

A COMPREHENSIVE  
MASTER PLAN  
FOR  
LAND CONSERVATION AND USE  
IN THE  
TOWN OF POMPEY, ONONDAGA COUNTY  
NEW YORK

PREPARED BY  
THE MASTER PLAN COMMITTEE  
TOWN OF POMPEY, NEW YORK

Approved by the Pompey Town Board

March 4, 2013

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## Executive Summary

The Master Plan Committee was appointed in February, 2012. At its initial meeting on February 28, 2012, the Master Plan Committee was charged with examining and updating the current 1989 Master Plan and the 2002 Draft Master Plan. In addition, this Master Plan Committee was asked to examine land use and to provide recommendations in regards to development and land use changes that could significantly impact the quality of life for residents in the town.

This Master Plan consists of five major sections followed by supporting tables, graphs, and maps:

1. Section I: Introduction - Introduces the document.
2. Section II: Strategic Plan - Sets forth the vision and the strategies to achieve it.
3. Section III: Analysis - Compares the 1989 Master Plan with the 2002 Draft Master Plan and current information gathered from the 2010 US Census.
4. Section IV: Conclusions - Includes the overall conclusions drawn from the analysis.
5. Section V: Recommendations - Presents specific recommendations to the Pompey Town Board.

The Strategic Plan section incorporates the mission, vision, strategies, and beliefs. Action plans to change, modify, or maintain the direction of the Town will be developed from these strategies and the outcomes specified. Sections VI and VII include supporting tables, graphs and maps developed by the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency.

The issues facing the Town can be categorized as those of balancing growth and the preservation of the Town's present character and lifestyle. Since the adoption of the 1989 plan the Town of Pompey's land use has shifted from predominantly agricultural to a mix of agricultural and residential with little, if any, change in commercial, industrial, public, and utility land use. Residential growth is more evident in the northern portions of the Town where county water, natural gas, and sewer service are available. Single site development is prevalent Town wide. The Town's growth in residential housing was significant from 1990 through 2010 with approximately 741 units built. This growth placed increasing pressure on infrastructure, services, and the environment.

Sustainable and "Green" development are major elements in Onondaga County's Growth Plan and should be considered in the Town of Pompey's Master Plan.

According to the 2010 US Census the population of the Town of Pompey increased from 4,710 in 1990 to 6,159 in 2000, and from 6,159 in 2000 to 7,080 in 2010, an increase of 15.0% in the last decade. Household units also increased during this time period from 1,729 in 1990 to 2,272 in 2000, and from 2,272 in 2000 to 2,509 in 2010, an increase of 10.4% in the last decade. These changes represent a slowing of the rate of growth in population from 30.8% in the decade 1990-2000 to 15% in the last decade. This slowing is also evident in household data from a 31.4% increase in the 1990-2000 decade to an increase of 10.4% in the last decade. During the decade of 1980 to 1990, the rate of increase was 26.2%. In the previous decade, 1970 to 1980, the growth was 16.3%, down from 30.3% during the 1960 to 1970 decade.

As these census changes portray, the Town of Pompey has experienced significant growth in residential land use, particularly in the northern portion below the 900 foot elevation where, as previously noted, Onondaga County water, natural gas, and sewer services are available. Between 1990 and 2010, 577 residential buildings were constructed. No new commercial building permits were issued during this period.

Significant changes in the balance between agricultural land use and residential land use are evident. The 1989 Master Plan reported that agricultural land covered 20,560.00 acres or 49.61% of the total land area. Residential land use covered 11,000.00 acres or 26.51% of the total land area.

By 2011, agricultural land covered 17,673.11 acres or 41.47% of the land area. The reduction in agricultural land use from 20,560.00 acres in 1989 to 17,673.11 acres in 2011, represents a decrease of 2,886.89 acres or 14.04%.

Residential land use in the 1989 plan totaled 11,000.00 acres. By 2011, residential land use, including single family, multiple family, and apartment uses totaled 15,744.33 acres, an increase of 4,744.33 acres or 43.13% over 1989.

Vacant land use changed from 7,766 acres in 1989, to 7753 in 2000, and to 6,185.11 acres in 2010. The total reduction from 1989 to 2010 was 1,580.89 acres, or 20.36%.

Traffic volumes on the roads in the town have increased from 2000 to 2009 as a result of increasing population. Traffic volumes are average hourly counts in both directions. Traffic volumes on comparable road segments increased from 39,244 in 2000 to 40,393 in 2009, an increase of 2.93%. Although the total increase is slight, certain roads experienced higher volumes. These roads included NYS Route 91 from the Fabius town line to Pompey Hill, with an increase of 21.86%; Sweet Road between Broadfield Road and NYS Route 173, with an increase of 17.94%; and Oran Delphi Road between Number 2 Road and US Route 20, with an increase of 32.75%.

This committee was directed by the Pompey Town Board to examine the existing 1989 Master Plan and make recommendations for protecting the community. In addition, the Master Plan Committee examined land use and zoning for other uses, including industrial uses that could have a negative impact on the quality of life in the town.

Most recently, feedback obtained from community members at a number of open meetings held by the Pompey Town Board indicated strong objections to high volume slick water hydraulic fracturing for natural shale gas, citing concern for the health and safety of the town's residents, ground water contamination, and the potential for adverse impacts on the local environment. On January 9, 2012 the Pompey Town Board approved a one year moratorium on the exploration for natural gas, the storage of disposal wastes, and the extraction of natural gas.

The major objective of this Master Plan is to create a framework of recommendations and guidelines to assist the Pompey Town Board in implementing laws and zoning codes to:

1. Preserve agricultural land within the Town of Pompey
2. Preserve open space within the Town of Pompey
3. Preserve the quality of life for all residents
4. Protect the scenic beauty and view sheds in the town
5. Protect the environment
6. Provide clear ground rules for residential development.

To meet this objective the Pompey Master Plan Committee recommends that the Pompey Town Board implement the strategies identified in the Strategic Plan section of this document to achieve the desired outcomes. Each outcome requires an action plan. The design of these action plans would be assigned to existing organization structures, for example the Planning Board or the Zoning Board of Appeals. Where an existing organization

structure does not exist, a committee would be established by the Master Plan Committee to develop the action plan, such as a committee for alternative energy. As these action plans are completed they would be presented to the Master Plan Committee for review and then to the Pompey Town Board for approval. Once approved, the Pompey Town Board would provide the leadership to enact the required laws, zoning ordinances, and code to enable the appropriate people in Town government to ensure compliance. The strategies include:

1. Agricultural Land Economy
2. Sustainable Forests
3. Responsible Stewardship
4. Environment and Natural Resources
5. Alternative Energy
6. Residential Development
7. Industrial Development
8. Community and Hamlet Development
9. Open space
10. Recreation
11. Historical Heritage.
12. Commercial Development

The Committee believes that the above recommendations, together with the other comments and suggestions within the text, provide the Town of Pompey with the appropriate tools to meet the challenges to Town governance. The Master Plan Committee is now a permanent committee and will be in place to review issues when they arise and make appropriate recommendations.

## **SECTION I: INTRODUCTION**

This section introduces "A Comprehensive Master Plan for Land Conservation and Use". Henceforth, the term Pompey Master Plan will be used when referring to this document. This document was developed by the Pompey Master Plan Committee on behalf of the Pompey Town Board.

## Description

The Town of Pompey, established in 1794 and settled by many Revolutionary War soldiers, has consistently remained a rural, agricultural environment. The entire town was one of the old military tracts used to reward veterans of the Revolution. Many sold their warrants to others, some of whom were veterans themselves. Many of the early settlers were from New England, others were recent European immigrants.

Pompey is the largest town in land area in Onondaga County. It consists of 42,614.30 acres, with 80% in Agricultural District Number 4. It has rich historical and archaeological features. The soils are very productive with prosperous farms, mostly dairy enterprises, and some emerging organic operations. The soils of the town are lime rich and very suitable for agriculture, as demonstrated by the fact that over half the acreage has been continuously farmed for 200 years. Many of the soils of Pompey are considered prime and of statewide significance. The landscape is open hills and valleys over most of the town with extensive unobstructed vistas and scenic beauty. Our rural, agricultural environment enhances the beauty of the town. The beauty itself is perhaps the Town of Pompey's greatest asset. This prime attribute contributes directly to our resident's capacity to establish and maintain a satisfying quality of life.

## Purpose and Description of the Pompey Master Plan

The Pompey Master Plan is all "the materials, written and/or graphic, including but not limited to maps, charts, studies, resolutions, reports and other descriptive materials that identify the goals, objectives, principles, guidelines, policies, standards, devices, and instruments for the immediate and long-range protection, enhancement, growth, and development of the town" (NY Town Law 272a, Sec 2(a)). This Master Plan includes a strategic section which articulates a mission, vision and strategies for implementing the plan.

"The New York State comprehensive plan statutes permits a community to look well beyond its zoning laws to identify what a community could be like tomorrow or fifty years in the future. It affords a blueprint for achieving these ends and allows the integration of many disciplines - transportation, human services, recreation, environment, and economic development -

into a single, cohesive plan." It allows the people of the community to develop, through the natural and built environments, a "sense of place" (Legal Memorandum LU09, NY Department of State). The Pompey Master Plan fits the configuration of this statute.

Once the Pompey Master Plan is adopted by the Pompey Town Board, all of the Town's land use regulations must be in accordance with the plan and all plans for capital projects of another government agency on land within Town boundaries must take the plan into consideration. (Legal Memorandum LU09, NY Department of State).

The Pompey Master Plan Committee refers the proposed Master Plan to the Town of Pompey Planning Board and to the Syracuse-Onondaga Planning Agency prior to any action by the Pompey Town Board. The Committee "shall hold one or more public hearings and such other meetings as it deems necessary to assure full opportunity for citizen participation in the preparation of such proposed plan or amendment" (NY Town Law 272a, Sec.6(b)).

#### Town actions and events leading to the Consideration of the Master Plan

The 1989 Master Plan was the last master plan to be accepted by the Pompey Town Board. Over the ensuing 23 years, various features of the 1989 Master Plan have served the Town well in its planning. However, by 2002 land use and development issues arose which the 1989 Master Plan was unable to address. These issues included communication towers and wind turbines, as well as an increase in demand for residential land use. Thus, in 2002, the Pompey Town Board re-convened a Master Plan Committee and a draft plan was submitted for the Pompey Town Board's consideration. Upon reviewing the draft, the Pompey Town Board elected to implement only a portion of the features in the plan leaving the Town with a disjointed guide for land use management and development in the future.

In the fall of 2011, the Pompey Town Board sought the input of Pompey residents on how to proceed with planning for the future of the Town of Pompey. The residents expressed the most concern over high volume hydraulic fracturing for natural gas in the Marcellus and Utica shale deposits. By January 2012, the Pompey Town Board enacted a one year moratorium blocking the use of high volume fracturing for natural gas extraction in the Town of Pompey until additional study, information, and feedback from



residents could be gathered. This issue, coupled with the increased demand for residential land use, prompted action by the Pompey Town Board to review and revise the 1989 Master Plan and the 2002 Draft Master Plan. A new Master Plan Committee was appointed in February, 2012 to study, review, and recommend a Master Plan for the Pompey Town Board's consideration and action. This document represents the fulfillment of that charge.

### Introduction to the Plan

The original draft of the 2002 Draft Master Plan was compiled from information and knowledge derived from multiple sources:

1. the 1989 Land Use Plan for the Town of Pompey as prepared by the Syracuse Onondaga County Planning Agency;
2. the Onondaga County Plan, Reports 1 and 3;
3. the Planning Reference Guide, Town of Pompey, New York, prepared by the landscape architecture students of the SUNY-College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, New York in 1993;
4. interviews with individuals and groups having an interest and various degrees of expertise and experience in town planning and land use;
5. from appropriate and acceptable comments derived from the public hearings held throughout the town;
6. members of town boards and the Town Board itself; and,
7. work of the Master Plan Committee itself.

In developing this Master Plan for 2012, the 1989 Master Plan and the 2002 Draft Master Plan were considered. In addition, current information was obtained from the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency. This work led to a series of conclusions and recommendations that will be submitted to the Pompey Town Board for approval. Implementation will be directed by the Pompey Town Board using a process that incorporates the advice of the Master Plan Committee.

In developing this Master Plan, the Committee has tried to maintain a balance between the rights, desires, and aspirations of the residents and property owners, and the health, safety, and welfare of the community at large. One of the principles of land use planning is to create this balance. The Pompey Master Plan Committee anticipates that the effort put forth will benefit the well-being of all the Town's residents, both now and in the future.

## **SECTION II: STRATEGIC PLAN**

This section presents the strategic plan for the Town of Pompey. It consists of:

- Mission Statement
- Vision.
- Strategic Areas.
- Strategies, including:
  - A strategy Statement.
  - Strategic End.
  - Objective.
  - Outcomes.
- Beliefs.

The development of the vision is the most compelling element of the strategic plan. Vision, through agreement and understanding, gives direction to decision making. The vision must be:

- Leadership initiated.
- Shared and supported.
- Positive and inspiring.
- Comprehensive and detailed.

These four criteria enable the leaders of the Town of Pompey to create a vision for the community which includes all the residents. The commitment to the vision creates the energy for positive change within the community as a whole.

"Strategies" provide direction and the "outcomes" specify what is to be accomplished in the future. The outcomes are worded in the future tense.

Values are expressed as beliefs. The beliefs provide a standard by which the appropriateness of the vision can be measured. The Strategic Planning Model is included in Table 18.

