



Second Ward Revitalization Strategy

Hamilton, OH
May 2019



Bailey Square at the heart of the Second Ward.

CONTENTS

////////////////////////////////////

1.	INTRODUCTION.....	2
2.	PROJECT CONTEXT	3
	Corridor Planning.....	4
	Public Engagement	5
	Goals & Objectives.....	8
	Existing Conditions Analysis	9
3.	CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENTS.....	12
	Gateways.....	12
	Streetscape Improvements.....	14
	Pedestrian Safety	16
4.	COMMUNITY IDENTITY.....	18
	Murals.....	19
	Sculptures	20
5.	COMMUNITY SPACES	21
	Temporary Vacant Lot Uses.....	22
	Urban Gardening	24
6.	ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	25
	Renovate Existing Structures	26
	New Mixed Use Development.....	28
7.	IMPLEMENTATION.....	30
	Phasing	30
	Streetscape Implementation.....	30
	Identity & Community Spaces Implementation.....	31
	Economic Development Implementation	32
8.	CONCLUSION.....	33
9.	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	34
10.	ABOUT US.....	35

1. INTRODUCTION

The Second Ward neighborhood is crucial to the success of Hamilton. Improvements to the city center will only go so far without the support of surrounding neighborhoods and community organizations. In order to ensure the success of both the Second Ward and Hamilton, a plan must be developed to guide the city and the community towards overarching goals.

The scope of this plan will focus on the revitalization of the area through improvement of existing housing stock, attraction of new businesses, and improved amenities, all while maintaining the character and integrity of the existing community. Hamilton has made large strides in recent years at a city-wide level, but now work must be done at a smaller, more neighborhood-based scale. The Vision 2020 Comprehensive Plan has provided a framework for the entire city to make great strides, but extending progress into all neighborhoods requires revitalization strategies of a smaller and more individualized scope. Smaller scale plans like this one are required to ensure the goals of Plan Hamilton are met.

As the 17 Strong Report states, “The success of the City of Hamilton is inextricably tied to the success of the Traditional and Urban Core Neighborhoods because built environments such as these are widely recognized as economic drivers.”



2. PROJECT CONTEXT

We are a team of students in Miami University's Advanced Urban Planning course tasked by the City of Hamilton with creating this plan. This plan is focused on the main corridors of the Second Ward. The study areas are Second St. from Sycamore St. to Central Ave., Central Ave. from Second St. to Martin Luther King Blvd., and Pershing Ave. from Nielan Blvd. to MLK Blvd.

In this finalized plan, we are providing a comprehensive report that addresses the following areas:

- Current land uses
- Catalog of buildings/spaces that are being underutilized
- Catalog of issues facing the community
- Visualizations of potential land uses
- Potential for green space improvements
- Potential for local food and a marketplace within the Second Ward
- Suggestions for investment to best serve the community members



Map of Hamilton's Second Ward Neighborhood with Project Area highlighted in green.

Corridor Planning

A corridor plan can help revitalize the previously-mentioned corridors through enhancing streetscape elements, investing in vibrancy projects, and implementing creative strategies focused on community and economic development. These corridors receive the heaviest traffic, and their intersections function as gateways to the Second Ward. Investing in the main neighborhood corridors can improve perceptions of the neighborhood and pave the way for future investment elsewhere. The City of Hamilton itself started their revitalization with a focus on corridors, putting the bulk of their efforts into Main Street, later focusing on development the other communities. Hamilton 2020 was based on a Corridor Development Plan for Main Street, and the new Plan Hamilton is expanding that process by creating neighborhood specific corridor plans. This plan follows the Lindenwald Master Plan and contains similar elements.

Public Engagement

Our engagement process began in February with the initial site visit. The team met with community leaders and members of City of Hamilton Planning, as well as toured the neighborhood. We heard many stories of experiences of growing up in the Second Ward and the impact of the community on the development of its residents. This walking tour gave us an understanding of the challenges the Second Ward faces and the people who live there. After hearing personal stories and taking note of existing conditions outlined by the Request for Proposal, we began researching best practices and case studies to develop a community workshop.

We held a community workshop (also known as a “charrette”) on March 7th. The charrette consisted of a presentation of possible plan elements and two informal exercises. In the first exercise, community members listed words that they would like to describe the Second Ward in the future. In the second exercise, community members identified strong and weak community areas on a map of the Second Ward. They also identified potential locations on the map for streetscape elements, murals, redevelopment of existing buildings, and future development.

