This chapter presents an inventory of open space in Hudson County with the acreage of parkland for each municipality whether federal, state, county, municipally or privately owned. The chapter begins with the County Parks Section which highlights recreational features and events for each of eight county owned parks. Then the chapter spatially describes the County Wide open space natural resources such as steep slopes and wetlands. The Municipal Resource Section then follows which provides an inventory and analysis of each of the 12 municipalities parkland. This section also includes the priorities which were discussed through municipal stakeholder meetings in December 2012 through February of 2013. This chapter also highlights historic preservation and open space related non-profits that have worked with the Hudson County primarily through the Open Space Trust Fund.

OPEN SPACE INVENTORY METHODOLOGY
The open space inventory (see Appendix C) for this report was gathered based on the 2005 ROSI from the Hudson County Open Space and Recreation Plan, the 2012 ROSI from NJDEP Green Acres website, municipal websites, municipal inventories from master plans, aerial imaging, and stakeholder feedback. To organize this data we applied a typology system (see Park Typologies Graphic) adapted from Urban Open Space: Designing for User Needs by Mark Francis. All parkland is classified as either a mini-park, neighborhood park, community/central park or large park. Parkland is further categorized in the geodatabase and listed in Appendix C by type of programming including whether it is a passive park, an active recreational park, or a multi-use park, and whether the open space is a wetland, has steep slopes, or is undeveloped parkland.

The majority of parks within Hudson County are categorized as mini-parks however they comprise 1.79% of all the parkland. While mini-parks are smaller parcels, a variety of active and passive programming can take place in these parks. For example, Washington Park in West New York is approximately 1.01 acres. There are two playgrounds, a sprayground, two volleyball courts and a basketball court. This typology is a tool that residents, municipalities and other interested organizations can use to identify where a recreational program or type of open space is located and can aid in additional open space planning and environmental planning to assess stormwater management and ecosystem services.

**Park Type Hierarchy**

**Open Space Type**
- State Owned
- County Owned
- Municipally Owned
- Privately Owned
- Public-Private Partnership
- Out of State

**Open Space Subtype 1**
- Mini-Park (<2 acres)
- Neighborhood Park (2-23 acres)
- Community/Central Park (24-499 acres)
- Large Park (500+ acres)

**Open Space Subtype 2**
- Boat Launch
- Community Garden
- Dog Run
- Historic Landscape
- Historic Site
- Marsh
- Memorial
- Multi-Use Park
- Golf Course
- Playground
- Pool Complex
- Recreational Field(s)
- Schoolyard
- Slope
- Steep Slope
- Vacant / Undeveloped Land
- Wetland
- Wildlife Sanctuary

**Mini Parks, <2 Acres**
- Belgrove Playground
  - 1.32 Acres
  - Kearny, NJ

- Stephen R. Gregg Park
  - 97.72 Acres
  - Bayonne, NJ

- James J. Braddock Park
  - 155.64 Acres
  - North Bergen, NJ

- Liberty State Park
  - 1212 Acres
  - Jersey City, NJ
Lincoln Park East’s 150 acres are home to numerous athletic facilities, children’s areas, historic monuments, meandering trails, and publicly available Wi-Fi-internet access.

Lincoln Park is a central location for a variety of frequently updated athletic facilities, including 21 tennis courts, 7 baseball/softball diamonds, basketball courts, handball courts, soccer fields, an artificial surface multipurpose field, a running track, and a cross-country course. Visitors can take advantage of full-length trails and barbeque areas.

In 1905, “West Side Park”, as it was originally called, was designed by landscape architect Charles Lowrie and Daniel W. Langston and features multiple historical points of interest. “Lincoln the Mystic”, a seated statue of the US President, was sculpted by James Earle Fraser. It was dedicated on June 14, 1930 when the park was given its current name of Lincoln Park. The 365-ton fountain at the entrance of Lincoln Park was designed by the sculptor Pierre J. Cheronin and completed in 1911. It is 53-feet high and decorated with 27 water spouting frogs and allegorical figures.

The park honors history through several monuments. The Jersey City Civil War Memorial was dedicated on May 28, 1926. The bronze sculpture is 9 feet (2.7 m) tall and depicts a marching Civil War soldier dressed in a full uniform. Originally intended to be placed in Hamilton park, the memorial was installed by the executor of the estate of Edward J. Donnelly, Sergeant, Company C, 5th New Jersey Volunteer Infantry. The Farrier Memorial, a 6-foot (1.8 m) bronze statue of a firefighter atop a domed granite base of 15 feet (4.6 m), was a bequest by Police Captain Frederick T. Farrier to honor the Volunteer Fire Department and was dedicated on November 21, 1931. The Great Irish Famine Memorial, erected by the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, is a celtic cross of 18 feet (5.5 m) and was dedicated on May 8, 2011.

The County was awarded funds through the Open Space Trust Fund for the construction of a new multi-use sports facility at the Athletic Fields 10 and 11, which are along Route 440 between Duncan Avenue and Communipaw Avenue. This completed facility includes artificial surface, backstops, concrete dugouts, bleachers, water source, batting cage, warm up area, and sports lighting. The new facility also has two baseball/softball fields, one regulation football/soccer field, and two practice fields. The entire facility is ADA-compliant with access to all dugouts, bleachers, fields, and perimeter of the facility. In 2012, the County was granted Open Space Trust Fund money for the restoration of the Lincoln Park Fountain, the focal point of historical significance within the County Park. The grant will fund the following proposed restoration activities: the rebuilding of the fountain basin and walls, the fabrication and installation of all decorative elements on the center column, new spouting frogs, upgraded mechanical and electrical systems incorporated, new underground service vault, new surrounding sidewalks and landscaping.

Lincoln Park is home to a wide variety of events that reflect Jersey City’s multicultural residents—from the Phagwah Parade and Holi Hai Day celebration, to the Philippine American Friendship Day Festival.1
Located along the Hackensack River, Lincoln Park West, comprised of 123 acres, has been an asset to Hudson County open space. It is connected to Lincoln Park East by 2 bridges: one is solely a pedestrian bridge and the other is a multi-use bridge, which accommodates vehicular traffic, features a bike lane, and provides ADA-compliant pedestrian access. The park's current existing features include a dog run, 2 lakes, and various trails. In addition, there are 5 softball/baseball diamonds that are leased out by the County. A new nine-hole public golf course, the first in Hudson County history, will also be located in Lincoln Park West. The course will be built on approximately 60 acres of universalized land and will feature three par 5 holes, three par 4 holes, and three par 3 holes, with a total yardage of approximately 3,200 yards.

The natural features of Lincoln Park West are arguably its strongest assets, but they have only recently been brought back to its full natural potential. The Lincoln Park Tidal Marsh was built on an illegal landfill. In the early to mid-1900s, this area was filled with unpermitted wastes from construction debris to garment factory waste. The proposed marsh plain was over excavated by 2 feet to allow for a 2 foot cap of clean sand to be used as a planting strata. This is the first marsh in NJ to use dredge material from the Hudson River Estuary in a beneficial re-use of dredge spoils.

In 2005, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, in association with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Hudson County, began coordination to restore tidal channels and tidal wetlands, in addition to closing and developing the abandoned landfills at the Lincoln Park. The project received $2.3 million in oil spill settlement funds from the Harbor Spill Restoration Committee. In February 2009, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association (NOAA) received $10.7 million to restore coastal habitat through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Landfill debris was excavated, tidal channels, and tidal wetland habitat was created, and the marsh plain was planted with native slat marsh habitat vegetation.

The Hackensack River is part of the NY-NJ Harbor Estuary, a complex ecosystem in the middle of one of the largest metropolitan areas in the country. The fauna of Lincoln Park West include the fiddler crab, giant egret, muskrat, north harrier, blue crab, march wren, and diamondback terrapin.

The Hackensack River is part of the NY-NJ Harbor Estuary, a complex ecosystem in the middle of one of the largest metropolitan areas in the country. The fauna of Lincoln Park West include the fiddler crab, giant egret, muskrat, north harrier, blue crab, march wren, and diamondback terrapin.
Stephen R. Gregg Park maximizes its nearly 100 acres of parkland in Bayonne by integrating active and passive recreation along the waterfront. The Park opened Sept. 15, 1912, making 2012 its 100th anniversary. Stephen R. Gregg Park, originally named Bayonne Park, was designed by Charles N. Lowrie. In the park’s earlier years, visitors enjoyed a line of fountains at the entrance at West 40th Street and frequently used the park’s shoreline to lower traps into the Newark Bay to catch crabs.