### **Mission Statement**

As residents of the Town of Pompey, we are dedicated to enacting local laws, zoning ordinances, and codes to preserve our agricultural land, protect our environment, and ensure the health, welfare, and safety of our residents. We do this by being stewards of our agricultural heritage, open space, forests, and residential land thereby enabling our residents to live peaceful and fulfilling lives in a rural environment.

### **Vision**

The Town of Pompey will be serving its residents in a rich, rural environment. Agriculture will continue to be the dominant land use with a growing organic farming segment. The town's proximity to Syracuse will continue to be prime location for residential housing for those who seek to live in a quiet rural setting.

The open space not committed to agriculture will be covered with northern hardwood forests comprised primarily of sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and black birch, poplar, white oak, red oak, and white ash, butternut, walnut, and hickory, scattered throughout the open space, as well as a variety of conifers. These forests will be well managed.

Wetlands will be maintained as the source of our streams. The existence of wetlands will be encouraged as a way to control flooding, purify water and ensure habitat for wildlife, including birds, deer, and other game animals. Hunting, fishing, and trapping will provide a source of food for residents, as well as a source of enjoyment.

Organic farming techniques and practices, as well as, silvo-pasturing and increased grazing lands will improve soils that support growing food for people and domestic animals. Organic gardens will be evident throughout the town in agricultural, commercial, and residential spaces.

The surface water in the town will be well maintained and be clean and free of pollutants and will be able to support fishing and trapping for hunters and fisherman. Surface water quality will be pristine. The aquifers in the Town will be protected and made available for agricultural and residential wells.

The view sheds will have been protected in order to expand and enrich the natural beauty of the hills and valleys. The roads will be well maintained, with adequate speed limits posted, to ensure public safety.

The residents of the town will be known for their leadership, character, and compassion. As a people we will be motivated by our capacity to awaken the human spirit, inspire excellence, and nurture the curiosity, creativity, and imagination essential for our success as a community. Those benefiting from our leadership will be increasing their capacity to be self-sufficient, peaceful, and socially competent citizens who feel good about themselves and the Pompey community.

Fire district volunteers, the Pompey Historical Society, numerous area wide fraternal and civic organizations, and the many churches that are scattered throughout the Town will be providing a rich social life for the residents.

By preserving the natural beauty of the town, and using the land wisely, the health and safety of the town's residents will be foremost in the minds of all our citizens. Any outstanding issues involving the expansion of cell towers, the impact of heavy industry and mining on the Town's environment, and natural gas extraction utilizing high volume slick-water hydraulic fracturing will have been resolved.

We will accomplish this dynamic vision through the leadership of the Town Board and our residents who will be working collaboratively to maintain the Town of Pompey as a welcoming and rich place to live and work. This vision is intended to be a living document subject to adjustments and additions as our circumstances change.

## **Strategic Areas**

Strategies are bold commitments to deploy resources toward achieving the vision. Each of the following strategic areas defines and describes a desired future for a significant element of the vision of the Town of Pompey. Twelve (12) strategic areas emerged in the vision developed by the Master Plan Committee:

1. Agricultural Land Economy
2. Sustainable Forests
3. Responsible Stewardship
4. Environment and Natural Resources
5. Alternative Energy
6. Residential Development
7. Industrial Development
8. Community and Hamlet Development
9. Open Space
10. Recreation
11. Historical Heritage
12. Commercial Development

Each of these strategic areas is elaborated on the following pages in this section.

### **Strategy 1: Agricultural Land Economy**

***We will preserve our agricultural land economy to ensure that farming remains a viable economic base for farmers and an economic benefit to the Town.***

Strategic End: An agricultural land economy and the primacy of agriculture as the dominant occupation in the town and the primary land use.

Objective: To support current farming practices, including low impact, sustainable, and organic agriculture, as key elements of our agricultural economy and rural character.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

#### Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been updated to protect and support agriculture.
2. Organic and newly developing agricultural practices will be encouraged to create a local food source.
3. The Right-to-Farm Law will be highlighted and enforced to ensure a supportive operating environment for farmers by limiting conflicts between farmers and non-farm neighbors.
4. Low-impact, sustainable agriculture will be supported.
5. The Town's agricultural activities, including but not limited to, dairying, grazing, orchards, vineyards, aqua-culture, and produce, as well as, equine related enterprises, will be encouraged.
6. An agri-tourism industry will be promoted to attract tourists and guests to the town.

7. The use of "Development Rights Programs" will be encouraged to preserve the Town of Pompey's farmland and the support of farm operators financially.

## **Strategy 2. Sustainable Forests**

***We will preserve the integrity of our forests.***

Strategic End: Recognition that forests have a prime impact on the natural environment, scenic view sheds, recreational opportunities, and the economic base of the community.

Objective: To manage the forests utilizing the principles of sound forest management.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to protect our forests and promote their sustainability.
2. Planting trees on open land, particularly on steep slopes will be encouraged.
3. Sustainable forestry practices will be encouraged.

## **Strategy 3: Responsible Stewardship**

***We will build the capacity of our government structure to acquire the resources to sustain a balance between agricultural land use, residential development, and the natural environment.***

Strategic End: Tax revenues utilized to ensure an effective and efficient Town government and the long term economic viability and sustainability of the Town.

Objective: To utilize tax revenues:

1. to ensure effective and efficient town government,
2. to preserve natural resources, and
3. to protect open space.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

Outcomes:

1. Existing land use designations will have been reviewed and updated to ensure accuracy and compatibility with zoning classifications.
2. Appropriate temporary and permanent organizational structures, such as committees and boards, will have been created to assist the Town Board in implementing the Master Plan.
3. The Permanent Master Plan committee will be monitoring the overall effectiveness of the Master Plan implementation and will be updating it from time to time to adapt to changing circumstances.

**Strategy 4: Environment and Natural Resources**

**We will preserve and protect the natural beauty of our Town, including our parkland and scenic view sheds.**

Strategic End: Preservation of the Town's natural resources, open space, water resources and rural character for future generations.

Objective: To utilize laws, zoning ordinances, and codes to protect and preserve our environment and natural resources.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

Outcomes:

1. New York State DEC regulations regarding storm water pollution prevention will be strictly followed for all new land use development.
2. Local zoning regulations and codes regarding storm water runoff and water retention will be developed to maximize the protection of surface and ground water resources.
3. Private property owners will be encouraged to regularly check the quality of their well water.
4. Steep slope zoning guidelines will be included in the Town's zoning ordinances to protect steep slopes and to require site plan approval



for all development on slopes that average 15% or greater.

5. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes for land use will have been developed to protect FEMA flood plains and New York State DEC wet lands.
6. The US Route 20 Scenic By-way Corridor, as well as other NYS initiatives to preserve the natural beauty of the Town, will be honored and promoted.
7. SEQRA regulations will be strictly enforced to ensure the protection of natural resources and the environment.
8. Water conservation measures will have been defined and residents encouraged to implement them.

#### **Strategy 5: Alternative Energy**

***We will encourage the development of alternative energy to reduce our carbon footprint and the cost of energy to the Town's residents.***

Strategic End: Alternative energy technology promoted and utilized to reduce energy costs while not infringing on agricultural interests, established view sheds, residential interests, or the environment.

Objective: To promote and utilize alternative energy technology to reduce our dependence on non-renewable energy sources.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

#### Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes guiding alternative energy use will be enforced to ensure that the use of alternative energy sources balance the interests of residents and the town.
2. The use of alternative energy sources, such as wind, solar, geothermal, and co-generation energy sources will be encouraged to reduce the cost of energy demand and the carbon footprint of the town.
3. Sustainable technologies and green building practices will be encouraged in the Town to achieve energy conservation, including

town owned and newly constructed or renovated buildings.

4. Energy efficient technologies will be demonstrated at the Town Hall site to educate the Town's residents about alternative energy use and energy conservation.
5. Government and private programs that promote alternative energy programs will be sought and implemented for the benefit of the Town's residents and the community at large.

### **Strategy 6: Residential Development**

***We will encourage residential development that protects agricultural land use and ensures that our water and soil resources are preserved and protected.***

Strategic End: Residential development mainly around existing Hamlets and those locations identified as suitable for housing.

Objective: To promote residential development, mainly around existing hamlets, in order to utilize existing infrastructure for efficient land use and the preservation and protection of agricultural land, water, and soil resources.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.

#### Outcomes:

1. All dwelling units will be in compliance with New York State Building and Property Maintenance Codes.
2. Comprehensive housing code enforcement efforts will be utilized to maintain owner-occupied and income properties in compliance with New York State Property Maintenance Codes.
3. Energy efficiency will be promoted for new and existing housing units.
4. Residential housing will be developed to meet the needs of existing and future residents with particular attention to housing that is affordable and accessible to all.
5. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to enable Pompey residents to conduct business from their homes provided that such home businesses are in keeping with the

residential and agricultural character of the neighborhood.

6. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to encourage homeowners and developers to utilize green and energy efficient technology in new construction.

### **Strategy 7: Industrial Development**

***We will limit industrial development to existing sites and prohibit any further development that threatens the health and safety of our residents, degrades the environment, or compromises the use of agricultural land for any purpose other than farming.***

Strategic End: An aesthetically pleasing environment that preserves the rural character and agricultural heritage of the town.

Objective: To protect the primacy of agricultural land use and the Town's soil and water resources.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.

#### Outcomes:

1. Laws, Zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to protect the Town from industrial activities that damage agricultural and residential land use or compromise the overall health and well-being of the Town's residents or the rural character of the Town.
2. The long term economic health of the Town will be promoted by the careful location of some low impact industrial operations in areas that are not environmentally sensitive and which do not infringe on agriculture and residential land use.

### **Strategy 8. Community and Hamlet Development**

***We will promote the development of a "sense of community" among the residents of the Town, the Hamlets, and fraternal and civic organizations.***

Strategic End: A strong community identity with residents proud to be part of the rural, agricultural, sustainable, environment of the Town.

Objective: To systematically build a sense-of-community among the residents to enable them to experience feelings of belonging and a commitment to work together to promote a sustainable, healthy, safe environment.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.  
Outcomes:

1. Systematic efforts will have been undertaken to engage the residents in "community building" activities around natural areas of interest and commitment.
2. Development within each Hamlet will be compatible with its particular character and scale of that Hamlet.
3. Existing land use designations within the Town and within each Hamlet will have been reviewed and updated to ensure accuracy, consistency, and compatibility with established land use and zoning classifications.
4. Commercial development that supports Hamlet residents will be encouraged.

### **Strategy 9: Open Space**

***We will preserve open space within the Town by utilizing well established conservation practices and sub-division design.***

Strategic End: Open space within the Town protected and preserved for wild life and scenic beauty.

Objective: To preserve and protect open space within the town.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.

Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to preserve open space.
2. An Open Space Plan, utilizing conservation sub-division design, will have been developed and implemented to preserve open space in the town and to protect steep slopes, scenic view sheds, farmland, wetlands, flood plains and other natural features.

### **Strategy 10: Recreation**

***We will create multiple opportunities for recreation and leisure activities to promote the health, welfare, and satisfaction of the Town's residents.***

Strategic End: Space provided and protected for recreation and leisure uses.

Objective: To provide for recreational and leisure activities for our town's residents.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.

Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances and codes will have been developed to provide for recreational and leisure activities within the town.
2. Existing parklands will be preserved and protected, such as Pratts Falls Park and Old Fly Marsh.

### **Strategy 11: Historical Heritage**

**We will protect our historical structures, cemeteries, and archaeological heritage.**

Strategic End: Historical structures, cemeteries and archaeological sites preserved and protected.

Objective: To preserve our historical heritage for the enjoyment, education, and cultural enrichment of our current and future residents, creating a balance between progress and preservation.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area.

Outcomes:

1. The Onondaga Nation archaeological sites scattered throughout the town will be protected.
2. Active and inactive cemeteries will be preserved.
3. The preservation of significant historical structures will be encouraged.

4. The Pompey Historical Society will be encouraged to promote an awareness of our heritage.

### **Strategy 12: Commercial Development**

***We will promote sustainable commercial development in and around the Hamlets of the Town.***

Strategic End: Vibrant, enduring commercial enterprises built in and around existing Hamlets that support the residents of the Hamlet and the surrounding areas.

Objective: To encourage commercial development within and around the Hamlets.

The following outcomes describe our desired future in this area:

Outcomes:

1. Laws, zoning ordinances, and codes will have been developed to guide commercial development within` and around existing Hamlets, considering water availability and waste water treatment.
2. A fiscal impact analyses will have been considered to ensure the long term viability of any commercial development.

## **BELIEFS**

We believe that:

1. The elected officials of the town should lead by building a consensus among all the town's residents to achieve the Town's vision.
2. Effective planning must be based on a compelling vision of the future.
3. Preserving our agricultural land and using it wisely is the core foundation of our economy.
4. Land suitable for agricultural production should not be used for purposes other than agriculture.
5. The use of alternative sources of energy should be encouraged to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels.
6. Organic and other sustainable agricultural technologies should be promoted as a way to maintain the value of our soil resources.

Building a strong sense of community among our residents is of paramount importance in enabling our residents to live healthy, safe and productive lives.

### **SECTION III. ANALYSIS**

This section presents a detailed analysis of the information gathered from the following sources:

- The 1989 Master Plan.
- The 2002 Draft Master Plan.
- Tables and graphs developed by The Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency.
- Maps developed by the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency.

The information is categorized into three major elements:

- Natural Characteristics and Resources of the Town.
- Cultural Features.
- Present Land Use.

All the information gathered was analyzed and updated by the Master Plan Committee to order to best represent the current situation facing the Town of Pompey.

The Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency was exceptionally helpful to the Master Plan Committee in preparing the information, including tables, charts, graphs, and maps.

Information and data provided by the Town of Pompey and other governmental agencies is assumed to be accurate when processed by those agencies. Changes and updates to the Master Plan will be made as new information becomes available.



## NATURAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RESOURCES OF THE TOWN

### A. Geographic Location

The Town of Pompey is located in the Southeast corner of Onondaga County, bounded on the North by the Towns of Dewitt and Manlius, on the West by the Town of Lafayette, and on the South by the Town of Fabius. The Eastern boundary is the Onondaga/Madison County line. The Town of Pompey is the largest Town in Onondaga County, comprising 41,489 acres. (Fig. 2)

The Town of Pompey was established in 1794. It was one of the largest original towns within the newly formed Onondaga County, created from the original Western portion of Herkimer County. Other counties were also formed within this large track of land. A Western portion of the town was merged into the newly formed Town of Lafayette when the Onondaga Reservation (Onondaga Nation Territory) was greatly reduced in size in 1825 to provide land for that town.

The earliest settlers of the Town of Pompey are reported to have been Revolutionary War veterans who were awarded land warrants for their service. The majority of the early settlers took up farming.

Agriculture was the primary land use and has remained the dominant land use and activity up to the present time. Due to the Town's location near the City of Syracuse and adjacent suburbs, the growth of single residences has increased significantly. This has led to an increase in the residential population and a decrease in the agricultural population. (See Section II, Cultural Features, I. Population)

By the nature of its geographic location, the Town remains susceptible to the pressures of land use changes, population shifts, and greater demands for infrastructure and services generally associated with suburban development.

## B. Geology and Landforms

The Town of Pompey exists on the physiographic province known as the Allegheny Plateau, and is at the Northern boundary of this province. The Lake Plain Province of Lake Ontario and eventually the Saint Lawrence River are situated Northwest of the Town, along with the City of Syracuse. The Village of Manlius (within the Town of Manlius) and the Town of Dewitt are situated directly on the Northern boundary of the Town (Fig. 2).

The topography of the province and that of the Town of Pompey is characterized by hills or ridges (drumlins) and valleys extending southward from the province boundary and merging into broader uplands and hills with plateaus of increasing elevation. The highest point in Onondaga County, 1728 feet of elevation, occurs on Cemetery Ridge just south of the hamlet of Pompey Hill and US Route 20. This rise in elevation has a significant effect on the local microclimate of the Town. Increases in rainfall and snowfall are experienced as one moves southward within the town.

The underlying bedrock is comprised mostly of limestone (Fig. 3). Both Marcellus and Utica Shale lie beneath the major and minor formations in the bedrock geology throughout most of the Town.

The major formations include:

1. Ludlowville shale,
2. Skaneateles shale,
3. Marcellus shale,
4. Utica shale, and
5. Onondaga limestone.

Minor formations include:

1. Ithaca shale,
2. Moscoe shale,
3. Coeymans limestone, and
4. Oriskany sandstone.

Bedrock geology is indicated in Fig. 3. Marcellus and Utica shale is located throughout the town although not indicated in Fig. 3.

The topography of the Allegheny Plateau Province and the current geology of the Town has been greatly reshaped by the effects of

several advances of glaciers southward from Canada. The ice-sheets cut valleys with steep sides, lowered some ridges while enhancing them elsewhere, and realigned drainage by depositing glacial materials over the entire landscape. In some locations, the glacial deposits are more concentrated, very deep, giving rise to natural sand and gravel deposits with accompanying aquifers.

### C. Presence of Radon in Soil and Water

Bedrock geology and the effects of glaciation on the distribution of glacial till over the northern portion of the town (Fig. 4) is important as it has caused the occurrence of radon, a radioactive gas, in the soil and water. Radon gas is the second most frequent cause of lung cancer in the United States. (US EPA, 1992a, 1992b, 1993).

The primary source of the radon is the Marcellus shale, but it has migrated to adjacent geologic formations. Soils derived from the glacial till overlying these formations and water wells driven into bedrock will likely contain radon. The map produced by the State of New York Department of Health delineating radon health hazards includes the entire town, as indicated in Fig. 4a and 4b. The radon levels are probably greatest in the Southern portion of the Town of Pompey where most of the Marcellus formation occurs (Fig. 5). The Marcellus shale extends about half way through the Oriskany Sandstone area indicated in the Northern portion of the Town. (Fig. 5)

The radon in drinking water usually partially volatilizes into the air before it is ingested into the body, thus reducing the hazard. Drinking water containing radon is much less hazardous than breathing air containing radon. Surface water is usually free of radon.

Homeowners should take steps to reduce the radon to safe levels by passive and active means in their homes (US EPA 1992 a and b). When buying or selling a home in Pompey, the parties should consult the US EPA Bulletin *Home Buyer's and Seller's Guide to Radon*.

From a selected sample of 104 homes, 15% had radon levels in the living space above 4pCi/L, with a range of 12 to 19 percent.

When basements were sampled, 49% had levels above 4pCi/L, with an estimated range of 45 to 54 percent (Fig. 5).

Thus, almost half of the homes in the Town are estimated to have radon levels in the basements that may be hazardous. For homes having family rooms and bedrooms in the basement, it is imperative for residents to have them tested for radon. A radon level of 4pCi/L is equivalent to smoking about a half-pack of cigarettes each day (EPA, 1987). The outdoor background radon level is about 0.2pCi/L or less in the Town of Pompey.

#### D. Vegetation

Originally, the Town of Pompey was covered by northern hardwood forests comprised primarily of sugar and red maple, beech, yellow and black birch, white ash, red and American elm, butternut, walnut, various hickories and oaks, white pine and hemlock depending upon the soil conditions. The Iroquois tribes used fire extensively to aid in clearing the forest for crops near the long houses as well as improving the hunting of wild animals. In areas of heavy burns, perhaps those which occurred under particularly bad fire conditions, pioneer species of quaking aspen and eastern cottonwood would become established with brushy species, such as blackberries, as initial invaders.

The forest provided food and materials for shelter to the members of the Iroquois Confederacy, mainly the Onondaga Nation, and later proved an invaluable asset to the early white settlers. In some cases the forest was considered a great obstruction to homesteading. As farming developed, the land was cleared and by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century much of the land within the town was in open fields. This trend began to recede in the 1930's during the Depression when many people left the poorer farms for the city in search of a better income. Part of this trend was enhanced by the Federal government programs, at the time, to buy up the poorer farms and resettle owners.

Today, the vegetation of the Town is the result of the decline of farming, reduced utilization of the forest land, and under-utilization of some parcels left as vacant, brushy land. These vacant lands would naturally revert to native forests if left unmanaged. Much of the woodland that exists today in the Town is becoming quite valuable as a source of high-quality hardwoods for furniture and other commercially valuable products and is a rich natural resource asset.

#### E. Land Cover

<u>Land Cover</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Land Cover Percent</u>
Cultivated Crops	10,243.2	24.04
Pasture/hay Production	12,317.0	28.90
Deciduous Forest	14,411.7	33.82
Total	36,971.9	86.76

As shown in the Table, approximately 53% of the Town's area is devoted to agriculture, with 24.04% in crops, and 28.9% in pasture or hay production. Over 30% of the remaining land (33.9%) is covered with deciduous forests (Fig. 6).

Both the agriculture and forest cover contribute to the economic well being of the town. The data on land cover is the 2005 era classification of the US East Coast, Zone 60. This data set consists of about 25 full or partial Landsat 5 Thematic Mapper scenes which were analyzed according to the Coastal Change Analysis Program (C-CAP) protocol to determine land cover (See Table 6 in the Tables and Graphs Section of this Document and Fig. 6 in the Maps Section)

#### F. Soils

In the Town of Pompey, soils are ideally suited for agriculture. Therefore, land use must carefully consider a stringent review prior to permitting housing construction.

Maintaining soil health is essential in preserving our agricultural heritage. Soil fertility requires analysis and proper balancing to best prepare the soil for the specific crops to be planted.

As a result of glaciation, the former soils covering the bedrock have been carried away, re-deposited, and new materials deposited in their place from which the present soils have formed. The soils of the Town are relatively young, only about 10,000 years old. These soils exhibit the characteristics of youthful, glacial soils which are relatively shallow with some areas stony or gravelly. Some soils have a relatively dense subsoil which inhibits good drainage unless the soil is deep.

Many soils are fertile. Some soils are derived from sandy glacial outwash or gravel deposits and are infertile, but drain well if a shallow water table does not interfere. Other soils have formed in former lake terraces and bottoms or recent alluvium eroded from hillsides after the recession of the ice sheets. These may be fertile.

A general examination of soils in the Town of Pompey for various land uses indicates some serious soil limitations. These limitations must be evaluated when assessing proposed land uses. These are mainly physical limitations of poor subsoil drainage, steepness of slope, and shallow depth. Fertility and other chemical properties generally are not limiting.

Fig. 7 illustrates soil suitability throughout the town and Table 8 indicates Soil Classification. The following table indicates soil suitability for agriculture.

<u>Soil Class</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Prime Farmland	16,809.15	39.44
Farmland of Statewide Importance	11,385.75	26.72
Not Prime Farmland	10,026.33	23.53
Prime Farmland If Drained	4,393.03	10.31
Total	42,614.26	100.00

Prime farmland and farmland of New York Statewide Importance total 28,194.90 acres, or 66.16% of the total land area.

Additional farmland could be made available if the soil is properly drained.

Soil quality is crucial in preserving the productivity of our agriculture land. Soil quality is preserved and maintained through the synergistic relationship of plants, bacteria, fungi, insects, nematodes, birds, and animals.

#### G. Septic Tank suitability of Soils

Fig. 8 indicates the suitability of soils for septic systems. Land most suitable for conventional septic systems with few limitations as to location and design is relatively small in the town. This land is largely in the southern and central portions of the town. Totally unsuitable sites largely follow the creeks, wetlands and flood plains, mostly along the eastern edge of the Town between Oran Delphi Road and Pompey Hollow Road.

The remainder of the area in the town consists of sites that are suitable for conventional systems, but they must be placed only in those areas where percolation is found to be satisfactory. Drainage improvements may be required, and in some instances shallow system installations may be required.

#### H. Water

##### 1. Surface Water

The Town of Pompey has a well-developed natural surface drainage system that includes many rivulets, brooks, several extensive creeks and several ponds, Fig. 9. The major water course in the town is Limestone Creek with its origin in the DeRuyter Reservoir. From there, it flows Northward into the Oneida Lake Watershed and eventually into Lake Ontario and the Saint Lawrence River.

Carpenter Creek has its origin in a wetland East of Ridge Road and flows southward, into the Susquehanna River Watershed

through the West Branch of Tioughnioga Creek. The West Branch of Limestone Creek has its origin North of Number 5 Road west of Pompey Center Road. The upper limits are intermittent during the late summer and early fall season of the year. Two major tributaries from the west (Pratts Falls and Brown Gulf) merge in the Hamlet of Watervale and join the West Branch. The West Branch joins the main channel of Limestone Creek in the Village of Manlius.

Minor tributaries on the southern edge of the Town flow into the West Branch of Tioughnioga Creek within the Susquehanna Watershed. The southwest corner drains initially into Fabius Brook and thence into the West Branch of Tioughnioga Creek. The major section of the Town lying west of Sweet Road drains into the northward flowing Butternut Creek. The larger tributaries are The Tunnel and Stebbins Gulf. Other minor tributaries exist northward and most are intermittent and dry during late summer and early fall.

The Town lies on the watershed boundary between two major drainages of the Eastern United States, namely that between the St. Lawrence River Drainage to the north and the Chesapeake Bay (via the Susquehanna River) drainage to the south. Both of these drainages are presently suffering from pollution from multiple sources and certain plans (International in the case of the St. Lawrence River Drainage) have been initiated for control. It should be expected that any plans having watershed-wide implications could have an impact on land management decisions in the Town of Pompey. Although this impact seems remote for the present, future actions may increase the impact within the Town.

a. Surface Water Quality

The New York State Health Department classifies surface water according to their highest and best use. The classification is:

- A and AA: Suitable for public drinking water and food processing.
- B: Suitable for swimming and other water-related recreation where bodily contact is involved.
- C: Suitable for fishing and recreational boating.
- D: Suitable for irrigation and most industrial



processes. These are usually intermittent streams.

All surface waters of the Town are classified C, suitable for fishing and recreational boating. The only exception is a small section of Brown Gulf just west of the Hamlet of Watervale, which is classified as B.

A water quality report (NYDEC, 1996) indicates that silting and nutrient pollution impairs fish propagation in certain segments of Butternut Creek and Limestone Creek within the Town. The source of these pollutants is reported to be from agricultural erosion and runoff. It should be expected that there are other stream segments within the Town that are similarly impaired. There is probable local pollution from urban runoff along Limestone Creek segments from Oran to Pompey Center Road.

#### b. Wetlands

The Town of Pompey has several registered wetlands recognized by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. These are shown on Fig. 9 and are protected by both New York State and Federal guidelines.

#### c. FEMA Flood Plains

There two FEMA 100 year flood hazard zones within the Town of Pompey, as indicated in Fig. 9. One occurs within Pompey Hollow and the other follows the West Branch of Limestone Creek. The Pompey Hollow flood plain is the most extensive of the two and covers one-half to two thirds of Pompey Hollow, an otherwise prime farming and development area. The most suitable land for agriculture and housing development are confined to the corridors along the Oran Delphi Road and Pompey Hollow Road. Many parcel boundaries extend into the flood hazard zone and are precluded from being developed. Most homes are located within the fronting acre or two. The second flood hazard zone along the West Branch of Limestone Creek is narrow and mostly isolated by agricultural and moderate to steep slopes.

