and standards for the physical and economic development of the municipality, . . .
- show the commission's recommendation for the most desirable use of land within the municipality for residential, recreational, commercial, industrial and other purposes and for the most desirable density of population in the . . . parts of the municipality.
- be designed to promote with the greatest efficiency and economy the coordinated development of the municipality and the general welfare and prosperity of its people.
- be made with reasonable consideration for restoration and protection of the ecosystem and habitat of Long Island Sound . . .
- make provision for the development of housing opportunities, including opportunities for multi-family dwellings consistent with soil types, terrain and infrastructure capacity, for all residents of the municipality and the planning region . . .
- promote housing choice and economic diversity in housing, including housing for both low and moderate income households, and encourage the development of housing which will meet the housing needs . . .
- take into account the state plan of conservation and development . . . and note any inconsistencies it may have with said state plan.

The Plan may:

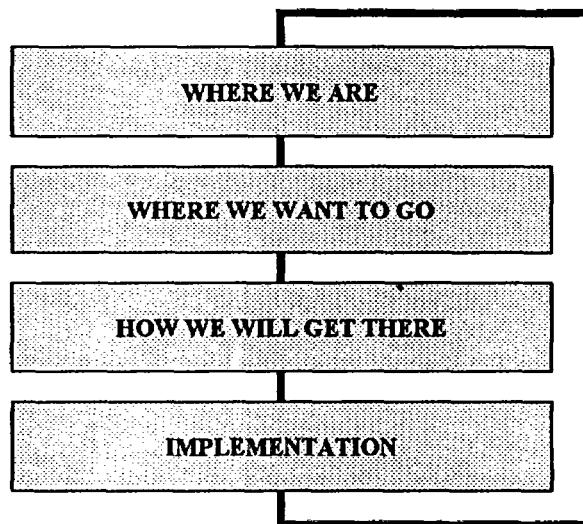
- show the commission's recommendation for a system of principal thoroughfares, parkways, bridges, streets and other public ways, for airports, parks, playgrounds and other public grounds, for general location, relocation and improvement of public buildings, for the general location and extent of public utilities and terminals, whether publicly or privately owned for water, sewerage, light, power, transit and other purposes, and for the extent and location of public housing projects.
- include recommended programs for the implementation of the plan . . .
- (include) such other recommendations . . . in the plan as will . . . be beneficial to the municipality.

Use of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development

This Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development is an advisory document. Rather than a binding document that must be followed to the letter, it is intended to provide a framework for consistent decision making. Policies and recommendations in the Plan are meant to serve as a guide to local residents and decision makers with regard to preservation, conservation and development activities in Waterford over the next decade or so.

How Was the Plan Prepared?

The process used to prepare the Plan is illustrated by the following flow chart:



In the “Where We Are” phase, a comprehensive inventory and assessment of local conditions and trends were undertaken to identify needs and issues in Waterford. Booklets on different topical issues (listed below) were prepared for participants and compiled into workbooks. These workbooks were also available for review at the Waterford Library and at Town Hall.

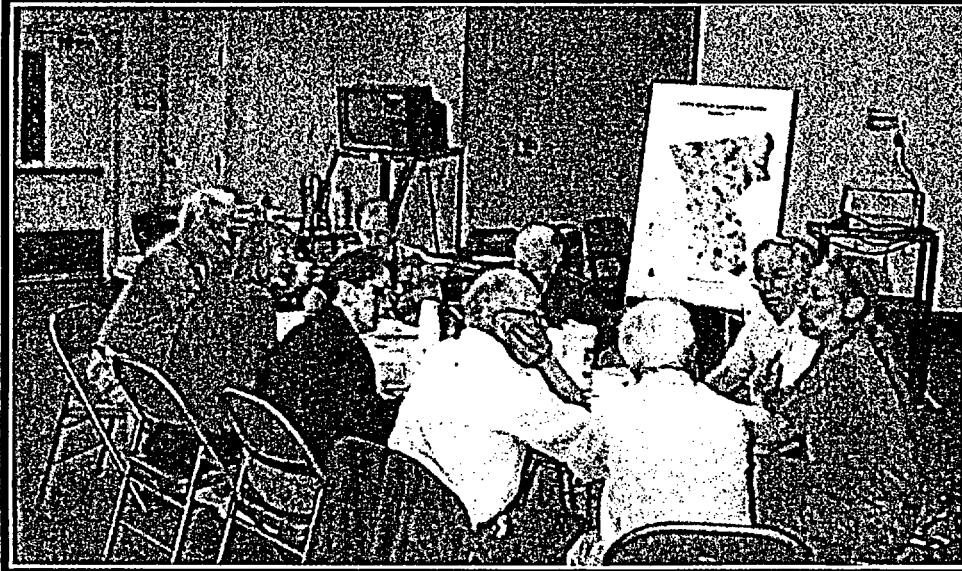
Planning Workbooks Used In The Process

1	Planning Primer	11	Open Space & Recreation
2	History	12	Regulatory Review
3	Regional Factors	13	Transportation
4	People	14	Fiscal Overview
5	Housing	15	Tax Impact Analysis
6	Economy	16	Public Meeting
7	Natural Resources	17	Goals & Objectives
8	Coastal Issues	18	Land Use & Development Potential
9	Infrastructure	19	Telephone Survey
10	Community Services & Facilities	20	Other Surveys & Materials

In determining "Where We Want To Go," Waterford residents were involved in establishing a consensus on important issues through:

- public presentations that generated input and discussion,
- public forums that involved residents in planning for the future,
- a telephone survey of residents,
- write-in surveys by residents, and
- other exercises and analyses performed during the process.

Waterford Residents Participating in the Public Forums



The "How We Will Get There" phase involved many meetings of the Ad-Hoc Plan of Conservation and Development Review Committee and the Planning and Zoning Commission where various recommendations were discussed and refined.

The final phase, "Implementation," takes place after the Plan is adopted and the various recommendations are implemented and evaluated.

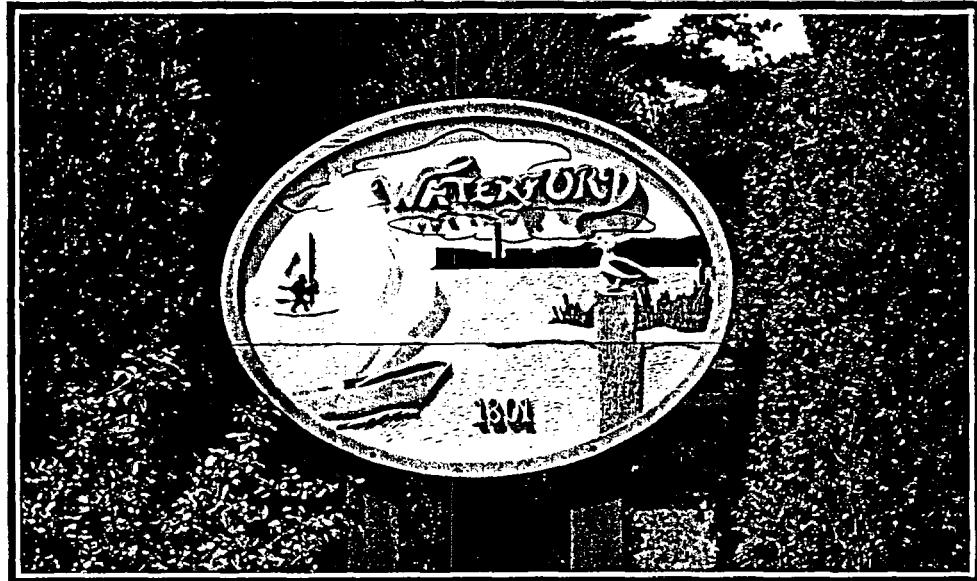
Other Relevant Information

Other relevant information includes the booklets prepared during the process, previously adopted plans (such as the 1977 Plan of Development, the 1982 Municipal Coastal Program, and the Mago Point Plan), and resident surveys.

In some cases, this Plan is an update of previous plans or materials. In the case of conflict between this Plan and such other information, the recommendation of this Plan should be presumed to take precedence.

Many people were involved in the preparation of the Plan over an 18-month period. While it is not possible to name them all, the major participants are listed inside the back cover of the Plan.

Waterford Sign at Historic Jordan Green



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

2

MAJOR ISSUES

During the preparation of this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development, the messages that emerged from public meetings, focus groups, telephone surveys, and questionnaires were that the pace, size, and/or type of development that was occurring in Waterford was threatening the character of the community and that residents were concerned about the cumulative impacts of this development. Consider that:

- about 89 percent of all telephone survey respondents felt that the Town should do more to preserve the rural character of Waterford,
- about 83 percent felt that the Town should continue to provide services at the neighborhood level,
- about 78 percent felt that the Town should encourage the renovation of existing buildings and properties in town,
- about 68 percent felt that the Town should control the exterior design of new buildings, and
- about 65 percent felt that the Town should acquire more land for parks and open space.

Furthermore, at public meetings on the Plan, many residents spoke passionately about the changes in Waterford and how important it was that development be compatible with community character. Residents expressed concerns about:

- the loss of rural character and open land,
- sprawling development patterns and homogeneity,
- traffic congestion and roadway improvements,
- the overall pace or scale of development in Waterford, and
- the design or layout of individual buildings or sites.

These issues transcend all other elements of the Plan. Residents appear to be frustrated that the cumulative effect of development has passed a threshold and that Waterford is in danger of becoming something different than people desire.

As a result, attention is paid in this Plan to the layout of physical areas, sites, spaces and buildings. But the attention to layout is not just about setbacks or separations or heights or other technicalities -- it is about the overall pattern of development and efforts to guide development so that it reinforces the concept of community.

We need to preserve and protect community character . . .

We need to be more concerned about the design of buildings, sites, and places in Waterford . . .

Town or town?

In this Plan, the word "town" is generally used to refer to the entire community while the word "Town" is generally used to refer to the governmental entity.

The same general rule holds for the use of the words "state" and "State."

Community Character

Residents want areas that reflect the character of the community and that complement the overall structure of Waterford.

This Plan provides guidelines for creating distinctive places that functionally and visually complement Waterford's character.

Rural Character

The term "rural character" has a different meaning for everybody yet is used by residents to describe their feelings about different parts of Waterford.

For some, rural character may refer to undeveloped areas that contrast with the built areas of Waterford. It may also refer to areas or places that make Waterford feel like a small town. For others, the term hearkens back to earlier times when Waterford was more agricultural.

On the other hand, the term "community character" is typically used to refer to the overall flavor or personality of Waterford.

Community character refers to residents' feelings about the built areas as well as the undeveloped areas, the forested areas as well as the shore, the people and events in Waterford as well as the physical environment.

As the terms are described above (and used in the Plan), rural character is a subset of community character.

It means creating, as well as preserving, pleasing spaces and experiences for residents and visitors. It means creating comfortable neighborhoods and villages. It means providing for convenient business areas to meet local and regional needs. It means providing for appropriate transitions between different areas. It means promoting excellence in design of buildings, places, neighborhoods, and the community.

It means doing all of this to retain what is left of the rural character that so many residents cherish and to promote a better community and higher quality of life that residents will treasure.

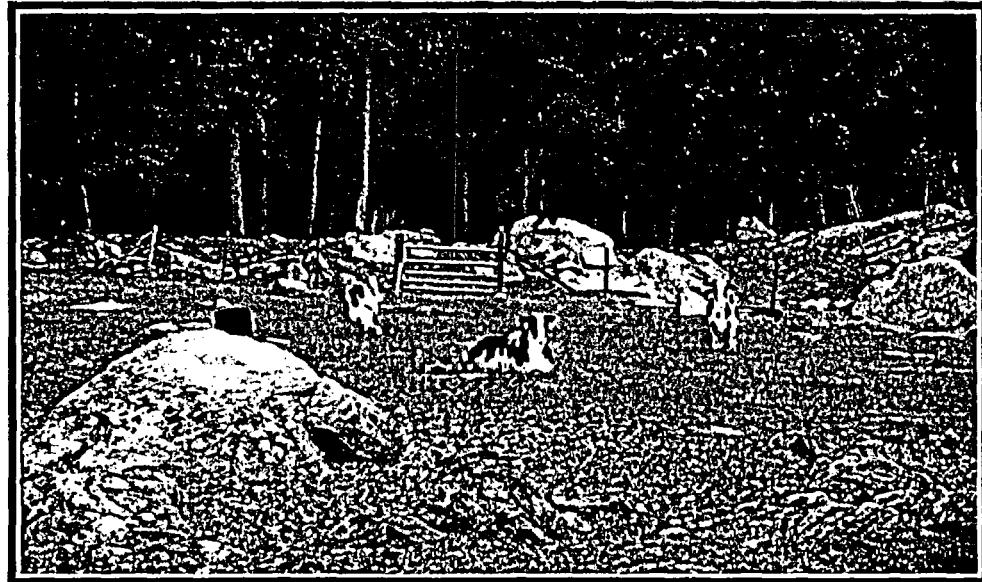
Why Is This Considered So Important?

Waterford is at a critical juncture in its history. About half of the land area in Waterford has been used to create the community as residents currently know it. The work must start now if Waterford residents are to influence the future conservation and development of the community.

Waterford has a unique opportunity. Few communities in Connecticut have had the opportunity to pause at the point when they were about half developed and consider whether to make fundamental changes in the pattern of development of the community. Most communities realize too late that they wish they had done something differently.

Waterford residents have concluded that issues of how development is occurring are very important to them, and they are sending a message that they want things to turn out differently than they have in the past. In essence, changed conditions mandate the consideration of these issues of concern in the Plan.

Rural Character?



OVERALL PLAN PHILOSOPHY

During the process of preparing the Plan, the following philosophy emerged as the foundation for this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development:

Carefully guide the future development of Waterford in order to maintain a community where:

- the rural character has been preserved,
- strong village identities have been enhanced, and
- important natural and cultural features have been protected.

While the following goals and policies may be refined over time, it is anticipated that this overall philosophy will remain relevant during the anticipated 10- to 20-year life of this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

PRIORITY ISSUES

As the Waterford Plan of Conservation & Development was prepared, the following major issues were identified for the Town of Waterford to focus on during the planning period:

1. establish a Design Review Committee to review the design aspects of significant developments proposed in Waterford,
2. continue efforts aimed at protecting important natural resources and coastal areas,
3. strive to preserve open space with special efforts devoted to providing greenbelts, interconnecting open spaces, and establishing trails in order to enhance this important amenity for present and future residents,
4. strive to develop new water sources in the near future and work with surrounding communities to develop a regional water system,
5. undertake a comprehensive review and revision of land use regulations (zoning and subdivision, for example) in order to make them user-friendly, help implement the recommendations of the Plan, and address important issues.

Goals and Policies

Goals are:

- general statements that describe a direction for Waterford, and
- on-going considerations that stay fairly constant over time.

Policies are statements of specific actions that contribute to attaining the overall goal.

GOALS AND POLICIES

The following goals for the 1998 Waterford Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development were adopted. Some policies intended to achieve these goals are also presented. Additional detail is presented in the following chapters of the Plan.

Community Structure

Preserve the strong village identities and the rural character that currently exist throughout the community.

- Reinforce the character and diversity of individual neighborhoods within the context of what is best for the town as a whole.
- Use greenbelts to define the village areas and preserve community character.
- Adopt standards that address building and site design in order to enhance the overall character of Waterford.

Natural Resource Protection

Continue to preserve, protect, and enhance important natural and biological resources.

- Continue to protect and improve the town's important fresh-water resources (surface water and ground water).
- Preserve key scenic vistas and areas within Waterford.
- Continue efforts to enhance environmental quality.

Coastal Areas

Continue to preserve, protect, and enhance coastal areas that are one of the unique and defining characteristics of Waterford.

- Protect the town's coastal water bodies, wetlands, fragile shoreline environment, and other important coastal resources.
- Address the special needs and issues of coastal areas.
- Continue to restore coastal resource areas in Waterford.

Open Space

Provide for adequate open space to meet present and future needs.

- Establish a coordinated open space / greenbelt system and a comprehensive trail system in Waterford.
- Set aside funds in the annual budget to acquire open space.
- Encourage private ownership of open space.

Housing and Residential Areas

Encourage a variety of appropriate housing types and densities to meet different housing needs and desires of Waterford's present and future residents.

- Provide for a diversity of housing types in Waterford.
- Make some zoning changes to address the appropriate future residential development of Waterford.
- Guide the design and location of multi-family developments.

Business & Economic Development

Promote economic development and balanced growth in order to foster local employment opportunities, maintain a favorable tax base, reduce the overall fiscal reliance on Millstone, and provide goods and services for local residents.

- Encourage compatible economic development in and direct business growth to the Business Triangle.
- Make necessary infrastructure improvements and make some zoning changes to encourage appropriate economic development.
- Guide the design of non-residential developments.

Business Triangle

The term "Business Triangle" is used in the Plan to refer to the general area bounded by Interstate 95, Interstate 395, and Route 85.

For many years, this area was referred to as the Industrial Triangle.

Community Facilities and Services

Provide adequate community services and facilities and a range of recreational opportunities to meet residents' needs.

- Address identified community facility and service needs.
- Continue to monitor facility usage to anticipate future needs (such as school enrollments and recreation programs).
- Use near-term fiscal resources to provide for future community facility needs.

Transportation

Provide for the safe and efficient movement of persons and goods through and within the town while balancing the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, vehicles, and transit.

- Encourage a full range of transportation modes.
- Plan transportation improvements while balancing traffic needs with community character and environmental impacts.
- Expand and improve the network of sidewalks, trails, and walkways in Waterford.

Infrastructure

Provide adequate infrastructure for community needs.

- Develop new water supply sources.
- Continue to provide sewers where needed and appropriate.
- Infrastructure should follow the land use plan.

Special Issues

Establish a design review process to preserve and protect the most important elements of Waterford's community character and develop design guidelines.

Preserve the historical, archeological, and cultural features that contribute to the character and uniqueness of Waterford.

Continue to explore the possibility of inter-town and regional cooperation wherever this approach seems feasible and/or desirable.

Maintain local regulations and enforcement procedures to implement the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development. •

Civic Triangle

The term "Civic Triangle" is used in the Plan to refer to the general area bounded by Route 1, Route 156, and Avery Lane.

Undertake detailed studies of important areas (the Civic Triangle area, Mago Point, and major road corridors such as Routes 1, 32 and 85) in Waterford.

Implementation

Implement the recommendations of the Plan and other programs that encourage the most appropriate development of Waterford.

- Strive to implement recommendations of the Plan in accordance with the priority suggested by the implementation schedules.
- Use the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development as a basis for land use decisions by the Planning and Zoning Commission.
- Review the zoning regulations, zoning map, and subdivision regulations and make necessary revisions.
- Include important projects in the Town's Capital Improvements Program and fund them as part of the Capital Budget.

CONDITIONS & TRENDS

3

HISTORY OF WATERFORD

Subsistence Economy (1640 - 1850)

The first era in Waterford's written history began in the early 1600s as Dutch and English explorers and emigrants came to this area to settle and trade with local Native American tribes. The natives reportedly traded wampum (pieces of shells) for knives, hatchets, kettles, cloth, and other goods. The explorers then traded the wampum for goods elsewhere (like furs from Iroquois up the Hudson River).

Eventually, trading disagreements and skirmishes elsewhere brought conflict. In 1637, Captain John Mason attacked the Pequot Indians at Groton and inflicted much damage. With Indian concerns diminished, a land grant for the area was given by Massachusetts (1644) and permanent settlement soon began.

At first, houses were built in a compact village (then known as Pequot and renamed New London in 1658) on the west side of the Thames River. While the village soon became a bustling seaport, farming and grazing took place on common lands outside the village.

About 1654, the first houses were built in West Farms (now Waterford) and plans for a mill were under way. Expanding settlement patterns created the need for a transportation network and, by 1670, roads had been laid out to the Niantic River on the west and Norwich on the north.

Agriculture was the dominant economic activity and residents traded products in New London for a variety of goods that were available at this expanding port. People also developed other occupations (fisherman, barrelmaker, shoemaker, tanner, carpenter, shipbuilder, salt processor) to meet local needs and maintain their livelihood.

Local businesses were also established in West Farms. A granite quarry that was established at Millstone Point shipped granite all over the East Coast and the stone was used in many famous structures, including the Statue of Liberty base. Paper mills were established in the Quaker Hill area.

"One must occasionally pause to see just how we fit into the total view . . ."

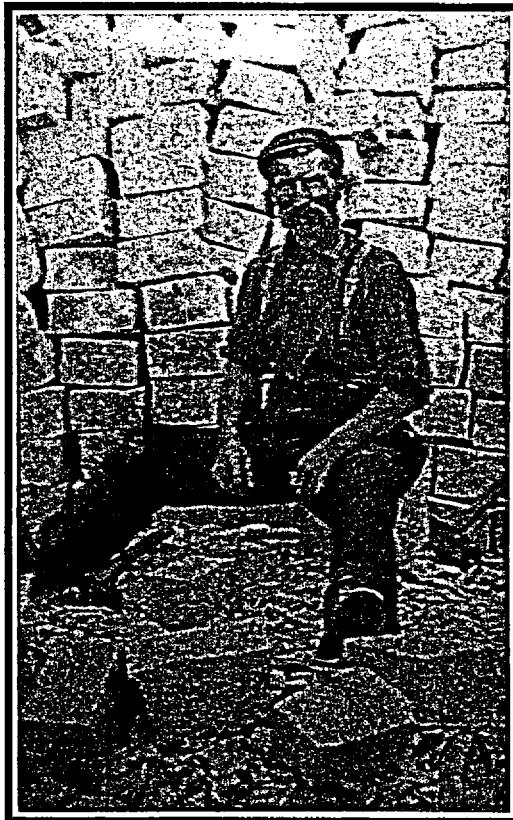
*Robert L. Bachman
Waterford Historian*

Industrial / Resort Economy (1850 - 1940)

The next era in Waterford's history was ushered in by the Industrial Revolution and the arrival of railroads. While some Waterford residents left for economic opportunities elsewhere, they were replaced by people who wanted to work in local homes and businesses. By 1900, about one-third of the Town's population was foreign-born or first-generation American.

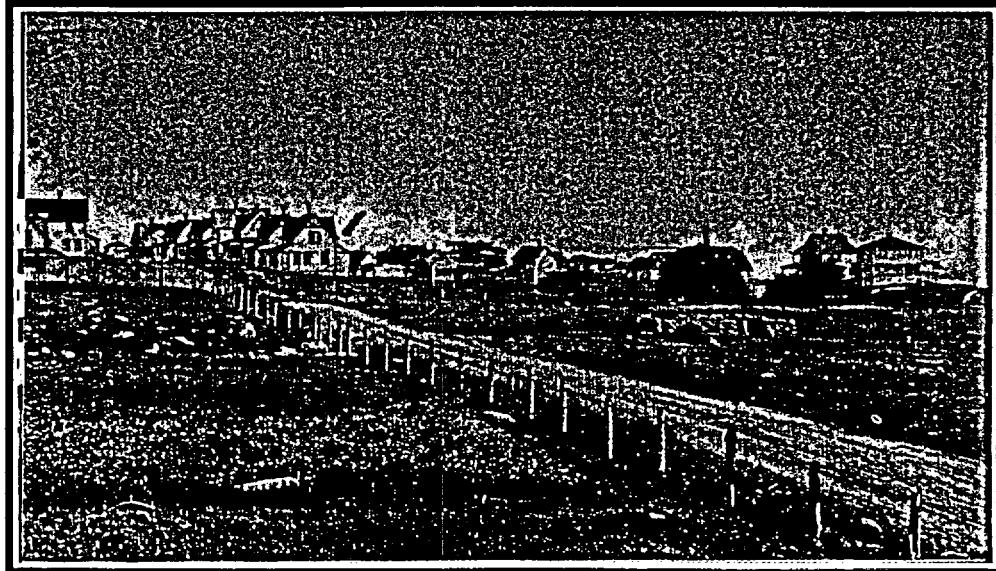
At the same time, the improved accessibility of this area made Waterford a popular shoreline and resort area. Several impressive waterfront estates were built in Waterford during this period and summer hotels and beach-cottage colonies were created. Many of these changes were aided by the gradual transformation from the railroad and trolley transportation system to the automobile system that occurred during the 1920s as road improvements began in earnest around that time.

An Early Quarry Worker in Waterford



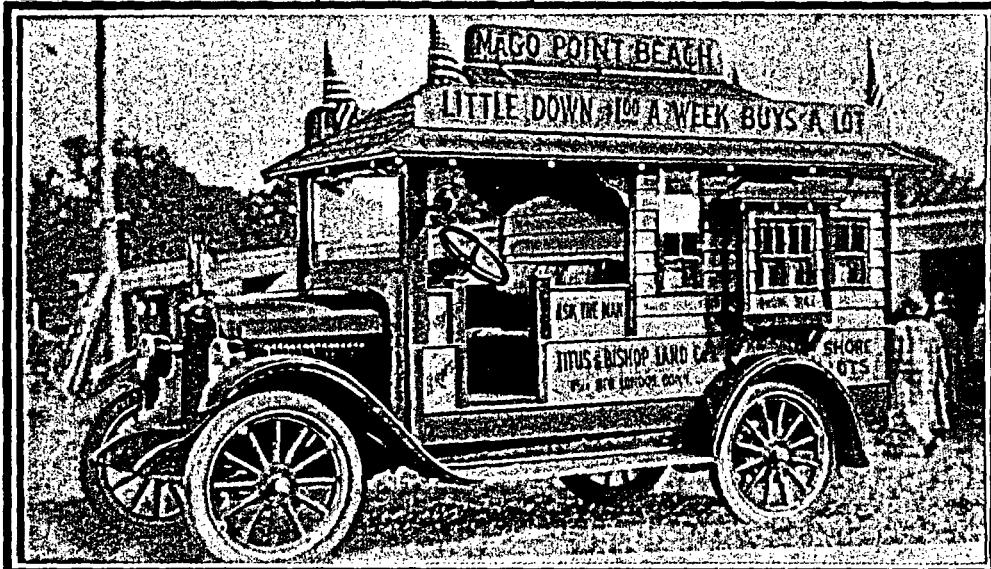
Photograph provided by Robert Nye, Municipal Historian

Historic Picture of Pleasure Beach



Photograph provided by Robert Nye, Municipal Historian

Early Real Estate Development in Waterford



Photograph provided by Robert Nye, Municipal Historian

Defense Economy (1940 - 1990)

While the region had always been involved in shipbuilding, the development of the diesel submarine and the onset of World War II resulted in the growth of the Electric Boat Company and the submarine base in Groton. With the onset of the Cold War, these operations geared up to meet national defense needs, and this resulted in new employment and population growth in the region. Waterford grew quickly during this period due to its location, attractiveness, and available land.

Service/Entertainment Economy

The most recent era in Waterford's history began in the late 1980s with the end of the Cold War. The defense spending that had supported many of the industries and businesses in the area declined and the overall economy of the region suffered.

Then, during only a few years, the economy took a surprising turn. The Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation opened the Foxwood's Resort Casino on their reservation in Ledyard and it quickly became the largest casino in the Western Hemisphere. Shortly thereafter, the Mohegan Tribal Nation opened the Mohegan Sun Casino on their reservation in Montville as the third largest casino in the United States. Casinos are now the largest employers in the region. These new activities complement facilities (such as Mystic Seaport, Mystic Marinelife Aquarium, and the Nautilus Museum) that have long provided an entertainment component to the region's economy.

In many respects, part of the challenge of this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development will be to set the stage for addressing:

- new regional economic influences,
- future needs of residents, and
- the appropriate future conservation and development of Waterford.

Reasons for the Formation of the Town of Waterford

In 1801, Waterford became the 109th town in Connecticut. The new town was formed primarily for taxation and government reasons.

The City of New London (formed in 1784) was more of an urban area with different interests and concerns than the outlying rural parts of the Town of New London. Over time, West Farms residents became resentful of the lack of tax support for their school needs while being taxed for services in the City that did not benefit them (fire equipment, relief for poor, and epidemic control).

Residents of the outlying areas banded together and submitted petitions to the Legislature requesting that they be allowed to establish a separate town. Each request was denied (1799 and 1800) before being approved in 1801.

However, the boundaries of Waterford were not finalized until 1899 when the Legislature approved the annexation of about two square miles of Waterford into the City of New London

Important Considerations

Year Householder Moved into Unit (1990)

	Since 1970	Before 1970
Waterford	66%	34%
County	79	21
State	77	23

1990 Median Age

	Median Age
Waterford	39.9
County	32.7
State	34.4

1990 Occupancy by Age of Householder

	Water- ford	State
Under 35	18%	25%
35 to 54	37	39
Over 55	45	36

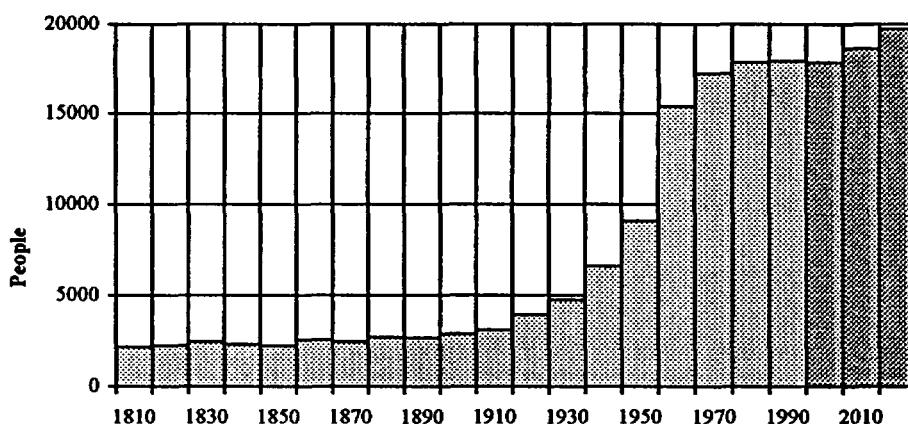
PEOPLE OF WATERFORD

Waterford is unique in that it has had a very stable population for many years. In 1990, due to the steadiness of the defense economy in the region (and the tax benefits from the Millstone power plant), Waterford had more "long time" householders than the county or the state. In addition, Waterford had more older residents than the county or the state. In fact, the 1990 median age in Waterford was five to seven years older than the county or state average. How long this trend of stability will continue is unclear.

In spite of the stable population, many changes are still occurring in Waterford. Current residents are maturing and developing different needs and interests. This will affect land use as well as community services and facilities.

Eventually, maturing residents may leave Waterford and housing turnover will bring new residents to the community. Such changes will likely affect the demand for school facilities, recreational programs, and other services.

Population Growth in Waterford - 1810 to 2020



Population Projections

Recent population projections for Waterford indicate that:

- Waterford's population may decline slightly to the year 2000, and
- then increase an additional 10 percent by the year 2020.

Variations from these projections can occur, especially the further into the future they predict. However, evaluating these projections by age grouping can help assess the implications of change on municipal services and housing types.

Waterford Population History and Projections

Ages	Actual				Projections		
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
Total	15,391	17,227	17,843	17,930	17,860	18,630	19,750

U.S. Census Bureau and Population Projections by Connecticut Census Data Center

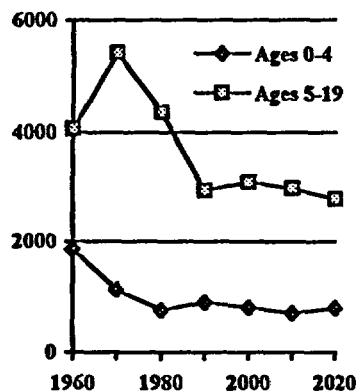
Population Projections by Age Groups

The youth population (aged 0-19) peaked in 1970 (due to the baby boom) and is expected to remain steady during the planning period if migration trends continue.

The number of adults (ages 20 to 54) increased to 1990 as the baby boom aged. If migration trends continue, these age groups are expected to decline from the year 2000 to the year 2020 due to the "baby bust."

The number of mature residents (ages 55 and over) is expected to continue to increase in Waterford as the "baby boom" ages and people live longer and more productive lives. In the year 2020, mature and elderly residents are expected to represent almost one-half of Waterford's population.