Situated in Bayonne on the East bank of Newark Bay, the park offers a dramatic waterfront view along its half-mile promenade. Visitors are invited to cast off of the 48th Street Bay front at the gazebo fishing pier or stroll through the network of walkways and park bridges along the pond, cherry blossom trees and gorgeous ornamental garden. In addition, the County plans to introduce free WiFi-Internet access to the park within the year.

The park provides a wide variety of sports facilities for children and adults. Throughout the park, you will find: seven baseball/softball fields, eight soccer fields, ten tennis courts, two lighted basketball courts, an exercise/cross country course, running track and field, football field, bocce court, and horseshoe pit. Children can also enjoy outdoor recreation at Stephen R. Gregg Park’s playground and spray playground in the summertime.

The park was renamed in honor of life-long Bayonne resident, Stephen R. Gregg, who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor in World War II for his courageous charge on a German outpost in France enabling the rescue of seven severely wounded American soldiers. Mr. Gregg was also a member of the Hudson County Sheriff’s Department for 51 years and retired as chief of court officers.

In 2012, the City of Bayonne was awarded a grant from the Hudson County Open Space Trust Fund for the construction of a riverfront walkway through Bayonne’s Don Ahern Veteran’s Memorial Park to connect to the walkways at Stephen B. Gregg Hudson County Park. The project will maximize public access to the Hackensack waterfront with full ADA compliance.
The 167-acre, James J. Braddock Park is home to the 16-acre Woodcliff Lake and has an amazing view of the Manhattan skyline. It offers an impressive array of forty-five athletic facilities, as well as a variety of natural features. The park supports a variety of leisure and recreational events, including fishing, group exercise sessions, and county-wide school sports tournaments.

The park, formerly known as North Hudson Park, was established in 1910. It was renamed to honor James J. Braddock, World Heavyweight Boxing Champion from 1935 to 1937. A long-time resident of Hudson County, this “Cinderella Man” was an inspiration to the people of the area, especially during the Great Depression. The park also features the historic former Superintendent’s building. This ornate structure, which is highlighted by classic arches and columns, recently received $100,000 in funds for historic preservation and restoration.

At this County park, you can enjoy the tranquility and beauty of its arboretum, while learning about the diverse tree species within the park. The park is also home to nature trails, picnic areas, and a dog run. You can take in the sights within the park and the exquisite view from the cliffs along the 8 miles of walkways. Additionally, Woodcliff Lakes Island serves as a Natural Wildlife Sanctuary that supports breeding of a variety of bird species.
Nestled in the heart of Hoboken, Columbus Park has deep roots in the mile-square city, including two dedications for beloved Hoboken residents.

Hoboken’s Hudson County Park, as it was originally called, was designed by noted landscape architect Charles Lowrie. It was later renamed Columbus Park for its historic sculpture of Christopher Columbus. The park features a historical structure referred to as the “Sun House”, an ornately-designed gazebo that includes a sunken garden. The gazebo, which is nearly 100 years old, was recently renovated with new flooring, a shingled roof and an overall re-painting. Also, the John A. Sacci Plaza is a small memorial garden area in the park that is dedicated to a beloved social studies teacher.

Columbus Park is home to multiple athletic courts, including a multi-use with a half basketball court, three lighted tennis courts, bocce courts, a shuffleboard court, and a hitting wall. Children can enjoy two playgrounds and a spray park to cool off during the hot summer days. The playground closest to 9th Street was renamed in 2002 as Debbie Williams Memorial Playground in the memory of Debbie Williams, a Hoboken mother and a World Trade Center victim.

Columbus Park is home to a new children’s tennis program as well as a Spring Fling that included an Easter egg hunt for children. In June 2012, the park hosted the first Annual Father’s Day Bike Rodeo Education Tour.

Recreational Features

- 3 lighted tennis courts
- half-basketball court
- bocce courts
- a shuffleboard court
- 2 playgrounds
- spray park
- tennis backboard
- historic monuments
- sun house
- restrooms
Laurel Hill Park is ideal open space in Hudson County’s portion of the Meadowlands. Tucked behind the remaining rock quarry at Laurel Hill, the park is a landmark for the North Jersey region. Park highlights include its historical significance, natural features, recreational facilities, and access to the Hackensack River.

Laurel Hill Park’s location along the Hackensack riverbank makes it a perfect spot to stroll along its scenic waterfront walkway or for water recreation at its accessible dock, boat/canoe launch, and kayak rental concession. In 2008, The Hackensack Riverkeeper was awarded a grant to install an ADA compliant, dedicated canoe/kayak launch. The “floating dock” is used for paddle craft only and provide separated access to the river from motorized watercraft. The dock is maintained through a partnership between the Hackensack Riverkeeper and the Hudson County Division of Parks. In 2009, the ADA compliant canoe and kayak launch was installed on the south dock at Laurel Hill Park. In addition, fishing piers are positioned along the bank and available to the public.

In between the park and the Laurel Hill bedrock, the County supports 14.89 acres of natural wetlands. While Laurel Hill is the most recently established County Park, it has a long and rich history. Nicknamed “Snake Hill” or “Fraternity Rock”, Laurel Hill Park’s defining feature of igneous rock mass was formed by volcanic action over 150 million years ago. It was largely obliterated by quarrying in the 1960s, but the remaining rock forms the southern edge of the park. This bedrock juts up some 150 feet and its highest point can be seen from the eastern spur of the N.J. Turnpike.
Established in 1909, Mercer Park is a hidden gem of public space located in Bayonne along the border of Jersey City. Its 6 ½ acres offer walkways to stroll through the greenery and shady resting spots amongst its massive trees.

The site of Mercer Park has a long history of recreational and natural use. It was originally a portion of Curries Woods, farmland near the border of Jersey City and Bayonne. Remaining largely undeveloped during the period of rapid growth before the turn of the century, residents of both cities would flock to this area to enjoy the green scenery and to relax. The Historic Morris Canal was the actual border between the two municipalities, running along the entire Northern and Eastern section of the park.

This county park was named after the famous American Revolution General Hugh Mercer, a famous American Revolution figure known for his bravery at the Battle of Princeton. The park’s development was made possible through Works Progress Administration (WPA) under the New Deal, which provided funds to employ local residents to work on the park. In 1959, a large public housing complex was built on Curries Woods. The Hudson County park has been carefully preserved and was also renovated in 1988.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Washington Park

Shared by Union City and Jersey City, Washington Park is situated near the 14th street viaduct. Washington Park’s “Park 4” offers notable views of the New York City skyline. A remarkable stainless steel sculpture entitled the “Wave” stands 14 feet high and 35 feet wide at the entrance on Paterson Plank Road. It was created by accomplished artist and Jersey native Chakaia Booker.

The park landscape features a large trellis sculpture, two gazebos, a picnic area, and beautiful ornamental gardens. Also, canine lovers can bring their pet to get some exercise at the enclosed dog run.

The site of Washington Park was originally a portion of the land owned by the Suckley’s, a wealthy New York family involved in real estate. This particular plot was referred to as the “fair grounds” since visiting carnivals, circuses, and “Wild West” shows were staged there on a regular basis. In the early 1900s, a Jersey City resident, Dr. Ulamor Allen took a particular interest in the site. He helped found the Suckley Park Association, whose mission it was to establish a county park on the current site of Washington Park. This formal organization raised dues and petitioned the County for years on behalf of the creation of the Washington Park. Finally, in 1917, the land acquisition agreement for the proposed park was finalized.

This County Park offers baseball and softball players four fields, which are equipped with lighting for evening play and two of which feature synthetic turf, and a batting cage for Little Leaguers! Visitors can bring their “A” game and play on the other facilities: 10 tennis courts, one full and 3 half basketball courts, and a volleyball court. Children can enjoy outdoor recreation on the playground or cool off at the spray pool in the summertime. Residents throughout the area can exercise with a jog or a bike ride along the 3.8 mile of trails. The park hosts music and arts festivals, a Spring Cleaning event, as well as volunteer planting and gardening events.
West Hudson is a haven of open space in the western part of Hudson County. The park itself dates as far back as 1888. However, Hudson County’s purchase of the land was not approved until November 1902 and additional construction began on June 15, 1910.