## 2. Ground Water

Ground water found in the shale bedrock within the Town of Pompey is extremely variable with respect to its yield and quality. The yield may range from 15 to 20 gallons or more per minute within the Ludowville and the Skaneateles shales to as

low as 1 to 2 gallons per minute or less. The depth of the well and whether or not it is located within a natural fracture zone appears to have the most effect on the yield. Geologists from Syracuse University have determined that these fracture zones occur from one-quarter to one-half mile apart in a honeycomb-like pattern across the town. Their location is not easily predictable. Yields from the limestone are likewise unpredictable but generally produce higher yields than the shales. There are several high-yielding springs located in the Town.

The Marcellus and the Skaneateles shale yield groundwater with a high concentration of iron sulfide, manganese sulfide, and may also contain hydrogen sulfide. These compounds produce a very unpleasant odor in the water derived from these wells. Water treatment systems for potable water may be necessary for these situations. Other wells, especially in certain locations on the western edge of the Town produce water with high concentrations of sodium chloride (salt). Elsewhere the produced water is relatively free of these compounds.

#### a. Major Aquifers

Three major aquifers extend into the Town of Pompey from the south (Fig. 10). The first extends along NYS Route 91 from the south through the Old Fly marshland possibly extending across US Route 20 into the Pratts Falls Park. The second proceeds from the south along Swamp Road and Carpenter Creek and crossing Number 5 Road and Number 4 Road extending almost to US Route 20. The third aquifer encompasses almost the entire length of the Eastern boundary of the town along the West Branch of Limestone Creek. These occur in sand and gravel deposits or within permeable bedrock. These aquifers exhibit very high yields of water, measuring as high as 100 to 500 gallons per minute.

The slopes surrounding these aquifers demand greater protection from surface contamination. Special care must be exercised in the planning of development in the vicinity of the aquifers with respect to waste disposal, erosion, and sediment control.

#### b. Ground Water Yields

Ground water yields are very high in the glacial deposits of sands and gravels. However, some of these locations will have high concentrations of hydrogen sulfide and treatment may be necessary for potable water.

The Water Quality Survey Report of June 1988 appears to be the latest data available. It indicates that reliability from drilled and dug wells is variable. The report shows that of a total of 874 wells, 21% of the wells drilled went dry at one time or another. These wells were likely to go dry regardless of their location in the town.

The yield from drilled wells is variable. Of the 692 wells drilled in the 1988 survey, 8% yielded less than 1 gallon per minute (gpm), 40% yielded 1 to 5 gpm, and 52% yielded more than 5 gpm. Therefore, approximately 50% of the drilled wells in the Town, as of 1988, have less than an adequate yield.

In the absence of more recent survey data, casual reports show that the trend of poor yields in many wells continues to the present time for those households established outside of the Town area served by Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) for water and sewers. The areas served by OCWA include Pompey Pines, The Preserve, and the Spruce Ridge developments on the North end of the Town. Because it is unlikely that OCWA will extend County water, sewer, and gas lines in the Town above the 900-foot elevation contour without developer capital investment, the planning process must be sensitive to ground water availability (Fig. 28).

## I. Wildlife

The Town of Pompey has a rich variety of wildlife species common to North Eastern deciduous forests and farmland, such as rabbit, squirrel, fox, white tailed deer, and coyotes. Birds are abundant, including many species of songbirds, as well as, Canada Geese, gulls, herons, owls, hawks, crows, and occasional pheasant, a species stocked by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Also found are healthy populations of turkey, grouse and woodcock. Within the creek beds and adjacent wetlands can be found resident populations of mallards and wood duck along with other occasional migratory waterfowl. Occasional sightings have been reported of black bear, wolves, and cougars. Garter, grass, milk, and black snakes are common. Fish species include trout, sunfish, blue gills, bullheads, and some lake fish species, such as, wall eyed pike, perch, pickerel, and bass which cross over the DeRuyter Reservoir Dam into Lime Stone Creek.

Wildlife populations undergo cyclic fluctuations. Weather patterns affect nesting conditions, reproduction, the availability of food and browse, and the predator populations. Hunting pressure and changes in land use affect habitat along with other factors affecting populations, including diseases, prey to predator balance, and migration which can have a major impact.

There has been a relatively rapid rise in the white tailed deer population within the town (DEC Report, 2001). The data indicates a near doubling of the population since 1981, with most of the increase in the doe population. The rise is attributed to a number of causes, including recent warmer winters without deep snow allowing for access to food, browse, and shelter; the abandonment of agricultural land reverting to shrub and young forest stands in the Northern portions of the Town; the fragmentation of large parcels of land into residential properties leading to a reduction in hunting pressures; and a sharp decrease in the number of hunters. Sighting of large herds of deer (four or more) is now common in winter. Deer browse damage to landscape, plantings, and crops, especially in the Northern portion of the town has increased. The DEC Report of 2001 on the white tailed deer population will be updated as soon as new information is available and included in a revision of the Pompey Master Plan. Hunting pressure and open agricultural land appear to contribute to the control of the deer population south of US Route 20.

Fishing remains a popular recreational activity within the town. Carpenter's Pond originally yielded large numbers of eels, fish, and turtles. Limestone Creek in Pompey Hollow is a favorite fishing location for trout, but has been impacted by sediment produced from the gravel mine just north of the Hamlet of Delphi Falls.

There are 1.6 miles of public fishing rights along Limestone Creek which supports both wild brown and brook trout. Onondaga County's Carpenter's Brook Hatchery also annually stocks the creek with a great number of one and two year old trout. Smaller rivulets, brooks, and streams intermittently make for good fishing. Ponds on farms and private property enhance aquatic habitat in the Town but these are not available for public fishing. Fishing is in decline principally because of poor water quality in the Town's ponds and streams.

## J. Aesthetics

One of the major attributes of the Town of Pompey is the various expansive views, both vistas and scenic corridors, (Figure 11, Scenic Corridors and View Sheds). Vistas are those topographic positions that have a view from a high point to a valley or other high topography, revealing vegetation, forests, and other natural and cultural features. Scenic corridors are those routes of transportation that provide a more or less continuous scenic view of varying expanses, which change as the route is traveled. The rolling to hilly terrain, together with routing of highways and town roads, permits the viewing of wide vistas and long corridors extending several miles from one point. A major benefit to the Town is the designation of US Route 20 as a Scenic By-Way.

The concept of view shed protection contains two components:

1. the protection of the View Shed itself, that is, what the land use is within the View Shed to be protected, and
2. the protection of views from obtrusive land use or structures which prevent the view of the vista or block the view along the scenic corridor

Protection of the Town's View Sheds should receive special consideration in Town planning activities, along with New York State's designation of US Route 20 as a Scenic By-Way, to preserve one of the Town's major attributes.

## **II. CULTURAL FEATURES**

### A. Population

According to the 2010 United States Census, the population of the Town of Pompey, is 7,080 residents living in 2509 households. (Table 1) The population of the Town increased rapidly from 1950 through 1970 and then slowed between 1970 through 1990. (Graph 1) A sharp population increase occurred in 1990 to 2010, rising from 4,710 in 1990 to 7,080 in 2010, an increase of 50.32%. Most of this increase occurred in the 1990-2000 decade, a 31.40% increase. Between 2000 and 2010, growth slowed with the addition of 921 residents. (Table 2)

From 1960 through 2010, there was an increase of 1605 households (904 in 1960 to 2509 in 2010), a growth rate of 18.5%. (Table 1) The households added in the decades from 1980-90 and 1990-00, totaled 902 units (Table 2 and Graph 4). According to the Onondaga County Planning Agency, most of these households were within the developments of Pompey Pines, The Preserve, City

Lights, and Spruce Ridge, all located at the Northern edge of the Town.

Household size has continuously declined in the decades of 1960 to 2010 from 3.87 in 1960 to 2.82 in 2010, reflecting a National trend (Table 1 and Graph 3). This decline in household size may be revised as indicated by the current review of residential construction currently underway.

## B. Historic and Archaeological Resources

The Town of Pompey is rich in historic and archaeological resources. Prior to the arrival of European immigrants, the land was inhabited almost entirely by members of the Onondaga Nation. They built long houses, cleared small fields for growing corn and other vegetable crops, as well as, hunted and fished for sustenance.

There are eight major archaeological sites within the Town. (Fig.12) These are identified as:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Burke
2	Christopher
3	Carley (Prehistorical)
4	Carley (Historical)
5	Atwell
6	Pompey Center
7	Chase
8	Dwyer

All of these sites are protected. Most of them are located on private properties and are not open to public access. The locations are only generally identified to prevent unauthorized disturbance. If it appears that there may be an archaeological impact, New York State is contacted for a decision before a permit is issued. Prospective owners and contractors are warned that the discovery of any burials, unearthing of major

artifacts, etc., is cause for the immediate stoppage of work and notification of authorities. Many artifacts have also been found scattered about in other areas of the town as accidental finds.

The historical resources of the Town are comprised of the history of the residents themselves, their lands and homes, farm and business buildings, schools, churches and cemeteries, roads and bridges. (Shoebridge, 1976)

Many fine examples of early home and farm structures are located throughout the town, providing historical relevance to the countryside. Most of the historical structures are in private ownership, with many still owned by descendents of the original settlers. The Hamlets of Delphi Falls, Oran, Pompey Center, Pompey Hill, and Watervale contain "fine" examples of the older structures, and lend a charming characteristic to all the Hamlets. The history of the families and their legacies are covered more thoroughly in the two volume series "The History of Pompey" by Shoebridge, (1976).

Originally there were 13 churches in the town, but declining membership eventually led to some being abandoned and others combining. Four remain active today.

There are 21 cemeteries located within the Town (Fig. 13) but only a few are active. Many early settlers are buried in them, together with Revolutionary War soldiers who were among the first settlers. The major cemeteries are associated with local churches or former churches while others are family plots. Members of the Pompey Historical Society have been responsible for the partial restoration and upkeep of many of them. Some remain in disrepair due to lack of resources.

Historically, small schools were distributed throughout the Town. Most of these were abandoned by the early 1950's. The Town of Pompey presently has no active school buildings of its own. The School House Museum, located in the Hamlet of Pompey Center, was recently re-dedicated in August, 2012, serves as a reminder of the one room school houses of the past and a tribute to the Pompey Historical Society.

### C. Transportation System

The Town of Pompey has a well-established highway and road system comprised of a US Route, two New York State routes, several County Roads, and many town roads, totaling 162.2 miles of roads.

<u>Highway System</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Federal Highways	8.5	5.24
State Highways	11.5	7.09
County Highways	76.2	46.98
Town Roads	66.0	40.69
Total	162.2	100.00

The federal highway system, US Route 20, runs East/West through the hamlets of Pompey Center and Pompey Hill. There are two New York State routes, NYS Route 91 and NYS Route 92. These run North/South with NYS Route 91 occupying the greatest distance, crossing US Route 20 at the Hamlet of Pompey Hill. NYS Route 91 and US Route 20 cross in the Hamlet of Pompey Hill. NYS Route 92 crosses the North East corner of the town passing through the Hamlet of Oran.

The latest traffic counts, obtained from New York State Department of Transportation, are indicated in Fig. 15. Traffic counts for 1993, 2000, and 2009 are indicated in Table 3. Traffic volume during 2000-2009 increased 2.93%. Traffic totals represent travel going in both directions. Although the change in traffic volume is modest overall, major increases occurred in three road segments, when comparing 2000 to 2009:

1. Sweet Road between Broadfield Road and NYS 173, increased 17.94%.
2. Oran Delphi Road between Number 2 Road and US Route 20, increased 32.75%
3. NYS Route 91 from the Fabius Town line to Pompey Hill, increased 21.86%.

At the present time, all roads are well maintained and contribute to the free flow of traffic through the town given current population levels and road use. There are no mass transportation facilities in the town.

With the development of single-family residences during the past 10 years, traffic on the Town and County road system has increased significantly. To gain access to the City of Syracuse and the Eastern suburbs, vehicle travel is required on the North/South highways, particularly Sweet Road, Henneberry Road,



Gates Road, Watervale Road, Pompey Center Road, and Oran Delphi Road. These routes have become high speed access routes to NYS Route 173 and NYS Route 92. NYS Route 91 is a high-speed access into Jamesville for residents from the central and eastern portions of the town, as well as commuters from the Town of Fabius.

Although not within the Town of Pompey, congestion at peak hours occurs at the intersection of Pompey Center Road and NYS Route 92 and at NYS Route 92 and Enders Road, both in the Town of Manlius, as well as in Jamesville itself at the intersection of NYS Routes 91 and 173. Broadfield Road traffic also increased significantly. Many commuters from the Town of Manlius and Pompey Pines, The Preserve, and Spruce Ridge developments in Pompey use this route to avoid the congestion in the Village of Manlius and Lyndon Corners in DeWitt, entering I-481 at Jamesville Road in DeWitt or to Nottingham Road for access to University Hill.

Of great concern is the capacity of the roads to carry further increases in traffic volume, especially truck traffic. This is especially true in the Hamlet of Delphi Falls, due to commuter traffic from the DeRuyter area, traffic crossing from I-81 in Tully along NYS Route 80 to US Route 20, and the gravel mining operation just North of the Hamlet.

#### D. Fire and Emergency

The Town of Pompey has police protection from two major sources: the New York State Police from a substation in the Village of Lafayette, and the Onondaga County Sheriff's Department located in the City of Syracuse.