Children (ages 0-19)



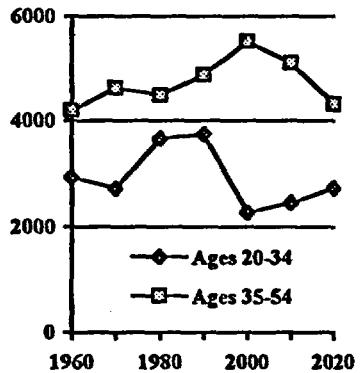
Summary By Age Group

Description	Age Range	Projection	Needs
Infants	0 to 4	Decline to 2010 and then increase	Child care
School Age	5 to 19	Peak around the year 2000 and then decline (baby boom echo)	School facilities
Young Adults	20 to 34	Decline significantly in the 1990s and increase thereafter (baby bust)	Rental housing and starter homes
Middle Age	35 to 54	Peak around the year 2000 and decline thereafter (baby boom)	Family programs and trade-up homes
Mature Residents	55 and over	Grow significantly to the year 2020 to almost half of all Waterford residents	Smaller homes
Elderly Residents	65 and over	Grow significantly to the year 2020	Smaller homes and elderly programs

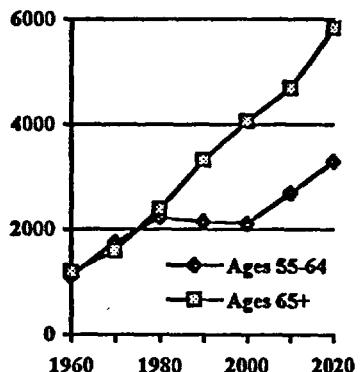
Population by Age Group (1960-2020)

Ages	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020
0-4	1,867	1,124	759	895	802	703	797
5-19	4,071	5,411	4,348	2,948	3,102	2,985	2,792
Subtotal	5,938	6,535	5,107	3,843	3,904	3,688	3,589
20-34	2,941	2,726	3,661	3,744	2,279	2,459	2,732
35-54	4,202	4,624	4,487	4,881	5,511	5,103	4,317
Subtotal	7,143	7,350	8,148	8,625	7,790	7,562	7,049
55-64	1,116	1,759	2,208	2,143	2,104	2,691	3,285
65 +	1,194	1,583	2,380	3,319	4,061	4,689	5,828
Subtotal	2,310	3,342	4,588	5,462	6,165	7,380	9,113

Adults (ages 20-54)



Mature Residents (ages 55+)



Land Use Survey

The land use survey, conducted in the fall of 1996, was based on assessment data and field verification of certain uses. The work was done by the planning consultant with the assistance of Town staff.

LAND USE IN WATERFORD

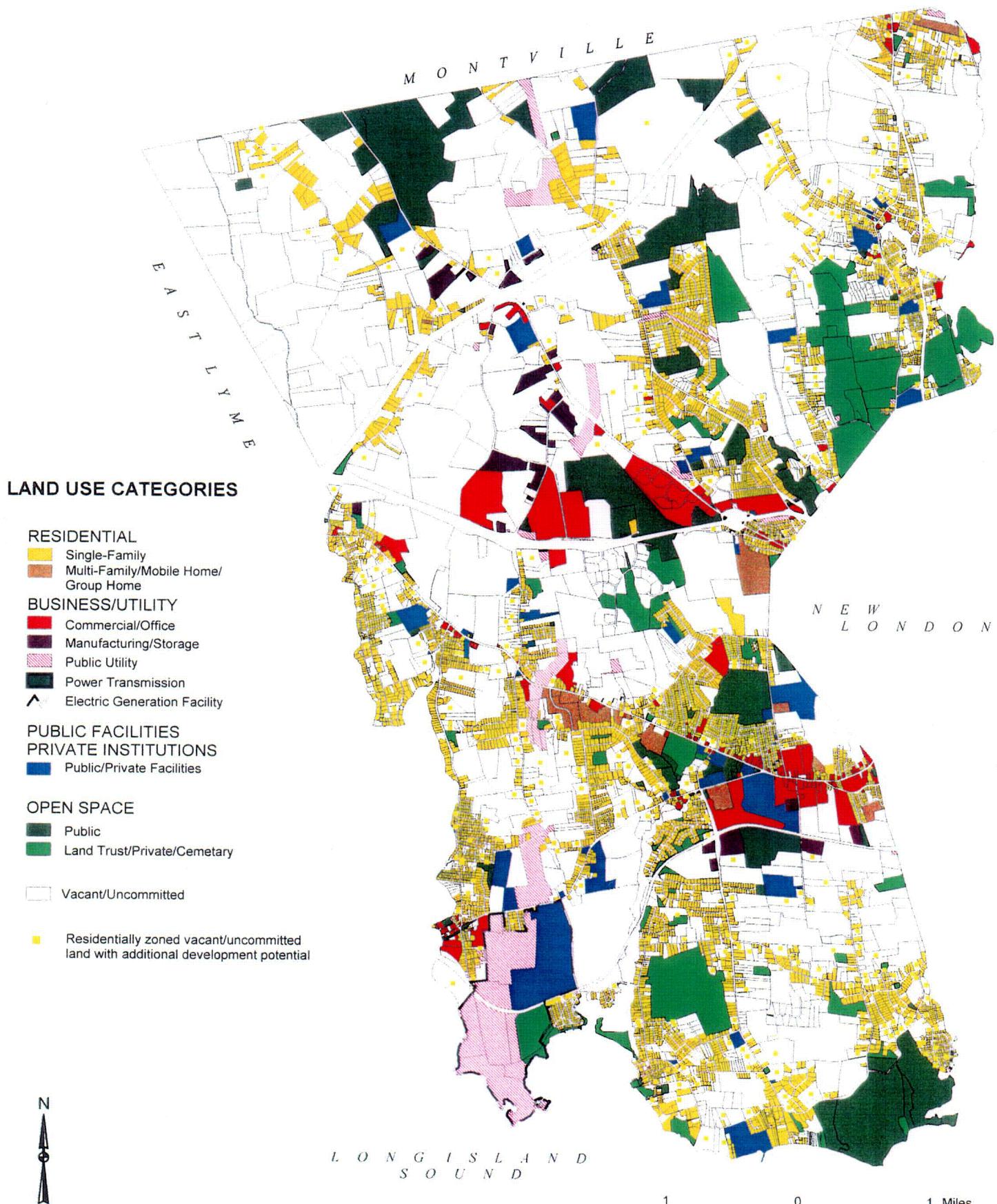
Waterford contains approximately 21,270 acres. About 46 percent of the community (9,864 acres) is either developed or the land has been committed to a specific use. Residential zones are the most prevalent zones in Waterford.

Conversely, about 54 percent of the land in town is vacant, uncommitted to a specific use, or contains enough area that it may support additional development. Residential zones are the least developed or committed.

1996 WATERFORD LAND USE

1996 Waterford Zoning		Existing Land Use	Acres	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Total Land
Residence Zones	Acres				
VR-7.5	150				
VR-10	113				
VR-15	134				
R-20	3,669				
R-40	4,839				
RU-120	6,325				
R-MF	103				
C-MF	74				
CT-MF	20				
I-MF	193				
OS	613				
Subtotal	16,234				
Business Zones	Acres				
NB	41				
NBPO	4				
CT	181				
CG	485				
CR	252				
WD	125				
IP-3	229				
IP-1	1,068				
IC	151				
IG	1,079				
Subtotal	3,615				
Roads	1,424				
Total Land Area	21,272				
Total Developed / Committed		9,864		100%	46.4%
Undeveloped/Uncommitted					
Vacant / Remaining Potential		6,535			30.7%
PA 490 Land (see Chapter 7)		4,874			22.9
Subtotal		11,416			53.6%
Total Land Area		21,273			100%

1996 Existing Land Use



C01

Development Potential

Future development in Waterford may occur:

- on properties that are currently vacant,
- on properties that have development potential remaining, and/or
- through redevelopment of existing parcels.

A parcel with remaining development potential could, for example, be a house on a 20-acre parcel in the R-40 zone. While this parcel has a residential use on one acre, additional homes could be built on the other 19 acres in the future.

Potential By Zone

Residence Zones	Acres	Yield (Units)
-----------------	-------	---------------

VR-7.5	45	95
VR-10	35	55
VR-15	45	50
R-20	1,195	900
R-40	3,390	1,225
RU-120	4,785	600
OS	45	0
R-MF	35	155
C-MF	5	25
CT-MF	0	0
I-MF	175	770
Total	9,755	3,875
	acres	units

Business Zones	Acres	Yield (000 SF)
----------------	-------	----------------

NB	5	20
NBPO	0	0
CT	5	10
CG	210	760
CR	50	200
WD	65	270
IP-3	20	110
IP-1	660	5,100
IC	65	3,490
IG	585	3,490
Total	1,665	13,450
	acres	sq. ft.

DEVELOPMENT POTENTIAL

The land use survey estimated that about 11,410 acres of land in Waterford are vacant or may support additional development. These include about 4,874 acres that are currently receiving reduced assessments under Public Act 490 (assessed as farm, forest, or open space).

Residential Development Potential

There is the potential for about 4,000 additional housing units in Waterford. This estimate is based on the amount of potentially developable land in the residential zones and considers zoning and development constraints (open space requirements, environmental resources, parcel configuration, efficiency losses). No allowance has been made in this estimate for rezonings to multi-family use or possible conversion of public, semi-public, or institutional lands to development.

With about 7,600 housing units already in Waterford, there may be a total of about 12,000 housing units when Waterford is fully developed under existing zoning. At current household sizes, Waterford may eventually become a community of about 30,000 people.

Business Development Potential

The development potential of vacant and underdeveloped business parcels is estimated in a similar fashion. Based on reasonable yield factors, land constraints, and existing zoning, it is estimated that business zones in Waterford could result in:

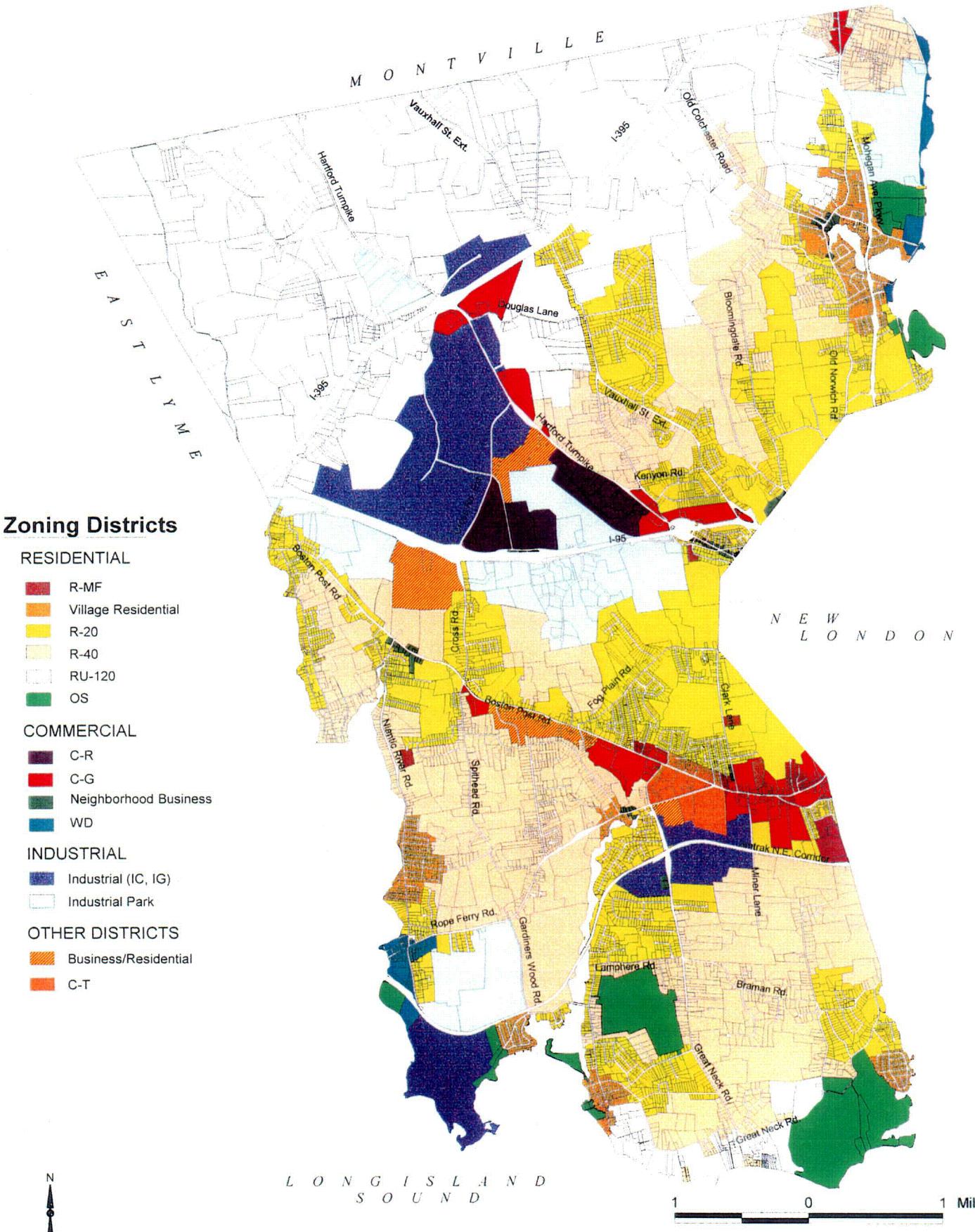
- an additional 1,300,000 square feet of commercial floor space, and
- an additional 12,200,000 square feet of industrial floor space.

FUTURE LAND USE

The map on the facing page shows the current zoning map of Waterford. It has been color-coded similarly to the Land Use Map on the preceding page. If Waterford were to be fully developed in accordance with current zoning, this map would also be a future land use map of Waterford.

However, this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development recommends that future land use in Waterford be in accordance with the map presented in Chapter 14 - Future Land Use Plan.

Current Zoning



Survey Responses

Percent of Respondents Who "Liked" That Aspect About Waterford

	Like
Quality of Life	95%
Location	93
Seashore/Waterfront	93
Natural Beauty	91
Shopping	90
Taxes	84
Cultural Facilities	70
Town Government	64
Traffic	39

Note: Other responses were Dislike or No Opinion.

Service Quality

	Good or Excellent
Fire Services	99%
Ambulance Services	97
Senior Services	97
Library	96
Police Services	92
Recreation Progs.	90
Schools	85
Youth/Family Serv.	84
Parks	83
Road Conditions	75
Child Care Services	72

Note: Other responses were Poor or Fair.

Service Quantity

	Too Little
Bicycle Paths	72%
Teenager Programs	71
Sidewalks	53
Walking Trails	50
Family Programs	30
Shoreline Access	25
Parks	25
Childrens Programs	21
Senior Programs	8
Police Services	6
Ambulance Services	2
Fire Services	1

Note: Other responses were Just Right or Too Much.

SURVEY RESULTS

Issues that are important to Waterford residents were identified through a random sample telephone survey conducted in January 1997. Care was taken to replicate the overall population of Waterford in terms of age, gender, and neighborhood. In the survey results, the maximum margin of error for any response is plus or minus seven percent with a confidence of 95 percent. In other words, if Waterford residents were sampled 100 times, the results would be within seven percent of those found in this survey for at least 95 sets of surveys.

- Overall, residents were very satisfied with the affairs of the Town. Most respondents (93 percent) indicated that Waterford was a good or excellent place to live and most respondents indicated they are very happy in Waterford.

The quality of Town services was consistently rated good or excellent by most people. In terms of the quantity of Town services, respondents expressed the greatest desire for pedestrian/bicycle facilities and programs for teenagers and families.

More specific responses regarding functional topics are presented in the appropriate chapters of the Plan.

Write-In Responses

When asked what was the one thing that they would like to see changed or modified in Waterford, residents identified the following issues as being the three most important:

- traffic, roads, transportation, sidewalks,
- parks, recreation, open space, and
- type or location of business development.

When asked what was the one thing that they would not like to see changed or modified in Waterford, residents identified the following three issues:

- maintain the character,
- parks, recreation, open space, and
- fiscal, tax issues.

When asked what was the one thing that really captured the character of Waterford, the following four issues were identified by residents:

- rural character and atmosphere,
- coastline and seashore,
- quality of life, safe, attractive, quiet, good place to live, and
- small town personality, community feeling.

REGIONAL INFLUENCES

In response to regional influences, Waterford has developed as a residential community with a strong retail and business component.

People have chosen to live in Waterford over the years due to its convenient location relative to employment, well-regarded schools, variety of housing types, attractive environment, community attributes, and extremely low tax rate. For these reasons, residential growth in Waterford is expected to continue in the future.

Waterford has also developed as a regional business center. Since the early 1980s, Waterford has become a major regional retail center due to Crystal Mall, other major retail uses, and supporting transportation patterns. While office and industrial growth has historically located elsewhere in the region, Waterford has a supply of properly zoned land with good access and adequate utilities for office and industrial uses. Business development is expected to continue in the future as the economy and the overall business environment dictate.

Thus, the development that occurs in Waterford in the future will be influenced by what happens in the region. Economic growth and diversification will likely lead to future residential and business growth in the community.

Issues of Regional Concern

Waterford is a member of the Southeastern Connecticut Council of Governments (SECOG). SECOG has identified issues related to development trends and land use patterns in the region that affect Waterford and other communities. While Waterford cannot solve these issues by itself, it can participate in finding solutions to the following regional concerns:

- change from a manufacturing to a service/entertainment economy,
- impacts from suburban development (sprawl) that threaten the region's natural resources,
- traffic congestion and roadway improvements that disrupt the quiet suburban quality of life that many enjoy or imagine,
- the capacity of utilities (water, sewer, solid waste) to support the region and allow for future growth, and
- fragmented governments and interests that restrict the region's ability to deal effectively with regional problems,

FISCAL ISSUES

Due to the Millstone Power Plant, Waterford has the seventh largest tax base of any community in Connecticut. On a per capita basis, Waterford has the largest tax base in the state, about four times higher than the state average.

This tax base has allowed for lower tax bills, extensive infrastructure improvements, and enhanced services in Waterford when compared to other communities. Waterford is ranked second in Connecticut in terms of per capita expenditures, and it is estimated that residents only pay about \$0.20 in taxes for every \$1.00 they receive in services.

Since the power generation equipment is considered personal property, Millstone is depreciating over time (a reduction of about \$80 million of assessed value each year). For comparison, Crystal Mall is assessed at about \$70 million. Even in a stable regulatory environment, tax base reduction is inevitable in Waterford -- this amount of annual depreciation cannot be overcome by new economic development alone. Changes in utility regulation may accelerate these changes.

In the future, Waterford residents will be faced with decisions regarding whether to adopt an increase in taxes, a decrease in services, or both.

HISTORIC PRECEDENTS

Some of the issues that have been identified in this Plan are not new. For example, Waterford's first comprehensive plan in 1952 identified, in part, the following issues:

- dispersed settlement patterns that hindered a feeling of community,
- growing reliance on automobiles due to dispersed uses,
- a road network that did not easily interconnect different areas, and
- the loss of open space.

Similarly, the 1964 Plan identified the following issues:

- making road improvements to accommodate development,
- exploring regional water resources, and
- providing open space and provide access to Long Island Sound.

The 1977 Plan was concerned with:

- preserving village identities and community character,
- establishing an open space and greenbelt system, and
- focusing economic development in certain areas.

As can be seen, some of these issues have been of concern to Waterford residents for many years. It is hoped that this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development will be able to address these issues so that residents will be comfortable with the future direction of Waterford.

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

4

The defining elements of Waterford's community structure are, and should continue to be:

- villages in Jordan, Mago Point, Quaker Hill, and elsewhere,
- greenbelts (open space preserves or low-intensity areas) around and between developed areas,
- major dedicated business areas, and
- the Civic Triangle.

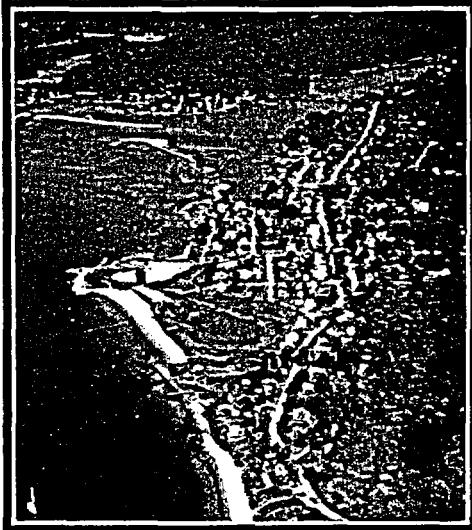
VILLAGES

Reinforce the character and diversity of individual neighborhoods. One of the major goals of the 1977 Waterford Plan of Development was to preserve "the strong village identities which currently exist throughout the community." Existing villages in Waterford include:

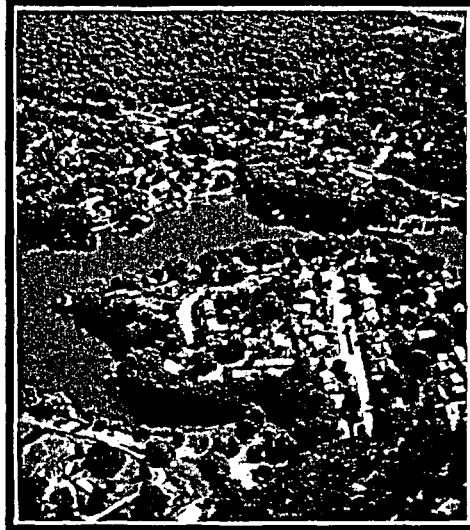
- Jordan Village (Rope Ferry Road at North Road),
- Pleasure Beach (Shore Road at Goshen Road),
- Mago Point (Niantic River Road),
- Oswegatchie (Boston Post Road at Niantic River Road),
- Ridgewood Park (Great Neck Road at Ridgewood Avenue), and
- Quaker Hill (Old Norwich Road at Old Colchester Road).

We need to preserve and enhance the strong village identities and rural character that currently exist throughout the community . . .

Pleasure Beach



Quaker Hill



Input at the public forums indicated that residents liked the charm and the diversity of the existing villages. Residents also expressed satisfaction with recent public improvements that were made in Quaker Hill, Mago Point, and Ridgewood Park. These efforts should be continued and extended to other areas and neighborhoods of Waterford.

According to the current Zoning Regulations, the criteria for classifying an existing area as a village residential area are that it:

1. is a stable residential area generally composed of lots smaller than 20,000 square feet in area,
2. functions as an entity,
3. has an existing, identifiable character that distinguishes it from surrounding development resulting from one or more factors including common density, similar building ages, sizes, and/or styles, geographic features, including water, topography, and man-made barriers, street system, historic identification,
4. was generally developed before the present zoning regulations were enacted, and
5. does not contain large tracts of undeveloped land.

With the exception of the last two criteria, similar standards could be utilized to allow for the establishment of new village areas in appropriate areas of Waterford.

GREENBELTS

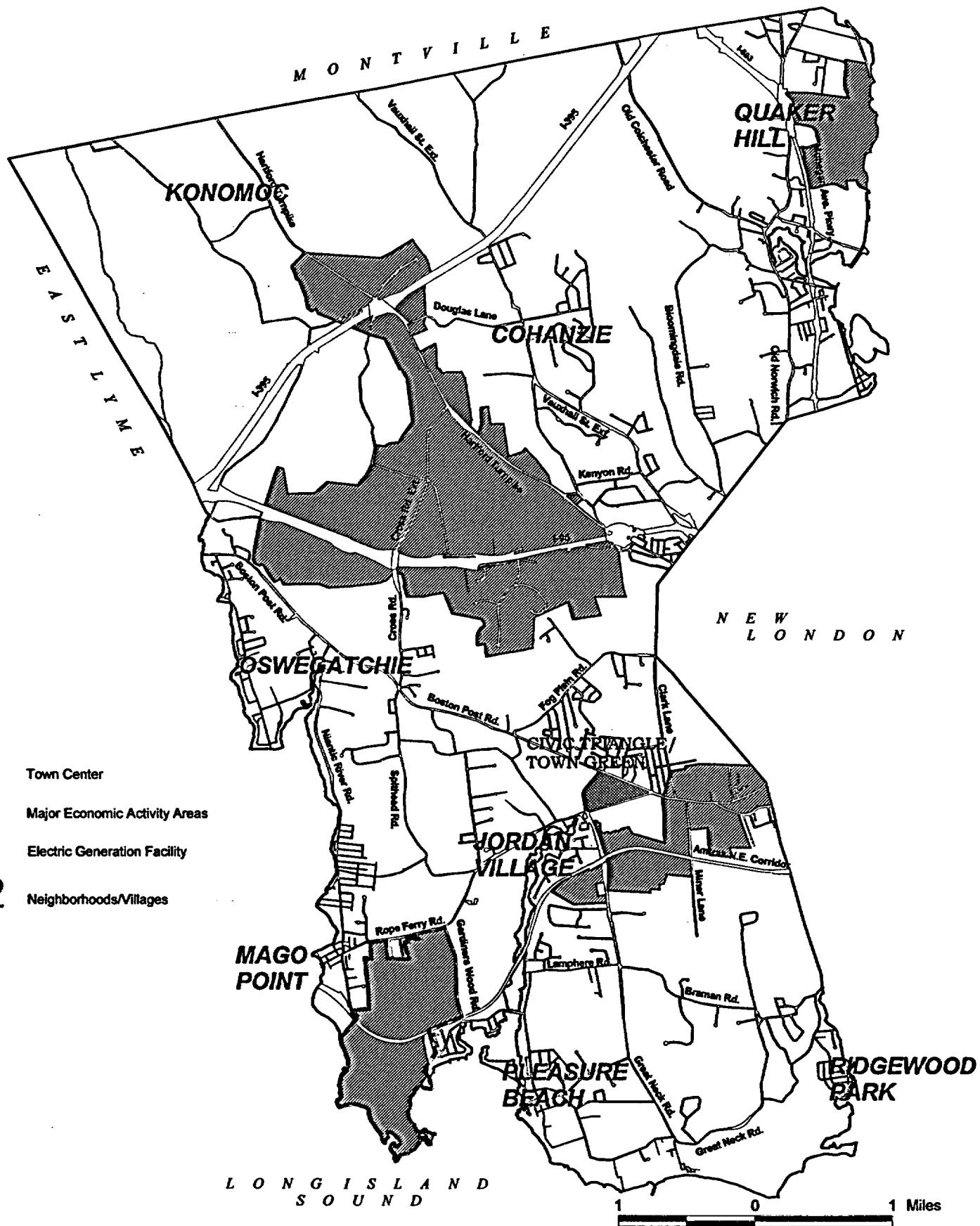
Use greenbelts (undeveloped or less intensively developed areas) to define the village areas and preserve community character. Much of the present character of Waterford is defined by the undeveloped property and open space that exists in different areas. While the amount of open space will be difficult to maintain as the community grows, it is important for retaining the rural character and community character of Waterford.

MAJOR BUSINESS AREAS

Continue to set areas aside for business and economic development. Waterford has been able to provide large areas with good access and infrastructure for business and economic development. These include such areas as the Business Triangle, Millstone Point, areas along Route 1, and properties along the Thames River. These areas are generally well-suited for existing and future business and economic development.

Most existing business and economic development areas should be retained. This will also allow for the efficient management of infrastructure and traffic issues that may arise and minimize the impacts on adjacent residential areas.

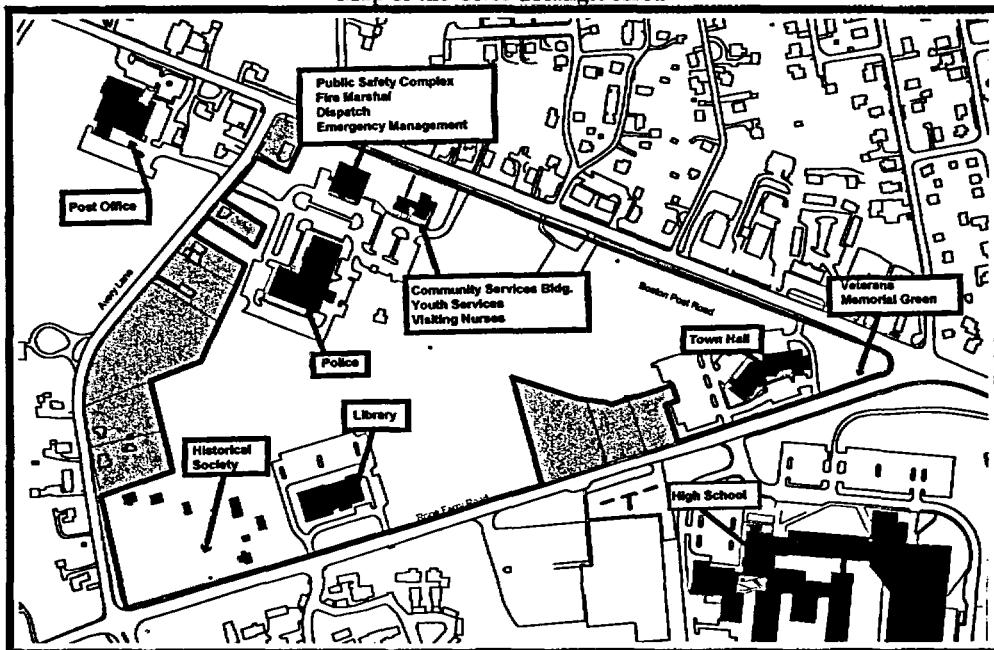
Schematic Community Structure



CIVIC TRIANGLE

Continue efforts to expand the Town's land holdings in and near the Civic Triangle. Many of the Town's community facilities and activities are focused in the area around the Boston Post Road (Route 1), Rope Ferry Road (Route 156) and Avery Lane. Additional land holdings and civic facilities will help to enhance this area as a major focal point for Waterford. A detailed study is recommended in order to establish a cohesive overall vision for the Civic Triangle.

Map of the Civic Triangle Area



COMMUNITY CHARACTER

Preserve and enhance the character of Waterford. The Planning and Zoning Commission should adopt regulations or standards that address architectural design, scale of buildings, landscaping of sites, and other features. In addition, the Town of Waterford should encourage the maintenance and improvement of buildings and property in order to maintain community character and preserve property values.

NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION



OVERVIEW

Waterford's natural resources are highly valued by residents and contribute significantly to the character of the town. Conservation of natural resources is therefore an important element of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

By all measures, Waterford is doing a very good job of protecting its natural resources. Most natural resource protection measures are already being implemented, and Waterford has benefited from its strong commitment to environmentally sensitive land use planning and coastal management. This is evidenced by:

- good and improving environmental conditions throughout the town,
- considerable expertise and technological capabilities of Town staff,
- high quality of existing environmental plans and reports, and
- existing regulations that reflect concern for natural resources.

We must continue to preserve, protect, and enhance important natural and biological resources . . .

While most residents feel that Waterford is adequately protecting important resources, there are some refinements and enhancements that can improve upon the work already in progress.

Natural Resources In Waterford

Protection Efforts

	Too Little	Just Right
Groundwater and Aquifers	30%	70%
Waterfront property	22	75
Wetlands	25	65

Note: Other response was Too Much.



Resource Conservation

The following tables summarize natural resources that most affect conservation and development efforts in Waterford and the map on the facing page identifies the location of minimal, modest, important, or significant conservation opportunities. Of course, the actual development or conservation potential of a particular property should depend on detailed field investigation.