The park combines fun, active space with natural, passive space in the towns of Harrison and Kearny. Its 46 acres has a rich history as a natural area and place of relaxation in Hudson County. The park is home to various sports facilities for athletes, scenic bridges, winding pathways, and a beautiful lake.

West Hudson is a great place to relax and take in the natural sights. The park’s major highlight is the 2-acre Fairy Lake, which is fed by fresh springs and rain runoff. In addition, visitors can enjoy a stroll through the park on the 4 miles of walkways, along the Chinese gazebo, and around the ornamental trellis structure. Families are welcome to enjoy a bite to eat in West Hudson Park’s picnic areas.

West Hudson Park offers an impressive array of sports fields and courts: Two baseball/softball fields, a youth baseball field, a half basketball court, a soccer field, a volleyball court, 4 lighted tennis courts, and exercise/cross country course. Children can enjoy also outdoor recreation at the West Hudson Park on the one of the two playgrounds or cool off at the spray pool in the summertime. West Hudson Park also hosts the Fishing Derby, an annual family event, in the early summer.⁵

Fairy Lake in West Hudson Park

Cross Bridge in West Hudson Park

Map Legend
- Playground
- Basketball Court
- Restroom
- Parking Area
- Pathways
- Water
- Facilities
- Parkland
- Nearby Sites
WATERFRONT WALKWAYS

When fully completed, the full network of riverfront walkways along the Hudson, Hackensack, and Passaic rivers will provide both a unique recreational resource and a genuine route for non-motorized transportation for commuters and travelers. Partnerships with municipalities and local nonprofit organizations to secure public access to the waterfront and create a usable, unified walkway are essential for completing this unique recreational resource.

Hudson Riverfront Walkway

First proposed in 1966, the now nearly complete Hudson River Waterfront Walkway (HRWW) provides a unique recreational and open space resource for Hudson County residents and a world-class tourist destination for visitors. Stretching from the George Washington Bridge in Fort Lee (Bergen County) to the Bayonne Bridge at the tip of Bayonne, the walkway is a patchwork system of state, county and municipal parks, piers, and open space. In Hudson County, the walkway lies along the waterfronts of seven municipalities: North Bergen, Guttenberg, West New York, Weehawken, Hoboken, Jersey City, and Bayonne.

In 1980, New Jersey officials enacted legislation to keep property along the Hudson River waterfront accessible to the public. The State required all developers who built on property abutting the river from Bayonne to George Washington Bridges to build and maintain a continuous 30-foot wide walkway that was open to the public. The State eventually adopted administrative regulations (N.J.A.C. 7:7E-3.48 et. seq.) that required developers to provide an easement and construct a walkway along the edge of the river as a condition of the Waterfront Development Permit program (N.J.A.C. 12:5-3) under the NJDEP’s Coastal Resource and Development Policy.

Through many efforts from municipal officials, County officials, resident stakeholders, advocacy groups, and planning documents, such as the Hudson Riverfront Walkway Plan, the HRWW has progressed successfully since 2005. Since then, the majority of Hudson County’s portion of the planned 18.5 mile walkway has been completed, although gaps remain at the Colgate Clock section of the Jersey City waterfront and in the area between Guttenberg and North Bergen. Both gaps are currently undergoing development and are planned to be filled by 2014, with a $10 million state project taking place in Jersey City and a waterfront park planned for the North Hudson area. [i] Substantial industrial portions of the bridge-to-bridge waterfront length in Bayonne and smaller sections in other municipalities will not be part of the walkway.[ii]

The County continues to support the Hudson Riverfront Walkway in efforts...
Hackensack Waterfront Riverwalk

The banks of Hackensack River in Hudson County stretch from Bellman’s Creek in North Bergen to Newark Bay in Bayonne. A potential Riverwalk trail could run north and south for 8 miles along the western borders of North Bergen, Secaucus, Jersey City, and Bayonne. Currently, this trail requires substantial work to create an accessible public walkway along Hudson County’s portion of the riverbank.

The Secaucus sections of the RiverWalk are fairly substantial, and currently include the Laurel Hill Park complex, the Secaucus Transfer Stations, Harmon Cove Development, Snipes Park, Trolley Park, Secaucus High School, Mill Ridge Road Ballfield, Schmidts Woods Park, and Mill Creek Point Park. Planned linkages include Harmon Meadow Plaza/Mill Creek Mall and an NJ Meadowlands Commission Mill Creek wetlands trail.

The Jersey City section of the RiverWalk is currently under development, and will be composed in a large part of the 32-acre park Skyway/Hackensack Riverfront, which will eventually include a 1,300 linear foot extension of the Hackensack River Walkway, and the adjoining AMB Warehouse walkway. Both of these are currently under development. Another large section of the walkway will be made up of the western border of Lincoln Park West area, which is in part recreational area and slated to be in part a golf course. The Society Hill development already has its portion of the waterfront walkway in place, and the proposed Bayfront Development that adjoins it will also include a walkway area. The NJCU Gerrity athletic complex south of Society Hill will be a link for the Jersey City section as well.

The Bayonne section has gained substantial area with the completion of Richard A. Rutkowski Park, which lies along the northern border of the city. Stephen R. Gregg, another linkage for the RiverWalk, connects directly with Rutkowski Park to the south. The Bayonne High School/Veterans Park complex lies further south still. At 16th Street, DiDomenico City Park covers a substantial area of the Newark Bay waterfront, and just five blocks south of the park the Boatworks Development provides another substantial area of the walkway. However, aside from the Rutkowski Park/Stephen R. Gregg area, there are not currently linkages between these walkway elements.

At the southern tip of Bayonne, near the convergence of the Kill van Kull and Newark Bay, a large lot owned by Chevron/Texaco is slated for residential development. Depending on the DEP rules that are adopted, this land could be subject to public access waterfront requirements, which would allow the continuance of the Riverwalk to the tip of Bayonne. This would allow the Hackensack RiverWalk to link directly with the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway at Collins Park at the Bayonne Bridge.

Passaic Waterfront

Hudson County has approximately 7.65 linear miles of waterfront along the Passaic River (based on the National Hydrography Dataset.) There are about 2.4 linear miles of completed walkway along the river front with another 1.8 miles of walkway planned. The largest completed portions are located on North Kearny’s Passaic waterfront with the Riverbank Park and Veterans Park. South Kearny, East Newark and Harrison are more pressed for public waterfront access. However, recent projects have added opportunities for critical links along the Passaic Riverfront. Maguillian Park, a site recently acquired by the Town of Kearny, will be a waterfront park. The Town of Harrison was awarded funds to complete a section of the walkway along the Passaic River from Cleveland Avenue to Harrison Avenue north of the Bridge Street Bridge. The County is committed to assisting the communities along the Passaic River pursue the expansion of public access.
Historic structures, sites, and districts reflect the past landscape and social fabric that has evolved over the years in Hudson County. The County values the protection of this history and has placed an emphasis on historic preservation. As part of this effort, the County has awarded funds to 23 projects through the Hudson County Open Space, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Trust Fund.

Since 2005, new properties and historic districts located in Hudson County have received an opinion from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and/or were added to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Key

SHPO Opinion: This is an opinion of eligibility issued by the State Historic Preservation Officer. It is in response to a federally funded activity that will have an effect on historic properties not listed on the National Register.

DOE: A Determination of Eligibility is issued by the Keeper of the National Register, National Park Service, Department of Interior. It is a formal certification that a property is eligible for registration.

COE: A Certification of Eligibility is issued by the New Jersey State Historic Preservation Officer. For properties not already listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places, a COE satisfies a prerequisite to apply for funds from the New Jersey Historic Trust, as well as several county preservation funding programs.

State Register (SR): The date the property was listed on the New Jersey Register of Historic Places (State Register).