The Town of Pompey is separated into three fire districts: Pompey Hill, Delphi Falls and the Village of Manlius (Fig 14). The Delphi Falls Fire Company serves the Eastern portion of the Town while the Pompey Hill Fire Department serves the western portion. By cooperative agreement, the Jamesville and the Manlius Fire Departments assist in emergencies in the northern portion of the town and the Fabius, Cazenovia, and DeRuyter Fire Departments in the Southern and Eastern portion of the town. All departments are part of the larger 911 organization in Onondaga County which coordinates all responses to fires and

emergencies. Each fire department may be called upon to provide "mutual aid" to another department in the 911 area.

In the event hazardous materials are involved, the Delphi Falls and Pompey Hill fire departments are classified as Hazmat responders whose duties are to isolate the area and evacuate residents. A second Hazmat 2 Team is then called from the City of Syracuse to make specific interventions.

In case of any accident involving the natural gas pipeline which travel through the Town of Pompey, the fire department members are only allowed to isolate the area and evacuate residents. The gas company is informed and determines the response required.

#### E. Education

The Town of Pompey is served by four school districts: Cazenovia Central School District, Fabius-Pompey Central School District, Fayetteville-Manlius Central School District, and the Jamesville-DeWitt Central School District (Fig. 16). The Town does not have schools located within the Town boundaries.

### III. LAND USE IN THE TOWN OF POMPEY

#### A. Introduction

The total land area in the Town of Pompey, as reported in 1989 is 41,489 acres. The two dominant land uses, as indicated in the 1989 Master Plan, are agricultural and residential together totaling 31,560 acres, or 76.07% of the total land area, as reported in 1989 (Table 4).

#### Dominant Land Uses, 1989

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Number of Parcels</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
-----------------	------------------------------	--------------	-----------------------------

Agricultural	288	20,560	49.56
Residential	1,482	11,000	26.51
Total	1,770	31,560	76.07
Total land	2,562	41,489	100.00

Agricultural land use in 1989 represented slightly less than half the available land (49.60%). Residential land use, made up of rural residential and single unit residential properties of less than 3 acres, totaled 11,000 acres or 26.51% of the total land area.

Table 5 (Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency) indicates land use for years 2000 and 2011 (July 2011). The dominant land use, both in years 2000 and 2011, remains agricultural and residential, as indicated below.

Dominant Land Uses, years 2000 and 2011

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Year 2000</u>	<u>Year 2011</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>%</u>
Agricultural	18,422.00	17,673.11	(748.89)	(4.07)
Residential	13,431.00	15,744.33	2,313.33	17.22
Total	31,853.00	33,417.44		
Total land	41,371.00	42,614.30	1,243.30	3.01

A breakdown of the residential land use is indicated in Table 5.

Agricultural land use decreased from 20,560.00 acres in 1989 to 17,673.11 by July, 2011, a decrease of 2,886.89 acres or 14.04%. Residential land use increased from 11,000.00 acres in 1989 to 15,744.33 acres in July 2011, an increase of 4,744.33 acres or 43.13%. This change indicates a shift of agricultural land use to other uses, with most of the shift due to increased residential land use.

B. Agricultural Land Use

Farming is the largest single land use within the Town of Pompey. In year 1989 agricultural land covered 20,560.00 acres. By year 2011 agricultural land decreased to 17,673.33 acres, a decrease of 14.04%.

Agricultural land use decreased from 20,560 acres in 1989 to 18,422 acres in 2000, a loss of 2,138 acres, or 10.40%.

Agricultural land use further decreased from 18,422.00 acres in 2000 to 17,673.11 acres by 2011, a loss of an additional 748.89 acres, or 4.07%.

The majority of agriculture in the Town of Pompey is dairying, followed by crop, and fruit farming. Other specialty farms exist including poultry and equine. The Town is within the New York State recognized Agricultural District Number 8 (Fig. 18), sharing it with the Town of Fabius to the South.

Farming provides a major economic benefit to the Town in several ways:

1. Direct income to the farm landowner from the sale of agricultural products.
2. Payment for goods and services directly to Town merchants.
3. Significant lower impact on the infrastructure services required; in fact, data show a net gain in tax contributions by agricultural land.

The conversion of agricultural land to other land uses has negative impacts:

1. Loss of open space and the accompanying rural aesthetics.
2. Loss of income directly produced within the town.
3. Increase in infrastructure and service costs.

### C. Residential Land Use

Residential land use is the second largest portion of the total land use in the Town of Pompey, consisting of 15,744.33 acres in 2011 or 36.95% of the total land area. In 1989 it covered 11,000.00 acres and increased to 13,431.00 acres by year 2000, an increase of 22.10%.

From 1989 to 2011, residential land use increased from 11,000.00 acres to 15,744.33 acres, or 4,744.33 acres, an increase of 43.13%. From year 2000 to year 2010, residential land use increased from 13,431.00 acres to 15,744.33 acres, an increase of 17.22%.

According to the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency, a total of 741 residential units were added in the Town between 1990 and 2010 (Onondaga County's Real Property File).

The Table below indicates the categories and the number of units added in each category, using the current Real Property

information. This analysis breaks down the residential categories into six distinctions, as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Units</u>
1. Single Family Structures	642
2. Two Family Structures	4
3. Three Family Structures	1
4. Rural Residences with Acreage	25
5. Residential, with agricultural production	35
6. Recreational Use	34
Total	741

Figure 24 indicates the location of housing units built since 1990 differentiated in five-year increments by color. Figure 28 is a topographic map of the Town of Pompey indicating the 900-foot elevation contour. The rapid build-up of residential units from 1990 to 2004 occurred, primarily, North of the contour because water, sewer, and natural gas services were available. (Graph 5)

C. Woodland

The woodlands in the Town of Pompey are quite extensive. The older woodlands are becoming more valuable as an economic resource to landowners contributing to the economic well-being of the Town. The woodland area of the town totals 15,021.9 acres, or 35.25% of the total land acres. Over 95% of the woodland is deciduous forest.

Land Cover

<u>Land Cover Class</u>	<u>Total Area (Acres)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Deciduous Forest	14,414.7	95.96
Evergreen Forest	538.1	3.58
Mixed Forest	69.1	.46
Total Forested	15,021.9	35.25
Total Land Area	42,614.3	100.00

Some of the land classified as woodland consists of very young stands of timber species or mainly woody shrubs. Those areas

have not yet become a direct economic resource but serve as wildlife habitat and erosion and sediment control.

#### E. Hamlets

There are five hamlets within the Town, briefly described in the following sections:

##### 1. The Hamlet of Delphi Falls

This Hamlet is predominantly residential with houses clustered closely around the intersection of the Oran Delphi Road and the Delphi Falls Road (Number 5 Road to the West of the Oran Delphi Road and the Delphi Falls Road to the East), Fig. 19. As indicated in Table 10, there are 145 parcels in the Hamlet totaling 1,594.2 acres. Of the 145 residential parcels 96, or 66.21%, are residential covering 478.5 acres, or 30.0% of the land area. Agricultural land comprises 15 parcels, or 10.34% of the total parcels occupying 47.3% of the land area. The gravel mine in the Hamlet is a significant land use in the Hamlet, which is not identified in Figure 19. The Delphi Falls Park is a manufactured home park immediately adjacent to and under the ownership of the gravel mine operator.

##### 2. The Hamlet of Oran

This Hamlet comprises 1,602.6 acres and 236 parcels. (Fig. 20) Over 30% of the land is agricultural and 43.4% is residential. Of the 236 parcels, 156 are residential, or 66.10% of the total. Most of the remaining land is vacant, as indicated in Table 11.

##### 3. The Hamlet of Pompey Center

This is the smallest Hamlet of the five in the Town (Fig. 21). The hamlet houses the Town administrative center, the Pompey Town Hall, the Town Garage, and the salt barn. Large agricultural parcels surround the Hamlet. Expansion cannot occur without the conversion of agricultural land into land for an alternative use. Table 12 indicates that of the 56 parcels 21 are agricultural and 23 are residential. In terms of acreage, agricultural land use is dominant, making up 88.6% of the total land area.

##### 4. The Hamlet of Pompey Hill

The Hamlet of Pompey Hill is located at the intersection of US Route 20 and NY Route 91. (Fig. 22) This hamlet has the potential for development. It has 12 public service parcels, including a US Post Office, two churches, three commercial properties, and a fire company. As indicated in Table 13, of the 247 parcels, 163 are residential, or 65.98% of the total. Fig. 22 shows the 12 parcels indicated as public service.

#### 5. The Hamlet of Watervale

The Hamlet of Watervale sits at the intersection of three roads, Watervale Road, Number 2 Road West, and Brown Gulf Road, Fig. 23. It has the fewest number of parcels, 97, with slightly more than half residential. Residential land consists of 825.8 acres, or 46.2% of the total land area in the Hamlet, as indicated in Table 14. Fig. 23 shows the relative size of the largest public service parcel. This land is owned by Saint Joseph's Hospital.

#### F. The Tower Zones

There are two special tower zones in the Town of Pompey. These zones, Sevier Hill and Windy Hill, were set aside in response to demand for the erection of various types of towers for telecommunication to serve the Metropolitan Syracuse Area.

Because of the high elevations with clear, unobstructed transmitting skyline, the Sevier Hill Zone now has ten major towers with the installation of approximately 66 transmitters, and one Doppler Radar for weather service. The transmission radiation includes AM, FM, short wave, TV, and microwave cell-phone transmission.

The Windy Hill Zone was developed in response to the needs of the Lockheed-Martin Corporation to conduct various radar experiments in conjunction with aircraft. The use of the site tends to be intermittent.

The activities and operations within the Tower Zones are covered by special permits issued by the Town of Pompey within the constraints of the Federal Communication Commission rules and regulations.

#### G. Commercial Use

Most commercial land use in the Town of Pompey exists within the Hamlets with some scattered about the Town. During the period from 1989 to 2000, no building permits were issued for new commercial uses, although several permits were issued for modifications to existing commercial establishments. The types of businesses include a gas station/convenience store, several bars/restaurants, an automobile and farm equipment repair shop, two golf courses, a gravel mine, a custom sawmill, several gardening and nursery production centers, and several farm stands. No large industry exists in the town.

#### H. Vacant Land

Most of the vacant land in the Town of Pompey is abandoned agricultural land that has reverted to wild grasses and low brush, with some being poor pastures. Hardwood timber stands have naturally developed on some of the vacant land. Other areas probably were used for woodland grazing, creating semi-open cover with scattered trees, brush and low vegetation. Some vacant land with poor drainage has reverted to small wetlands.

#### I. Public Lands

There are three Public Land areas within the Town of Pompey. These include Indian Hill Memorial Park on Indian Hill Road, Pratts Falls Park on Pratts Falls Road, and the Old Fly Marsh at the corner of Cemetery Road and Number 5 Road.

The Indian Hill Memorial Park commemorates the first Catholic Mass performed in New York State. The two-acre parcel for the memorial was purchased by the Order of the Alhambra Knights of Columbus and a large monument was erected. The park was transferred to Onondaga County Department of Parks and Recreation in 1938 (Shoebridge, 1976).

Pratts Falls Park, the largest of the three public lands, was established in 1934. It is located on the site of the old mill that was constructed at the top of the 137 foot falls. This county park includes Camp Brockway, originally a 4-H camp beginning in 1936. It is now available for group picnics, hiking, and other social functions.



Old Fly Marsh, an eponym derived from the swamp in this location, was developed in 1955 as a waterfowl migratory and breeding area on a lease from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Trail access exists for visitors to the Marsh. It was purchased by The Save the County, Inc. in 1974.

#### J. Topography and Steep Slopes

The Town of Pompey is gifted with a varied topography as indicated in Fig. 26. The highest point in the Town of Pompey is in the Hamlet of Pompey Hill on Cemetery Road at the cemetery itself (1728 feet). The lowest areas are along the Eastern edge of the town. The remainder of the Town consists of drumlins and valleys which lend a beautiful array of scenic views.

The second highest point is the Sevier Hill area where one of the approved tower installations exists. (1,602 feet) The elevation data was obtained from the United States Geological Survey 10 Meter Digital Elevation Models.

A number of steep slopes exist within the Town of Pompey. The slopes that are greater than 15 percent are indicated in Fig. 27. Typical land use and development on these slopes is generally problematic.

Fig. 28 is a topographic map of the Town of Pompey with the 900-foot elevation contour highlighted. This is significant because the Onondaga County Water Authority (OCWA) provides access to water, sewer, and natural gas services to areas lower than the 900-foot elevation contour line.

#### K. Natural Gas Pipeline

The Tennessee Gas Pipeline Company owns a right-a-way through which it has installed from one to three natural gas pipelines. This right-a-way extends from the Eastern boundary of the Town of Pompey just South of US Route 20 to the Western boundary North of Bush Road. The location of this right-a-way is indicated in Figure 29.

#### L. Zoning

Zoning in the Town is mostly agricultural, as indicated in Figure 30. The Tower Zone overlay is indicated in the cross-

hatched areas. The source of this information is the large map located in the Town of Pompey offices.

#### **SECTION IV: CONCLUSIONS**

This section presents the overall conclusions reached by the Master Plan Committee.

