Liberty State Park

General Management Plan
Implementation Strategy

April 2002

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection - Division of Parks and Forestry
Liberty State Park

Interior Area Design Phase

Implementation Strategy

Table Of Contents

I) General Management Plan Summary
II) Project Partnerships and Associations
    Division of Parks and Forestry
    Liberty State Park
    Interdisciplinary Planning Committee
    Army Corps of Engineers
    Port Authority of New York and New Jersey
    Feasibility Study Committee
    Federal Working Group
III) Funding Strategy
IV) Projected Project Phases
    Project Management Plan
    Feasibility (including Pre-construction Engineering and Design)
    Request for Qualification, Landscape Design
    Request For Proposal, Landscape Design
V) Timeline
1) General Management Plan Summary

Liberty State Park is a green oasis centrally located in metropolitan northern New Jersey. With the Manhattan skyline, the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island as a spectacular backdrop, it is one of the state's most dramatic parks.

Today, Liberty State Park offers a wide array of educational and recreational opportunities. The history of the park and the region are interpreted at the Central Railroad of New Jersey (CRRNJ) Terminal and the environmental attributes are presented at the Interpretive Center and nearby Liberty Science Center. Ferry access to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island is available and picnic areas and walkways offer scenic views of the harbor and passive recreational opportunities.

In the center of the park there remains 251 acres, the former railroad yard, which is undeveloped. Various plant communities have recolonized the area. These communities represent unique associations of both endemic and nonnative species that can be considered the by-product of the cultural events that have taken place during the past several centuries. Like the local human population, these assemblages are diverse and have origins throughout the world. This diversity is further enhanced by the rapid rate of natural succession.

There is a great deal of interest in the remaining undeveloped land within Liberty State Park. The Division of Parks and Forestry has implemented a broad-based, goal-driven approach to develop a General Management Plan (GMP) for the interior of the park. The GMP process stresses the fundamental relationship between resource significance and visitor experience. Most importantly, the process results in documentation of planning efforts that build consensus among participants, assure logic and consistency in the proposals, and provide a defensible rationale for decision-making.

In order to accomplish both the protection and enhancement of the park's interior section, the committee agreed to the following implementation strategies:

1. Freshwater Wetlands - The protection of the wet-thicket and sedge ponds, which currently occupy approximately 3 acres, is critical. A buffer of 100 feet must also be included and the area could be expanded. In addition, the half-acre "moss mat community" which is found in association with the "common reed" should remain intact and perhaps enhanced.

2. Salt Marsh Restoration - Grasses and species of trees typical of early succession currently dominate the credge spoil site. It may be possible within these and adjoining areas to create a cross section of the vegetative communities, which existed prior to the development of the area. The creation of an area representative of the transition from salt marsh to upland forest
would provide for an exceptional study of habitat restoration in the urban environment, while enriching the visitor experience.

The restoration of both freshwater and saltwater wetlands could re-introduce aquatic habitats to the center of the park and would create a network of interconnected wetlands/waterways.

3. Forest Enhancement - The pioneer forest comprises a significant section of the interior. Management strategies in these areas will consist of removing invasive species and introducing a limited amount of wildlife enhancement plantings. In addition, those field areas existing between the wooded areas should be allowed to succeed, creating a more contiguous forest.

4. Interpretive Enhancements - Interpretive trails will be developed in areas already used as former roads to minimize disturbance. However, several connecting trails will have to be developed. These should follow the vegetative communities to allow for wildlife viewing.

5. Recreational Enhancements - Several trails and perimeter green spaces will be established in order to provide open space, non-commercial recreational enhancements, connections between existing facilities and access for interpretation. While the perimeter will serve as a buffer to the more ecologically sensitive areas, its width can vary to create interesting areas capable of supporting trails that explore interpretive themes, picnic areas, or other forms of open space, non-commercial recreation. The amount of acreage dedicated to the various types of activities would be determined during the future design phase, but should generally follow the wood lot edge.

The 18-acre scul stockpile area will provide for a range of open space, non-commercial recreational activities. Its location in the extreme southwest corner of the site, next to the industrial area and across from the proposed sports complex may lend itself to such use and is critical as a buffer to the more ecologically sensitive areas within the site.