National Register (NR): The date the property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MUNICIPALITY</th>
<th>PROPERTY OR NAME DISTRICT</th>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>SHPO DATE</th>
<th>DOE DATE</th>
<th>COE DATE</th>
<th>STATE REGISTRER (SR)</th>
<th>NATIONAL REGISTER (NR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bayonne</td>
<td>Bayonne Bridge</td>
<td>Route 440 over Kill van Kull</td>
<td>2 Aug. 01</td>
<td>30 Jan 02</td>
<td>20 Apr 06</td>
<td>08 Aug 06</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayonne</td>
<td>Robbins Reef Light Rail Station</td>
<td>SW Upper New York Bay</td>
<td></td>
<td>28 Apr 06</td>
<td>19 Jul 06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayonne</td>
<td>St Vincent de Paul Roman Catholic Church</td>
<td>979 Avenue C</td>
<td>10 Jul 09</td>
<td>03 Jun 11</td>
<td>24 Aug 11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>Erie-Lackawanna Terminal</td>
<td>Hudson Plaza at the Bank of the Hudson River</td>
<td>07 Dec 04</td>
<td>17 Feb 05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>First Baptist Church</td>
<td>901-907 Bloomfield Street</td>
<td>22 Jul 05</td>
<td>01 Feb 06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>Hoboken Public Library</td>
<td>500 Park Avenue</td>
<td>23 Jun 08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>Hoboken-North Hudson YMCA</td>
<td>1301 Washington Street</td>
<td>20 Apr 07</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>Saint Anne’s Roman Catholic Church &amp; Rectory</td>
<td>704 Jefferson Street</td>
<td>23 Feb 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>Sybics Cave</td>
<td>800 Frank Sinatra Drive</td>
<td>13 May 09</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoboken</td>
<td>United Synagogue of Hoboken</td>
<td>115 Park Avenue</td>
<td>28 Apr 05</td>
<td>06 May 08</td>
<td>27 Jun 08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Burke Brothers Livery Stable/Garage</td>
<td>369 5th Street</td>
<td>31 Oct 05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Boonton Line Historic District</td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Sep 08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Erie Railroad Main Line Historic District</td>
<td>Erie Railroad Right-of-Way westward from Hudson, Jersey City at Coles Street to undetermined extent</td>
<td>06 Mar 06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Hanover National Bank Repository</td>
<td>19 Winfield Street</td>
<td>18 May 06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Jersey City Reservoir 2 and 3 Complex</td>
<td>Central and Reservoir Avenues</td>
<td>15 Oct. 01</td>
<td>10 Apr 12</td>
<td>27 Aug 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Historic Districts and Properties in Hudson County

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Description</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>National Docks &amp; NJ Junction Connecting Railroad Waldo Tunnel</td>
<td>28 Feb 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
<td>05 Dec 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>The Trust Company of New Jersey Building</td>
<td>03 Apr 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Van Wagenen Homestead (Appletree House)</td>
<td>6 Mar 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>Jersey City St. John's Episcopal Church</td>
<td>20 Jun 05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jersey City</td>
<td>The Trust Company of New Jersey Building</td>
<td>16 Aug 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearny</td>
<td>Federal Shipbuilding &amp; Dry Dock Company Kearny Shipyard Historic District</td>
<td>09 Dec 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearny</td>
<td>Kearny High School</td>
<td>23 Jun 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kearny</td>
<td>Stanard Chlorine Chemical Company Site</td>
<td>22 May 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Bergen</td>
<td>Federal Carleton Corporation and G&amp;B Baker's Supply Corporation</td>
<td>25-Apr-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secaucus/Jersey City</td>
<td>Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Boonton Line Historic District</td>
<td>18 Sep 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Union City</td>
<td>West Hoboken Public Library (Union City Branch Public Library)</td>
<td>24-May-06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West New York</td>
<td>West New York Public School Number 1</td>
<td>20-Jan-05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This map reflects data collected from the NJDEP Bureau of Geographic Information Systems. Please note that all digital data may not be as current as the actual Register.
The City of Bayonne is located at the southern end of Hudson County’s Bergen Neck peninsula. The municipality is bound by Newark Bay on the western side, the Kill van Kull on the southern end, and the Hudson River on the eastern side. Bayonne’s waterfront provides views of the surrounding area including the Port of Elizabeth, Staten Island, Manhattan, and Brooklyn.

Bayonne is primarily composed of one and two-family housing units and small apartment buildings to the south of Route 440 and in the western section of the city along Newark Bay. Industrial facilities are primarily concentrated in the low-lying area east of Route 440 along the Hudson River. Bayonne is by and large built out; however, opportunities exist to increase open space along the Hackensack River and throughout the City by the incremental acquisition of vacant parcels. As a result of Superstorm Sandy the City also has an opportunity to stabilize its shoreline edges for increased resilience.

Priorities: One of the City of Bayonne’s open space priorities is the completion of the Hackensack RiverWalk along Newark Bay. The city also identified vacant parcels in the Special Improvement District located on Broadway between 17th Street and 30th Street as potential plaza spaces. Bayonne is considering drafting a pedestrian and bike plan to support and increase alternative forms of mobility throughout the city.

Bayonne’s waterfront parks sustained significant damage as a result of Superstorm Sandy and efforts to repair affected areas are ongoing. Don Ahern’s Veteran’s Stadium & Park was damaged and the public marina at D. Domenico Park was destroyed. The city is working on a Waterfront Shoreline and Restoration Action Plan to develop a series of goals and solutions to prepare the City for future climate change related risks.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: The City of Bayonne has actively worked to expand its open space acreage and improve park facilities throughout the city, in particular in underserved areas in the northern section of the municipality. The northwestern side of Bayonne’s waterfront has undergone significant public access improvements with the...
addition of Richard A. Rutkowski Park, a passive park with the Hackensack RiverWalk woven through a wetland and connecting to Stephen R. Gregg Park. The 42-acre park provides opportunities to learn about wetlands as habitat, bird watching, and experience the views of Newark Bay.7

There are a total of 28 municipally owned parks in Bayonne. In addition to these municipal parks, there are two County owned parks, Stephen R. Gregg and Mercer Park. There are also three privately owned open spaces: the Bridge Skate Park and Bayonne Golf Club, both accessible through fees; and Constable Hook Cemetery, which is inaccessible to the public.

Mini-parks are the dominant type of municipally owned parkland in Bayonne. The residents of Bayonne in western neighborhoods along the Hackensack River are well served by neighborhood parks and community/central parks with a wide range of passive and active recreation. These parks are also regional attractions in Hudson County due to their waterfront access, environmental resources, and sporting facilities. The City of Bayonne is working towards improving access to the Hackensack River and was awarded a Hudson County Open Space Trust Fund grant to complete a section of the Hackensack RiverWalk.8

Bayonne’s open space is most densely concentrated in areas of high population density, indicating good placement of city parks to serve the highest proportion of the community.
The central area of Bayonne, which has the city’s highest percentage of households below the poverty line, does not have a substantially lower concentration of park space than the city as a whole. This indicates a generally equitable distribution of open space resources with relation to socio-economic status.
The Borough of East Newark is located in the western portion of Hudson County along the Passaic River, with a segment of the municipality located in the 100-year floodplain. It is the smallest municipality in New Jersey. The Borough is primarily composed of single and two-family housing units with a commercial node along Central Avenue. In 2007, East Newark adopted a Redevelopment Plan, which focuses on three areas: the former Clark Thread Mill factory site, the East Newark Elementary School, and the former St. Anthony’s School and yard. The Redevelopment Plan outlines clear goals and objectives for the adaptive re-use and redevelopment of the buildings and areas. The Plan provides the opportunity to create new open spaces and community facilities within the Borough.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: The Borough of East Newark has two parks, both mini-parks with playgrounds. One of these, the Sherman Avenue Playground, has a soccer field.8
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Population Density and Open Space in East Newark

East Newark is too small to measure variations in internal population density, although the municipality overall is fairly densely populated. Thus, while park distribution is not an issue, the community as a whole is underserved in terms of open space.

Poverty and Open Space in East Newark

The Borough of East Newark is too small to distinguish areas of higher and lower poverty rates within the municipality.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Historic Districts
1. Clark Thread Company
2. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Newark Grade Crossing Elimination Historic District
3. Old Main Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Historic District

Historic Resources in East Newark

Legend:
- Park
- Railroad
- Bridge
- Street
- Sidewalk
- Park Trail
- Bike Trail
- Pedestrian
- Trail
- Major Road
- Minor Road
- School
- Park

Map of historic resources and parks in East Newark.
The Town of Guttenberg is approximately four blocks wide from north to south. It is located at the edge of the Hudson River with most of the municipality’s acreage on top of the Palisades. Guttenberg is the most densely populated urban place in the United States. It is primarily a residential area with commercial districts concentrated along Kennedy Boulevard, Bergenline Avenue and Park Avenue. The residential areas are composed of one, two and three family dwellings with higher densities at the base of the Palisades. Guttenberg has identified the regional need for flood protection and their municipal need for technical assistance from engineering experts for hazard mitigation as priorities. The Town is interested also in acquiring a small parcel for a passive pocket park located on the border with North Bergen at 70th Street and Bergenline Avenue. There is also a vacant movie theater with the potential to serve as a performance center for North Hudson. The Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park remains a priority, with construction beginning this spring and to be completed this fall.
Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: Guttenberg recognizes the need for collaborative development of new open spaces. The planned Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park is an example of the Town’s initiative in addressing the importance of public access to the Hudson River and the need to incrementally piece together new open space parcels.