## **CONCLUSIONS**

The following conclusions were reached by the Pompey Master Plan Committee:

1. The character of the Town of Pompey has permanently changed from a small, rural, mostly agricultural community to a larger, rural, community with a balance between agricultural and residential land use. The challenge facing the community is balancing commercial, residential, and agricultural land use with the character of the Town.
2. The land in Pompey devoted to agriculture provides a solid foundation for a growing agricultural economy; one that balances traditional farming practices with emerging farming technology and builds on diversity, such as organic and biodynamic farming practices.
3. There are currently a variety of agricultural techniques, strategies, and methods employed throughout the farming community in Pompey that lead to our strong, diverse, and viable agricultural based economy.
4. The natural environment offers Pompey residents many options to live and raise a family in a comfortable rural setting with access to the Syracuse Metropolitan area.
5. The community has generally embraced alternative energy, including wind, solar, and geothermal alternatives. The challenge is to systematically explore the expansion of alternative energy approaches to reduce Pompey's carbon footprint and achieve local resilience independent of fossil fuels.
6. The Hamlets, neighborhoods, schools, churches, and civic and fraternal organizations provide a "sense of community" and civic pride.
7. The diversity of soils and water availability supports agriculture in multiple ways, from growing vegetables and fruits to dairy and meat production, providing a wholesome food supply.

8. There is increasing demand for food that is locally produced from sustainable and organic methods of agriculture, supplying food for a growing segment of consumers in Central New York.
  
9. An Open Space Plan, utilizing conservation subdivision design, is needed to preserve open space in the Town and to protect steep slopes, scenic view sheds, farmland, wetlands, flood plains and other natural features.

## **SECTION V: RECOMMENDATIONS**

The Master Plan Committee makes a number of recommendations to help ensure that the vision for the Town of Pompey can be realized.

## Recommendations

The Pompey Master Plan Committee makes the following recommendations to the Pompey Town Board:

1. Develop laws, zoning ordinances, and codes for residential development which balance the rural character of the Town with:
  - a. The suitability of land use, availability of water, and the adequacy of current infrastructure;
  - b. Low, medium, and high intensity residential development with minimum lot sizes; and
  - c. Require that new large track development contain green space that is contiguous whenever possible.
  
2. Develop new or amend existing laws, zoning ordinances and codes to prohibit or limit:
  - a. Mining;
  - b. High volume horizontal hydraulic fracturing for shale gas, including all support operations, e.g. waste disposal and storage, water withdrawal, and highway usage;
  - c. Commercial wind turbines;
  - d. Other commercial and industrial activities that impact the Town.
  
3. Develop laws, zoning ordinances, and codes for the Hamlets to encourage vibrant residential centers that maintain the Hamlet's unique character, with high intensity residential and multi-family housing, and well planned commercial centers which benefit business and the community as a whole.
  
4. Fully utilize the existing organization structures, such as the Planning Board, the Zoning Board, and the Environmental Conservation Commission, to implement those elements of the strategic plan consistent with the charters of those bodies.
  
5. Develop new or amend existing laws, zoning ordinances, and codes to encourage the highest standards of energy efficiency in building construction.
  
6. Utilize the Town Hall as a model of alternative energy, and actively seek grants and government programs that promote energy efficiency and alternative energy.

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**Table1. Population Increase for the Town of Pompey from 1950 to 2010**

	<u>1950</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2010</u>
<u>Subject</u>							
Total Population	2,351	3,496	4,536	4,492	4,710	6,159	7,080
Housing Units	*	904	1,178	1,370	1,729	2,272	2,509
Household Size	*	3.87	3.85	3.28	2.72	2.71	2.82

\* Data not available

Source: US Census

Data from the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 2. Growth Rates of Population and Households in the Town of Pompey, 1950 to 2010**

	<u>1950-1960</u>	<u>1960-1970</u>	<u>1970-1980</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>	<u>1990-2000</u>	<u>2000--2010</u>
<u>Change</u>						
Population Change	1,145	1,040	-44	218	1,449	921
Percent Change	48.70%	29.70%	-1.00%	4.90%	30.80%	15.00%
Household Change	*	274	192	359	543	237
Percent Change	*	30.30%	16.30%	26.20%	31.40%	10.40%

\* Data nit available

Source: US Census

Data from the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 3.** Comparison of Partial Traffic Data of 1993 to More Complete Data of 1997, and a New Survey by Onondaga County Conducted in 2009 for 2010 Census

<b>Location</b>	<b>1993 Data Daily Hr. Ave./Peak Hr. Count</b>	<b>1997 and 2000 Data Daily Hr. Ave./Peak Hr. Count</b>	<b>2009 For 2010 Year Ave. Daily</b>
<b><i>NY State Route 91</i></b>			
from Fabius town line to Pompey Hill		1,400	1,706
from Pompey Hill to Rt. 173	2,000	2,850	2,714
Intersection Rt. 91 and Sweet Rd., Pompey Hill		139/1,076	
<b><i>NY State Route 92</i></b>			
from Pompey Center Rd. to Oran Delphi Rd.		10,700	11/213
from Oran Delphi Rd. to Madison Co. line		7,650	7,520
<b><i>US Route 20</i></b>			
from Lafayette town line to Pompey Hill		2,500	2,437
from Pompey Hill to Madison Co. line		2,050	2,013
<b><i>Broadfield Road</i></b>			
between Gates and Sweet Rds.		58/378	
between Sweet and Henneberry Rds.	36/216	30/246	
between Henneberry and Watervale Rds.		39/196	
<b><i>Sweet Road</i></b>			
between Broadfield Rd. and Rt. 173		154/1,343	1,584
between Broadfield and Gates Rds.		142/1,290	
between Gates and Burke Rds.		184/1,282	
between Burke and Pratts Falls Rds.		175/1,277	
between Pratts Falls and Way Rds.	112/932		
between Way Rd. and Pompey Hill		183/1,644	
<b><i>Berwyn Road</i></b>			
between US 20 and Swift Rd.	140/1,099	153/1,180	
<b><i>Cemetery Road</i></b>			
between Rt. 20 and Gardner Rd.	65/529	70/657	
<b><i>Henneberry Road</i></b>			
between Broadfield Rd. and Rt. 173		102/1,343	
between Burke and Pratts Falls Rds.		66/463	
between Way and Pratts Falls Rds.		70/428	
<b><i>Pompey Center Road</i></b>			
between No. 2 and 173 Rds.			912
between Indian Hill and No. 2 Rds.		140/1,230	
between No. 2 Rd and Rt. 20	111/913	126/926	
between No. 4 and No. 5 Rds.		91/592	
<b><i>Oran-Delphi Road</i></b>			
between Rt. 92 and Oran Gulf Rd.		171/1,785	1,939
between No. 2 Rd and US Rt. 20		139/1,316	1,747
between Gulf and No. 5 Rds.		174/1,809	
between No. 5 Rd and Fabius town line		141/1,317	
<b><i>Ridge Road</i></b>			

between Rt. 20 and No. 4 Rd.	44/376	27/187	
between No. 4 and No. 5 Rds.		32/248	
between No. 5 Rd and Fabius town line		42/332	

US Route 20, NY Rt. 91 and NY Rt. 92 is daily hourly count.

Table 4: Land Use Within the Town of Pompey in 1989 (Data from Town of Pompey Master Plan 1989)

	<u>Number of Parcels</u>	<u>Total Acreage</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
<u>Land Use</u>			
Agriculture	288	20,560	49.61
Forest/Recreation	21	1,153	2.78
Vacant	676	7,766	18.72
Industrial	6	187	0.45
Rural Residential	531	9,065	21.85
Residential <3 acres	951	1,935	4.66
Commercial	18	58	0.14
Public Service	32	353	0.85
Utility	18	70	0.17
Other	21	322	0.77
Total	2,562	41,489	100
<u>Residential Total</u>			
Rural Residential	531	9,065	21.85
Residential <3 Acres	951	1,935	4.66
Total	1,582	11,000	26.51

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

Table 5: Land Use within the Town of Pompey - 2000 and 2011

(Data from Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency)

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Year 2000</u>		<u>Year 2011 (7/2011)</u>	
	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agriculture	18,422	44.53	17,673.11	41.47
Residential, single family	13,181	31.86		
Residential, multiple family	246	0.59		
Residential, apartments	4	0.01		
Residential, total	13,431	32.46	15,744	36.95
Vacant	7,753	18.74	6,185.11	14.51
Public Service	254	0.61	498.96	1.17
Commercial	406	0.98	436.56	1.02
Industrial/Utility	309	0.75	178.84	0.42
Wild, Forested, Parks	797	1.93	401.12	0.94
Mining			1.81	0
No Data Available			232.38	0.55
Road Right of Way			1,262.08	2.96
Total	41,371	100	42,614.30	100

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

Table 6: Land Cover in the Town of Pompey

<u>Land Cover Class</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Cultivated Crops	10,243.20	24.04
Deciduous Forest	14,411.70	33.82
Developed, Low Intensity	162	0.38
Developed , Medium Intensity	2	
Developed, Open space	166	0.39
Evergreen Forest	538.1	1.26
Grassland/Herbaceous	30	0.07
Mixed Forest	69.3	0.16
Open Water	60.6	0.14
Palustrine Emergent Wetland	27.7	0.07
Palustrine Forested Wetland	2,616.50	6.14
Palystrine Scrub/Shrub		
Wetland	15	0.04
Pasture/Hay	12,317.00	28.9
Shrub/Shrub	1,955.20	4.59
Total	42,614.30	100

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 7: Agricultural Districts**

<u>Agricultural District</u>	<u>Total Area (acres)</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural District Parcels	34028.93	79.9

Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 8: Soil Classification**

<u>Soil Class</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
All Areas are Prime Farmland	16,809.15	39.44
Farmland of Statewide Importance	11,385.75	26.72
Not Prime Farmland	10,026.33	23.53
Prime Farmland, if Drained	4,393.03	10.31

Total

42,614.26

100

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 9: Land Use**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural	17673.11	41.5
Commercial	436.56	1.0
Industrial/Utility	178.84	0.4
Mining	1.81	0.0
Parks/Open Space	401.12	0.9
Public Service	498.96	1.2
Residential	15744.33	36.9
Vacant	6185.11	14.5
No Data Available	232.38	0.5
Road ROW	1262.08	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42614.30</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 10: Land Use in the Hamlet of Delphi Falls**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u># of Parcels</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
AGRICULTURAL	15	754.4	47.3
COMMERCIAL	5	167.9	10.5
PUBLIC SERVICE	5	14.3	0.9
RESIDENTIAL	96	478.5	30.0
VACANT	24	179.2	11.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>1594.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 11: Land Use in the Hamlet of Oran**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u># of Parcels</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NOT DETERMINED	2	0.2	0.0
AGRICULTURAL	9	488.8	30.5
COMMERCIAL	1	0.2	0.0
INDUSTRIAL/UTILITY	1	0.8	0.0
PUBLIC SERVICE	6	18.3	1.1
RESIDENTIAL	156	694.7	43.4
VACANT	61	399.6	24.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>1602.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency



**Table 12: Land Use in the Hamlet of Pompey Center**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u># of Parcels</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
AGRICULTURAL	21	1410.2	88.6
COMMERCIAL	2	1.3	0.1
PUBLIC SERVICE	4	3.9	0.2
RESIDENTIAL	23	114.7	7.2
VACANT	6	62.2	3.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1592.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 13: Land Use in the Hamlet of Pompey Hill**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u># of Parcels</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NOT DETERMINED	1	0.0	0.0
AGRICULTURAL	16	670.5	37.2
COMMERCIAL	5	2.3	0.1
PUBLIC SERVICE	12	35.2	2.0
RESIDENTIAL	163	839.0	46.5
VACANT	50	256.2	14.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>1803.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

**Table 14: Land Use in the Hamlet of Watervale**

<u>Land Use</u>	<u># of Parcels</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Percent</u>
NOT DETERMINED	1	38.6	2.2
AGRICULTURAL	10	527.9	29.5
PUBLIC SERVICE	4	173.1	9.7
RESIDENTIAL	53	825.8	46.2
VACANT	29	222.7	12.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1788.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Data Source: Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agency

<b>Table 15: Soils in the Town of Pompey by Area</b>				
<b>Name</b>	<b>Farmland Classification</b>	<b>Acreeage</b>	<b>Percent</b>	
Arnot channery silt loam, gently sloping	Farmland of statewide importance	238.0	0.56	
Arnot-Lordstown association, very steep	Not prime farmland	53.9	0.13	
Aurora-Farmington-Rock outcrop association, steep	Not prime farmland	711.5	1.67	
Angola-Darien silt loams, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	385.2	0.90	
Angola-Darien silt loams, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	61.6	0.14	
Appleton channery silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	111.0	0.26	
Appleton channery silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	124.7	0.29	
Arkport very fine sandy loam, hilly	Not prime farmland	3.3	0.01	
Aurora silt loam, 0 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	948.6	2.23	
Aurora silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	771.2	1.81	
Aurora silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	440.4	1.03	
Aurora silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes, eroded	Not prime farmland	13.0	0.03	
Benson-Wassaic-Rock outcrop association, sloping	Not prime farmland	18.9	0.04	
Benson-Wassaic-Rock outcrop association, very steep	Not prime farmland	27.6	0.06	
Benson silt loam, undulating	Farmland of statewide importance	17.3	0.04	
Camillus and Lairdsville channery soils, steep	Not prime farmland	29.6	0.07	
Cut and fill land	Not prime farmland	85.0	0.20	
Camillus silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes eroded	Not prime farmland	11.7	0.03	
Carlisle muck	Not prime farmland	135.4	0.32	
Cazenovia silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	689.0	1.62	
Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	446.3	1.05	
Cazenovia silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	Farmland of statewide importance	109.9	0.26	
Cazenovia soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	188.7	0.44	
Collamer silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	31.4	0.07	
Conesus gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	53.1	0.12	
Conesus gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	1,185.6	2.78	
Darien silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	28.1	0.07	
Dunkirk silt loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	69.1	0.16	
Farmington-Aurora association sloping	Not prime farmland	644.3	1.51	
Fluvaquents, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland	328.2	0.77	
Fonda mucky silty clay loam	Not prime farmland	97.2	0.23	
Fredon loam	Prime farmland if drained	229.8	0.54	
Honeoye very stony soils, sloping	Not prime farmland	128.0	0.30	
Honeoye, Lansing, and Ontario soils, steep	Not prime farmland	1,055.9	2.48	

