

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY



The Urban Environment. According to the Audubon Society, New Haven is home to one quarter of the state's important bird areas, including Lighthouse Park (above) and East Rock.



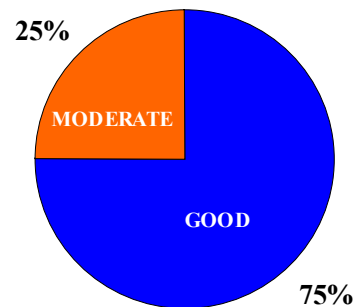
City of New Haven
John DeStefano, Jr., Mayor

Air Quality in New Haven and Connecticut

According to the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, air quality in Connecticut has improved in recent years. Since 1975, ambient levels of criteria pollutants have decreased significantly. Lead is down 93%; sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide are down 66%; ozone is down 60% and nitrogen oxide is down 45%. Since 1985, particulate matter is down 45%. A variety of DEP and EPA regulations have assisted in improving air quality. Of note, unleaded gasolines and vehicle emissions standards have contributed significantly to the change.

Of the criteria air pollutants, the state as a whole remains in non-attainment status for ozone. New Haven also is non-attainment for particulate matter. Particulates, both PM 10 and PM 2.5, encompass a number of airborne substances which originate from mobile and stationary locations. Particulates may aggravate respiratory function and affect children with asthma. Overall, New Haven County ranks among the worst 20% of all US counties for ozone and particulate levels.

Air Quality Days / Year
New Haven County



Source: Environmental Defense

In addition to the criteria air pollutants, the City of New Haven is reviewing greenhouse gas emissions (which contribute to global warming) and hazardous air toxics (which pose a variety of environmental health issues). In 2001, the City completed an inventory of greenhouse gas

emissions as part of its participation in the Cities for Climate Protection Program. The inventory found that the New Haven community emits 16.4 tons ghg / capita, similar to other medium sized cities, but well ahead of state and national averages.

| Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Sector | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | New Haven | Connecticut |
| Commercial | 32.0% | 9.5% |
| Residential | 30.0% | 19.5% |
| Transportation | 26.0% | 36.9% |
| Industrial | 10.0% | 12.2% |
| New Haven Landfill | 1.0% | 3.4% |
| Waste Combustion | 1.0% | 2.1% |
| Utility Fuel Consumption | - | 15.3% |
| Total | 2,026,201 | 42,224,443 |

Notes:

1. New Haven baseline data, 1999; Connecticut baseline data, 1995.
2. Utilities not included as part of the city's total, per ICLEI guideline.
3. State, but not City, inventory accounts for forest sequestration (1.8%).

Sources:

- City of New Haven Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, 2001.
- Connecticut Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory, 1999.

WATER QUALITY

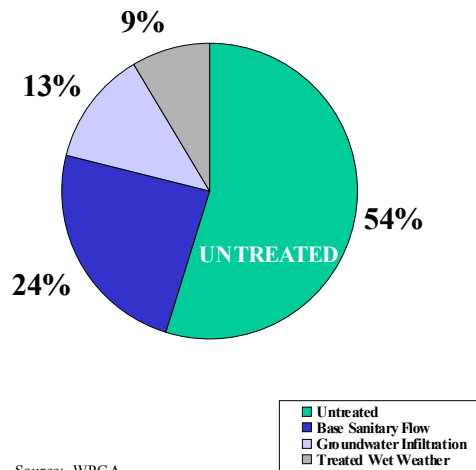
Water Quality in New Haven

As with the state as a whole, none of the city’s rivers are classified as “fishable”. Connecticut DEP advisory postings limit fish consumption both in the city’s fresh and salt waters. Combined sewer overflows, coupled with non-point source pollution, are central issues. Currently, over half (54%) of all wastewater in a two-year storm event is untreated and discharged directly to the West River, Mill River, Quinnipiac River or New Haven Harbor. The City’s long-term Combined Sewer Overflow project seeks to eliminate all wet weather overflows up to and including a two-year event.

Conditions in Long Island Sound and New Haven Harbor are steady if not improving. Total nitrogen levels, which assess nutrient loading in receiving waters, have declined over the past ten years. At their East Shore Facility, the Water Pollution Control Authority uses advanced technology called biological nutrient removal (BNR) as part of a secondary treatment of wastewater. However, of all the sewage treatment plants which send to receiving waters emptying to New Haven Harbor, East Shore is the only one to use BNR technology.

Potable water is not derived from municipal sources and is instead provided by the South Central Connecticut Regional Water Authority (RWA). The RWA serves New Haven and 11 surrounding towns. The water system includes 15 reservoirs and five well facilities. The reservoirs, six of which are inactive, have a combined total capacity of 19 billion gallons. Average daily use in the system is 55 million gallons / day.

Combined Sewer Overflows
Two-Year Storm Event



Source: WPCA

Substance Treatments at East Shore Facility

| Substance | Highest Concentration Allowed | Strength Measured Entering Plant | Strength Measured Leaving Plant | % Removed |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Fecal Coliform | 200 / 100 ml | n/a | 5.7 / 100 ml | n/a |
| Total Nitrogen | 11mg/l | 25.4 mg/l | 5.72 mg/l | 77.4 |
| Total Suspended Solids | 30 mg/l | 316 mg/l | 7.5 mg/l | 97.6 |
| Biochemical Oxygen Demand | 30 mg/l | 214 mg/l | 6.4 mg/l | 97 |

Source: WPCA, 2002

COASTAL AREA MANAGEMENT

New Haven Coastal District

Land use in and around New Haven Harbor is framed by the Connecticut Coastal Area Management Act, as amended by Public Acts 79-535 and 82-250, the New Haven Coastal Program, 1983 as amended, and the Coastal Management District as articulated in Section 55 of the New Haven Zoning Ordinance.

The purpose of the Coastal Management District is:

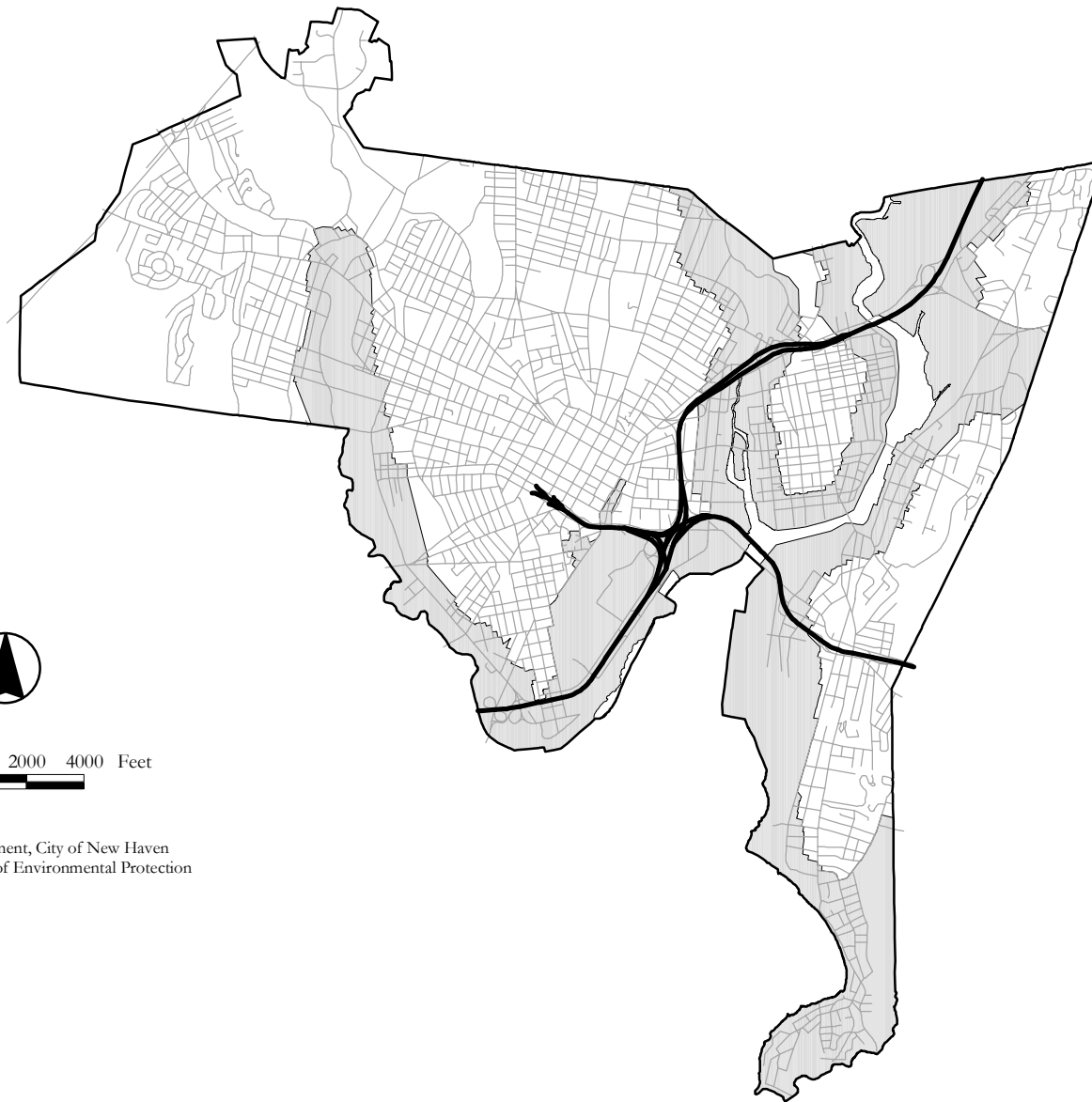
...to ensure that the development, preservation or use of the land and water resources of the coastal area proceeds in a manner consistent with the capability of the land and water resources to support development, preservation or use without disrupting either the natural environment or sound economic growth and to ensure public access along the city's waterfront and the preservation of natural viewpoints and vistas..