Guttenberg has three municipally owned parks and recreation centers. There is also one privately owned public space located at the Galaxy Towers. Of the three municipally owned spaces, two are defined as mini-parks, which are less than two acres, and one is a community center. A portion of the site planned for this facility, the Guttenberg Recreation and Cultural Center, is currently used as a schoolyard by the Anna L. Klein Elementary School. Of the two mini-parks, Veteran’s Park has a playground.

The planned Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park will provide additional active and passive recreational opportunities for residents and visitors while increasing public access to the Hudson River.

Guttenberg’s parks show generally good placement to serve the highest amount of residents possible. The planned Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park will provide more open space acreage in the especially densely populated area near the Galaxy Towers.
Guttenberg has two existing parks in the zone with the Town's highest concentration of poverty. However, the planned waterfront park, which will be the largest in the municipality, is located in the census tract with the lowest degree of poverty.
The Town of Harrison is located along an inner bend of the Passaic River in the western portion of Hudson County, south of the Borough of East Newark. The Town is primarily a residential area north of Interstate 280 with a mixture of single, two and three to four-family dwellings. South of Interstate 280 is the focus area for the Harrison Waterfront Redevelopment Plan, which was amended in 2012. This 250-acre zone was the most heavily industrialized area of the town. In the Redevelopment Plan, Harrison outlines their vision for creating pedestrian friendly, mixed-use, and transit oriented development with access to the Passaic River, an under-utilized natural resource.

Harrison has twelve municipally owned parks, nine of which are under two-acre mini-parks. In addition, the town also owns a community center and a little league field. West Hudson Park, located at the northern end of the municipality, is owned by the county.
Population Density and Open Space in Harrison

There is a fairly strong distribution of open space in higher-poverty areas in Harrison. However, the zone of highest poverty concentration does not have any open space actually within the tract.

With the exception of the planned Riverfront Park and Walkway, the majority of Harrison's parks and open space are located in or near the zones of highest population density. The largest park in the municipality, West Hudson Park, is also located in the high-density region.

Poverty and Open Space in Harrison

There is a fairly strong distribution of open space in higher-poverty areas in Harrison. However, the zone of highest poverty concentration does not have any open space actually within the tract.
Historic Resources in Harrison

1. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Grade Crossing Elimination Historic District
2. Old Main Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Historic District
3. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District

Historic Resources:
- Hamilton St
- Central Ave
- Bergen St
- Cross St
- Harrison Avenue
- S 2nd St
- Sussex St
- Warren St
- Davis Ave
- Cape May St
- N 5th St
- S 1st St
- Cleveland Ave
- Essex St
- 6th St
- S 7th St
- Supor Blvd
- Manor Ave
- 3rd St
- William St
- Wilhelm St
- Guyon Dr
- Crucible Dr
- Middlesex St
- Paterson St
- S 3rd St
- Kingsland Ave
- 1st St
- Dey St
- Washington St
- Metrocenter Dr
- New Jersey Railroad Ave
- S 5th St
- Davis Ct
- Reynolds Ave
- Ogden Ave
- 7th St
- Burlington St
- Somerset St
- Franklin Ave
- Cape May St NW
- Church Sq
- Scott Mobus Pl
- Malone Pl
- S 5th St
- Essex St
- Ann St
- Jersey St
- Jersey St
- Bergen St
- Warren St
- Ann St
- N 5th St
- S 3rd St
- Jersey St
- Riverfront Park and Walkway (Planned)
- Harrison High School Athletic Fields
- West Hudson Park
- Harrison Ave
- Frank E Rodgers Blvd
- Schuyler Ave
- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd

1 inch = 1,250 feet
The City of Hoboken is located along the west side of the Hudson River, with its western boundary near the base of the Palisades. The highest elevation in Hoboken is Castle Point, the eastern side of which forms a steep cliff toward the waterfront. Most of the remainder of Hoboken’s acreage is low-lying land extremely vulnerable to flooding, as the effects of Hurricane Sandy have illustrated.

Hoboken is one of the most densely populated places in the United States. The City’s residential districts are composed of one, two and three-family dwellings and represent the major portion of the City’s land use. Washington Street is the community’s main commercial area, with businesses on the ground floor and residential dwellings above. Commercial concentrations are also located along the waterfront, at First Street, and on portions of 14th Street, with additional nodes of commercial activity throughout the city. From the nineteenth century until the mid-twentieth century, Hoboken’s piers were active industrial spaces. Beginning in the 1990s the waterfront has been redeveloped into a mixed-use neighborhood bordered by the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway and includes offices, residential units, and pier-based parks.10

Priorities: New open space land acquisition continues to be the City of Hoboken’s priority, in particular in West Hoboken. The City is considering acquiring the Pino site located at 7th Street and Jackson Street and the Cognis site located at Madison Street near 12th and 11th Streets. The RFP for the Hoboken Cove Boathouse is also a priority for Hoboken.

The City of Hoboken is working on the inclusion of a Green Buildings and Environmental Sustainability Master Plan Element with an emphasis on climate change. Hoboken is also interested in exploring the feasibility of water detention and retention systems at parks to aid in flood prevention.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: Hoboken has dramatically added to its open space inventory with the addition of municipally owned waterfront parks and public open spaces added through developer

### Municipal Open Spaces in Hoboken

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARKS</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 9th Street LRT Plaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Castle Point Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Castle Point Skate Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Church Square Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Community Garden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Elysian Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Frank Sinatra Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Garden Street Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Gateway Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Hoboken Cove Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Jackson St. Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Jefferson Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. JFK Stadium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Legion Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Madison Street Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Mama Johnson Field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Multi-Service Center Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Pier C Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. Stevens Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Shipyard Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Shop Rite Green Plaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Maxwell House Recreation Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Hoboken Cove</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Hoboken Cove alley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Metropost Public Area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. W Hotel Plaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Erie Lackawanna Plaza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Hoboken Cove Park (planned)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Bijou Alley</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. 77 Park Avenue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Shipyard Piers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. 1600 Park Avenue (planned)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
agreements and easements.

There are a total of 32 parks and recreation areas in Hoboken. Sixteen of the parks are owned, deeded, or leased by the City of Hoboken. In addition, there is one park owned by the Hoboken Board of Education and one owned by the Hoboken Housing Authority. Hoboken has one County owned park and a plaza owned by New Jersey Transit. There are also 11 parks in the city that contribute to their inventory of public open spaces as part of a developer agreement or easement.

The majority of the parks in Hoboken are mini-parks, which are less than two acres. Mini-parks throughout Hoboken provide recreation opportunities for children as well as passive elements such as seating areas and Hudson River waterfront views. Many of the mini-parks are concentrated in the southwestern area of Hoboken and along the waterfront. There are eight neighborhoods parks, ranging in size from 2 to 23 acres, which are spread throughout the city. Neighborhood parks provide active recreational opportunities including basketball courts, tennis courts, baseball fields, and dog runs. There is also one stadium in Hoboken owned by Hoboken’s Board of Education. The Hudson River Waterfront Walkway runs along the entire eastern border of Hoboken, connecting with Jersey City’s portion of the walkway to the south and Weehawken in the north.

Open space is distributed fairly evenly throughout Hoboken, with a greater proportion near the more densely populated south side of the city. The focus on acquiring open space in West Hoboken in the city’s priorities will benefit an increasingly dense west side of the city, where access to Hoboken’s large waterfront parks is less convenient.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Hoboken's open space distribution is highly skewed towards higher-income waterfront areas, with the higher-poverty western area left underserved. Hoboken's prioritization of land acquisition in this western area should help ameliorate this issue.

For a complete list of Hoboken's Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The City of Jersey City is a compact urban center composed of a number of distinct neighborhoods including both residential districts and commercial corridors and nodes. Residential areas vary throughout the city from one and two family dwellings mixed with mid-rise apartment buildings (Marion, Greenhills and the Heights) to multi-story dwellings upwards of 20 stories mixed with smaller multi-family units, as in the Downtown area along the Hudson River. There are numerous diverse commercial corridors and shopping districts within Jersey City, such as West Side Avenue, Central Avenue in the Heights, Journal Square and Exchange Place.

