

BOROUGH OF MADISON

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE

COUNTY OF MORRIS



February 20, 2020



OPEN SPACE AND RECREATION PLAN UPDATE

for

Borough of Madison

County of Morris

Prepared February 20, 2020 by:

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey

An accredited land trust

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County of Morris

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey wishes to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for their help in providing information, guidance, and materials for the *Borough of Madison Open Space and Recreation Plan Update*. Their contributions have been instrumental in the creation of the *Plan Update*.

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2018:	2019:
Robert Conley, <i>Mayor</i>	Robert Conley, <i>Mayor</i>
Patrick Rowe, <i>Council President</i>	Astri Baillie, <i>Council President</i>
Carmela Vitale	Carmela Vitale
Astri Baillie	Patrick Rowe
Ben Wolkowitz	Maureen Byrne
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Astri Baillie, *Council Liaison*
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George Limbach, *Planning Board*
2018 Chair Peter Hiscano, *Recreation Advisory Committee*
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Cover Photograph: Summerhill Park

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Madison Borough is a historic, family-oriented community located in eastern Morris County along the busy New Jersey Transit rail line into New York City. It is proud of its thriving downtown, tree-lined streets, and the rich cultural and educational opportunities offered by Drew University and Fairleigh Dickinson University. Loantaka Brook Reservation and Morris County Park Commission's Traction Line Trail are located within Madison. Walking to the local weekly Farmers Market, or along the path which encircles Giralda Farms, is enjoyed by many Borough residents.

Madison's parks are busy, and in the last ten years the Borough has acquired nearly 50 acres next to the Borough's High School along Ridgedale Avenue. Previously known as "the Pit" the Borough had been leasing 9 acres for sports games and practices. Following establishment of the Borough's Open Space Trust Fund in 2004, officials negotiated to acquire not only the 9 acres, but the surrounding 40 acres for recreation and natural protection. Its flat topography made it an ideal site for playing fields and related sports infrastructure. The Borough purchased and preserved this property in 2008. The Madison Recreation and Conservation Complex, or MRC, is now the Borough's premier recreational park, and indicative of the caliber and level of importance Madison's leaders and residents place on open space preservation and recreation for their community.

The Borough's 2011 *Environmental Resource Inventory* recommended the establishment of a community garden and growth of environmental programs to support the care and management of the Borough's environmental resources. Quickly acting upon those recommendations, there is now a community garden at MRC and the Borough continues to support the children's nature camp at Memorial Park. Interpretive trails and educational signage are planned for Summerhill Park. The committees in the Borough are working together to seamlessly integrate environmental and cultural programming into the healthy lifestyle choices they provide for their residents.

The Borough recognizes the critical need to inventory and plan for sustainable land preservation and stewardship of its public parklands. The Borough's initial *Open Space and Recreation* was completed in 2004 and updated in 2009. This *2020 Plan Update* reports on the progress to date for the Borough's open space program – how the municipality has used its local Trust Fund to leverage county and state funding to purchase, preserve, and develop property in the town for recreation and conservation.

In 2018, Madison Borough received the Sustainable Jersey Collaboration Award recognizing its efforts for advanced sustainability by building strong partnerships. In 2019, the Borough earned Silver certification recognizing its commitment to sustainability and resiliency. The *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* supports these efforts and is part of the Borough's application for Silver certification.

VISION FOR OPEN SPACE IN MADISON BOROUGH

The *Vision Statement* for the Borough of Madison's open space program was developed as part of the community outreach and public engagement for the *2009 Update* to the *2004 Plan*. The Borough has kept to this vision in the implementation of its open space program for the enhancement and protection of its community parks, recreational programs, and historic sites. The *Vision* for the Borough of Madison's open space program is for the:

Preservation of the community character and singularity of the Borough

GOALS OF THE OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

The goals of the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* serve as a guide for the Borough's open space program. The Borough of Madison is committed to preserving open space and historic sites while simultaneously improving the quality and use of its parks and recreation facilities.

Open Space Program Goals

The Borough has worked to acquire additional open space, improve recreational facilities for its residents, and maintain historic sites integral to the cultural history of Madison. The *Plan Update* reflects Madison Borough's continued commitment to protecting its natural resources, improving recreational infrastructure, and preserving the Borough's heritage. The goals of the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* act as a guide for Madison Borough as it moves forward in its open space program:

- Explore opportunities for expanding existing parks and natural areas.
- Improve recreational facilities to meet the needs of all residents.
- Support The Madison Borough Sustainable Advisory Committee and its Silver Certification through Sustainable Jersey.
- Design and create new trails, pathways, and bicycle lanes in the Borough to allow for safe and easy alternative access to parks, schools, and the downtown business district.
- Preserve and protect the Borough's unique cultural and historic sites to strengthen community assets, including Madison's historic downtown district.
- Preserve natural systems and environmentally sensitive areas for the community, and the wildlife it supports.
- Protect the Buried Valley Aquifer, to ensure a safe and sustainable drinking water supply for the residents of the Borough of Madison.
- Create opportunities for additional resource-based ("passive") recreation, while fostering the growth and sustainability of the Borough's urban forest.

LAND USE

The *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* identifies the existing preserved lands and current land use in the Borough (**Map 1**). Maps produced for the *Plan Update* were completed using ESRI's ArcGIS 10.6 software.^a The parcels and their acreages are included at the conclusion of this report in the **Parcel Data Tables**. Property information was gathered from the New Jersey County Tax Board's database and confirmed by the Borough tax assessor when necessary. All acreages in the *Plan Update* are rounded to the nearest acre unless otherwise stated.

The following section refers to the tax assessor classification for land use:

- Class 1: Undeveloped, vacant properties
- Class 4: Commercial properties for private recreation (Class 4A)
- Class 5: Transportation properties (Class 5A and 5B)
- Class 15: Public (Class 15C), educational (Class 15A and 15B), and charitable properties (Class 15D and 15F)

Preserved Land

Municipal Open Space (Class 15C) – ROSI

The Recreation and Open Space Inventory (ROSI) consists of all municipally owned lands that are held for recreation and open space purposes and open for public use. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Green Acres program requires municipalities prepare a ROSI before they can receive funding from the State of New Jersey for land acquisition or park development. Once a ROSI is submitted to Green Acres, the municipality agrees that the included lands be deed restricted and used solely for the purposes of conservation and recreation.

The largest municipal park is Memorial Park on Rosedale Avenue totaling 64 acres. The newest acquired property is the Madison Recreation Complex (MRC) on Ridgedale Avenue. Other parks include Summerhill Park, Bayley-Ellard Fields, Livesey Park, and Dodge Field. The ROSI includes **220 acres** of land, 8% of the Borough's total land area. (**Appendix A**)

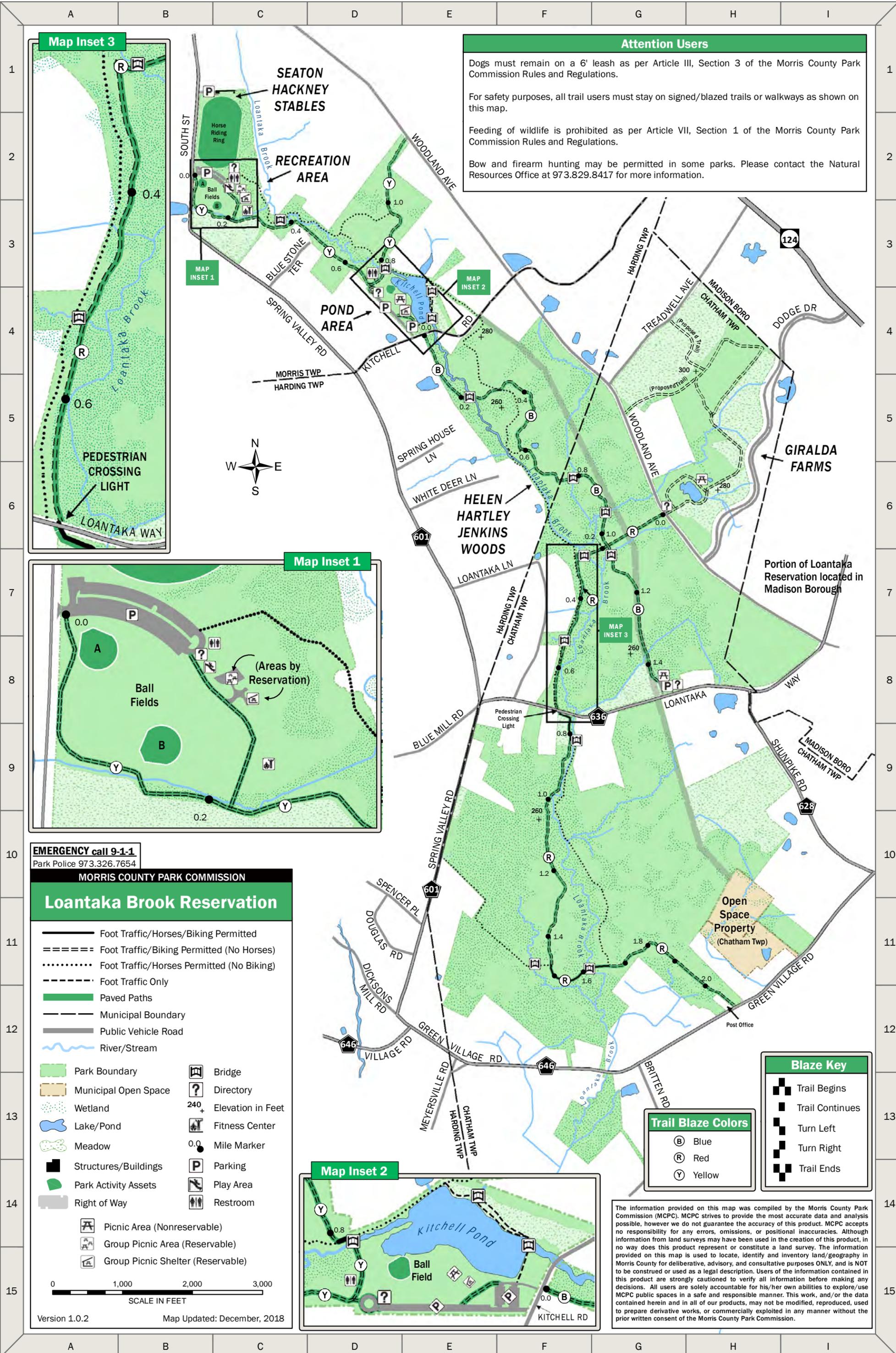
County Parks and Open Space (Class 15C)

Morris County owns **26 acres** in Madison Borough. The Park Commission owns 2.5 acres which is part of the County's Traction Line Trail off of Elm Street. Loantaka Brook Reservation is 878 acres with 10.5 miles of trails, of which 23 acres are located in Madison Borough.

Figure 1 is a map of the park and its facilities. The Reservation is located in Chatham Township, Harding Township, Morris Township, and Madison Borough.¹

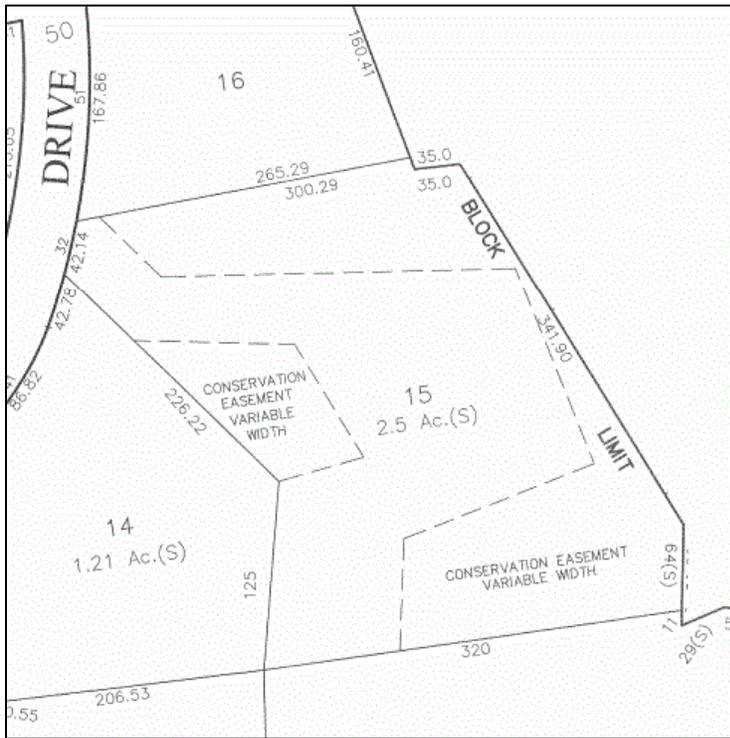
^a All acreages reported in this section of the *Plan Update* were calculated using the ArcGIS 10.6 software and may differ slightly from the tax assessor database.

Figure 1. Loantaka Brook Reservation, Morris County Park Commission



Conservation Easements

There are two privately held conservation easements in Madison Borough. The conservation easements prevent development on the land, while leaving the actual property ownership in the hands of a private party.



The first easement is owned and managed by the Great Swamp Watershed Association. The property is 2.7 acres and is located on Dellwood Drive, off of Woodland Road, east of Niles Park (Block 4903, Lot 15). The rear and side portions of this property are protected by the conservation easement. (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Great Swamp Watershed Association Conservation Easement, Dellwood Drive

The second is a small section of property located at the rear of Loantaka Terrace, off of Loantaka Way (Block 3101, Lot 15), which provides a buffer to the walking trail at Round Pond, part of Drew University’s Zuck Arboretum. The easement is held by Drew University. (Figure 3)



Figure 3. Loantaka Terrace Conservation Easement, Drew University

Summary of Preserved Lands

Madison Borough is 4.22 square miles (2,701 acres). There are **247 acres** of county, municipal, and private land preserved land in Madison, covering 9% of the Borough (**Map 1**):

Municipal open space/parkland (ROSI)	220 acres
County open space/parkland	26 acres
Conservation easements (privately held)	<1 acre

Public Land, Educational Property, Private Recreation and Undeveloped Land

Public Property (Class 5A, 5B, 15C, 15F)

Madison Borough owns **48 acres** of land used for public purposes. (**Map 2**) This includes the Hartley Dodge Memorial Municipal Building on Kings Road, Public Library on Keep Street, Community Center on Walnut Street, and the Museum of Early Trades and Crafts located on Main Street in downtown Madison. The Madison Housing Authority owns 12 acres including facilities on Community Place and Chateau Thierry for public housing.

The New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) owns **49 acres**, of which 43 acres is used for the NJ Transit Morristown rail line and Madison train station on Kings Road. Conrail owns 2 acres in the Borough. The federal government owns and manages the post office on Lincoln Place in the Borough.

Education (Class 15A, 15B)

The Madison Board of Education owns **74 acres** for the public school system. This land consists of five schools, the largest of which is the Madison High School (41 acres). Chatham owns one 2-acre parcel in the Borough on Shunpike Road. There are two colleges located in Madison Borough. Drew University owns **163 acres** and Fairleigh Dickinson University owns **29 acres**. The Diocese of Paterson owns **17 acres** on Madison Avenue as a private educational retreat center, known as St. Paul Inside the Walls.

Private Recreation (Class 15D, 15F, 4A)

The Madison Area YMCA operates a busy recreation/community center on Kings Road and the F.M. Kirby Children's Center on East Street. The Morristown YMCA owns the Senior Center on Division Avenue. Total land owned by the YMCA is slightly less than **10 acres**.

The Madison Golf Club is a private golf club located on Green Avenue totaling **26 acres**. One of the first golf clubs in the United States, Madison Golf Club, was established in 1896 and has been in continuous play ever since. It is a private, nine-hole golf course open from April through October.²

Vacant, Undeveloped Land (Class 1)

The tax assessment data identifies **26 acres** in Madison as undeveloped, vacant land. Most of these properties are less than one acre in size. (**Map 2**)

HISTORY OF THE OPEN SPACE PROGRAM

Municipal Open Space Trust Fund

In November 2003, the residents of Madison Borough voted in favor of creating an Open Space and Historic Preservation Trust Fund via ballot referendum by a margin of 2,001 to 1,018.³ The Open Space & Historic Preservation Trust Fund (hereinafter referred to as the Open Space Trust Fund, or OSTF) took effect in 2004 via Ordinance 4-2004 with the intent to “*finance the acquisition and preservation of lands and easements for open space; active and passive recreation; preservation of natural resources, including water supplies; and historic preservation.*” (Appendix B)

In February 2004, the Borough introduced a tax levy of \$0.02 per \$100 of assessed property. In December 2004, the Open Space, Recreation, & Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (Open Space Advisory Committee) was established via Ordinance 54-2004 to advise and make recommendations to the Borough Council on open space and recreation issues. Upon adoption, the Open Space Advisory Committee consisted of 10 members: (1) liaison member of the Council, (1) member of the Recreation Committee, (1) member of the Environmental Commission, (1) member of the Planning Board, (1) member of the Historic Preservation Committee, (1) member of the Parks Committee, and (4) residents of the Borough.⁴

The Open Space Advisory Committee allows for other entities in Madison, such as the Parks and Engineering Departments, to apply for funding through the Open Space Trust Fund. Accordingly, the Open Space Advisory Committee created “Policy and Procedure” guidelines that allows other Borough entities to apply for funding. The purpose of creating this funding opportunity is to maximize the use of the OSTF as a town resource for establishing open space and preserving historic sites. The Policies and Procedures Guidelines for the Open Space, Recreation and Historic Advisory Committee are outlined below:

1. Grant requests must reflect the goals and terms of the Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Referendum and Ordinance.
2. All applicants requesting funding must complete the Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Grant Application Form.
3. All requests are subject to review, vote and recommendation by the Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee to the Mayor and Council.
4. All requests are subject to Mayor and Council approval.
5. The Morris County Open Space and Farmland Preservation Trust Fund and the Historic Preservation Trust Fund contain guidelines requiring that all grant requests have a 20 % match. The Madison Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee supports these guidelines. Applicants must raise 20% of the total grant request or 15% with a 5% in-kind contribution.
6. Borough government generated capital projects, requested by Borough officials, falling within the scope of the Trust Fund can request 100% funding if all alternatives for outside funding have been explored. These requests require that an Open Space Grant Application be completed, reviewed and recommended by the Committee. Final approval rests with the Mayor and Council.

In 2013 the Borough Council voted to reduce the Open Space tax from \$0.02 per \$100 of assessed property value to \$0.018 per \$100 of assessed property, which effectively included the third and fourth tax quarters of 2013 and the first and second tax quarters of 2014.⁵

In 2018, the Borough voted to add an eleventh member to the Open Space Committee, consisting of (1) member of the Shade Tree Management Board.⁶ On October 10, 2018, the Borough Council approved Resolution R280-2018 to reserve and restrict the recreation user and rental fees from 2016 to 2018, and the user and rental fees from 2019 forward, for re-skinning of Turf Fields 1 and 2 at the Madison Recreation Complex.⁷

Since its adoption in 2004, the Open Space Trust Fund has collected \$8,234,449 through the Open Space tax, and has received a total of \$13,813,131 through additional county and state grants. Of these funds, \$21,002,518 has been spent on open space and recreation projects, leaving a balance of \$739,137 in the Trust Fund as of December 31, 2019. (**Table 1**)

Table 1. Madison Borough Open Space Trust Fund				
Year	Levy Amount	Revenue	Expenditures	Available Balance
2004	\$433,346.00	-	-	-
2005	\$420,476.16	\$771,903.44	\$0	\$771,903.44
2006	\$425,871.37	\$425,871.37	\$500,566.48	\$697,208.33
2007	\$428,716.89	\$428,716.89	\$173,983.74	\$951,941.48
2008	\$448,735.35	\$448,735.35	\$326,435.38	\$1,074,241.45
2009	\$422,771.39	\$422,771.39	\$255,441.63	\$1,241,571.21
2010	\$420,792.86	\$421,249.15	\$1,493,013.62	\$169,806.74
2011	\$420,301.31	\$525,079.63	\$371,536.91	\$323,349.46
2012	\$414,429.90	\$8,863,587.19	\$8,723,276.60	\$463,660.05
2013	\$616,378.28	\$2,435,378.87	2,667,548.40	\$231,490.52
2014	\$617,422.39	\$897,677.68	\$813,496.11	\$315,672.09
2015	\$622,213.29	\$1,222,332.54	\$974,575.86	\$563,428.77
2016	\$626,806.28	\$1,744,740.74	\$2,098,950.29	\$209,219.22
2017	\$632,195.33	\$1,228,783.07	\$874,812.70	\$563,189.59 ^{8b}
2018	\$641,991	\$1,306,453	\$802,645	\$761,071.56
2019	\$642,001	\$904,300	\$926,234	\$739,137
Total	\$8,234,448.80	\$22,047,580.31	\$21,002,517.72	-
<i>Source: Borough of Madison Open Space Trust Fund Annual Reports, Jim Burnet, Madison Borough CFO 2004-2017: Borough of Madison Trust Funds Schedule of Cash – Treasurer⁹ 2018-2019: Borough of Madison Open Space Trust Fund Annual Report¹⁰</i>				

^b 2017 had not been audited (as of May 2018)

Open Space Properties Acquired by Madison Borough

Since the adoption of the Open Space Trust Fund, the Borough has spent \$6,275,000 on four acquisition projects, the largest of which was the acquisition of 49 acres of land for the Madison Recreation Complex in December 2007.¹¹ This acquisition included a \$5,700,000 contribution from the Open Space Trust Fund in addition to \$7,300,000 provided by Morris County Preservation Trust Fund Grants and \$1,575,000 from the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Green Acres program. **Table 2** identifies properties that have been acquired since the adoption of the Open Space Trust Fund in 2004.

Table 2. Properties Acquired by Madison Borough since the adoption of the Open Space Trust in 2004			
Year	Project	Acres	Total Cost of Acquisition
2004	Luke Miller House; Summerhill Park Addition	1.21	\$750,000
2006	Livesey Park	1.48	\$1,800,000
2007	Madison Recreation Complex	49.4	\$13,000,000
2009	Bayley-Ellard Fields	10	\$1,800,000
Total:			\$17,350,000

- **The Luke Miller House** is “considered the oldest existing home in Madison, NJ.”¹² The house is believed to have been built somewhere between 1730 and 1750. The parcel that the Luke Miller House is built on is connected to Summerhill Park, and acquiring the entire parcel allowed Madison to add land to the park. Upon acquisition in 2004, Madison placed an easement on the house, held by the New Jersey Historic Trust, to protect the site’s historic integrity. The Miller Blacksmith Forge fronting on Ridgedale Avenue and the open land surrounding the house was added to Summerhill Park and is owned by the Borough of Madison.
- **Livesey Park** is adjacent to Kings Road School, providing recreation resources for the Borough’s schoolchildren.
- **The Madison Recreation Complex**, the Borough’s largest acquisition in terms of cost and acreage, consists of active recreational facilities, fields, trails, pollinator garden, and community garden. The complex is adjacent to the Madison High School, providing additional recreation resources to students and the surrounding community.
- **Bayley-Ellard Fields**, the Borough’s most recent acquisition, was originally owned by the Bayley-Ellard High School, which closed in 2005. The property consists of several multi-purpose fields.¹³ The Borough leased the fields between 2005 and 2009 from the Diocese of Paterson before the Council voted to acquire the fields in fee simple.¹⁴

Properties Improved by Madison Borough using the OSTF

The remainder of these funds have been expended on bond payments, debt services, park development, and improvement projects. Improvements include renovations to the MRC, Bayley-Ellard Sports Fields, and James Library Building. In total, \$2,198,772 has been expended on park and recreation projects from the Open Space Trust Fund, not including funding received from the Morris County Preservation Fund or Green Acres.

Table 3 identifies the park improvement and recreation projects that have been completed with money from the Borough Open Space Trust Fund.

Table 3. Madison Borough Park Improvement and Development Projects funded through the OSTF			
Year	Project Description	Amount	Ordinance
2012	Improvements to Madison Community Gardens (Green House)	\$90,000	14-2012
2013	Remediation (Re-appropriation) of Bayley-Ellard Sports Fields	\$350,000	31-2013
	Improvements to Cole Park Fountain	\$8,000	33-2013
2015	Improvements to James Library Building	\$110,000	10-2015
	Reforestation at Madison Recreation Complex	\$12,000	11-2015
	Prof. Services for Hartley Dodge Memorial Building	\$10,000	13-2015
	Improvements to skating rink and fields at Memorial Park	\$75,000	14-2015
	Improvements to Hartley Dodge Memorial Building	\$6,000	39-2015
	Phase 2 Site Remediation for Bayley-Ellard Fields	\$200,000	40-2015
2016	Letter of Interpretation for Memorial Park	\$30,000	6-2016
	Improvements to James Library Building	\$125,000	8-2016
	Remediation (Re-appropriation of Ordinance 40-2015, Phase 2) of Bayley-Ellard Sports Fields	\$40,000	38-2016
	Replacement of Memorial Park Multipurpose Building	\$54,000	57-2016
	Improvements to Athletic Fields	\$27,000	58-2016
	Improvements to MRC	\$7,500	62-2016
2017	Improvements to MRC	\$274,000	6-2017
	Improvements to James Library Building	\$140,000	8-2017
	Improvements to MRC	\$30,000	40-2017
2018	Improvements to Summerhill Park Trails	\$42,400	4-2018
	Improvements to James Library Building	\$20,000	20-2018
	Improvements to James Library Building	\$66,000	21-2018
2019 ¹⁵	MRC Conservation Management Plan	\$49,275	21-2019
	Dog Park at Memorial Park	\$18,797	21-2019
	Memorial Park Trail Improvements	\$50,000	22-2019
	Dodge Field Bathrooms and Storage Building	\$363,000	54-2019
	Wildflower Garden	\$800	R295-2018
Total:		\$2,198,772	

Specific Park Improvement Projects

- **Bayley-Ellard Fields** were acquired in 2009 after Madison purchased the land from the Diocese of Paterson. Madison Borough Council elected to make improvements, complete remediation, and make safety improvements to the fields in 2013.¹⁶ The Council later approved “Phase 2” of the remediation process in 2015.
- The **James Library Building** is home to the **Museum of Early Trades & Crafts (METC)**. Located on Main Street, the METC works to “foster the understanding, cultivation, and

appreciation of America’s past by presenting and interpreting the history, culture, and lives of the inhabitants of New Jersey from its earliest settlement through the present day.”¹⁷ The library was built by philanthropist Daniel Willis James in 1899 and served as the Borough’s public library from 1900 until 1969.¹⁸ Beginning in the 1990s, a capital campaign was launched to maintain the historic features of the building. As recent as 2018, OSTF funds have been used to help the Museum maintain its unique and historic architecture. These funds were matched with grants provided through the historic preservation program supported by Morris County. **(Table 6. Historic Preservation Grants Awarded to Madison Borough through the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund)**

- The **Madison Recreation Complex** was purchased in 2007 and several improvements have been made to this large property since its acquisition by the Borough. Improvements include the installation of two full-sized multi-purpose turf fields with lights, a recreation building and concession stand, grandstand bleachers, and walking trails.¹⁹
- In 2019, Plans to improve the **Dodge Field** facilities were approved by the Borough Council to provide ADA compliant bathroom facilities, equipment storage, and an overhang with a seating area.