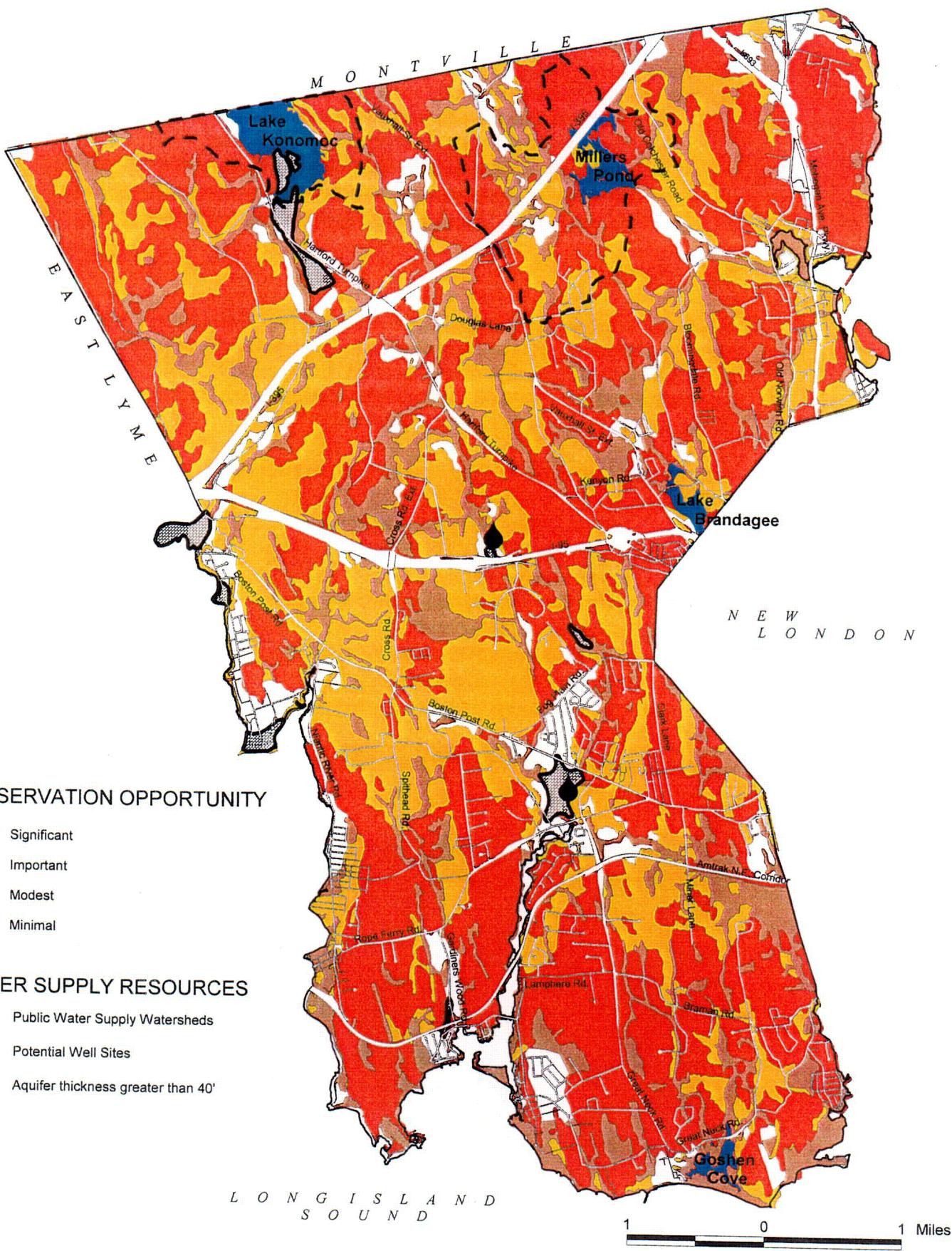
Summary of Resources Affecting Conservation and Development

Resource	Category	Rationale for Conservation
Landform	Ridgelines and Hilltops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scenic views
Steep Slopes	15 Percent or More	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential for erosion, structural concerns
Soils	Poorly Drained (Wetlands)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat, water quality, and flood storage functions
	Hardpan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Groundwater impairs septic functions and buildings
	Shallow and Rocky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impair septic function and construction
	Excessively Drained	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Susceptible to contamination
Tidal Wetlands	Salt Marshes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat, flood storage, and water pollution filters
Floodplains	Watercourse and Coast	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Periodic flooding, threat to life and property
Barrier Beaches	Coastline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat, flooding, threat to life and property
Water Quality	Surface	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect supply watersheds, prevent pollution
	Groundwater	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect supply watersheds, prevent pollution
Aquifers	Water Quantity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide adequate water supply
	Water Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide safe water supply
Air	Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides healthy environment
Biology	Diversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plant and animal habitat

Natural Resource Summary Table

Conservation Opportunity	Development Constraint	Resource Condition
Low - Have few natural resource functions	Minimal - Having only few or slight environmental constraints on development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well drained soils, less than 15% slopes
Modest - Provide some important natural resource functions	Moderate - Having moderate or localized severe restrictions on development that may be overcome with environmental planning and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excessively drained soils Well drained soils, 15-25% slopes Well drained soils, high seasonal water table Hardpan soils, less than 15% slopes Shallow or rocky soils, less than 15% slopes Floodplain (500-year, 0.2% probability)
Important - Have many important natural resource functions	Considerable - Having some severe or very severe limitations on development that may be difficult to overcome with environmental planning and mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shallow or rocky soils, 15 to 25% slopes Hardpan soils, 15 to 25% slopes Hardpan soils, high seasonal water table Special species, habitat, or scenic areas High groundwater availability (aquifers) Public water supply watersheds (existing and future)
Significant - Provide the most important natural resource functions	Severe - Having only severe or very severe limitations on development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any soil with slopes in excess of 25% Poorly drained soils (wetlands) Watercourses Inter-tidal resources Barrier beaches Floodplain (100-year, 1.0% probability) Floodplain (Coastal High Hazard Zones)

Natural Resources Conservation Plan



ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

The most important resource issues in Waterford are water related. Surface water and ground water resources (quantity and quality) are important because of:

- an overall obligation for resource conservation and protection,
- the need to sustain the health of the area ecosystem,
- current dependence on the City of New London for public water,
- the need for abundant clean water for residents and businesses, and
- the demand for recreational and other amenities in the community.

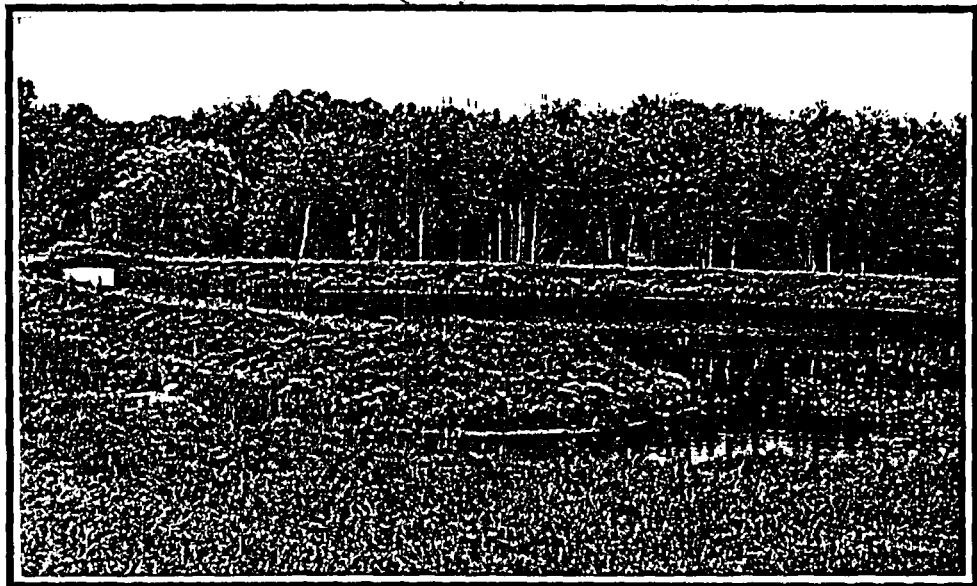
Water Quality

Continue to protect and improve the water quality throughout Waterford. Waterford has been, and should continue to be, a leader in efforts to identify and address those activities that adversely affect water quality. The predominant problems affecting water quality are related to land use activities that increase the nutrient and sediment content of water resources.

Specific mechanisms that the Town can implement for improving water quality include:

- adopting stormwater management regulations,
- regular catch basin maintenance,
- regular street sweeping,
- minimum standards for stormwater treatment systems,
- zero net increase in runoff,
- zero net increase in total suspended solids,
- storm drain stenciling projects, and
- the use of best management practices such as vegetative filters.

Storm Water Quality Basin Behind Wal-Mart



Coastal Water Resources

Protect the town's coastal and shoreline environment. Waterford has been recognized as being a leader in coastal resource protection and being involved in some very innovative approaches to the protection of coastal resources. This emphasis should continue in order to protect one of Waterford's most unique and defining natural resources.

Efforts to preserve and enhance coastal resources must continue and adapt to changing conditions. The Town should continue to consider and implement strategies to restore and protect the ecosystem, habitat, and fragile shoreline environment of Long Island Sound and tributary waterways (especially coves). In addition, the Town should continue to implement policies that will reduce hypoxia, pathogens, toxic contaminants and floatable debris in Long Island Sound.

Fresh Water Resources

Continue to protect and improve the town's important fresh water resources. These resources are important for overall resource conservation as well as for providing sources of water supply for residents and businesses. In order to retain the ability to use water resources in the future (such as for public water supply), the Town must protect water quality throughout Waterford.

Waterford should continue participating in innovative watershed management studies (such as the current Fenger Brook, Jordan Brook, and Jordan Cove studies) that have potential implications for improving water quality. In addition, ground water and aquifer protection efforts must continue to avoid ground water contamination of the significant stratified-drift aquifers in Waterford that may provide moderate to large yields for future public water supply (such as along Jordan Brook and Nevin's Brook)..

Other efforts towards this end include:

- Aquifer areas - carefully control land uses to avoid contamination of these important ground water resources.
- Wetlands and Watercourses - continue to regulate activities that affect wetlands and watercourses.
- Hunt's Brook - ensure that any proposed diversion to Lake Konomoc for water supply is environmentally prudent.
- Jordan Brook - implement aquifer protection regulations to protect potential public supply ground water supplies.
- Lake Konomoc - control development adjacent to the reservoir to prevent pollution of the town's water supply.
- Millers Pond - control development upstream of the pond to prevent pollution of a recreation area and/or future water supply.
- Overall Water Quality - work with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection to improve (such as Fenger Brook and Jordan Brook) and maintain water quality in Waterford.

Coastal Water Resources

Coastal resources in Waterford include Long Island Sound, tributary waterways (especially coves), coastal wetlands, and fragile shoreline environments (especially barrier beaches).

Fresh Water Resources

Fresh water resources include watercourses (streams, brooks, rivers, ponds, lakes), stream corridors, inland wetlands, and groundwater).

Watershed Management

Evaluate and manage natural resources on a watershed basis. A watershed is a drainage basin in which all water flows toward a common outlet at a lower elevation. Watersheds provide a good basis for environmental management strategies since the outlet is a barometer of whatever activities occur in the watershed. By completing and implementing comprehensive watershed management plans, the Town will be able to respond proactively to environmental and land use issues and ensure that Waterford's considerable natural resources are preserved for following generations.

Additional Natural Resource Conservation Policies

Continue to honor an obligation for resource conservation and protection. As stewards of the environment for future generations, the Town and Waterford residents must ensure that important environmental assets are protected.

1. Discourage intensive development of flood-prone areas.
2. Strive to maintain a balance between use of land and the need to protect and preserve:
 - natural resources that provide important functions, and
 - significant natural features that enhance the aesthetic setting and quality of life in Waterford.
3. Continue to strengthen efforts to enhance environmental quality by:
 - considering the cumulative impacts of development activities,
 - addressing situations where negative impacts have resulted,
 - establishing development intensities that are consistent with the character of the land (soil types, terrain, and infrastructure capacity),
 - considering areas that may be designated on the Natural Diversity Database when reviewing development proposals, and
 - controlling the percentage of impervious surfaces to reduce the water quality impacts from development.

Scenic Resources

Continue to identify and work to preserve key scenic vistas and scenic areas within Waterford. Natural features also provide for scenic vistas and scenic areas. Important scenic resources include hilltops and ridgelines and the entire coastline and coastal area. These and other scenic resources are highly valued by residents and should be protected while allowing for reasonable use of the specific property and the surrounding area.

COASTAL AREAS

6

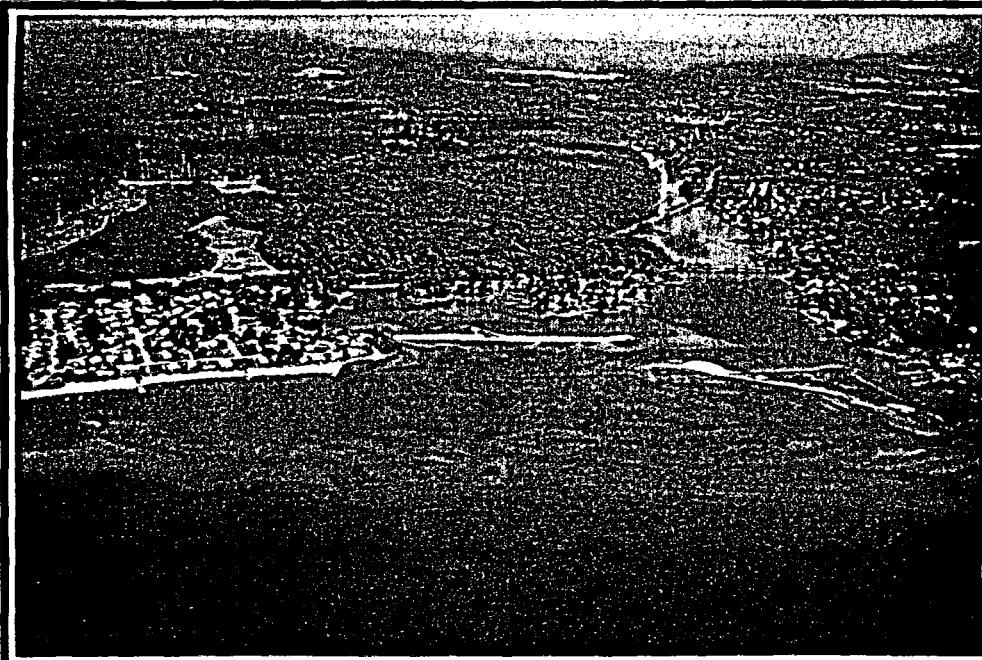
OVERVIEW

Waterford's coastal areas are a unique resource that warrants special consideration in the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

Waterford's first Municipal Coastal Program (1982) included an inventory of coastal resources and an analysis of coastal issues. That Program set forth goals, policies and general recommendations for the coastal area and proposed regulatory amendments to balance conservation and development within the coastal area.

While most of the recommendations were implemented, the 1982 Municipal Coastal Program is still relevant in terms of resource identification and coastal goals and policies. As a result, the 1982 Municipal Coastal Program is incorporated in this Plan by reference. In addition, the following issues and priorities are identified for continuing efforts.

Jordan Cove



We must continue to preserve, protect, and enhance coastal areas as one of the unique and defining characteristics of Waterford.

Other Relevant Materials

The 1982 Municipal Coastal Program (MCP) shall be considered an integral part of this Plan since the following sections are still valid:

- resource identification,
- coastal goals, and
- coastal policies.

A detailed review of the implementation status of the 1982 MCP was performed as part of the process of preparing this Plan. The findings and recommendations of that report can be found in Booklet #8 - Coastal Issues.

In addition, the Mago Point Study is incorporated as part of this Plan.

In the event of any conflict between those documents and this Plan, this Plan shall be presumed to take precedence.

Coastal Area Definition

The coastal area includes off-shore waters and land areas within about 1000 feet of the shore. See Connecticut General Statutes Section 22a-94 for a complete definition.

ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Continue to work to protect important coastal resources. This includes resources such as “the coastal waters of the state, their natural resources, related marine and wildlife habitat and adjacent shorelands, both developed and undeveloped, that together form an integrated terrestrial and estuarine ecosystem” (Connecticut General Statutes 22a-93) and includes:

- coastal bluffs and escarpments,
- beaches and dunes,
- tidal wetlands,
- coastal hazard areas,
- nearshore waters,
- islands,
- shellfish concentration areas.
- rocky shorefronts,
- intertidal flats,
- estuarine embayments,
- developed shorefront,
- offshore waters,
- shorelands,

Environmental Restoration

Coastal Resource Types

TW	Tidal Wetland
EE	Estuarine Embayment
SAV	Submerged Aquatic Vegetation
FW	Freshwater Wetland
BD	Beaches and Dunes
CB	Cliffs and Bluffs
SR	Shellfish Reefs
RMC	Riverine Migratory Corridors
F	Coastal and Island Forests
G	Coastal Grasslands
RI	Rocky Intertidal
IF	Intertidal Flats

Continue to restore affected coastal resource areas in Waterford. Coordination with the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and the United States Environmental Protection Agency should continue in order to promote restoration of the following affected areas and affected resource types (defined in the margin):

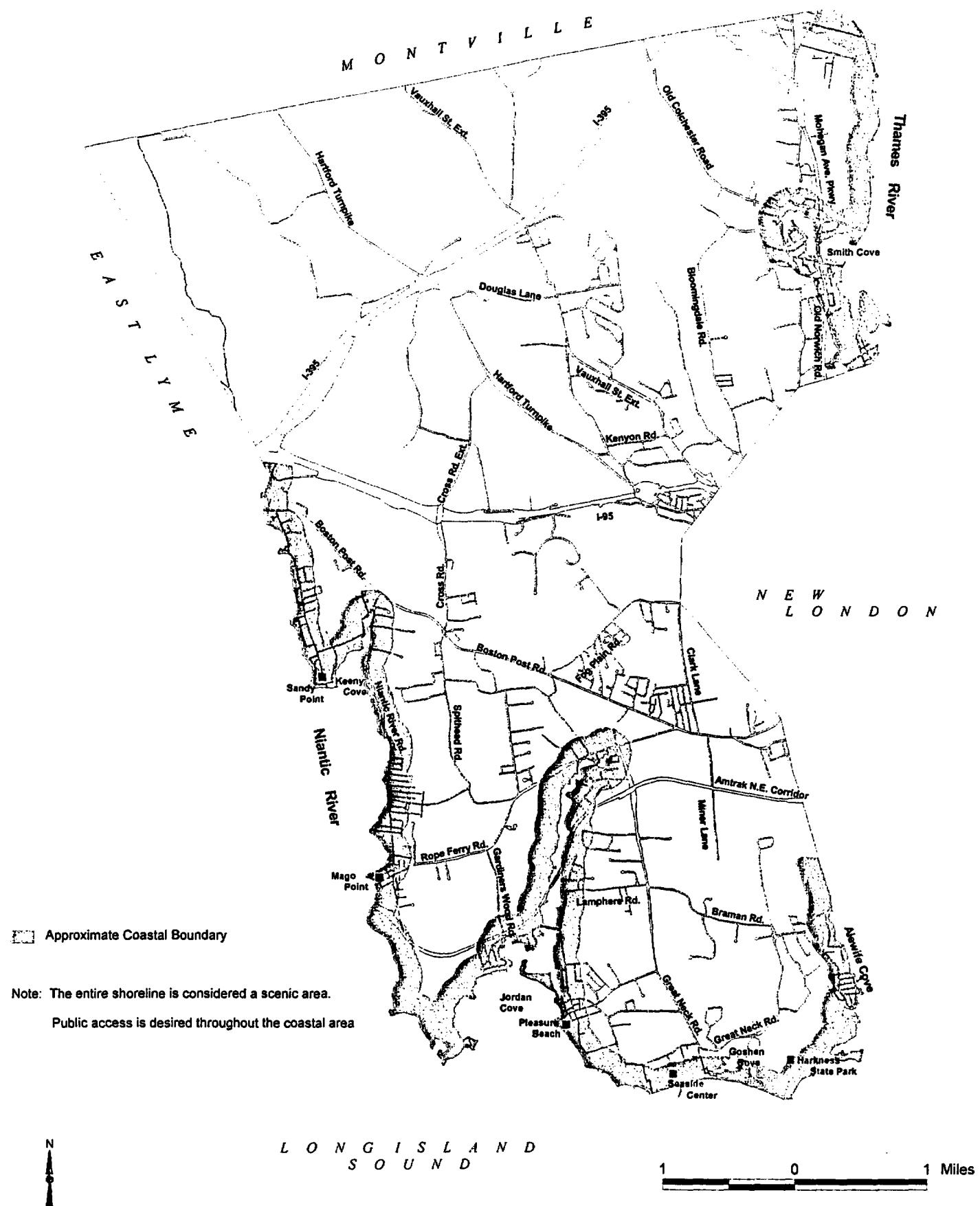
Long Island Sound Restoration Areas

Area	Resource Type	Area	Resource Type
North of Quaker Hill	TW	West of Jordan Cove	TW
Alewife Cove	EE, SAV	Millstone Point (west side)	FW
Eastern Tip - Harkness Park	TW	Niantic River	SAV
Goshen Cove	EE	East of Niantic River Spit	TW
White Point	TW		

Continue to protect Waterford’s coves. While significant improvements have been made, Waterford’s coves are still affected by runoff and/or sedimentation. Since each cove is different in terms of the specific water quality issue, reason, and response, general solutions are not possible.

In order to address these issues, the coves should continue to be monitored. The Town should institute a long range plan for all estuaries to address water quality, navigation, and sedimentation issues. As appropriate, the Town should consider the use of special zoning overlays and enhanced environmental impact reviews for activities that may affect the coves.

Coastal Resources



Special Areas

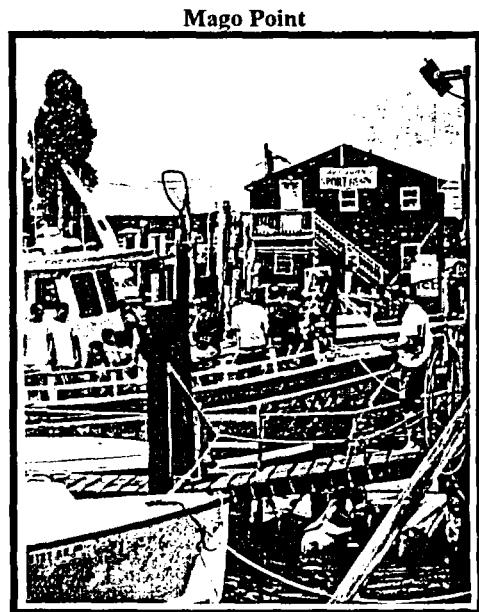
Continue to address the special needs and issues of coastal areas.

The Town must continue to actively participate in ongoing discussions with the State regarding the reuse of the Seaside Center. Patients have been relocated from the former mental health facility and the State is contemplating concepts regarding reuse or disposition of the facility that abuts Long Island Sound. Since this facility is located in a residential area, any future use must be compatible with these constraints. In addition, provision must be made for appropriate public access to, use of, and/or ownership of the waterfront. As plans are refined, assess the existing zoning and adjust, if necessary, to encourage an appropriate development plan.

The Town should strive to address the special needs of the Mago Point, Sandy Point, Pleasure Beach, and other coastal areas. These needs include:

- a special study of the Mago Point area (as recommended in Chapter 13),
- addressing septic failures in the Sandy Point area (see Chapter 12),
- working with the Department of Environmental Protection and the Waterford Beach Association to minimize the potential for coastal resource impacts at the state boat launch and parking area at Jordan Cove.

The Town should continue to monitor activity levels at Harkness Memorial State Park. As the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection prepares to open the mansion at Harkness, the potential exists for increased utilization of the facility. The Town should continue to monitor the level and type of new activity to ensure that the conditions of the Harkness Trust are followed and that any impacts to the community or the surrounding neighborhood are addressed.



Public Access / Signage

Improve public access to the waterfront. While Waterford has an accessible coastline and many associated recreational opportunities, these opportunities need to be improved and better identified. Waterford can obtain more access points and do more to identify existing public access points to coastal areas:

- as appropriate for the intensity of public use, and
- consistent with the capacity of the resource and the upland facilities to support a specified level of activity.

As opportunities arise and where appropriate, the Town should continue to:

- acquire, and require, public access to the Thames River, Niantic River, and Long Island Sound, and
- provide and promote access points and signage to coastal areas.

The Long Island Sound License Plate Grant Program (which supports public access and education) can be used to promote access points to coastal areas. Over time, the Town should develop a map that specifies the locations of current public access facilities.

Water-Dependent Uses

Continue to encourage water-dependent activities at appropriate sites. The Connecticut Coastal Management Act (CCMA) requires that high priority and preference be given to uses that are dependent upon proximity to the water or shorelands immediately adjacent to marine and tidal waters, such as:

- water-based recreational uses
- waterfront dock and port facilities
- shipyards and boat-building facilities
- industrial uses dependent upon water-borne transportation
- industrial uses requiring large volumes of cooling or process water that cannot reasonably be located or operated at an inland site
- marinas
- basins and channels
- navigation aides
- finfish- and shellfish-processing plants
- recreational and commercial fishing and boating facilities
- uses providing general public access to marine or tidal waters.

Relevant policies from the 1982 MCP related to water-dependent uses include:

- promote the development of marina and boat-launching areas on the Thames River
- encourage the maintenance and improvement of public boat-launch facilities in the town,
- promote water-dependent uses in places within the coastal area that are suitable for water-dependent development, and
- encourage waterfront and water-related commercial development and the protection of existing water-dependent uses in the Mago Point area.

Perceived versus Preserved

Perceived Open Space

14,177 acres

Preserved Open Space

2,768 acres

OPEN SPACE DEFINITION

Not all the land that is *perceived* as open space in Waterford is in fact *preserved* as open space. Most people tend to perceive “open space” as including all vacant land. In other words, they think “open space” is any land that is not built upon. However, much of that land is in private ownership and subject to future development. One of the reasons that neighbors oppose new developments is over the loss of what they *perceive* to be open space.

While state statutes define open space as land *used for* recreation and conservation purposes such as agriculture, parks, natural areas, forests, fishing, wetland preservation, wildlife habitat, golfing, boating, swimming, historic and scenic preservation, and other purposes (CGS 7-131c), this Plan defines open space as land that is *preserved or dedicated* to those uses, hopefully in perpetuity.

ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Open Space Preservation and Techniques

Statutory References

“Such plan shall show the commission's recommendations for the most desirable use of land within the municipality for . . . recreational . . . and other purposes.”

“Such plan may also show the commission's recommendation for a system of . . . parks, playgrounds and other public grounds . . . and other purposes.”

CGS 8-23

Strive to increase the amount of preserved open space in Waterford. There is no true standard of how much open space land Waterford needs. Thus, the optimum amount of public open space in Waterford is the amount that residents desire and the Town can afford (if purchased) or otherwise preserve (if by other means). Even if a standard were available, it is unclear how applicable it would be to Waterford given the town’s physical features and perceptions about open space.

Pursue public ownership of open space when it is appropriate. Public ownership may be desirable when the parcel would:

- expand, improve, or contribute to the overall open space system, or
- provide for active or passive recreation areas, including coastal access, or provide for important trail connections.

For example, the Town should continue to explore ways to supplement existing land holdings in important areas such as near Millers Pond.

While public ownership provides the most public benefits, it is not always required for open space preservation. For example, a coordinated system of greenbelts can be established through public dedication, public acquisition, private conservation and access easements, cluster development, low-intensity zoning that preserves the greenbelt, and other techniques.

The Town should protect public lands that have been acquired for open space purposes. In addition, parcels acquired through tax-lien foreclosures or other means that do not contribute to the open space system can be sold or traded to acquire parcels that do contribute to the open space system.

Strive to set aside funds in the annual budget to acquire open space. The safest measure of open space in any community is lands that are publicly owned. Although the tax base in Waterford may be declining, public open space helps provide a community amenity and helps preserve community character. Open space preservation is also likely to be a prudent investment, since open space has been found to improve property values and can avoid uses that have negative fiscal implications to a community.

Encourage private ownership of open space. Private open space ownership (such as the West Farms Land Trust or the Connecticut College Arboretum or conservation easements to the Town), which can preserve natural areas and provide for greenbelts, may be most appropriate when:

- natural or scenic resource conservation is the primary objective,
- public access or use is not required, or
- the parcel makes no major contribution to the open space system.

Open Space Systems and Greenbelts

Establish a coordinated open space and greenbelt system. It is apparent that the configuration of the open space system in Waterford is as important to residents as the amount of open space. While progress has been made over the past 20 years in preserving open space, Waterford has not established a comprehensive greenbelt system or always preserved the rural character.

The 1977 Plan of Development stated that the "major coordinating element in directing and controlling future growth within the town should be a comprehensive greenbelt system which interconnects major recreation areas with key open space preserves. Such system should follow the town's major streams and brooks to serve to protect these sensitive areas from future development pressures." In the public forums on this Plan, there was strong support for this greenbelt concept.

Acquire or preserve parcels that contribute the most to the town's open space and greenbelt system. The open space system envisaged by the Plan includes open spaces that will:

- be a major organizing element in Waterford by helping to define the villages, separate developed areas, and provide for transitions between different areas,
- interconnect different parts of town and link open spaces and neighborhoods by trails (pedestrian path / bikeway / hiking trail system) or "greenbelts" that are accessible to residents throughout Waterford,
- protect important natural, scenic, or other resources and improve wildlife habitat and wildlife "corridors", especially stream corridors or riparian areas along watercourses,
- increase opportunities for both active and passive uses both within the town and within the region , and
- contribute to the overall character of Waterford and to the enjoyment and quality of life for residents.

Open Space Fund

Section 7-131r of the Connecticut General Statutes allows a municipality to establish a Land Acquisition Fund, funded up to two mills annually, to be used for the acquisition of land for open space, recreation, or housing.

Greenbelts and Greenways

A greenbelt is another word for a greenway.

A greenway is a corridor of open space that:

- may protect natural resources, preserve scenic landscapes and historical resources or offer opportunities for recreation or non-motorized transportation,
- may connect existing protected areas and provide access to the outdoors,
- may be located along a defining natural feature, such as a waterway, along a man-made corridor, including an unused right-of-way, traditional trail routes or historic barge canals, or
- may be a green space along a highway or around a village.

General Assembly
Public Act 95-335

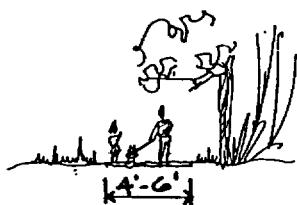
In order to guide future efforts, the Town should prepare a map that:

- specifies the location of existing all publicly accessible open space, and
- differentiates between open space that is fully useable (such as public parks) and open space that is less usable (such as cemeteries or land trusts).

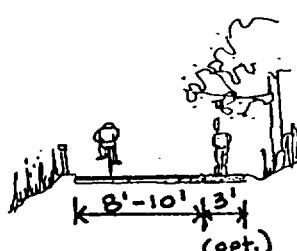
Trails

Trail Cross-Sections

Walking Trail
(gravel or stonedust)



Bicycle Trail
(paved with optional walk path)



Establish a comprehensive trail system in Waterford. A trail system in open space/greenbelt areas (as shown on the Open Space Plan) will provide wonderful recreation opportunities for residents and provide connections between different parts of Waterford as the trail system evolves. A prototype trail could be built to generate interest and ensure that the trail design is acceptable and will be low maintenance. As the concept is refined, it will be extended and expanded to other areas.

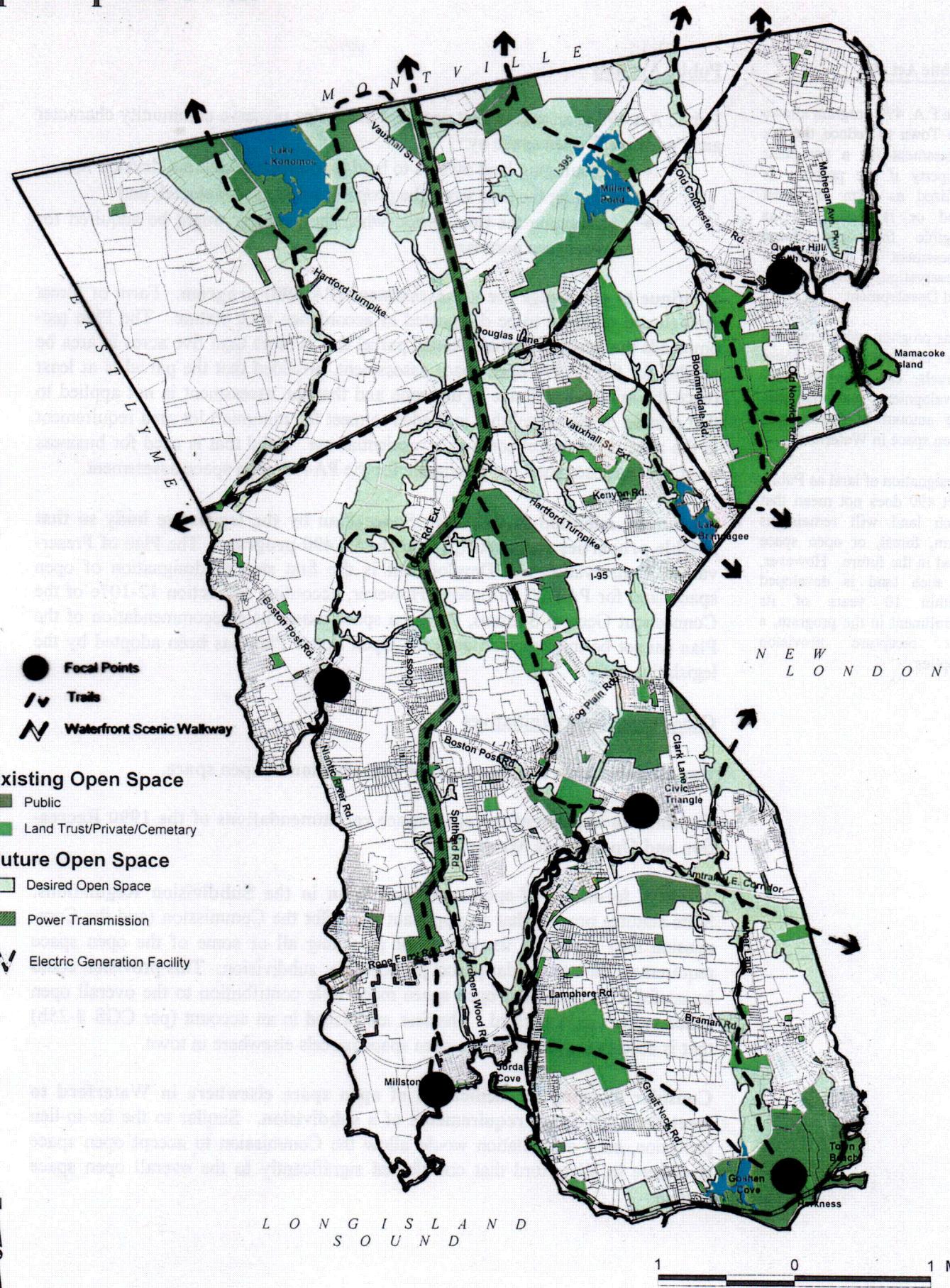
To maximize the trail's utility, the Town should explore the potential for public access to watershed lands with the New London Water Department and make use of sewer easements, where appropriate. In addition, the Town should work with Northeast Utilities to use the power transmission line rights-of-way and easements for trail connections while recognizing that:

- permission may be needed from several parties in easement areas, and
- the trails will likely be secondary to the utility transmission use.