Visual and noise barriers can be created by using soil to increase the elevation of certain areas within the perimeter. These barriers can function to obscure the view of the industrial area or decrease the noise from traffic along Phillips Drive. The barriers can also be used to create interesting lines of sight between the Liberty Science Center and the Interpretive Center or to direct storm water into the wetland areas.
The following table outline current and proposed land use within the 251-acre site:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Current # of Acres</th>
<th>Proposed # of Acres</th>
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<td>Preservation</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Moss Matt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dredge Spoils</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maritime Forest</td>
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<td>Soil Stockpile</td>
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<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
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Liberty State Park, the cornerstone of the Gold Coast, is already a successful rehabilitation story. With the completion of the interior section of the park it has the potential to be an international showcase for the restoration of a former industrial landscape. The tremendous interest in the remaining undeveloped section of the park is symbolic of a broader struggle that often occurs within New Jersey and throughout much of the nation. That is, to balance the protection of natural resources with the need for continued economic development and recreational opportunities.

The participation of the US Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) is key to the successful inclusion of water features and wetland restoration within the site. The Corps has initiated feasibility studies on thirteen sites within the New York/New Jersey Harbor Estuary. These sites are being evaluated for their potential of large-scale habitat restoration projects. Liberty State Park is the first project in this initiative to embark upon a feasibility study. The General Management Plan once implemented will enhance the park in a manner that honors its history while at the same time provides for the open space needs of residents of the surrounding community and state, as well as national and international visitors.
II) Project Partnerships and Associations

Division of Parks and Forestry

The Division of Parks and Forestry has assumed the administrative responsibility for 362,212 acres of open space and 57 historic sites and districts. The Division's role as exemplary stewards of these resources emerges from our ethical commitment to the land and our heritage. The Division is conscientiously committed to the conservation of biodiversity and to maintaining the integrity of the resources entrusted to us. The Division is dedicated to enhancing public appreciation of these resources and to improving their condition for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The Division of Parks and Forestry is responsible for the stewardship of both the historic and natural resources at Liberty State Park.

Liberty State Park

Liberty State Park is an extraordinary and unique historic and natural resource. Activities in the park include boating, canoeing, picnicking, fishing, hiking, biking, and numerous special events. The park features the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal building, an Interpretive Center, Liberty Landing Marina, the Liberty Science Center and ferry service to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. Currently 4.3 million annual visitors are accommodated within the 598 upland acres, 523 tidal acres, 25 structures and 5.3 miles of roads.

While the National Monuments reveal the story of the people of the United States of America and the Liberty Science Center looks into the possibilities of the future; the mission of Liberty State Park is to provide the public with access to the harbor's resources, a sense of its history and the charge of responsibility for its continued improvement.

Interdisciplinary Planning Committee

Public involvement in the planning process was encouraged in order to learn about the concerns, issues, expectations, and values of existing and potential visitors; park neighbors, people with traditional cultural ties to lands within the park, concessionaires, cooperating associations, other partners, scientists and scholars, and other government agencies. The planning committee for this project included members from the; Friends of Liberty State Park; Liberty State Park Development Corporation; Liberty State Park Conservancy; Liberty Science Center; New Jersey Audubon Society; Natural Resource Conservation Service; Hudson/Passaic Soil Conservation District; Jersey City; and Congressman Menendez's Office as well as staff from the Division of Parks and Forestry.
The Committee was charged with the development of the GMP, which was adopted by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection in October of 2001. Through the planning process, the committee has established a level of trust and support with both the surrounding community and many environmental organizations throughout the state. This network will prove invaluable during future phases of the project. They will continue to provide leadership and facilitation of those steps in the planning process, which require public input. In addition, a project of this magnitude can only be accomplished through public and private partnerships. This committee will develop and market a funding strategy that examines all avenues of support. Finally, since the project will ultimately result in a long-term study in urban restoration ecology, there will be questions concerning the appropriate management and use of the area. The committee is an appropriate forum for such discussions.

*Army Corps of Engineers*

The United States Army Corps of Engineers is made up of approximately 34,600 civilian and 650 military men and women. These military and civilian engineers, scientists and other specialists work hand in hand as leaders in engineering and environmental matters. The diverse workforce of biologists, engineers, geologists, hydrologists, natural resource managers and other professionals who are transforming to meet the demands of changing times and requirements as a vital part of America's Army. They are committed to working with local partners, such as those represented at Liberty State Park, to provide the best possible solutions for today's challenges. The Corps' mission is to provide quality, responsive engineering services to the nation.

In response to a resolution of the U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure (Port of New York and New Jersey Environmental Restoration), the Corps' New York District initiated a reconnaissance study to identify water resources and sediment quality related problems and needs in the Hudson Raritan Estuary. Environmental restoration, including the creation and enhancement of aquatic, wetland and adjacent upland habitats were the specific areas of interest identified in the resolution. Liberty State Park is one of the sites identified in the reconnaissance study. It is the first area where a separate, but concurrent and parallel feasibility study is being pursued.