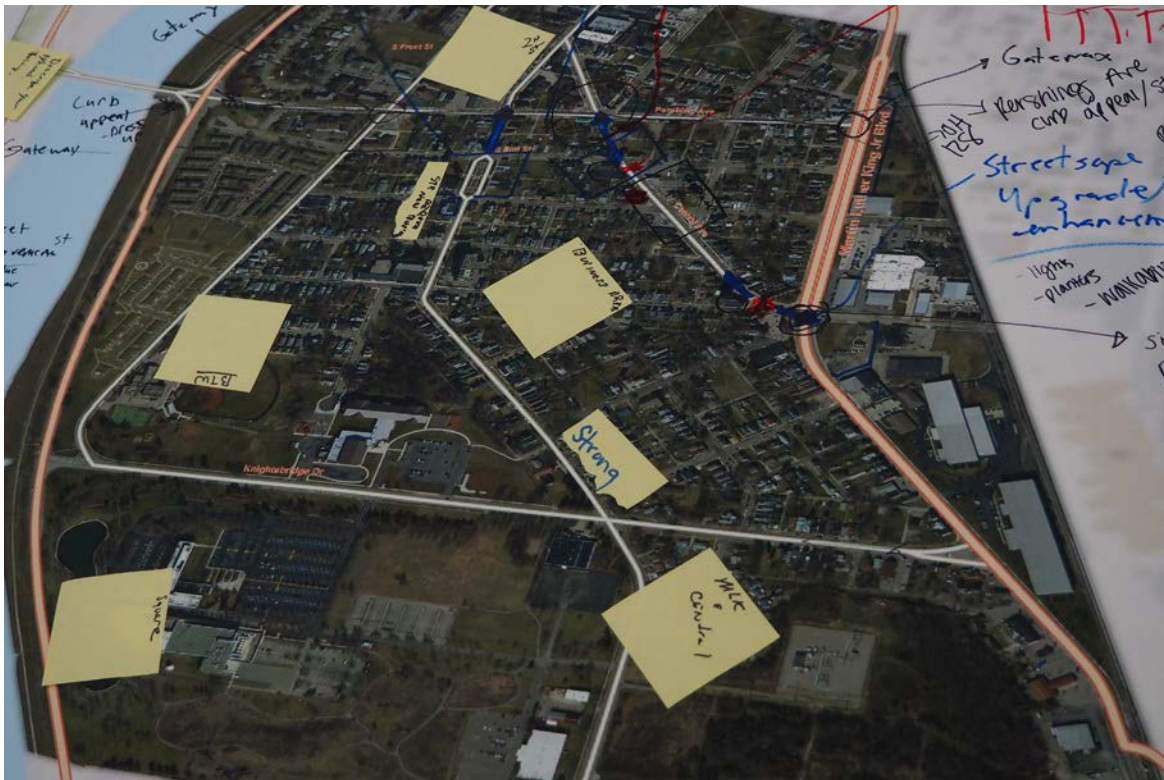
We presented our initial plan at a neighborhood meeting on April 16th for community feedback, and the final plan was refined based upon this feedback.

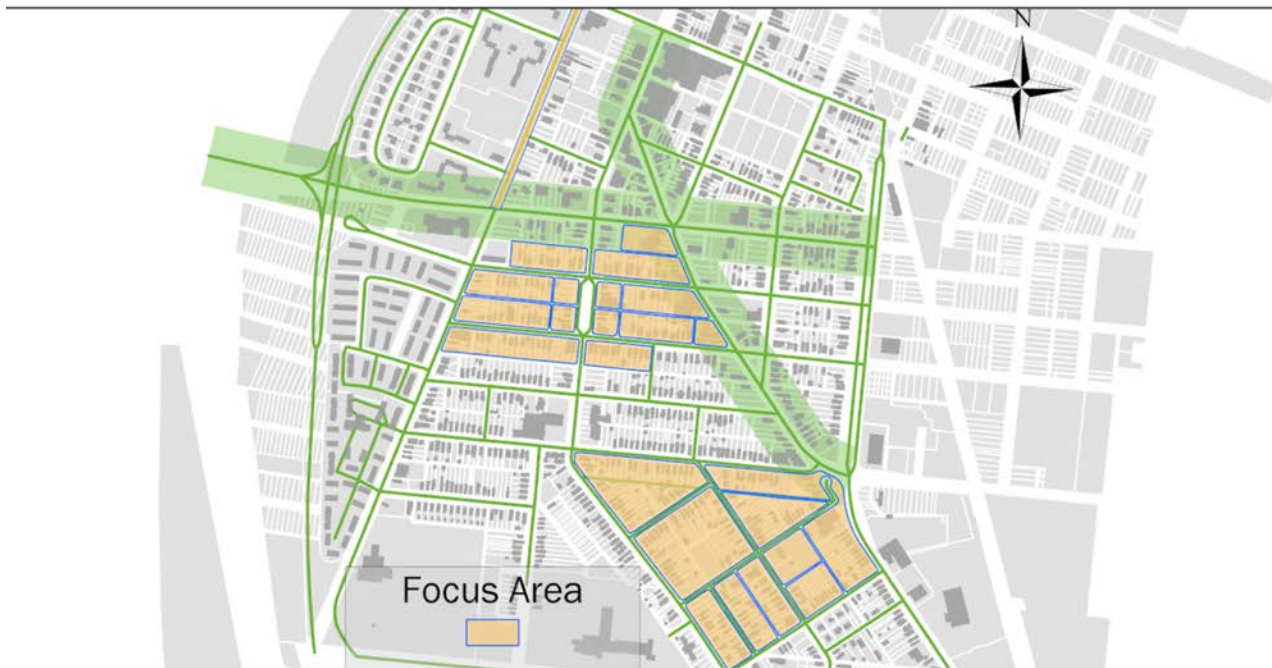


Left: Initial Site Visit

Right : Mapping exercise at charrette

The information from each charrette map (below) was gathered and synthesized into summary maps (right). These map informed our application of best practices.