Possible Trail Location on Electric Transmission Corridor

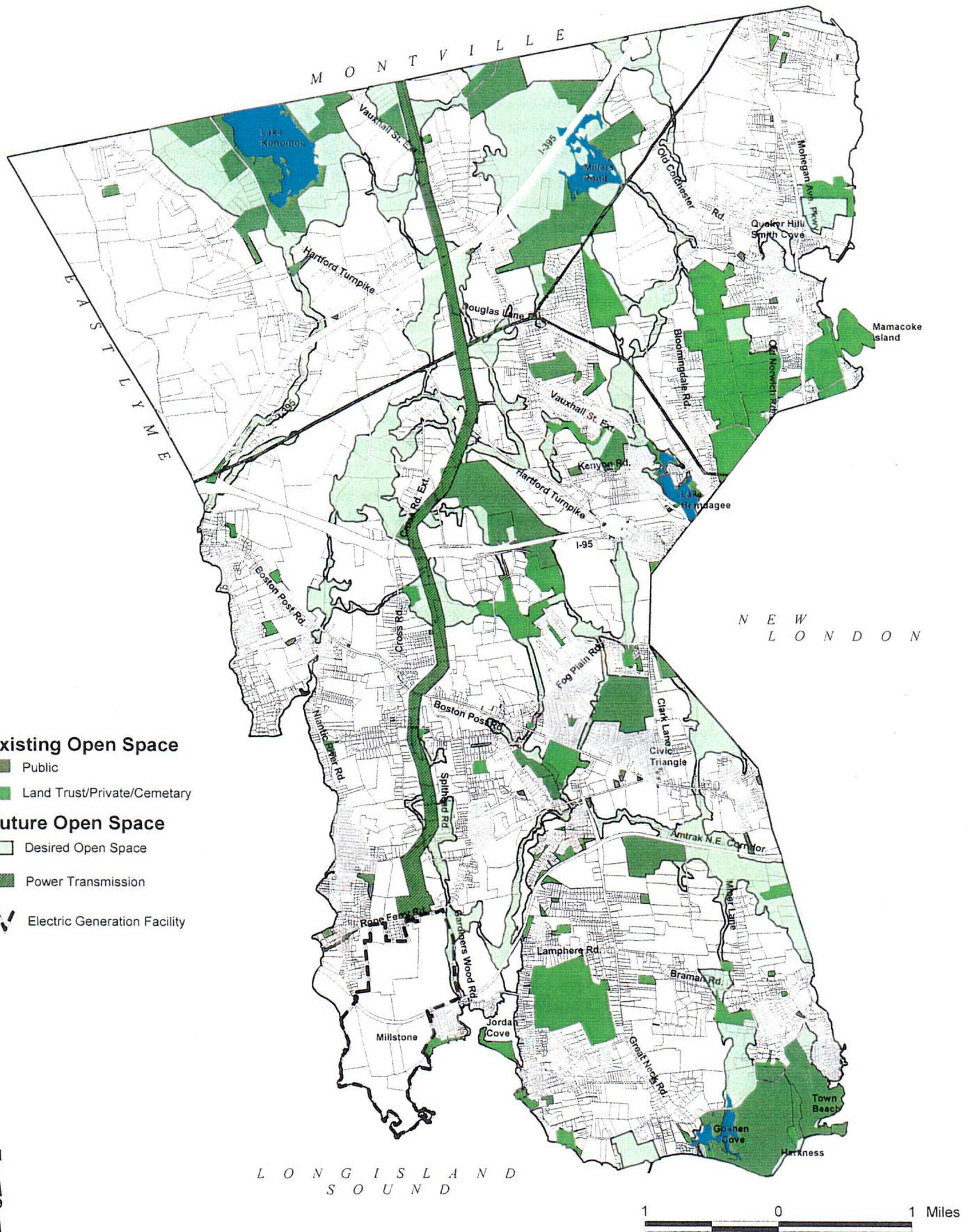


Open Space Plan



C04

Open Space Plan



1 0 1 Miles

C04

Public Act 490

The P.A. 490 program allows the Town to reduce the tax assessment for a particular property if the property is utilized as farm or forest land or is designated as eligible for open space assessment in the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

This program, which reduces the tax burden on these parcels, can help to defer development and maintain the amount of "perceived" open space in Waterford.

Designation of land as Public Act 490 does not mean that such land will remain as farm, forest, or open space land in the future. However, if such land is developed within 10 years of its enrollment in the program, a tax recapture provision applies.

Public Act 490

Public Act 490 is an assessment program that helps preserve community character and "perceived" open space by:

- encouraging land owners to hold onto property and not develop it,
- delaying the time when the property might be developed, and
- prolonging the time period when the property might be acquired for open space purposes.

Continue to encourage the use assessment (PA 490) program. Farm or forest land should continue to be designated in accordance with statute. The Plan recommends that any residentially zoned parcel that is more than five acres in area be eligible for the PA490 open space assessment, provided that the parcel is at least twice the minimum lot size in the zone and that the assessment is not applied to that portion of the parcel that is needed to meet the minimum lot area requirement in the zone if the parcel contains a residential use. Land that is used for business or utility purposes shall not be eligible for the PA490 open space assessment.

Encourage adoption of the Open Space Plan by the legislative body so that eligible properties can participate in the PA490 program. The Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development is the first step to designation of open space land for PA 490 purposes. However, according to Section 12-107e of the Connecticut General Statutes, the open space assessment recommendation of the Plan cannot be implemented until the Open Space Plan has been adopted by the legislative body.

Other Open Space Initiatives

Use available tools to encourage the preservation of open space.

Continue to implement the open space recommendations of the 1990 Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

Adopt a fee-in-lieu-of-open-space provision in the Subdivision Regulations. State statutes provide that an applicant can offer the Commission (and the Commission may accept) a fee instead of providing all or some of the open space requirement on a particular parcel proposed for subdivision. This provision could be useful if the proposed open space made little contribution to the overall open space system in Waterford. The fees are placed in an account (per CGS 8-25b) that is used to acquire strategic open space parcels elsewhere in town.

Consider allowing the dedication of open space elsewhere in Waterford to meet the open space requirements of a subdivision. Similar to the fee-in-lieu provision, such a regulation would allow the Commission to accept open space elsewhere in Waterford that contributed significantly to the overall open space system.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL AREAS

8

OVERVIEW

Waterford is a suburban community that primarily consists of owner-occupied, single-family dwellings. Required lot sizes for single family homes range from 7,500 to 200,000 square feet. Multi-family developments may be permitted at densities up to nine units per acre. Extensive water and sewer systems allow some further flexibility with regard to residential densities.

In the survey, many respondents felt that Waterford offered too little housing for the elderly (smaller houses or elderly apartments), for first-time home buyers, and for renters. Most people felt that the town had too many condominiums. About 49 percent felt that the Town was doing too little to encourage affordable housing, while about 46 percent felt that the level of effort was just about right.

The challenge of the Plan will be to maintain and promote the overall quality of life and provide for diversity in housing choice as Waterford continues to grow and change in the future.

We must encourage a variety of housing types and densities to meet the different housing needs and desires of Waterford's present and future residents . . .

Survey Results

Too Little Housing?

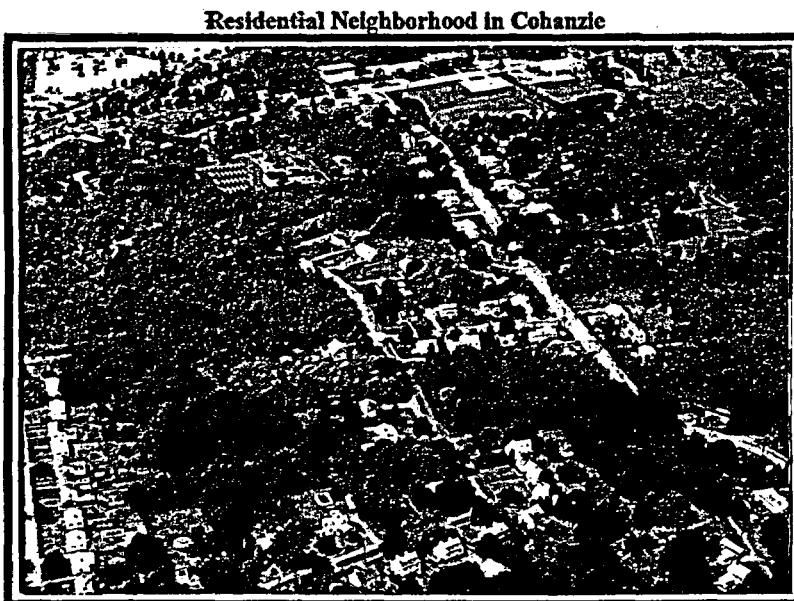
- Smaller homes for seniors
- Elderly apartments
- Homes for first-time buyers
- Rental apartments

Just Right?

- Single family homes
- Mobile homes

Too Much Housing?

- Condominiums

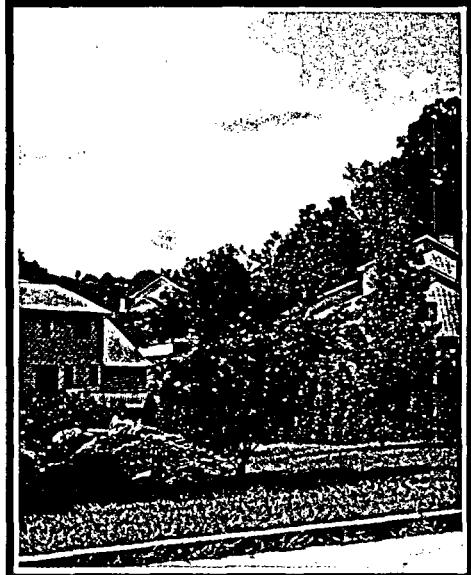


ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

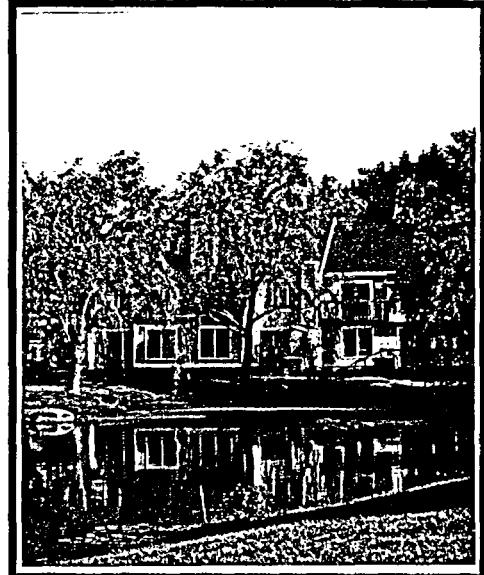
Housing Diversity

Continue to provide for a diversity of housing types in Waterford. Waterford contains many types of housing (such as single family homes, condominiums, apartments, and manufactured homes) and the survey indicated that residents support the concept of allowing a variety of residential densities and types in appropriate locations in Waterford.

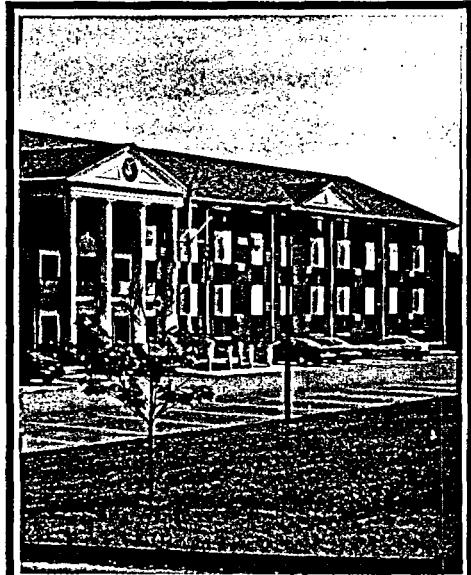
**Single Family Homes
at Twin Lakes**



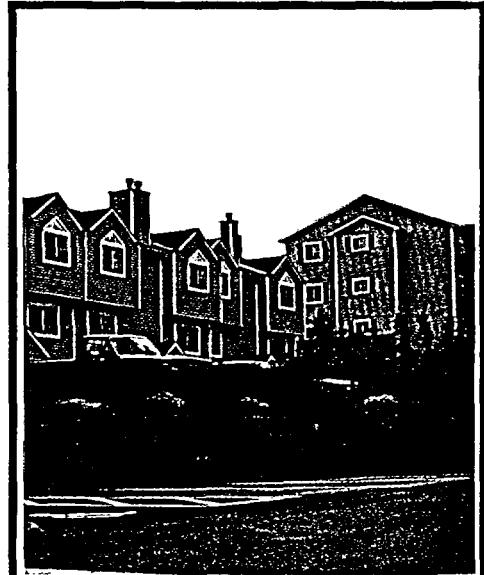
**Multi-Family Housing
at Rope Ferry Commons**



**Elderly Housing
AHEPA on Clark Lane**



**Multi-Family Housing
at Jordan Commons**



Encourage the availability of housing for a variety of age and income groups. While house values and rental costs in Waterford are lower than the state average, housing values increased substantially throughout Connecticut and almost tripled in Waterford during the 1980s. An adequate stock of safe, sanitary housing that is affordable for a variety of age and income groups is important to the future economic vitality of Waterford and the region.

Residential Zoning

Modify some residential zoning designations and regulations. These changes are needed to encourage the provision of desired housing types and the most appropriate future land use patterns in Waterford. These changes are justified in order to protect natural resources, retain the rural character that so many residents cherish, focus development in areas with infrastructure, and promote a better community and higher quality of life.

Ensure that residential development is compatible with the capabilities of the land. At the present time, except for cluster developments, the zoning regulations do not consider environmental constraints on a site as a way of determining residential development yield. Rather, the Town relies on regulations that require:

- a certain percentage of land in subdivisions to be open space,
- a certain percentage of open space to be non-wetlands,
- a certain amount of road construction to provide frontage, and
- a certain area of each lot to be "buildable" (2,500 square feet if served by sewer or 30,000 square feet if served by on-site septic system).

As a result, the development plan for a property can depend more often on an applicant trying to locate *as many lots as possible* on a parcel than trying to design the *best overall plan* for the development and conservation of the parcel.

Adopt a developable land regulation that applies to all residential uses. Such a regulation would require the deduction of certain types of land areas (such as those suggested for conservation in the Natural Resource Conservation chapter) in all residential zones and for all types of residential development (conventional subdivision, cluster development, village-style development, and multi-family development). At the present time, Waterford only applies this type of regulation to cluster developments.

Statutory Reference

"The Plan shall show the commission's recommendation for the most desirable use of land within the municipality for residential . . . purposes and for the most desirable density of population in the . . . parts of the municipality.

"The Plan shall make provision for the development of housing opportunities, including opportunities for multi-family dwellings consistent with soil types, terrain and infrastructure capacity, for all residents of the municipality and the planning region.

"The Plan shall promote housing choice and economic diversity in housing, including housing for both low and moderate income households, and encourage the development of housing which will meet the housing needs."

CGS 8-23

Consider adopting a residential density regulation. Such a regulation would establish the maximum number of units that could be built on a particular parcel. It is a zoning regulation that applies to all residential zones and to all types of residential development (single family subdivision or cluster development, and multi-family development). Once the maximum unit yield is determined, the applicant and the community can determine the most appropriate development pattern to preserve natural resources, be compatible with the neighborhood, promote the open space/greenbelt system, and protect the rural character of the community. This regulation will encourage developers to spend more time finding the best sites for homes rather than the most sites for homes.

Prior to adoption, density standards should be:

- compared to actual development experience in Waterford, and
- be reviewed to ensure design flexibility.

The density factor would:

- account for open space and road area requirements, and
- be applied after the developable land calculation has been completed.

Residential Densities Plan

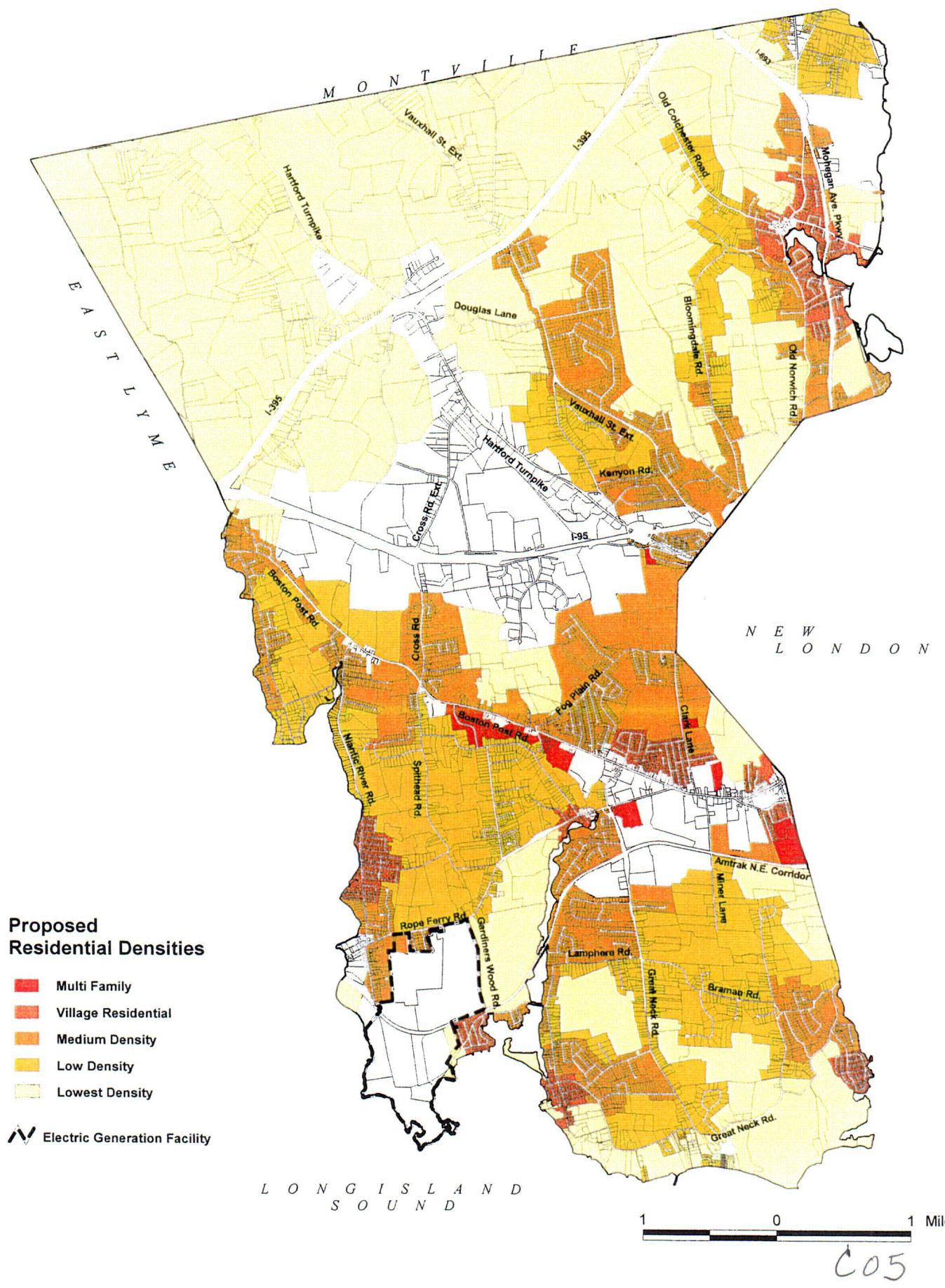
The map on the facing page is not intended to be a zoning map. In fact, as shown in the following table, the depicted residential densities could be achieved through a number of current zoning designations.

The Residential Densities Plan on the facing page depicts the densities that might be anticipated in Waterford after consideration of natural resource constraints, open space requirements, road area, and other factors. Of course, detailed review of individual parcels, development constraints, and development proposals may result in different densities than those depicted.

Comparison of Proposed Residential Densities with Existing Zoning Designations

Existing Zones	Residential Density Categories				
	Multi- Family (5.0 to 9.0)	Village Residential (2.0 to 5.0)	Medium Density (1.0 to 2.5)	Low Density (0.5 to 2.0)	Rural Density (0.0 to 0.7)
EH					
MF					
VR-7.5					
VR-10					
VR-15					
R-20					
R-40					
RU-120					

Residential Densities



Eliminate the Open Space (OS) zone. The Open Space (OS) zone in Waterford is essentially a residential zone with a five-acre minimum lot size. Most properties presently designated OS are public or semi-public lands used for open space or recreational purposes. While some of these areas have significant environmental constraints, replacing the OS zone with the RU-120 will provide adequate protection for these resource areas.

Eliminate combined residential/commercial zone designations. Waterford has several combined residential/commercial zones that make land use transitions difficult since it is unclear as to which use will be proposed in a particular area. These areas should be reclassified to one land use category or the other, as appropriate.

Revise the zoning along the east side of Route 85. Land along the east side of Route 85, across from the Crystal Mall, was once zoned for business uses but was changed to residential uses around the time the mall was constructed. With the traffic characteristics of this section of the roadway, single-family residential development would be inappropriate. More detailed recommendations for the zoning of the area on the east side of Route 85 between Interstate 95 and Interstate 395 are presented in Chapter 13 - Special Issues.

Village Residential Development

Extend the Village Residential zone to other neighborhoods that meet regulatory criteria. In several neighborhoods in Waterford, the prevailing lot sizes are smaller than are required and are non-conforming under the existing zoning (such as Morningside, Route 1 at the New London city line, and on Route 85 south of Interstate 95). While some neighborhoods in the coastal area were rezoned to Village Residential following the 1982 Coastal Plan, zones were not changed in neighborhoods outside of the coastal zone.

These areas should be considered for the Village Residential zoning districts. In establishing Village Residential zones in these areas, the appropriate lot size designation should be based on the average size of existing lots in these areas.

Consider limited expansion of existing Village Residential zones. In order to preserve and enhance existing village areas, limited expansion of the Village Residential zones should be considered where the proposed development:

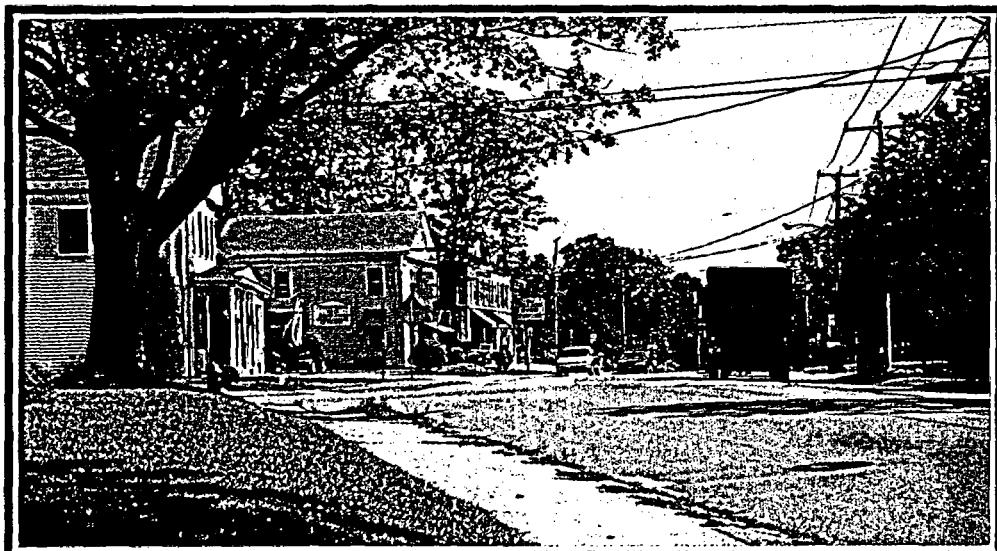
- is adjacent to existing village development,
- will enhance the village character and identity,
- has public water and public sewer available,
- will not encroach upon or adversely impact sensitive natural resource areas, and
- preserves open space in this or other areas of Waterford to offset the higher density.

Consider allowing new Village Residential zones to be established under certain conditions. Proposals for village residential development in new areas could be considered by the Commission if:

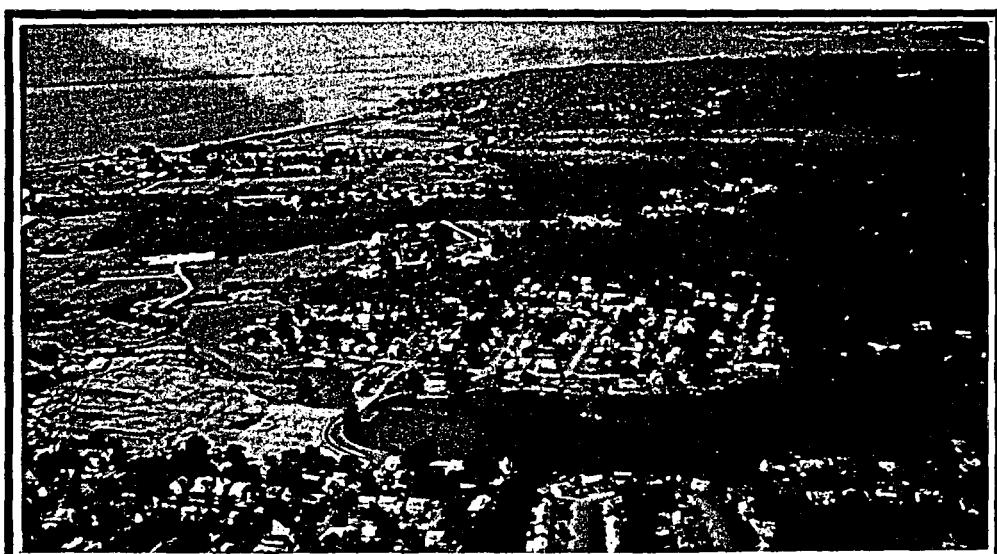
- the proposed site is adequately served by infrastructure,
- the proposed plan preserves a significant amount of open space, and
- the development yield does not increase the overall density in the community.

For an assemblage of 100 acres, for example, it may be more beneficial to locate 70 homes on 30 acres (with 70 acres of open space) rather than 70 homes on 70 acres (with 30 acres of open space). Such a decision, however, will depend on the location and circumstances of the parcel and the proposed development.

Jordan Village



Ridgewood Park



Multi-Family Developments

Guide the design and locations of multi-family developments. In the telephone survey and the public forums on the Plan, residents indicated that the design of apartment or condominium developments should be more carefully controlled to ensure compatibility with community character. Residents were most comfortable with residential projects that exhibited predominantly single-family appearance and characteristics. As a result, some sort of design review process for multi-family uses is recommended. See Chapter 13 for more specific recommendations.

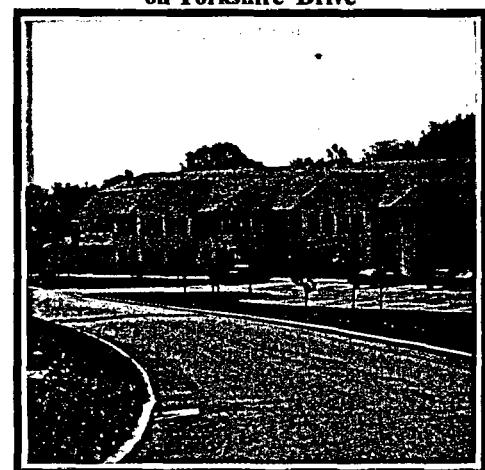
Residents felt that locational guidelines for multi-family developments would be helpful. After discussion and refinement, it was determined that a location may be considered appropriate for multi-family development if:

- adequate infrastructure (road and utility) is available,
- the proposed density is in character with surrounding development, and
- the overall design is compatible with the character of the community and/or the neighborhood.

Stoneheights Condominium



**Elderly Housing
on Yorkshire Drive**



Housing Improvement and Maintenance

Encourage the maintenance and improvement of housing units and neighborhoods in Waterford. The Town should consider establishing a program to assist lower income families improve their housing units and neighborhoods. Such a program could be administered through low-interest loans or grants. While federal and state programs are available, Waterford may not be eligible or competitive due to local demographic, economic, or fiscal parameters. On the other hand, the Town can establish a similar program itself.

Consider adopting an anti-blight ordinance. Such an ordinance would provide standards for the maintenance of property and provide for enforcement procedures. Examples of similar ordinances should be studied for possible options most applicable to Waterford.

BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

9

OVERVIEW

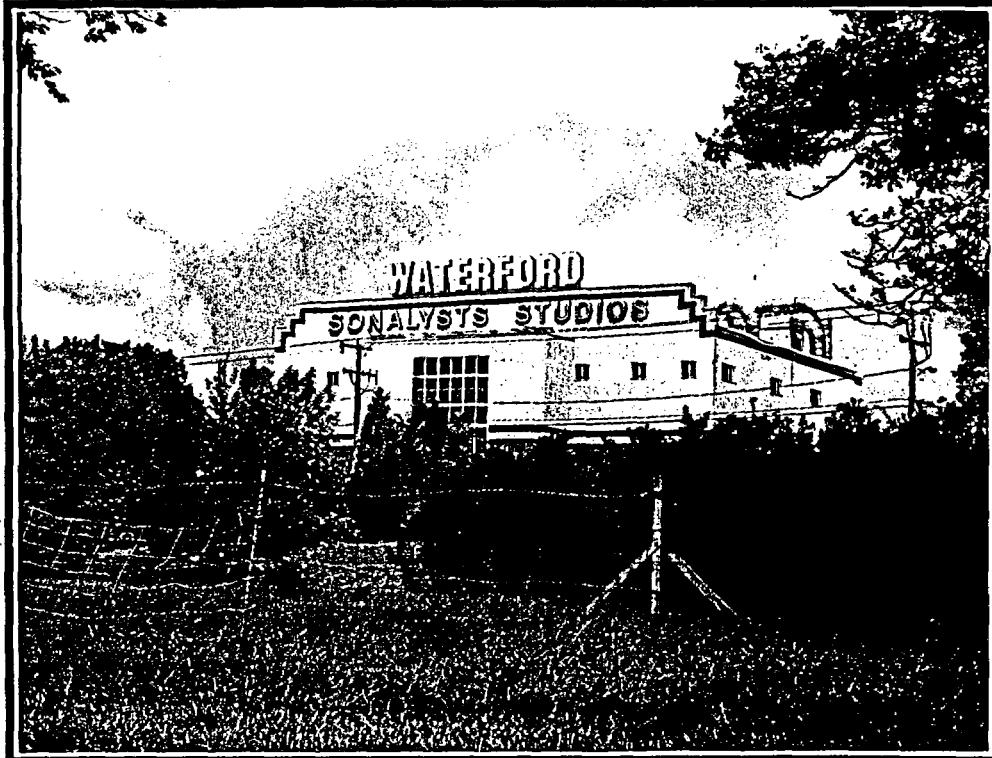
Economic development includes retail, service, office, industrial, utility, and other land uses that:

- provide employment for residents,
- furnish goods and services, and
- enhance the local tax base.