*Port Authority of New York and New Jersey*

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (Authority) operates a network of bridges, tunnels, bus terminals, commuter rails, maritime facilities and airports that provide vital links in the transportation systems of both states. The Authority has agreed to be the local sponsor for New York and New Jersey Ecosystem Restoration Study and as such has provided the local match (50%) for the cost of the feasibility study.
Feasibility Study, Working Committee (Liberty State Park)

An ad-hoc working committee is coordinating work associated with the feasibility study. The individuals working in conjunction with the group will change depending upon the tasks. The following individuals are the core members of the group and have been working together to initiate the feasibility study at Liberty State Park.

Jerry Diamontedes, Consultant US Army Corps of Engineers
Steve Ellis, Liberty State Park
Frank Gallagher, Division of Parks and Forestry
Len Housten, US Army Corps of Engineers
Joseph Radican, US Army Corps of Engineers
Gregory Remaud, Baykeeper
John Sacco, Department of Environmental Protection
Bob Will, US Army Corps of Engineers
Chris Zeppie, Port Authority of New York and New Jersey

Federal Working Group

The project will require a report by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) in accordance with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. The report will define the impacts of the potential value of restoration alternatives on fish and wildlife habitat. The Corps will coordinate with the USFWS for the completion of this task.

III) Funding Strategy

The feasibility phase of the Hudson-Raritan Estuary and New Jersey Ecosystem Restoration Study is estimated at approximately $9,500,000. Liberty State Park is one of the thirteen sites considered part of this study. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is providing the local cost share for this part of the project. The landscape design for the project is the responsibility of the Division of Parks and Forestry and its partners. The estimated budget for the landscape design is between $100,000 and $150,000. The Division of Parks and Forestry, through funds generated at Liberty State Park, is prepared to allocate $30,000. The Baykeepers, on behalf of the Interdisciplinary Planning Committee, have applied to the National Endowment for the Arts for a grant in the amount of $50,000. The grant application has passed an initial review and is currently in final review.

The remainder of the funds needed for the project will be generated through fund raising initiatives of the Interdisciplinary Planning Committee. It is important that these efforts do not
compete with similar projects such as the Save Ellis Island! or the Liberty Science Center expansion initiative. Coordination of the fund raising initiative will be the responsibility of the Division of Parks and Forestry.

IV) Projected Project Phases

Project Management Plan

As mentioned, the Corps initiated a reconnaissance study to identify and inventory water resource and sediment quality related problems in the Hudson-Raritan Estuary. The Project Management Plan (PMP) describes the necessary engineering and technical investigations. The PMP was developed to provide a framework to guide the feasibility phase study. Once the feasibility studies are complete, the resulting Comprehensive Restoration and Implementation Plan for the Hudson-Raritan Estuary will make recommendations to Congress necessary for construction authorization of the priority projects. The PMP lists 13 priority sites, one of which is Liberty State Park.

Feasibility

The purpose of the feasibility study is to analyze aquatic ecosystem problems and restoration opportunities throughout Liberty State Park and the sub-watershed. It will identify restoration opportunities in the study area such as habitat, water quality, and sediment quality improvements that support broader estuary-wide restoration efforts. Restoration opportunities that meet Federal criteria will be recommended for construction. Restoration opportunities that do not meet Federal criteria may be recommended to other agencies or local organizations.

The Project Management Plan describes the engineering and other technical investigations required to complete a feasibility report, that will contain a recommendation to Congress for construction authorization for any or all of the restoration opportunities at Liberty State Park determined to be feasible. Since this may be the first project to emerge from the Hudson-Raritan Ecosystem Restoration Project, information and designs used in the Liberty State Park project may be used to support the analysis and design of other restoration opportunities being developed for other areas of the Harbor and for the Hudson-Raritan Estuary Comprehensive Restoration Implementation Plan.
Pre-construction Engineering and Design:\footnote{Appendix C includes a complete description of the reports which will be generated}

The feasibility study includes the following technical elements:

Surveying and mapping: This includes topographic and bathymetric surveys of all relevant areas that may also include areas outside of the park that affect local hydrology. GIS work, not already accomplished by the DEP, can also be included here. It will be important to geo-reference as much of the data collected as possible.