Goals & Objectives

Community input from the charrette informed the development of goals specific to the Second Ward. These goals became the basis for our recommendations within this plan. While similar to Plan Hamilton, the following goals are tailored to specific features and desires of the Second Ward neighborhood. These goals will be helpful as the community moves forward with their redevelopment process. Defining goals will help guide public interest and investment, build community consensus, assist in making land-use decisions, and entice new actors to invest in the community.

Plan Hamilton: Broader goals for Hamilton

- Grow businesses and jobs
- Improve local connections
- Connect Hamilton to the region
- Enhance the well-being of our residents and neighborhoods
- Encourage development and redevelopment

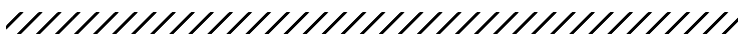
Second Ward Plan: Specific goals for Second Ward

- Improve vibrancy of main corridors
- Enhance attraction to main economic areas
- Invite outsiders to the community
- Invite businesses and jobs
- Create economic opportunities for residents

Existing Conditions Analysis

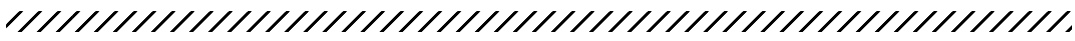
After an initial site visit and our community engagement session, we conducted a walking survey in early April of the study area in order to determine the existing conditions of key features and buildings in the area. The walking survey collected data and marked the locations for street lights and street trees as well as housing stock quality and zoning along the corridor identified in the project scope. Our survey results concluded that there are a significant number of street trees and street lighting along the corridors of Pershing Avenue and Central Avenue. Community engagement and further analysis suggest that further investment into benches and vibrancy would be beneficial to the community.

Street Trees & Lights



Corridors have ample street trees and lights, but additional investment could address areas of need

Quality of Housing & Commercial Stock



This map details our evaluation of buildings within the study area and the corresponding classification based upon the current building state. Determining the quality of housing stock was based on a visual inspection of the building and property. Buildings that were well kept with neat and clean yards were considered in good condition while buildings in disrepair and with uncleaned lots were considered poor condition.



The following three images show quality of housing/retail stock in the study area. These buildings were ranked as good condition within the evaluation.



Current Zoning & Land Use

////////////////////////////////////

The walking survey results also demonstrated inconsistencies between the zoning code and the current land uses of the corridor. As redevelopment occurs, consistency with the zoning code should be considered. Changing zoning to allow for more mixed-use development along the major corridors will benefit economic revitalization. Additionally, while collecting data, we noted that there are several billboards within the study area, and community residents expressed dissatisfaction with highly visible billboards. This issue could be addressed by changing the zoning code to no longer allow billboards.



3. CORRIDOR ENHANCEMENTS

Gateways

Gateways are a method for neighborhoods to establish a stronger sense of place and identity. Gateways and other streetscape enhancements draw people into the community and give visitors and residents a sense of place, vibrancy features make people want to spend time and build community, and economic development provides people with a way to stay, live, and work in a community. The Second Ward has one existing gateway at the corner of MLK Blvd and Central Ave. However, this gateway is not visible from all points of entry, and it calls the neighborhood South East, rather than Second Ward.



The existing gateway at MLK Blvd. and Central Ave.

During the charrette, a majority of community members identified that they call the neighborhood the Second Ward, so this name is recommended for future gateway signage. Additionally, the community members also identified potential locations for desired gateways (see images to the right). The community expressed a preference for the intersection archway sign. An additional possibility would be to put different gateway designs at different locations.

Community-identified locations for gateways:



MLK Blvd. & Pershing Ave.



Central Ave. & MLK Blvd.



Pershing Ave. & Front St.

Streetscape Improvements

Streetscapes improvements characterize public space, turning an area for walking into a community defining feature that brings in outsiders. As described in the Existing Conditions Analysis, the study area has a significant number of street trees and lights. The city should maintain the number and quality of these streetscape elements moving forward. The street lighting used provides sufficient lighting along the sidewalks of the area to make a more welcoming environment for pedestrians. Trees that need to be taken down or are damaged should be replaced with native species to preserve the natural ecology and develop the distinct southwest Ohio landscape. The retention of trees and lighting will help create, maintain, and preserve a neighborhood aesthetic that will attract people and businesses into the Second Ward.