Uses permitted within the district parallel those of the underlying zone, provided the coastal site plan review, if required, determines the potential adverse impacts of the use on coastal resources are acceptable under the law. Consistency with the New Haven Coastal Program is considered as part of the site plan review process.

Today, the district comprises approximately 3,700 acres and 5,300 parcels of land (37% of all parceled land in the city). Over 40% of all land in the district is exempt property, including large areas of protected open space and park land, as well as institutional and government facilities. Just under 700 acres (19%) of all district land is used for residential purposes. There are over 5,600 residential units, not including apartments and condominiums, within the district. The more prominent multi-unit complexes, included the 803-unit Harbour Landing condominium development and the 104-unit Brewery Square apartments. Some of the larger industrial users within the district include Ives Manufacturing, Simkins Industries, Applied Engineering and the Assa Abloy Company.

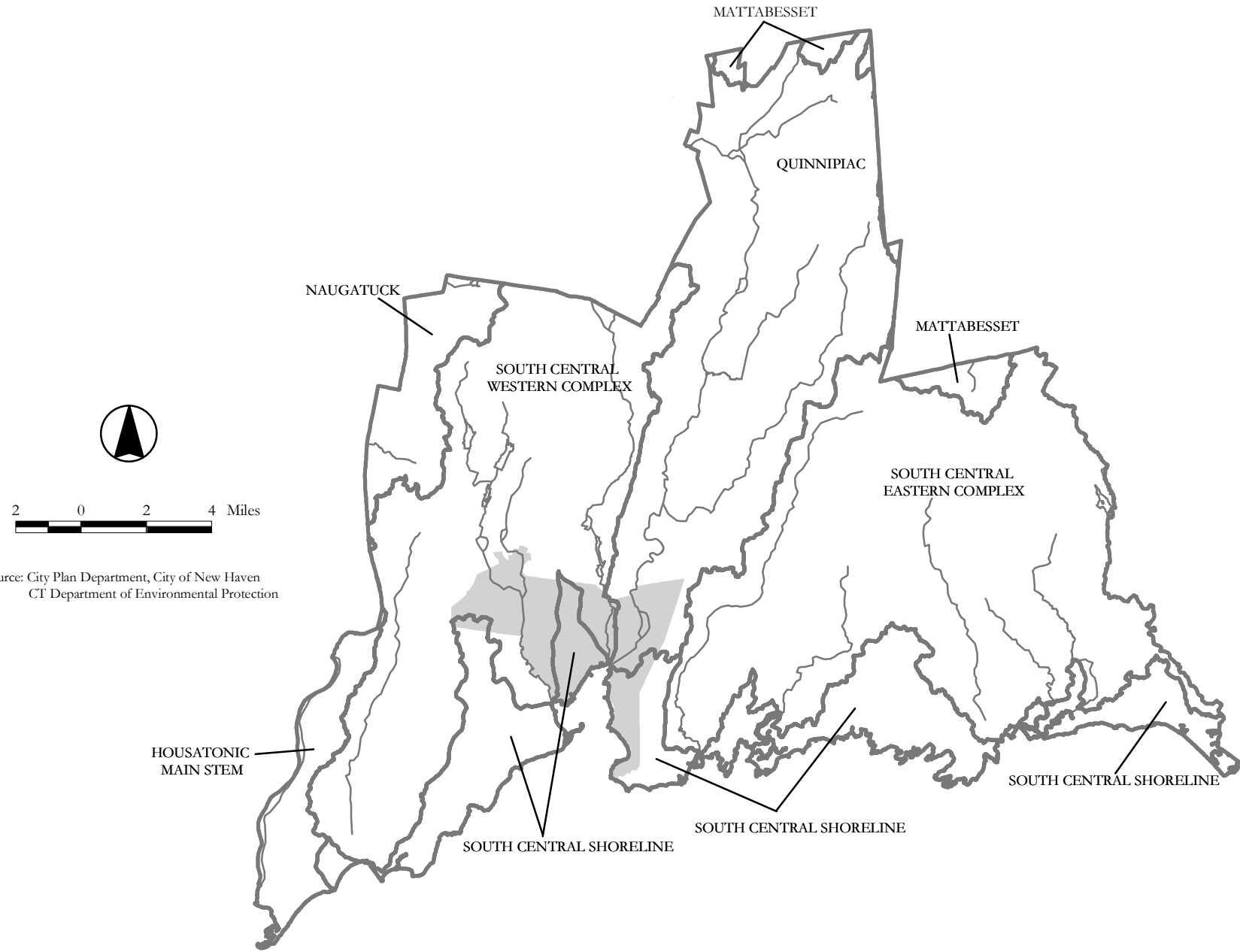
| Coastal Area Management District | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|
| <i>Land Use by Class</i> | | | | | |
| Class | Acres | % | Parcels | % | Units |
| Apartment | 59 | 2.0% | 98 | 2.0% | 2,577 |
| Commercial | 453 | 12.0% | 558 | 11.0% | 799 |
| Exempt | 1,506 | 41.0% | 433 | 8.0% | 383 |
| Industrial | 664 | 18.0% | 241 | 5.0% | 0 |
| Condominium | 76 | 2.0% | 70 | 1.0% | n/a |
| Residential | 690 | 19.0% | 3,881 | 73.0% | 5,646 |
| Utilities | 137 | 4.0% | 23 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Not Classified | 82 | 2.0% | 9 | 0.0% | 0 |
| Total | 3,667 | 100.0% | 5,313 | 100.0% | n/a |

Source: 2000 Grand List



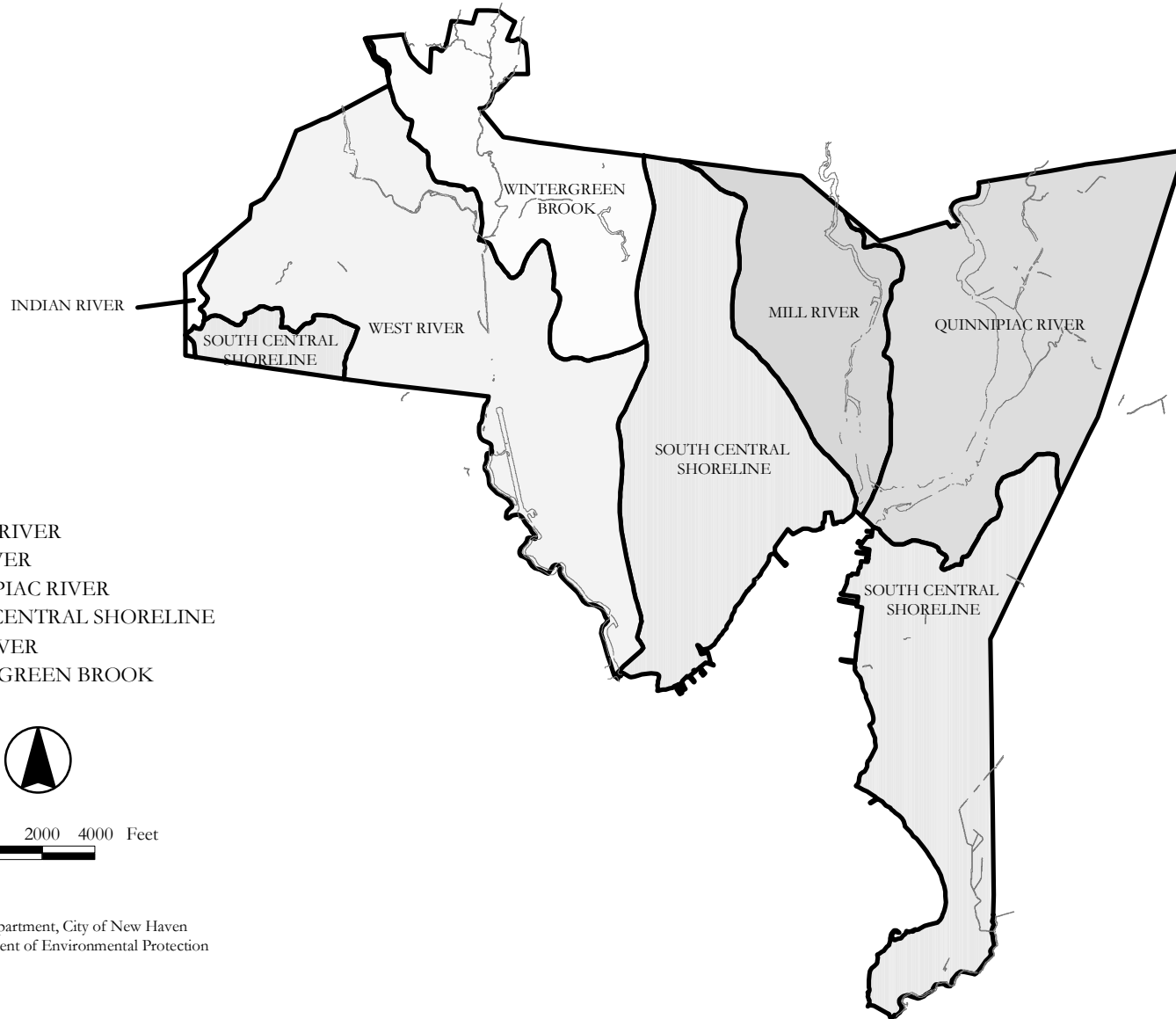
Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven
CT Department of Environmental Protection











Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven
 CT Department of Environmental Protection





-  INDIAN RIVER
-  MILL RIVER
-  QUINNIPIAC RIVER
-  SOUTH CENTRAL SHORELINE
-  WEST RIVER
-  WINTERGREEN BROOK

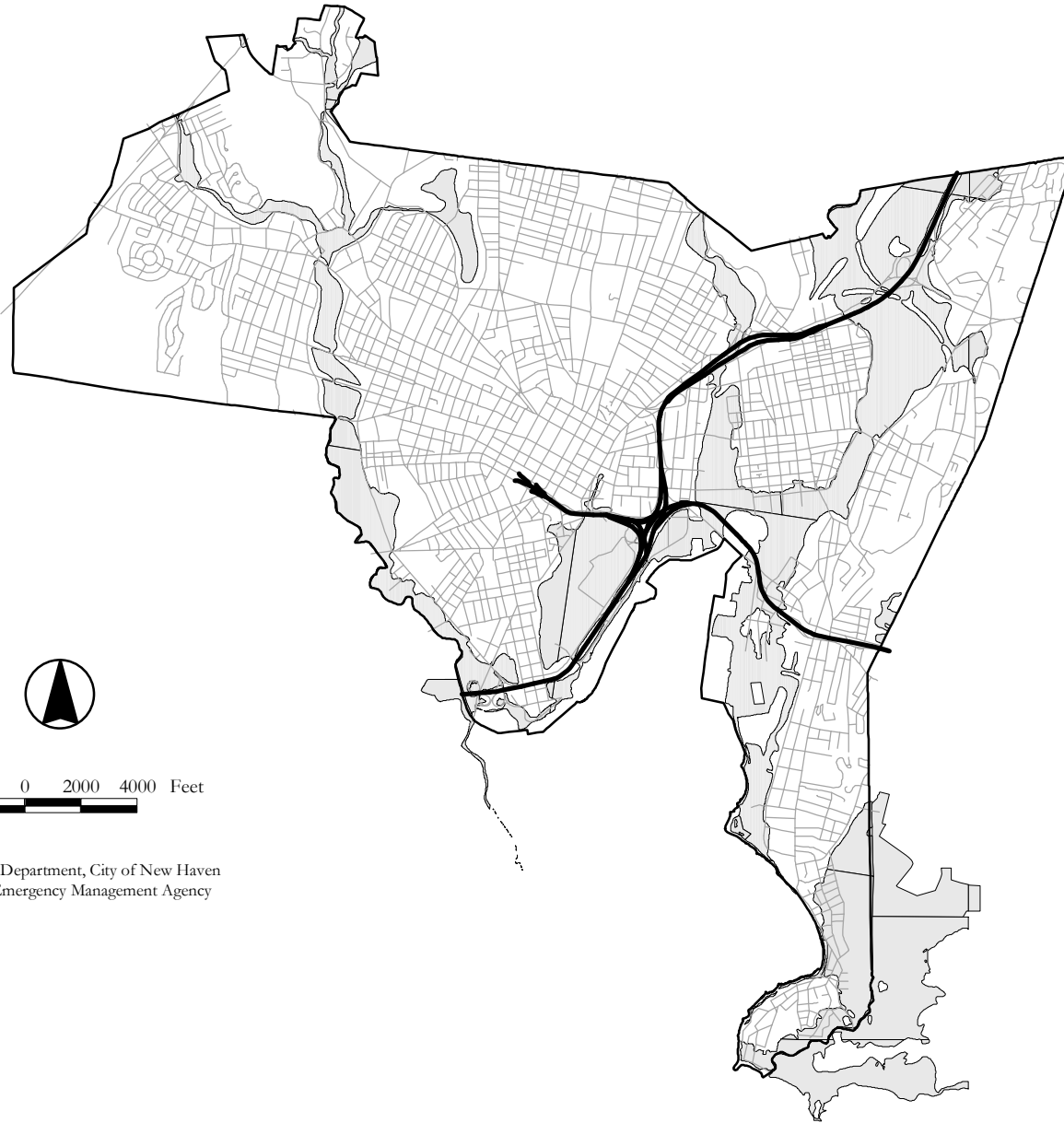


2000 0 2000 4000 Feet



Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven
 CT Department of Environmental Protection





Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven
Federal Emergency Management Agency

Flood Damage Prevention District

According to the Flood Insurance Rate Maps (updated, 1983), approximately 11,547 acres of land in New Haven are located within the 100-year flood boundary. The total includes actual river and stream ways, as well as parts of the East Shore / Tweed Airport are that are located in East Haven. New buildings or uses within these zones are subject to the Flood Damage Prevention District, Section 56 of the New Haven Zoning Ordinance. The Flood Prevention District allows the same uses as that of the underlying zone with additional design / development restrictions to minimize damage in the event of flooding.



PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS & OPEN SPACES

Parks, Playgrounds and Open Space in New Haven

Inspired by Frederick Law Olmsted's vision of urban areas bejeweled with green space, New Haven has, over the years, liberally sprinkled many diverse forms of passive and active recreational space throughout the City. With its multitude of parks, malls, squares, playgrounds, recreational areas, and greens, New Haven has a total of 121 parcels of open space which comprise just over 2,000 acres. Of these there are 33 major areas for recreational use totaling 1,860 acres.

New Haven has four important public squares. The first is the New Haven Green, the central public space of the original nine square layout of 1638. It is the oldest public square in the country and plays host to a number of summer festivals and concerts including the New York Metropolitan Opera. Another important public square is Wooster Square. This beautiful urban square comes alive each spring when the dozens of Cherry trees lining the perimeter burst into full bloom providing a visual cascade of white and pink flowers and filling the air with a sweet fragrance. The next is historic Trowbridge Square. This square was laid out as part of the egalitarian social vision of local ministers in the early 19th century. The Trowbridge Square area was designed to be a smaller copy of the original nine square layout with the square itself centering the development. Today this historic site and neighborhood is undergoing a renaissance after years of decline. The last significant public square is Chatham Square, a formal neighborhood square anchoring the northeast part of Fair Haven.

The largest recreational parks in the City are major geological features. The largest of these two traprock promontories is East Rock Park, comprising 442 acres. This city-owned park features many hiking/walking trails and picnic areas. The view from summit overlooks the City and harbor. The other traprock promontory is the state-owned and historically significant West Rock Park with 355 acres of quiet woodland and hiking/biking trails. It was here that the famous "regicides" of early New Haven hid out in caves to avoid capture by the forces of England's King Charles II after the restoration of the monarchy in the middle 17th century.

Among the significant recreation-oriented parks are Edgewood Park, West River Memorial Park, Lighthouse Park (including a boat launch), East Shore Park, Fort Hale Park, and Long Wharf Park. These facilities, along with a variety of additional smaller sites, provide a broad mixture of passive and active recreation.

The New Haven Department of Parks Recreation and Trees recently completed a new master plan for the City's park and open space system. The plan engages and encourages elected officials and citizens to advocate and support parks and recreation improvements that will build strong neighborhoods and improve the quality of life in New Haven. The Comprehensive Park Master Plan establishes a framework for sensible development of parks and recreation services while existing facilities and services are repaired and upgraded.

PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS & OPEN SPACES

Excerpts from the Comprehensive Park Master Plan, 2001

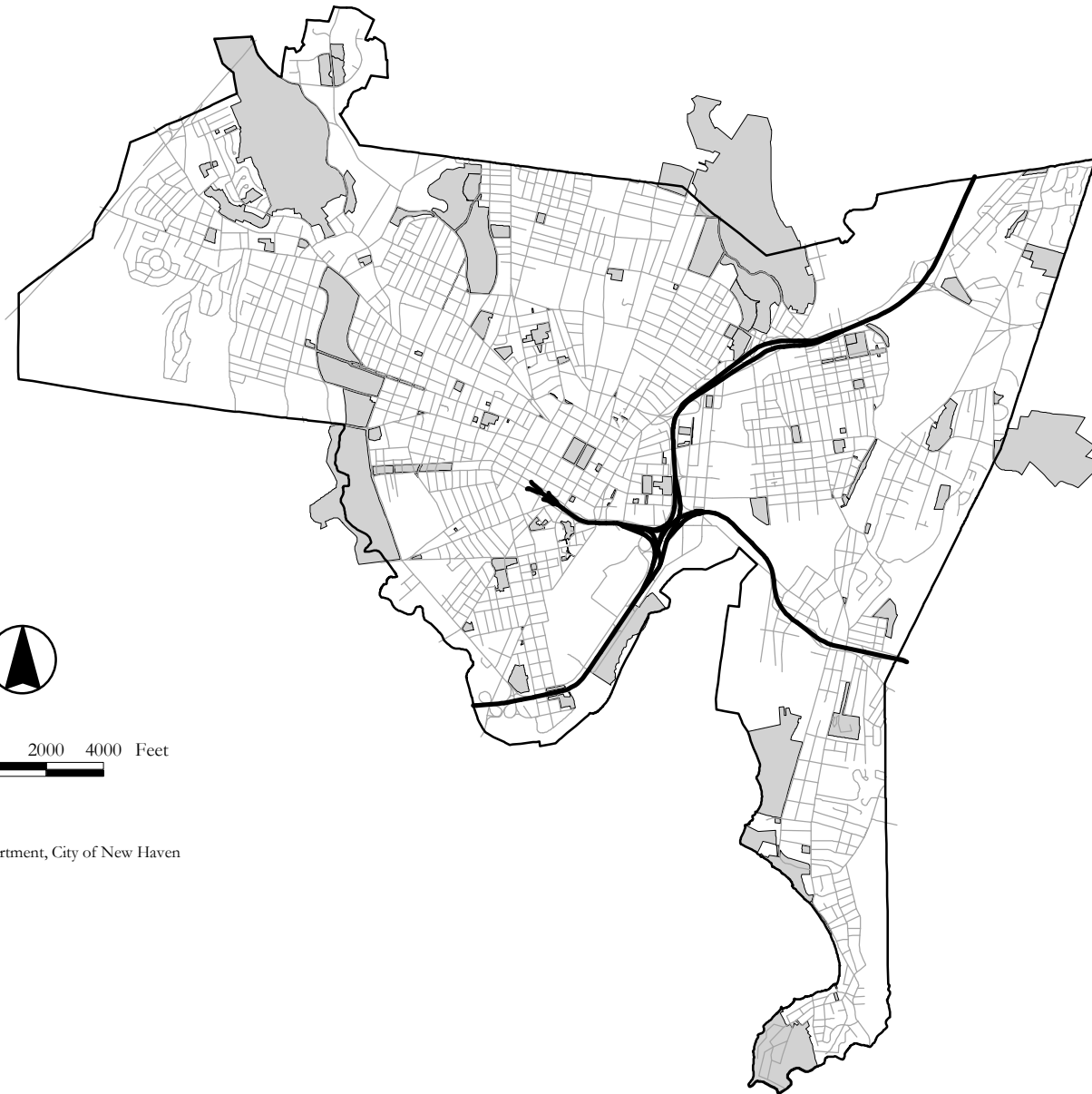
As part of the master planning process, community input resulted in the following findings:

- Parks most used by residents were neighborhood parks (60%), followed by parks within ten minutes of their home (55%), beach facilities (48%), large multi-use parks for recreation (46%) and walking trails (44%).
- The primary reason residents do not utilize city parks is poor security (44%). Other reasons include poorly maintained facilities (32%), or lack of time or knowledge of the location of parks and facilities (28%).
- The most important areas for improvements included increasing visibility of law enforcement in parks (82%); adding more security lighting (80%); linking neighborhood parks with walking trails (77%); renovating existing parks (72%); adding more playgrounds (69%); and providing adequate funding for parks and recreation services (61%).

Recommendations

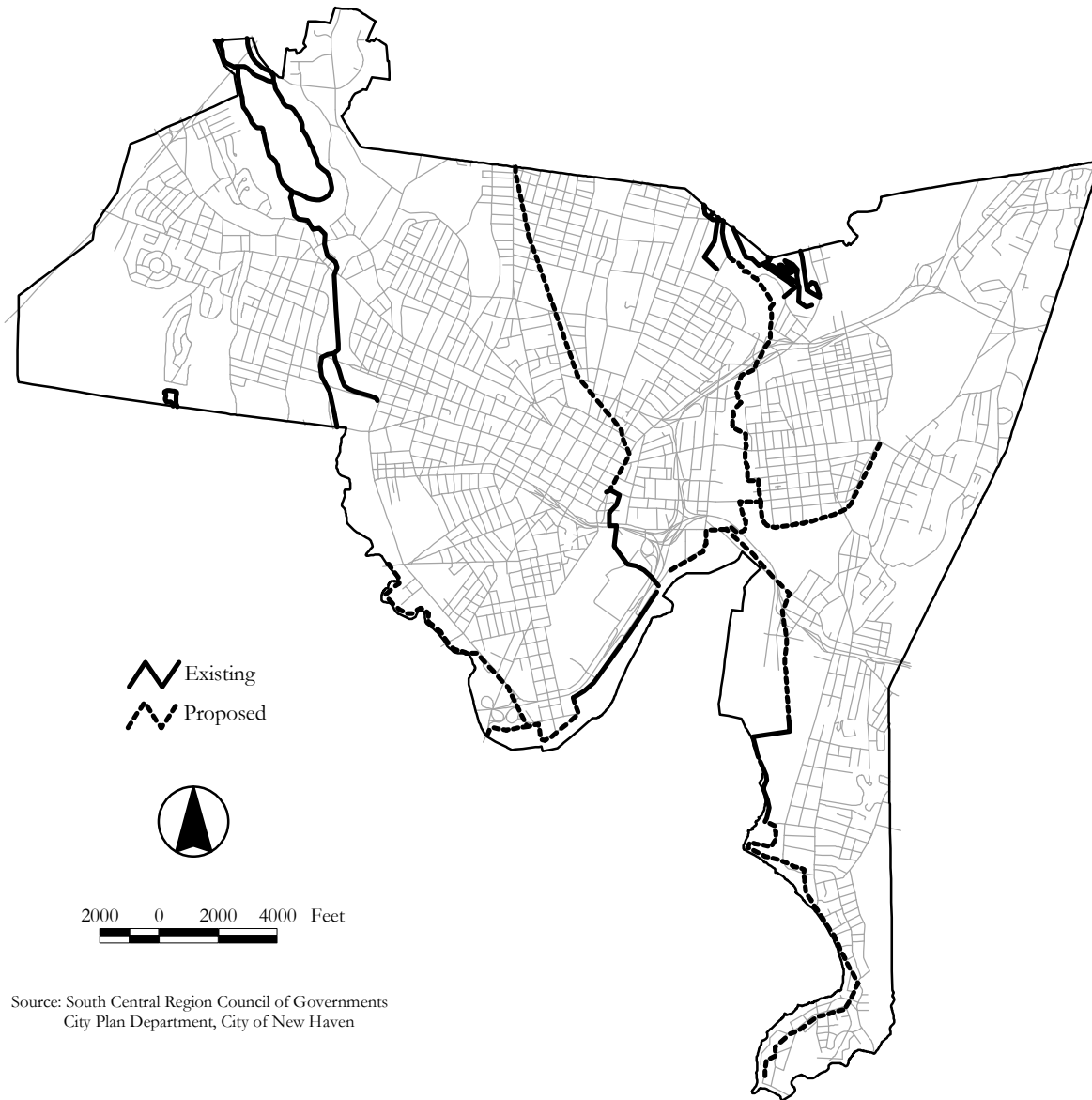
The plan's central recommendations are both physical and program in nature, including \$25 million in capital improvements, two new recreation centers, improvements to West River Memorial Park and a linear trail system. The plan's recommendations also include the following:

- Enhance the image of all parks to make them inviting, exciting and well maintained. This can be accomplished through landscape improvements, turf renovations, fence renovations, new signage and new site furniture.
- Repair deteriorated infrastructure such as bulkheads, restroom buildings, parking lots, roadways, irrigation systems and other support amenities.
- Ensure the safety of parks by installing security site lights, clearing view sheds, removing graffiti and providing acceptable maintenance to existing facilities.
- Rehabilitate the parks' recreational features such as ballfields, sport courts, picnic areas, and public beaches.
- Recognize and capitalize on the historic value of many sites and structures. There are excellent opportunities to achieve this recognition by rehabilitating historic monuments throughout the park system. Entire parks with historical significance such as Fort Hale and Lighthouse deserve thorough renovation and program development.
- Capitalize on the natural features found within the park system. Properties such as East Rock Park, Edgewood Park, West River Memorial Park and West Rock Park offer unparalleled opportunities for biological and ecological study and preservation.
- Demonstrate the value of urban spaces through the revitalization of public plazas in and around the central city.



Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven





Source: South Central Region Council of Governments
City Plan Department, City of New Haven

The City is currently developing a network of trails, paths, and bikeways which will serve to connect the City's neighborhoods while providing enhanced commuting alternatives, an improved quality of life, and exciting opportunities for passive and active recreation. As shown in this map, many of the greenway segments already are in place.

A key component of this trails plan is the development of the New Haven portion of the Farmington Canal Greenway. The Farmington Canal Greenway Master Plan calls for the development of a trail that would extend from the southern terminus of the trail in Hamden, to the New Haven Harbor at Long Wharf. The first New Haven segment is scheduled for completion in 2002. If built in its entirety, the greenway will extend from Northhampton, Massachusetts to the New Haven Harbor where it will connect to the Harborside Trail. The Harborside Trail, as conceived in the plan developed by the South Central Regional Council of Governments, seeks to have a continuous waterside pathway from Lighthouse Park to the West Haven line, where it will continue and connect to West Haven's waterfront trail. This piece of trail will comprise a segment of the Eastcoast Greenway, a plan to establish a connection from Maine to Florida.

In addition, the 2002 International Festival of Arts and Ideas will be focusing on the greenway concept as part of its acclaimed Ideas program. It is the hope of Festival organizers that through community-wide participation, a broader trails constituency will be built, and that this constituency will help serve to develop a plan of implementation for the remaining links of the network, and devise an approach to raise funding and provide maintenance.



HISTORIC RESOURCES

Historic Preservation in New Haven

There are 17 National Register Historic Districts and three local historic districts in New Haven. In addition, the Elm Street area in Downtown has been determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register as well. There are also 32 properties or sites on the National Register that are individually listed, these include landmark properties such as the James Dwight Dana House and the Farmington Canal. Approximately 4,000 properties have been identified in surveys conducted by the Connecticut Historical Commission as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Actions which may affect the historic character of a national district, individually listed and survey properties are subject to review and approval when federal funds are used in support of the project.

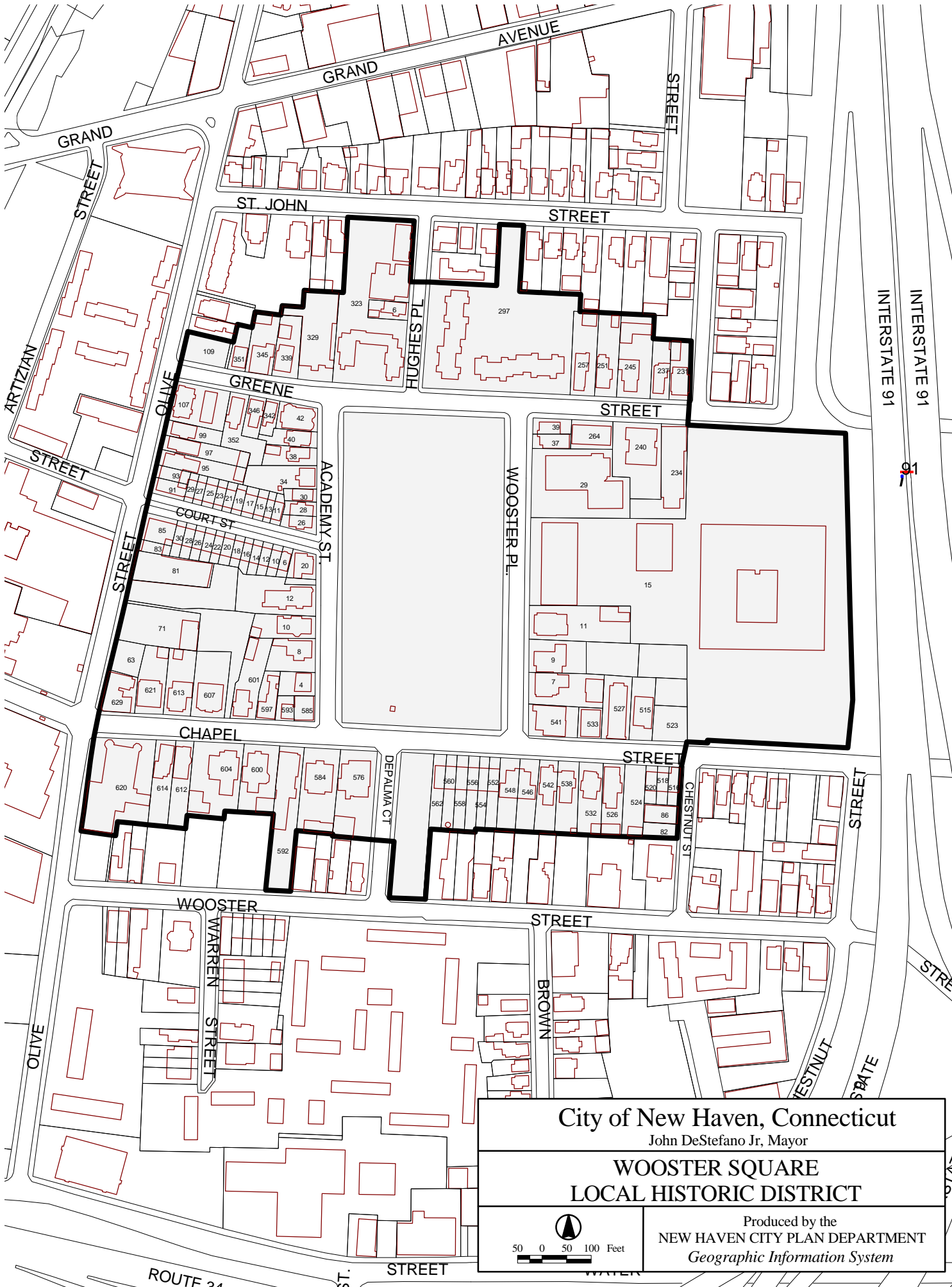
The three local historic districts are Wooster Square (est. 1970), Quinnipiac River (est. 1978) and City Point (est. 2001). These districts contain 178, 241 and 123 properties respectively.

Actions which may affect the historic character of properties in local districts are subject to approval by the New Haven Historic District Commission. The principle duties of the commission are to identify historic resources for preservation and to review proposed changes to local district properties to determine their appropriateness.

The City of New Haven is a Certified Local Government under 101 (c)(1) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. The CLG status is conferred to enhance the role of local governments in historic preservation by formalizing and strengthening local programs and its links with the Connecticut Historical Commission. As a Certified Local Government, the City acknowledges and assumes many responsibilities for the protection of historic resources. These responsibilities include the enforcement of local legislation for disseminating and protecting historic properties, establishment of the Historic District Commission and provision for public participation in historic preservation programs.

| Local Historic Districts in New Haven | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------|
| District | Established | Parcels |
| Wooster Square | 1970 | 178 |
| Quinnipiac River | 1978 | 241 |
| City Point | 2001 | 123 |
| Total | | 542 |

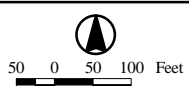
Source: New Haven Historic District Commission, 2002