Due to overall economic conditions, little office or industrial development has occurred in Waterford in some time (with the exception of Sonalysts). On the other hand, retail development in the town has accelerated. Major retail uses that have developed in the past five years include Walmart, BJ's Wholesale Club, Home Depot, and Shaw's Supermarket.

We must promote balanced economic development in order to foster local employment, maintain a favorable tax base, reduce the overall fiscal reliance on Millstone, and provide goods and services for residents...

Sonalysts Studios in Waterford



Survey Results

Too Little?

- Manufacturing

Just Right?

- Tourist attractions
- Offices
- Warehouses
- Retail stores
- Supermarkets

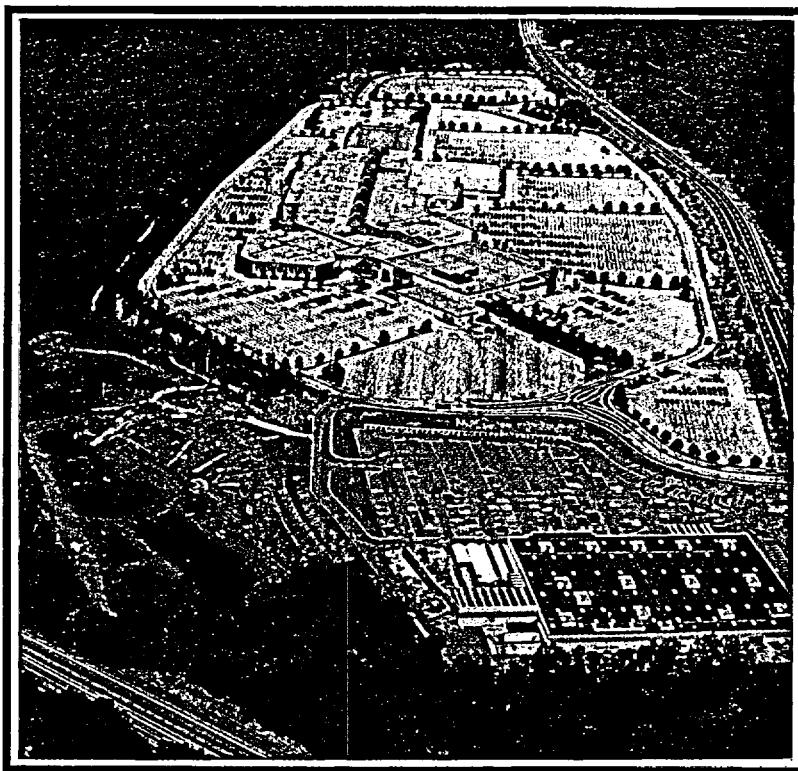
In the survey, most residents felt that Waterford had too few manufacturing businesses. People generally liked the amount of tourist attractions, offices, and warehouses. There was less support for more retail stores or supermarkets.

While residents favored limiting business development to areas where it already exists, there was support for more retail development on Route 85 and Cross Road. Few residents were in favor of additional retail development on Route 1. Residents also favored efforts to improve the appearance of business uses in Waterford.

Statement	Agree	Disagree
The Town should limit business development to areas where it currently exists.	78%	22%
The Town should encourage the renovation of existing properties in town.	77	23
The Town should control the exterior design of new buildings.	68	32
Recycling businesses should be relocated from Miner Lane to the Interstate 95 area.	64	36
The Town should allow more retail development on Route 85.	59	41
The Town should allow more retail development at Cross Road / Interstate 95.	57	43
The Town should allow more retail development on Route 1.	26	74

Most people felt generally comfortable with the level of effort expended by the Town in the area of economic development. While more might be done to promote tourism, most people felt that the Town was doing the right amount to expand the tax base and encourage economic development.

Crystal Mall and Home Depot



Millstone Power Station



ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Economic Development Efforts

Continue efforts to encourage economic development in Waterford. The regional economy is changing from advanced technology to tourism and entertainment. As a result, the demand for office and industrial uses has been lower than anticipated. At the same time, Waterford has become the focus of retail uses in the region and this trend can be expected to continue.

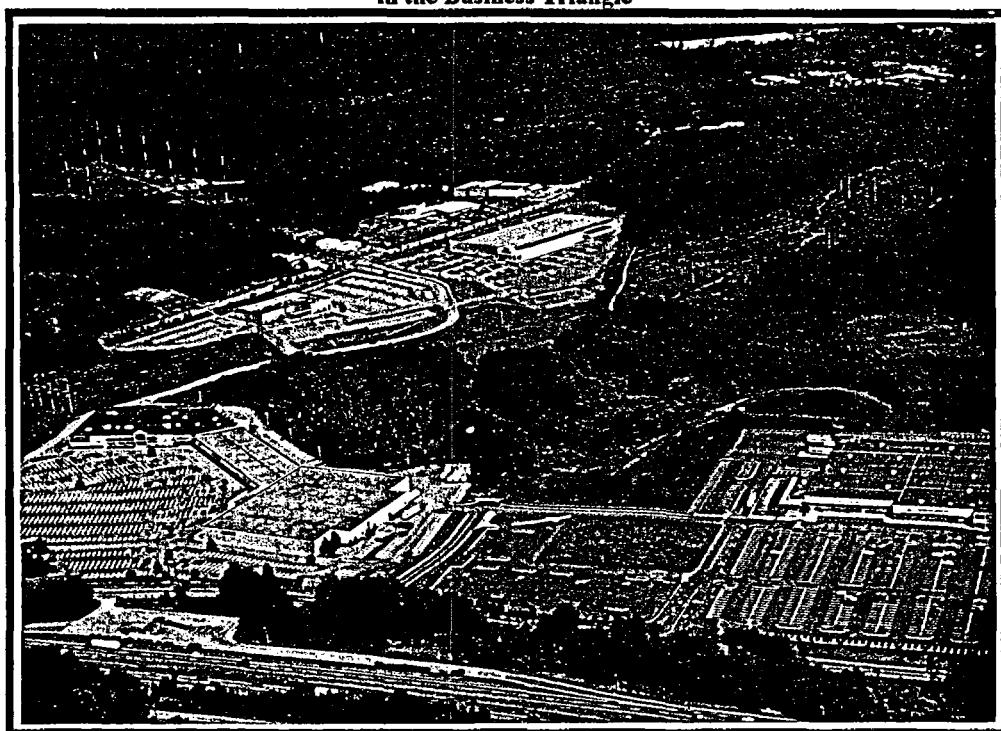
With increased competition to attract office and industrial uses, Waterford's strategic location, excellent infrastructure system (roads and utilities), low property taxes, and progressive regulations may not be enough to attract such economic development.

However, through the continued efforts of the Economic Development Commission, elected and appointed officials, and staff, the Town can continue to attract new businesses to Waterford. But the Town must devote time and energy to making such efforts work. Such efforts should continue to be coordinated with regional economic development agencies.

Make necessary infrastructure improvements to encourage appropriate business development. To enhance the economic vitality of Waterford's business areas, the Town should make, or require, necessary infrastructure improvements appropriate to each area. The Town should ensure that adequate traffic capacity and levels of service are provided and preserved in major business areas. The Town should encourage shared driveways and parking and should strive to reduce the number of curb cuts. In addition, the Town should enhance the economic vitality of Waterford's neighborhood commercial areas by establishing community parking lots and making parking, landscaping, signage, and/or bicycle and pedestrian improvements, where appropriate.

This overall strategy will serve to limit adverse impacts that can be caused by business uses (noise, lighting, traffic) by minimizing locations of strip development and relating the business scale to the character of the neighborhood and needs of the town.

**Retail Cluster at Cross Road
in the Business Triangle**



Appropriate Types and Locations

Encourage economic development of types and in locations that are compatible with community character. To protect and enhance community character, the Town should encourage future commercial activity in three separate and distinct areas:

- the regional business areas adjacent to the major highways,
- areas on state roads where businesses have located to date, and
- small business areas for meeting neighborhood needs.

These areas are generally located and configured to limit adverse impacts (visual, noise, traffic, hours of operation) that can be caused by business uses. The Town needs to carefully manage locations of strip commercial development. Retail uses should be sited to be compatible with the community and minimize negative visual, traffic, and other impacts. The Town should consider implementing special permit controls for certain types of business development (such as large retail stores).

In addition, the Town should:

- strive to prevent the abandonment of existing retail stores as new business activity occurs elsewhere,
- encourage the reuse of vacant buildings, and
- discourage the rezoning of land for retail uses where adequate zoned land already exists.

Direct business growth to the Business Triangle. Most future business growth (retail, office, industrial) should be directed to the Business Triangle where water and sewer systems can accommodate such growth and where traffic will not impact existing residential neighborhoods. Since office and industrial development may take some time due to economic trends, the Town should resist efforts during the planning period to add additional retail uses unless the proposed retail development:

- is in an appropriate location,
- meets clearly identified needs in the community, and
- will not hinder the appropriate development of the Business Triangle.

Statutory Reference

"The Plan shall show the commission's recommendation for the most desirable use of land within the municipality for . . . commercial, industrial, . . . and other purposes."

"The Plan shall be a statement of policies, goals and standards for the physical and economic development of the municipality . . ."

CGS 8-23

Business Zoning and Uses

Modify some business zoning designations and regulations. Waterford currently has many more types of business zones than it needs. The Town can implement the recommendations of the Plan and encourage compatible economic development by eliminating or combining some non-residential zoning categories. The Town should eliminate combined residential/commercial zone designations.

Undertake a comprehensive review of the business zones and regulations. Such review should include:

- a detailed zone-by-zone analysis of the regulations to determine the most appropriate zoning categories to retain,
- a detailed use analysis of each zone to determine what uses should be permitted as-of-right and which uses should be allowed by special permit, and
- a detailed zone-by-zone analysis of the zoning map to determine whether the existing zoning boundaries are appropriate in the field.

In addition, the Town should develop appropriate standards to adequately address home occupations (professional uses, business services, personal services, and contractors).

Change some of the business zoning districts. In the telephone survey and during public forums, residents wanted to discourage additional retail development along Route 1 and encourage economic development in the Business Triangle. To accomplish these objectives, several business zones should be altered in order to:

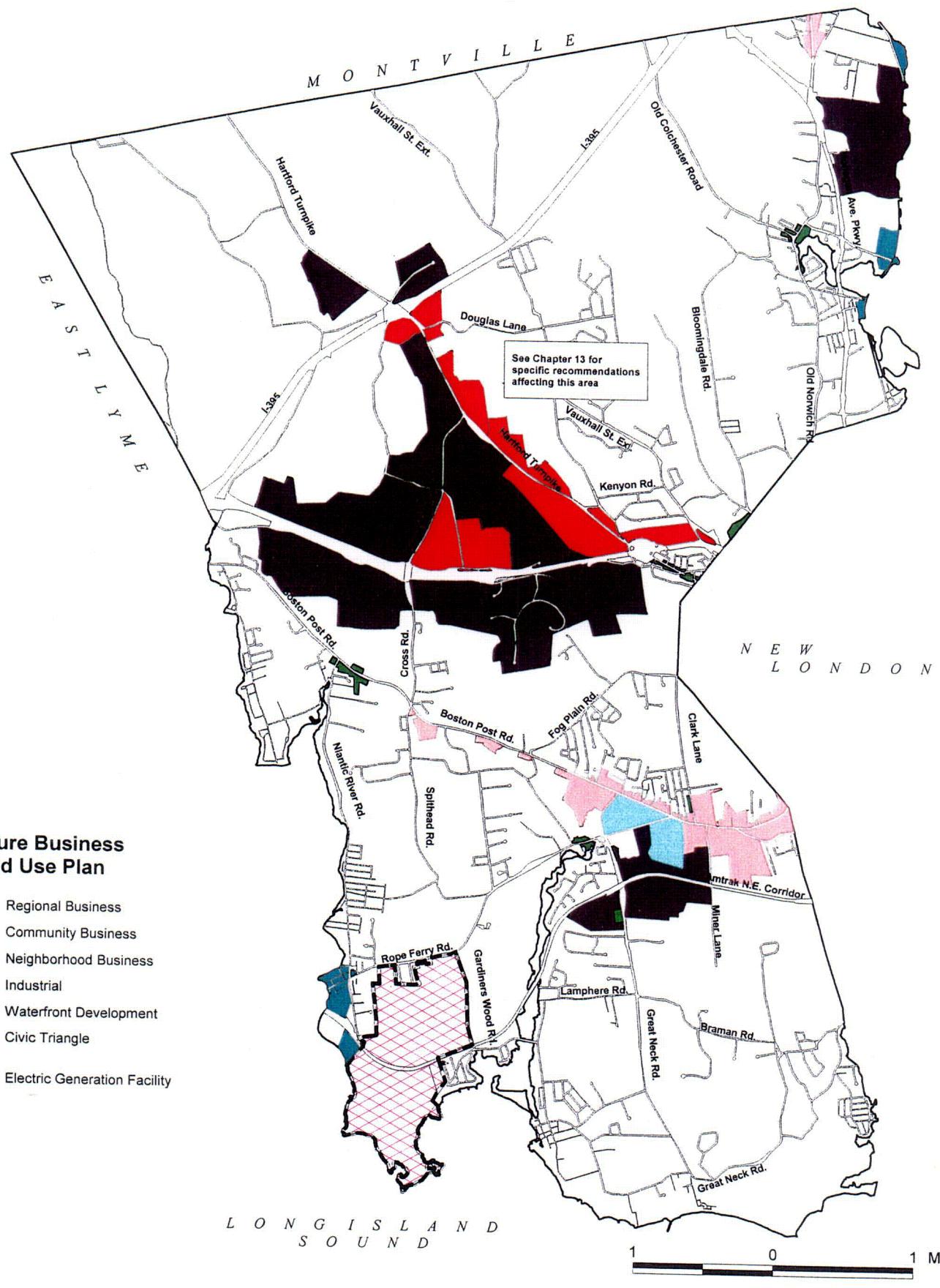
- more appropriately use natural resource transitions,
- limit the amount of development in areas with less convenient access,
- complement the proposed greenbelt system,
- preserve residential areas adjacent to arterial corridors, or
- be more compatible with community character.

Some specific changes to be considered include:

- reviewing the zoning around the Waterford Speedbowl and possibly regulating such a use (and reasonable accessory uses) as a special permit in exchange for property improvements,
- reviewing the Industrial zone at the end of Industrial Drive,
- moving the western edge of the Business Triangle to the middle of the wetland system,
- creating a Neighborhood Business - Professional Office (NBPO) zone along Route 85 south of Interstate 95, and
- reducing the size of the Industrial zone east of Millstone and west of Gardiner's Wood Road while not precluding its use as part of the electric generating facility.

While the Plan shows reducing the business zone depth along Route 1 east of Miner Avenue, in certain situations it may be advantageous to retain the business zoning if access management techniques are used to improve access control and provide other community benefits.

Business and Economic Development Plan



C06

Revise the zoning along the east side of Route 85. Land along the east side of Route 85, across from the Crystal Mall, was once zoned for business uses but was changed to residential uses around 1977. With the current traffic characteristics of this section of the roadway, single-family residential development would be inappropriate. More detailed recommendations for land use and zoning on the east side of Route 85 between Interstates 95 and 395 are presented in Chapter 13.

Consider allowing compatible small businesses in the Village Residential districts. Small-scale business uses, such as an office or a small "general store" serving only the immediate neighborhood, may enhance some of the village areas in Waterford. Such small-scale uses might be considered as a home occupation or permitted as a special permit in a Village Residential zone, provided that:

- the site is appropriately located (such as on a major street),
- the use is well controlled and is compatible with the village character,
- any non-office meets an identifiable need in the village and is devoted to only serving the needs of the adjacent neighborhood,
- strict floor area limitations and design guidelines are adopted.

Consider adopting regulations to allow bed-and-breakfast establishments in residential zones. Such uses can, in appropriate locations and with reasonable controls, enhance the character of Waterford and provide opportunities to maintain historic structures or further other purposes of the Plan.

Design Review Process

Establish a design review process for any non-residential development. According to the survey and public forums, residents are concerned about the size and scale of recent developments (especially Shaw's and Home Depot). A Design Review Committee would be a positive step in terms of integrating such development into the community and ensuring community compatibility. Design review is discussed in more detail in Chapter 13.

Shaw's Supermarket on Route 1



COMMUNITY SERVICES & FACILITIES

10

OVERVIEW

Community services (such as education, public works, public safety, social, and recreation) contribute significantly to Waterford's character and quality of life. This Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development reviews the physical aspects of such services (and their facilities) to ensure that they are appropriately located and sized to meet community needs during the planning period and beyond.

Historically, Waterford has tended to deliver many services at the neighborhood level. Examples of this include neighborhood schools, neighborhood fire stations, and recreation facilities.

In the survey, residents indicated that they were satisfied with the current quality and quantity of Town services. Residents favored the provision of education and recreation services at the neighborhood level. On the other hand, residents desired some local community facilities and services.

We must provide adequate community services and facilities and a range of recreational opportunities to meet present and future needs . . .

Duck Pond at the Civic Triangle



Community Facilities

Statement	Agree
Education and recreation services should be provided at the neighborhood level.	93%
The Town should encourage more options for child care.	81%
The Town should build a community center for all ages.	74%
The Town should develop a municipal golf course.	45%
The Town should spend less money on education.	19%

ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

General Facilities

Continue to improve the Civic Triangle. This can be accomplished by acquiring additional land in the area, installing sidewalks, and interconnecting parking areas in order to establish this area as a community park and town government office center. This will increase the efficiency and utilization of existing areas and allow for future facility expansion and improvements. A special study of the Civic Triangle with preparation of an overall master plan is recommended.

Address identified community facility and service needs. During the planning period, the Town should address the following identified community facility needs:

Town Hall

Continue to address space needs for the Assessor's office and for storage. Make driveway improvements at Rope Ferry Road to improve access

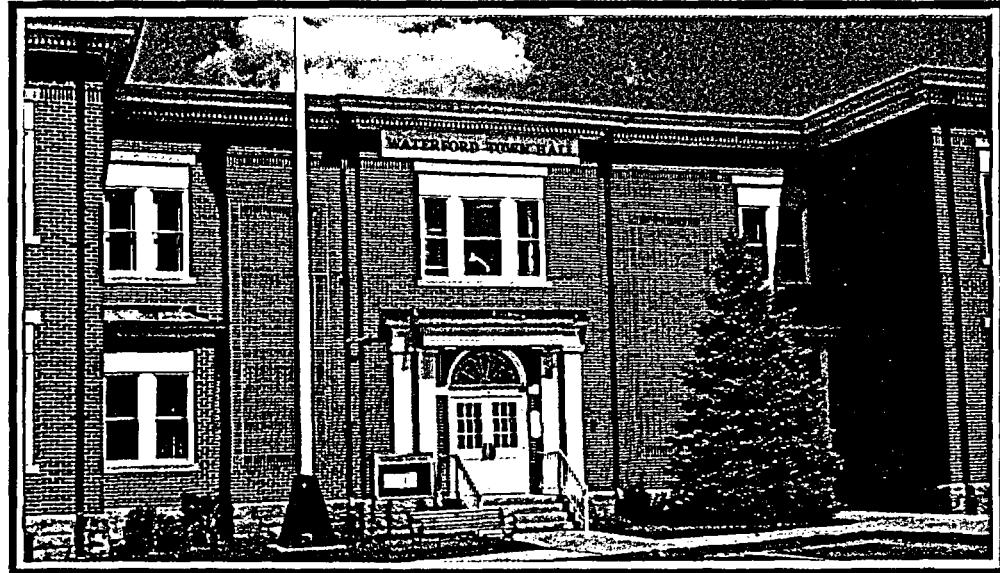
Library

Integrate circulation/ parking in the Civic Triangle to increase parking and allow for future expansion of the Library

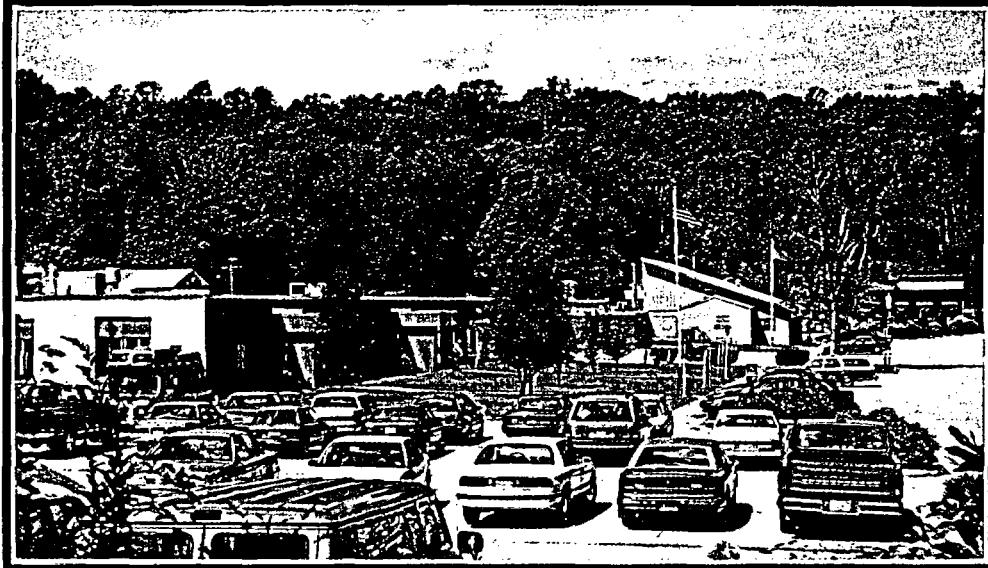
Fire Department / Emergency Medical

Consider building improvements to provide community meeting spaces at the fire stations

Waterford Town Hall



Public Works / Recreation & Parks / Senior Center Complex



Public Works

Relocate police firing range elsewhere on site and consider relocating non-public works uses elsewhere in town to address site constraints and storage needs

Parks and Recreation

Consider relocating Parks and Recreation activities away from the Senior Center/Public Works facility to address use conflicts (space, noise, parking, access, and location)

Senior Citizens

Consider relocation away from Senior Center/Public Works facility to address use conflicts (space, noise, parking, access, and location)

Solid Waste / Recycling

Possibly consider privatizing solid waste and recycling operations in the future. Consider moving the transfer station to the Interstate 95 area once the landfill is closed

Youth Services Bureau

Consider providing a paved recreation space for safe outdoor play

Monitor and address evolving community needs as well. Other community facility needs may evolve during the planning period and need to be addressed. In order to anticipate such needs, community service and facility usage and condition should be monitored. For example, the Town should monitor use of the senior bus due to the increasing elderly population and make service adjustments as necessary.

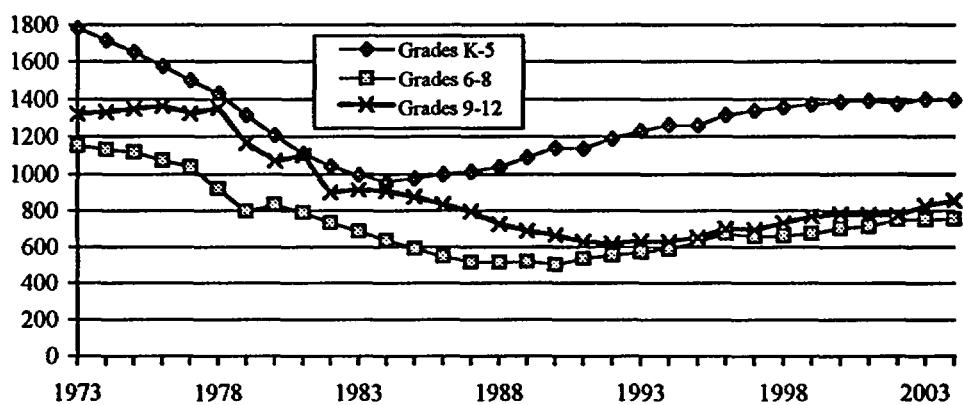
Education Facilities

Continue to monitor and project school enrollments. While adequate capacity exists in current school facilities for present enrollments and projected enrollments through to the year 2003-4, demographic changes will continue to occur. School enrollments and school capacity should continue to be carefully monitored during the planning period in order to most efficiently use existing educational space and to project future enrollment changes well before they occur.

Waterford School Facilities

School Type	School	Grades	1996-97 Enrolled	Max. Capacity	Site Area (Expansion Potential)
Elementary	Cohanzie	K-5	274	346	4.5 ac. (None)
	Great Neck	K-5	281	330	5.9 ac. (None unless acquire adjacent land)
	Oswegatchie	K-5	303	338	22.5 ac. (Yes)
	Quaker Hill	K-5	200	264	15.2 ac. (Difficult due to recreation uses)
	Southwest	K-5	256	350	20.6 ac. (Building configuration complicates expansion)
Middle	Clark Lane	6-8	673	1,034	43.8 ac. (Limited)
High	Waterford High	9-12 PK/HIS	702 82	1,163	65.4 ac. (Limited unless acquire adjacent land)
TOTAL			2,689	3,825	

Historic and Projected School Enrollments by Grade



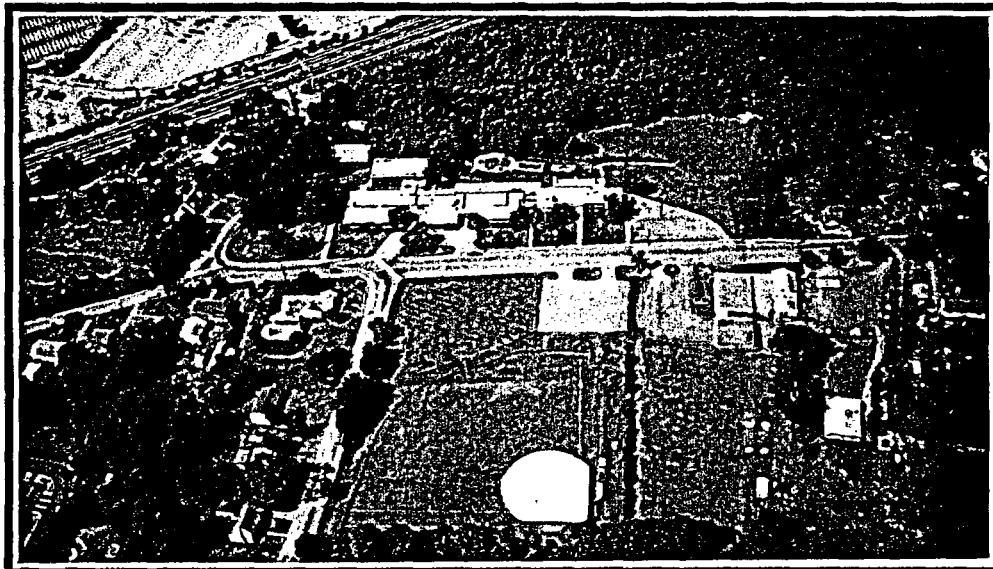
Consider the long-term enrollment potential. If Waterford becomes a community of 30,000 people with school enrollment between 15 and 20 percent of the population, the Town may eventually need a school system to accommodate more than 5,000 students. Future expansion areas or new school sites that may be needed to accommodate enrollments in the distant future should be acquired as soon as possible.

Plan school facilities for maximum efficiency and flexibility. The Town should begin to identify and acquire sites now for future school needs. The Town should continue to promote the use of existing and future school sites for recreation. Finally, the Town should plan school buildings that will provide for fluctuating enrollments or programmatic needs that are expected in the future.

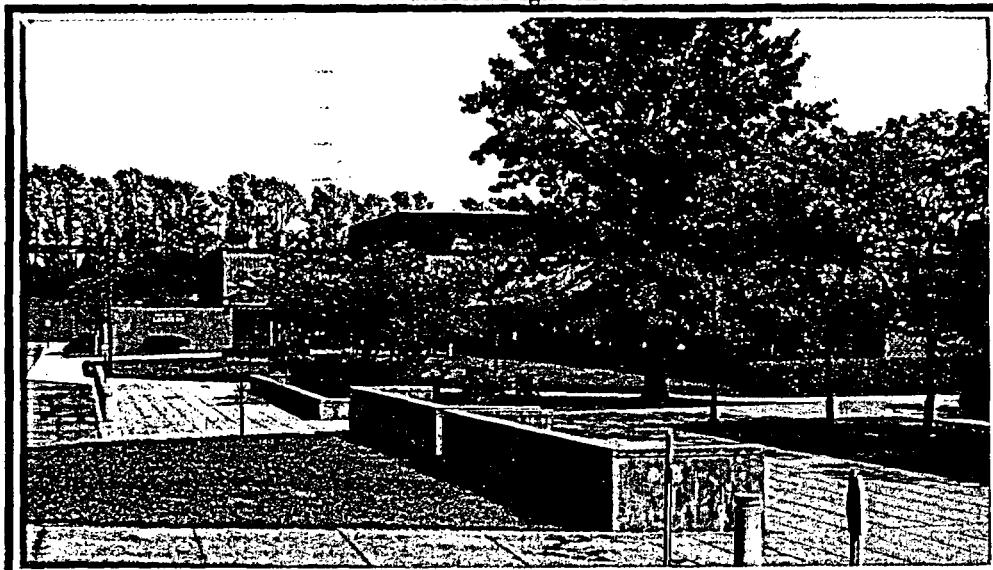
Continue to use school facilities, wherever possible, for recreation and community needs. Residents have benefited from cooperation between the Recreation and Parks Department and the Board of Education that:

- takes advantage of the substantial public investment in schools, and
- provides high quality recreation facilities at the neighborhood level.

Cohanzie School



Waterford High School



Recreation Facilities

Continue to provide adequate public recreation facilities. As shown in the following table, Waterford residents are generally well served with facilities managed by the Recreation and Parks Department. The Town must continue to monitor recreation usage in order to provide for recreational needs. The Town must also:

- consider the *distribution* of recreational facilities (some neighborhoods have less recreational facilities than others),
- continue to provide for small, neighborhood recreation areas and parks in existing and new developments,
- evaluate the types of recreational facilities (active/passive) that are provided on existing land holdings in order to most efficiently manage these facilities and provide needed facilities (including trails),
- adjust the type of recreational facilities and programs to respond to the changing age distribution of Waterford residents, and
- continue to implement the recommendations of the 1990 Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

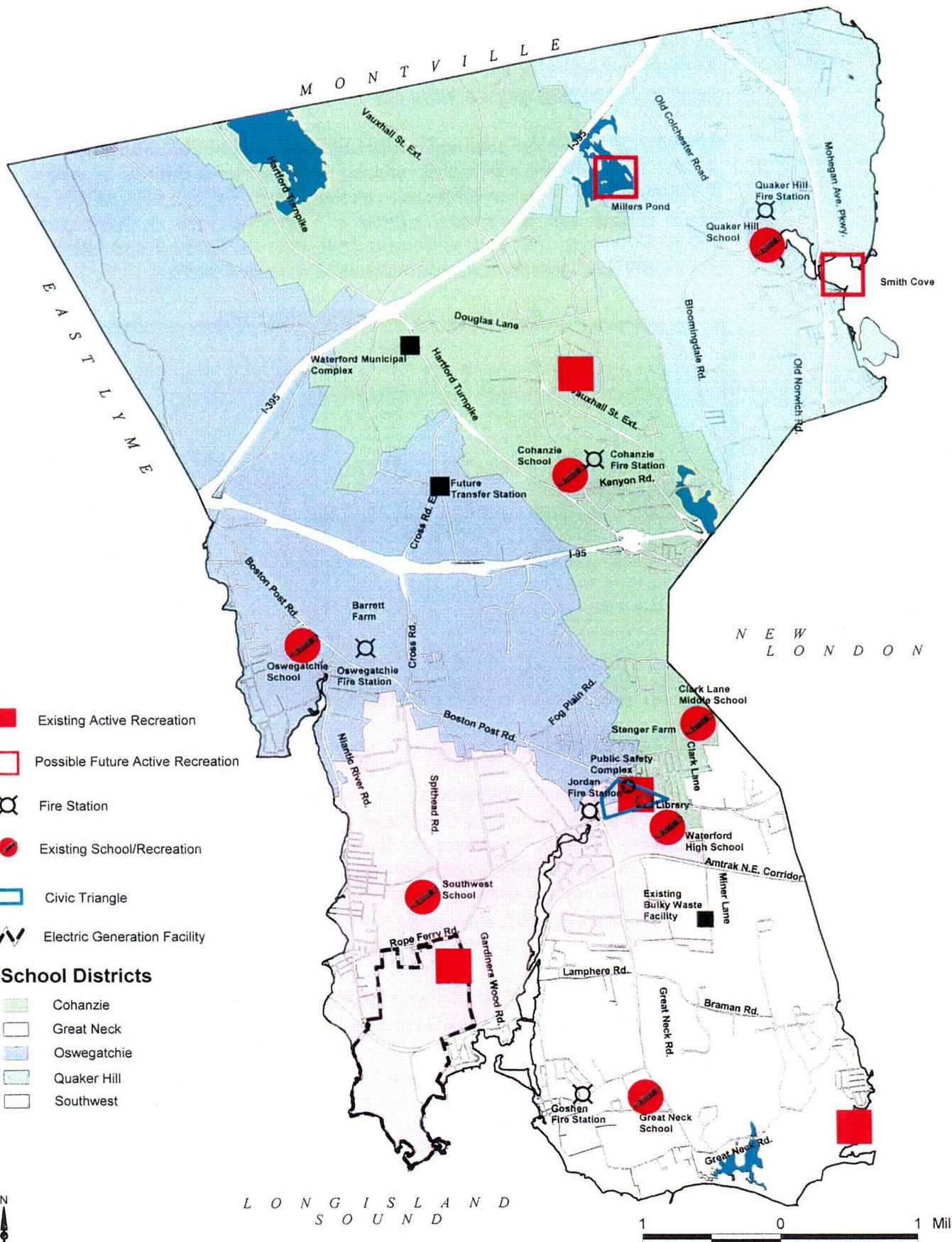
Recreational Facility Assessment

Type of Activity	Type of Facility	Number of Existing Facilities	Immediate Need	Future Need
Baseball	Baseball Fields	5		Possible
	Softball Fields	8		
	Little League Fields	10		
Court Sports	Basketball Courts	10		Possible
	Tennis Courts	15		
Field Activities	Football Fields	2		Possible
	Soccer Fields	6		
	Running Track	1		
	Gen. Purpose Fields	1		
Indoor Activity	Gymnasiums	5		At schools
Outdoor Activity	Open Play Areas	3		
	Play Equipment	9		
Aquatic Activities	Picnic Areas	6		Possible
	Indoor Swim Pool	1		
	Ponds/Lakes/Beaches	7		
Miscellaneous	Ice Skating Areas	4		Possible
	Golf Course (9-hole)	0		
	Volleyball	1	3	4

Maintain the quantity and quality of existing recreational facilities. Recreation facilities must be maintained in terms of:

- the quantity of facilities (Waterford cannot afford to lose the use of existing recreational facilities such as those on Gardiner's Wood Road that are leased from Northeast Utilities on a year-to-year basis), and
- the quality of facilities (in terms of field rotation, maintenance, and equipment).