Open Space and Recreation Grants Received by the Borough

Open Space Grants Received from the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund

The Borough has received \$10,200,000 in open space grant awards from the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund for six projects. All funding was used for the acquisition of property, the largest of which was for the MRC. Much of the funding received from the County Preservation Trust Fund was used in conjunction with local Open Space Trust Funds. **Table 4** summarizes funding received from Morris County.

Year	Project	Project Type	Acres	Grant Amount
1997	Gibbons Place	Acquisition	3.01	\$100,000
2004	Summerhill Park Historic Greenway	Acquisition	1.21	\$300,000
2006	Livesey Park	Acquisition	1.48	\$750,000
2007	Madison Recreation Complex	Acquisition	49.4	\$6,000,000
2008	Madison Recreation Complex	Acquisition		\$1,300,000
2009	Bayley-Ellard Fields	Acquisition	10	\$1,750,000
Total:			65.1	\$10,200,000

Additional grants from Morris County through the Historic Preservation and Trail Construction programs were awarded to the Borough. Morris County has provided \$172,940 for new trails in Summerhill Park and at the MRC (**Table 13**) and \$2,461,565 for a variety of historic preservation and construction projects (**Table 6**).

Green Acres Funding

Madison Borough has been awarded \$4,550,650 in grant funding for eight acquisition projects and two park development projects through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Green Acres program. Green Acres provides funding and technical assistance to municipal governments, county governments, and nonprofit land trusts. Grant funds are awarded to acquire land for recreation and conservation and to develop outdoor recreational facilities.²⁰

Green Acres grant funding was used to fund large acquisition projects, most notably the MRC. **Table 5** identifies Green Acres grants awarded to the Borough, the projects they funded, and when the project was funded.

Table 5. NJDEP Green Acres funding awarded to Madison Borough						
Year	Project Number	Project	Name	Grant Amount	Payment Amount	Payment Date
1971	1417-752	Summerhill Park Acquisition	Summerhill Park	\$253,650	\$253,650	1972
1978	1417-13-135	Memorial Field Development	Memorial Field	\$34,500	\$34,500	1978
1983	1417-13-292	Dodge Field Redevelopment	Dodge Field	\$165,000	\$165,000	1983
1996	1417-96-135	Gibbons Place Acquisition	Gibbons Place	\$222,500	\$206,850 ^c	2000
2004	1417-04-009	Madison Borough Open Space Acquisitions	Livesey Park	\$400,000	\$600,000	2009
2005			Callahan	\$400,000	\$182,496.35	2010
2008			MRC: Rock Gale Wentworth	\$300,000	\$1,267,503.65	2013
2009				\$500,000	\$325,000	2013
2011				\$450,000	\$500,000	2015
2012				\$325,000	\$500,000	2017
2015				\$500,000		
2017				\$500,000		
2019				\$500,000		
Total:				\$4,550,650	\$4,050,650	
<i>Source: Amy Sumoski, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, Green Acres Program. April 2018 and October 23, 2019 Award Letter from NJDEP Green Acres</i>						

^c \$15,650 cancelled from grant (Amy Sumoski, NJDEP Green Acres).

Non-Profit Funding

In 1999 the Borough of Madison partnered with The Land Conservancy of New Jersey (known at that time as Morris Land Conservancy) to purchase Gibbons Pines from the Prudential Insurance Company in the Borough. This was prior to the establishment of the local Open Space Trust Fund. This corner tract is the southwestern gateway to Madison Borough, lined with stately 80-year old pine trees. Madison Borough residents generously contributed to the purchase price.

Note: Having an Open Space and Recreation Plan that is adopted by the Planning Board and approved by the State of New Jersey allows other organizations (such as non-profit land trusts) to contribute their Green Acres funding to land preservation projects in the Borough.

COMMUNITY MEETINGS

The Open Space, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee meets on a monthly basis at the Borough Hall. These meetings are noticed on the municipal website and open to the public. The kickoff meeting for the *Plan Update* was held on April 11, 2018. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the goals, activities since the last *Plan Update*, and review of the draft mapping.

On Wednesday, June 13, 2018, members of the Open Space Committee and The Land Conservancy visited the parks and potential open space properties in the municipality. Included was a tour of the Borough's recreational, cultural, and historic sites. Sites visited were Livesey Park, the Madison Recreation Complex, Summerhill Park, and the Luke Miller House.

The draft maps for the *Plan Update* were presented to the governing body and public as part of the Council meeting on Monday, September 24, 2018. Presenters reviewed the history of the Borough's open space program, the draft maps, and goals for acquisition and improvement of recreational sites and facilities.

A second public meeting was held as part of a Planning Board meeting, on February 18, 2020. Comments from the public and Board were received at this meeting.

Agendas and handouts for the meetings are included in **Appendix C**.

PLANNING CONSISTENCY

Municipal Planning

Master Plan

The Borough of Madison's *1992 Master Plan* and its *Updates* promote the preservation of the residential character of Madison, while maintaining the downtown business district. Protecting environmentally sensitive areas and historic sites, and providing community facilities and parkland are priorities of the Borough. The Borough completed *Reexamination Reports* of the *Master Plan* in 1999, 2004, and 2011. The goals for the municipality have remained consistent throughout. The goals, as published in the *2011 Reexamination Report*²¹ are:

- To promote a balanced variety of residential, commercial, recreational, public, and conservation land uses.
- To preserve the existing single-family residential character of the Borough while providing a mix of housing types and uses.
- To promote the preservation of natural systems and environmentally sensitive areas, particularly wetlands, flood hazard and aquifer recharge areas.
- To maintain and improve the downtown business district.
- To guide the proper development of the remaining large parcels and scattered vacant sites within neighborhoods.
- To provide adequate community facilities and services in order to maintain the quality of life for existing and future Borough residents.
- To encourage preservation of historic buildings and the downtown district.
- To provide for additional parkland and preserve existing open spaces.
- To ensure that the Borough's Land Use Plan is compatible with those of adjacent municipalities, the County, and State.

The *2011 Reexamination Report* also provided the following updates:

- Recommended low impact solutions to ongoing stormwater management, including the installation of rain gardens and pervious paving.
- Acquisition of fifty acres behind the High School for the development of municipal recreational facilities from the Florham Green development group.

Open Space and Recreation Plan

The Borough produced its initial *Open Space and Recreation Plan* in 2004²², prior to the implementation of the municipal trust fund in 2005. This plan was updated in 2009²³, and included the following goals:

- Ensure adequate and properly maintained recreational facilities to meet the needs of all Borough residents.
- Enhance alternative linkages throughout Madison to better allow for safe and easy access to greenways, parks, and other places of interest.
- Preserve the many historically significant areas and sites in the Borough of Madison to strengthen the community's assets.
- Grow the amount of permanently preserved open space to provide ample gathering places and possible sites for community gardens as well as corridors for wildlife.

- Protect the Borough’s most vulnerable resource, the Buried Valley Aquifer, to ensure a safe and sustainable drinking water supply for the residents of the Borough of Madison.
- Create opportunities for additional resource-based (“passive”) recreation, while fostering the growth and sustainability of the Borough’s urban forest.

Madison Community Forestry Management Plan

The 2018-2022 *Community Forestry Management Plan* is the fourth Forestry Management Plan completed for Madison and complies with the New Jersey Shade Tree and Community Forestry Assistance Act which qualifies it for liability protection from hazardous tree situations for the municipality and educational opportunities.²⁴ The plan outlines how the town will manage shade trees in the community and the administrative responsibilities required. The main goals of the *Forestry Management Plan* are assessing storm damage; maintaining and removing trees; management of insects and diseases; wildfire protection; planting and recycling trees; maintaining sidewalks; storm water management; updating the tree canopy assessment; celebrating Arbor Day; reviewing the Community Forestry Ordinance; and developing an Arboretum Master Plan.²⁵

Environmental Resource Inventory

Madison Borough updated its *Environmental Resource Inventory* in 2011. The Borough’s first Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) was published in 1982, and updated in 2001. The purpose of the 2011 ERI was to document the current status of its natural resources, and how they have changed since the last report. Several recommendations were included, such as implementing smart growth development and transit-oriented development (TOD). Additionally, sustainable practices including green roofs, community gardens, environmental programs, and green building ordinances were recommended to ensure the resilience of the Borough’s environmental resources.²⁶

Sustainable Jersey

Sustainable Jersey is a certification program for municipalities that want to take steps to sustain their quality of life over the long term. Sustainable Jersey operates as a partnership among the New Jersey League of Municipalities, the Sustainability Institute at The College of New Jersey, the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), and the Board of Public Utilities. Municipalities demonstrate progress toward sustainability by implementing programs and completing actions that reduce waste, protect the environment, and enhance economic and social well-being in the community. Sustainable Jersey provides clear “how to” guidance and tools as well as access to grants. The program also identifies existing and new funding opportunities to help municipalities accomplish these actions. New Jersey is the first state in the nation to have a comprehensive sustainability program for communities that link certifications with strong state and private financial incentives, and a fully resourced program of technical support and training.

In 2018, Madison Borough received the Sustainable Jersey Collaboration Award recognizing its efforts for advanced sustainability by building strong partnerships. Madison received this award due to its leadership role in the Tri-Town 55+ Coalition in partnership with Chatham Borough and Chatham Township.²⁷ In 2019, the Borough earned Silver certification recognizing its commitment to sustainability and resiliency.

County Planning

Morris County Open Space and Recreation Plan

Morris County's efforts to preserve open space started in 1956 through the Morris County Park Commission, which called for an "aggressive program of land acquisition," as written in their *1957 Master Plan*. In 1966, the County produced an *Open Space Plan*, which called to expand the County's recreational facilities. The *1988 Open Space Element of the Master Plan*²⁸ promotes enhancing quality of life in the county, protecting the environment, and expanding recreational opportunities. Goals for this element include:

- Preserving large tracts of environmentally sensitive and culturally significant lands and to provide regional recreational areas.
- Acquiring, developing and maintaining parks and programs which serve the recreational needs of a county-wide population.
- Supplying active recreation areas easily accessible from residential neighborhoods.²⁹

The Morris County 2014 Preservation Trust Analysis and Strategy Report

Morris County *2014 Preservation Trust Analysis and Strategy Report* reviewed the history and funding expenditures since the enactment of the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund in 1992. The report also used current inventories, anticipated needs, input from municipalities, and input from selected non-profit land trust and historic preservation organizations to determine what future investment in land acquisition, historic resource preservation, park development, and farmland preservation is necessary.

The four main tasks were as follows:

- Assess the current state of the Trust Fund and meet with program managers to identify individual program trends.
- Assess present and future Trust Fund needs of all 39 Morris County municipalities, nine land trusts, and 27 historic preservation non-profit organizations, and map existing preserved land.
- Evaluate and analyze observed trends.
- Present findings to the Morris County Board of Chosen Freeholders.

In a questionnaire sent by the county, 79% of the municipalities and 89% of the land trusts expressed support for funding trail development.³⁰ A direct outcome of this report was the approval of a ballot measure to include trail funding as part of the County Preservation Trust Fund program. Madison Borough has received trail grants from Morris County for trails at Summerhill Park and the MRC, in 2017 and 2018 respectively.

1998 Bicycle and Pedestrian Element

The *1998 Bicycle and Pedestrian Element* examined issues regarding the bicycle network in Morris County. The 1998 plan recognizes the recreational and practical use of bicycles by adults and children, especially given Morris County's proximity to major highways and the amount of vehicles on the roads. The plan encourages biking and walking to alleviate air pollution and traffic congestion. This element discusses safety; existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities; designing guidelines and standards for facilities; obtaining funding information from the federal, state, county, and municipal governments; obtaining and distributing resources for public education and

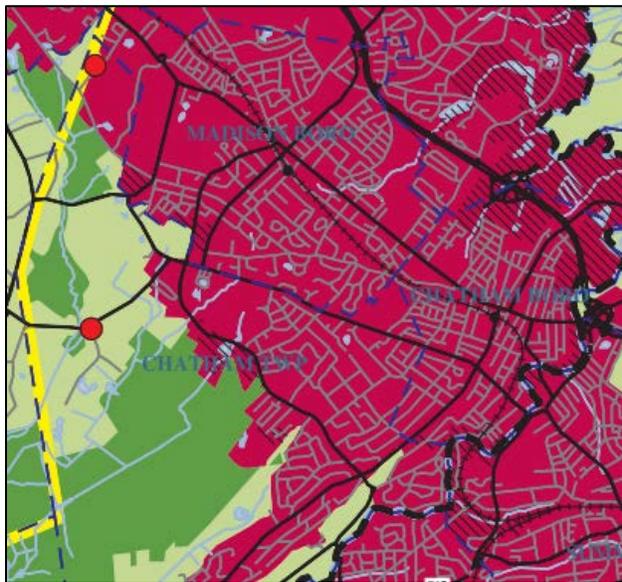
outreach; forming and implementing goals and objectives; and identifying liability and safety issues.

Morris County Master Plan Circulation Element 2018

The updated *Circulation Element* of the Master Plan gives a comprehensive review of current conditions and transportation trends. Additionally, it presents strategies to respond to concerns identified during the plan’s development. The goals are to improve the safety, accessibility, and efficiency of Morris County’s transportation network, to conduct a coordinated, comprehensive, and cooperative transportation planning process, and to support economic development through diverse transportation investment.³¹

State Planning

2001 New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan



The *State Development and Redevelopment Plan*³² outlines general policy objectives concerning land use and future development in New Jersey. The *State Plan* identifies five principal Planning Areas where different sets of goals provide guidance to determine

Planning Areas	
	Metropolitan Planning Area
	Suburban Planning Area
	Fringe Planning Area
	Rural Planning Area
	Rural/Env. Sensitive Planning Area
	Env. Sensitive Planning Area
	Env. Sens./Barrier Is. Planning Area
	Parks and Natural Areas

development activities. The Planning Areas include Metropolitan, Suburban, Fringe, Rural, Environmentally Sensitive, and Parklands.

Madison Borough falls exclusively within the Metropolitan Planning Area (PA-1).³³ Metropolitan Planning Areas (PA-1) comprise the most densely developed regions in the state. The goals for PA-1 are to revitalize existing cities and towns by encouraging compact growth and redevelopment.

2018-2022 New Jersey Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan

The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) requires each state to prepare and revise their *Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP)*³⁴ every five years. The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) Green Acres program maintains the state’s eligibility for funding from the LWCF and is responsible for maintaining the SCORP. The SCORP was most recently updated in April 2018 and maintains the same goals as the 2013-2017 plan. These include:

- Assess the amount of open space available for current and future public recreational use and for the conservation of natural resources important to protecting New Jersey's biodiversity and quality of life.
- Provide close to home park and recreation opportunities for residents statewide.
- Present current information on the supply and demand for recreation and open space in New Jersey.
- Implement open space and recreation planning policies and projects consistent with the State's environmental missions and goals.
- Encourage open space and recreation planning by local governments and conservation organizations.
- Effectively use funds from the Preserve New Jersey Act, LWCF, Forest Legacy Program and other sources of funding which may become available.

The SCORP outlines the NJDEP Green Acres Program Strategic Planning Objectives:

- Create an interconnected system of public and private lands to preserve open space and provide recreation opportunities.
- Protect New Jersey's water resources, biodiversity, scenic landscapes and historic resources.
- Foster partnerships with the State's local governments, conservation community and private sector, and the federal government through cooperative projects, funding, planning, and technical assistance.
- Promote the quality of life in the State's communities by providing assistance for open space preservation and park development as integral statewide components of sustainable growth and resiliency.
- Complement natural resource-based businesses such as tourism, agriculture, forestry, recreational and commercial fishing and outdoor recreation equipment retailing.
- Maintain and enhance New Jersey's quality of life by providing accessible recreation, retaining community character and preserving important natural and historic resources.
- Implement open space and recreation policies that are consistent with NJDEP goals and account for population growth and future development.

The SCORP's Action Plan is organized based on previous issues and polices and identifies five crucial issues to address current and future needs for open space and recreation in New Jersey: Land Preservation, Recreation, State Resource Areas, Greenways and Trails, and Stewardship. The Plan provides a framework for future strategies and action for these issues.

2009 New Jersey Trails Plan Update

The *2009 Update*³⁵ of the *1996 New Jersey Trails Plan* encourages new goals and strategies for trail planning, construction, and maintenance in New Jersey. It helps those making decisions to understand funding and development at the state and local levels. The key issues are funding, facility needs, sharing trails, motorized trail use, urban trails, special needs trails, guidelines and standards, trail rights-of-way, and information and promotion. The priority areas are community pathways, trails and health, comprehensive trail inventory, volunteer programs, trail events, and conferences.³⁶

New Jersey Wildlife Action Plan

The *New Jersey Wildlife Action Plan* was completed in 2005³⁷ by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to subsidize states preventative measures for the protection of endangered species and prevent species from endangerment. Each state must have its own *Wildlife Action Plan* submitted and approved by the USFWS to qualify for federal State Wildlife Grants. New Jersey revised and submitted its *Wildlife Action Plan* in July 2017³⁸, after working with over 50 stakeholder organizations. The *New Jersey Wildlife Action Plan* concentrates on identifying species that are the highest conservation priority and over 100 high priority species are within the state. Recommended actions from this *Plan* further include:

- Full recovery of rare species populations through habitat restoration, land acquisition, and landowner incentives.
- Public education and outreach programs regarding wildlife, critical habitats, and the deleterious effects of invasive species and other threats.
- Development of effective conservation partnerships among organizations representing diverse interests in wildlife conservation.
- Continued research and monitoring of Species of Greatest Conservation Need (SGCN) to inform biological databases and New Jersey's landscape critical habitat mapping, and direct local and statewide conservation efforts.

There are seven considerations resulting from this *Plan*:

- Habitat loss is the greatest threat to New Jersey's wildlife.
- Stewardship and restoration are critical actions. Key actions include research, monitoring, refining best management practices, maintaining properties with critical habitats, and restoring riparian buffers.
- Wildlife management must control overabundant species.
- Restoring endangered bog turtles.
- Restoring fish habitats, including conservation, stream restoration, dam removal, and land use projects.
- Managing complex wildlife habitats including grassland, early successional, wetland, and riparian habitats with periodic mowing, prescribed burning, and other techniques to benefit grassland birds and other wildlife.
- Focusing on species of greatest conservation need in New Jersey, which is home to more than 3,700 wildlife species, from monarch butterflies to blue whales.

Garden State Greenways

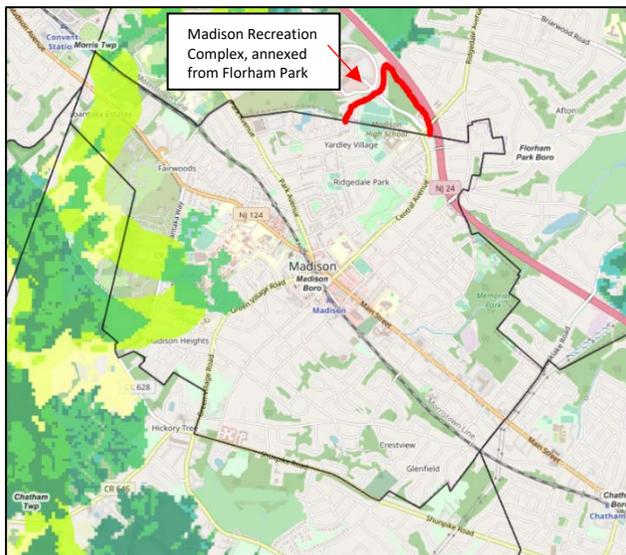
Garden State Greenways, a mapping resource and database of the New Jersey Conservation Foundation and the NJDEP Green Acres program, is a vision for a statewide system of interconnected natural lands, or greenways, in New Jersey. Garden State Greenways identifies natural resources – wetlands, forests, fertile soils, diverse plant, and animal habitat – that help provide clean water, clean air, a healthy food supply, and scenic areas and recreation.³⁹

- Hubs represent non-fragmented natural areas remaining in New Jersey's landscape.
- Connectors link the hubs. One goal of the Garden State Greenways is to have an outdoor area within a ten-minute walk or bike ride from people's homes.

Garden State Greenways sets forth eight broad goals towards achieving the vision of a “green infrastructure”:

- Establish parks, trails, or other protected lands within walking distance of every resident.
- Permanently protect New Jersey's critical natural resource lands.
- Permanently protect large, contiguous tracts of natural land.
- Permanently protect large, contiguous tracts of farmland.
- Permanently protect parks, natural lands, and farmland surrounding historic sites.
- Link together New Jersey's protected natural, agricultural, historic, and recreation lands.
- Grant public access and trail rights-of-way to allow the public to benefit from the scenic, recreational and interpretive opportunities provided therein.

Madison Borough is primarily developed, but there is a forested area identified in the eastern section of the Borough at Memorial Park.



Connectors extend from this forest into the neighboring municipalities of Chatham and Florham Park.⁴⁰ The brighter green colored areas represent potential greenway connectors. Darker green areas are current open space. Garden State Greenways can be mapped using the online Conservation Blueprint tool developed by The Nature Conservancy and New Jersey Conservation Foundation.

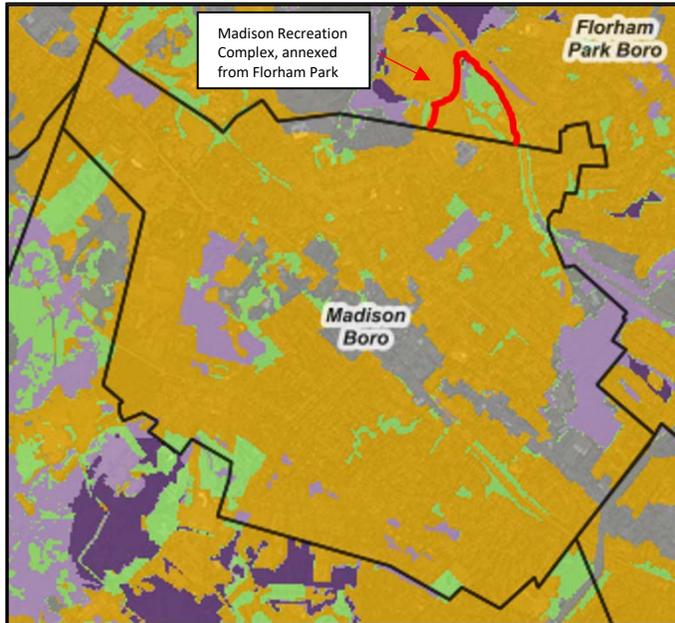
Conservation Blueprint

The Nature Conservancy and New Jersey Conservation Foundation partnered with Rowan University to develop a mapping tool to assist local decision makers and non-profit organizations in selecting properties for protection. Known as the *Conservation Blueprint*, this online, interactive mapping tool was developed as part of a collaborative effort with a 22-member Steering Committee to identify priority land rankings based on four themes:

- Water quality – to protect surface water and groundwater.
- Ecological – to support ecosystem health.
- Community Green Space –lands important for recreation and connecting people to nature.
- Agricultural – to support farming.

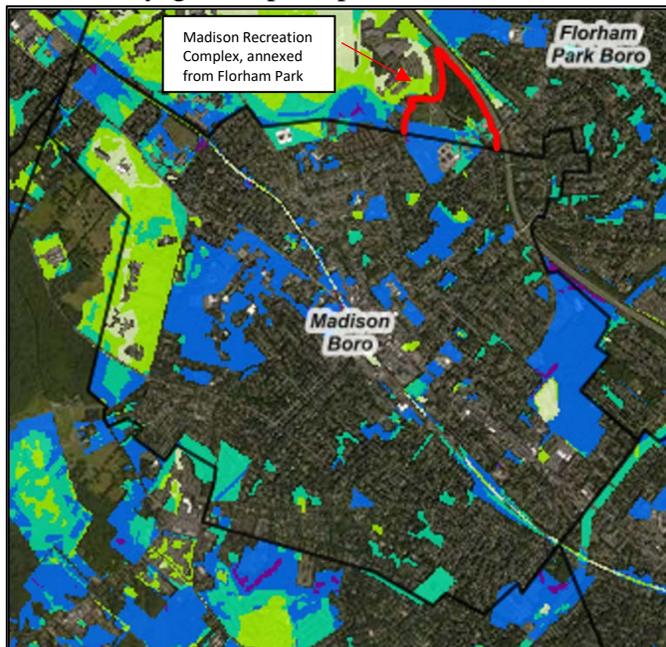
With funding support from the William Penn Foundation and the Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation, the purpose of the project is “to develop a shared, living blueprint of lands to be protected in the next few decades” and provide a “blueprint of conservation priorities to ensure a healthy New Jersey for future generations.”⁴¹

In the Borough of Madison, the water quality priorities map identifies lands for the protection of clean drinking water, healthy watersheds, and sustainable wildlife habitats based on the location of wetlands, groundwater recharge, headwaters, floodplains, impervious surface, and vernal pools. The areas with high importance are the Zuck Arboretum at the Drew Forest Preserve, Memorial Park, and Summerhill Park.