Hydraulics and hydrology: The feasibility study will look at local hydrology for the purpose of enhancing the existing freshwater wetlands and to assess the impact of local hydrology on tidal wetlands. The hydrodynamic model of the Harbor would be modified to assess tidal flow into the project and to identify the appropriate size and location of inlets, culverts, channels, etc.

Geotechnical analysis: The geotechnical analysis would look at the structural properties of soils for any structures that might be related to the project, such as bridges to span the inlet. Other geotechnical analysis would look at soil characteristics such as permeability and suitability for proposed restoration.

Design and Cost Engineering: The recommended plan would be designed to the extent that it would be ready for the Plans and Specifications phase. Preliminary costs would be determined so that the final cost of the project does not exceed 20% of the cost identified in the feasibility study.

The feasibility study also includes the environmental impact statement. Therefore, the environmental tasks have a dual purpose; collect and analyze information required for design of the restoration and satisfy NEPA requirements.

Environmental Impact Statement: Development of the EIS including scoping meetings, public involvement, etc.

Resource inventory: A full biologic baseline assessment of the study area would be one of the early tasks of the feasibility study. This includes aquatic and terrestrial habitats.

Habitat analysis: The Corps requires that "measurable improvements" result from ecosystem restoration projects. The habitat analysis would measure baseline habitat characteristics that can then be applied to with and without project conditions. The comparison of "habitat values" with and without the project would identify the "environmental benefits" of the project. Alternative plans would be assessed to see how they impact habitat values. There is also a required
economic analysis that looks at the most efficient ways to achieve the habitat value improvements of the alternative plans.

The feasibility study must assess the contaminant type, concentration, and distribution of any contaminated soils and sediments that may be disturbed by the project. The contamination assessment will be used to determine disposal or isolation alternatives and to estimate the costs of addressing contamination problems. The more detailed contaminant assessment may be put off until the Plans and Specification phase, if the feasibility study can move forward without the higher level of detail.

The feasibility study will assess socioeconomic and cultural (including archeological) impacts of the project.

Request for Qualifications, Landscape Design

In order for the feasibility study to move forward, the concepts presented in the GMP must be developed into a landscape plan. A list of qualified consultants will be generated through a Request for Qualifications (RFQ) process. The RFQ will be based upon a scope of work developed from the strategies and methodologies identified in the GMP. This process is analogous to the pre-qualifications procedure used by the Division of Property Management and Construction (DPM&C). Depending on the funding source, DPM&C may or may not be involved, however, the process is fundamentally sound and can be described as follows:

The DPM&C/Interdisciplinary Planning Committee will review and verify the experience, capabilities, financial, and staffing information provided by the firm to determine the professional disciplines for which the firm is qualified and the maximum construction cost dollar level for each discipline. This dollar rating is based on the number of licensed staff and the firm's project experience on completed projects in the discipline(s) requested. The DPM&C/Interdisciplinary Planning Committee will assign a prequalification and dollar level justified by applicable project experience, licensed staff, management and staffing depth and length of time in business, and financial stability. The result of this evaluation process is the firm's prequalification.

DPM&C/Interdisciplinary Planning Committee will complete its review and notify the firm of the results by mail within 30 calendar days of receipt of a fully completed prequalification form. It is incumbent upon each firm prequalified by the DPM&C/Interdisciplinary Planning Committee to update and keep current all prequalification forms, and to notify the DPM&C/Interdisciplinary Planning Committee of any significant changes in the firm's status.

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2 See Appendix A form 48A
Firms may increase their technical qualification for a specific project by entering into a joint venture with another firm. Each individual firm of the joint venture must be separately pre-qualified and one of the firms shall have been prequalified at the level stipulated in the project advertisement.

Similar projects have generated a significant interest from design firms and it is expected that at least thirty applications will be received. Between four and six firms will be asked to submit a technical proposal.

_Request For Technical Proposal, Landscape Design_

Those firms that have been pre-qualified and asked to submit a technical proposal will be compensated for that proposal. The rate of compensation for each chosen has not been fixed however, between $10,000 and $20,000 for each firm appears appropriate. In addition, between four and six firms should be asked to submit a technical proposal. The proposal will identify the firm's technical personnel by discipline, key sub-consultants for the project, organizational chart for the project, previous work that best illustrates the firm's experience, and any special resources available to the firm.  

The Technical proposal will include two major elements. The landscape design for the interior section of the 251 acres will be of primary concern and will be evaluated according to the objects outlined in the GMP (see appendix C). In addition, the project calls for an investigation of how the interior section relates to existing and/or proposed elements of the park. As part of the process the technical proposal will demonstrate the firm's ability to facilitate a design charrette, the purpose of which will be to evaluate the park in its entirety, considering existing and potential land use, as well as potential changes in the surrounding community. Factors to be included in the charrette are included in Appendix D.