Community Facilities Plan

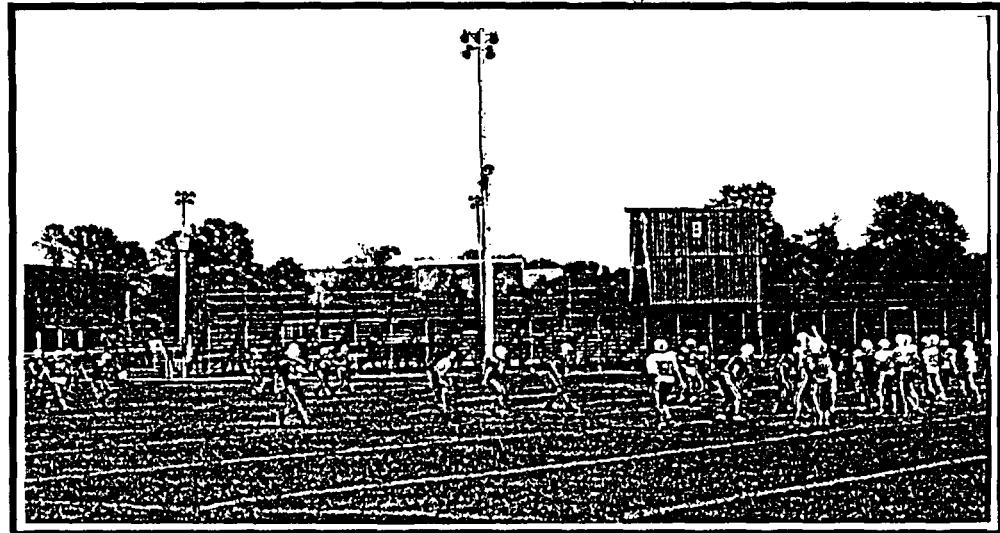


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Plan for anticipated community recreation needs. During the planning period, the Town should consider providing a community center in a central location to accommodate recreation and senior activities and reduce conflicts at the existing complex. An existing school building may be appropriate.

Continue to encourage non-public recreational opportunities, where appropriate. This includes commercial ventures (such as movie theaters or sports facilities) as well as active and passive recreation activities that are available at several private and semi-private facilities in Waterford (such as Connecticut College Arboretum, New London Country Club, West Farms Land Trust properties, several beach associations, and New London watershed lands).

Football Practice at Waterford High School



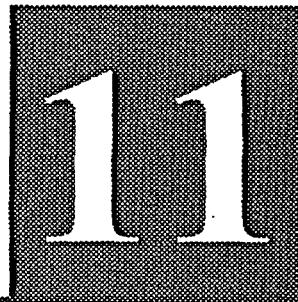
Fiscal Considerations

Plan now for future community facility needs. Given the planned gradual depreciation of taxable value at the Millstone facility, the Town must anticipate future facility needs well in advance in order to:

- ensure that the best sites for community facilities are available,
- acquire sites in the most cost-effective and efficient manner,
- program development of public facilities over a period of years, and
- ensure that facilities are commensurate with the town's ability to pay.

Strive to use near-term fiscal resources to provide for future community facility needs. Waterford is fortunate at the present time in that the Millstone facility provides significant fiscal benefits to the community. However, as previously indicated, this facility is being depreciated over time and will provide less tax revenue in the future. The fiscal reliance on Millstone is both an asset and a liability. The Town should set money aside for future community facility needs through a five-year Capital Improvement Program that matches community facility needs with available resources.

TRANSPORTATION



OVERVIEW

This element of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development is concerned with the means by which people and goods are moved from one place to another. It is designed to encourage, support, and serve the current and desired future land use pattern for Waterford.

In the preparation of this element, it is anticipated that reliance on the automobile will continue for the foreseeable future, traffic volumes will continue to escalate, public transportation will continue to play only a minor role in the region, and that interest will continue to grow for pedestrian and bicycle improvements.

In the survey, residents were strongly in favor of sidewalks in new residential developments and maintaining current street widths. Yet, residents also wanted to do more to preserve the rural character of Waterford. Past experience in Waterford has also shown that residents are concerned about the impacts on residential neighborhoods that have resulted from the widening, extension, and connection of existing roads. As a result, the major issues of concern in Waterford are the roadway circulation system and recreational modes (such as pedestrian ways and bicycle paths).

We must provide for the safe and efficient movement of persons and goods through and within the town while balancing the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, vehicles, and transit...

Circulation

Statement	Agree
The Town should do more to preserve the rural character of Waterford.	89%
The Town should require sidewalks in all new residential developments.	74%
The Town should build more major connecting roads.	32%
The Town should stop plowing sidewalks in Waterford.	30%
The Town should allow for narrower road widths on residential streets.	22%

Congestion on Route 1 at Clark Lane / Shaw's Supermarket



ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Existing Roadway Network

Maintain the best features of the existing transportation system.

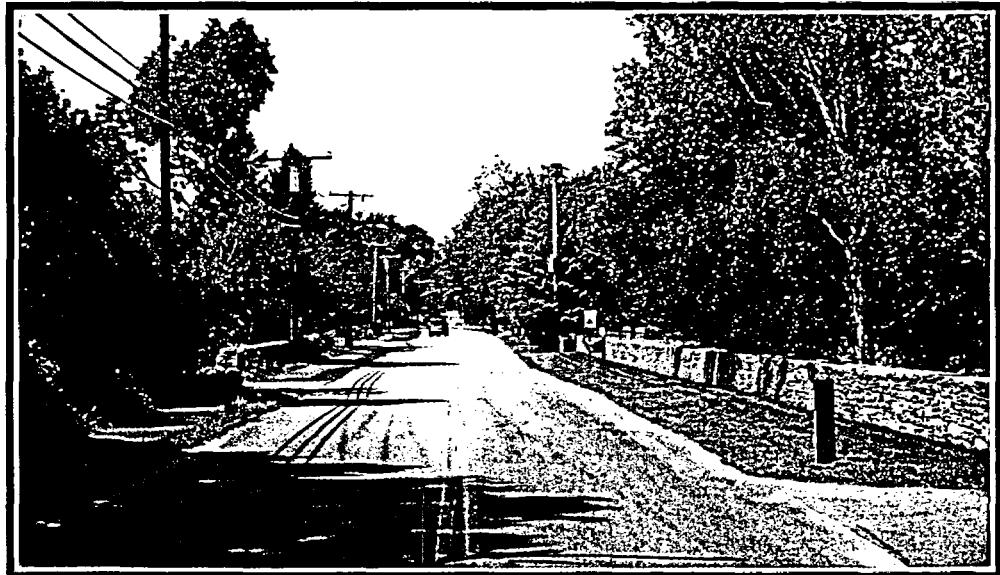
Balance traffic needs with community character and environmental impacts. While roads occupy less than seven percent of Waterford's land area, they are sometimes treated as if they are the most important part of the community. While snow plowing and emergency access are important, the Town must strike an appropriate balance among traffic needs, neighborhood needs, and community needs. The Town also needs to consider how roadways affect wetlands and watercourses and Long Island Sound.

Reevaluate road design standards and road classifications. If the Town is to preserve community character, local road standards must re-evaluated to:

- focus less on criteria that emphasize moving traffic, and
- focus more on criteria that create functional and scenic roads that provide, where appropriate, for pedestrian and bicycle traffic and on-street parking.

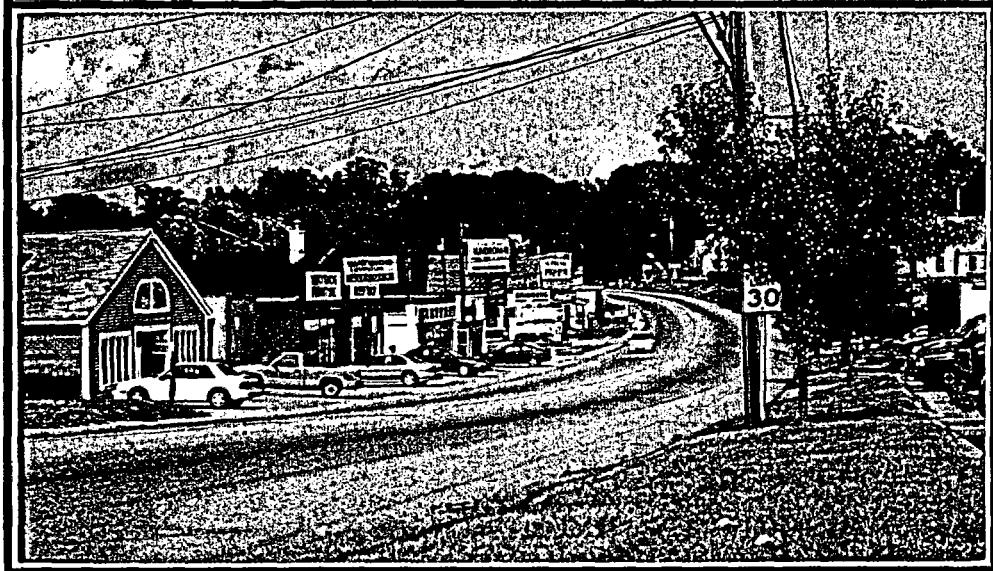
The existing hierarchy of roads in Waterford appears reasonable given the characteristics of the community. Still, when the Commission adopts new road design criteria, existing road classifications should be reviewed at that time. The Town must strive to find the right balance between through traffic and property access on all roads. This review will help ensure that the road network is appropriate for the level of adjacent development and overall circulation patterns in Waterford.

Great Neck Road



Preserve the capacity of existing roadways. Increasing traffic volumes typically result in increased congestion and accidents, especially in commercial areas. To minimize these problems, the Town should use access management concepts (limitations on the number and/or location of curb cuts) to preserve roadway capacity in appropriate areas. This is particularly evident on Routes 1, 32, and 85 and detailed access management studies of these roads should be conducted.

Total Access (left) versus Managed Access (right) on Route 1



Strive to maintain adequate traffic service levels. Where development proposals may create traffic impacts, developers should be required to document and mitigate the traffic impacts of proposed developments. The Town should strive to maintain a Level of Service (LOS) standard of C or better on roads. Exceptions could be allowed on commercial corridors to allow a lower level of service (such as D or E) so long as the additional congestion occurs only on private driveways. The Town must remain vigilant that future signal modifications or adjustments do not erode the LOS on the main roadway.

Road Improvements

Plan improvements to provide for future traffic needs. A major challenge facing Waterford is to provide for adequate vehicular circulation now and in the future given the historic and anticipated growth of traffic volumes, congestion, and accidents. With only about half of the land area in Waterford developed, traffic volumes in the future will surely be higher due to traffic from within and without Waterford.

Make improvements that are warranted to reduce accidents. The Town should continue to monitor areas with accident concentrations in order to identify whether accidents are related to operator error or roadway design. Where necessary, the Town or the State should make improvements that will reduce the number and/or severity of accidents where road design is a contributing factor.

Access Management

Detailed access management plans would help balance economic development, traffic capacity, property access, and community character by guiding the location and number of curb cuts along roads such as:

- Route 1 (east of Avery Lane),
- Route 85 (from New London to Interstate 395), and
- Route 32 (particularly near Richard's Grove Road).

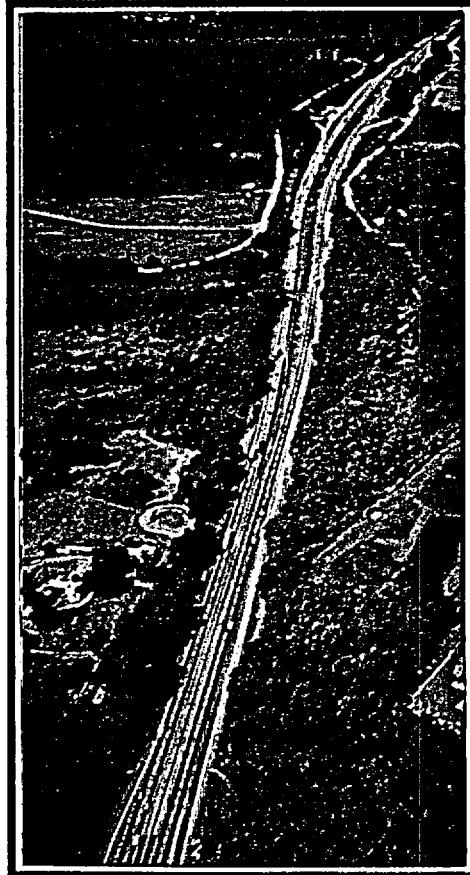
Level of Service

Level of Service C refers to a traffic engineering situation of stable flow where volumes are between 70 and 80 percent of capacity and delays at traffic signals are between 15 and 25 seconds.

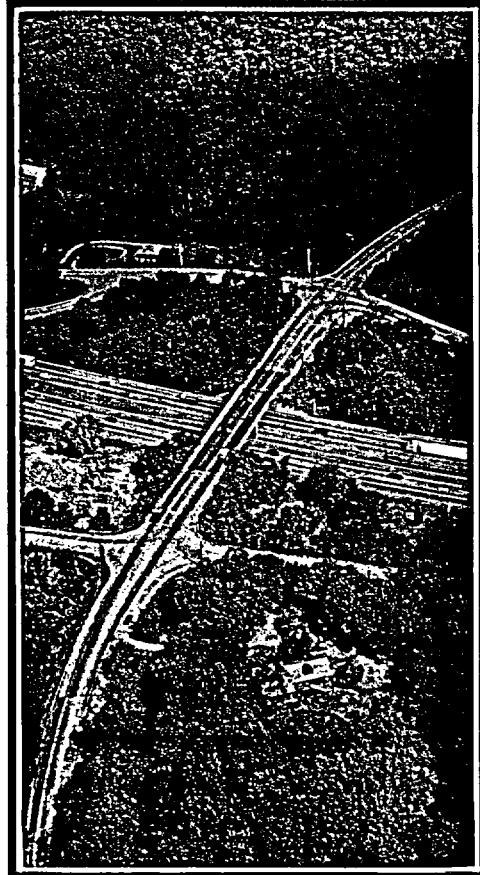
Work with the Connecticut Department of Transportation to complete important projects. The following list identifies State projects that are necessary to improve the local transportation system and to direct and encourage development in accordance with the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development:

1. Build a new on-ramp from Route 85 southbound to Interstate 95 northbound that:
 - connects to the New London frontage road, thereby increasing the capacity of the ramp and eliminating conflicting movements on Interstate 95, and
 - reduces congestion on Route 85 by providing either a double left-turn lane or a right-turn "cloverleaf" on-ramp.
2. Extend Parkway North and Parkway South easterly to connect to Route 85 and the frontage roads in New London.
3. Replace the Cross Road bridge over Interstate 95 with a six-lane bridge.
4. Make improvements on those sections of Route 85 that are north of Interstate 395 and south of Interstate 95 and provide left-turn lanes, where needed, between Interstate 95 and Interstate 395.

**Interstate 95 and the Proposed
Frontage Road Extensions to Route 85**

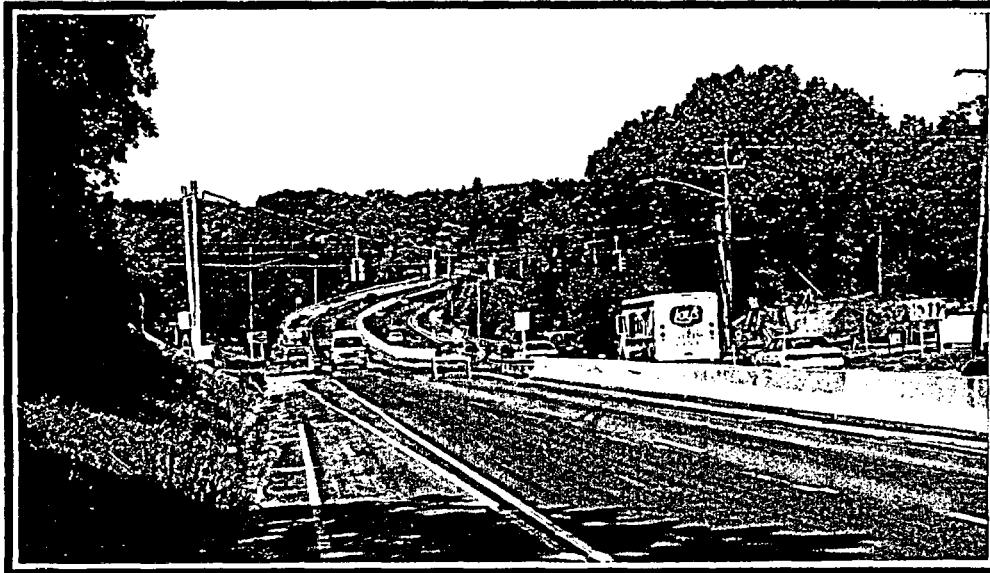


Interstate 95 at Cross Road



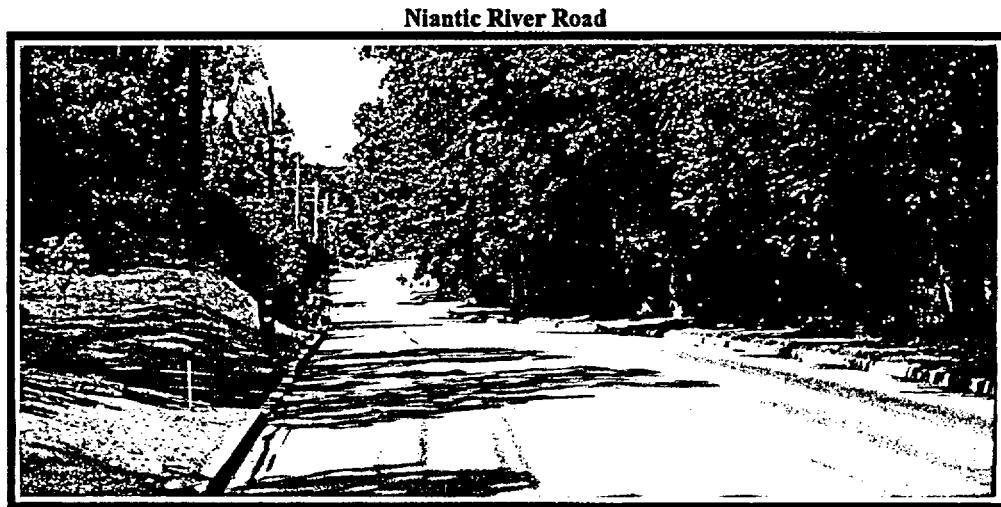
5. Make intersection improvements on Route 1 (especially at Niantic River Road and at Cross Road).
6. Widen westbound Route 156 to two lanes from Route 1 to Avery Lane to minimize traffic conflicts between intersecting and merging traffic.
7. Construct a northbound off-ramp from Interstate 395 to Route 693 (Route 32 connector) in Quaker Hill.
8. Construct a full intersection at Routes 32 and 693 rather than a merged exit ramp.
9. To protect the neighborhoods along Route 32, make improvements such as:
 - connect side roads along Route 32 to Richard's Grove Road to provide safer access to the traffic signal on Route 32,
 - install a light at Fitzgerald Avenue,
 - provide pedestrian overpasses or tunnels, and
 - provide sidewalks or inter-connecting trails, where appropriate.
10. Complete Route 11 from Salem to an Interstate 395/Interstate 95 interchange
 - with associated widening of Interstate 95 from the interchange to the New London City line with a minimum of three lanes each direction.

Route 32 at Richard's Grove Road



The Town must also complete important projects that are its responsibility. The following priority list identifies Town projects that are necessary to improve the local transportation system and to direct and encourage development in accordance with the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development:

1. Improve Douglas Lane to eliminate poor horizontal alignment (sharp curves).
2. Improve Niantic River Road and install sidewalks in conjunction with sewer installation.

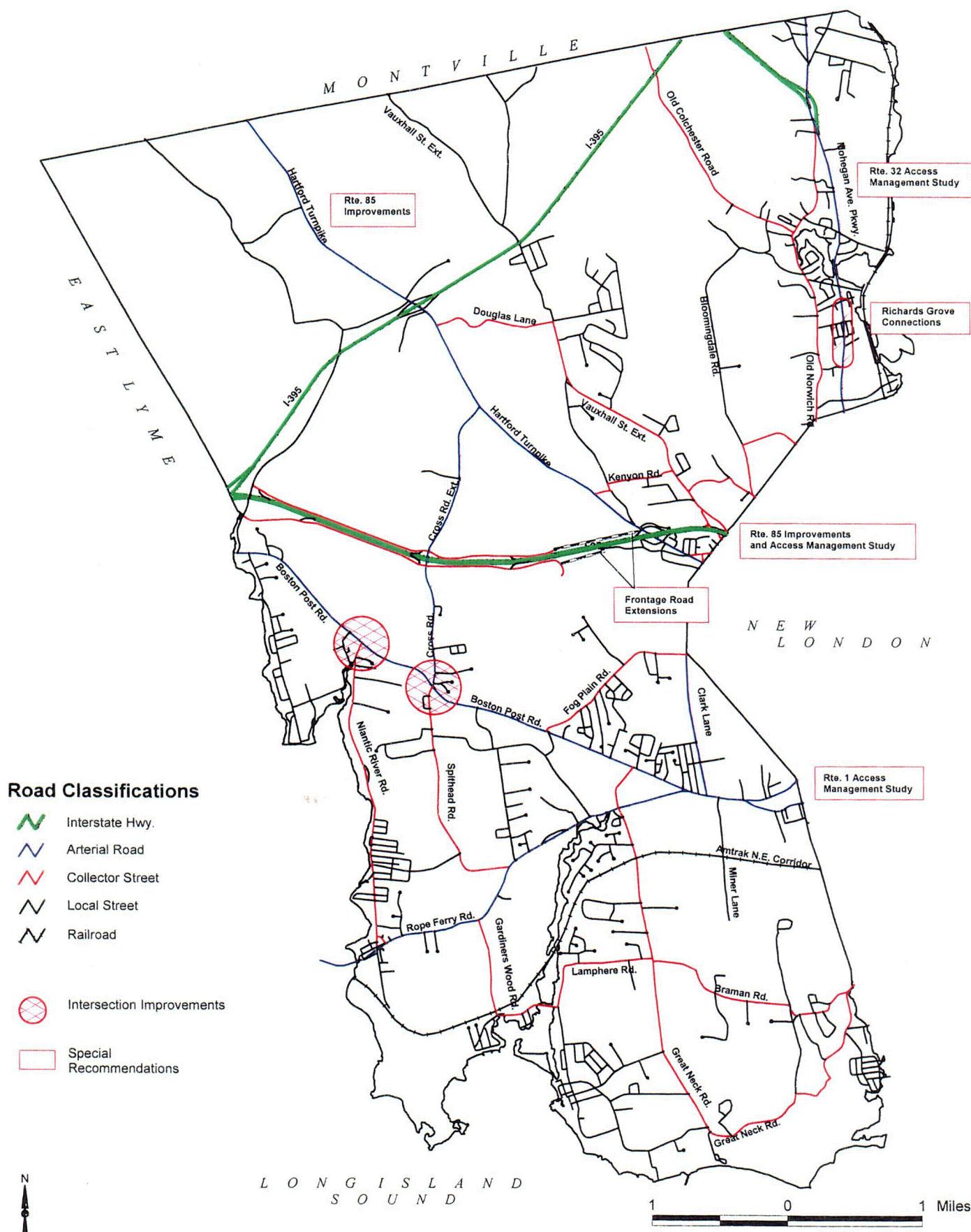


Ensure that important future road connections are made. As Waterford continues to grow, the need for additional traffic routes will become more pronounced for trips by residents and emergency service response. If such routes are not identified as part of the Plan, implementation will become more difficult in the future when their need is more apparent. Road connections may be made as part of future development plans by private developers or in conjunction with major public projects by the Town of Waterford and could include:

1. Additional roads parallel to Cross Road to provide alternative traffic routes between southern and northern Waterford, such as:
 - extending Niantic River Road northerly to South Frontage Road,
 - extending Clark Lane from Fog Plain Road to the extended Parkway South near Mary Street and Gilead Road.
2. Connections between Vauxhall Street Extension and Bloomingdale Road.

In most cases, it will be preferable to require a developer to construct a road connection at the time of development. However, in some situations, it may be preferable to reserve the road right-of-way as part of a development plan so that the option of whether or not to build a connecting road can be determined at some time in the future. If neither option is pursued, the Town runs the risk of not being able to establish road connections that may be needed in the future. This strategy can also be pursued for road connections that are not identified in the Plan.

Transportation Plan



C08

Pedestrian and Bicycle Travel

Expand and improve the network of sidewalks, trails, and walkways in Waterford. The remaining links in the sidewalk network (as shown in the Sidewalk Master Plan) should be completed in order to connect various parts of town. Other opportunities can be explored for walks and trails on the greenway network proposed in the Open Space Plan and in areas of future road connections. The State should make pedestrian improvements in the Route 32 corridor due to high traffic volumes and the lack of crosswalks, especially at the Route 693 connector.

Encourage and provide bikeways in town. Bikeways should be provided along major Town roads and in greenbelts. In addition, the State should establish bicycle lanes along highways. Bikeway facilities should be enhanced by installing appropriate signage and crossings where needed.

Reevaluate the sidewalk maintenance policy. While sidewalks are currently maintained by the Town, this policy may need to be reevaluated for some or all sidewalks during the planning period as more sidewalks are built and fiscal circumstances change.

Other Transportation Issues

Encourage a full range of transportation modes and improvements. Bus, rail, and air services are also important in providing mobility for residents and businesses. Efforts during the planning period should be devoted toward encouraging:

- rail service, carpooling, vanpooling, mass transit and other transportation alternatives, and
- creation of a transit network designed to connect residential areas with shopping areas, employment centers, and recreational facilities.

During the planning period, the Department of Transportation should expand the commuter parking lot at Route 85 and Interstate 395 and establish commuter parking lots in the vicinity of:

- Route 32 and Route 693,
- Route 1 and Niantic River Road, and
- Clark Lane and Route 1.

During the planning period, the Department of Transportation should improve safety for at-grade railroad crossings (such as Miner Lane) with an overpass or an effective alternative such as a controlled gate system.

Locally, the Town should:

- monitor the need to expand the senior dial-a-ride service since demand should increase as the elderly population grows, and
- study the need for a transportation program for youths (in conjunction with, or separate from, the senior dial-a-ride service) so that youths may take advantage of programs and activities intended to benefit them.

INFRASTRUCTURE



OVERVIEW

The Plan considers the location and capacity of infrastructure services (such as public water, public sewer, electric, telephone, natural gas, and cable communications) since these services can strongly influence development patterns.

We must provide adequate infrastructure for community needs...

ASSESSMENT & RECOMMENDATIONS

Public Water Service

While much of Waterford is presently served by public water supply, most of the water supply for the system is provided by the City of New London. Water comes from the Lake Konomoc reservoir located in Waterford and Montville.

There are several issues of concern to Waterford. First, state standards indicate that there may not be an adequate margin of safety between average water consumption and the safe yield of the system. As a result, additional supply sources will be needed in the future. Second, the intermunicipal agreement with New London provides that new Waterford customers may be denied service in times of water shortage. In other words, the future development of Waterford could be restricted by the inadequate safe yield of the water supply system.

The survey found that four of five Waterford residents support efforts to develop new water supply sources.

Encourage water conservation. Regardless of whether additional water supplies can be developed, Waterford residents should strive to reduce their current water consumption and waste. The Town should encourage water conservation for residential, commercial, industrial, and other uses by whatever means are available.

Water Supply Adequacy

Safe yield of a water system is the amount of water that can be safely withdrawn, even in a drought year.

State standards conclude that an adequate margin of safety exists when:

- safe yield is more than 125 percent of the average consumption, or
- average consumption is less than 80 percent of the safe yield.

New London Water System

	MGD
Consumption	5.71
Safe Yield	7.00

MGD is million gallons per day.