Honeoye, Lansing, and Ontario soils, very steep	Not prime farmland	579.2	1.36
Halsey mucky loam	Not prime farmland	35.5	0.08
Hamlin silt loam	All areas are prime farmland	144.0	0.34
Hamlin silt loam, high bottom	All areas are prime farmland	227.6	0.53
Herkimer silt loam	All areas are prime farmland	358.3	0.84
Honeoye silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	5,360.8	12.58
Honeoye silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	4,107.4	9.64
Honeoye silt loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	725.9	1.70
Honeoye and Lansing gravelly silt loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	3,172.9	7.45
Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	15.5	0.04
Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	4.2	0.01
Howard gravelly fine sandy loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	15.0	0.04
Howard gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	134.7	0.32
Howard gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	267.9	0.63
Howard gravelly loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	232.6	0.55
Howard gravelly silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	129.8	0.30
Howard gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	248.7	0.58
Kendaia silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	964.1	2.26
Kendaia silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	941.8	2.21
Lordstown channery silt loam, sloping	Farmland of statewide importance	147.8	0.35
Lordstown-Arnot channery silt loams, moderately steep	Not prime farmland	17.3	0.04
Lakemont silty clay loam	Farmland of statewide importance	70.2	0.16
Lansing gravelly silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	1,854.9	4.35
Lansing gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	1,785.3	4.19
Lansing gravelly silt loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	1,087.3	2.55
Lima silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	469.8	1.10
Lima silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	2,935.4	6.89
Lyons silt loam	Not prime farmland	439.2	1.03
Madrid fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	2.5	0.01
Manheim silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	48.6	0.11
Manheim silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	231.3	0.54
Manlius channery silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	27.8	0.07
Manlius channery silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	26.6	0.06
Manlius channery silt loam, 12 to 18 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	29.7	0.07
Mardin channery silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	59.7	0.14
Mardin channery silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	53.9	0.13
Martisco and Warners soils	Not prime farmland	13.2	0.03
Mohawk silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	482.7	1.13
Mohawk silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	463.3	1.09

Mohawk silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland	229.3	0.54
Niagara silt loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	9.4	0.02
Odessa silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	36.4	0.09
Odessa silty clay loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	113.8	0.27
Ovid silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	43.7	0.10
Ovid silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Prime farmland if drained	123.7	0.29
Gravel pits	Not prime farmland	6.9	0.02
Palmyra and Howard soils, hilly	Not prime farmland	160.0	0.38
Palmyra and Howard soils, steep	Not prime farmland	46.9	0.11
Palmyra and Howard soils, very steep	Not prime farmland	23.1	0.05
Palatine shaly silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	6.1	0.01
Palatine shaly silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	13.8	0.03
Palms muck	Not prime farmland	163.8	0.38
Palmyra gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	321.9	0.76
Palmyra gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	509.2	1.19
Palmyra gravelly loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	315.6	0.74
Phelps gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	124.4	0.29
Phelps gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	166.0	0.39
Quarries	Not prime farmland	7.2	0.02
Rhinebeck silt loam	Prime farmland if drained	50.6	0.12
Sapristis and Fluvaquents, ponded	Not prime farmland	8.0	0.02
Schoharie soils, steep	Not prime farmland	56.5	0.13
Schoharie silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	73.3	0.17
Schoharie silt loam, rolling	Farmland of statewide importance	129.1	0.30
Schoharie silty clay loam, hilly	Not prime farmland	52.3	0.12
Teel silt loam	All areas are prime farmland	888.0	2.08
Varick silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance	309.7	0.73
Volusia channery silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	10.9	0.03
Volusia channery silt loam, moderately shallow variant, 0 to 6 percent	Farmland of statewide importance	46.1	0.11
Water	Not prime farmland	85.9	0.20
Wassaic-Benson silt loams, moderately steep	Not prime farmland	8.9	0.02
Wassaic silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland	116.9	0.27
Wassaic silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance	35.6	0.08
Wayland silt loam	Not prime farmland	936.9	2.20
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>42,614.3</b>	<b>100.00</b>

<b>Table 16: Residential Development in Pompey (1990-2010)</b>											
<b>Year</b>	<b>1990</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>1992</b>	<b>1993</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1995</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>2000</b>
Single Family Structure	53	19	29	36	37	24	12	22	27	56	48
Two Family Structure	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Three Family Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Rural Residence with Acreage	1	3	7	1	3	3	2	2	0	1	1
Residential, with Agricultural Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	1	2
Recreational Use	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Single Family Structure	33	19	44	55	47	34	16	15	13	3	<b>642</b>
Two Family Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>4</b>
Three Family Structure	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<b>1</b>
Rural Residence with Acreage	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>25</b>
Residential, with Agricultural Production	4	1	7	6	1	1	2	2	1	0	<b>28</b>
Recreational Use	3	4	3	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	<b>34</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>741</b>

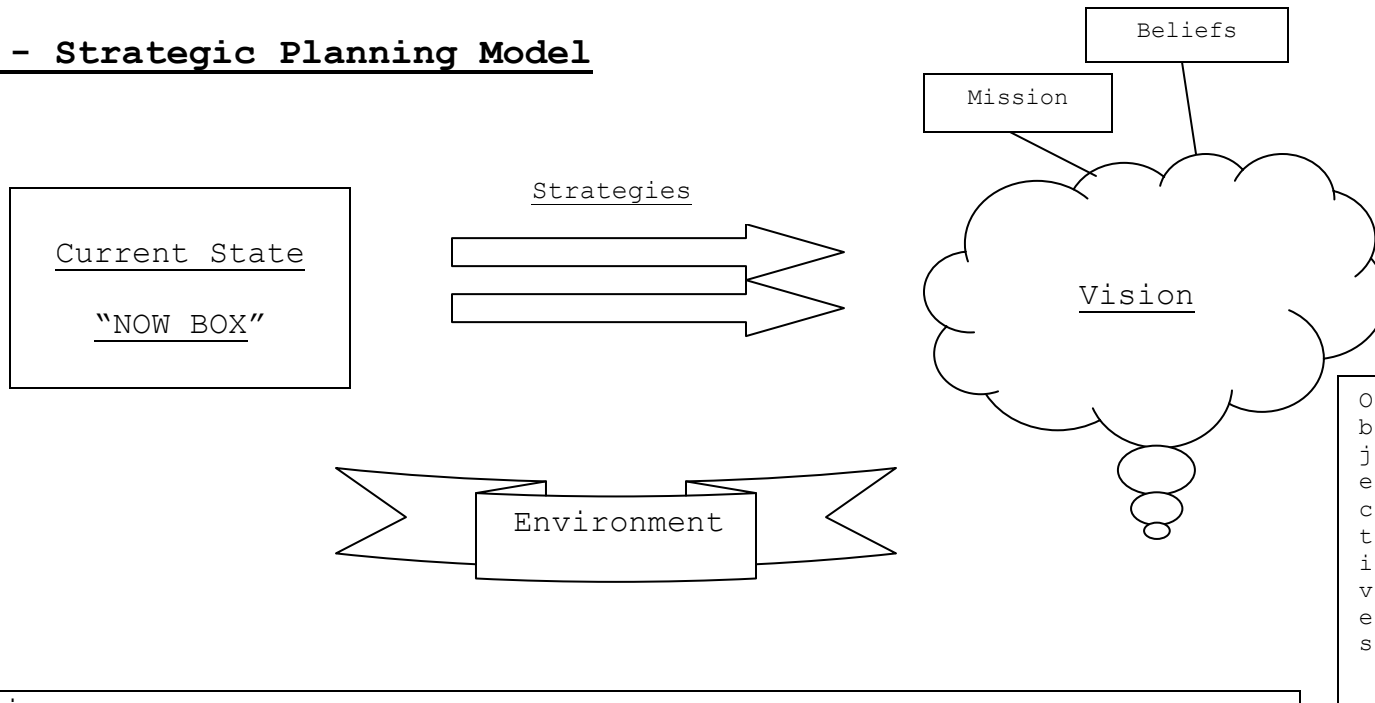
This table reflects Residential Development, as indicated by the Syracuse-Onondaga County Planning Agencies Real Property File, as of 3/13/2013. A total of 741 residential units were built from 1990 through 2010.

**TABLE 17: TRAFFIC VOLUME CHANGES - COMPARABLE ROADS - FROM 1993, 2000 AND 2009 FOR**

**THE CENSUS YEAR 2010**

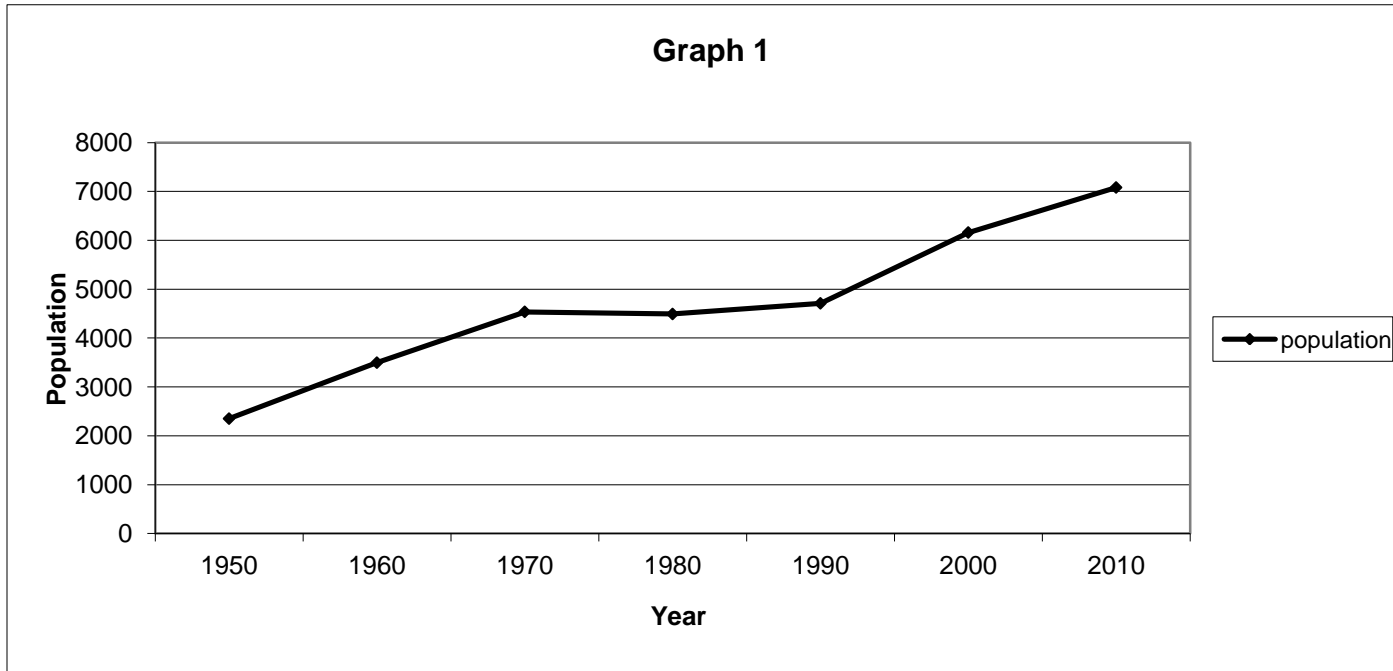
<u>MAJOR ROAD</u>	<u>ROAD SEGMENT</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>% CHANGE</u> 2000- 2009
NYS Route 91	1. From Pompey Hill to Route 173	2,000	2,850	2,714	-4.77%
	2. From Fabius Town Line to Pompey Hill		1,400	1,706	21.86%
	Sub Total		4,250	4,420	4.00%
NYS Route 92	3. From Oran Delphi to Madison County Line		7,650	7,520	-1.70%
	4. From Pompey Center to Oran Delphi		10,700	11,213	4.49%
	Sub Total		18,350	18,733	2.09%
US Route 20	5. From Lafayette Town Line to Pompey Hill		2,500	2,437	-2.52%
	6. From Pompey Hill to Madison ConntyTown Line		2,050	2,013	-1.80%
	Sub Total		4,550	4,450	-2.20%
Sweet Road	7. Between Broadfield Road and NYS Route 173		1,343	1,584	17.94%
Oran Delphi Road	8. Between Route 92 and Oran Gulf Road		1,785	1,939	8.63%
	9. Between No. 2 Road and US Route 20		1,316	1,747	32.75%
	Sub Total		3,101	3,686	18.86%
<b>Totals</b>			<b>39,244</b>	<b>40,393</b>	<b>2.93%</b>

**Table 18 - Strategic Planning Model**



<u>Definitions</u>	
<u>Mission Statement</u>	A broad statement of identity and unique purpose for which a system exists
<u>Beliefs</u>	A statement of a systems fundamental convictions - values
<u>Now Box</u>	The Current State
<u>Strategies</u>	Bold Commitments to deploy the systems resources towards the vision
<u>Vision</u>	Statements of a hoped for future
<u>Objectives</u>	Specific measurable statements of achievable outcomes
<u>Action Plans</u>	Detailed specific actions required to implement strategies
<u>Environment</u>	The context in which the system exists