Above: Bailey Square has existing planters.
Right: The corridors have high quality street lighting



Despite the high quality of street trees and lighting within the study areas, there are few other streetscape elements (such as planters, benches, and signage or trash cans) outside of Bailey Square and Perennial Park. Volunteer or after-school programs are potential stakeholders to create planters along the corridor, such as the Five Points intersection and the intersection of Central Avenue and MLK Boulevard, to improve the streetscape aesthetically.

Community residents identified that litter is a problem within the Second Ward. Placing trash cans near sidewalks throughout the neighborhood could potentially resolve this issue by providing pedestrians regular opportunities to dispose of trash as they walk along the main corridors. However, if regularly removing waste from these trash cans is too expensive, community groups like SECA could organize regular neighborhood clean-ups in to reduce the buildup of litter and debris on the main corridors.



Left: Branded trashcans used in Cleveland Heights' Cedar Fairmont Business District (Image Source: City of Cleveland Heights).

Right: Community members contribute to street planters in Chillicothe (Image Source: Chillicothe Gazette).

Pedestrian Safety

Pedestrian Safety is a key feature of a healthy and thriving community. Ensuring pedestrian safety is optimal ensures the community is beneficial to all. The safer an area is for pedestrians the higher potential for economic opportunities and community building. Foot traffic around the second ward community is essential to spreading the success of each community improvement strategy to surrounding areas.

Crosswalk art increases pedestrian safety, as decorated crosswalks attract pedestrians, signaling that there is a location to cross the street. Additionally, crosswalk art increases the overall vibrancy and aesthetic appeal of an area. Bright paintings that provide visual contrast with asphalt can be used to alert motorists to crosswalks with greater pedestrian activity. Community residents identified that Pershing Avenue would be a viable location for crosswalk art in the future. Implementing crosswalk art at key intersections, such as Five Point, could enhance pedestrians' perceived safety while also making motorists more aware.



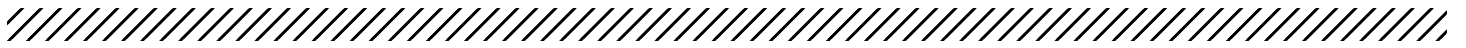
Painting the entire intersection provides aesthetic appeal and increases safety (Image source: City of Fort Lauderdale)



Adding crosswalk art at the intersection of Pershing Ave. & Second St. could make the crossing safer while also providing vibrancy.

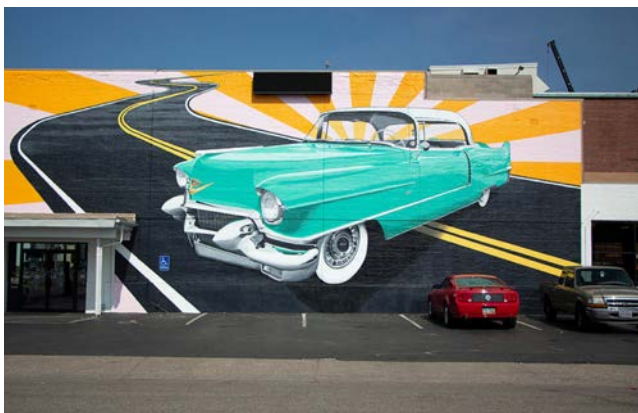


4. COMMUNITY IDENTITY



Public art is an integral part of enhancing vibrancy within a neighborhood while creating a sense of community by representing culture, values, and beliefs. The Association for Public Art states that street art best practices can create, “a part of public history, part of evolving culture, and collective memory.”

Organizations, such as StreetSpark and City of Sculpture, have been working with the City of Hamilton to install various art projects spread throughout the city. If the Second Ward can take advantage of these resources, public art can be used to create vibrancy and a stronger sense of neighborhood identity.



Hey Caddy-O and *Alexander* are examples of public art in Hamilton (Image source: StreetSpark)

Fire hydrant art is another, smaller scale option to bring enhance vibrancy and create a sense of community. Hamilton ran a pilot program for fire hydrant art in 2016, in which the city painted five hydrants on Main Street. The program was carried out through a partnership between the city, the Butler County Board of Developmental Disabilities, ViaQuest Inc. and the InsideOut Studio. This type of art can be done on any existing hydrant and can vary from creative color schemes to actual images. The examples are from hydrants within Hamilton (images provided by City of Hamilton Planning Department).



Murals

Murals are an effective way of demonstrating the character or history of an area. StreetSpark is a public art program, partnered with the Fitton Center for Creative Arts, focusing on creating public art that helps establish a strong visual identity within the city. They have completed numerous projects throughout Hamilton, including *Hey Caddy-O* and *Alexander* (see left). After walking the study area several times, the team identified various locations where murals could possibly be implemented.