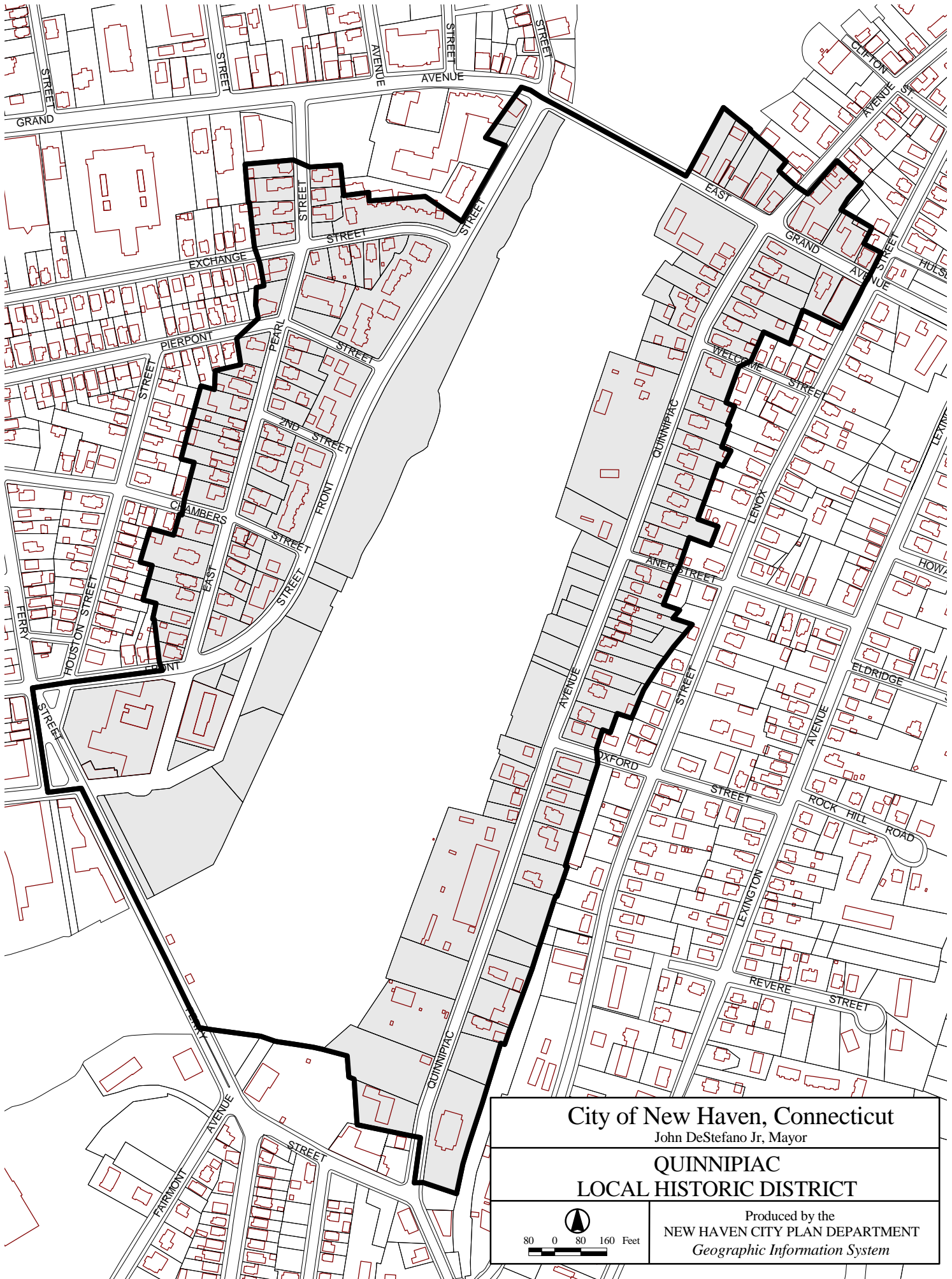


City of New Haven, Connecticut
 John DeStefano Jr, Mayor

**WOOSTER SQUARE
 LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

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 NEW HAVEN CITY PLAN DEPARTMENT
Geographic Information System

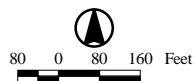




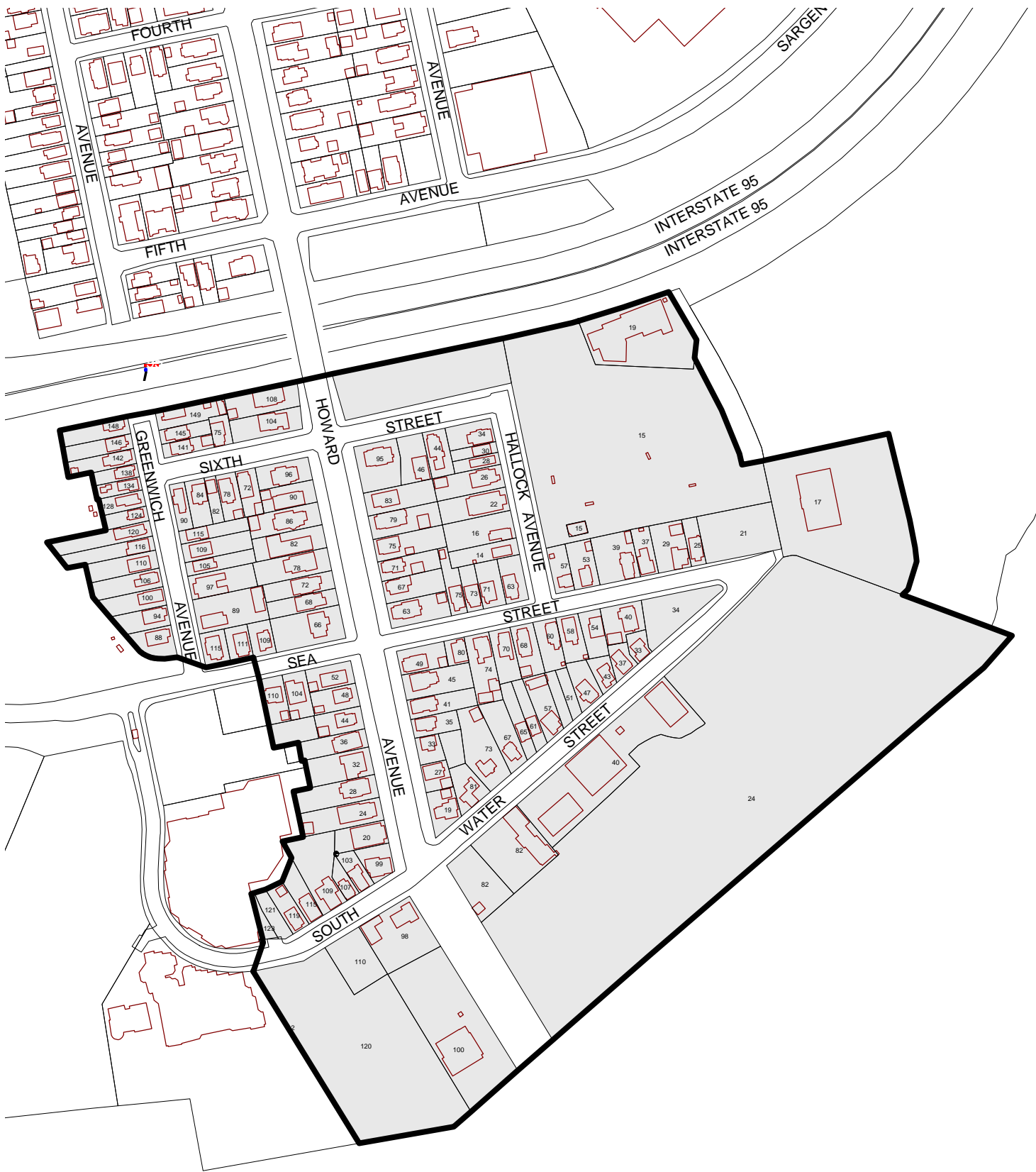
City of New Haven, Connecticut

John DeStefano Jr, Mayor

**QUINNIPIAC
LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**

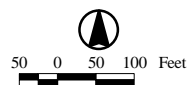


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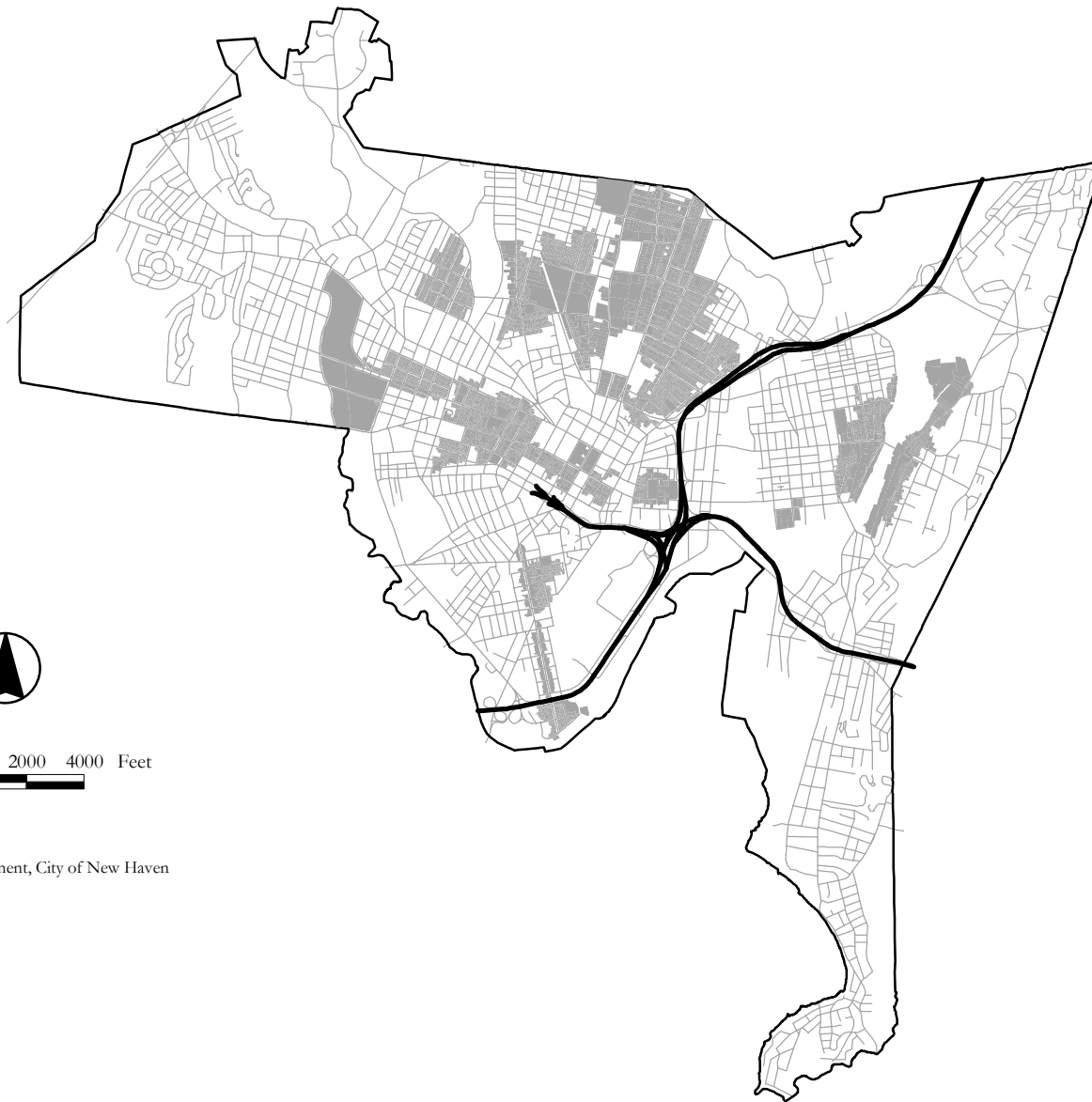