**Priorities:** The City of Jersey City is following the guidelines set out in their 2008 Open Space and Recreation Plan. In addition, hazard mitigation is a priority for the City as a result of the damage caused by Superstorm Sandy. The City is interested in exploring potential acquisition of flood prone and at-risk properties for conservation and open space.

Jersey City is also working to improve many of its existing parks. The City is working on a preliminary study to rehabilitate the closed Harmon Street Pool and convert the site into a community and recreation center. They have also identified the need for a cricket field, though a specific site has not yet been identified.
Parkland Inventory & Analysis: There are a total of 68 municipally-owned parks and recreation areas in Jersey City. Adding to its extensive open space inventory are two County-owned parks, Lincoln Park and Mercer Park, and the state-owned Liberty State Park. Jersey City also has a number of privately owned public spaces, including the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway, giving the city a total of 85 parks and open spaces. Mini-parks of less than two acres represent the major park type throughout Jersey City.

Population density: Jersey City’s main obstacle in terms of park space is the concentration of the city’s largest parks on its borders, generally out of easy reach for residents of high-density areas. However, both the Heights and Downtown neighborhoods have several easily accessible midsize parks. Acquisition of new park space on the city’s west side, including the sites for Berry Lane park and Skyway Park, will create more accessible park spaces in Jersey City’s high-density areas.

Poverty: Open space is fairly equitably distributed within Jersey City. However, there is a lack of mid-sized parks in the city’s central core—which has the city’s densest concentration of poverty—and in the relatively high-poverty Greenville neighborhood.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Historic Districts
1. Bergen Hill Historic District
2. Communipaw-Lafayette Historic District
3. Covert/Larch Historic District
4. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad Boonton Line Historic District
5. Erie Railroad Bergen Archway Historic District
6. Erie Railroad Main Line Historic District
7. Greenville Yard Historic District
8. Hackensack River Lift Bridges Historic District
9. Hamilton Park Historic District
10. Hamilton Park Historic District Extension
11. Harsimus Grove Historic District
12. Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Transit System (PATH)
13. Jersey City Waterworks Historic District
14. Lafayette Gardens Historic District
15. Lehigh Valley Railroad Historic District
16. Lembeck and Betz Eagle Brewing Company Historic District
[demolished]
17. Morris Canal
18. New Jersey Railroad Bergen Cut Historic District
19. Old Main Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Historic District
20. P. Lorillard Company/American Can Company Historic District
21. Paulus Hook Historic District
22. Paulus Hook Historic District
23. Pennsylvania Railroad New York Bay Branch Historic District
24. People’s Gas Light Company/PSE&G Marion Office Historic District
25. Southern Hoboken Historic District
26. St. Ann’s Polish Roman Catholic Church
27. Statue of Liberty National Monument, Ellis Island and Liberty Island
28. US Route 1 Extension (Pulaski Skyway)
29. US Routes 1 & 9 Historic District
30. Van Vorst Park Historic District
31. Van Vorst Park Historic District Extension
32. Van Vorst Park Historic District Extension Addendum
[demolished]
33. Warehouse Historic District
34. West Bergen Historic District
35. Whitlock Cordage Company Buildings Historic District

For a complete list of Jersey City’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
Kearny Open Space Resources

The southern edge of the Town of Kearny is located at the confluence of the Hackensack River and the Passaic River. Primarily an industrial area, southern Kearny is on low-lying land. A substantial portion of the town’s eastern section is part of the Hackensack Meadowlands ecosystem complex.

The northwestern section of Kearny, where the major land use is one and two-family residential housing and commercial nodes, is in an upland area sloping west towards the Passaic River. Kearny Avenue, running north-south along the top of the town's central hill, is the town’s main commercial corridor. It is also the location of the Town Hall and the Public Library.

Priorities: Current open space priorities for the Town of Kearny include completing the linear park along the Passaic River waterfront, possibly including additional acquired riverfront property. One potential acquisition site is an old boat yard and field station that could be utilized by the school crew team. Another possible open space acquisition is also on the Passaic near Park Avenue. The Town seeks to encourage active recreation and is considering conducting a pedestrian and bicyclist path study.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: The Town of Kearny has 25

- Mini-Park (< 2 acres)
- Community/Central Park (24-499 acres)
- Neighborhood Park (2-23 acres)
- Stadium
- Vacant/Undeveloped Park

The Town of Kearny has 25 Municipal Open Spaces, 2013

- Municipal - 25
- County - 1
- Private - 1

New Open Space
- Brighton Avenue Playground
- Kearny’s Riverbank Park
- Dean’s Park
- Rodgers Playground
- Windsor Park
- Park Renovations
- Belgrove Playground
- Bell Playground
- Kearny High School Field
- Mulligan Project

Credit: Hudson County

TOTAL POPULATION: 40,684
LAND AREA: 8.775 Sq. Miles
WATER AREA: 1.418 Sq. Miles

Chapter 6: Open Space Resources
municipally owned parks and recreation areas. The County-owned West Hudson Park is also located in Kearny. The Town has been actively engaged in planning new open space acquisitions along the Passaic River to provide a waterfront walkway for residents and visitors in addition to upgrading its recreational facilities.

The majority of Kearny’s mini-parks have passive recreation elements such as seating areas and paved paths, and 11 out of 18 of the mini-parks have playground equipment. The three neighborhood parks, which range in size from 2 to 23 acres, are primarily active recreation areas with a range of athletic sporting fields such as baseball and soccer fields and playground spaces.

**Population density:** The majority of Kearny’s park space is located in regions of low population density. However, the high-density spine located along Kearny Avenue is served by several small and mid-sized parks, and even the largest areas of open space are easily accessible to most of the town given its small size.

**Poverty:** Kearny’s parks are very equitably distributed, with a substantial proportion of them in the areas with the highest poverty rates.
Poverty and Open Space in Kearny

Historic Districts
1. Clark Thread Company Historic District
2. Hackensack River Lift Bridges Historic District
3. Jersey City Waterworks Historic District
4. Morris Canal
5. Old Main Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Historic District
6. Pennsylvania Railroad New York Bay Branch Historic District
7. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District
8. US Route 1 Extension [Pulaski Skyway]
9. US Routes 1 & 9 Historic District

For a complete list of Kearny’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The Township of North Bergen is located on the northern border of Hudson County, with frontage on both the Hackensack and Hudson Rivers. Most of the township’s eastern section lies on top of the Palisades, apart from a mile-long waterfront stretch on the Hudson River. Steep slopes or cliffs mark both the eastern and western Palisades borders. The lower-lying western portion of the municipality extends much further to the south and slopes west towards the Hackensack River and the Hackensack Meadowlands.

North Bergen encompasses several different neighborhoods, largely defined by the geographic features of the municipality. It is also one of the most densely populated places in the United States. Primarily composed of one, two, three and four-family dwellings, the township also includes clusters of denser residential developments located along the edge of the Palisades and at the Hudson River waterfront.

Priorities: The Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park continues to be one of North Bergen’s priorities. Phase 2 of the project is currently out to bid and the project’s completion is anticipated for the fall of 2013.

North Bergen is also interested in developing a nature trail system in the wetland area off of West Side Avenue between 78th Street and 82nd Street.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: The Township has 20 municipal parks and recreational areas. In addition to these parks, there is the County-owned James J. Braddock Park and one privately owned park. North Bergen also has collaborated with developers to complete sections of the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway.

The majority of the parks in North Bergen are mini-parks of less than 2 acres. Though these public open spaces are small, they provide recreational opportunities to the majority of residents within a 10-minute walking distance. 7 of the 17 mini parks have playground equipment. The majority of mini-parks also have at least one basketball court and passive recreation elements such as seating areas and paved paths. Some areas, however, still need additional parkland spaces to ensure that all residents are within a comfortable walking distance.

James J. Braddock Park, a County-owned open space, not only serves the community with a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities but is also a regional destination. The Town of North Bergen has also collaborated with developers and regional partners to complete sections of the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway and provide additional active and passive recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. The final section of the HRWW at the planned Guttenberg and North Bergen Waterfront Park is scheduled for completion in the fall of 2013.

Population density: Almost all of North Bergen’s parks are located in its highest density regions, well-placed to serve the maximum proportion of the municipality’s residents. The new waterfront park will also be fairly easily accessible for most residents and greatly increase waterfront accessibility.