Central Ave. & Walnut St. Creating art that represents local celebrities and culture.



Central Ave. & MLK Blvd. Allow community engagement through art.



Central Ave. & Walnut St. Creating art that brings color & vibrancy to the neighborhood.



Sculptures

Similar to murals, sculptures are capable of demonstrating the character or purpose of an area. City of Sculptures is an organization formed by community members of Hamilton. The organization is focused on sculpture installation for city promotion, as well as general enjoyment of Hamilton residents and visitors alike. A potential location for a sculpture is the island across from Neal's Cafe on Central Ave. and Walnut St. Taking advantage of the available space within the island to erect a statue or place interactive street art can improve the vibrancy within the community and attract more foot traffic in the area.



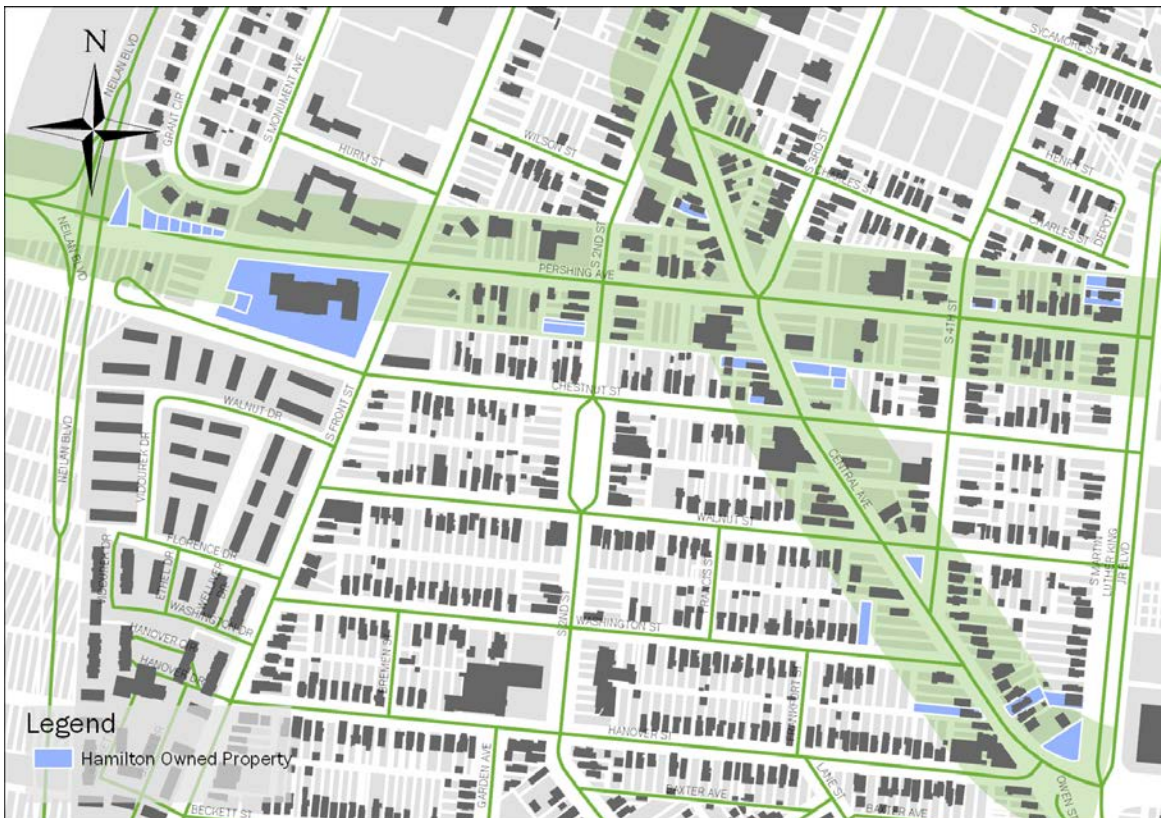
Above: Potential locations for sculptures
Right: Example of a sculpture in Hamilton (Source: City of Sculpture).



5. COMMUNITY SPACES

Community spaces are essential to investing in the social capital of an area. These spaces provide areas for residents to socialize, mingle, and exist as a community, which improves networking and quality of life in an area. Community members consistently identified Bailey Square as a strong area of the Second Ward neighborhood. Residents also shared that Bailey Square hosts an annual Prom Walk for the high school, which is a well-attended event. Additional programming and events could be brought to the Bailey Square area to strengthen the neighborhood's sense of community and bring visitors to the neighborhood.

Other spaces within the neighborhood could also be utilized as public spaces or event spaces. As shown in the map below, the study area has several city-owned vacant lots that could be transformed into community spaces on a temporary, semi-permanent, or permanent basis. Utilizing these vacant spaces can increase vibrancy within the community, help create a unique identity for the Second Ward, and provide a vision of what future, more permanent development could look like.