City of New Haven, Connecticut
 John DeStefano Jr, Mayor

**CITY POINT
 LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT**



Produced by the
 NEW HAVEN CITY PLAN DEPARTMENT
Geographic Information System



Source: City Plan Department, City of New Haven



ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

Arts & Entertainment in New Haven

New Haven is Connecticut's center for arts and culture with a diversity of performing and visual arts institutions, events and venues unrivaled elsewhere in the State. In recent works by author Richard Florida, "quality of place" is emerging as an integral component to economic development in the New Economy (see page 70). The arts are clearly one of the City's greatest strengths and a foundation upon which the City expects to grow in the future.

New Haven hosts more than 20 summer festivals including the hugely successful New Haven Jazz Festival and the International Festival of Arts and Ideas. The city is home to six colleges and universities that provide a significant base of resources and institutional support for the arts. These cultural assets have the ability to draw from a wide geographic area and to contribute to New Haven's economy in a significant way.

The Greater New Haven Arts and Entertainment Facilities Study prepared by Theatre Projects Consultants, Inc. (September 2000) found that in 1999:

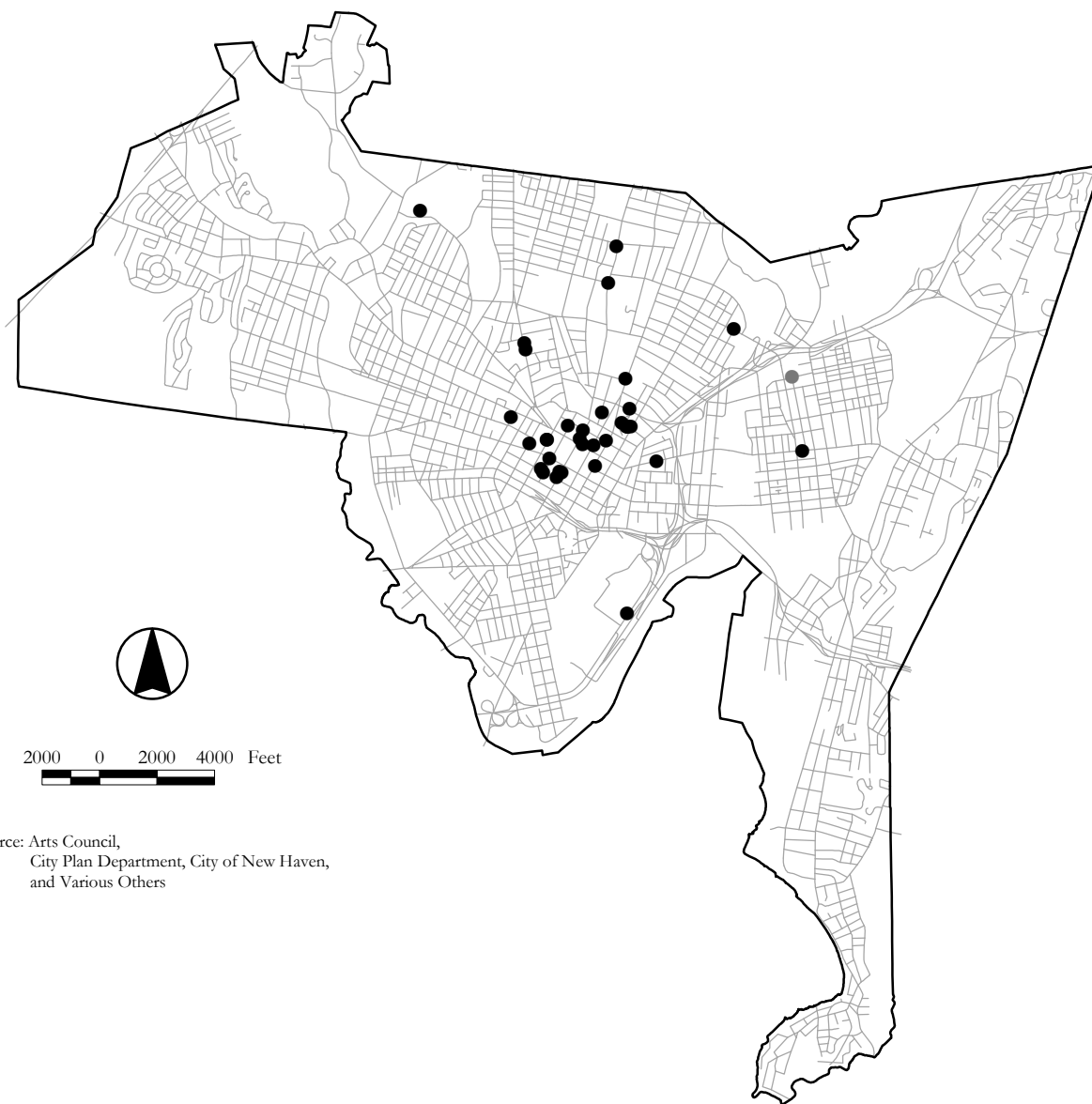
- The total economic activity in the New Haven Region stemming from the spending of arts institutions and all audience members was \$159 million and generated 1,925 jobs.
- The incremental economic impact of the arts on the region, that is, the amount of economic impact resulting from non-resident, arts-motivated visitor spending only, totaled \$106 million with 1,241 jobs created by the arts industry.
- The incremental economic impact of the arts on the City of New Haven totaled \$88.1 million.

One of the greatest strengths of the arts scene in New Haven is the quantity and concentration of cultural and arts activities downtown. This includes a broad range of programming at major theatre venues such as the Shubert, Palace and Yale Repertory Theater, and also diverse offerings at the many smaller galleries and historic places and sites located in the downtown area.

The arts are complemented by a full array of sports including the Pilot Pen Tennis Tournament, held in the 13,000 seat Connecticut Tennis Center, and the New Haven Ravens AA baseball games held at the renovated Yale Field. Additionally, the many colleges and universities in New Haven provide sporting facilities and events in number and scale unmatched in the State. The New Haven Coliseum is the home of New Haven Knights and, in the AF2 Arena Football League, the New Haven Ninjas. New Haven is also home to Yale Bowl, New England's largest stadium.