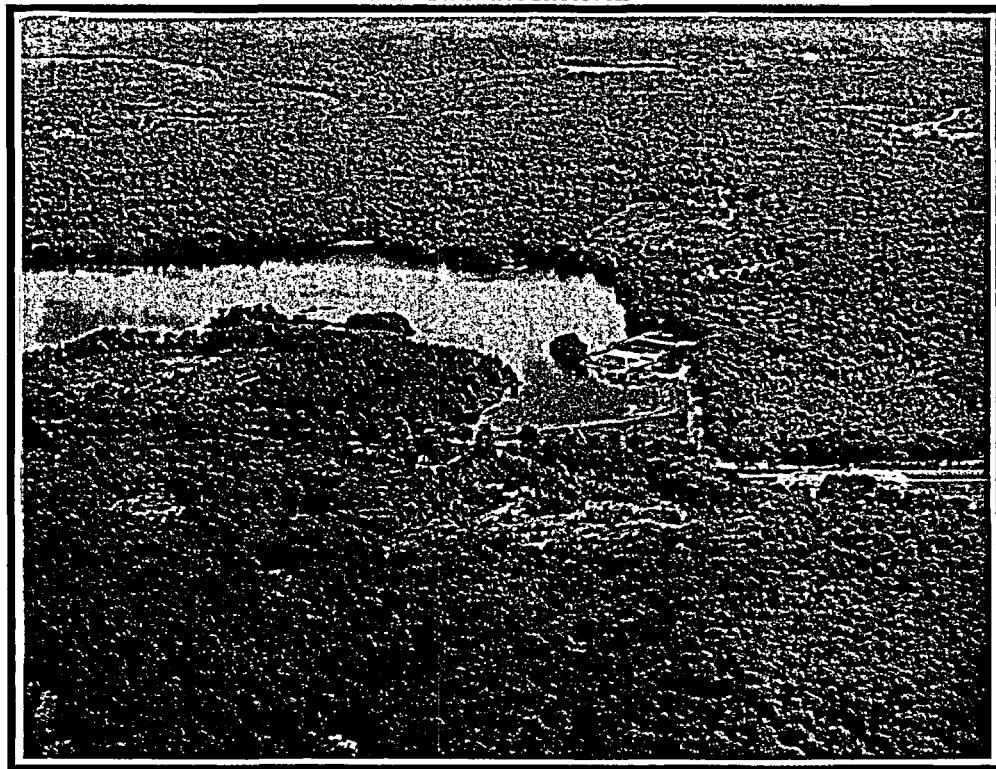
Margin of Safety

	MOS
Consumption/Yield	82%
Yield/Consumption	123%

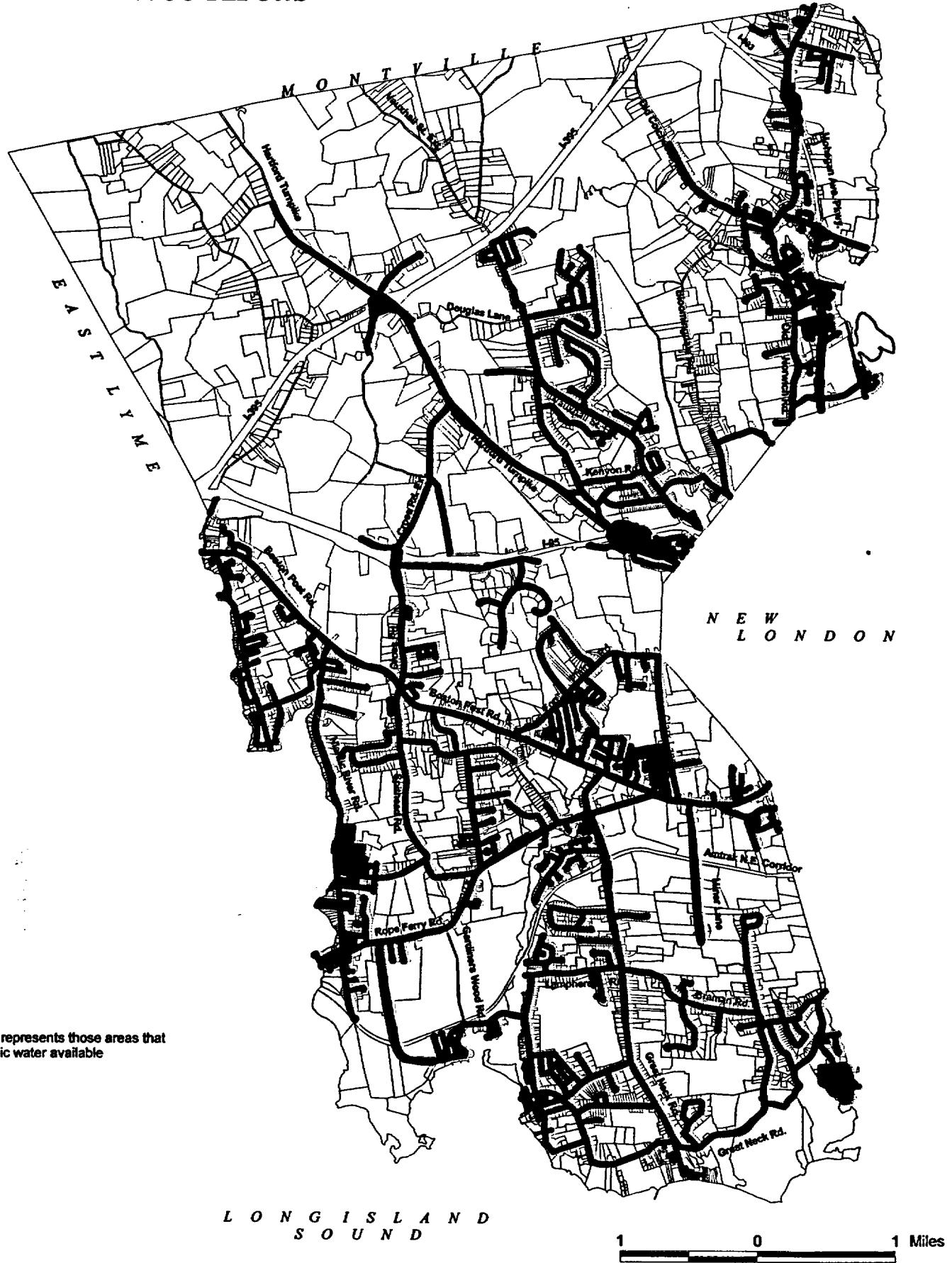
Identify and develop new water supply sources. If an adequate supply of water for Waterford residents and businesses is to be provided, the Town must continue to investigate and develop new water sources on a timely basis. While diversion to Lake Konomoc would make use of the existing filtration equipment there, Waterford has concerns regarding potential environmental impacts the diversion might have on Hunt's Brook. Limited study has been done regarding the possibility of pumping water from Miller's Pond back to Lake Konomoc. Ground water sources have also been investigated in the Jordan Brook and Nevin's Brook watersheds by the Town of Waterford. While New London and Waterford are both investigating additional water sources, specific action steps need to be taken to address this issue. The challenge will be to have new water supply sources available in a timely manner.

Encourage the creation of a regional water system. Mention has been made of the potential for a regional water supply that would result from interconnecting the Norwich, Groton, and New London/Waterford systems. Such a system would provide for additional safe yield and redundant supply sources. The first step could be the interconnection of the Norwich system in Montville with the New London/Waterford system in Quaker Hill. This possibility should be studied and implemented on a regional basis.

Lake Konomoc Reservoir



Water Service Areas



Public Sewer Service

After an extensive sewer construction program during the past 10 years, much of Waterford is presently served by public sewer. Sewage treatment is provided by the City of New London through an inter-local agreement. There is adequate capacity at the sewage treatment plant for the needs of Waterford's present and anticipated future users. If needed, the plant can be upgraded.

Continue to provide sewers where needed and appropriate. While sewers have been installed in many areas of Waterford, there are some other areas where sewers may be desirable during the planning period to abate pollution, encourage economic development, or other purposes. Some areas (such as Sandy Point) may be more appropriate for on-site septic corrections or community septic systems. Any sewer extensions should:

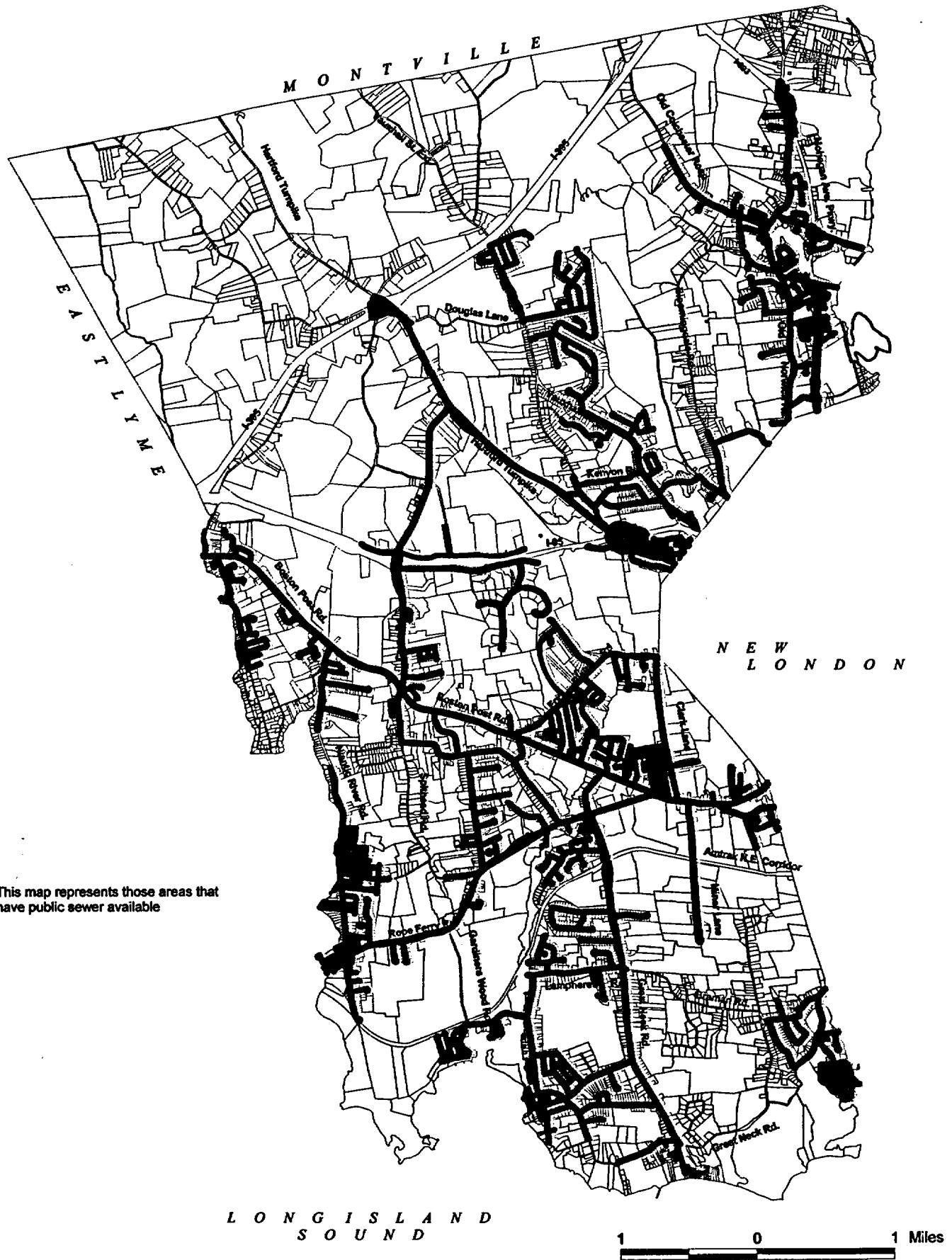
- meet identified needs,
- be in accordance with the sewerage master plan, and
- support the recommendations of this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

As previously indicated, the Town must ensure that any sewer extensions are not used to change the land use pattern in ways that are incompatible with the recommendations of the Plan.

Sandy Point



Sewer Service Areas



Other Utilities

Natural gas is available in parts of Quaker Hill and the major commercial areas of Waterford. Wired utilities (electric, telephone, and cable communications) are generally available to serve new development.

Consider other utility improvements as well.

Cable utilities (electric, telephone, cable communications) should be placed underground in new developments and as road reconstruction occurs in other areas.

To encourage economic development and to best meet the needs of local residents and businesses, the Town should encourage a program of continual improvement of:

- electric service and reliability, and
- communications service and capacity.

The Town should continue to carefully review the evolution of telecommunications technology (such as cellular communications from towers) in order to provide for the reasonable needs of residents and businesses while considering the overall impact on the community.

The Town should continue to encourage the extension of natural gas. This includes the possible extension of natural gas to Millstone Power Station in the event that the plant converts to alternative forms of power generation in the future.

Community Structure

Infrastructure should follow the land use plan. The availability of public water and/or public sewer service can influence development density and patterns. However, if this happens, it can be a case where the “tail” (infrastructure) is wagging the “dog” (the overall community structure). The Town must not let this happen. Therefore, it is the philosophy of the Town of Waterford to ensure that the infrastructure system supports, but does not dictate, the local zoning scheme or Future Land Use Plan.

In support of this philosophy, it should be the policy of the Town of Waterford:

- not to extend sewers to areas where low density residential development is desired unless necessary for public health reasons.
- to limit development intensity in accordance with the capabilities of the land to support additional development in areas where both public water and sewer systems are not available.

SPECIAL ISSUES

13

DESIGN REVIEW

From the survey and the public forums on the Plan, residents clearly expressed concerns over the adverse impact that some major developments have had on community character. Further discussion revealed that the issue was related to most non-residential buildings and to multi-family residential projects. Residents felt that some type of design review process for these types of uses was needed in Waterford.

It is almost impossible to draft *absolute* standards for design that are adaptable to all uses, zones, and situations in Waterford and that will provide meaningful guidance to a prospective applicant in the design of a proposal for a specific site. If it were this easy, it would have been done already.

We must establish a design review process to preserve and protect the most important elements of Waterford's community character...

What is needed in Waterford is a *relative* standard that varies over time and by location in the community yet provides input and guidance with regard to design issues as part of the application review process.

The best way to provide this is through an advisory design review committee that can discuss design issues with an applicant and send a report to the Commission to be considered along with all of the other relevant information on an application. The Committee's report to the Planning and Zoning Commission would be advisory only so that the Commission can consider that input as part of the application. The Committee should be formed by the Commission and appointments should be made by the Commission.

Issues that the Committee should consider and address include:

Site Design

- appropriate site layout
- appropriate building location
- parking location
- pedestrian improvements
- landscaping
- sense of entry
- appropriate site access

Building Design

- overall architectural design
- scale, massing, height, cadence
- entry location
- platform height
- architectural style
- roof shapes, building details
- quality and color of materials
- relationship to abutting buildings
- relationship to streetscape
- improvement to the area

Design Review

"The concept of the public welfare is broad and inclusive . . ."

"The values it represents are spiritual as well as physical, aesthetic as well as monetary.

"It is within the power of the legislature to determine that the community should be beautiful as well as healthy, spacious as well as clean, well-balanced as well as carefully patrolled . . ."

*Berman v Parker
U.S. Supreme Court
(1954)*

Each proposal needs to be evaluated in relation to:

- the other uses and buildings that surround the proposed site,
- the existing or desired character of the area,
- the types of natural, cultural, or historic resources that exist,
- the ability to share parking or access,
- the need for specialized buffering, and
- the relation of a building to the street, the pedestrian environment, and the overall streetscape.

Over time, the Committee should develop design principles related to its findings, observations, and experience with regard to particular locations and areas in order to provide as much guidance to applicants and the Commission as possible. Other communities that have managed to establish design guidelines have found that they work well in educating applicants about what the community seeks in the design of new projects.

Summary of Recommendations

1. An Advisory Design Review Committee should be established to advise the Planning and Zoning Commission on design issues. The charge of the Advisory Design Review Committee would be to review the design aspects of projects submitted to them.
2. An advisory report from the Committee to the Commission would be required for:
 - large scale residential uses (such as apartments or condominiums),
 - most non-residential uses,
 - special permit applications, and
 - any other application referred by the Commission.
3. The Committee should meet regularly in order to review and discuss proposals and formulate advisory recommendations.
4. Informal discussions should be encouraged.
5. The Zoning Regulations should be modified to incorporate the Advisory Design Review Committee referral and report into the application process.
6. The Committee should also receive professional staff advice from the Town.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION

While most Waterford residents felt that the Town is doing the right amount to protect historic structures, more than one-quarter of residents felt that more could be done.

Property Identification/Studies -- Perhaps the most fundamental step to preserving historic assets is to identify historic resources in the community. The recent Historic and Architectural Survey of Waterford (1997) and the proposed archeological survey (1998) should be the starting point for placing a greater emphasis on historic preservation in Waterford. Based on these surveys, nominations to the State and/or National Register of Historic Places should be pursued.

The map and tables on the following pages identify historically significant resources in Waterford.

Local Organization Resources

Encourage the historic preservation activities of local resources such as:

- local organizations (such as the Waterford Historical Society, Inc., Friends of Harkness, and the West Farms Land Trust and the Goshen Conservancy) that are involved in historic preservation, and
- local staff resources such as Waterford's Municipal Historian who can maintain local information and assist in historic preservation.

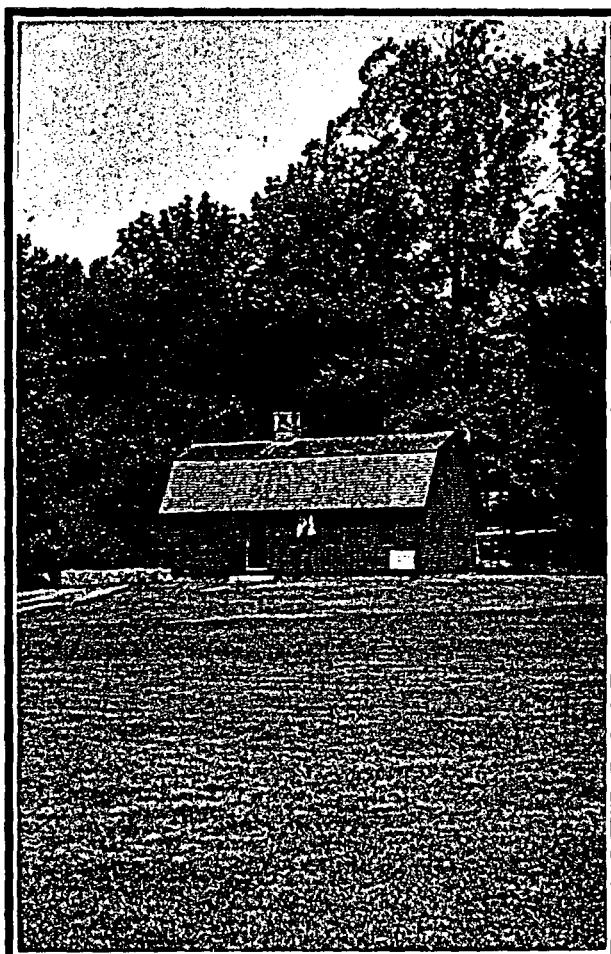
State/Local Programs

Encourage the use of other programs that can help in preserving historic resources, such as:

- an historic review board to ensure the architectural compatibility of proposed building improvements in designated historic areas,
- the Design Review Committee to consider the architectural compatibility of proposed building improvements in other sensitive areas,
- an historic district overlay zone that establishes additional zoning requirements in areas with historically significant resources, and
- recognition as having a Certified Local Government program for historic preservation (which opens up opportunities for grants and other assistance programs).

We must preserve the historical, archeological, and cultural features that contribute to the character and uniqueness of Waterford . . .

Jordan Schoolhouse at Historic Jordan Green



Additional Information]

Additional information on historic resources in Waterford can be obtained from:

- Waterford Library,
- the Municipal Historian,
- the Waterford Historical Society, Inc.,
- "Historic and Architectural Survey of Waterford (northern part)", and
- "Historic and Architectural Survey of Waterford (southern part)".

NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

A. Jordan Village Historic District

(Rope Ferry Road and vicinity)

Residential village that developed at the head of Jordan Cove. Settlement dates to 1720 with expansion after construction of the First Baptist Church (1848). Includes a portion of Civic Triangle with Historical Society buildings.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listings on the National Register are also on the State Register of Historic Places.

1. "Seaside"

(Shore Road)

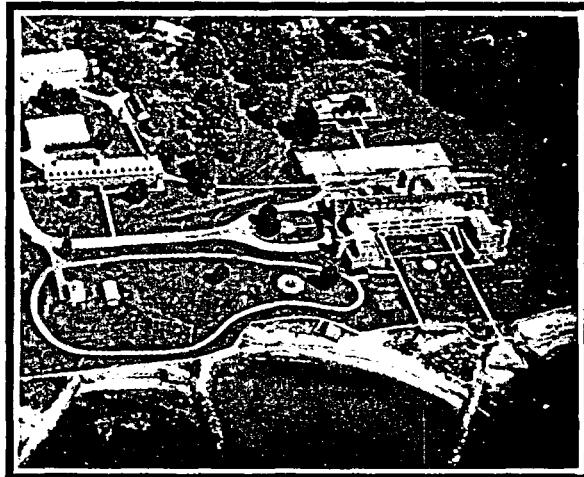
A waterfront estate on Great Neck overlooking Long Island Sound. Was used as a tuberculosis sanatorium (the first of its kind in the United States) in 1930s, 1940s and 1950s. Then used as a state mental health facility until 1990s. Currently being considered for reuse.

2. Harkness Memorial State Park

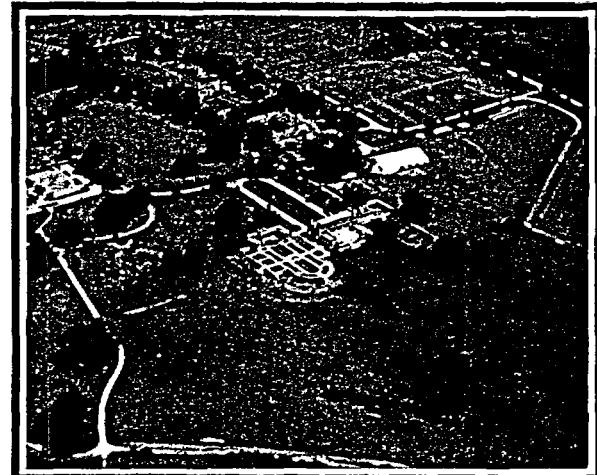
(Great Neck Road)

One of the most complete, grand-scale, sea-side estates in Connecticut. Former estate of the Harkness family, includes a 42-room mansion built in early 1900s. Now a State Park with summer concerts and site of Camp Harkness, a summer camp for the handicapped.

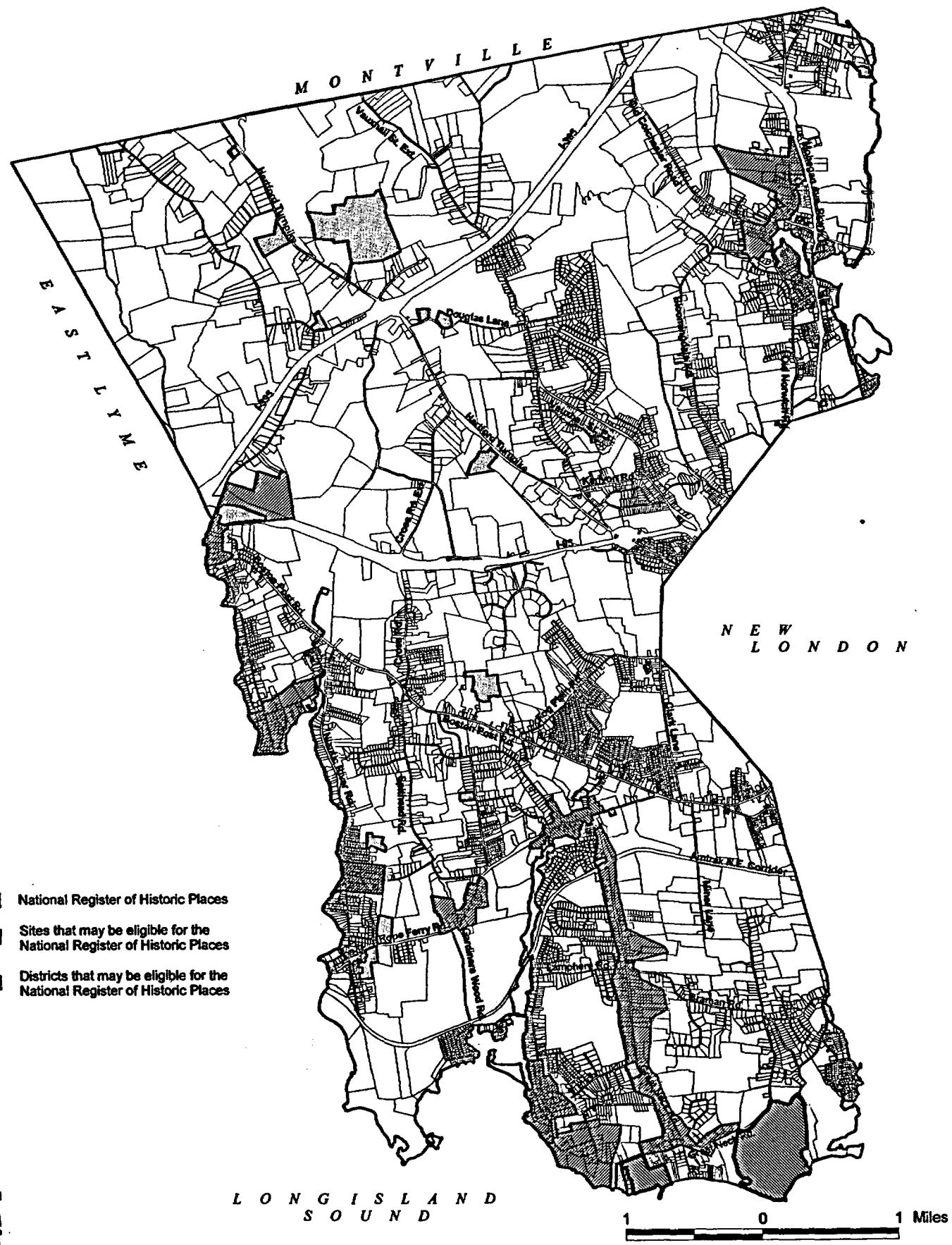
Seaside



Harkness Memorial State Park



Historic Preservation



RECOMMENDATIONS FROM HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS

Areas That May Be Eligible as National Historic Districts

- **Great Neck Road and Shore Road (46 properties)** — a concentration of significant properties ranging from earliest settlement to the twentieth century.
- **Shore Road Estates (12 properties)** — a concentration of multi-acre estates along Shore Road and New Shore Road built from the 1890s to the 1930s.
- **Pleasure Beach (46 properties)** — a summer cottage colony on Jordan Cove and Long Island Sound developed from the 1880s to the 1920s.
- **Graniteville (21 properties)** — a nineteenth century cluster along Rope Ferry Road between Logger Hill and Dursey Hill, homes of quarry workers.
- **Riverside Beach** — the best preserved concentration of 1920s to 1930s middle-class shore cottages along the Niantic River.
- **Oswegatchie (28 properties)** — a concentration of turn-of-the-century upper-class summer homes on Sandy Point.
- **Gurley Road / Oil Mill Road (10 properties)** — a cluster developed around an early mill site on the upper reaches of the Niantic River.
- **Best View (12 properties)** — a turn-of-the-century residential cluster on Smith Cove, inspired by the opening of an electric railway between New London and Norwich.
- **Quaker Hill (34 properties)** — a hamlet in northern Waterford with sites and structures representing 250 years of settlement.
- **Rosemary Lane (6 properties)** — a cluster of six International-Style residences grouped around a pond.

Buildings and Sites That May Be Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

24 Avery Lane	Rose house (and Puppet Theater)
465 Boston Post Road	Matthew Stewart house
19 East Neck Road	
58 Gallup Lane	
33 Great Neck Road	Nathaniel S. Perkins house
21 Gurley Road	Joshua Moore house
4 Jordan Cove Circle	Truman-Darrow house
11 Magonk Point Road	James Rogers house
63 Rock Ridge Road	
314 Rope Ferry Road	Millstone School
317 Rope Ferry Road	Chapman-Mackenzie farm
334 Rope Ferry Road	Camp View Motel
28 Seventh Avenue	J. E. Beckwith house
16 and 30 Douglas Lane	Douglas(s)-Morgan farm
908 Hartford Turnpike	Whipple farm
1077 Hartford Turnpike	Holt farm
1144 Hartford Turnpike	Lakes Pond Baptist Church
1214 Hartford Turnpike	Morgan store
33 Lower Bartlett Road	Austin Perry house
413 Mohegan Avenue Parkway	James Rogers farmhouse
65 Upper Bartlett Road	Bolles house
51 Way Hill Road	Walter Chappel house
168 Waterford Parkway North	Morgan/District 8 School
94 Great Neck Road	Gertrude Bezanson home
6 Goshen Road	Great Neck School

Summary of Recommendations

With the following measures, historic resources that help define Waterford's character will be preserved for future generations:

1. Encourage local organizations to be active in historic preservation. Encourage efforts of the Waterford Historical Society to study Waterford's history and preserve endangered and important historic properties. Maintain a municipal historian to collect, maintain, and coordinate local historic information. Encourage the Town to be recognized as having a Certified Local Government Program for historic protection and be eligible to receive training and funding from the State Historical Commission.
2. Encourage nominations of buildings and districts to the State and/or National Register of Historic Places. Support establishing Historic District(s) that preserve the character and essential elements of an area and that are supported by a majority of residents. Consider establishing a historic district overlay zone with additional zoning requirements criteria in areas with historically significant resources.
3. Utilize the time period allowed in the demolition delay ordinance (up to 90 days) to identify, review, and preserve potentially significant cultural resources. Where existing historic resources proposed for demolition cannot be preserved, undertake efforts to document their important features.
4. Encourage preservation of existing resources in order to maintain and enhance community character (zoning incentives, adaptive re-use, possible flexibility with non-conforming uses). Review the zoning and subdivision regulations to ensure that the regulations provide:
 - for flexibility and incentive to preserve historic properties,
 - adaptive reuse of historically significant structures, and
 - a basis for considering historic factors in land use decisions.
5. Promote awareness of state and federal government assistance programs that provide tax credits and incentives for the rehabilitation of historic buildings.
6. Encourage new development to be architecturally compatible with the historic character of the adjacent village and the community. Seek to retain aspects of Waterford's rich historical heritage in new development, such as keeping stone walls and barns in new subdivisions.
7. Continue efforts to document cultural and archeological resources, especially as part of new development.

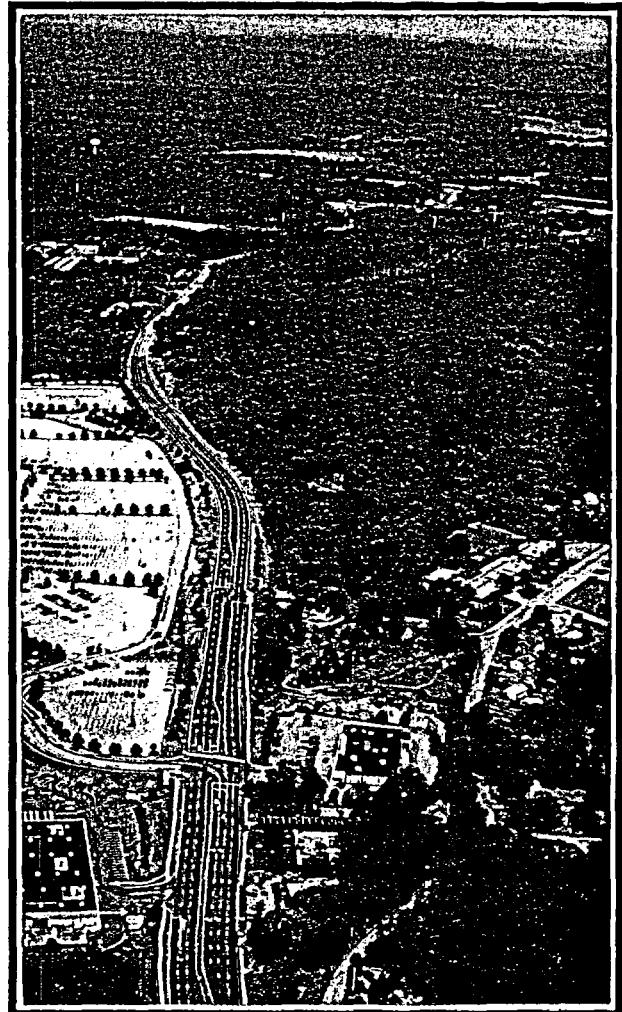
ROUTE 85

The east side of Route 85, between Interstate 95 and Interstate 395, is an area deserving of special attention in this Plan. With the development of Crystal Mall and other commercial uses along Route 85 and the widening of the roadway, the conditions that exist along the east side of Route 85 are not considered conducive to single-family residential development, as much of the area is now zoned. As a result, the Plan recommends that appropriate commercial uses be allowed in this area (as illustrated on the map on the facing page).

East Side of Route 85

It is necessary to provide a buffer between the Business Triangle and residential areas to the east. Rather than have Route 85 be the separation between the commercial and residential uses as it is currently, this new scheme will allow for lower intensity commercial uses along the east side of Route 85 with a significant buffer provided between these uses and the residential areas to the east.