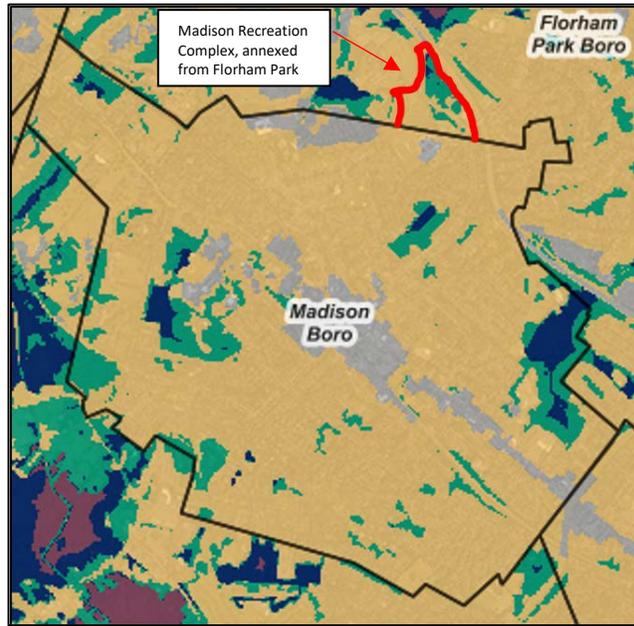


- Highest Importance
- High Importance
- Medium-High Importance
- Medium Importance
- Local Importance

Community green space priorities are lands that are important to protect the health of people, natural and agricultural lands in close proximity to homes, and undeveloped lands in floodplains. Madison Borough has a mixture of land important for community green space. The lands of highest and high priority adjoin residential and educational centers in the municipality, adjacent to its forested hubs.



- Highest Priority [14-19 pts]
- High Priority [11-13 pts]
- Medium Priority [8-10 pts]
- Priority [6-7 pts]
- Important [4-5 pts]



Ecological priorities are lands that are important to protect for their significance to providing clean water, diverse habitats, and healthy ecosystems. High priority lands are located within the Forest Preserve at Drew University, Summerhill Park, Memorial Park, and the Madison Recreation and Conservation Complex (MRC).



Conservation Blueprint is consistent with the recommendations made earlier through Garden State Greenways. Madison Borough's preservation recommendations and greenways is supportive of these statewide planning tools.

HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES

The 2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory, Morris County, New Jersey*⁴² provides a detailed description of the historic resources, sites and features within the County. Based on the findings of the *Cultural Resources Inventory*, the Borough of Madison's historic resources are grouped into Historic Districts and Historic Resources:

- Historic Districts are groups of sites which hold architectural significance and share a common history. The NJDEP Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) maintains the list of Historic Districts designated in the National Registry of Historic Places. In addition, the Borough of Madison also identifies locally significant Historic Districts and Sites which may be covered by local historic preservation ordinance.
- Historic Resources are an area of designed landscape or structure, which include buildings, sites, structures, streetscapes, or objects.

A complete list of the Borough's historic resources found in the 2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory* is included in **Appendix D** and shown on **Map 3**.

The 2015 *Cultural Resources Inventory* has identified four additional historic resources since the completion of the 2009 *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update*. In addition, the Borough Historic Preservation Commission has added two more locations.

The listing of sites included in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places for Madison Borough is shown in **Figure 4**.

The Borough of Madison has received the \$2,461,565 in grant funding through the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund for historic preservation projects. This includes Mead Hall, the Museum of Early Trades & Crafts, Hartley Dodge Memorial, Ahrens Fox P4 Fire Truck, Webb Memorial Chapel, and the United Methodist Church in Madison. (**Table 6**)

Figure 4. 2015 Morris County Cultural Resources Inventory (Table 6.1)

National Register Listed and Eligible Resources

The Borough of Madison has a total of 19 resources previously listed on or determined eligible for the National Register. These include 13 individual properties, three (3) historic districts, and three (3) bridges. These properties are summarized in Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Properties previously listed on or determined eligible for the National Register in the Borough of Madison

Property Name/Address	Status
Alert Social Club (Madison Eagle Offices)/41 Kings Road	SHPO Opinion: 1/30/2002
Alfred Searing House/13 Prospect Street	SHPO Opinion: 1/30/2002
Bottle Hill Historic District/James Park, 1-105 Ridgedale Avenue	NR: 6/16/2005; SR: 12/7/2004; COE: 9/8/2003
Hartley Dodge Memorial Building/Kings Road	COE: 11/13/2012
Madison Civic Commercial Historic District/Main Street and Waverly Place	NR: 10/18/1991; SR: 10/24/1989
Madison Public Library and the James Building/Main Street and Green Village Road	NR: 2/8/1980; SR: 10/9/1979; SHPO Opinion: 9/11/1975
Madison Railroad Station ¹ /Kings Road	NR: 6/22/1984; SR: 3/17/1984
Madison Masonic Lodge/170 Main Street	NR: 1/17/2008; SR: 9/20/2007; COE: 5/31/2005
Mead Hall (Gibbons Mansion)/36 Madison Avenue	NR: 8/10/1977; SR: 12/1/1976
Methodist Episcopal Church/24 Madison Avenue	NR: 5/2/2008; SR: 1/25/2008; COE: 5/20/2005
Old Main Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Historic District/NJ Transit Morristown Line	SHPO Opinion: 9/24/1996
Ridgedale Avenue Footbridge/Ridgedale Avenue over NJ Transit Morristown Line, Milepost 25.9	SHPO Opinion: 1/20/1999
Rose Memorial Library/Madison Avenue	COE: 12/11/1990
Samson Avenue Bridge/Samson Avenue over NJ Transit Morristown Line, Milepost 24.96	SHPO Opinion: 1/20/1999
Sayre House/31 Ridgedale Avenue	NR: 2/12/1980; SR: 12/12/1979
Twombly Estate/Madison Avenue	SHPO Opinion: 6/30/1992
Union Avenue Bridge/Union Avenue over NJ Transit Morristown Line, Milepost 24.39	SHPO Opinion: 1/20/1999
Webb Memorial Chapel/23 Green Avenue	COE: 2/2/2006
Wisteria Lodge/153 Madison Avenue	SHPO Opinion: 1/23/1990

One of these resources, Wisteria Lodge, is no longer extant.

¹ The Madison Railroad Station is also included in the statewide Thematic Nomination of Operating Passenger Railroad Stations.

Table 6. Historic Preservation Grants Awarded to Madison Borough through the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund

Name	Year	Amount	Project
Mead Hall	2018	\$26,268	Preservation Plan
Museum of Early Trades & Crafts	2004	\$36,880	Lighting
	2011	\$34,640	Preservation Plan
	2012	\$32,440	Contract Documents
	2014	\$289,224	Phase 1A Moisture Mitigation
	2015	\$220,574	Phase 2A Moisture Mitigation
	2016	\$120,000	Phase 3A Restoration
	2017	\$280,401	Phase 4 Construction
Hartley Dodge Memorial	2008	\$150,000	Interior Restoration
	2009	\$426,040	Rehabilitation
	2016	\$50,000	Construction Documents
	2017	\$265,250	Entry and Plaza Restoration
Ahrens Fox P4 Fire Truck	2013	\$75,000	Fire Truck Acquisition
Webb Memorial Chapel	2006	\$20,000	Preservation Plan
	2007	\$35,600	Architectural Services
	2008	\$110,640	Moisture Remediation
	2010	\$36,800	Bell Tower Stabilization
United Methodist Church in Madison	2005	\$44,800	Stained Glass
	2006	\$72,902	Stained Glass
	2007	\$14,792	Preservation Plan
	2007	\$37,930	Stained Glass
	2008	\$81,384	Stained Glass Preservation
Total:		\$2,461,565	
<i>Source: Ray Chang, Morris County Department of Planning and Preservation (April 2019)</i>			

RECREATION RESOURCES

Madison Borough is home to 49 parks and recreational facilities, which community members can use to participate in a wide variety of activities and sports. There are trails on which to hike, a community garden, fields for sports teams of all ages, and open space for quieter pursuits. Ownership of these 49 parks and recreational facilities is shared between the Borough and the Board of Education. **Table 7** lists the ten recreational facilities owned by the Borough of Madison and **Table 8** are those owned by the Board of Education and also used for Borough recreational programs. Each facility hosts a variety of sports. A priority for the Borough is to explore potential opportunities for cooperation with the Board of Education to enhance existing fields on the Madison High School property with turf and lights.

Table 7. Recreational Facilities Owned by the Borough of Madison			
Field Name	Location	Facilities	Quality
Madison Recreation Complex	182 Ridgedale Avenue	-2 Multipurpose turf fields (soccer, football, lacrosse, softball, and field hockey) -Modern lights	-Good condition, no upgrades needed -Turf will need to be replaced in the next few years
Delbarton Park and Court	45 Delbarton Drive	-1 Small baseball field -1 Small basketball court -Playground	-Infield renovation scheduled for March 2020. - Court repavement scheduled for 2020.
Dodge Field Complex and Courts	49 Central Avenue	-Multipurpose field (football and baseball) -2 Full-size outdoor basketball courts -Modern lights on both fields and court -Playground	-Infield renovated 2018.
Lucy D Anthony Field Complex and Court	54 East Street	-3 Youth baseball/softball fields -2 Chain-link batting cages -1 Full-size outdoor basketball court -Playground	-Infields renovated in 2018 and 2019.
Ice Rink Field at Memorial Park	98 Rosedale Avenue	-1 Small soccer field/skating pond and hockey rink -Lights (low-powered and not used for games)	-Grass is sparse

Table 7. Recreational Facilities Owned by the Borough of Madison			
Field Name	Location	Facilities	Quality
Soccer Field at Memorial Park	131 Rosedale Avenue	-1 Full-size soccer field (lined for 2 small soccer fields) -Lights - Restrooms - Concession Stand	-Lights are dated and will need replacement -Bare spots on field -Field drains poorly
Rosedale Baseball Complex	68 Rosedale Avenue	-2 Youth baseball fields -1 Frame and net batting cage	-Infields renovated in 2018 and outfielders renovated in 2019.
Bayley-Ellard Complex	205 Madison Avenue	-2 Multipurpose fields (lacrosse, soccer, field hockey)	-Good condition -Lacks lights
Niles Park	132 Garfield Avenue	-1 Small soccer field	-Fair condition, needs weeding and fertilization
Summerhill Park	185 Ridgedale Avenue	-1 Small soccer field	-Fair condition, needs weeding and fertilization
<i>Source: Madison Recreation Department, May 2018</i>			

Table 8. Recreation Fields Owned by the Board of Education			
Field Name	Location	Facilities	Quality
Madison High School Complex	170 Ridgedale Avenue	-1 Grass multipurpose field -1 Turf multipurpose field -1 Rubberized running track (football, soccer, field hockey, lacrosse, baseball, softball, and track and field)	-Good condition -Lacks lights
Madison Junior School Complex	160 Main Street	-1 Soccer field -2 Softball diamonds	-Fair condition -Lacks lights
Madison High School Gyms	170 Ridgedale Avenue	-2 Multipurpose gyms (basketball, soccer, lacrosse, softball, baseball, football, and field hockey)	-Good condition

Table 8. Recreation Fields Owned by the Board of Education			
Field Name	Location	Facilities	Quality
Madison Junior School Gym	160 Main Street	-1 Multipurpose gym (basketball, soccer, lacrosse, softball, baseball, and field hockey)	-Good condition -Issues with infrastructure for baskets and scoreboard
Central Avenue School Gym	50 Central Avenue	-1 Multipurpose gym (basketball, soccer, and softball)	-Good condition -Small, which limits utility for programs
Torey J. Sabatini School Gym	359 Woodland Road	-1 Multipurpose gym (soccer)	-Fair condition -Small, which limits utility for programs
<i>Source: Madison Recreation Department, May 2018</i>			

Recommendations: Recreational Facilities

Improvements to the recreational facilities will enhance the programs offered by the Borough and extend the life of the fields. As noted by the Recreation Department, while soccer, football, lacrosse, softball, and field hockey leagues play at the MRC, the site lacks additional goals, bases, and ancillary equipment for these sports. Specific recommendations by the Recreation Department include:

Parks and Fields

- Delbarton Park and Court: basketball hoops, bases, portable pitching mounds, and other equipment for listed sports
- Dodge Field: basketball hoops, bases, and goalposts
- Lucy Field: basketball hoops, bases, portable pitching mound, and other ancillary equipment for their listed sports
- Memorial Ice Rink and Soccer Field: soccer and hockey goals plus ancillary equipment for their listed sports
- Niles Park: soccer goals and other soccer equipment
- Summerhill Park: provides no equipment for visitors

Recreation Complexes

- Bayley-Ellard Complex: goals and other ancillary equipment
- Madison Recreation Complex: additional goals, bases, ancillary equipment
- Rosedale Baseball Complex: bases and other ancillary equipment

Public Schools

- Madison High School Complex: goals, basketball hoops and other equipment for their 23 listed sports
- Madison Junior School Complex: goals, basketball hoops, bases, and other equipment for their 11 listed sports
- Madison Central Avenue School: basketball hoops and other equipment for listed sports

- Torey J. Sabatini Elementary School: cones, small goals, and ancillary equipment for winter training

Management of Recreational Facilities

The Recreation Advisory Committee (RAC) works with the Recreation Department to manage and maintain the Borough’s recreational facilities and fields. Their goal, as outlined in their *Strategic Plan* presentation of 2016, is to “run an education-based athletic program while providing a competitive environment for our student-athletes.”⁴³ Members of the Advisory Committee work with coaches, as well as advocate for facility improvements, manage fundraising events, and develop plans for facilities use and growth.

The Advisory Committee’s recommendations for the next ten years include managing grass fields, changing recreation use fees, and investing in new and existing facilities. At the Madison Recreation Complex, the Borough installed bleachers and a press box in 2018. Upcoming plans include adding a playground to this park. Additional plans for parks in the Borough include the incorporation of ADA assets at the playgrounds.

Municipal Recreation Facilities

Madison Borough maintains and improves their municipal recreational facilities annually, responding to field conditions, equipment issues, and recommendations from the public advisory committees. Activities include softball, basketball, baseball, football, playgrounds, soccer, walking tracks, gyms, tennis courts, lacrosse, turf and grass fields, skating rinks, and trails. Some parks include picnic areas and concession stands. Facilities are located at Dodge Field, where there is a concession stand and restrooms. The Lucy D. Anthony Fields and Memorial Field also have restrooms. The Rosedale Baseball Complex and the MRC have restrooms and concession stands.⁴⁴

Memorial Park is located along Spring Garden Brook, a tributary of the Passaic River, and hosts the Borough’s summer nature camp. Ridgedale Avenue is one of the oldest streets in town, so much of the Madison community has built up along its sides. West of Summerhill Park down Ridgedale Avenue is James Park, which houses memorial stones that remember the veterans who lived in Madison and is an important historical site in the early history of the town. Madison’s Civic Center is located in central Madison next to the Central Avenue School on Walnut Street.

The MRC is one of the biggest municipal parks in Madison, and is used by the majority of sports teams. The complex includes two full-sized turf fields, and is lined for baseball and softball, football, field hockey, soccer, and lacrosse. Due to the design of the fields, fewer games are cancelled due to inclement weather than is typically experienced, and other municipalities have contacted the Borough to tour the field layout and design.

The Recreation Advisory Committee reviewed progress towards the *2006 Strategic Plan* where there had been a documented need for additional athletic fields due to capacity issues. Over capacity had resulted in overuse of fields, which compacted the soil and prevented the growth of new grass. In response, the Advisory Committee recommended that some grass fields be converted to synthetic turf. As of today, there are two turf fields in the Borough. The Advisory Committee recommended for the Board of Education and the Borough to review software that assists in scheduling practices and games for different fields. This software shows peak periods for games

and practices, and helps schedule the back-to-back practices that had become common in Madison. The confusion that had surrounded scheduling has resulted in consolidating the scheduling responsibility to the Recreation Director.

Grass fields are susceptible to damage in bad weather, resulting in closure to minimize further degradation. The Advisory Committee recommended a grass field rotation plan to help each field regrow for twelve weeks, however no formal plan for this was generated and was not mandated for recreational fields. Ongoing recommendations include offering maintenance personnel additional field management training, developing a Recreation Master Plan for Memorial Park, and soils and turf drainage to be improved for grass playing fields.

Youth and Adult Recreation Leagues

Madison offers recreational programs for both children and adults. Youth leagues depend upon the season: in the fall, the town offers football, soccer, field hockey, and cross country. In the winter, basketball, ice hockey, wrestling, and ski club are held; in spring boys and girls lacrosse, baseball, softball, and track run; and in the summer the town offers the Nature Nuts camp, drama and musical theater, soccer, and sports camps.⁴⁵ Additionally, Madison Borough offers adaptive recreation and special needs programming, such as Arc Morris, EPOCH, TryCAN, and other programs at the local YMCA.⁴⁶ Adult recreational programs include softball, basketball, volleyball, and kickball leagues, as well as badminton, pickle ball, and tennis teams, some of which are not a part of organized leagues.

Each field, court, and rink is used by the various teams in the Borough. Dodge Field is used for youth football, as is the MRC field. The junior baseball leagues in Madison use Dodge Field, Rosedale Fields, Lucy D. Fields, Delbarton Field, Barret Field in Harding Township, and the Baptist Church Field. The Madison Basketball Association for juniors uses the courts at Central Avenue School, the Community House, Dodge Court 1 and 2, as well as the outdoor court, Drew and Fairleigh Dickinson University, and the high school and junior school courts. The junior hockey team uses the Community House. The junior lacrosse teams for girls and boys both use the Bayley-Ellard fields. The Junior soccer teams use the MRC field, Rosedale Memorial field, Central Avenue School, Niles Field, Ice Rink field, and the Bayley-Ellard field. The junior cross country league meets at the Loantaka Brook Park.⁴⁷ **Table 9** below shows the spring and summer sports offered and program participation in Madison, **Table 10** includes the fall sports, and **Table 11** shows the winter sports.

The recreation programs in Madison serve some segment of K-8, and most serve that entire group. The Borough has 15 programs, some with multiple seasons, including the Madison Soccer Club, which runs separate spring, summer, and fall programs. Because Harding Township's school system does not go past 8th grade, some of their students attend the Madison schools, and they also participate in Borough sports, increasing the size of the teams and the demand for field space.

Typically, some sports are more popular than others, and there are years of reduced and increased enrollment numbers. In Madison Borough it appears that participation has increased across all the programs offered over the last ten years. The Borough expects this trend to continue, anticipating even more participation and thus more demand for field space and time. Seasonal athletic offerings and their average enrollment include:

Sport	Enrollment
Baseball	650
Softball	300
Spring Soccer	350
Girls Lacrosse	200
Boys Lacrosse	250
Track and Field	150
Nature Nuts	40
Junior Theater	50
Soccer Summer camps	100

Sport	Enrollment
Football	250
Soccer	1000
Field Hockey	175
Cross Country	50

Sport	Enrollment
Basketball	600
Wrestling	75
Ice Hockey	125
Ski Club	200

Private Recreational Facilities

There are a number of privately owned recreational facilities located in Madison Borough. These are included in **Table 12**.

Property	Description
Madison Area YMCA	1 gymnasium, 1 swimming pool, 1 teen center, a fitness center with annex, 2 exercise studios, 1 dance studio, 1 spin room
Madison Community House	1 gymnasium, Senior and Teen Center
Madison Community Pool Corporation	Pools (private)
Madison Golf Club	Golf courses (private)
Madison Baptist Church	1 baseball diamond
Drew University	Pool, multi-purpose fields, gymnasium, tennis courts
Fairleigh Dickinson University	Pool, fields, gymnasium, football stadium
College of Saint Elizabeth	Pool, fields

The Borough has identified resources of importance to the community including both historic sites and alternative transportation routes, including trails, sidewalks and bicycle routes.

Borough Trail Initiatives

The Borough has received matching funding to construct new trails at Summerhill Park and the MRC. Morris County has awarded \$172,940 towards these projects. (Table 13)

Table 13. Trail Construction Grants for Madison Borough		
Project Name	Year	Amount
Summerhill Park Trail	2017	\$42,400
MRC Accessible Trail (South)	2018	\$130,540
Total:		\$172,940
<i>Source: Morris County Trail Construction Grant Program</i>		

Madison Recreation and Conservation Complex (MRC)

The MRC is a multi-use recreational complex located adjacent to the town's high school. It includes playing fields, restrooms, a parking lot, hiking trails, rain gardens, and a community garden. In 2014, Madison completed a year-long visioning project to assess the future uses of the park, and trails were identified as a priority for local residents and park users.



Figure 5. Madison Trails Blaze

In 2014, a local boy scout constructed a QR Code Trail, providing interpretive information of the trees and local ecology. Volunteers constructed a trail in the undeveloped lands, across from the playing fields, bringing visitors through the open meadow and forested section of the park (Figure 5).

In 2016 Madison Borough completed a *Conservation Management Plan* for the MRC which included recommendations for trails and for management of non-native plant species.^d The Borough has undertaken the removal of the invasive plant species, as recommended in the plan. Invasive plant species are defined as “a species that is non-native (or alien) to the ecosystem under consideration and whose

introduction causes or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.”⁴⁸

In 2018 Madison Borough received grant funding from the Morris County Preservation Trust Fund to design and install an accessible trail at the park. The ADA accessible trail will help residents of Madison, in particular its seniors and those at the neighboring Cheshire Home, to enjoy the park and its facilities. The trail will provide a safe and easily accessible way to enjoy the park. The trail is in close proximity to cultural and historic features including Summerhill Park, the Luke Miller House, and the Bottle Hill Historic District.

^d A copy of the *Conservation Management Plan* is found at the conclusion of the *Open Space Plan Update*.

The paved trail will be 6 feet wide and a half-mile in length. There will be benches along the trail (four are proposed) and two informational kiosks at the trailheads on Ridgedale Avenue and the parking area. The trail will offer a quiet loop through the forested allée next to the playing fields that is the historic entrance to the estate which was previously located on this property. The ADA trail will also provide access to an existing forested trail located in the wooded section of the park which was installed by the Borough in partnership with a local Boy Scout troop and corporate volunteers in 2016.

The Borough purchased this property when it was owned by the Rockefeller Group as part of the Exxon-Mobil corporate center, with significant grant funding support from the Morris County Preservation Trust. The Borough assumed responsibility for two remediation sites located along the entrance road to the park. Restricted from the public, the Borough has fenced and signed these sections of the property.

The MRC Accessible Trail will offer an amenity to a segment of the Borough's community that currently is unable to access the recreational lands available to abled individuals. Users will be able to enjoy the sports programs held at the park, the community garden, and scenic allee loop. It supports the healthy living initiatives promoted by the Borough Mayor and Council and enlarges the landscape of users to the park and its regional destinations. [**Map 4. Madison Recreation Complex (MRC) Accessible Trail (South)**]

Summerhill Park

The new trails at Summerhill Park create and improve one mile of trails in the park. Located between Central and Ridgedale Avenues, Summerhill Park is located in the heart of Madison Borough's residential Bottle Hill District. Any paths which had existed in the park were created informally by neighbors, were of limited use, unreliable, and unwelcoming. The construction of new trails, and enhancement of the existing trails, has greatly expanded the park's accessibility and visibility.

The park is surrounded by residents who wish to walk to the Madison Farmers Market on Central Avenue, enjoy the Downtown Concert Series at the Museum of Early Trades and Crafts, and reach Central Avenue Elementary School and Madison High School which adjoins the busy MRC. Connecting people to destinations, using non-vehicular forms of travel, is a priority for Madison's award-winning Sustainable Jersey program. Opening the trail at Dehart Place will offer easy access to students from the Central Avenue School for outdoor education programs at the park.

Two new kiosks at the park entrances on Ridgedale Avenue and Central Avenue provide interpretive information for visitors to the park to learn about the history of the town and park. In 2004, the Borough purchased the historic Luke Miller Farmstead which now adjoins the park. Integrated into the trail construction plan is a meandering loop trail with a wayside sign to highlight the Luke Miller home. Tucked within Summerhill Park are the remnants of the former greenhouses, which gave rise to Madison's nickname the "Rose City." Future plans include providing access to the greenhouses, with an exhibit and interpretive signage. (**Map 5. Summerhill Park Trails**)

Upon entering the park at Fairview Avenue, visitors arrive at an expansive lawn tucked behind the park access road and surrounded by trees. Part of this project is the construction of new trails that access the lawn for informal pickup games, Frisbee, and picnicking under the trees grace the edges of the field. Educational programs could take place on this open field, with access to the trails and parking.

The main entrance on Ridgedale Avenue is a grassed field, dotted with picnic tables. The trails begin at this location and in partnership with The Friends of the Madison Shade Trees, the Borough will be establishing an arboretum on this site. With the support of a substantial donation, they are working with the Shade Tree Management Board and a landscape architect to plan this green space within the park. In 2018 they planted their first tree, a northern red oak (the New Jersey state tree).

RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLAN

A series of maps was developed for the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update*. The development of these maps reflects the vision of the community which “protects the character and singularity of the Borough” (see *Vision Statement* in *Goals* section). These maps include:

- *Map 1. Preserved and Public Land*
- *Map 2. Undeveloped, Private Recreation, and Education*
- *Map 3. Historic Sites and Districts*
- *Map 4. Madison Recreation Complex (MRC) Accessible Trail (South)*
- *Map 5. Summerhill Park Trails*
- *Map 6. Natural Features*
- *Map 7. Bikeways and Trails*

Map 6. Natural Features illustrates the natural features which define the landscape of the community – its trees, streams, and wetlands. *Map 7. Bikeways and Trails* is a comprehensive look at the municipality’s historic resources, the extensive network of bicycle lanes and walking paths, and demonstrates how they are linked together. This map identifies a series of destination points of interest to community residents that provide a focal point for the pathways which lead to them. These local destination points include the following:

Map Key	Local Destinations
1	Niles Park
2	Madison Public Library
3	Gibbons Pines Rain Garden
4	Loantaka Brook Reservation
5	Giralda Path
6	Giralda Path
7	Giralda Path
8	Fairleigh Dickinson fields
9	Traction Line Trail
10	Cole Park
11	Traction Line Trail
12	Drew University
13	James Park
14	Lucy D. Anthony Park
15	Summerhill Park
16	Madison High School
17	Central Avenue School
18	Dodge Field
19	Madison Junior High School
20	Waverly Place
21	Madison Train Station

Map Key	Local Destinations
22	YMCA
23	Kings Road School
24	Drew University Arboretum
25	Memorial Park
26	Memorial Park
27	Torey J. Sabatini School
28	Rose Hall Community Art Center
29	Civic Center
30	Madison Pool
31	Livesey Park
32	Lucy D. Anthony Park/Kirby Family Center Daycare
33	Madison Recreation and Conservation Complex

Historic destinations identified on the map include:

Map Key	National Register of Historic Places	Current Name of Site
1	Gibbons Mansion	Mead Hall (Drew University)
2	Madison Masonic Lodge	Madison Masonic Lodge
3	Madison Public Library and the James Building	Museum of Early Trades and Crafts
4	Madison Railroad Station	Madison Railroad Station
5	Sayre House	Sayre House
6	Methodist Episcopal Church	United Methodist Church
7	Bottle Hill Historic District	Bottle Hill Historic District
8	Madison Civic Commercial Historic District	Madison Civic Commercial Historic District
	Certificate of Eligibility Issued	Current Name of Site
9	Hartley Dodge Memorial Building	Hartley Dodge Memorial Building (Municipal Building)
10	Rose Memorial Library	Rose Memorial Library (Drew University)
11	Webb Memorial Chapel	Presbyterian Church of Madison

Action Program

The Borough of Madison has benefitted from comprehensive, long-range open space planning. The *Open Space Plan Update* offers a set of strategies and a timetable to implement the goals and recommendations within this Plan. This *Action Program* not only facilitates the Borough's preservation programs, but serves as a vehicle for continued dialogue about recreation and land preservation needs.