The four - six technical proposals received will be presented at a public forum in conjunction with the progress of the feasibility study.

A jury will review and verify the experience, capabilities, staffing financial information and technical proposal provided by the firms. The jury will be composed of representatives from: the Directors Office within the Division of Parks and Forestry, the Office of Resource Development within the Division of Parks and Forestry, the Friends of Liberty State Park, the NY/NJ Baykeeper/American Littoral Society, New Jersey Audubon, the Liberty Science Center, Congressman Menendez's Office, Mayor Cunningham's Office, the Army Corps of Engineers, two experts in restoration ecology, two experts in landscape design, and a representative from:

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3 Appendix B includes form 48B
4 Appendix C GMP Liberty State Park, Interior Section
DPM&C if appropriate. The invited experts will be chosen from a list developed by the interdisciplinary planning committee and offered an honorarium of approximately $1000.

Landscape Design

The firm or combination of firms chosen as the result of the reviewed technical proposals will be awarded a contract to develop a landscape plan for the interior section of the park in such a way that it would also consider all existing park features resulting in one holistic vision for the entire park. The compensation for this part of the project should be approximately $100,000. This plan will be developed in conjunction with the pre-construction engineering and design phase, for Liberty State Park, of the Hudson-Raritan Estuary, New York and New Jersey Ecosystem Restoration Study. Concurrent development of the landscape design and feasibility study is essential if a successful project is to be realized.

Public review will be accomplished in accordance with the requirements of an Army Corps of Engineers project of this magnitude.

V.) Time Line

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Appendix A

Professional Service Pre-Qualification Application

Form 48A
Appendix B

Preliminary Technical Proposal

Form 48B
Appendix C

Planning Objectives

Liberty State Park

General Management Plan

Interior Section
Planning Objectives

The planning committee has established the following primary objectives:

1. *Provide public access for interpretive programs allowing visitors to explore the natural world.* Experiential interpretive and educational programs, either directed by an interpreter or the result of self-led activity, foster awareness and understanding of the natural resources needed to achieve environmental literacy. Nowhere is this more important than in the urban environment where access to open space is extremely limited.

2. *Maintain as much of the site as possible, especially wetlands and special plant communities, under a conservation mandate while providing public access.* The natural assemblages (flora and fauna) represent unique associations reflective of the cultural events, which have taken place during the last century. Like the surrounding human community these assemblages are diverse and have origins throughout the world. This diversity is enhanced by the rapid rate of natural succession. We must strive to protect and study this process of succession within the urban environment while providing access to as much of the 251 acres as possible. These 251 acres will become a case study in restoration ecology and adaptive reuse of the land.

3. *The landscape of the interior should reflect the history of the park as well as the connection to the harbor/estuary.* The history of the area now known as Liberty State Park can be viewed as a retrospective of cultural attitudes to the land and more specifically the harbor/estuary ecosystem. Enhanced environmental literacy has resulted in abatement of past degradation and partial rehabilitation of the harbor estuary resources. These stories, including the soil contamination of the site, are important to the planning process.

4. *Provide public access to the perimeter of the site for multiple uses.* The perimeter of the site (along Audrey Zapp Drive and Phillips Drive) may provide an opportunity for visitor services of a more active nature. In this densely populated urban area there is a great need for recreational opportunities. These types of uses should be considered — especially in the soil stockpile areas, which have already been significantly altered. Within this context, connecting Liberty Science Center with the rest of the park is also important.

5. *Improve elevations, enhance wetlands, provide open water, and enhance aesthetic values and sight lines where possible.* In those areas that are to be disturbed, new elevations will
be established that enhance the existing wetlands, possibly creating open water habitat and taking advantage of the spectacular views of the harbor and New York City skylines.