Poverty: However, the township’s poorest region—its southern spur—is relatively underserved in terms of park space. This area has no easy access to the proposed waterfront parks.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Historic Districts
1. New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad [Historic District]
2. NJ Route 3 (NJ 495) Highway Approach to Lincoln Tunnel Historic District
3. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District

For a complete list of North Bergen’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The Town of Secaucus is located on the east bank of the Hackensack River to the southeast of North Bergen, and includes a portion of the Hackensack Meadowlands wetlands system. The town's highest point is Laurel Hill, an outcrop of igneous rock located at Laurel Hill County Park in the southern portion of the town.

A large percentage of Secaucus is included in the Hackensack Meadowlands District, for which the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission is the approving authority for land development applications within the district. Secaucus is comprised of several distinct residential, commercial and industrial areas. A town center is located off of Paterson Plank road near the intersection of Humboldt Street. This mixed-use commercial corridor is the location of Secaucus's municipal hall and a new open space, Veteran's Memorial Plaza. Residential neighborhoods composed of single and two family dwellings surround this commercial corridor. Denser residential developments such as Xchange at Secaucus Junction and Osprey Cove as well as new parkland and commercial spaces are located along the Hackensack River, connecting residents with the Meadowlands.

Priorities: The Town of Secaucus’s priority is to complete the Hackensack River waterfront walkway to ensure public access to this natural resource. The town’s goal is to continue working with private developers to fill in small gaps along the walkway. The municipality also plans to connect the waterfront walkway between West Hudson and Laurel Hill Park via the bridge. The Town would also like to implement dedicated off-road bikeways, especially routes connecting to the train station.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: The Town of Secaucus has actively worked to acquire new open space and improve existing parkland. The Town has a total of 22 municipally owned parks and recreation areas and centers. In addition, Laurel Hill County Park is located along the Hackensack and there is one privately built and maintained park located at the Xchange development. Part of Secaucus is located within the Hackensack Meadowlands District, where there are a series of trails that span 6.56 linear miles throughout the wetlands and marshes.
The majority of Secaucus’s parks are mini-parks of less than 2 acres. Of the 11 mini-parks, 8 have playground equipment and passive recreation elements such as seating areas. Secaucus also has a high amount of neighborhood parks ranging from 3 to about 16 acres. The neighborhood parks in Secaucus provide recreational activities for a wide range of age groups.

In addition, all of Secaucus’s municipal parks’ playground equipment will be updated by 2014 as a result of an initiative by Mayor Gonnelli.6

Population density: Most of Secaucus’s open space is clustered at the town’s edges in areas of low population density far from the town center. Completion of the Hackensack River waterfront walkway, one of the town’s open space priorities, will substantially increase ease of access to the large open space areas at the town’s northern and southern ends.

Poverty: Given Secaucus’s homogeneously low poverty rates, there is no issue of egalitarian open space distribution.
Historic Districts

1. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad Boonton Line Historic District
2. Erie Railroad Main Line Historic District
3. Jersey City Waterworks Historic District
4. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District

For a complete list of North Bergen’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The City of Union City is located on the interior of Hudson County atop the Hudson Palisades. The municipality is bordered on the north by West New York, the east by Weehawken and Hoboken, the south by Jersey City, and the west by Secaucus and North Bergen. It is the only landlocked municipality in the County.

Union City is primarily composed of one to four-family residential units with some apartment buildings scattered throughout the city. It is one of the most densely populated places in the United States. Commercial corridors are located along Bergenline Avenue between 16th and 49th streets, Summit Avenue between 6th and 18th streets and on Paterson Plank Road between New York Avenue and Kennedy Boulevard.

Priorities: Union City’s continued open space priorities include updating all parks to be ADA compliant. They are also considering uses for the recent Kerrigan Avenue property acquisition. The local school board purchased the property and it may be used for recreational purposes. New priorities include Ellsworth Park and the Little League Field at Washington Park. The
City acquired the Weehawken Reservoir in conjunction with Weehawken and will ultimately be developing some recreational activities, including a walking path around the water, fishing, and an area for outdoor concerts.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: Union City has a total of 17 municipally owned parks, two community centers, and a stadium located at the high school. In addition to these recreation and parkland areas, the County-owned Washington Park is also located in Union City. The park provides a playground, baseball fields, basketball courts, a soccer field, and tennis courts, which were renovated in 2008. The recently-completed Columbia Park improvements are now open to the public.

Population density: Except for a narrow strip in the city center, Union City has uniformly and markedly low open space distribution given its extreme population density.

Poverty: There is no clear correlation between poverty rates and open space distribution in Union City.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

For a complete list of Union City’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The Township of Weehawken is located along the western shore of the Hudson River south of West New York and north of Hoboken. The Palisades run through the municipality with parks located at the edge of the steep slope facing the Hudson River.

Weehawken is a compact, densely populated urban community primarily composed of two to four residential units located on small lots in the western, cliff-top portion of the township. Park Avenue is the main commercial corridor. In addition to Park Avenue, commercial nodes are located throughout the waterfront portion of Weehawken as part of the planned mixed-use development on the Hudson River. The Weehawken waterfront redevelopment also includes increased open space and green roofs, which are a requirement for all new construction. The last segment of the Hudson River Waterfront Walkway connecting Hoboken to Weehawken was completed in the fall of 2012.

Priorities: The renovation of Pier B is an open space priority for the Township of Weehawken. The township’s goal is to create a five-acre passive park with fishing, a range of sporting fields, playgrounds and an amphitheatre. There is also potential to construct a 10-foot pedestrian bridge connecting Weehawken Cove with Hoboken.

Municipal Open Spaces in Weehawken

- Mini-Park (< 2 acres)
- Neighborhood Park (2-23 acres)
- Stadium

86% of the total open space is owned by the municipal government, with the remaining 9% owned by the county and 5% by private entities.
Weehawken Pavilion and Pier B. The Township of Weehawken also intends to complete the northern linear walkway. Another open space priority is acquisition of a five-acre parcel adjacent to the existing Weehawken Waterfront Park and Recreation Center.

**Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis:** Weehawken has 23 municipally owned parks, 19 of which are mini-parks. Weehawken Waterfront Park, located near the southern tip of the municipality, is just under 20 acres.

**Population density:** The most substantial portions of Weehawken’s open space, both existing and proposed, are located on the Hudson waterfront in the least dense region of the municipality. A focus on connectivity between the high-density tracts atop the Palisades cliffs and the recreational areas on the waterfront will be necessary for the township to take advantage of its open space. Additionally, the Hackensack Reservoir would provide the town with a substantial open space area as well as a major recreational resource if adapted for public use.

**Poverty:** Weehawken’s largest park and proposed new recreational areas along the waterfront are both somewhat removed from its zone of highest poverty in the township’s northeast corner. Assuring access to recreational facilities for residents of these areas should be a priority for Weehawken.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Historic Districts
1. Gregory-Highpoint Historic District
2. King’s Bluff Historic District
3. NJ Route 3 (NJ 495) Highway Approach to Lincoln Tunnel Historic District
4. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District

For a complete list of Weehawken’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
The Town of West New York is located along the western side of the Hudson River bordered on the north by Guttenberg, the south by Union City and Weehawken and the west by North Bergen. The major portion of the town sits atop the Palisades outcrop, with a low-lying waterfront strip along the Hudson River.

The municipality is composed of a range of residential units, from one or two family and low-rise multifamily units in the western section to high rise apartment buildings on Boulevard East and along the edge of the Palisades.

Priorities: The Town of West New York has a range of park updates in various stages of planning and construction. This includes the stabilization of the retaining wall and erosion prevention at Veteran’s/Donnelly Park. The Town is also in the process of renovating Fillmore Park with a new surface and Dewey Street Park with new playground equipment. At Washington Park, West New York intends to resurface the basketball courts and add security cameras.

Parks and Recreation Inventory and Analysis: Seven-- less than half-- of West New York’s open spaces are mini-parks. The town also owns Verrazano Park, Donnelly Park, and Veteran’s Park. In addition, the town also has ownership of the Miller Stadium.
**Population density:** Park space is distributed fairly equitably with reference to population density in West New York. The proposed Palisades site will also abut the densest tract in the municipality.