Arts Organizations

- ACES-EDUCA
- ACES-Media Arts Center
- Afro-American Cultural Center at Yale
- Architectural Resource Center
- Art of the Book Collection at Yale
- Artspace
- Asian-American Cultural Center at Yale
- Centro San Jose
- City Spirit Artists
- Collection of Musical Instruments at Yale
- Creative Arts Workshop
- CT Alliance of Native Americans
- Dixwell Children Creative Arts Center
- Dixwell Community House
- Erector Square
- Film Study Center at Yale
- Greater New Haven Community Chorus
- Institute of Sacred Music at Yale
- Iraian Association of Connecticut
- John Slade Ely House
- Long Wharf Theater
- Neighborhood Music School
- New Haven Ballet
- New Haven Symphony Orchestra
- Office of Cultural Affairs
- Palace Performing Arts Center
- Peabody Museum
- Puerto Rican Cultural Center at Yale
- Shubert Performing Arts Center
- The Arts Council of Greater New Haven
- The Ethnic Heritage Center
- Yale Center for British Art
- Yale Chamber Music Society
- Yale Glee Club
- Yale Repertory Theater
- Yale School of Music
- Yale University Theater

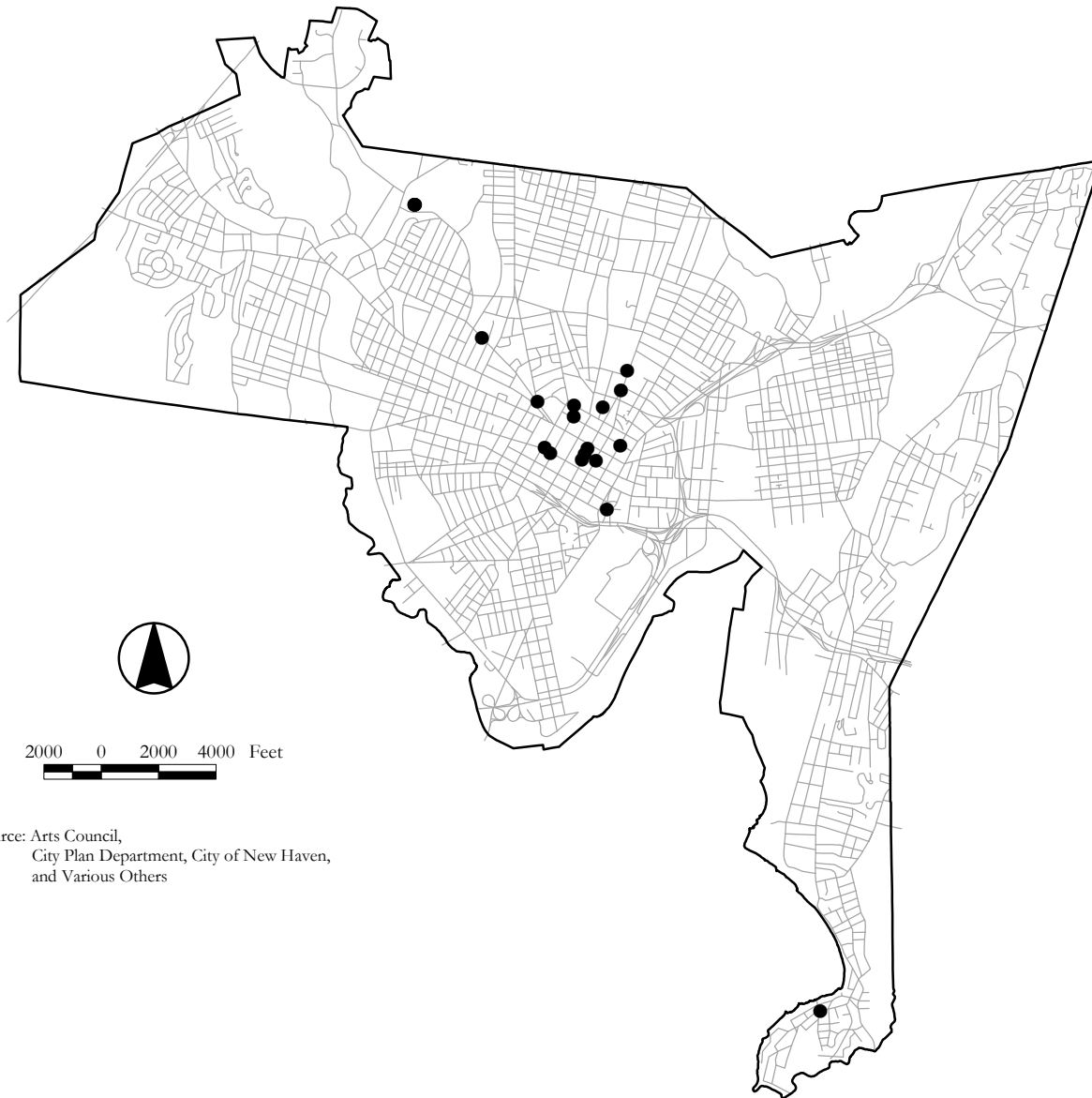


Source: Arts Council,
City Plan Department, City of New Haven,
and Various Others



Museums and Cultural Points of Interest

- Trinity Church
- United Church
- Yale Peabody Museum of Natural History
- Ethnic Heritage Center at SCSU
- Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library
- Connecticut Children's Museum
- Connecticut Afro-American Historical Society
- Irish-American Heritage Center
- Jewish Historical Society
- Knights of Columbus Museum
- New Haven Colony Historical Society
- 102nd Infantry Regiment Museum
- Yale Center for British Art
- Yale Collection of Musical Instruments
- Yale University Art Gallery
- Amistad Memorial
- Christ Church on Broadway
- New Haven Crypt/ Center Church
- Pardee-Morris House
- Grove Street Cemetery



Source: Arts Council,
City Plan Department, City of New Haven,
and Various Others

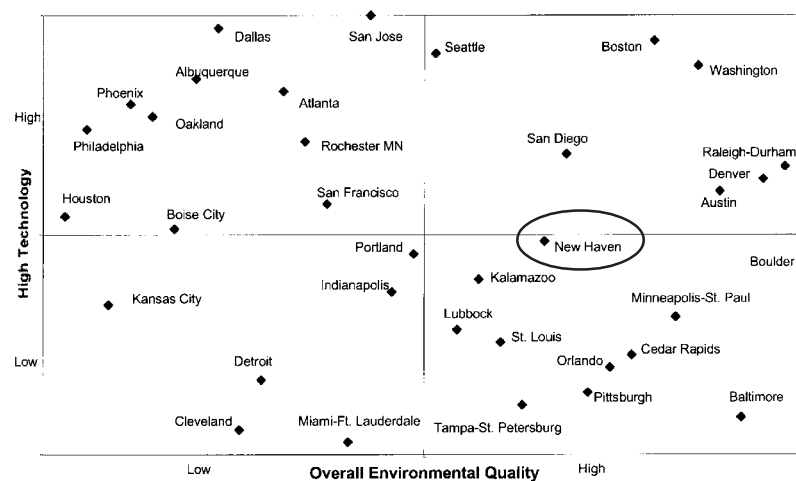
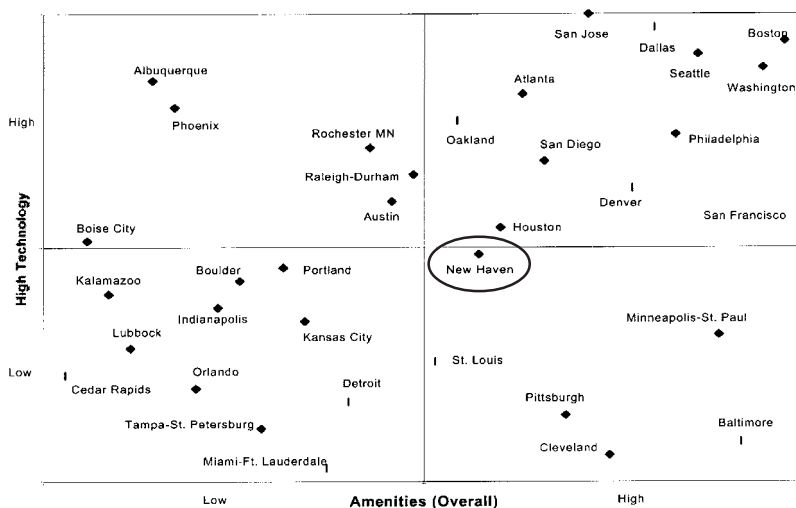


ENVIRONMENT / AMENITIES AND THE NEW ECONOMY

In his 2000 report, “Competing in the Age of Talent: Quality of Place and the New Economy,” Richard Florida examines the relationship between quality of place and a city’s ability to attract knowledge workers and talent. In order to gain a competitive advantage in the new economy, a city’s quality of place must complement a “thick labor market”. Florida cites a clear relationship between a region’s amenities, its high technology industry and its appeal to knowledge workers. Workers in high technology industries desire amenities that include a variety of outdoor recreational activities and experiences that are compatible with a fast-paced lifestyle. New Haven ranks 16th out of 35 places for overall amenities (including arts and culture, natural resources, lifestyle and youth-oriented amenities) and 19th for high technology (see below right).

In addition, Florida examines the relationship between environmental quality to high technology business development. According to surveys of high technology firms, Florida concluded that environmental quality was the highest priority for choosing a location, ahead of cost of housing, cost of living and good schools.

Florida found a strong relationship between environmental quality (an indicator based on composite statistics regarding air quality, water quality and urban sprawl), high technology industry, and the attraction of knowledge workers. New Haven has a high environmental quality, ranking 13th out of 35 places (see right).



Source: Florida, Richard. “Competing in the Age of Talent. Quality of Place and the New Economy”. January, 2000. Report Prepared for the R.K. Mellon Foundation, the Heinz Endowment and Sustainable Pittsburgh.