City-owned properties within the corridors provide an opportunity to create temporary community spaces

Temporary Vacant Lot Uses

Creating temporary public spaces on vacant lots is an easily implementable and cost-effective strategy for utilizing open space while retaining the lot for future permanent development. These temporary public spaces can increase the vibrancy of the neighborhood and contribute to development of a sense of community and collective identity while also improving the aesthetics of the neighborhood. These short-term uses of vacant lots are implementable in virtually every vacant lot in the Second Ward, as long as the lot has sufficient space for the type of temporary space desired.

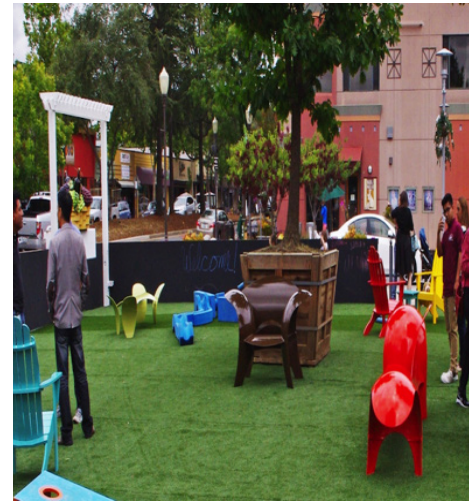
Some examples of temporary vacant lot use include recreational green space, parklets and pocket parks, temporary public plazas, or spaces for pop-up markets and vendors.



Plaza



Amphitheatre



Parklet

Additionally, these temporary public spaces could be used for programming and events within the Second Ward. One possibility identified by community residents is to bring local food trucks to a temporary plaza or parklet. Such an event could attract visitors to the Second Ward while providing entertainment for local residents.



Central Ave. & Walnut St. An example of a temporary gathering space that could be created on a paved vacant lot

Performance Space: A potentially more permanent (but still easily redevelopable) use could be an informal, open-air, public performance space. Erecting a small concrete stage with a handful of outdoor power outlets, surrounded by a area to sit and stand could constantly provide community members with a place to showcase their talents for their community and visitors. A regular flow of impromptu performances will motivate passersby to stop, get out, connect with the community, and come back in hopes of having another experience. When discussing temporary vacant lot uses, community residents expressed that one possibility would be to have live music. A space similar to the image would provide a space for live music in the neighborhood but could be torn out easily if residents later desired new development on the lot.

Image Source: Wikimedia Foundation



Urban Gardening

Gardens are important for providing fresh produce to an area in need of nutritious, unprocessed food options but also create a community gathering space.. Hamilton Urban Gardens (HUGS) is a nonprofit currently operational within the Second Ward. HUGS focuses on bringing local produce and agricultural capability to the community. Their mission is to give everyone the opportunity to grow their own food, currently achieved through individual raised beds free to anyone who wants one. Additionally there will be sections of crops designated for anyone to pick for free. The operation is small but within walking distance from anywhere in the Second Ward.



There is immense potential for expansion of capabilities both on and off-site for HUGS. With regard to the neighborhood scale implementation, there is opportunity for coordinated action if all stakeholders support the initiative. City owned lots, large and small, could easily receive raised beds, allowing for a widespread growing in the Second Ward.

Above: HUGS' current site provides beds for community members

Right: Rendering of a potential garden location within the Second Ward



6. ECONOMIC & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the public meetings held this semester, community members continually emphasized that economic and community development was one of their predominant goals for the future of the Second Ward. While streetscape and overall aesthetic improvements help create an environment that can foster investment, economic development through the redevelopment of existing mixed-use structures and development of key vacant lots will be the ultimate driver for revitalization of the Second Ward. We've identified several specific locations for mixed-use potential long-term development and believe in the strong potential to attract jobs into the neighborhood.



Community residents expressed desire for in-fill development at strategic locations like Bailey Square and Five Point, as illustrated in this image.

Renovate Existing Structures

Before moving in to large scale development projects the city should work to renovate existing structures within the community. There are numerous buildings within the Second Ward which are in prime locations for new businesses to set up shop.

These buildings would be suitable for mixed-use with small business on the first floor and living on the second. This could be ideal for attracting an artisan, who would live on the second story and sell their craft below, or any other small business with a renter above. Some example of existing buildings are:



501 Central Ave.



732 Central Ave.

Right: Rendering of a potential redevelopment of an existing structure in the study area



To improve the Second Ward's existing housing and retail stock that is otherwise move-in ready, the city could implement a curb appeal/facade improvement program to assist current residents and businesses in the Second Ward with improvements to the exterior of their home or business. This program would improve conditions for community residents while also addressing aesthetic concerns about building exteriors that have not been well-maintained. During the public meetings, community residents also voiced support for bringing back a prior program that assisted business owners with the cost to purchase an awning for their building. The awning program could be incorporated as a component within a facade improvement program for the Second Ward.