The *Action Program* suggests specific actions that the Borough may pursue to implement the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update*. These were created in accordance with the *Goals* outlined in this *Plan Update*. The activities listed for the "short-term" after the completion of the *Plan Update* are the most urgent and will further the Borough of Madison's open space program immediately. The "mid-term" recommendations are focused on longer term objectives that will serve to accomplish the Borough's open space needs. The "long-term" projects will be achieved as the

program continues to mature and as these opportunities arise. The “ongoing” projects will ensure that the Borough maintains itself as a community that can continue to enjoy the benefits of open space, recreational facilities, and historic areas.

The goals of the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* are not the responsibility of any one committee. The Borough of Madison Open Space, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee; Recreation Committee; Environmental Commission; Parks Committee; Advisory Committee for the MRC; Planning Board; Historic Preservation Commission; and Borough Council are each responsible with the implementation of this plan and its actions.

The Action Program should be updated every year, and progress reported to the governing body.

Short-term

- Adopt the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* as part of the Master Plan.
- Submit the *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* to the Green Acres program at the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection as part of the Borough’s Planning Incentive grant.
- Implement the Borough’s pedestrian and cycling plans in partnership with the Madison Borough Sustainable Advisory Committee and Morris County advancing the Borough’s initiative into alternative transportation and clean energy.
- Create a regular process to contact landowners regarding “first refusal” rights on future sales of their properties.
- Continue outreach initiatives to acquire the playing fields located on Green Avenue.
- Investigate opportunities for acquisition and restoration of developed or partially developed lands for use as parks and open space.
- Continue the Borough’s initiatives to remove non-native plant species on public lands to improve habitat and the watershed.
- Continue to work on a Master Plan for all parks, including a Maintenance Plan.

Mid-term

- Continue to explore opportunities with the Morris County Park Commission to extend the Traction Line Trail to Elm Street and into the downtown.
- Complete paths and walking trails at Summerhill Park and the MRC.
- Explore opportunities to create an Adopt a Park program.
- Add educational/interpretive trails and signage at Summerhill Park highlighting the arboretum and history of the park.
- Expand the accessible trail at MRC.
- Utilize the recommendations of the Safe Routes to School program to create a series safe pedestrian loop routes to connect local neighborhoods to the elementary schools.
- Building upon the Safe Routes to School program, create a series of pedestrian paths, each beginning in a different geographical quadrant of the community, to create alternative transportation corridors into the downtown.
- Expand existing bikeways to incorporate the Borough’s unique historic neighborhoods
- Update the Borough’s *1999 Historic Sites Survey*. As part of the update, utilize a computer-mapping (GIS) based system to overlay this information into the Borough’s planning documentation and database.

- Identify environmentally sensitive lands and aquifer recharge property to the Buried Valley Aquifer for land conservation and protection.
- Identify parcels that overlay Riverhead-Urban soils which serve as good locations to install local rain gardens to help reduce erosion and increase aquifer recharge.
- Offer local educational opportunities to create home-based stewardship programs benefitting local wildlife and ecosystems such as the National Wildlife Federation Backyard Habitat program and the Audubon Cooperative International Sanctuary Program for golf courses.
- Utilize alternative energy sources to support the lighting and energy needs of the MRC and other parks within the Borough, consistent with the Sustainable Jersey program when practical.
- Work with historic organizations such as the Madison Historical Society, the Historic Preservation Commission, the Crossroads of the American Revolution and the Morris County Tourism Bureau to expand local opportunities for historic conservation and education.
- Work with neighboring municipalities and counties to coordinate shared land preservation, trail initiatives, recreation facilities, and protection of farmland.

Long-term

- Work with the County to examine eco-tourism initiatives and “green” economic development.
- Encourage tax incentives for the preservation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings.
- Implement a park stewardship program to maintain and improve the functioning of the lands within the Borough’s public spaces.
- Investigate and apply for possible grant opportunities to expand bicycling/walking trails.
- Establish park management volunteer days to engage residents in stewardship programs.
- Continue to protect lands that have high rates of aquifer recharge to safeguard the drinking water supply.
- Identify opportunities to create and expand local neighborhood parks and open spaces.
- Continue to update existing field usage and design to ensure fields are being used efficiently and at a capacity to ensure future sustainability.
- Work with Giralda Farms to promote the preservation and stewardship of the open lands within the complex, discuss possible changes in the fence style and/or landscaping to enhance the walking and cycling experience for Borough residents and visitors along the Giralda Farms walking path.

Ongoing

- Continue to update the Borough's Recreation and Open Space Inventory (ROSI) to include recently purchased properties and to address discrepancies between the ROSI and the tax data.
- Continue to apply for and investigate grant opportunities to protect the Borough’s historic areas, this includes the Morris County Open Space Trust Fund and the New Jersey Green Acres program.
- Continue to explore and identify opportunities for new recreational space and facilities in the Borough.
- Continue to expand and improve existing athletic fields.

- Continue to offer ongoing and diverse recreational programs for all Borough residents.
- Continue to expand the Borough’s website offering information and maps for recreational activities, locations, and facilities, for both youth and adult programs.
- Promote conservation easements on environmentally sensitive lands at Drew University.
- Promote historic easements through Preservation New Jersey and the New Jersey Historic Trust.
- Continue the municipal Open Space Trust Fund to purchase additional lands and support debt service for prior acquisitions.
- Continue to apply for and investigate grant opportunities to protect the Borough’s open space areas, including the County Open Space Trust Fund and the New Jersey Green Acres Program.
- Review the *Open Space and Recreation Plan* yearly to update the properties and information, and submit this update to Green Acres. Review and update the Open Space Maps to reflect revised tax maps and data.
- Host an annual tour to inventory potential new acquisitions, survey areas in need of stewardship, and observe best usage for properties already acquired.
- Continue to disseminate materials to inform residents about the value of open space and their role(s) in protecting existing open space.
- Continue to review the Borough’s needs for outdoor recreational facilities.
- Promote best management practices on or near environmentally sensitive lands, including rivers, streams and wetlands.
- Promote historic easements through Preservation New Jersey and the New Jersey Historic Trust.
- Continue the municipal Open Space Trust Fund to purchase additional lands and support any debt services for future acquisitions.
- Celebrate and publicize all successful open space projects with community events.

MAPS

Map 1. Preserved and Public Land

Map 2. Undeveloped, Private Recreation, and Education

Map 3. Historic Sites and Districts

Map 4. Madison Recreation Complex (MRC) Accessible Trail (South)

Map 5. Summerhill Park Trails

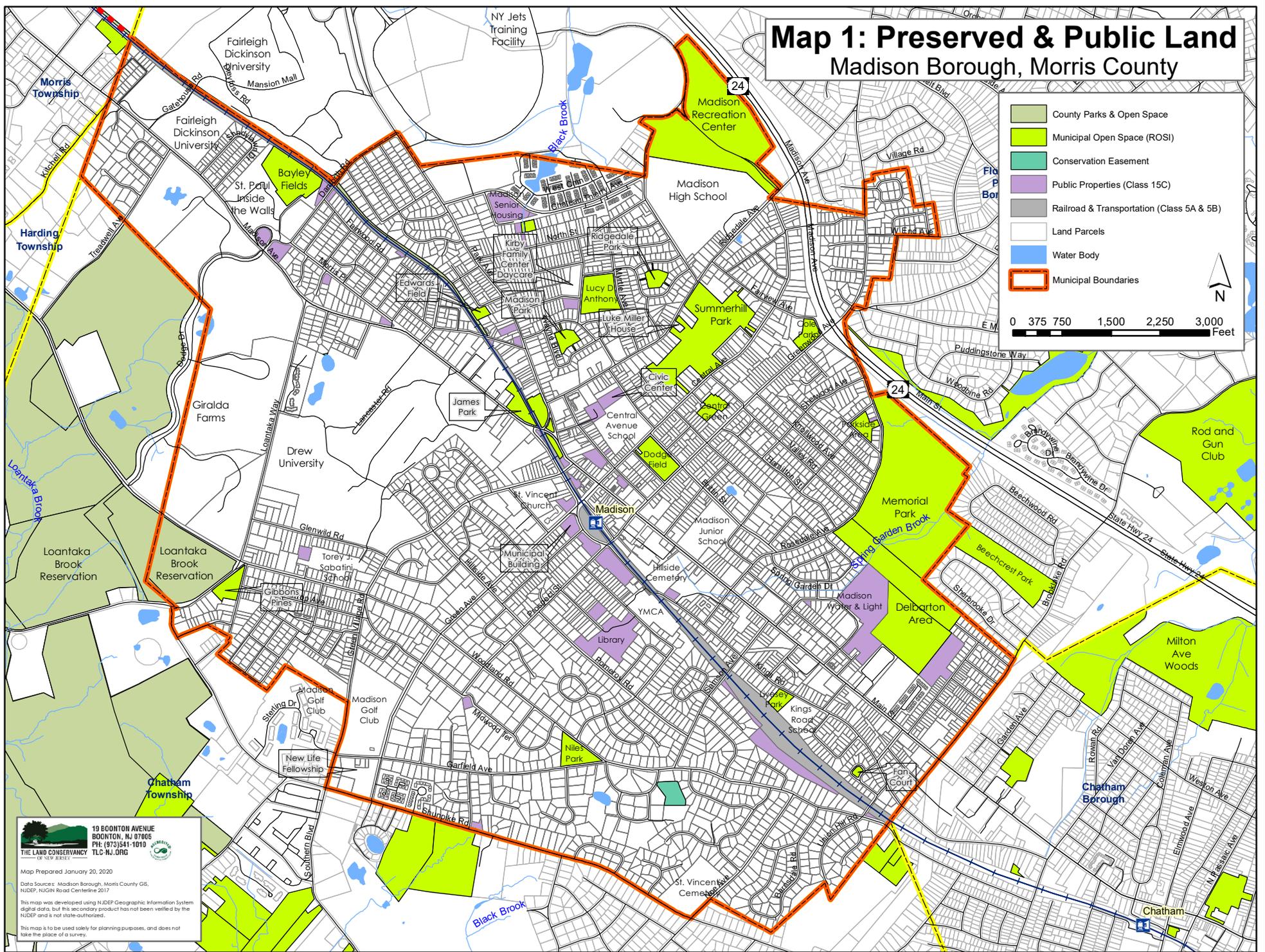
Map 6. Natural Features

Map 7. Bikeways and Trails

Map 1: Preserved & Public Land Madison Borough, Morris County

County Parks & Open Space
 Municipal Open Space (ROSI)
 Conservation Easement
 Public Properties (Class 15C)
 Railroad & Transportation (Class 5A & 5B)
 Land Parcels
 Water Body
 Municipal Boundaries

0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet



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 BOONTON, NJ 07005
 PH: (973)541-1010
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 OR NJ DEP

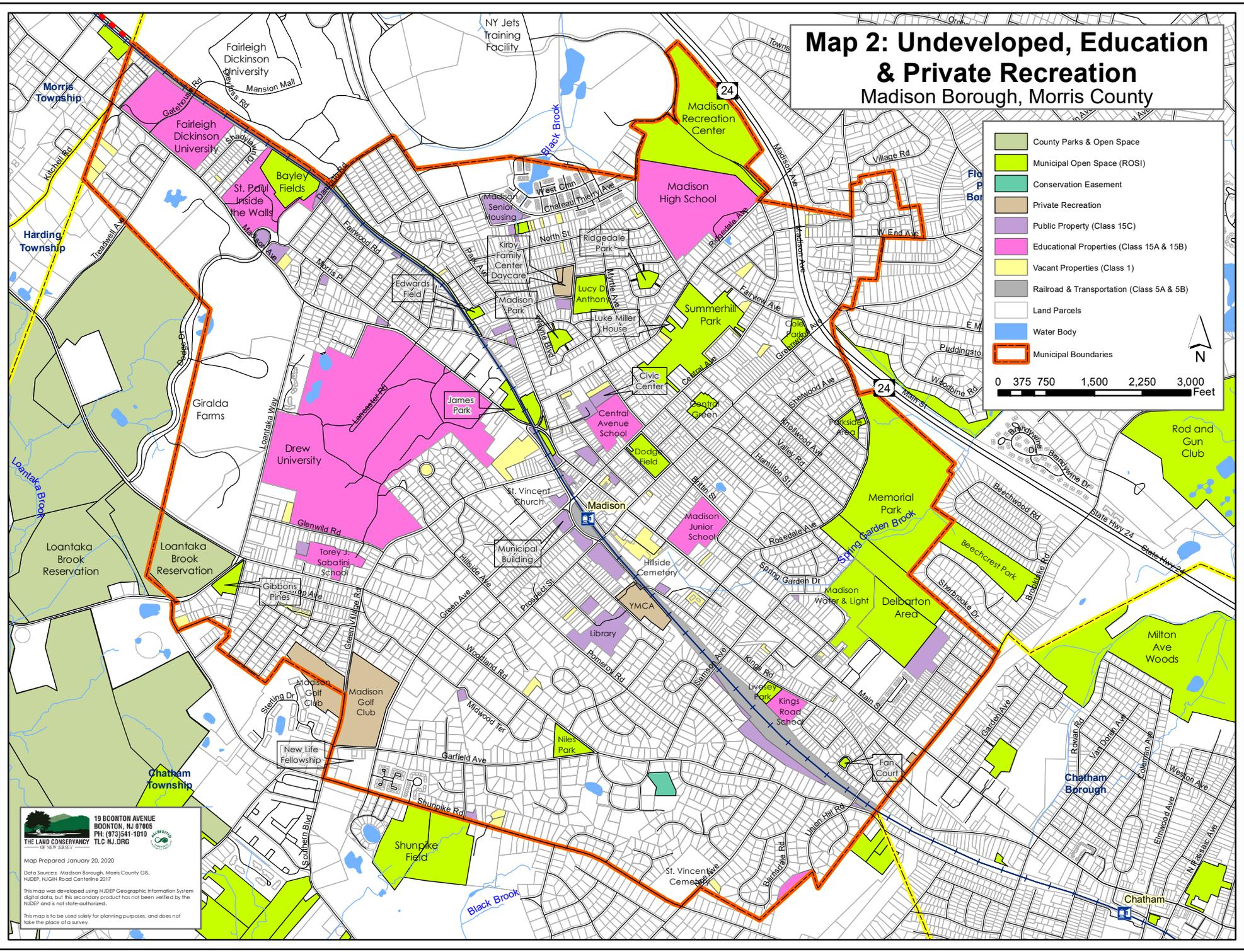
Map Prepared January 20, 2020
 Data Sources: Madison Borough, Morris County GIS,
 NJDEP, NJGIN Road Centerline 2017
 This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System
 digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the
 NJDEP and is not state-authorized.
 This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not
 take the place of a survey.

Map 2: Undeveloped, Education & Private Recreation Madison Borough, Morris County

	County Parks & Open Space
	Municipal Open Space (ROSI)
	Conservation Easement
	Private Recreation
	Public Property (Class 15C)
	Educational Properties (Class 15A & 15B)
	Vacant Properties (Class 1)
	Railroad & Transportation (Class 5A & 5B)
	Land Parcels
	Water Body
	Municipal Boundaries

0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet

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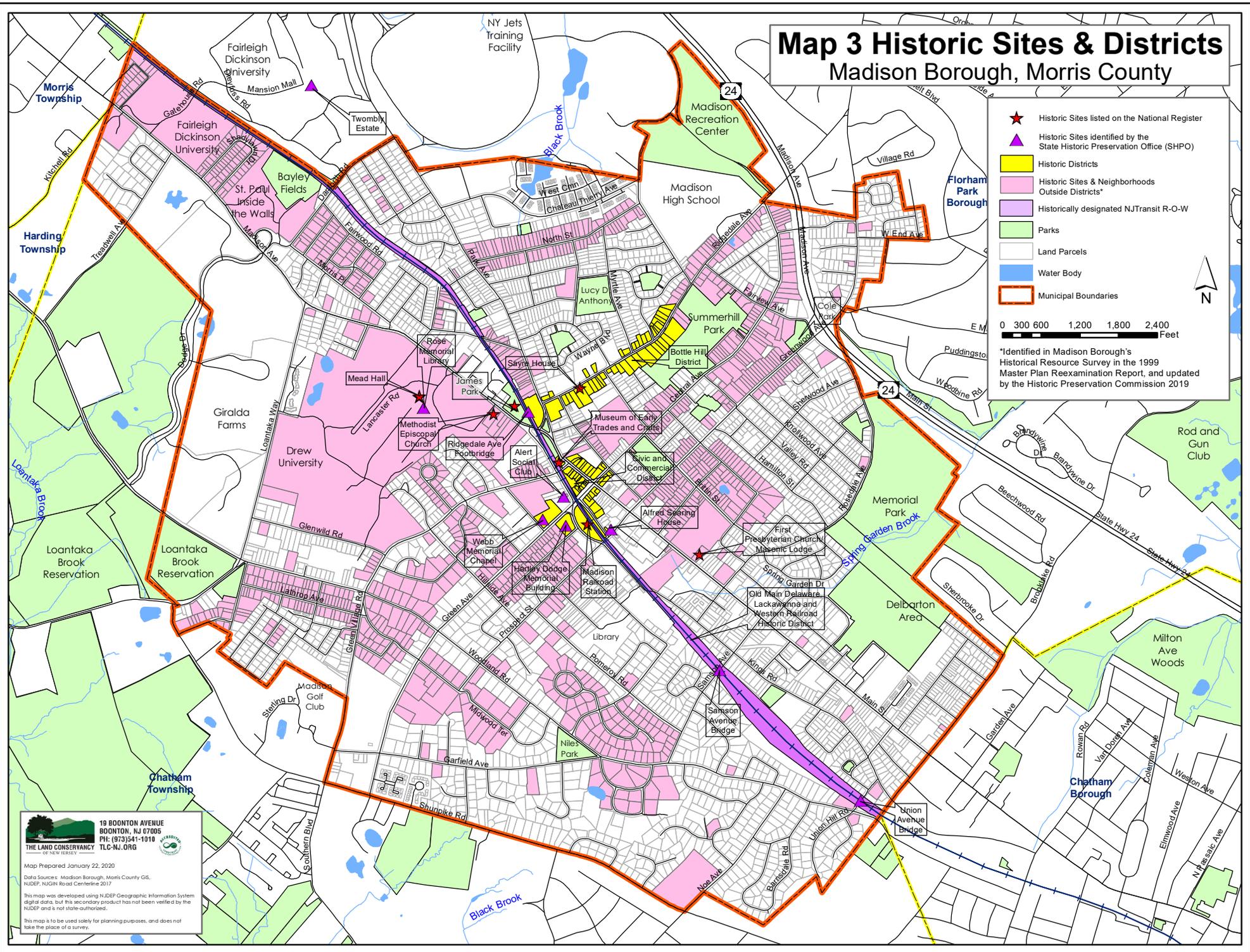
Map Prepared January 20, 2020
 Data Sources: Madison Borough, Morris County GIS,
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Map 3 Historic Sites & Districts Madison Borough, Morris County

- ★ Historic Sites listed on the National Register
- ▲ Historic Sites identified by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
- Historic Districts
- Historic Sites & Neighborhoods Outside Districts*
- Historically designated NJTransit R-O-W
- Parks
- Land Parcels
- Water Body
- Municipal Boundaries

0 300 600 1,200 1,800 2,400 Feet

*Identified in Madison Borough's Historical Resource Survey in the 1999 Master Plan Reexamination Report, and updated by the Historic Preservation Commission 2019




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Map Prepared January 22, 2020
 Data Sources: Madison Borough, Morris County GIS, NJDEP, NJGIN Road Centerline 2017
 This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP and is not state-authorized.
 This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not take the place of a survey.

Map 4: Madison Recreation Center (MRC) Accessible Trail (South)

Madison Borough, Morris County

- ★ Trailhead
- Benches
- Pedestrian Crossing
- Proposed ADA Accessible Trail
- ▨ Madison MRC Trail
- Restricted Area
- - - Property Boundary
- ▭ Community Garden
- ▭ Municipal Boundaries



Trail Length: 2772 Feet

0 60 120 240 360 480 Feet




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PH: (973)541-1010
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Map Prepared December 18, 2019

Data Sources: Morris County Department of Planning & Development
 Borbas Surveying and Mapping (February 21, 2013), Borough of Madison,
 NJDEP, NJDOT, NJ Association of County Tax Boards

This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System
 digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the
 NJDEP and is not state authorized.

This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not
 take the place of a survey.

Map 5: Summerhill Park Trails

Block 1001, Lot 73

Madison Borough, Morris County

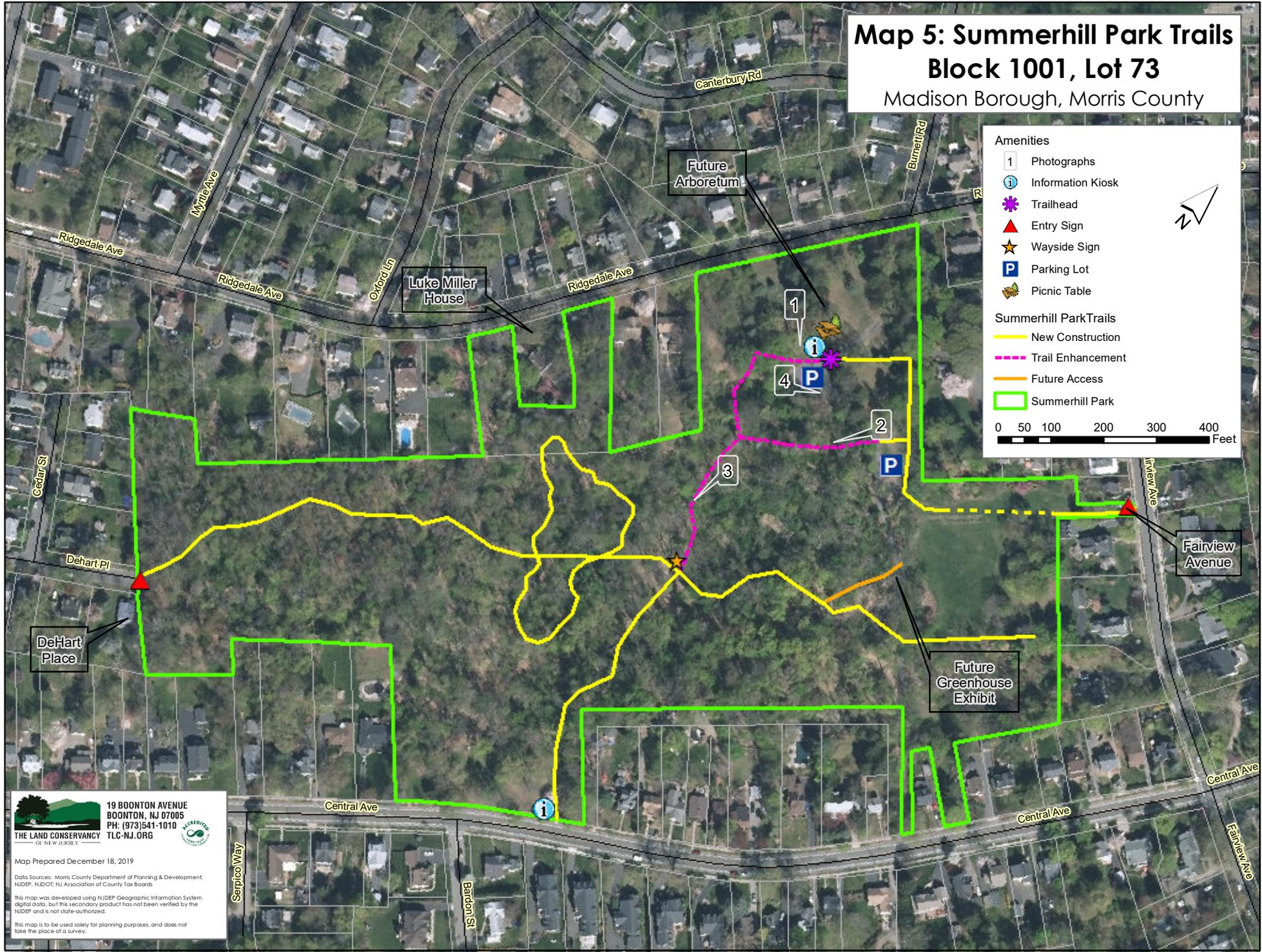
Amenities

- 1 Photographs
- i Information Kiosk
- ✿ Trailhead
- ▲ Entry Sign
- ★ Wayside Sign
- P Parking Lot
- 🍷 Picnic Table

Summerhill Park Trails

- New Construction
- - - Trail Enhancement
- - - Future Access
- ▭ Summerhill Park

0 50 100 200 300 400 Feet



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Data Sources: Morris County Department of Planning & Development; NJDEP, NJDOT, NJ Association of County Tax Boards.