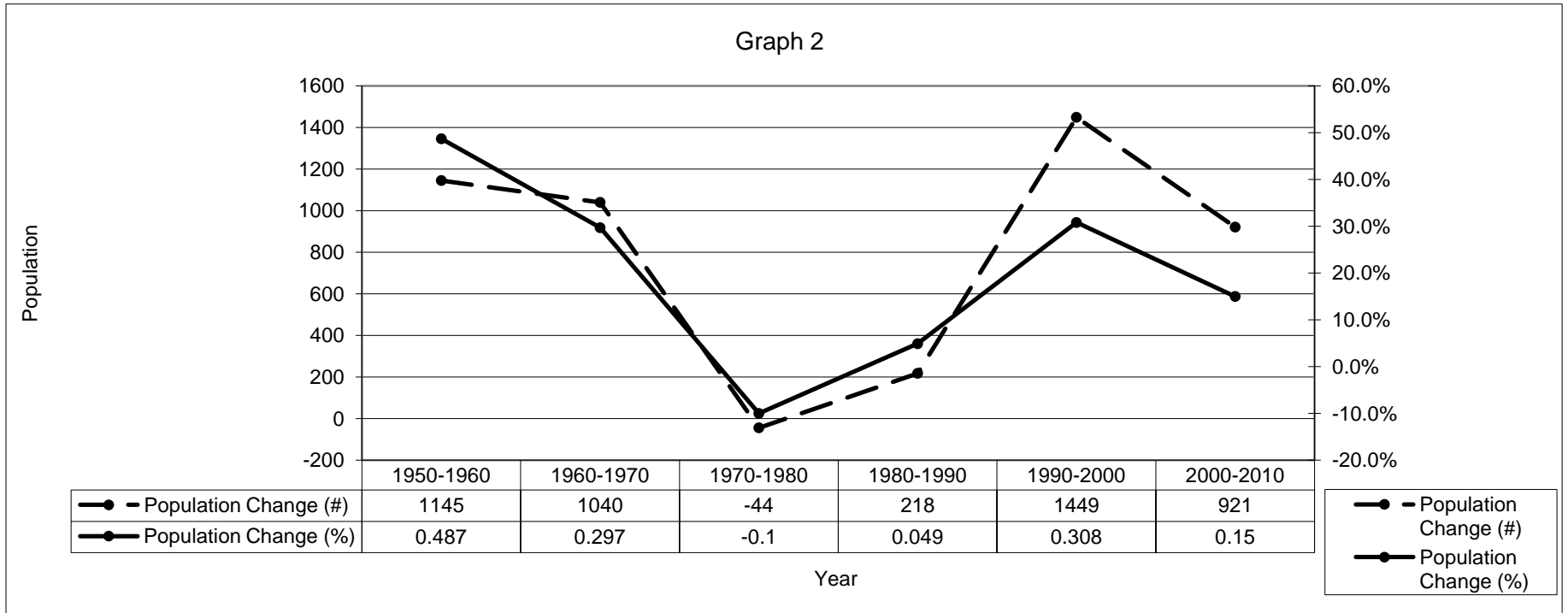
Town of Pompey Population Increase 1950-2010



year	population
1950	2351
1960	3496
1970	4536
1980	4492
1990	4710
2000	6159
2010	7080

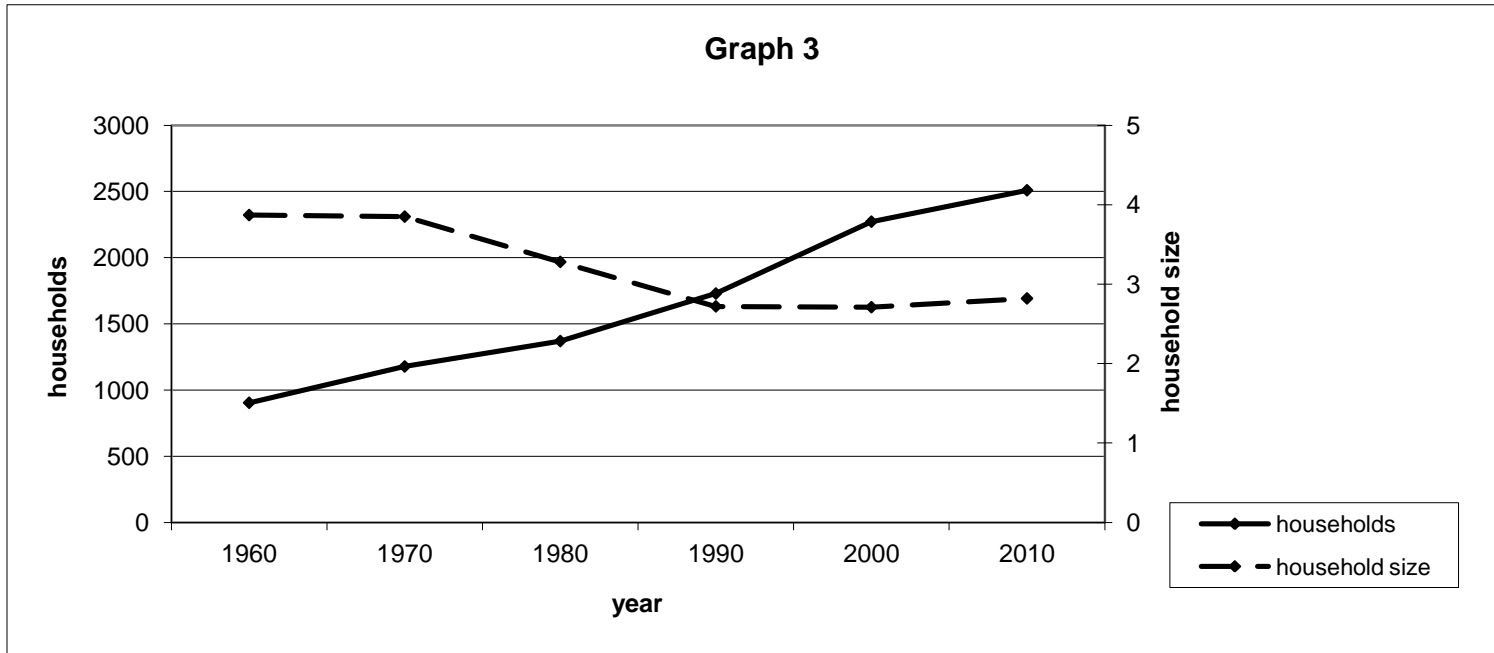


**Town of Pompey Population Change 1950-2010**



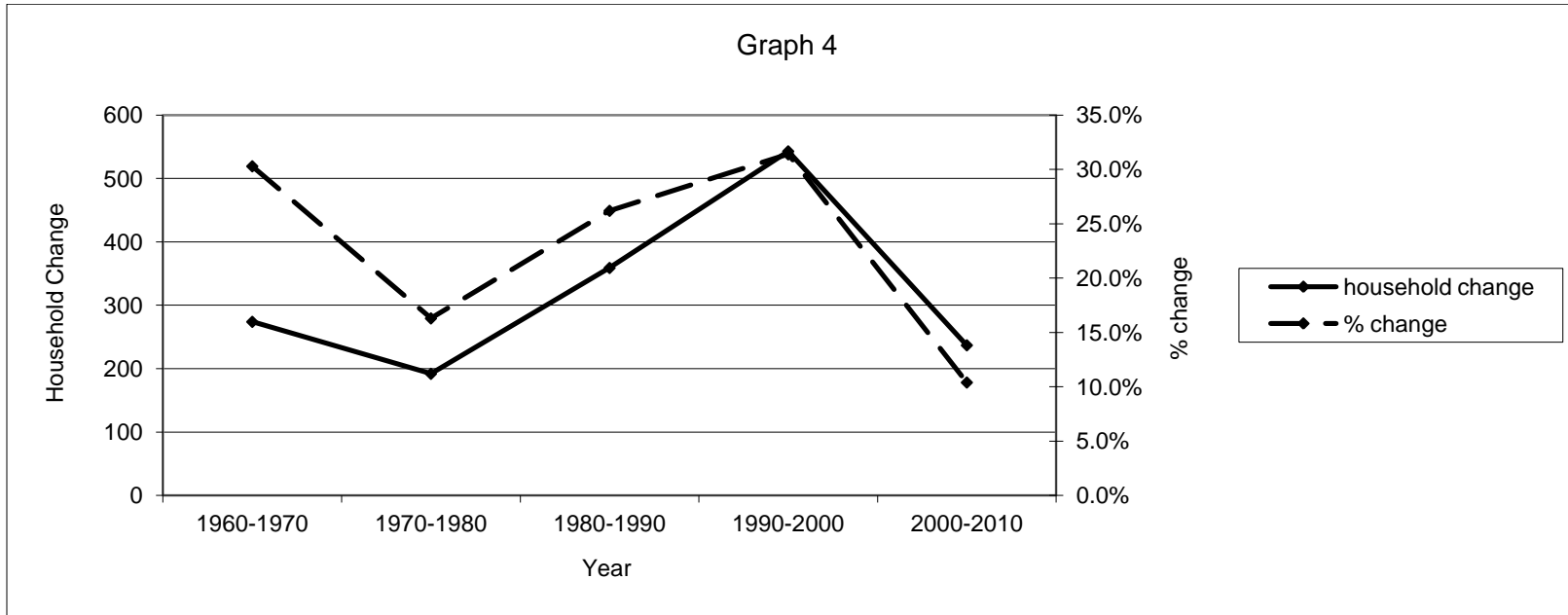
population change	population (% change)	year
1145	0.487	1950-1960
1040	0.297	1960-1970
-44	-0.1	1970-1980
218	0.049	1980-1990
1449	0.308	1990-2000
921	0.15	2000-2010

Town of Pompey Households and Household Size 1960-2010



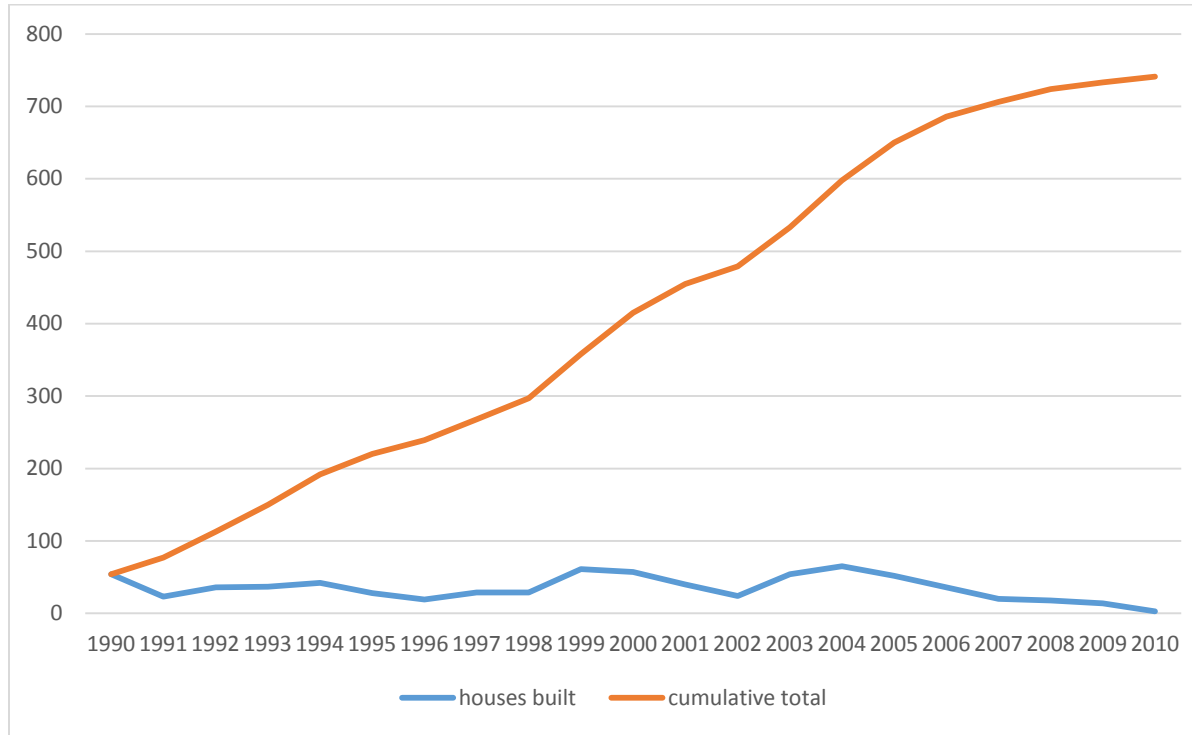
year	households	household size
1960	904	3.87
1970	1178	3.85
1980	1370	3.28
1990	1729	2.72
2000	2272	2.71
2010	2509	2.82

Town of Pompey Household Change 1960-2010



year	household change	% change
1960-1970	274	0.303
1970-1980	192	0.163
1980-1990	359	0.262
1990-2000	543	0.314
2000-2010	237	0.104

**Graph 5 - Residential Housing 1990-2010**



year	houses built	accum
1990	54	54
1991	23	77
1992	36	113
1993	37	150
1994	42	192
1995	28	220
1996	19	239
1997	29	268
1998	29	297
1999	61	358
2000	57	415

year	houses built	accum
2001	40	455
2002	24	479
2003	54	533
2004	65	598
2005	52	650
2006	36	686
2007	20	706
2008	18	724
2009	14	733
2010	3	741

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