Right: Before and after facade improvement program in Hamilton, NY. (Image source: Planning Commissioners Journal).



Side Lot Program: Vacant land could be ceded to adjacent properties through a side lot program. A side lot program would give lots owned by the city or land bank to adjacent property owners. Property owners would then be responsible for the maintenance of the vacant lots, which would improve the neighborhood's aesthetics. Property owners could use side lots to add driveways or garages, as there are few homes in the neighborhood with them. Other cities in Ohio, such as Cleveland and Akron, currently have side lot programs and could be used as case studies to follow if the city were to implement this recommendation.

New Mixed Use Development

New Mixed Use Development will be a beneficial tool in improving economic development by installing economic and residential areas along the major corridors. New mixed use developments have recently been constructed in Hamilton (such as the Marcum Apartments, right). After investing in vibrancy improvements and its existing structures, the Second Ward could take advantage of this investment. The study area has several relatively large lots that could accommodate smaller scale mixed use development with first floor commercial and residential units. During public meetings, residents identified several areas where they would like to see new development, including vacant lots on and near Bailey Square and the Five Point area.



(Image source: City of Hamilton Economic Development Department).

Five Point Reimagined



The Five Point Intersection (located at the crossing of Pershing Avenue and Central Avenue) presents a prime opportunity for commercial and mixed-use development. The southwest corner of the intersection currently has vacant lots available for development.

Mixed-use development has serious potential to bring housing, services, and jobs to the heart of the Second Ward. More specifically, community feedback has guided us toward recommending that a drug store could be a viable option for this location. In addition to a drug store size plot of land, the land encompassing Five Point demonstrates prime opportunity for long term economic development. Key proposals for this area serve as guides for potential economic growth and visioning of the area:

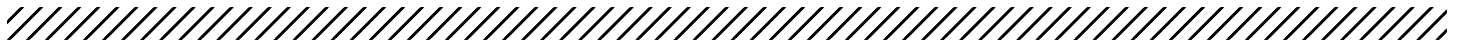


Left: Before proposed new development
Right: After changes outlined below



1. Proposed drug store location
2. New small-scale mixed use development incorporating residential activity and economic activity
3. Small-scale retail location. This will diversify the economic activity around Five Point providing the opportunity for a locally-run business to benefit from economic development in the surrounding areas.
4. Small restaurant with outdoor seating. This provides economic opportunity while incentivizing and benefiting from the increase in pedestrian walkability and vibrancy.
5. Additional retail or mixed use development replacing current billboard location

7. IMPLEMENTATION



Phasing

The transformation of the Second Ward will take time and resources but can be feasibly accomplished using a phased approach. Phase 1 is Community Collaboration and Visioning, which focuses on strategies that are more short term and can be implemented quickly with little resources, such as public art. Phase 2 includes Community Partner tasks and Stakeholder Planning, This stage includes gateways and streetscape improvements. Phase 3 includes Community Partners and City Implementation tasks. These tasks have longer timelines and require larger resources for implementation. This phase includes revitalizing existing structures and larger infrastructure projects. Phase 4 includes new construction mixed use development and expanding momentum of the revitalization strategies into the larger Second Ward Area.



Streetscape Implementation

City officials can work with community members to design and install gateways that best fit the character of the Second Ward. Tailoring the streetscape with resident friendly techniques is prevalent in building community and driving economic opportunities. This continued coordination can be used to apply for grants and funding for streetscape projects such as bikeability improvements, benching initiatives, and waste management installations.

Identity & Community Spaces Implementation

Community identity and vibrancy projects can likely be achieved before larger economic development initiatives but will require the buy-in of local organizations, community groups, and neighborhood residents.

Resources already existing for public art projects. Streetspark is a program that creates murals and public art projects in Hamilton. Likewise, the City of Sculpture obtains sculptures to place around Hamilton’s public spaces. The Second Ward could advocate to have a sculpture placed within one of its public spaces to increase vibrancy and draw visitors to the Second Ward.

The City of Hamilton could provide resources in partnership with community members for temporary space initiatives through a municipally sponsored tactical urbanism program. While cities with ongoing tactical urbanism-based programs are larger cities (e.g. San Francisco and Philadelphia), Hamilton could adopt aspects of these programs that are realistic for it to implement. Considering that tactical urbanism is generally “light, quick, and cheap,” this program would not take considerable resources to operate (in partnership with community members) and could be used in other areas of the city to create temporary spaces or events.

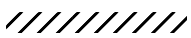
In the future, a community development corporation for Hamilton could organize vibrancy projects, tactical urbanism initiatives, and pop-up events and spaces. In other cities, CDCs or improvement districts bridge the gap between municipal staff and community members on similar projects.



Left: “The Porch” in Philadelphia is a temporary space outside of a transit station that utilizes colorful chairs and tables. This pop-up space is organized and funded by the University City Improvement District (Image Source: Curbed Philadelphia).