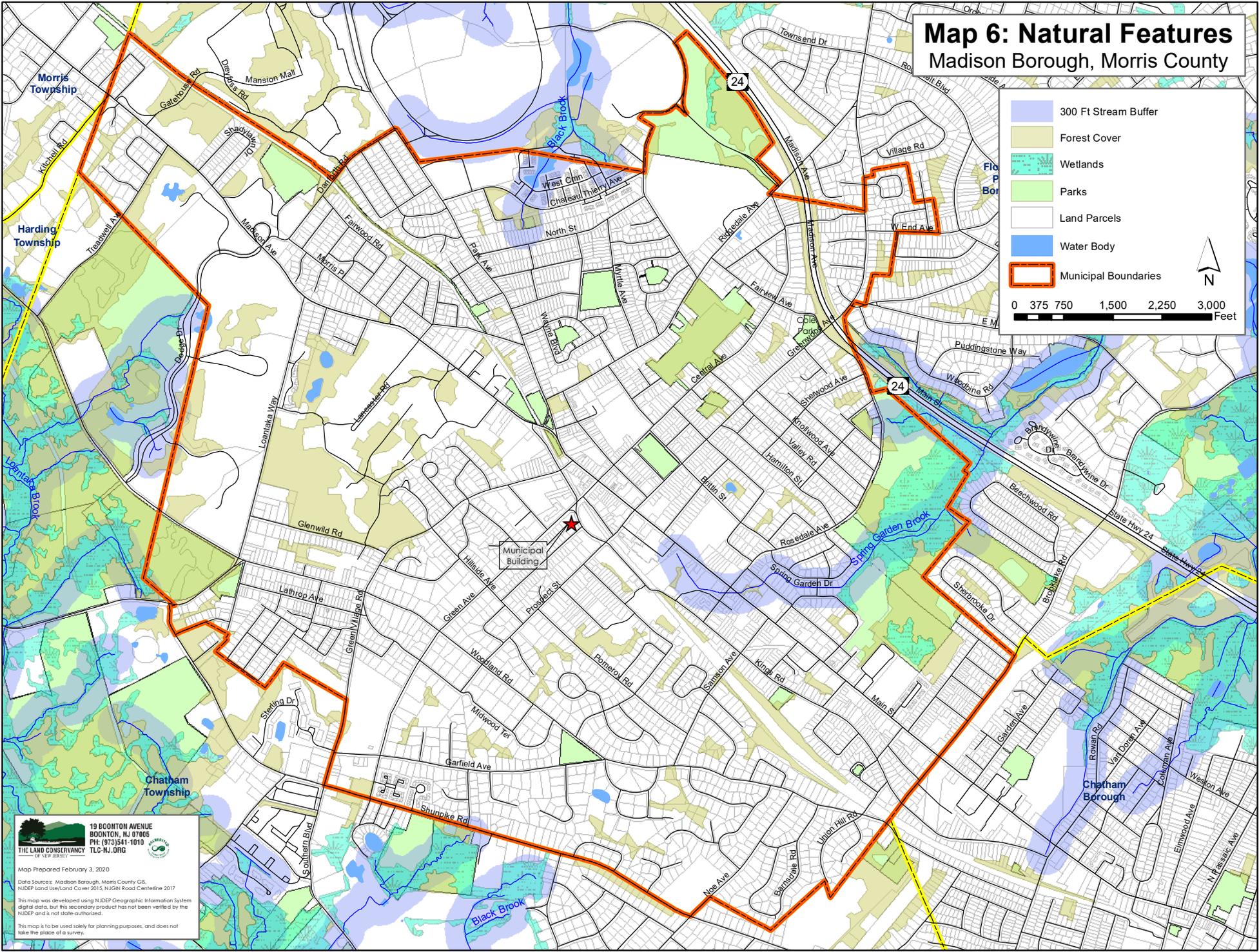
This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not take the place of a survey.

Map 6: Natural Features Madison Borough, Morris County

-  300 Ft Stream Buffer
-  Forest Cover
-  Wetlands
-  Parks
-  Land Parcels
-  Water Body
-  Municipal Boundaries

0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet


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Map Prepared February 3, 2020

Data Sources: Madison Borough, Morris County GIS, NJDEP Land Use/Land Cover 2015, NJGN Road Centreline 2017

This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

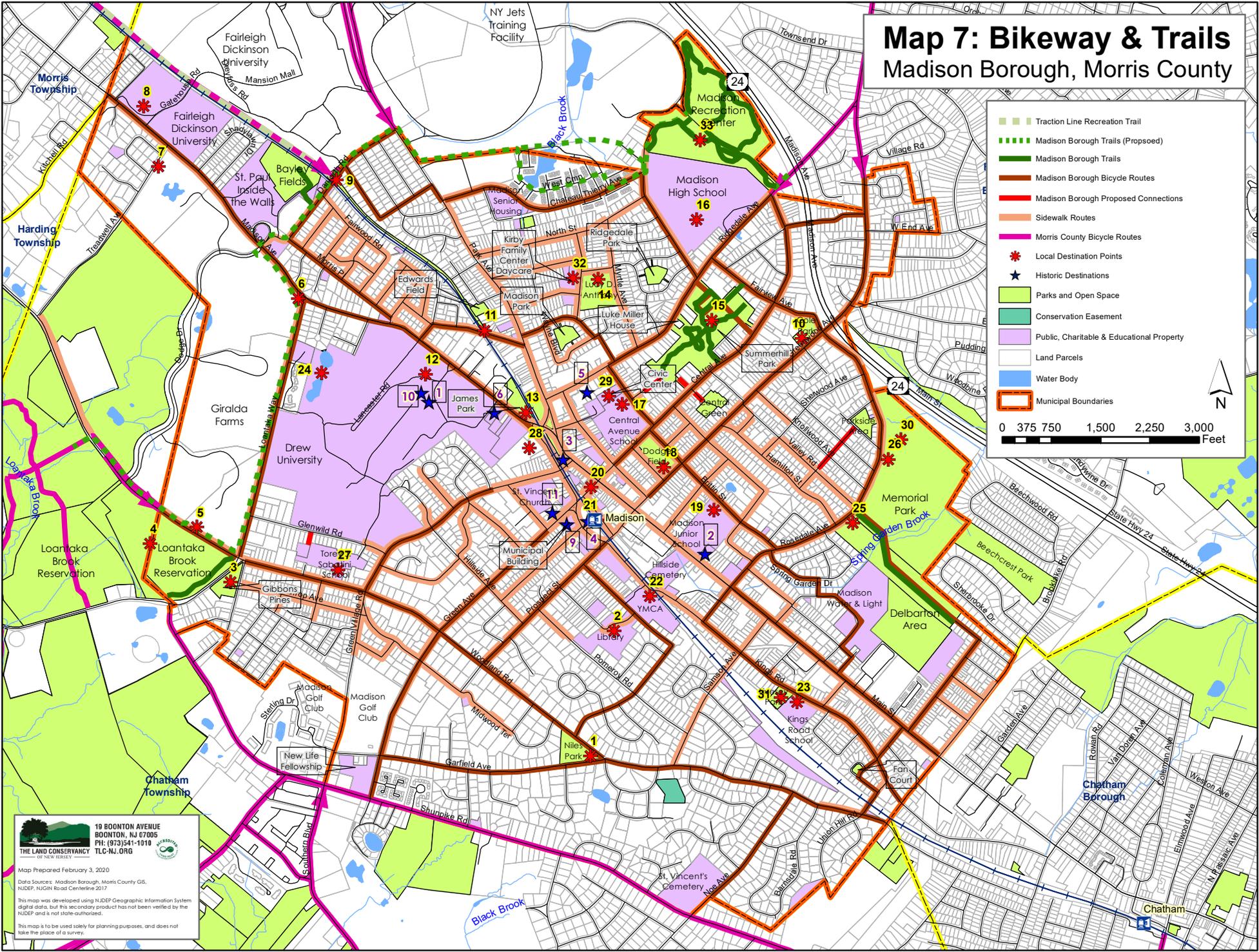
This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not take the place of a survey.

Map 7: Bikeway & Trails

Madison Borough, Morris County

-  Traction Line Recreation Trail
-  Madison Borough Trails (Proposed)
-  Madison Borough Trails
-  Madison Borough Bicycle Routes
-  Madison Borough Proposed Connections
-  Sidewalk Routes
-  Morris County Bicycle Routes
-  Local Destination Points
-  Historic Destinations
-  Parks and Open Space
-  Conservation Easement
-  Public, Charitable & Educational Property
-  Land Parcels
-  Water Body
-  Municipal Boundaries

0 375 750 1,500 2,250 3,000 Feet



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Map Prepared February 3, 2020

Data Sources: Madison Borough, Morris County GIS, NJDEP, NUGIN Road Centerline 2017

This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not take the place of a survey.

APPENDIX

Appendix A. Recreation and Open Space Inventory (2017)

Appendix B. Ordinance 4-2004 Open Space Trust Fund

Appendix C. Public Meetings – Agendas and Handouts

Appendix D. 2015 Morris County Cultural Resources Inventory (Table 6.6)



HARTLEY DODGE MEMORIAL
BOROUGH OF MADISON
MADISON, NEW JERSEY
07940

October 20, 2017

Ms. Amy Sumoski
State of New Jersey
Green Acres Program
Mail Code 501-01 P.O. Box 420
Trenton, NJ 08625-0420

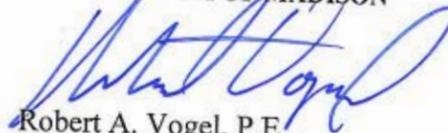
Dear Ms. Sumoski,

Please find enclosed the following items from the Borough of Madison per correspondence from Raymond M. Codey dated October 16, 2017 :

- 1) Recreation and Open Space Inventory
- 2) ROSI Tax Map Attachments
- 3) Governing Body via R264-2017
- 4) Digital files for the above

I hope the information is responsive to your request.

Sincerely,
THE BOROUGH OF MADISON


Robert A. Vogel, P.E.
Municipal Engineer

Encl: Per correspondence
Cc: Ray Codey, Boro Administrator
Elizabeth Osborne, Boro Clerk

NJGAP-10-11-17

**EXHIBIT 1 to DECLARATION
RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY**

The Recreation and Open Space Inventory (ROSI) is a document compiled by a local government unit as a master list of its Green Acres-restricted lands (known as "parkland" under the Green Acres rules *N.J.A.C. 7:36*). Lands that are subject to Green Acres restrictions cannot be disposed of, or diverted to a use other than recreation or conservation purposes, without the approval of the DEP Commissioner and the State House Commission. The Declaration of Encumbrance, including the ROSI, is recorded with the appropriate county clerk as a condition of the Green Acres funding contract in order to provide notice of the Green Acres restrictions on these lands to title searchers and the general public.

LANDS THAT SHOULD BE LISTED ON THE ROSI

Green Acres-restricted lands fall into two categories: funded parkland (lands included in the acquisition or park development projects funded by the Green Acres Program) and unfunded parkland (other lands held by the local government unit for recreation or conservation purposes at the time it received Green Acres funding). All funded and unfunded parkland parcels must be listed on the ROSI.

Lands owned by school boards, parking authorities, housing authorities, and similar public agencies without primary recreation or conservation responsibilities should not be inventoried unless they are also held for recreation and conservation purposes by the Local Government Unit. (e.g., through a lease, easement, use agreement or other agreement to which the Local Government Unit is a grantee.)

The ROSI should be compiled by a staff person who is knowledgeable about the local government unit's land holdings, uses of the land holdings and local land use regulations. The Local Government Units' planning board, environmental commission and other boards or commissions are encouraged to participate in the preparation and review of the ROSI.

The ROSI form is divided into three sections: Page 4, for land held in fee simple for recreation and conservation purposes; Page 5, for land held under a conservation restriction; and Page 6, for leases or use agreements held by the Local Government Unit for recreation and conservation purposes. Please review the Sample ROSI Sheets tab before completing the ROSI.

WHEN PREPARING AND SUBMITTING THE ROSI, please take note of the following:

The page number and the total number of pages in the completed ROSI must be entered at the top right corner of each page. **All pages, excluding the Sample ROSI Sheet, must be submitted.** Facility Names should be typed in all capital letters when filling out the three sections. All fields in each section should be filled in - including the acreage for each individual lot (do not submit the total acreage for the park). If there have been block and lot changes (consolidation / renumbering) since the last ROSI submission, please complete the last page of this document.

ROSI TAX MAPS

As an attachment to the ROSI, the local government unit should submit a copy of each appropriate municipal tax map (current as of the date of the Green Acres application) showing the parcels of parkland listed on the ROSI, with the approximate boundaries of each parcel clearly marked in colored ink. (See *N.J.A.C. 7:36-6.4(a)3ii* or *12.4(a)4ii*). If only a portion of a current tax lot is encumbered, the Green Acres-encumbered portion of the parcel should be clearly delineated, to scale, on the tax map. The Green Acres Program encourages local government units with Geographic Information System ("GIS") capability to utilize aerial maps (overlaid with digitized tax map lines) instead of photocopies of the tax map. If aerial maps are used, the local government unit should submit paper copies of the GIS-based maps to the Green Acres Program and should include with its submission a disk containing the mapping information in a **shapefile** format.

Form Specific Instructions

For parcels held in fee simple or in conservation restriction (easement), please provide the following: (1) location (as listed in the municipality's tax records), (2) name of park/facility, (3) block and lot identification numbers as shown on the current, official tax map, (4) the acreage for each individual lot, (5) whether the interest held by the local government unit for recreation or conservation covers the full or only a portion of the tax lot, (6) if partial lots are involved, the Green Acres encumbered acreage, (7) if the property is co-owned with other partners, (8) a notation of whether the property is subject to a conservation easement funded by the Environmental Infrastructure Funding Program (EIFP), and (9) a notation about whether the parcel is funded or unfunded parkland.

For parcels held through a lease or use agreement, please provide the following: (1) location (as listed in the municipality's tax records), (2) name of park/facility, (3) block and lot identification numbers as shown on the current, official tax map, (4) the acreage for each individual lot, (5) whether the interest held by the local government unit for recreation or conservation covers the full or only a portion of the tax lot, (6) if partial lots are involved, the Green Acres encumbered acreage, (7) the expiration date for the lease or use agreement, (8) the name of the underlying landowner, and (9) a notation about whether any of the recreation and conservation facilities on the encumbered property were funded by Green Acres or whether the leasehold interest is considered unfunded parkland.

Certification

If the local government unit is a municipality, the completed ROSI must be reviewed and duly executed and certified by the chief executive officer and the planning board chairperson. If the local unit is a county, the completed ROSI must be reviewed and duly executed and certified by the chief executive officer and one of the following: the parks director, or the director of the open space program. (See N.J.A.C. 7:36-6.5(a)2) *If the Local Unit's form of government does not allow for the Mayor to sign without a resolution from the governing body, please include the number and date of the resolution along with a copy of the passed resolution.*

Special Notes

1. This ROSI, as completed and duly executed, shall be incorporated into both (1) the Green Acres Project Agreement and (2) the Declaration of Encumbrance.
2. The Local Government Units' governing body and planning board should designate, with appropriate descriptive labels, all lands listed on this ROSI in any revision or update of the following master plan elements: recreation plan, conservation plan, and land use plan. However, failure to do so shall have no effect on the validity of the ROSI.
3. If lands held by the Local Government Unit for recreation and conservation purposes are omitted from the ROSI by mistake, inadvertence, or otherwise, such lands shall be subject to the same terms and conditions, covenants, and restrictions as they would be if they were included. Deletion or omission of lands listed on previously submitted ROSI's is prohibited without prior written approval of the Green Acres Program, and may require a public hearing. See N.J.A.C. 7:36-25.3.

Please check the Green Acres web site at <http://www.nj.gov/dep/greenacres/pdflaunch.html> for an updated version of this ROSI form prior to completion.

All pages of the ROSI must be electronically submitted with the completed original Certification page (page 7) mailed to the Project Manager's attention. Only pages 1 through 3, page 7, and those pages containing property information need to be included in the Declaration of Encumbrance that is sent for recording.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY**Definitions (as found at N.J.A.C. 7:36-2)**

For the purposes of this ROSI, the following definitions shall apply whenever a form of the word is used:

"Conservation restriction": an interest in land less than fee simple, stated in the form of a right, restriction, easement, covenant, or condition, in any deed, will, or other instrument, other than a lease, executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land, appropriate to retaining land or water areas predominantly in their natural, scenic, open, or wooded condition; appropriate for conservation of soil or wildlife; appropriate for outdoor recreation or park use; or appropriate as suitable habitat for flora or fauna. Often known as a "Conservation Easement".

"Declaration": the recordable, written instrument executed by a local government unit that declares that all of the local government unit's funded and unfunded parklands are subject to the Green Acres restrictions. Such written instrument shall include the local government unit's Recreation and Open Space Inventory and is a component of the Project Agreement.

"Development": any improvement to a land or water area of a parkland that is designed to expand or enhance its utilization for outdoor recreation and conservation purposes, and shall include the construction, renovation, or repair of any such improvement, but shall not mean shore protection or beach renourishment or replenishment activities, except as provided at N.J.A.C. 7:36-10.3(a)5 and 21.3(a)5. This term may include any of the following types of ancillary improvements to a parkland: roadways, parking, landscaping, fencing, lighting, utilities, structures, and any other improvement that expands or enhances the use of parkland for outdoor recreation and conservation purposes.

"Fee simple": absolute ownership in land, unencumbered by any other interest or estate.

"Funded parkland": parkland that a local government unit has acquired or developed with Green Acres funding.

"Held," when used in the ROSI with reference to land: owned, leased, or otherwise controlled for recreation/conservation purposes.

"Historic preservation restriction": an interest in land less than fee simple, stated in the form of a right, restriction, easement, covenant, or condition, in any deed, will or other instrument, other than a lease, executed by or on behalf of the owner of the land, appropriate to preserving a structure or site that is historically significant for its architecture, archaeology or associations.

"Land" or "Lands": real property, including any improvement, right-of-way, water, riparian and other rights, easements, privileges, and any other rights or interests in, relating to, or connected with real property.

"Local government unit": a county, municipality, or other political subdivision of the State, or any agency, authority, or other entity thereof the primary purpose of which is to administer, protect, acquire, develop, or maintain lands for recreation and conservation purposes.

"Parkland": land acquired, developed, and/or used for recreation and conservation purposes, including funded and unfunded parkland.

"Recreation and conservation purposes": the use of lands for beaches, biological or ecological study, boating, camping, fishing, forests, greenways, hunting, natural areas, parks, playgrounds, protecting historic properties, water reserves, watershed protection, wildlife preserves, active sports, or a similar use for either public outdoor recreation or conservation of natural resources, or both, pursuant to the Green Acres laws. This term includes the use of historic areas pursuant to P.L. 1974, c.102; P.L. 1978, c.118; P.L. 1983, c.354; P.L. 1987, c.265; P.L. 1989, c.183; P.L. 1992, c.88; and P.L. 1995, c.204; and the use of historic buildings and structures pursuant to P.L. 1992, c.88, and P.L. 1995, c.204.

"Recreation and Open Space Inventory" or "ROSI": the listing of all of a local government unit's funded and unfunded parkland, including a description sufficient to identify each such parcel.

"Time of receipt of Green Acres funding": for a development project, the period from the earlier of the dates listed at 1 and 2 below until the date of the first transmittal of Green Acres funding. For an acquisition project, this term shall mean the period from the earlier of the dates listed at 1 and 2 below until the date of the first transmittal of Green Acres funding for each parcel acquired as part of the project:

1. The date of the letter from the Department notifying the local government unit of the Green Acres funding award; or
2. The date of the at-risk authorization provided by Green Acres under N.J.A.C. 7:36-6.3 or 12.3.

"Unfunded parkland": parkland, other than funded parkland, that is held by a local government unit for recreation and conservation purposes at the time of receipt of Green Acres funding.

Legislative & Regulatory References

Green Acres enabling legislation: *N.J.S.A. 13:8A-1 et seq.*; *N.J.S.A. 13:8A-19 et seq.*; *N.J.S.A. 8:A-35 et seq.*, *N.J.S.A. 13:8C-1 et seq.*; Green Acres Rules: *N.J.A.C. 7:36*; Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, 16 U.S.C. s. 460; and New Jersey Conservation Restriction and Historic Preservation Restriction Act *N.J.S.A. 13:8B-1 et seq.*

Questions? Please call (609) 984-0631

revised 12/11/2013

Declaration of Encumbrance ver 17a

Printed 10/18/2017

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

Local Unit: Madison Borough

County: Morris

All lands held for recreation and conservation purposes (1) must be described by their block and lot identification numbers as shown on the current, official tax map and (2) keyed to a current, legible, official map of the local government unit. The official map used for this ROSI is named R.O.S.I. and is dated JULY 19, 2011. Please refer to page 1 of this document for more detailed instructions.

Lands Held in Fee Simple for Recreation and Conservation Purposes (Use Page 4A ~Fee Simple cont'd as necessary for additional lands)

Map Key	Municipal Location per Tax Records	Name of Park / Facility	Block No.	Lot No.	Total Lot Acres	Partial Lot? (Y / N) Note 1	GA Encumbered Acres Note 2	Co-Owners? (Y / N) Note 3	Green Acres Funded? (F / U) Note 4	EIFP Funded? (Y / N) Note 5	Notes
1	Fairview Ave	Cole Park	1004	19	3.6	N	3.6	N	U	N	
2	Brittin St.	Dodge Field	1701	2	4.78	N	4.78	N	U	F	
3	Kinney St.	Edwards Field	1203	7	0.81	N	0.81	N	U	N	
4	Fen Ct.	Fen Court	3903	1	0.4297	N	0.4297	N	U	N	
5	Serpico Wy.	Central Green	1003	15	0.1721	N	0.1721	N	U	N	
6	Serpico Wy.	Central Green	1002	8	0.9642	N	0.9642	N	U	N	
7	Central Ave.	Summerhill Park	1001	73	26.21	N	26.21	N	F	N	
8	Concurso Wy.	James Park	1504	1	1.19	N	1.19	N	F	N	
10	Concurso Wy.	James Park	1401	3	2.86	Y	1.78	N	U	N	substation not part of park
11	Concurso Wy.	James Park	1402	9	2.11	N	2.11	N	U	N	
12	Concurso Wy.	James Park	1503	1	0.33	N	0.33	N	U	N	
13	East St.	Lucy D. Anthony	1104	26	6.658	N	6.658	N	U	N	
14	Wayne Blvd.	Madison Park	1102	24	2.03	N	2.03	N	U	N	
15	Rosedale Ave.	Memorial Park	5001	1	64.171	N	64.171	N	F	N	
16	Woodland Rd.	Niles Park	4103	17	4.8	N	4.8	N	U	N	
17	Parkside Ave.	Parkside Area	903	3	2.5	N	2.5	N	U	N	
18	Canterbury Rd.	Ridgedale Park	504	23	1.85	N	1.85	N	U	N	
19	Delbarton Dr.	Delbarton Area	2208	28	10.96	N	10.96	N	U	N	

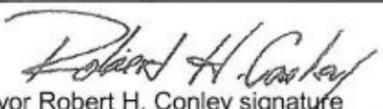
Total of all fee simple Green Acres-encumbered acres on this page only:	135.35
Total of all fee simple Green Acres-encumbered acres from all pages of this ROSI:	220.43
Total of all Green Acres-encumbered acres from all pages of this ROSI:	220.43

Note 1: For properties partially held for recreation/conservation (e.g. municipal complex), please supply a survey or tax map with the park boundaries to scale, showing the recreation/conservation area.
 Note 2: For entire properties, please supply acreage of entire property. For partial lots, please provide the recreation/conservation acreage only.
 Note 3: Does any other entity have an undivided interest in this property? List co-owner in Notes column. Note 4: F = Funded by Green Acres; U = Unfunded (i.e., no Green Acres funding utilized)
 Note 5: Were Environmental Infrastructure Trust Program funds used to acquire all or part of this property?

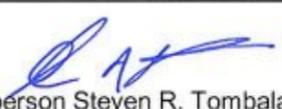
CERTIFICATION:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that this Recreation and Open Space Inventory, comprising 6 total pages, is a complete and accurate listing of all lands held by the Local Government Unit, as of this 11 th day of OCTOBER, 2017, for recreation and conservation purposes at the time of receipt of Green Acres funding.

This ROSI is being submitted to Green Acres as part of project number: 1417-04-009 and entitled: MADISON BOROUGH OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION



Mayor Robert H. Conley signature
Chief Executive Officer of Local Government Unit



Chairperson Steven R. Tombalakian signature
Planning Board Chairperson (or equivalent)

Date: October 11, 2017

Date: October 11, 2017

This Certification is to be signed only on this page, Page 6, of the Recreation and Open Space Inventory.

If required by local ordinance, number and date of governing body resolution authorizing Mayor to sign the ROSI:

R263-2017
Resolution Number

11-Oct-17
Date of Resolution

(Resoultion attached)

ORDINANCE 4-2004

ORDINANCE OF THE BOROUGH OF MADISON CREATING AN OPEN SPACE RECREATION AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION TRUST FUND

WHEREAS, the voters of the Borough of Madison, in the County of Morris, State of New Jersey, approved a referendum which recommended to the Borough Council the establishment of an Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Trust Fund (hereinafter referred to as the "Open Space Trust Fund") to finance the acquisition and preservation of lands and easements for open space; active and passive recreation; preservation of natural resources, including water supplies; and historic preservation.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED, by the Council of the Borough of Madison, in the County of Morris and State of New Jersey as follows:

SECTION 1: Chapter 132: **Open Space Trust Fund.**

132-1. **Establishment and Purpose.** There is hereby established an Open Space Trust Fund, which shall be administered by the Borough Council. The Open Space Trust Fund shall be used to finance the acquisition and preservation of lands and easements for open space; active and passive recreation; preservation of natural resources, including water supplies; and historic preservation.

132-2. **Powers and Duties.**

A. The Borough Council is authorized to use the Open Space Trust Fund to acquire all types of interests in real property including but not limited to fee simple acquisitions, easements, licenses, and/or development rights or any other lesser interest in real estate in the Borough or outside the Borough for the purposes as provided for herein. The Council also is authorized to accept grants, gifts, donations and testamentary bequests of property and/or property rights and to use its power of eminent domain pursuant to N.J.S.A. 20:3-1, et seq. to acquire property or property rights.