6. *The planning effort will be conscious of other neighboring redevelopment efforts.* The area surrounding the park has undergone significant redevelopment during the past two decades. The term "the gold coast" used when describing the waterfront of the lower Hudson River and Upper New York Harbor was indicative of the regentrification typical of the area. Liberty State Park was the catalyst for that change as it was the first place where the public had access to the waterfront in over 100 years. This type of change continues today and will continue to have an impact upon the park.
Appendix D

Factors to Be Included in the Design Charette
Existing Park Features

Liberty State Park opened in 1976 with one functional facility, the Administration Center/Welcome Center, located on a piece of land formerly known as Black Tom. By the late nineteen seventies, the Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal had been partially restored and was hosting special events. While restoration work continues today, the building is currently the host of special events, exhibits, offices and is also the point of origin for visitors to the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. In 1984, the Interpretive Center began to be used for programs for both the general public and school groups. By 1986, the Liberty Walkway had opened allowing free public access to the waterfront for over one-mile. The Liberty Science Center, a world class museum and education center, opened in 1993. By 1996, the Liberty Landing Marina began operation providing another means of access to harbor. The “Green Park,” a stretch of landscaped and wildflower meadows that adjoins the walkway, was completed in 1999. Millennium Park, 10 acres of green space and paths located at the corner of Audrey Zapp Drive and Freedom Way opened during the summer of 2000.

Impending Changes to the Park

Completed expansion of Liberty Science Center will almost double the size of the center and create a corresponding increase in attendance. Completion of Liberty Landing Marina and Liberty House Restaurant will complete the northern boundary of the park. Installation of New Jersey’s Memorial to the victims of the World Trade Center disaster will create another attraction that will be the sole destination for a new group of visitors. Completion of the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey terminal building will enhance visitation to the northern end of the park, and increase pedestrian/vehicle traffic. Finally the interior section once complete will draw new visitors, although this increase will not be concentrated at one particular time.

Developments External to the Park

The following lists are compiled simply on the basis of current plans and the apparent momentum to carry them out. The purpose of such lists is to emphasize the fact that Liberty State Park will increasingly become a green oasis with abrupt borders to other land uses in its surrounding metropolis. In turn, at Liberty State Park, this means the pressure to do the right thing - both to conserve the ecological resources and unique sight lines, and to effectively organize the vehicle and people movements at its several high traffic zones - is strongly maintained.
Park Interior:
1. Completed expansion of Liberty Science Center
2. Completion of Liberty Landing Marina and Liberty House Restaurant
3. Installation of New Jersey's Memorial to the victims of the World Trade Center disaster
4. Significant further restorative work on the CRRNJ Terminal Building

Park Exterior - North:
1. NJ's tallest building and the nation's greenest - 800 foot high tower complex of Goldman, Sachs & Co.
2. Completed high and low rise residential developments
3. Installation of a Korean War memorial
4. Completion of all marina installations in the Morris Canal Basin
5. Completion of the new Jersey City Medical Center
6. Completion of the extension of Jersey Avenue across to Phillip Street across Audrey Zapp Drive

Park Exterior - West:
1. Northward extension of Hudson-Bergen Light Rail service past Hoboken to Weehawken
2. Expansion of parking facilities for the Light Rail on the north-west side of the NJ Turnpike
3. Re-connection of the PATH line between Exchange Place and the former World Trade Center site
4. As part of new Jersey City wide system, way finding and signage from the NJ Turnpike, Johnston Avenue and Communipaw Avenue to Liberty State Park and its attractions

Park Exterior - South:
1. Completion of a new golf course and associated re-routing of access roads to Liberty State Park from the south side

Park Exterior - East:
1. Expansion underway of the Ellis Island Immigration Museum
2. Views across to redeveloped World Trade Center site
3. Increased route options and user numbers of ferries across the lower Hudson to Liberty State Park and along the Jersey City waterfront
4. Restoration and re-use of the south side of Ellis Island
1. What are the existing landscape parameters of the Park?

The context of this question is that completed planning for the park begins with taking respectful stock of all existing parameters. That is, there are buildings and interpretive features whose location; integrity and access configurations are essential prior considerations.

**Interior:**

2. Interior 251 acres consisting of woodlands and wetlands with their bird fauna of approximately 240 species, many endangered, and many migratory on the Atlantic Flyway, as well as other non-avian fauna

3. Entry and orientation to the park from:
   - from Liberty State Park station on the Hudson-Bergen Light Rail
   - and at intersection of Phillips Ave and Audrey Zapp Dr.

4. Liberty Science Center
5. Liberty Landing Marina
6. Liberty House Restaurant
7. CRRNJ Terminal Building
8. Circle Line ferry terminus to Ellis Island and The Statue of Liberty
9. 1.3 mile shorefront walkway and adjacent park
10. Columbus Monument
11. Service bridge to Ellis Island
12. Interpretative Center
13. Liberty Monument
14. Park administration building
15. Picnic/bbq site under mature trees

**Exterior:**

1. NJ Turnpike
2. Industrial zone
3. Ellis Island
4. Statue of Liberty