**Poverty:** West New York’s open space resources are generally equitably distributed with reference to poverty rates in the municipality.
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Historic Districts

1. Gregory-Highpoint Historic District
2. King’s Bluff Historic District
3. NJ Route 3 (NJ 495) Highway Approach to Lincoln Tunnel Historic District
4. Pennsylvania Railroad New York to Philadelphia Historic District

For a complete list of West New York’s Historic Properties, please visit the NJ DEP-SHPO website.
Regional Open Space Resources

The Meadowlands are the major regional open space resource and a valuable asset to Hudson County, as they provide the ecological conditions to foster wildlife native to northern New Jersey. The district is bordered by several transportation routes, which include Routes 1 and 9 as well as the PATH commuter rail lines and the Pulaski Skyway. The New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (NJMC) is responsible for the zoning and planning of the area, parts of which are encompassed by four of Hudson County’s municipalities. The Meadowlands areas, which total 898 acres across Hudson and Bergen Counties, are owned or managed by the NJMC.

Anderson Creek Marsh is a 52-acre wetland area located in the Town of Secaucus that is owned by the NJMC. 95% of Anderson Creek Marsh is covered with phragmites, or common reed; the remainder of the marsh is open water and mud flats. The area supports habitat diversity in addition to opportunities for passive recreation.14

The Eastern Brackish Marsh is a 77-acre wetland in North Bergen that was purchased by NJMC in 1999 and subsequently restored. The restoration, which expanded the amount of open water in the marsh, also added upland islands and planted native vegetation in the area. 14

The Kearny Brackish Marsh makes up a 155-acre area in Kearny and is owned by the NJMC. The area is being restored by the Commission, which is managing water levels to re-introduce emergent vegetation in the mostly open water marsh. NJMC’s efforts will also improve wildlife habitats in the marsh. 14

Kearny Marsh is a 310-acre freshwater impoundment wetland in Kearny adjacent to the 110-acre Keegan Landfill. Rising water levels and runoff have contaminated the sediments of the site, which the NJMC is working to ameliorate through the closure of the landfill and installation of water control infrastructure. 14

The Mill Creek Marsh is a 209-acre wetland complex in Secaucus that has made a tremendous turnaround under the NJMC’s ownership. The site was formerly underdeveloped and dominated by common reed. The area now has over 2,500 homes, a 3-acre public park, and has achieved ideal conditions for maintaining a variety of native vegetation and wildlife. 14

The Riverbend Wetland Preserve is a 57-acre wetland area that came into the NJMC’s ownership in 1996. The Preserve contains substantial native high saltmarsh vegetation as well as dense monocultures of common reed. 14

Secaucus High School Marsh is a 38-acre wetland site in Secaucus. The NJMC is working to control the growth of common reed in the site and reestablish tidal flow by creating open water areas, planting native vegetation, and designing emergency flood control mechanisms. The Commission also plans to provide outdoor classroom facilities for Secaucus High School.

Hurricane Sandy, which caused a 9-foot storm surge within the Meadowlands, caused runoff damage to several of the district’s properties. In the aftermath of the hurricane, the Department of Environmental Protection suspended recreational boating and other leisure activities in these areas. However, for the eighth year in a row, the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission’s participation in FEMA’s Community Rating System has enabled property owners, businesses, and tenants in flood hazard areas to be eligible for 15% discounts on National Flood Insurance Program policies. The NJMC remains committed to fostering open space areas in its 14 municipalities by preserving these natural areas and maintaining their economic vitality.15

Meadowlands Areas in Hudson County Include:

Jersey City:
- Liberty Marsh

Kearny:
- Kearny Brackish Marsh
- Kearny Freshwater Marsh
- Kearny Marsh

North Bergen:
- Eastern Brackish Marsh

Secaucus:
- Anderson Creek Marsh
- Laurel Hill Park Wetland
- Mill Creek Point Park
- Mill Creek Marsh
- Mor Tract
- Petrillo Tract
- Riverbend Wetlands Preserve
- Saw Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area
- Secaucus Greenway
- Secaucus High School Marsh
- Western Brackish Marsh
Chapter 6: Open Space Resources

Hudson County has two state-owned park and open space areas. State park lands make up a total of 2090 acres.

Set on 878 acres along the border between Hudson County and Bergen County, the Saw Mill Creek Wildlife Management Area (WMA) is an emergent salt marsh home to a wide variety of wildlife. The majority of the Saw Mill Creek WMA is in Kearny, with the remainder located in Secaucus and Lyndhurst Township in Bergen County. The area is adjacent to Laurel Hill County Park, which offers tourists a dynamic experience. Saw Mill Creek is an important part of canoe tours and eco-cruises, particularly throughout the warm months, but also offers visitors diverse environments and plant life throughout the seasons. The wildlife management area is dominated by smooth cordgrass and provides feeding, nesting, and resting spots for a wide array of birds as well as a nursery and foraging area for many species of fish, including rare species. The area is owned by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and managed by the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission.

Located in Jersey City, Liberty State Park totals 1212 acres and receives over 5 million visitors each year. The north end of the Park is home to the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal, an important landmark of New Jersey’s transportation history. The north end is also home to the Interpretive Center which includes an outdoor performance area that serves as an environmental and educational facility for students and community groups, as well as the general public. The performance area is linked to the terminal via Liberty Walk, a 2 mile walkway that also includes a picnic area.

Liberty State Park offers uninterrupted views of the Manhattan skyline, Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty, and the Hudson River. The Liberty Science Center, which is located on the western section of the Park, offers an expansive array of educational programs for the county’s youth. The center also encompasses the Liberty Park Natural Area, 36 acres of tidal salt marsh that are home to various migratory bird species. The natural area is accessible to visitors through a nature trail.

In October 2012, Liberty State Park experienced substantial damage due to Hurricane Sandy. Although some of the Park’s facilities reopened within a month, others remain closed as of March 2013. The footbridge that connected Jersey Avenue to the park was destroyed by the natural disaster but its reconstruction was completed in May 2013. Restoration efforts have offered officials the opportunity to provide improved amenities for visitors, such as additional lighting, better signs, and safety infrastructure. In March of 2013, the State obtained a $15.6 million federal grant for the purpose of employing 1,000 workers in post-Sandy cleanup efforts—some of whom will be aiding the restoration process in Liberty State Park.

The Liberty State Park Marina also provides visitors views of the Manhattan Skyline.

Damage from Hurricane Sandy

The pedestrian walkway, which connected Jersey Avenue to the park, was left in poor conditions by the storm.

New pedestrian bridge installed in May 2013.
There are three federally owned park and open space areas in Hudson County and its waterfront area. These parks make up a total of 58 acres.

Ellis Island is located in both New York and New Jersey, with the entirety of its New Jersey portion located in the city of Jersey City. The 29-acre island was a stop for over 12 million immigrants between 1892 and 1954. In 1990, Ellis Island began to serve as a tourist attraction, offering visitors a museum dedicated to the history of immigration. The National Park Service administers the island and its historic buildings in conjunction with Liberty Island and the Statue of Liberty. The historic buildings on the island have undergone tremendous restoration efforts in recent years, vastly improving the experience of new visitors. The building currently in most need or restoration is the former medical complex that was used to treat newcomers on the island.

Situated in New York Harbor and bordering the waters of Jersey City, Liberty Island and the Statue of Liberty total 14 acres of Federal property. The Statue of Liberty, which was a gift of international friendship from France to the United States, is widely recognized as a symbol of freedom and democracy. The Statue was designated a National Monument on October 15, 1924. The statue has not been open to visitors since its closing on the morning of September 11th, 2001.

Ellis Island and Liberty Island sustained considerable damage from Hurricane Sandy. Ellis Island relocated its valuable artifacts in order to maintain their integrity. Both are currently undergoing restoration processes.

The New Jersey DEP’s Green Acres inventory of Federal lands also includes the Hackensack Reservoir and Pump House, which together total 15.5 acres. The Reservoir is located in Weehawken Township, on the border with Union City and near the Lincoln Tunnel. As a part of the Green Acres inventory, the federal government has allocated funds for the acquisition and restoration of the site, which will be converted into a park.
**SOURCES, CONTINUED**

Waterfront Trails Maps were produced using data from the New Jersey Meadowlands Commission (2012), the Hudson River Waterfront Conservancy (2013), and County Contracted Pictometry Aerial Imagery (2010-2011).

Municipal Open Space maps were produced using data from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the New Jersey Geographic Information Network and the Hudson County Division of Planning.

Population density and poverty maps were produced using data from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Hudson County Division of Planning, the New Jersey Geographic Information Network, and the 2010 US Census.

Historic maps were produced using data from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection and the New Jersey Geographic Information Network.