B. The Council shall determine the amount of funds to be used for each acquisition of rights or property. The Council shall also determine what use may be made of any real property or property rights acquired by use of the Open Space Trust Fund. In making its decisions, the Council shall take into account the recommendations of the Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee.

C. The Open Space Trust Fund may also be used to acquire real property which has improvements upon it at the time of acquisition, provided that the council determines the principal purpose of the acquisition is to preserve open space, recreation and/or historic preservation. In the event the Council shall find it appropriate to apportion the cost of acquisition between open space and improvements, it may do so and charge the Open Space Trust Fund for the approximate value that it deems appropriate relative to open space and the Borough's capital account for the value that it determines attributable to improvements. The deed of any property or property rights acquired with funds from the Open Space Trust Fund shall contain a specific statement reflecting that the property was acquired with funds from the Open Space Trust Fund.

132-3. **Funding.**

A. The Open Space Trust Fund shall be established and maintained as a separate account in the Borough's general capital fund and shall be known and designated as the "Open Space, Recreation and Historic Preservation Trust Fund." A separate bank and/or investment account shall be opened and maintained for this purpose. The Council may invest funds in the Open Space Trust Fund as provided in the Borough's Cash Management Plan and Investment Policy. Funds in the Open Space Trust Fund shall be used solely for the purposes set forth in this Chapter.

B. The Open Space Trust Fund shall be funded through the collection of an amount of two cents (\$0.02) per One Hundred Dollars (\$100.00) of assessed valuation of each annual Borough property tax levy. The Open Space Trust Fund shall also be permitted to accept grants, gifts, donations and testamentary bequests. The funds accumulated within the Open Space Trust Fund may be utilized to acquire all types of interests in real property, including but not limited to, fee simple acquisitions, easements, licenses, and/or development rights or any other lesser interest in real estate in the Borough or outside the Borough for the purposes as provided in this Chapter or as a down payment for the issuance of bonds for the same purpose at the discretion of the Council. Any and all interest accruing shall remain in the Open Space Trust Fund and may be utilized for the above-described purposes.

132-4. Disposition of Property or Other Property Rights. No property or rights acquired with funds from the Open Space Trust Fund shall be sold or otherwise disposed of by the Borough unless the Council has authorized such disposition after and in accordance with a binding public referendum.

132-5. **Review.** In the event that no property or property rights are acquired under this ordinance for a period of five (5) consecutive years, then the Council shall review its activities and issue a report with recommendations and conclusions concerning the future use and disposition of the Open Space Trust Fund. The Open Space Trust Fund may not be closed except in accordance with a binding public referendum.

SECTION 2. All ordinances of the Borough of Madison, which are inconsistent with the provisions of this Ordinance, are hereby repealed to the extent of such inconsistency.

SECTION 3. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall not affect the remaining portions of this Ordinance.

SECTION 4. This Ordinance shall take effect as provided by law.

ADOPTED AND APPROVED
February 9, 2004

ELLWOOD R. KERKESLAGER, Mayor

Attest:

MARILYN SCHAEFER, Borough Clerk

Introduced and passed: January 26, 2004
Published, Madison Eagle: January 29, 2004
Hearing and final adoption: February 9, 2004
Published, Madison Eagle: February 12, 2004



19 Boonton Avenue
Boonton, NJ 07005
Ph: (973)541-1010
Fax: (973)541-1131
Web: tlc-nj.org

Borough of Madison, Morris County

KICKOFF MEETING: Open Space and Recreation Plan Update Wednesday, April 11, 2018 – 7:30 p.m.

Attending: Open Space, Recreation, and Historic Preservation Advisory Committee
Barbara Heskins Davis, PP, AICP, The Land Conservancy of New Jersey
Email: bhdavis@tlc-nj.org; phone: (973) 541-1010 x33

Members: Open Space Committee:

Peter Hiscano, Chair, Recreation Advisory Committee
Robert Conley, Mayor (Ex-Officio)
Astri Baillie, Council Liaison
Thomas Piskula, Resident
Melissa Honohan, Resident
Chris Kellogg, Resident
Lisa Ellis, Resident
Cathie Coultas, Secretary, Parks Advisory Committee
George Limbach, Planning Board
Vacancy, Environmental Commission
Jill Rhodes, Historic Preservation Commission

Agenda – Grant Applications

- ANJEC Grant – Due Friday, April 13
Integrated Digital Trail Brochure/Map: Summerhill Park
- Morris County Trail Grant
April 26 – Mandatory Meeting, Anticipated deadlines: June (Letter of Intent). August (Application)
ADA Accessible Trail: Madison Recreation Center

Agenda – Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

- Open Space Map
- Open Space Program and Municipal Open Space Trust Fund
- 2009 Goals and Action Program (review)
- Public Outreach – Stakeholders both in/out of the municipal building
- Plan Schedule – Tour and Public Meetings
- Next Steps





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Madison Borough - 2018 Open Space Tour
Wednesday June 13, 2018: 4:30 pm – 6:30 pm

Existing Parks and Recreational Facilities

- Madison Recreation Center
- Bayley Ellard Fields
- Rosedale Memorial Park
- Parkside Park, across from Memorial Park
- Dodge Field
- Delbarton Field/Park
- Niles Park
- Livesey Park
- Gibbons Pines
- Summerhill Park/Luke Miller House

Potential Open Space/Historic sites

- DeBiase Barn: Cook Avenue/Park Avenue/Ridgedale Avenue
- Romano property, Walnut Street
- Belleau Avenue
- Madison Baptist Church, Green Avenue
- DPW Garage, John Avenue/Dean Street
- Madison Golf Club, Green Avenue
- Traction Line Trail: continuation to Elm Street
- Traction Line Trail: access from Danforth Road
- Morris County Park Commission property next to Realogy



Borough of Madison

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update 2018: Public Meeting

Monday, September 24, 2018 – 8:00 pm
Borough Council of Madison

Welcome and Introductions

Peter Hiscano, Chair
Astri J. Baillie, Council Liaison
Open Space, Recreation & Historic Preservation Advisory Committee

Presentation on Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey
Barbara Heskins Davis, PP, AICP, Vice President of Programs

- Presentation of Plan Goals and Maps
 - Open Space Program History
 - Preserved and Public Lands
- Public Comments & Questions

For further information please contact:



THE LAND CONSERVANCY
OF NEW JERSEY

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey
19 Boonton Avenue
Boonton, NJ 07005
(973) 541-1010
Website: www.tlc-nj.org
Email: info@tlc-nj.org



Borough of Madison
Hartley Dodge Memorial Building
50 Kings Road
Madison, NJ 07940
(973) 593 - 3042
Website: www.rosenet.org

Goals – 2009 Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

- Ensure adequate and properly maintained recreational facilities to meet the needs of all Borough residents.
- Enhance alternative linkages throughout Madison to better allow for safe and easy access to greenways, parks, and other places of interest.
- Preserve the many historically significant areas and sites in the Borough to strengthen the community’s assets.
- Grow the amount of permanently preserved open space to provide ample gathering places and possible sites for community gardens as well as corridors for wildlife.
- Protect the Borough’s most vulnerable resource, the Buried Valley Aquifer, to ensure a safe and sustainable drinking water supply for the residents.
- Create opportunities for additional resource-based (“passive”) recreation, while fostering the growth and sustainability of the Borough’s urban forest.

History of the Open Space Program

Municipal Open Space Trust Fund:

- 2003 – Residents voted in favor of creating an Open Space & Historic Preservation Trust Fund (OSTF) via ballot referendum
- 2004 – Tax levy of \$0.02 per \$100 of assessed property is established and Open Space, Recreation & Historic Preservation Advisory Committee convened
- 2013 – Borough Council reduces tax levy to \$0.018 per \$100 of assessed property
- 2016 - “Policy and Procedure” guidelines created by Open Space Committee to enable entities within Madison to apply for and use funds
- 2018 - \$257,264 balance in OSTF

Matching Grants (State and County):

- \$10,200,000 - Morris County Preservation Trust Fund
- \$4,050,650 – NJDEP Green Acres

Properties Acquired using the Borough OSTF:

Year	Project	Acres	Total Cost of Acquisition
2004	Luke Miller House; Summerhill Park Addition	1.21	\$750,000
2006	Livesey Park	1.48	\$1,800,000
2007	Madison Community Recreation Center	49.4	\$13,050,000
2009	Bayley-Ellard Fields	10	\$1,800,000

Plan Update Schedule

- April 11, 2018 – Kickoff meeting with Open Space Committee
- September 24, 2018 – Public Meeting #1
- Next Steps: Delivery of Plan Update and Adoption by Planning Board

Borough of Madison

Open Space and Recreation Plan Update 2020: Public Meeting

Tuesday, February 18, 2020 – 7:30 pm
Borough Planning Board of Madison

Welcome and Introductions

Open Space, Recreation & Historic Preservation Advisory Committee

Melissa Honohan, Chair

Astri J. Baillie, Council Liaison

Presentation on Open Space and Recreation Plan Update

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey

Barbara Heskins Davis, PP, AICP, Vice President of Programs

- Presentation of Plan Goals and Maps
- Planning Board and Public: Comments & Questions

For further information please contact:



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Borough of Madison
Hartley Dodge Memorial Building
50 Kings Road
Madison, NJ 07940
(973) 593 - 3042
Website: www.rosenet.org

Table 6.6 contains the master list of survey sites from the 2015 Cultural Resources Inventory. The removals and additions to this list were provided by the Historic Preservation Commission in 2019. The full report is found here:

<http://www.rosenet.org/DocumentCenter/View/3649/2014-108-Madison-Report-10-15-2015?bidId=>

Removals from this list:

1. 286 Kings Road: Demolished
2. 194 Rosedale Avenue: Demolished
3. 196 Greenwood Avenue: Demolished

Additions to this list:

1. 44 Highland Avenue: A farmhouse-style dwelling with a front porch and prominent centered cross gable, which is typical of 19th century vernacular building from 1850 to 1880.
2. 221 Greenwood Avenue: Italian-style influenced house.

Table 6.6: Master list of survey forms sorted by street address.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
<i>Academy Road</i>					
1417-0096	Academy Road Streetscape		Academy	Road	Not eligible
<i>Alma Avenue</i>					
1417-0094	Alma Avenue Streetscape		Alma	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Bardon Street</i>					
1417-0120	Bardon Street Streetscape		Bardon	Street	Not eligible
<i>Britten Street</i>					
1417-0117	Baker/Thebaud Historic District		Britten	Street	Not eligible
<i>Brooklake Road</i>					
1417-0001	12 Brooklake Road	12	Brooklake	Road	Not eligible
<i>Bruns Street</i>					
1417-0111	Bruns Street Streetscape		Bruns	Street	Not eligible
<i>Central Avenue</i>					
1417-0113	Central Avenue Streetscape		Central	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0114	Central Avenue Streetscape		Central	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0116	Central Avenue Historic District		Central	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0136	Central Avenue Streetscape		Central	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0051	Central Avenue Public School	50	Central	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0052	AME Bethel Church	53	Central	Avenue	Potentially eligible
<i>Cook Avenue</i>					
1417-0119	Cook Avenue Streetscape		Cook	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0053	First Baptist Church	36	Cook	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Crescent Road</i>					
1417-0089	Crescent Road Streetscape		Crescent	Road	Eligible
<i>Cross Street</i>					
1417-0045	13 Cross Street	13	Cross	Street	Not eligible

Table 6.6; cont.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
<i>Dean Street</i>					
1417-0110	Dean Street Streetscape		Dean	Street	Not eligible
<i>Dellwood Drive</i>					
1417-0009	E.V. Houghmont Gate Lodge	50	Dellwood	Drive	Potentially eligible
<i>East Street</i>					
1417-0073	Lucy D. Anthony School	54	East	Street	Not eligible
<i>Elm Street</i>					
1417-0132	Elm Street Railroad Historic District		Elm	Street	Not eligible
<i>Elmer Street</i>					
1417-0118	Elmer Street Streetscape		Elmer	Street	Not eligible
<i>Fairview Avenue</i>					
1417-0077	Cole Park ⁴²		Fairview	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0135	Fairview Avenue Streetscape		Fairview	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Fairwood Road</i>					
1417-0065	1 Fairwood Road	1	Fairwood	Road	Not eligible
<i>Garfield Avenue</i>					
1417-0084	Garfield Avenue Streetscape		Garfield	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0013	2 Garfield Avenue	2	Garfield	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0012	125 Garfield Avenue	125	Garfield	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Glenwild Road</i>					
1417-0023	Peach Orchard Estate	72	Glenwild	Road	Not eligible
<i>Green Avenue</i>					
1417-0105	Green Avenue Streetscape		Green	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0106	Green Avenue Streetscape		Green	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0029	Presbyterian Church of Madison	19-23	Green	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0030	Webb Memorial Chapel	23	Green	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0019	85 Green Avenue	85	Green	Avenue	Potentially eligible
1417-0017	D.B. Oliver House	144	Green	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0016	158 Green Avenue	158	Green	Avenue	Eligible
<i>Green Hill Road</i>					
1417-0090	Green Tract Historic District		Green Hill	Road	Eligible
<i>Green Village Road</i>					
1417-0091	Green Village Road Streetscape		Green Village	Road	Not eligible
1417-0093	Green Village Road Streetscape		Green Village	Road	Not eligible
1417-0097	Green Village Road Streetscape		Green Village	Road	Not eligible
1417-0098	Green Village Road Streetscape		Green Village	Road	Not eligible

⁴² The address for Cole Park is "Greenwood and Fairview Avenues"; it is thus listed under both street names in this table.

Table 6.6; cont.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
1417-0034	Madison Public Library and James (Mercantile) Building ⁴³	2-8	Green Village	Road	Listed
1417-0026	St. Vincent's Roman Catholic Church	26	Green Village	Road	Eligible
1417-0025	Henry G. Pilch House	55	Green Village	Road	Potentially eligible
1417-0020	J. O' Brien House	86	Green Village	Road	Not eligible
<i>Greenwood Avenue</i>					
1417-0077	Cole Park ⁴⁴		Greenwood	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0121	Greenwood Avenue Streetscape		Greenwood	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0054	92 Greenwood Avenue	92	Greenwood	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0079	196 Greenwood Avenue	196	Greenwood	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0080	R. De Forest House	216	Greenwood	Avenue	Potentially eligible
<i>Grove Street</i>					
1417-0115	Grove Street Streetscape		Grove	Street	Not eligible
<i>Hillside Avenue</i>					
1417-0088	Hillside Avenue Streetscape		Hillside	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>John Marshall Lane</i>					
1417-0078	Genung House	3	John Marshall	Lane	Not eligible
1417-0083	C.A. Bruen House ⁴⁵	4	John Marshall	Lane	Not eligible
<i>Kings Road</i>					
1417-0035	Alert Social Club	41	Kings	Road	Eligible
1417-0038	Madison Railroad Station	47	Kings	Road	Listed
1417-0032	Hartley Dodge Memorial Building	50	Kings	Road	Eligible
1417-0033	Geraldine	62	Kings	Road	Eligible?
1417-0049	198 Kings Road	198	Kings	Road	Not eligible
1417-0050	E.R. Bruen House	242	Kings	Road	Not eligible
1417-0002	286 Kings Road	286	Kings	Road	Not eligible
<i>Loantaka Road</i>					
1417-0024	The Chalet	114	Loantaka	Road	Not eligible
1417-0021	John Russell House	192	Loantaka	Road	Not eligible
<i>Loantaka Way</i>					
1417-0022	George Wilder House	146	Loantaka	Way	Not eligible
<i>Madison Avenue</i>					
1417-0124	Madison Avenue Streetscape		Madison	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0125	Drew University Historic District		Madison	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0127	Madison Avenue Streetscape		Madison	Avenue	Eligible

43 The Madison Public Library and James (Mercantile) Building also has the addresses of 9 and 23-25 Main Street. All three addresses appear in the table.

44 The address for Cole Park is "Greenwood and Fairview Avenues"; it is thus listed under both street names in this table.

45 The C.A. Bruen House also has the address of 268 Route 24. Both addresses appear in this table.

Table 6.6; cont.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
1417-0128	Madison Avenue Streetscape		Madison	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0129	95 and 99 Madison Avenue		Madison	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0057	Grace Episcopal Church	4	Madison	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0058	Methodist Episcopal Church	24	Madison	Avenue	Listed
1417-0062	Rose Memorial Library	36	Madison	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0063	Mead Hall	36	Madison	Avenue	Listed
1417-0059	David Howell House	47	Madison	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0060	George G. Saxe House	57	Madison	Avenue	Potentially eligible
1417-0061	67 Madison Avenue	67	Madison	Avenue	Potentially eligible
1417-0064	Muchmore House	123	Madison	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0067	Cecilhurst	205	Madison	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0069	Enos Wilder House	300	Madison	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Main Street</i>					
1417-0109	Main Street Streetscape		Main	Street	Not eligible
1417-0034	Madison Public Library and James (Mercantile) Building ⁴⁶	9	Main	Street	Listed
1417-0040	Caleb Burroughs House	106	Main	Street	Not eligible
1417-0039	Bottle Hill Tavern	117	Main	Street	Not eligible
1417-0041	Madison High School	160	Main	Street	Not eligible
1417-0042	First Presbyterian Church of Chatham Township (Madison Masonic Lodge)	170	Main	Street	Listed
1417-0044	Hugo M. Thomasen House	192	Main	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0048	Britten/Bruen House	250	Main	Street	Not eligible
<i>Maple Avenue</i>					
1417-0101	Maple Avenue Streetscape		Maple	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0103	Maple Avenue Streetscape		Maple	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Noe Avenue</i>					
1417-0018	New St. Vincent's Cemetery		Noe Avenue & Shun-pike Road		Not eligible
<i>North Street</i>					
1417-0131	North Street Streetscape		North	Street	Not eligible
<i>North Oak Court</i>					
1417-0071	Theodore Macknet House	2	North Oak	Court	Not eligible
<i>Olde Greenhouse Lane</i>					
1417-0014	Garfield Avenue	6	Olde Greenhouse	Lane	Not eligible
<i>Park Avenue</i>					
1417-0055	Force Houses and Iron Works		Park	Avenue	Eligible
1417-0122	Park Avenue Streetscape		Park	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0056	Davis House	57	Park	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Pomeroy Road</i>					
1417-0104	Pomeroy Road Streetscape		Pomeroy	Road	Not eligible

⁴⁶ The Madison Public Library and James (Mercantile) Building also has the addresses of 23-25 Main Street and 2-8 Green Village Road. All three addresses appear in this table.

Table 6.6; cont.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
1417-0010	Zuhlke Estate	70	Pomeroy	Road	Potentially eligible
1417-0011	83 Pomeroy Road	83	Pomeroy	Road	Not eligible
<i>Prospect Street</i>					
1417-0100	Prospect Street Streetscape		Prospect	Street	Not eligible
1417-0102	Prospect Street Streetscape		Prospect	Street	Not eligible
1417-0037	Alfred Searing House	13	Prospect	Street	Eligible
1417-0036	Perrine House	15	Prospect	Street	Not eligible
1417-0027	Edgewood	82	Prospect	Street	Potentially eligible
<i>Ridgedale Avenue</i>					
1417-0074	Ridgedale Ave Footbridge		Ridgedale Avenue over NJ Transit Morristown Line, Milepost 25.9		Eligible
1417-0134	Ridgedale Avenue Streetscape		Ridgedale	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0075	Sayre House	31	Ridgedale	Avenue	Listed
1417-0076	A.E. Kitchell House	139	Ridgedale	Avenue	Potentially eligible
<i>Rose Avenue</i>					
1417-0130	Rose Avenue Streetscape		Rose	Avenue	Potentially eligible
<i>Rosedale Avenue</i>					
1417-0082	Burnet Farmhouse	100	Rosedale	Avenue	Not eligible
1417-0081	194 Rosedale Avenue	194	Rosedale	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Rosemont Avenue</i>					
1417-0126	Rosemont Avenue Streetscape		Rosemont	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>Route 24</i>					
1417-0068	Florham		Route 24		Eligible
1417-0043	Presbyterian Church Burying Ground		Route 24 & Kings Road		Not eligible
1417-0083	C.A. Bruen House ⁴⁷	268	Route 24		Not eligible
<i>Samson Avenue</i>					
1417-0047	Samson Avenue Bridge		Samson Avenue over NJ Morristown Line, Milepost 24.96		Eligible
1417-0112	Samson Avenue Streetscape		Samson	Avenue	Not eligible
<i>South Oak Court</i>					
1417-0070	10 South Oak Court	10	South Oak	Court	Not eligible
<i>Station Road</i>					
1417-0046	Madison Water & Light Plant		Station Road at John Street		Not eligible
<i>Stonegate Court</i>					
1417-0007	Hentz Carriage House	1	Stonegate	Court	Not eligible
<i>Union Avenue</i>					
1417-0006	Union Avenue Bridge		Union Avenue over NJ Transit Morristown Line, Milepost 24.39		Eligible

⁴⁷ The C.A. Bruen House also has the address of 4 John Marshall Lane. Both addresses appear in this table.

Table 6.6; cont.

Inventory Number	Historic Name	Street No.	Street Name	Street Type	Register Eligibility
<i>Union Hill Road</i>					
1417-0003	28 Union Hill Road	28	Union Hill	Road	Not eligible
1417-0005	Aaron Carter House	50	Union Hill	Road	Not eligible
<i>Vinton Road</i>					
1417-0028	C. Anderson Carriage House	35	Vinton	Road	Not eligible
<i>West Street</i>					
1417-0072	36 West Street	36	West	Street	Not eligible
<i>Wilmer Street</i>					
1417-0031	Barlow House	23	Wilmer	Street	Not eligible
<i>Wisteria Court</i>					
1417-0066	Wisteria Lodge	15	Wisteria	Court	Eligible
<i>Woodland Road</i>					
1417-0087	Woodland Road Streetscape		Woodland	Road	Not eligible
1417-0092	Woodland Road Streetscape		Woodland	Road	Not eligible
1417-0004	J.D. Marsh House	19	Woodland	Road	Not eligible
1417-0008	Joseph Wingate House	91	Woodland	Road	Potentially eligible
<i>Historic Districts</i>					
1417-0085	Highview Historic District				Not eligible
1417-0086	Webb Tract Historic District				Not eligible
1417-0095	The Orchard Historic District				Not eligible
1417-0099	Tuttle Oak Historic District				Eligible
1417-0107	Madison Civic Commercial District				Listed
1417-0108	Old Main Delaware Lackawanna Railroad Historic District				Eligible
1417-0123	Fairwoods at Madison Historic District				Eligible
1417-0133	Bottle Hill Historic District				Listed

PARCEL DATA TABLES

The *Open Space and Recreation Plan Update* identifies the existing open space and current land use in the Borough (**Map 1. Open Space**). Property information was gathered from the New Jersey County Tax Board's database, and confirmed by the Borough tax assessor when necessary. All acreages in the *Plan Update* are rounded to the nearest acre unless otherwise stated.