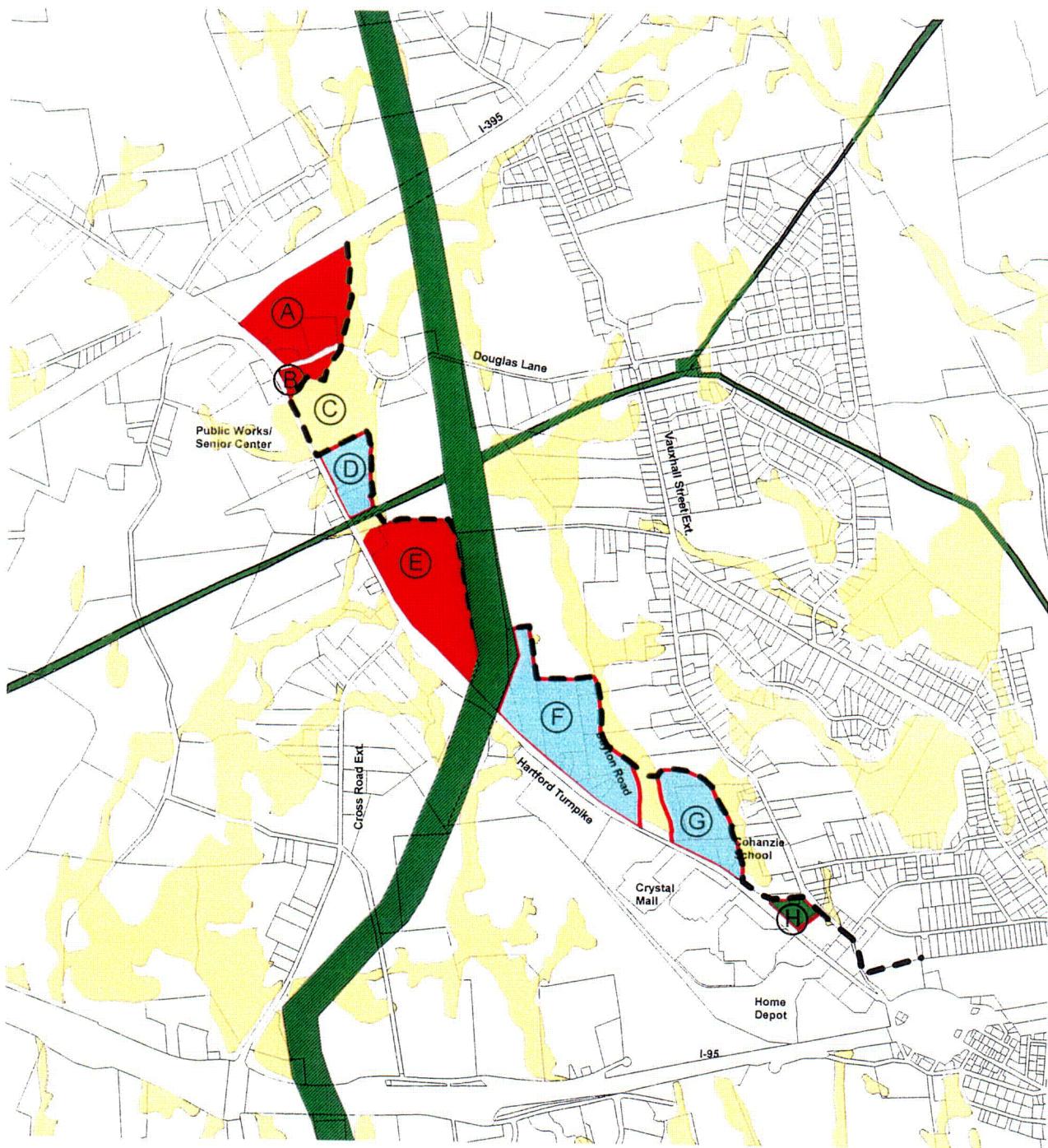
In some areas, natural resources (such as steep slopes or wetlands) will provide this buffer. In other areas, smaller scale and lower intensity commercial uses in conjunction with existing natural resources and significant planted buffers will provide for a reasonable transition between the commercial area along Route 85 and the residential areas to the rear.



The natural features in the corridor provide little opportunity for cross connections between the development pockets. Stringent access controls will be desirable in order to maintain the traffic capacity of Route 85 as a result of any development.

The map on the facing page identifies the types of land use constraints that exist in the study corridor (inland wetlands, steep slopes, power transmission lines) and suggests land uses that are considered most appropriate for particular areas.

Rte. 85 Business District Detail



↔ Land Use Transition Edge/Buffer Location

■ Power Transmission Areas

■ Severe Development Constraints

Development Pockets

- CG
- NBPO
- SDD

Zones

	Zones	Uses
A	Retain CG Zone or equivalent	Office, Retail, Lodging
B	Rezone from IG to CG	Office, Retail, Lodging
C	Rezone to RU-120	
D	Rezone to SDD to allow restaurants and lodging facilities	Lodging, Sit-down restaurant, Office uses
E	Retain CG Zone or equivalent	Office, Retail, Lodging
F	Rezone from R-40 and CG to SDD	Sit-down restaurants and smaller retail establishments in front; office uses, lodging, assisted living or multi-family in the rear
G	Rezone from R-40 to SDD	Office, Lodging, Assisted Living
H	Rezone from CG to NBPO	Small Professional Offices

C09

Route 85 Recommendations

1. Consider establishing a Special Development District (SDD) or a new zone along the east side of Route 85 where lower intensity commercial uses (such as office, multi-family residential, or other suggested uses) would be allowed by special permit, provided an appropriate buffer to adjacent residential areas is maintained.
2. Proposed land uses should be required to share access so that no new openings in median dividers on Route 85 are allowed unless for a public road serving multiple properties at an appropriate location where a traffic signal can be provided. Adequate turning lanes should also be provided at any proposed intersection.
3. To encourage this result, the new district should require:
 - a special permit for any new or expanded curb cut, and
 - large lot frontages, unless waived by a special permit, so that land cannot be subdivided into individual lots with many driveways.

OTHER SPECIAL STUDIES

Civic Triangle

As discussed elsewhere in the Plan, the Town should undertake a special study of the Civic Triangle and surrounding area in order to:

- reinforce the civic focus of the area,
- establish an overall pedestrian and vehicular circulation pattern,
- identify desirable properties for acquisition or locations for new uses,
- expand or enhance existing facilities (including recreation), and
- create a harmonious overall plan that integrates all of the uses and functions in the area.

We should do detailed studies of:

- *the Civic Triangle,*
- *Mago Point,*
- *Route 1, and*
- *Route 32.*

Mago Point

Mago Point is a unique place. It is the only area in Waterford with a concentration of water-dependent uses and it attracts many visitors to the blend of restaurant, recreation, marina, and fishing charter operations located there. So that it continues to evolve in a positive way, a detailed study of the Mago Point area should be performed in order to reinforce the waterfront village concept and enhance its vitality.

As part of the study, the Town should investigate ways to reinforce the waterfront village character and attract customers and visitors to this area. Small "festival marketplace" or waterfront theme activities might complement the uses already in place. In addition, the Town should continue public improvements in the area, particularly with regard to streetscaping and removal of utility poles on the old Rope Ferry Road.

Corridor Studies

The Town should undertake studies of land use and transportation issues along major road corridors in Waterford. These studies should include appropriate land uses, appropriate transitions, access management, and property maintenance and improvement. While the entire corridor is important in each case, special attention should be devoted to the portion of:

- Route 1, east of Rope Ferry Road,
- Route 32 , south of the interchange for Route 395, and
- Route 85, south of Interstate 395.

Summary of Recommendations

1. The Town should undertake a special study of the Civic Triangle area.
2. The Town should update the 1985 Mago Point Study.
3. The Town should undertake special studies of Routes 1, 32 and 85.

We must continue to explore the possibility of inter-town and regional cooperation wherever this approach seems feasible and/or desirable... .

REGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

The Town should continue to work with other towns in the region and with the State of Connecticut and other agencies to explore opportunities where interests coincide.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Continue to work cooperatively with other municipalities in areas of common interest (such as water supply, sewage disposal, watershed protection).
2. Continue to work cooperatively with regional economic development agencies.
3. Coordinate with appropriate programs and efforts of regional planning agencies.

Location of Desired Future Route 11 Interchange with Interstate 95



REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

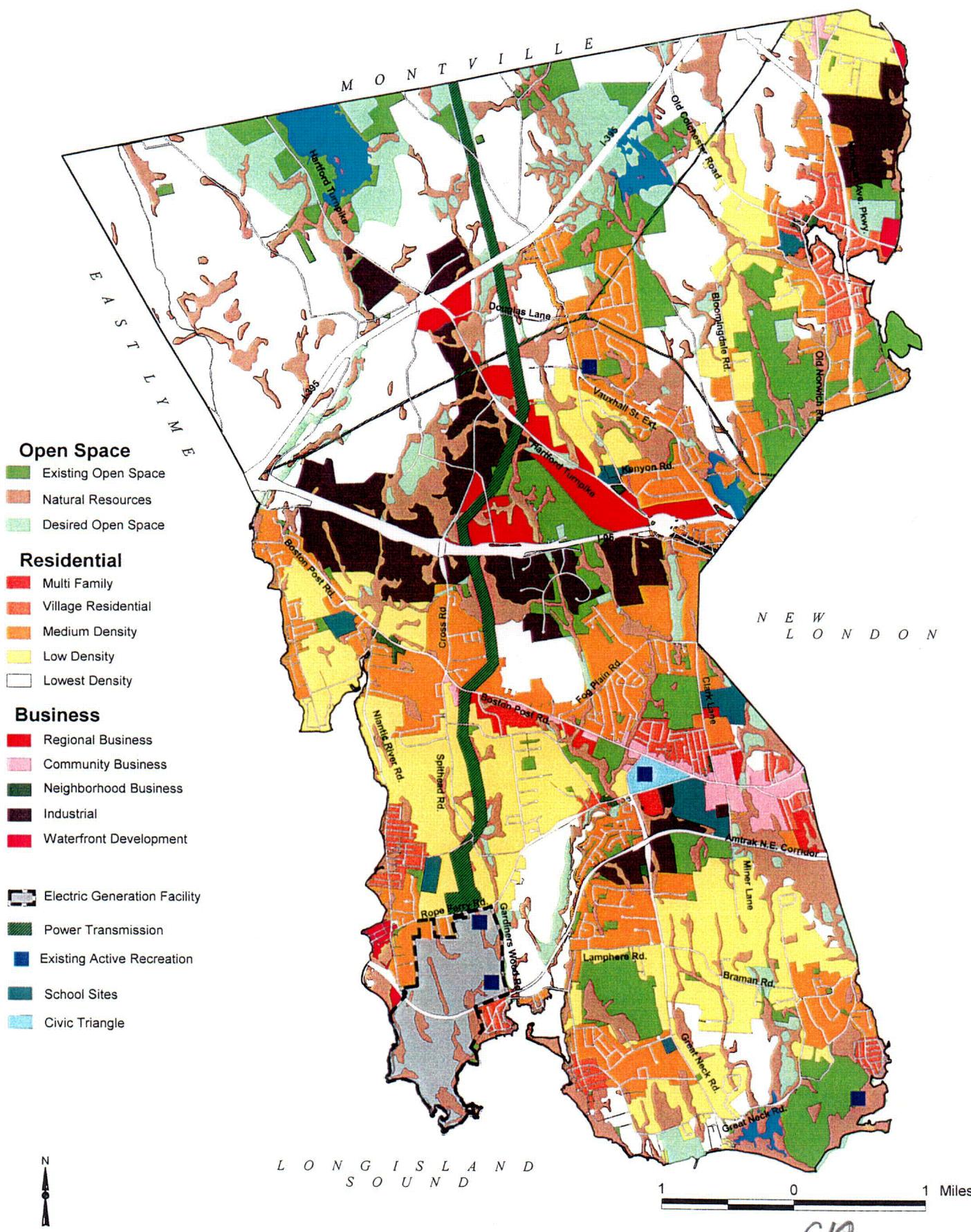
Local land use regulations (particularly zoning and subdivision regulations) are the primary tool for implementing the recommendations of the Plan. If the Town is to implement the many recommendations that residents have indicated that they favor and that are in the best interests of Waterford today and in the future, then these regulations must be updated and maintained.

We must maintain local regulations and enforcement procedures to implement the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development . . .

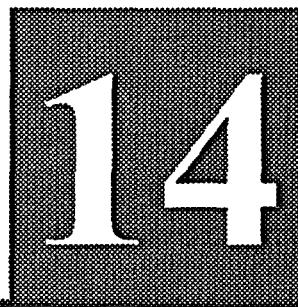
Summary of Recommendations

1. Maintain a combined Planning and Zoning Commission in order to most efficiently administer land use policies of the Town.
2. Update local regulations to implement the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development and maintain regulations that are easy to understand and use, yet are effective in guiding development.
3. Maintain adequate inspection and enforcement staff and procedures to ensure compliance with the regulations.
4. Encourage and facilitate education and training of land use Commission members and staff in areas relevant to their official responsibilities. Investigate bringing training opportunities to the Town as well as attending sessions elsewhere.
5. Establish an efficient process and desirable timetables for staff comments with regard to:
 - preliminary plan reviews, and
 - formal applications.
6. Continue to develop materials that describe the application review process for applicants and the general public.

Future Land Use Plan



FUTURE LAND USE PLAN



OVERVIEW

The recommendations of each of the preceding chapters can be combined to present an overall Future Land Use Plan for Waterford.

The Future Land Use Plan, presented on the facing page, is a reflection of the stated goals, objectives, and recommendations of the Plan as well as an integration of the preceding elements of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

In essence, the Future Land Use Plan is a statement of what the Waterford of tomorrow should look like.

DESCRIPTIONS OF FUTURE LAND USE CATEGORIES

Open Space

Existing Open Space	Areas that are owned by public and private agencies and are preserved or used for open space purposes.
Natural Resources	Areas that exhibit significant environmental constraints (wetlands, watercourses, steep slopes, floodplains, and coastal resource areas) and that represent the highest priorities for conservation. Use of these areas should be generally restricted or discouraged. These areas should not be used to calculate development density.
Desired Open Space	Areas that contain sensitive resources and/or would make a significant contribution to Waterford's open space network and greenbelt system.

Residential	
Multi-Family	Areas that are used or intended for higher density multi-family development and where the density of development is expected to exceed five units per acre, but not more than eight units per acre, unless a project addresses special needs housing.
Village Residential	Areas that have developed historically with smaller lots established prior to zoning. The overall density of development is expected to occur between two and five units per acre.
Medium Density	Areas adjacent to village residential development and other areas served now or in the future with public sewers and with limited constraints to development. Residential development is expected to occur at a density between one and two units per acre.
Low Density	Areas that may or may not have infrastructure available where due to sensitive natural resources, infrastructure limitations or desirable patterns of development, typical density of about one unit per acre would be expected. Extension of sewers into these areas is discouraged.
Lowest Density	Areas not intended to be served by public sewer or water and where residential development is expected to occur at densities less than one unit per three acres, due to environmental and /or access constraints and desired development patterns.
Business	
Regional Business	Areas located on or near major interstates and arterial roads and served with adequate infrastructure that have developed or are intended to develop with business facilities of various sizes and scales that will primarily serve regional needs.
Community Business	Areas located on or near major arterial roads and served with adequate infrastructure that have developed or are intended to develop with business facilities that will primarily serve community needs.
Neighborhood Business	Areas that have developed or are intended to develop with small-scale business facilities that will primarily serve neighborhood needs and/or be compatible with the site location.
Industrial	Areas located on or near arterial and interstate roads, railroad lines and water-access points and served with adequate infrastructure that have developed or are intended to develop with industrial and office facilities.
Waterfront Development	Land located in coastal areas that is particularly suited for water-dependent uses (uses that require a waterfront location). Related uses may be appropriate provided they do not displace an existing or potential water-dependent use and are not located on the waterfront.

Other Land Uses

Electric Generation Facility	The area presently devoted to use by the Millstone Power Station and associated facilities necessary for the generation and transmission of electricity.
Power Transmission	Areas presently used for major power transmission lines including future related uses. These corridors present opportunities to establish a trail system throughout Waterford.
Existing Active Recreation	Areas that presently contain active recreation facilities.
School Sites	Areas that presently contain local educational facilities.
Civic Triangle	The area that is intended to remain as the community focal point (the "Town Green of Waterford") and the location of major public facilities.

PLAN CONSISTENCY

This Plan was compared with the Locational Guide Map in the 1998-2003 State Plan of Conservation and Development and found to be generally consistent with that Plan. Any inconsistencies can be generally attributed to:

- the scale of the mapping,
- differences in definitions of desirable uses or development densities, or
- local (as opposed to State) desires about how Waterford should grow and change in the coming years.

In addition, this Plan was compared with the 1997 Regional Plan of Development for the Southeast Connecticut Council of Governments and found to be generally consistent with that Plan. Any inconsistencies also can be generally attributed to:

- the scale of the mapping, or
- differences in definitions of desirable uses or development densities, or
- local (as opposed to regional) perspectives about desirable future land use patterns in Waterford.

IMPLEMENTATION TOOLS & SCHEDULE

15

Many of the recommendations in the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development can be implemented by the Planning and Zoning Commission through zoning amendments, application reviews, and other means. The Commission has the primary responsibility of implementing the Plan's recommendations.

Other recommendations require the cooperation of, and actions by, other local boards and commissions such as the Board of Selectmen, Board of Finance, and similar agencies. However, if the Plan is to be successfully realized, it must serve as a guide to all residents, applicants, agencies, and individuals interested in the orderly growth of Waterford.

We need to implement the recommendations of the Plan and other programs that encourage the most appropriate development of Waterford...

TOOLS

Several tools are available to implement the Plan's recommendations. These tools can influence the pattern, character, and timing of future development in Waterford -- either public or private -- so that development is consistent with and promotes the goals, objectives, policies, and recommendations of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development.

The tools available to the Commission include:

- the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development,
- Land use regulations,
- Capital Improvements Program, and
- referral of municipal improvements (CGS 8-24).

Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development

Using the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development as a basis for land use decisions by the Planning and Zoning Commission will help accomplish the goals and objectives of the Plan. All land use proposals should be measured and evaluated in terms of the Plan and its various elements.

Land Use Regulations

The zoning and the subdivision Regulations provide specific criteria for land development at the time of applications. As a result, these regulations are important tools to implement the recommendations of the Plan. However, this is only true if the regulations reflect the recommendations of the Plan.

In the near future, the Planning and Zoning Commission should undertake a comprehensive review of the zoning regulations, zoning map, and subdivision regulations and make whatever revisions are necessary to:

- make the regulations more user-friendly,
- implement Plan recommendations, and
- promote consistency between the Plan and the regulations.

Capital Improvement Program

The Capital Improvement Program (or Capital Budget) is a tool for planning major capital expenditures of a municipality so that local needs can be identified and prioritized within local fiscal constraints that may exist.

The Plan contains several proposals (such as land acquisition or community facility development) whose implementation may require the expenditure of Town funds. The Plan recommends that these (and other) items be included in the Town's Capital Improvements Program and that funding for them be included as part of the Capital Budget.

Referral of Municipal Improvements

Section 8-24 of the Connecticut General Statutes requires that municipal improvements (defined in the statute) be referred to the Planning and Zoning Commission for a report before any local action is taken. A proposal disapproved by the Commission can only be implemented after a two-thirds vote by the Representative Town Meeting. All local boards and agencies should be notified of Section 8-24 and its mandatory nature so that proposals can be considered and prepared in compliance with its requirements.

SCHEDULE

Implementation of the Plan is a gradual and continual process. While some recommendations can be carried out in a relatively short period of time, others may only be realized toward the end of the planning period, and some may be even more long-term in nature (beyond the end of the planning period). Further, since some recommendations may involve additional study or a commitment of fiscal resources, their implementation may take place over several years or occur in stages.

The charts on the following pages assign primary responsibilities and preliminary schedules to the Plan recommendations.

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

Preserve the strong village identities and the rural character that currently exist throughout the community . . .

	Rep.	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Villages							
Reinforce the character and diversity of individual neighborhoods.	25	Prime		Cont.		Cont.	Res.
Greenbelts							
Use greenbelts to define the village areas and preserve community character.	26	Prime	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	BOF RPC
Major Business Areas							
Continue to set areas aside for business and economic development.	26	Cont.					
Civic Triangle							
Continue efforts to expand the Town's land holdings in and near the Civic Triangle.	28			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	
Community Character							
Preserve and enhance the character of Waterford.	28	Prime	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.

Legend

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RPC	Recreation & Parks
HMC	Harbor Management
SSAC	Seaside Adv. Com.
EDC	Economic Devel.
BOE	Board of Education
FEC	Flood/Erosion Cont.
Res.	Residents

	Definition
Prime	Primary Responsibility
Start	Initiates implementation
1 Year	Should be complete in one year
2 Yrs.	Should be complete in two years
5 Yrs.	Should be complete in five years
10 Yrs.	Should be complete in 10 years
Cont.	Continuing responsibility

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NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Continue to preserve, protect, and enhance important natural and biological resources . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other

Water Quality

Continue to protect and improve water quality throughout Waterford. ³²

Coastal Water Resources

Protect the town's coastal and shoreline environment. ³³

Fresh Water Resources

Continue to protect the Town's important fresh water resources. ³³

Watershed Management

Evaluate and manage natural resources on a watershed basis. ³⁴

Additional Natural Resource Conservation Policies

Continue to honor an obligation for resource conservation and protection. ³⁴

Scenic Resources

Continue to identify and work to preserve key scenic vistas and scenic areas within Waterford. ³⁴

COASTAL AREAS

Continue to preserve, protect, and enhance coastal areas as one of the unique and defining characteristics of Waterford . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Overall							
Continue to work to protect important coastal resources.	36	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	HMC Res.
Environmental Restoration							
Continue to restore affected coastal resource areas in Waterford.	36	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	
Continue to protect Waterford's coves.	36	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	HMC FEC Res.
Special Areas							
Continue to address the special needs and issues of coastal areas.	38	Cont.	Cont.	4 Yrs.	5 Yrs.	Prime	HMC Res. SSAC
Public Access/Signage							
Improve public access to the waterfront.	39	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Start	Prime	Res.
Water Dependent Uses							
Continue to encourage water-dependent activities at appropriate sites.	39	Cont.	Cont.			Cont.	HMC
Harbor Management Coordination							
Activities of the Harbor Management and Planning and Zoning Commissions should be coordinated.	40	Cont.	Cont.			Cont.	HMC
Coastal Flooding Issues							
Discourage or prevent development in coastal high hazard zones unless no feasible alternatives exist.	40	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	

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OPEN SPACE

Provide for adequate open space to meet present and future needs . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Open Space Preservation and Techniques							
Strive to increase the amount of preserved open space in Waterford.	42	Cont.	Cont.	Prime	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.
Pursue public ownership of open space when it is appropriate.	42	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Prime	Cont.	
Set aside funds in the annual budget to acquire open space.	43			Prime	Cont.	Cont.	BOF
Encourage private ownership of open space.	43	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	

Open Space Systems and Greenbelts

Establish a coordinated open space and greenbelt system.

Acquire or preserve parcels that contribute the most to the town's open space and greenbelt system.

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Cont.	Continuing responsibility

Trails

Establish a comprehensive trail system in Waterford.

Public Act 490

Continue to encourage the use assessment (PA 490) program.

Encourage adoption of the PA490 Open Space Plan.

Other Open Space Initiatives

Use available tools to encourage the preservation of open space.

Continue to implement the 1990 Recreation and Open Space Master Plan.

Consider accepting open space elsewhere in Waterford to meet the open space requirements.

HOUSING & RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Encourage a variety of housing types and densities to meet the different housing needs and desires of Waterford's present and future residents . . .

	Ref.	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Housing Diversity							
Continue to provide for a diversity of housing types in Waterford.	48	Cont.				Cont.	
Encourage housing availability for a variety of age and income groups.	49	Cont.				Cont.	
Residential Zoning							
Modify some residential zoning designations and regulations.	49	2 Yrs.					
Ensure residential development is compatible with land capabilities.	49	Prime	Cont.			Cont.	
Adopt a developable land regulation that applies to all residential uses.	49	2 Yrs.					
Consider adopting a residential density regulation.	50	2 Yrs.					
Eliminate the Open Space (OS) zone.	52	1 Year					
Eliminate combined residential/commercial zones.	52	1 Year					
Revise the zoning along the east side of Route 85.	52	2 Yrs.					
Village Residential Development							
Extend the Village Residential zone to eligible neighborhoods.	52	1 Year					
Consider limited expansion of existing Village Residential zones.	52	Cont.					
Establish new Village Residential zones under certain conditions.	53	Cont.					
Multi-Family Developments							
Guide the design and location of multi-family developments.	54	1 Year				Cont.	
Housing Improvement and Maintenance							
Encourage improvement of housing units and neighborhoods in town.	54	Cont.		Prime	Cont.	Cont.	
Consider adopting an anti-blight ordinance.	54	Start		1 Year			

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BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Promote balanced economic development in order to foster local employment, maintain a favorable tax base, reduce the overall fiscal reliance on Millstone, and provide goods and services for residents . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other

Economic Development Efforts

Continue efforts to encourage economic development in town.	57			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	EDC
Make improvements to encourage appropriate business development.	58			Prime	Cont.	Cont.	EDC

Appropriate Types and Locations

Encourage compatible economic development.	59	Cont.		Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	EDC
Direct business growth to the Business Triangle.	59					Cont.	EDC

Business Zoning and Uses

Modify some business zoning designations and regulations.	60	1 Year					
Undertake a comprehensive review of business zones and regulations.	60	1 Year					
Change some of the business zoning districts.	60	1 Year					
Revise the zoning along the east side of Route 85.	62	2 Years					
Consider allowing small businesses in the Village Residential districts.	62	Cont.					
Consider allowing bed and breakfasts in residential zones.	62	2 Years					

Design Review Process

Establish a design review process for non-residential development.	62	1 Year				Cont.	
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COMMUNITY SERVICES & FACILITIES

Provide adequate community services and facilities and a range of recreational opportunities to meet present and future needs . . .

	Re.	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
General Facilities							
Address identified community facility and service needs.	64			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	RPC
Continue to improve the Civic Triangle.	65			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	
Monitor and address evolving community needs as well.	65			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	RPC
Eucation Facilities							
Continue to monitor and project school enrollments.	66					Cont.	BOE
Consider the long-term enrollment potential.	66					Cont.	BOE
Plan school facilities for maximum efficiency and flexibility.	67			Cont.		Cont.	BOE
Continue to use school facilities for recreation and community needs.	67			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	BOE
Recreation Facilities							
Continue to provide adequate public recreation facilities.	68			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	RPC
Maintain the quantity and quality of existing recreational facilities.	68						
Plan for anticipated community recreation needs.	70					Cont.	RPC
Continue to encourage non-public recreational, where appropriate.	70					Cont.	RPC
Fiscal Considerations							
Plan now for future community facility needs.	70			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	BOE RPC BOF
Strive to use near-term fiscal resources to provide for future community facility needs.	70			Cont.	Cont.		BOF

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TRANSPORTATION

Provide for the safe and efficient movement of persons and goods through and within the town while balancing the needs of pedestrians, bicyclists, vehicles, and transit....

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Existing Roadway Network							
Maintain the best features of the existing transportation system.	72	Cont.				Prime	
Balance traffic needs with community and environmental impacts.	72	Cont.				Prime	
Reevaluate road design standards and road classifications.	72	1 Year					
Preserve the capacity of existing roadways.	73	Cont.				Prime	
Strive to maintain adequate traffic service levels.	73	Cont.				Prime	
Road Improvements							
Plan improvements to provide for future traffic needs.	73	Cont.		Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Make improvements that are warranted to reduce accidents.	73			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Work with the Connecticut DOT to complete important projects.	74			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
The Town must complete important projects that are its responsibility.	76			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Ensure that important future road connections are made.	76	Prime	Cont.	Cont.		Cont.	
Pedestrian and Bicycle Travel							
Expand and improve the network of sidewalks, trails, and walkways.	78	Cont.		Cont.	Cont.	Prime	RPC
Encourage and provide bikeways in town.	78	Cont.		Cont.	Cont.	Prime	RPC
Reevaluate the sidewalk maintenance policy.	78			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Other Transportation Issues							
Encourage a full range of transportation modes and improvements.	78			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	

INFRASTRUCTURE

Provide adequate infrastructure for community needs . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Public Water Service							
Encourage water conservation.	79		Cont.			Cont.	Res.
Identify and develop new water supply sources.	80					Cont.	
Encourage the creation of a regional water system.	80			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Public Sewer Service							
Continue to provide sewers where needed and appropriate.	82			Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	
Other Utilities							
Consider other utility improvements as well.	84	Cont.					Cont.
Community Structure							
Infrastructure should follow the land use plan.	84	Cont.					Cont.

DESIGN REVIEW

Establish a design review process to preserve and protect the most important elements of Waterford's community character . . .

	Page	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Establish a Design Review Committee.	86	1 Year					
Modify regulations to include design review in the application process.	86	1 Year					

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HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Preserve the historical, archeological, and cultural features that contribute to the character and uniqueness of Waterford . . .

	Prop	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Protect historic resources in Waterford.	87						
Encourage local organizations to be active in historic preservation.	91	Cont.		Cont.	Prime	Cont.	
Encourage nominations to the State and/or National Register.	91			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Use the demolition delay ordinance to preserve cultural resources.	91					Cont.	
Encourage preservation of existing resources in order to maintain and enhance community character.	91	Cont.				Prime	
Promote awareness of state and federal assistance programs.	91			Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Encourage development to be compatible with historic character.	91	Cont.				Cont.	
Continue to document cultural and archeological resource.	91					Cont.	

SPECIAL STUDIES

Do more detailed studies of important areas of Waterford . . .

	Prop	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Consider establishing new zoning along the east side of Route 85.	94	2 Yrs.					
Undertake a special study of the Civic Triangle.	95	2 Yrs.		2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	
Update the 1985 Mago Point Study.	95	2 Yrs.		2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	
Undertake special studies of major road corridors such as Routes 1, 32, and 85.	95	2 Yrs.		2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	2 Yrs.	

REGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

Continue to explore the possibility of inter-town and regional cooperation wherever this approach seems feasible and/or desirable . . .

	Fip	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Continue to work cooperatively with other municipalities in areas of common interest.	96	Cont.		Cont.	Prime	Cont.	Cont.
Continue to work cooperatively with regional economic development agencies.	96					Cont.	EDC
Coordinate with appropriate programs and efforts of regional planning agencies.	96	Cont.		Cont.	Prime	Cont.	Cont.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Maintain local regulations and enforcement procedures to implement the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development . . .

	Fip	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Maintain a combined Planning and Zoning Commission.	97	Cont.		Cont.	Cont.		
Update local regulations.	97	1 Year				1 Year	
Maintain regulations that are easy to understand and use.	97	Cont.				Prime	
Maintain inspection and enforcement procedures.	97	Cont.				Prime	
Encourage education and training of Commission members and staff.	97	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Establish an efficient process and desirable timetables for staff comments.	97	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	
Continue to develop materials about the application review process.	97	Cont.	Cont.			Prime	

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IMPLEMENTATION

	Ref	PZC	CC	RTM	BOS	Town	Other
Use the Plan as a basis for land use decisions.	103	Prime				Cont.	
Undertake a comprehensive review of the land use regulations.	104	1 Year				1 Year	
Include projects in the Town's Capital Improvements Program.	104			Cont.	Prime	Cont.	
Notify boards and agencies of the requirements of CGS Section 8-24.	104	1 Year					
Strive to implement recommendations in accordance with the schedules.	104	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Prime	
Strive to implement recommendations as assigned to each responsible agency.	104	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Cont.	Prime	

CONCLUSION

16

The Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development is a statement of a future vision for Waterford and strategies to attain that vision.

In preparing the Plan, an Ad-Hoc Plan of Conservation and Development Review Committee and the Planning and Zoning Commission:

- reviewed and discussed information about Waterford,
- developed goals and policies for Waterford, and
- recommended a number of strategies to be considered and implemented during the planning period.

In addition, a resident telephone survey was conducted and a number and variety of public meetings and public forums were held. During this process, a vision for Waterford's future was established.

By capturing and communicating this future vision for Waterford, an important first step is made toward attaining that vision. As the Cat indicated to Alice in Lewis Carroll's Alice in Wonderland -- it doesn't much matter which way you go if you don't know, or care, where you want to get to.

The second step of realizing the vision comes from preparing recommendations that establish an action program. In essence, the destination has been established and the means of reaching that destination are now known.

The final step in attaining the vision is the implementation of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development. While that task rests with all residents of Waterford, it is also coordinated by the Planning and Zoning Commission and other Town agencies.

While situations and conditions will undoubtedly change during the planning period, the Plan establishes a beacon for all Waterford residents to work towards. In addition, it provides flexibility in exactly how to attain that vision.

The adopted goals, objectives, and policies of the Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development are truly a guide to realizing the future vision of Waterford. Through the implementation of these guidelines, it is hoped that Waterford's vision of the future will come to be.

By preparing this Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development, the process of attaining that vision has already begun.

1998 Waterford Plan of Preservation, Conservation and Development

Acknowledgments

The Residents of Waterford and the Planning and Zoning Commission

**Ed Maguire, Chairman
Ed Pellegrini, Vice Chairman
Larry Levine
Gwen Lombardi
Pat Blidnerman
Michael Artis, Alternate
Sam Bellucci, Alternate
Tom Burns, Alternate**

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