Economic Development Implementation

CORE



The Consortium for Ongoing Reinvestment Efforts (CORE) is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organized by the City of Hamilton, the Hamilton Community Foundation, and local lending institutions, such as US Bank and First Financial Bank. CORE manages funds and invests in local real-estate for commercial and single-family residential property acquisition and reinvestment. Currently, CORE's focus is the Central Business District and surrounding areas, including Hamilton's Second Ward. With this partnership providing capital and decreasing risks, the potential framework for strategic projects in this neighborhood is viable. The opportunity of those to eventually own the properties that CORE invests in is high, which can help lead to an increase in the number of home/business owners in the area.



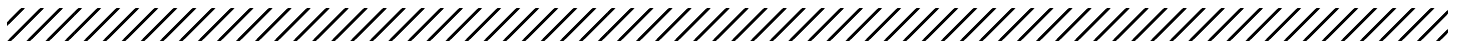
Opportunity Zones



The Second Ward is located with an Economic Opportunity Zone, a designation in the federal tax code that postpones or eliminates taxes on capital gains invested in the area. This national investment tool helps connect private capital with low-income communities by lowering the required return on investment. Incentivized by lowered taxes, businesses and investors achieve higher profits from a project within the zone than a project outside of the zone.

To signify capital gains are designated in an Qualified Opportunity Zone, business owners within the Second Ward will first apply for a Qualified Opportunity Fund by filing Form 8996 with their federal income tax return.

8. CONCLUSION



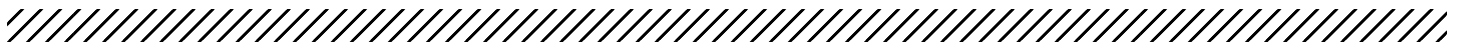
The Second Ward is vibrant, resilient, and proud of the character of its residents and community. Our team is excited to present you the strategy we have developed and options for revitalization in the Second Ward. We hold significant confidence in the potential for the Second Ward to initiate their own unique vision based on the guidance we have provided. We hope to have presented a clear, concise, and effective plan capturing the residents of Hamilton and the Second Ward's future vision for their community. We thank the community for the time, patience, and confidence enlisted in our group, as well as, the invitation to join the ongoing revitalization process. We look forward to seeing the future development of the community in the years to come.



With this plan guiding investment, transformations like these can revitalize the Second Ward



9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

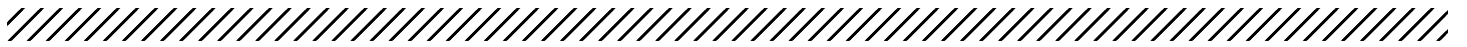


We would like to thank the people of the Second Ward for welcoming us into their community and working with us to provide a better understanding of who we were serving. The participation and feedback at both of the community meetings was incredibly encouraging and we could not have completed this plan without the passionate input of so many community members. We would like to give extra thanks to community leaders Bob Harris, Wayne Jarrett, Mark Kidd, and Pastor Harold Andrews for the time they took to introduce us to neighborhood and explain its many intricacies.

In addition to the aforementioned, we'd like to thank the city of Hamilton for this opportunity. Mayor Moeller's support of this project has served as a great source of confidence in our efforts. An additional thank you goes to the Hamilton Planning Department, specifically Liz Hayden, Mike Ionna, and Daniel Tidyman. Mr. Ionna and Mr. Tidyman provided valuable feedback throughout the planning process and assisted in the acquisition of GIS data. They allowed our team to get a better understanding of the goals the city of Hamilton is striving for.

We give you our best work and hope that it plays the intended role in making the Second Ward a better place to live for all.

10. ABOUT US



The Second Ward Miami University Planning Team, is a group of eleven planning students from varying backgrounds who bring to the table a wide array of specialities and skill sets. We are thankful for the opportunity to work with the City of Hamilton and people of Second Ward. Our team’s goal is to illustrate the vision and needs of the Second Ward communicated to us by the residents with a professional plan that guides the community and the City of Hamilton.

- Paige Aleksandrovic - 2019, Urban and Regional Planning
- Chase Bettner - 2019, Marketing, Spanish, Entrepreneurship, Urban and Regional Planning
- Radhames De Leon Jr - 2019, Urban and Regional Planning
- Daniel Gonzalez - 2019, Political Science, Sustainability, Urban and Regional Analysis
- Kenny Halt - 2019, Urban and Regional Planning, Political Science
- Hayden Lugo - 2019, Urban and Regional Planning
- Cooper Mason - 2019, Urban and Regional Planning, Sustainability
- Molly O’Donnell - 2020, Urban and Regional Planning, Public Administration, Sustainability, GIS
- Scott O’Malley - 2019, Economics, Sustainability, Urban and Regional Planning
- Megan Schiattareggia- 2019, Urban and Regional Planning
- Max Takanashi - 2019, Finance, Urban and Regional Planning