The following section refers to the tax assessor classification for land use:

- Class 1: Undeveloped, vacant properties
- Class 4: Commercial properties for private recreation (Class 4A)
- Class 5: Transportation properties (Class 5A and 5B)
- Class 15: Public (Class 15C), educational (Class 15A and 15B), and charitable properties (Class 15D and 15F)

Municipal Parkland (ROSI) - Class 15C

Block	Lot	Class	Property Location	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)	Acres (ROSI)	ROSI Key	Park Name
1004	19	15C	GREENWOOD AVE	3.60AC	2.42	3.6	1	Cole Park
1701	2	15C	CENTRAL CHAPEL ST	4.78AC	4.77	4.78	2	Dodge Field
1203	7	15C	KINNEY ST	0.81AC	0.82	0.81	3	Edwards Field
3903	1	15C	FEN CT	117X160	0.37	0.4297	4	Fen Court
1003	15	15C	SERPICO WAY	1.319 AC	1.29	0.1721	5	Central Green
1002	8	15C	SERPICO WAY	.939 AC	0.96	0.9642	6	Central Green
1001	73	15C	125 RIDGEDALE AVE	26.208 AC	25.54	26.21	7	Summerhill Park
1504	1	15C	PARK AVE	1.19AC	0.69	1.19	8	James Park
1401	3	15C	13 MADISON AVE REAR	2.86 AC	2.73	1.78	10	James Park
1402	9	15C	PARK AVE	2.11 AC	2.06	2.11	11	James Park
1503	1	15C	PARK AVE	.450AC	0.29	0.33	12	James Park
1104	26	15C	MYRTLE AVE & EAST ST	6.658AC	6.66	6.658	13	Lucy D. Anthony
1102	24	15C	PARK AVE	2.00 AC	1.96	2.03	14	Madison Park
5001	1	15C	105 ROSEDALE AVE	64.171 AC	64.32	64.171	15	Memorial Park
4103	17	15C	WOODLAND RD	4.80AC	3.93	4.8	16	Niles Park
903	3	15C	ROSEDALE AVE	2.50AC	2.03	2.5	17	Parkside Area
504	23	15C	RIDGEDALE PARK	1.85AC	1.79	1.85	18	Ridgedale Park
2208	28	15C	ROSEDALE AVE	10.96AC	18.38	10.96	19	Delbarton Area
2208	19	15C	10 JOHN AVE	33.40 AC	18.82	19	19	Delbarton Area
404	46	15C	BELLEAU AVE	0.5731 AC	0.58	0.57	20	Belleau Woods
404	47	15C	BELLEAU AVE	0.179 AC	0.18	0.18	20	Belleau Woods
4303	1	15C	LOANTAKA WAY	558X250	2.85	3.2	21	Gibbons Pines
3901	11	15C	195 KINGS RD	1.480 AC	1.60	1.48	22	Livesey Park
601	1.01	15C	184 RIDGEDALE AVE	49.4391 ACRES	49.45	49.44	23	Madison Recreation Complex
201	1.02	15C	211 MADISON AVE	10 AC	10.00	10	24	Bayley Fields
1001	76	15C	RIDGEDALE AVENUE			1.21	25	Luke Miller House Grounds
Total (ROSI):				235.91	224.48	220.43		

County Parkland (Class 15C)

Block	Lot	Class	Property Location	Owner's Name	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)	Park
306	47	15C	ELM ST	COUNTY OF MORRIS	1.7 AC	2.46	Traction Line Trail
3201	1	15C	LOANTAKA WAY WDLND	COUNTY OF MORRIS	23.26 AC	23.29	Loantaka Brook Reservation
				Total (County Open Space)	24.96	25.75	

Publicly Owned Lands (Class 15C, 15F, and Class 5A, 5B)

Block	Lot	Class	Property Location	Acres (Tax Assessor)	GIS Acres	Owner's Name	Facility
201	2	15C	DANFORTH PL	0.98	0.92	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREA
208	1	15C	FAIRWOOD RD	0.23	0.25	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
208	18	15C	FAIRWOOD RD	0.21	0.21	BOROUGH OF MADISON	UTILITY BLDG.
209	5.24	15C	BAUMGARTNER DR	0.40	0.39	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREA
209	21	15C	MADISON AVE	0.17	0.38	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
211	1	15C	171 MADISON AVE	1.86	1.52	BOROUGH OF MADISON	WATER TOWER
402	1.02	15C	CHATEAU THIERRY AVE	0.15	0.11	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
404	20	15C	NORTH ST	0.25	0.26	BOROUGH OF MADISON	UTILITY BLDG.
404	48	15C	BELLEAU AVE	0.33	0.36	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARK
903	3.01	15C	ROSEDALE AVE	0.14	0.15	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
1101	37	15C	PARK AVE	0.03	0.02	BOROUGH OF MADISON	SEWERAGE
1105	15	15C	EAST & LOVELAND STS	0.88	0.77	BOROUGH OF MADISON	UTILITY BLDG.
1302	1	15C	ELM ST	0.17	0.10	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
1502	25	15C	COOK AVE	1.34	1.32	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREAS
1504	2	15C	9 MAIN ST	0.30	0.30	BOROUGH OF MADISON	MUSEUM EARLY TRADES
1505	1	15C	PARK AVE	1.19	0.15	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARK
1601	42	15C	28 WALNUT ST	1.06	1.57	BOROUGH OF MADISON	COMMUNITY CENTER
1802	14	15C	1 ELMER ST	0.08	0.45	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREAS
2207	1	15C	STATION RD	0.22	0.16	BOROUGH OF MADISON	WELL
2208	19	15C	10 JOHN AVE	33.40	14.81	BOROUGH OF MADISON	STORAGE
2301	1	15C	NILES AVE	5.79	5.53	BOROUGH OF MADISON	UTILITY BUILDING
2601	26	15C	114 KINGS RD	0.34	0.54	BOROUGH OF MADISON	UTILITY BLDG.
2701	17	15C	MAIN & WAVERLY	0.42	0.53	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREA
2701	18	15C	25 WAVERLY PL	0.03	0.04	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREA
2801	6	15C	GREEN AVE	0.61	0.87	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREAS
2802	1	15C	50 KINGS RD	1.29	1.40	BOROUGH OF MADISON	ADMINISTRATIVE BLDG.
2803	1	15C	PROSPECT ST	0.58	1.37	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREAS
2901	3	15C	GREEN VILLAGE RD	0.07	0.05	BOROUGH OF MADISON	TAX FORECLOSURE
3404	56	15C	LINDEN AVE	0.84	0.85	BOROUGH OF MADISON	VACANT LAND
3802	1	15C	62 KINGS RD	3.27	3.38	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PARKING AREAS
3803	21	15C	39 KEEP ST	8.54	8.40	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PUBLIC LIBRARY
4402	6	15C	MIDWOOD TER	0.48	0.50	BOROUGH OF MADISON	WATER STAND PIPE
4503	7	15C	SHUNPIKE RD	0.20	0.44	BOROUGH OF MADISON	PUMPING STATION
Total (Borough):				65.86	48.11		
1601	9	15F	24 CENTRAL AVE	0.17	0.17	MADISON AFFORDABLE HOUSING CORP	PUBLIC HOUSING
402	1.01	15C	15 CHATEAU THIERRY AVE	-	4.05	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	
1203	24	15C	72 PARK AVE	0.41	0.37	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING

Publicly Owned Lands (Class 15C, 15F, and Class 5A, 5B)

Block	Lot	Class	Property Location	Acres (Tax Assessor)	GIS Acres	Owner's Name	Facility
1203	27	15C	80 PARK AVE	0.70	0.69	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING
1601	12	15C	44 COOK AVE	0.13	0.14	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	RESIDENCE
1601	23	15C	24-32 COMMUNITY PL	1.53	1.47	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING
2207	15	15F	STATION RD	1.94	1.82	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING
3001	1.47	15F	30 LOANTAKA WAY	1.87	2.12	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING
3803	61	15C	20-22 BELMONT AVE	1.00	1.04	MADISON HOUSING AUTHORITY	PUBLIC HOUSING
			Total (Housing Authority):	7.75	11.87		
2703	1	5B	KINGS RD	0.49	1.93	CONRAIL-PROPERTY TAX DEPT	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	4.52	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	2.05	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	2.08	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	6.38	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	1.64	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	1	5A	SAMSON AVE	5.00	24.74	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
104	2	5A	KINGS RD	0.07	0.08	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RAILROAD
210	1	15C	MADISON AVE	1.66	1.02	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	JUGHANDLE
3904	39	15C	SAMSON AVE	0.78	0.40	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RIGHT OF WAY
3904	40	15C	WOODLAND RD-REAR	0.38	0.37	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RIGHT OF WAY
3904	41	15C	WOODLAND RD - REAR	5.12	5.08	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RIGHT OF WAY
4807	1	15C	WOODLAND RD	0.14	0.17	NJ DEPT OF TRANSPORTATION	RIGHT OF WAY
			Total (Transportation):	38.64	50.46		
2702	25	15C	LINCOLN PL	0.41	0.44	U.S. POST OFFICE	POST OFFICE
			Total (Public):	112.67	110.87		

Education Property (Class 15A, 15B)

Block	Lot	Class	Location	Owner's Name	Facility	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)
201	1	15B	205 MADISON AVE	ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF PATERSON	RELIGIOUS SCHOOL	16.61	16.74
					Total (Private School):	16.61	16.74
3001	1	15B	36 MADISON AVE	DREW UNIVERSITY ATT VP FINANCE	COLLEGE	92.90	162.71
101	6	15B	285 MADISON AVE	FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY	COLLEGE	6.40	12.48
101	6	15B	285 MADISON AVE	FAIRLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY	COLLEGE	24.00	16.99
					Total (College):	123.30	192.18
601	1	15A	RIDGEDALE & BURNET	BOARD OF EDUCATION	HIGH SCHOOL	30.15	41.29
1601	1	15A	CENTRAL AVE	BOARD OF EDUCATION	SCHOOLS	13.48	9.66
2001	16	15A	MAIN ST	BOARD OF EDUCATION	SCHOOLS	9.80	9.83
3404	33	15A	GLENWILD WOODLAND	BOARD OF EDUCATION	SCHOOLS	7.79	6.75
3901	12	15A	KINGS RD	BOARD OF EDUCATION	KINGS RD SCHOOL	4.70	4.28
4804	31	15A	SHUNPIKE RD	BOARD OF EDUCATION CHATHAM TNSH	SCHOOL	2.08	2.11
					Total (Public School):	68.00	73.93
					Total (Education):	191.30	266.11

Private Recreation (Class 15D, 15F, 4A)

Block	Lot	Class	Location	Owner's Name	Facility	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)
1107	8	15D	EAST ST	YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSN - MADISON	KIRBY CHILDRENS CENTER	2.10	2.29
1107	9	15D	SOUTH ST	YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSN - MADISON	KIRBY CHILDRENS CENTER	0.45	0.45
3802	23	15F	111 KINGS RD	MADISON AREA YMCA	COMMUNITY CENTER	6.99	6.44
5202	7.01	15D	4 DIVISION AVE	GREATER MORRISTOWN YMCA INC	SENIOR DAY CARE	0.36	0.36
					Total (YMCA):	9.90	9.53
4315	12	4A	DREW PL & GREEN VILL	MADISON GOLF CLUB		6.80	6.26
4401	14	4A	GREEN AV & GREEN VIL	MADISON GOLF CLUB		20.00	19.69
					Total (Madison Golf Club):	26.80	25.95
					Total (Private Recreation):	36.70	35.48

Undeveloped, Vacant Land (Class 1)

Block	Lot	Class	Location	Owner' s Name	Zoning	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)
101	1	1	NORTH OAK CT	MAYA & LITWINETZ, WILSON & SUSANNA	R-3	0.04	0.04
101	2.01	1	13 NORTH OAK CT	MARIANI, ENRICO & KERRY M	R-3	0.11	0.21
102	1	1	N OAK CT	VITARELLI, JENNIFER J & ALBERT III	R-3	0.26	0.11
103	27	1	SHADYLAWN DR	VERZI, MATTHEW	R-3	0.14	0.14
211	2	1	161 MADISON AVE	US REO FUND I, LLC	R-3	0.33	0.76
306	44	1	34 KINNEY ST	KINNEY 2, LLC	R-4	0.18	0.17
401	4	1	BURNET RD	ASCO,LP	R-6	0.01	0.02
401	5	1	BURNET RD	MARINACCIO, FRANK	R-6	0.04	0.03
404	39	1	61 CHATEAU THIERRY AVE	MCDERMOTT, B ALAN	R-4	0.37	0.37
404	42	1	47 BELLEAU AVE	ARTIGLERE, JEROME & HELEN	R-4	0.18	0.19
404	44	1	BELLEAU AVE	GIORDANO, AGNES	R-4	0.18	0.18
404	45	1	BELLEAU AVE	GIORDANO, AGNES	R-4	0.18	0.18
502	5	1	NORTH ST & BURNET RD	DOHERTY, JOSEPH, E.	R-3	0.30	0.29
603	15	1	16 WESTERLY AVE	DEMARZO, SAMUEL J	R-3	0.78	0.78
707	54	1	24 LORRAINE RD	TEXAS EASTERN TRANS CORP.	R-3	0.21	0.17
708	10	1	LORRAINE RD REAR	MOLTE BENEDIZIONI, LLC	R-3	0.09	0.06
709	10	1	23 LORRAINE RD	TEXAS EASTERN TRANS CORP.	R-3	0.21	0.20
709	12	1	LORRAINE RD REAR	RUGG, KENNETH L & DIANA E	R-3	0.25	0.22
709	13	1	LORRAINE RD REAR	CHIAROLANZIO, MARY LOU	R-3	0.11	0.08
805	20	1	GREENWOOD AVE	BARAN, VICTOR J	R-3	0.14	0.14
1001	60	1	33 FAIRVIEW AVE	H-BROS, LLC	R-3	0.53	0.52
1001	77	1	101 RIDGEDALE AVE	DEMARZO, TERESA A	R-3	0.50	0.47
1001	88	1	CENTRAL AVE - REAR	UNKNOWN OWNER	R-4	0.41	0.70
1004	41	1	GREENWOOD AVE	COLLIGAN, ROSE/JOHN D III	R-3	0.52	0.46
1106	21	1	PLAIN ST	UNKNOWN OWNER	R-4	0.09	0.11
1107	19	1	SOUTH ST. REAR	UNKNOWN OWNER	R-4	0.12	0.13
1109	16	1	NORTH ST	FALCO, ALPHONSE N & GRETCHEN P	R-4	0.20	0.20
1203	23	1	7 ELM ST	SHAH,JAYNEIL & BHORANIYA,CHANDULAL	R-4	0.06	0.06
1502	4	1	COMMUNITY PL	DE BIASSE, SALVATORE & THOMAS	CBD2	0.02	0.04
1601	30	1	25 RIDGEDALE AVE, UNIT 20	ROYAL WAVE DEVELOPMENT, LLC		-	0.26
1601	41	1	34 WALNUT ST	34 WALNUT STREET LLC	R-4	0.74	0.74
1802	6	1	78-80 MAIN ST	78-80 MAN ST OFFICE CONDOMINIUM		0.45	0.45
1803	12	1	17 GREENWOOD AVE	9-19 GREENWOOD AVENUE MADISON LLC	CBD1	0.47	0.14
2001	20	1	178 MAIN ST	HELLER PROPERTY PARTNERS LP	GBA	0.29	0.30
2209	3	1	268 MAIN ST	268 MAIN ST CONDOMINIUMS		0.45	0.28
2401	8	1	13 BRUNS ST	COVIELLO, CARMINE & COVIELLO, NINO	R-3	0.19	0.23
2501	6	1	13 CROSS ST	SENECA ESTATES		0.84	0.88
3001	8.01	1	10-12 KINGS RD	KRE MADISON NJ URBAN RENEWAL LLC	P	-	5.00

Undeveloped, Vacant Land (Class 1)

Block	Lot	Class	Location	Owner' s Name	Zoning	Acres (Tax Assessor)	Acres (GIS)
3003	1	1	ACADEMY RD	ACADEMY RD ASSOC. C/O ANDREW MURRAY	R-3	0.31	0.59
3301	2	1	KITCHELL RD	RUEGG, THOMAS A & JEAN K	R-1	1.00	0.88
3301	3	1	KITCHELL RD	GIELCHINSKY, ROBERT & WENDY	R-1	0.16	0.08
3301	5	1	34 KITCHELL RD	LEE, ANDREW T/JOANN M	R-1	1.00	0.98
3301	6	1	KITCHELL AVE	SPINA, WILLIAM J (TRUSTEE)	R-1	0.90	1.01
3301	7	1	TREADWELL AVE	MC ELLIGOTT, CHARLES & CASEY	R-1	0.11	0.17
3301	8	1	TREADWELL AVE	VANDEVEER, WARREN L JR/ELIZABETH	R-1	0.39	0.39
3405	9	1	67 GLENWILD RD	HUGHES, JAMES & BARBARA	R-1	0.01	0.85
3803	50	1	15 BELMONT AVE	LADD PROPERTIES LLC	R-4	0.36	0.34
4001	43	1	WOODLAND RD	KING, HELEN K	R-1	0.85	0.90
4303	10	1	PROSPECT PL	FULLER, THOMAS W & SUSAN J	R-1	0.73	0.74
4304	1	1	PROSPECT PL	FULLER, THOMAS W & SUSAN J	R-3	0.12	0.12
4309	9	1	ORCHARD ST	ORCHARD ST CONDOMINIUM ASSOCIATION		1.00	0.92
4315	13	1	SHUNPIKE RD	ROSEPOND, LLC C/O INTEGRA MGMT CORP	R-3	1.00	0.22
4601	47.01	1	5 MEADOW CT	MC CANN, STEPHEN		0.55	0.54
4601	47.02	1	3 MEADOW CT	MC CANN, STEPHEN		0.57	0.57
4801	2	1	74 NOE AVE	D'AURIA, ANTHONY & DEBORAH	R-2	0.50	0.48
4804	1	1	BARNSDALE RD	CAPLAN JOINT VENTURE C/O J GUERRINI	R-2	0.05	0.04
4806	1	1	97 KINGS RD	WAESCHLE, ERIC & ALISON	R-3	0.15	0.08
5101	16	1	KINGS RD	LABARBERA, JOHN G.JR. & BARBARA	R-3	0.10	0.10
5201	11.01	1	10 DIVISION AVE	MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GROUP LLC		0.23	0.23
					Total (Vacant):	20.05	25.55

CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

2016 Madison Recreation Complex: Conservation Management Plan

BOROUGH OF MADISON

MADISON RECREATION CENTER: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN
COMPANION REPORT

Morris County



JULY 2016



Borough of Madison

MADISON RECREATION CENTER: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

**COMPANION REPORT: ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR THE OPEN LANDS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE
DEER EXCLOSURE FENCE**

for

Borough of Madison County of Morris

Prepared For:

Madison Recreation Center Committee

Stephan Stocker, Chair

Mayor and Council

Robert Conley, Mayor

Ben Wolkowitz, Council President

Rob Catalanello

Bob Landrigan

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July 2016

MADISON RECREATION CENTER: CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT PLAN

COMPANION REPORT: ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE OPEN LANDS LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE DEER EXCLOSURE FENCE

for

Borough of Madison County of Morris

Produced by:

The Land Conservancy of New Jersey's Partners for Greener Communities Team:
"Partnering with Communities to Preserve Natural Treasures"

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Madison Recreation Center Committee**

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July 2016

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Cover Photograph: Grassy Hillside – Madison Recreation Center

MADISON RECREATION CENTER

Introduction and Scope of Work

The Madison Recreation Center is a busy, family-centered recreational facility located next to the Borough's High School along Ridgedale Avenue. Previously known as "the Pit" the Borough had been leasing 9 acres for sports games and practices. Following establishment of the Borough's Open Space Trust Fund in 2004, officials began negotiation with the former owner, the Gale Rockefeller Group, to acquire not only the 9 acres, but the surrounding 40 acres for its recreational and natural resource value. Its flat topography made it an ideal site for playing fields and related sports infrastructure. Totalling 49 acres, the Borough purchased and preserved this property in 2008 for development into a premier recreational park, which it has become.

Since its acquisition, the Borough has constructed and improved the sports facilities on the property, with two large playing fields supporting football, soccer, baseball, softball, field hockey and lacrosse, practice fields, clubhouse and restroom facilities. Parking on the property allows for ample attendance at game-day events. The Borough has added a community garden, rain gardens, constructed a trail through the wooded portion and enclosed those lands with a deer enclosure fence.

The Borough recognizes the critical need to inventory and plan for sustainable land stewardship of its public parklands. The Borough is completing a Conservation Management Plan for the lands enclosed by the fencing. For the lands located outside of the deer enclosure fence, this *Companion Report* offers management recommendations and stewardship techniques for supporting wildlife habitat, and enhancing the existing natural areas. This report focuses on the grass hillside and possible trail connectivity from the Madison Recreation Center to Morris County's Traction Line Trail. This *Conservation Management Plan: Companion Report* for the Madison Recreation Center surveys the trees present and their current condition, reports on the presence of invasive plant species, birds, composition of undergrowth and fields, and provides guidance for the management of the park and trails. In addition, The *Conservation Management Plan: Companion Report* offers recommendations regarding the re-introduction of native plant species upon the removal of invasive species.

The *Conservation Management Plan* and this *Companion Report* will guide the municipality in the care and maintenance of the park and establish a baseline from which future usage goals can be created so that the Borough residents can more sustainably enjoy the public resources available to them. Global Positioning System (GPS) information was used to create a locally sourced, relevant map for use by Committee members, Department of Public Works (DPW) staff, and the community in the improvement and management of the local park facility.

The *Conservation Management Plan: Companion Report* for the Madison Recreation Center includes:

- Analysis and identification of existing plant communities, both native and non-native for the lands outside of the deer enclosure fence. Relative abundance of the plant species is identified and invasive plant species have been prioritized in terms of risk of further infestation.

- Breeding bird survey of the lands outside of the deer enclosure fence.
- Recommendations for management of the non-native plant species, especially on the grass hillside adjoining the forested section of Madison Recreation Center.
- Recommendations for future plantings of native plant species, with locational information, for the lands outside of the deer enclosure fence.
- Recommendations for habitat enhancement for wildlife species identified within the Madison Recreation Center.

Plant and Wildlife Survey

A field assessment was undertaken on the property in July 2015. A handheld Global Position System (GPS) unit was used to locate plant communities and identify field conditions. Detailed observations are included within this report and mapped on the accompanying documents. Borough staff can continue to update the mapping as onsite management addresses site conditions and the encroachment of invasive plants.

Trees

Nine tree species, all native, were identified at the site (*Table 1*). The trees are in good condition, but not abundant on the property.

Table 1. Tree Species – Madison Recreation Center (July 2015)				
TREES				
#	SPECIES	LATIN NAME	NOTES	ABUNDANCE
1	Black Maple	<i>Acer nigrum</i>	Native	Uncommon
2	Sugar Maple	<i>Acer saccharum</i>	Native	Uncommon
3	White Ash	<i>Fraxinus americana</i>	Native	Uncommon
4	Black Walnut	<i>Juglans nigra</i>	Native	Uncommon
5	Sweetgum	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i>	Native	Uncommon
6	Cherry (sp)	<i>Prunus</i>	Native	Uncommon
7	Scarlet Oak	<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Native	Uncommon
8	Pin Oak	<i>Quercus palustris</i>	Native	Uncommon
9	Black Locust	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Native	Uncommon

Understory Assessment

A field analysis and identification of existing plant communities, both native and non-native for the lands outside of the deer enclosure fence and outside of the active recreational facilities at the Madison Recreation Center was completed.

Wildflowers

Table 2 documents the native wildflowers found on the property, 17 species were observed in the lands outside of the deer enclosure.

Table 3 identifies the non-native wildflowers and includes information as to whether it is an invasive plant species and its relative abundance at the site.

Table 2. Native Wildflowers – Madison Recreation Center (July 2015)				
WILDFLOWERS NATIVE				
#	SPECIES	LATIN NAME	NOTES	ABUNDANCE
1	White Snakeroot	<i>Ageratina altissima</i>	Native	Common
2	Indian Hemp (Dogbane)	<i>Apocynum cannabinum</i>	Native	Common
3	False Boneset	<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i>	Native	Uncommon (small patch)
4	Deer Tongue Grass	<i>Dichanthelium clandestinum</i>	Native	Fairly common
5	Lance-Leaved Goldenrod	<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	Native	Fairly common
6	Yellow Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis stricta</i>	Native	Fairly common
7	Virginia Creeper	<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i>	Native	Fairly common
8	Pokeweed	<i>Phytolacca americana</i>	Native	Fairly common
9	Common Blackberry	<i>Rubus allegheniensis</i>	Native	Fairly common
10	Black-Eyed Susan	<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Native	Fairly common
11	Horse Nettle	<i>Solanum carolinense</i>	Native	Fairly common
12	Poison Ivy	<i>Toxicodendron radicans</i>	Native	Fairly common
13	Common Milkweed	<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Native & beneficial to butterflies	Fairly common
14	Stinging Nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Native	Uncommon
15	Blue Vervain	<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Native	Uncommon
16	White Vervain	<i>Verbena urticifolia</i>	Native	Uncommon
17	Early Goldenrod	<i>Solidago juncea</i>	Native & beneficial to bees	Fairly common

Table 3. Non-Native Wildflowers – Madison Recreation Center (July 2015)

WILDFLOWERS NON-NATIVE				
#	SPECIES	LATIN NAME	NOTES	ABUNDANCE
1	Yarrow	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
2	Spotted Knapweed	<i>Centaurea maculosa</i>	Alien not invasive	Fairly common
3	Queen Anne's Lace	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
4	Deptford Pink	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
5	Ground Ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
6	Everlasting Pea	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
7	Motherwort	<i>Leonurus cardiaca</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
8	Butter & Eggs	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
9	Birdsfoot Trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
10	Black Medic	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
11	White Sweet Clover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
12	Lady's Thumb	<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
13	English Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
14	Wineberry	<i>Rubus phoenicolasius</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
15	Curly Dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Alien not invasive	Uncommon
16	Moth Mullien	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
17	Common Mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
18	Crab Apple	<i>Malus</i>	Alien not invasive	Common
19	Bull Thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Alien can be invasive	Uncommon
20	Japanese Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Alien can be invasive	Uncommon
21	Crown Vetch	<i>Securigera varia</i>	Alien can be invasive	Common
22	Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Alien can be invasive	Common
23	Alsike Clover	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	Alien can be invasive	Uncommon
24	Red Clover	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	Alien can be invasive	Uncommon
25	Garlic Mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	Alien and invasive	Uncommon
26	Common Ragweed	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Alien and invasive	Uncommon

Bird Breeding Survey

Twenty-eight different bird species were observed on the property. *Table 1* identifies the birds seen and where they were observed.

#	SPECIES NAME	LATIN NAME	OBSERVATIONS	STATUS
1	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Seen in the meadow	Probable breeder in nearby meadows
2	Tufted Titmouse	<i>Parus bicolor</i>	Heard at forest edge	Probable breeder in forest
3	Blue Jay	<i>Cyanocitta cristata</i>	Seen flying into the forest	Probable breeder in forest
4	American Crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	Seen flying overhead	Probable breeder in forest
5	Eastern Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>	Seen foraging in the meadow	Probable breeder in open areas
6	Great-Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Heard at forest edge	Probable breeder in forest
7	Gray Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Seen at edge of road	Probable breeder in open areas
8	Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	Seen in the meadow	Probable breeder in forest
9	Red-Bellied Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes carolinus</i>	Seen flying into the forest	Probable breeder in forest
10	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Flew out of nest box	Probable breeder in open areas
11	Song Sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	Singing in the meadow	Probable breeder in open areas
12	Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Perched in tree in the meadow	Probable breeder in open areas
13	European Starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Seen flying overhead	Probable breeder in open areas
14	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Seen perched in the meadow	Probable breeder in open areas
15	Common Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Seen flying by	Probable breeder in forest
16	Tree Swallow	<i>Iridoprocne bicolor</i>	Seen flying over meadow	Probable breeder in open areas
17	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	Flyover	Local breeder on open gravel beds
18	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Seen in the meadow	Possible breeder in fields
19	Cedar Waxwing	<i>Bombycilla cedrorum</i>	Seen foraging in the meadow	Possible breeder in area
20	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>	Heard singing near the fence	Probable breeder in open areas
21	Eastern Phoebe	<i>Sayornis phoebe</i>	Heard singing near forest	Probable breeder in open areas
22	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Heard singing in the forest	Possible breeder in forest
23	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Singing near the road	Probable breeder in open areas
24	Brown Thrasher	<i>Taxostoma rufum</i>	Seen flying across the road	Possible breeder
25	Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>	Seen flying across the road	Probable breeder in open areas
26	Carolina Wren	<i>Thryothorus ludovicianus</i>	Heard calling	Probable breeder in open areas
27	Red-Tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Flyover	Possible local breeder
28	Downy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides pubescens</i>	Heard at forest edge	Probable breeder

Butterflies

Eight butterfly species were observed on the property (*Table 5*). With the decline of the monarch butterfly populations, there is greater awareness of the value of the habitats which support these species. Host plants for each of the butterflies seen at the Madison Recreation center range from trees to grown cover, including clover and vetch.

#	SPECIES NAME	LATIN NAME	STATUS	HOST PLANT
1	Tiger swallowtail	<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	Common	tulip poplar, black cherry, red maple, spicebush
2	Spicebush swallowtail	<i>Papilio troilus</i>	Common	sassafras, spicebush
3	Pearl crescent	<i>Phyciodes tharos</i>	Common	various aster species
4	Wild indigo duskywing	<i>Erynnis baptisiae</i>	Fairly common	vetch species
5	Cabbage butterfly	<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Common	mustard, cabbage, broccoli
6	Orange sulphur	<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	Fairly common	clover, vetch
7	Cloudless sulphur	<i>Phoebis sennae</i>	Common	clover, vetch
8	Great spangled fritillary	<i>Speyeria cybele</i>	Common	violets

Invasive Plant Species

Identification and Location

Troublesome invasive plant species were identified at the site (*Table 6*). Callery pear, Common reed, and Canada thistle are abundant on the property and should be removed. Mugwort, Multiflora rose are found throughout and should also be eliminated. Oriental bittersweet and Japanese stiltgrass are not a problem yet at the property.

TROUBLESOME INVASIVES				
#	SPECIES	LATIN NAME	NOTES	ABUNDANCE
1	Callery Pear	<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Should be removed	Abundant
2	Ailanthus	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Should be removed	Fairly common
3	Common Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>	Should be removed	Common
4	Japanese Barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>	Should be removed	Uncommon
5	Autumn Olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>	Should be removed	Fairly common
6	Multiflora Rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>	Should be removed	Common
7	Common Reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	Should be removed	Abundant
8	Canada Thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Spot spray or mow	Abundant
9	Oriental Bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>	Not a problem at this time	Uncommon
10	Japanese Stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>	Not a problem at this time	Uncommon

Management Recommendations

Detailed management recommendations for the lands outside the deer enclosure fence, is included in *Table 7* and *Map 1. Madison Recreation Center – Trails and Waypoints*.

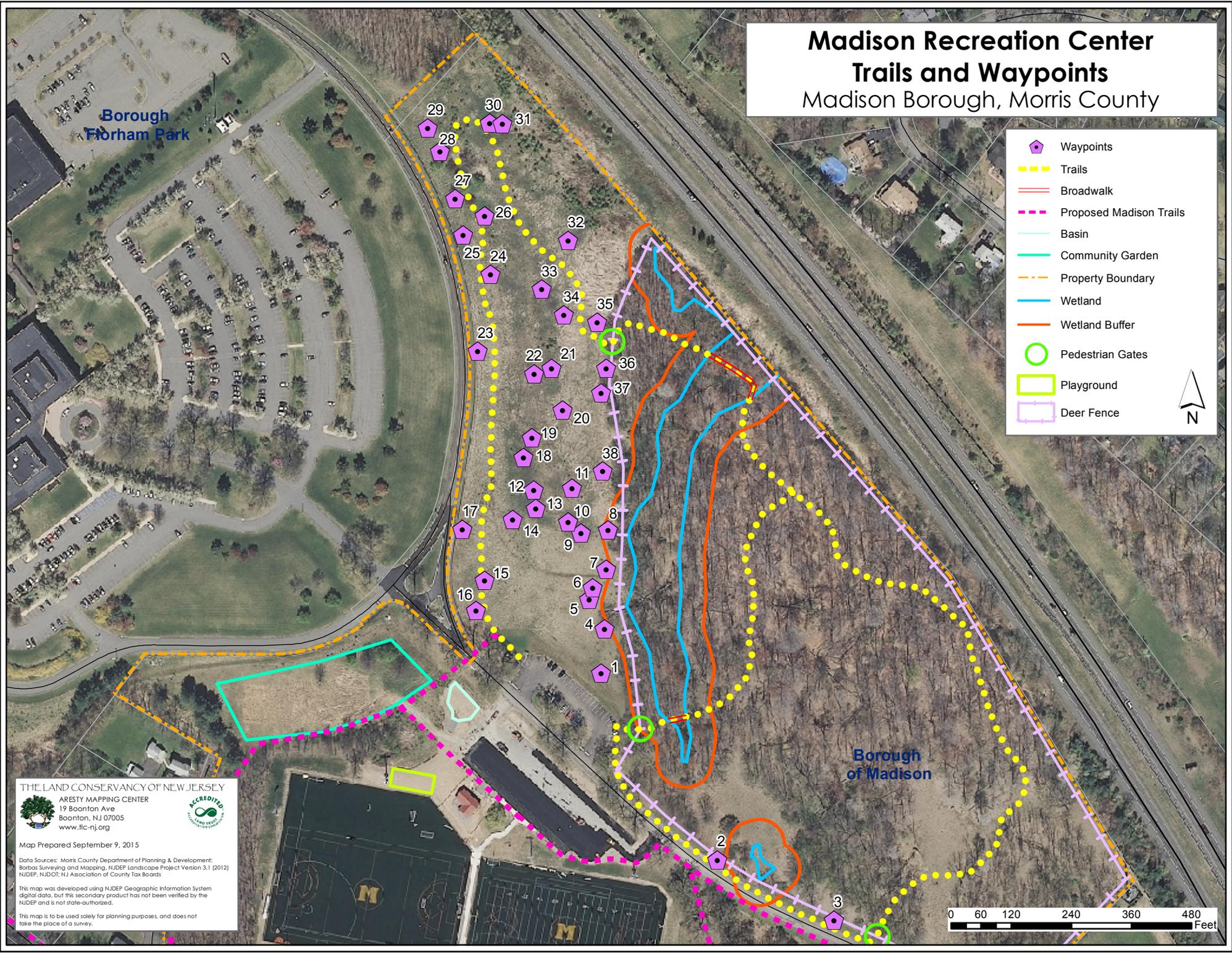
Table 7. Management Recommendations – Invasive Plant Species		
GPS	PLANT NAME	NOTES
1	Callery Pear/Autumn Olive	Should be mowed, then sprayed* to eradicate
2	Leance-Leaved Goldenrod/Dogbane	Keep, native plants beneficial to bees/butterflies
3	Common Mugwort	Should be sprayed to eradicate
4	Crown Vetch	Should be mowed every other year, can spread rapidly
5	Common Milkweed	Highly beneficial to butterflies (Monarch) and bees
6	Everlasting Pea	Should be mowed every other year, can spread
7	Common Mugwort	Should be sprayed to eradicate
8	Crown Vetch/Phragmites	Vetch should be mowed, Phragmites Phargmites mowed then sprayed
9	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
10	Common Mullien	Should be mowed every other year
11	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
12	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
13	Phargmites	Should be sprayed to eradicate
14	Mugwort and Callery Pear	Spray Mugwort, mow and then spray Callery pear
15	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
16	Common Milkweed/Dogbane/Canada Thistle	Highly beneficial to butterflies (Monarch) & bees, mow Thistle
17	Common Milkweed	Highly beneficial to butterflies (Monarch) and bees
18	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
19	Common Blackberry	Native, but should be mowed every other year
20	Common Milkweed	Highly beneficial to butterflies (Monarch) and bees
21	Blackberry/Pokeweed	Native, but should be mowed every other year
22	Blackberry	Native, but should be mowed every other year
23	Bull Thistle/Common Milkweed	Keep, native plants beneficial to bees/butterflies
24	Callery Pear	Should be mowed or cut, then sprayed to eradicate
25	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
26	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
27	Crabapple species	No action, will not spread
28	Sugar Maple	Native tree, beneficial species
29	Callery Pear	Should be mowed or cut, then sprayed to eradicate
30	False Boneset	Keep, native plants beneficial to bees/butterflies
31	Canada Thistle	Should be mowed every other year
32	Common Milkweed	Highly beneficial to butterflies (Monarch) and bees
33	Crown Vetch	Should be mowed every other year, can spread rapidly
34	Canada Thistle/Phragmites	Mow Canada thistle, mow and spray Phragmites
35	Phargmites	Should be mowed, then sprayed to eradicate
36	Wrinkled Goldenrod	Keep, native plants beneficial to bees/butterflies
37	Japanese Barberry	Should be cut, then sprayed
38	Japanese Barberry	Should be cut, then sprayed

Spot spraying is the Best Management Practice where spraying is recommended.

Madison Recreation Center Trails and Waypoints

Madison Borough, Morris County

-  Waypoints
-  Trails
-  Broadwalk
-  Proposed Madison Trails
-  Basin
-  Community Garden
-  Property Boundary
-  Wetland
-  Wetland Buffer
-  Pedestrian Gates
-  Playground
-  Deer Fence



THE LAND CONSERVANCY OF NEW JERSEY
 ARESTY MAPPING CENTER
 19 Boonton Ave
 Boonton, NJ 07005
 www.tlc-nj.org

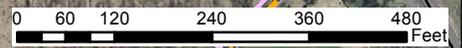


Map Prepared September 9, 2015

Data Sources: Morris County Department of Planning & Development;
 Barbas Surveying and Mapping, NJDEP Landscape Project Version 3.1 (2012)
 NJDEP, NJDOT, NJ Association of County Tax Boards

This map was developed using NJDEP Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by the NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

This map is to be used solely for planning purposes, and does not take the place of a survey.



Invasive Plant Removal Recommendations

In 2007 the New Jersey Audubon Society published the *Guide to Controlling Non-Native Invasive Plant Species on New Jersey's Natural Lands*.¹ In their introduction they state the following:

Non-native invasive plants pose a significant threat to native plant and animal communities. The physiology of these plants enables them to thrive under a wide variety of conditions and habitats. Non-native invasive plants out-compete native species, rapidly overtaking a habitat, causing a complete change in the local ecosystem. One problem is there are few, if any, natural controls for non-native invasive plant species. Both the plant biology and the potentially broad means of seed dispersal, make the control of undesirable plants both a challenge and a necessity.

The following recommendations² are offered for the control and eventual removal of non-native plants found at the Madison Recreation Center:

Herbaceous Plants:

1. Mugwort: Mugwort is an aggressive plant that spreads primarily through a dense underground root system which forms a broad, tangled structure. This plant is very difficult to remove. It may be controlled by mowing each autumn or every other year. Organic Avenger Weed Killer is also known to help control Mugwort. Organic Avenger Weed Killer is a highly concentrated citrus spray. It can be sprayed on the plants and the area tilled and replanted with native grasses or native wildflowers within hours.
2. Canada Thistle: Canada thistle grows 1½ to 3 feet tall. Its root system is extensive and spreads 1 to 2 meters per year. Multiple control methods are necessary and herbicide treatment is most effective in the early spring or in the fall. Glyphosate is most effective on fall regrowth and at low concentrations, two or more years of consecutive treatment is best.

Wooded Vines:

3. Callery Pear: Callery Pear spreads by seeds (fruit) and roots and can form dense thickets. These trees can be cut and sprayed with Glyphosate. These small trees are prevalent throughout the site.
4. Multiflora Rose: Multiflora Rose is present on the property. Management methods are the same as those used for control of Autumn Olive.

¹ New Jersey Audubon Society. Guide to Controlling Non-Non-Native Invasive Plant Species. 2007. <http://www.njaudubon.org/Portals/10/IBBA/PDF/NJAS%20Invasive%20Plant%20Species%20booklet%20proof6.pdf>. Accessed November 2014.

² Spot Spraying is the recommended Best Management Practice where spraying is necessary.

5. Oriental Bittersweet: Oriental Bittersweet is another species of aggressive vine that will climb and eventually strangle trees. The cut and spray method will work to help control this species using Glyphosate.

Shrubs/Trees:

6. Ailanthus: The ailanthus tree (known as the Tree of Heaven) is prevalent on the property. These trees multiply by roots and seeds. Some of these trees may be quite large and should be sprayed (basal bark spraying). This work will control their spread especially of the more mature trees. As reported by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources:

While young seedlings could be pulled or dug up, the chance of getting all root fragments is difficult and can lead to re-sprouts. Seedlings can be confused with root suckers, which would be nearly impossible to remove effectively by hand. Cutting is not recommended, as the trees will send up large numbers of root sprouts and suckers, creating a bigger problem than before. The most effective way to treat ailanthus is with herbicides. Foliar application of triclopyr or glyphosate, mixed with water and a non-ionic surfactant, is effective on smaller trees when applied between June and late August. For larger trees, application of triclopyr or glyphosate with the basal bark, hack and squirt, injection or cut stump method should work effectively. Regardless of the control method used, treated areas should be checked one or more times a year.³

7. Autumn Olive: Autumn olive is an aggressing invasive shrub that can take over a field in several years forming dense thickets. The cut and spray method is best used for control using Glyphosate. Mowing either each year or every other fall will help control its spread.
8. Japanese Barberry: This shade-tolerant shrub grows 2 to 8 feet high. Smaller shrubs can be removed by hand. Mechanical removal maybe necessary as the plants become larger. Glyphosate or Triclopyr are two herbicides which may be used on the cut stumps.

The Borough may want to consider the following options and opportunities for the management and removal of invasive plant species:

- ✓ Join the New Jersey Invasive Strike Team. The Strike Team is a statewide cooperative effort to prevent the spread of emerging invasive species across the state of New Jersey. Started in 2008 as the Central Jersey Invasive Species Strike Team, the project has now expanded statewide and consists of private individuals and over 100 public and private partner organizations representing all levels of government from federal to municipal, non-profit conservation groups and consulting foresters that will help. Their website is: <http://www.njisst.org> and their phone number is (908) 722-1200, extension 241.

³ Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources. Invasive Plants in Pennsylvania. http://www.dcnr.state.pa.us/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_010311.pdf. Accessed November 2014.

- ✓ Employ a private company with experience in manual, mechanical, and chemical removal and control of non-native plant species.
- ✓ Become a Certified Commercial Pesticide Applicator/Operator through the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Division of Compliance and Enforcement.⁴ In order to become certified, the Basic Pesticide Training Program must be completed (4 hour course \$99 fee). Forty hours of on the job training under the supervision of a Certified Pesticide Applicator must be completed for each category. Once the exams are completed and passed the certification is good for 5 years at which a recertification must be taken for each category. Any use of herbicides should be limited to prevent its introduction into the water.

Native Plant Recommendations

Native shrubs can help stabilize the grassy hill and provide habitat for wildlife. *Table 8* includes recommendations and benefits for shrubs that can be planted on the hill or near the forested borders of the open fields.

Table 8. Native Shrub Recommendations – Madison Recreation Center				
#	NAME	LATIN NAME	BENEFIT	
1	Red Chokeberry	<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
2	Black Chokeberry	<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
3	New Jersey Tea	<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	
4	Alternate-leaf Dogwood	<i>Cornus alternifolia</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
5	Gray Dogwood	<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
6	American Hazelnut	<i>Corylus americana</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
7	Northern Bush Honeysuckle	<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
8	Lowbush Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium angustifolium</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
9	Serviceberry	<i>Amelanchier arborea</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
10	Nannyberry	<i>Viburnum lentago</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
11	Ninebark	<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds
12	Sweet Pepperbush	<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	
13	Sweet Fern	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>		
14	Mountain Laurel	<i>Kalmia latifolia</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	
15	American Black Elderberry	<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Flowers/Pollinators	Fruit/Birds

Habitat Enhancement for Madison Recreation Field - Recommendations

- The most pressing problem on the property is the extensive spread of the highly invasive Callery Pear trees. All of these trees should be mowed or cut down to ground level and then sprayed with glyphosate. Mowing the meadow every two years will help reduce the

⁴ NJDEP Division of Compliance and Enforcement. Basic Pesticide Training Courses. <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/enforcement/pcp/bpo-courses.htm>. Accessed November 2014.

spread of these invasive plants as well as others. The type of mowing needed every two years is a tractor with a brush mower attachment. This method would keep invasive shrubs from colonizing the field and would encourage the growth of native plants.

- Bluebird houses: Should be placed about 200 feet apart in the open fields. There are several houses on site but they are too close together. They should be separated by a minimum of least 150 feet. These bird houses should attract bluebirds, house wrens, tree swallows, as well as other insect eating birds.
- Bat house: One or two bat houses can be placed 15 feet high on a pole facing south at the top of the meadow. Bats eat thousands of insects including mosquitoes.
- One or two Screech owl boxes should be placed near the edge of the forest on the northeast side facing the sun away from the path. Screech owls will help reduce the vole and mice populations in the field and surrounding area.
- Native fruit-bearing shrubs could be planted at the edges of the meadow and on the hill. (see *Table 8*). These will need to be individually fenced to keep the local deer population from browsing the newly planted shrubs.
- A spur trail built to the top of the hill will provide a beautiful a view of the surrounding area. A sitting bench could be placed next to this trail for hikers to enjoy the park.
- An open area of the meadow can be seeded with native wildflowers such as common milkweed, butterfly weed, New York ironweed, New England aster and Joe-Pye-weed to help increase the population of pollinators, such as native bees and butterflies.
- A kiosk can be placed at the entry to the trail near the parking lot to explain the benefits to wildlife by planting native wildflowers and placing bird houses on the site.

Table 9 provides a detailed compilation of local and regional nurseries which sell native plants.

Included in *Appendix A. Plans for Building and Locating Owl Houses, Bluebird Houses, and Bat Houses* are samples of owl, bat, and bluebird houses that may be constructed and placed on the property. These houses offer nesting opportunities on the property to improve wildlife habitat on the Preserve.

Table 9. Plant Nurseries for Native Plants

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE	WHOLESALE, RETAIL OR BOTH	PERCENTAGE OF STOCK THAT IS NATIVE	GROWN ONSITE OR BROUGHT IN
Allegiance Landscape & Garden Center	104 Main Street, Helmetta, NJ	(732) 238-8756	www.AllegianceLandscaping.com	Retail	*	Brought in
Arrowwood Native Plant Nursery Inc.	961 Clark Ave., Franklinville, NJ	(856) 697-6045	No website	Wholesale	90%	?
Atlantic Nursery, Inc.	3072 Cologne Avenue, Mays Landing, NJ	(609) 965-2553	www.atlanticnurserynj.com	Both	*	Both
Atlock Farm	545 Weston Canal Road, Somerset, NJ	(732) 356-3373	www.atlockfarm.com	Retail	"small selection"	Both
Barton Nursery	949 New Durham Road, Edison, NJ	(732) 287-5222	www.bartonnurseries.com	Both	"large selection"	Both
Bill Kolvek Perennials	5 Desalvo Court, Chestnut Ridge, NY	(845) 735-2904	bkperennials.com	Both	25-30%	Both
Bramblewood Tree Farm	133 Millville Ave., Milmay, NJ	(856) 457-2200	No website	Wholesale	5%	Onsite
Brock Farms	4189 Route 9, Freehold, NJ	(732) 308-0498	www.brockfarms.com	Both	?	Grown in S. Jersey
Buddtown Nursery	441 Issac Budd Road, Southampton, NJ	(609) 859-1412	No website	Wholesale		Onsite
Caliper Farms & Nursery	447 Griggstown Road, Belle Mead, NJ	(908) 904-9446	www.caliperfarms.com	Both	25%	Onsite
Cavano's Perennials, Inc.	6845 Sunshine Ave., Kingsville, MD	(410) 592-8077	www.cavanos.com	Wholesale*	33%	Onsite
Cedar Hill Nursery	10 Whitney Road, Mahwah, NJ	(201) 891-7775	garret@cedarhillnursery.com	Wholesale	5%	Brought in
Centerton Nursery	345 Woodruff Road, Bridgeton, NJ	(856) 455-0926	www.centertonnursery.com	Wholesale	20%	Onsite

Table 9. Plant Nurseries for Native Plants

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE	WHOLESALE, RETAIL OR BOTH	PERCENTAGE OF STOCK THAT IS NATIVE	GROWN ONSITE OR BROUGHT IN
Chesterfield Gardens Inc.	PO Box 7 - 576 Pine Road, Hammonton, NJ	(609) 351-8732	No website	Wholesale	20%	Onsite
Chesterfield Gardens Inc.	615 Chesterfield-Jacobstown Rd., Chesterfield, NJ	(609) 298-2726	www.chesterfieldgardensinc.com	Both	5%	Both
Cicconi Farms	1005 Farmingdale Rd., Jackson, NJ	(732) 363-1420	www.cicconifarms.com	Both	2%	Onsite
Clemenson Farms Native Nursery	108 Linwood Ave, Estell Manor, NJ	(609) 476-3903	www.clemensonfarmsnativenursery.com	Wholesale	100%	?
Coastal Nursery, LLC	50 Vanderveer Road, Freehold, NJ	(732) 303-6700	www.coastalnurserynj.com	Wholesale	15%	Onsite
Condursos	96 River Road, Montville, NJ	(973) 263-8814	www.Condursos.com	Both	5%	Brought In
Croshaw Nursery	113 Mill Lane, Columbus, NJ	(609) 298-0477	www.croshawnursery.com	Wholesale	75%	Onsite
D&R Greenway Native Plant Nursery	One Preservation Place, Princeton, NJ	(609) 924-4646	drgreenway.org	Retail	100%	Onsite
Dean's Evergreens, Inc.	542-1 Elk Road, Route 538, Monroeville, NJ	(856) 881-3496	www.deansevergreens.com	Wholesale	20%	Onsite
Earth First Native Plant Nursery & Gift	2501 Tilton Road, Egg Harbor Twp., NJ	(609) 287-5090	www.Earthfirstnatives.com	Retail	100%	Onsite
Edge of the Woods Native Plant Nursery	2415 Route 100, Orefield, PA	(610) 395-2570	www.edgeofthewoodsnursery.com	Retail	80-100%	Onsite
Fernbrook Nursery, Inc	150 Bordentown-Georgetown Rd, Chesterfield, NJ	(609) 298-8282	www.fernbrookfarms.com	Wholesale	20%	Onsite
Four Seasons Nursery & Landscape Co., LLC	299 Woodward Road, Englishtown, NJ	(732) 792-9890	www.4seasonsnurserynj.com	Wholesale	5%	Onsite

Table 9. Plant Nurseries for Native Plants

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE	WHOLESALE, RETAIL OR BOTH	PERCENTAGE OF STOCK THAT IS NATIVE	GROWN ONSITE OR BROUGHT IN
Franz Fuertges Landscape Nursery	109 Ford Road, Denville, NJ	(973) 625-0077	No website	Wholesale	5%	Onsite
Galloway Wholesale Nursery	1121 Aloe Street, South Egg Harbor, NJ	(609) 965-2071	http://gallowaynursery.net	Both	*	Both
Glenwild Garden Center	104 Glenwild Ave, Bloomingdale, NJ	(973) 838-0174	www.glenwildgardens.com	Retail	25%	Brought in
Hionis Greenhouses & Garden Center	4 Coddington Road, Whithouse Station, NJ	(908) 534-7710	www.hionisgreenhouses.com	Both	2%	Brought in
Hopewell Nursery, Inc.	54 Harmony Road, Bridgeton, NJ	(856) 451-5552	www.hopewellnursery.com	Wholesale	*	Onsite
J.G. Akerboom Nurseries, Inc.	700 Main Street, Cedarville, NJ	(856) 447-3346	www.Akerboom.com	wholesale	60%	Onsite
Johnson Farms	1633 Rt. 77, Deerfield, NJ	(856) 358-1123	www.johnsonfarmsinc.com	Wholesale	25%	Both
Kale's Nursery & Landscape Services	133 Carter Road, Princeton, NJ	(609) 921-9248	www.kalesnursery.com	Wholesale		Onsite
Kuperus Farmside Gardens	19 Loomis Ave, Sussex, NJ	(973) 875-3160	www.farmsidegardens.com	Retail	20%	Onsite
Mapleton Nurseries	140 Mapleton Road, Kingston, NJ	(609) 430-0366	www.mapletonnurseries.com	Wholesale	50%	Onsite
New Moon Nursery, LLC	975 Barretts Run Road, Bridgeton, NJ	888 998-1951	www.NewMoonNursery.com	Wholesale	90%	Both
Overdevest Nurseries	578 Bowentown Road, Bridgeton, NJ	(856) 451-3179	www.Overdevestnurseries.com	Wholesale	*	Onsite
Pinelands	323 Island Road, Columbus, NJ	(800) 667-2729	www.pinelandsnursery.com	Wholesale	100%	Onsite
Plant Detectives	45 Route 206, Chester, NJ	(908) 879-6577	www.plantdetectives.com	Retail	20-25%	Brought in

Table 9. Plant Nurseries for Native Plants

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	WEBSITE	WHOLESALE, RETAIL OR BOTH	PERCENTAGE OF STOCK THAT IS NATIVE	GROWN ONSITE OR BROUGHT IN
Pleasant Run Nursery	93 Ellisdale Road, Allentown, NJ	(609) 259-8585	www.pleasantrunnursery.com	Wholesale	25%	Onsite
Potts Nurseries LLC	427 Ontelaunee Dr., Shoemakersville, PA	(610) 929-2084	www.pottsnurseries.com	Both	5%	Onsite
Quinton Nursery, LLC	842 Salem-Quinton Rd, Salem, NJ	(856) 935-7503	www.quintonnursery.com	Wholesale	50%	Onsite
Rare Find Nursery	957 Patterson Road, Jackson, NJ	(732) 833-0613	www.rarefindnursery.com	Both	?	?
Rutgers Landscape & Nursery	1051 US Hwy. Route 202 North, Ringoes, NJ	(908) 788-2600	www.rutgersln.com	Both	30-40%	Both
Scott Farm Nursery	1554 Tanyard Road, Sewell, NJ	(856) 464-0530	No website	Wholesale	20%	Both
Sepers Nursery	1003 Columbia Avenue, Newfield, NJ	(856) 691-0597	www.sepersnursery.com	Both	10-15%	Onsite
Steve Kristoph Nursery	PO Box 746, Englishtown, NJ	(732) 446-1440	www.pstevenkristoph.com	Both	15%	Onsite
The Perennial Farm	12017 Glen Arm Road, Glen Arm, MD	800 567-9913	www.WhatsNative.com	Both	25-100%	Both
Toadshade Wildflower Farm	53 Everittstown Rd., Frenchtown, NJ	(908) 996-7500	www.toadshade.com	Retail	100%	Onsite
Tuckahoe Nurseries, Inc.	2 Tarkiln Road, Woodbine, NJ	(609) 861-0533	www.tuckahoenurseries.com	Wholesale	20%	?
Village Nurseries, Inc.	818 York Road, Hightstown, NJ	(609) 448-0436	www.villagenurseriesnj.com	Retail	5%	Both
Visconti Nursery & Aquatics	1459 Centerton Road, Pittsgrove, NJ	(856) 358-6644	No website	Both	90%	Onsite
Wild Ridge Plants	Pohatcong, NJ	(609) 651-2705	www.wildridgeplants.com	Both	100%	Onsite

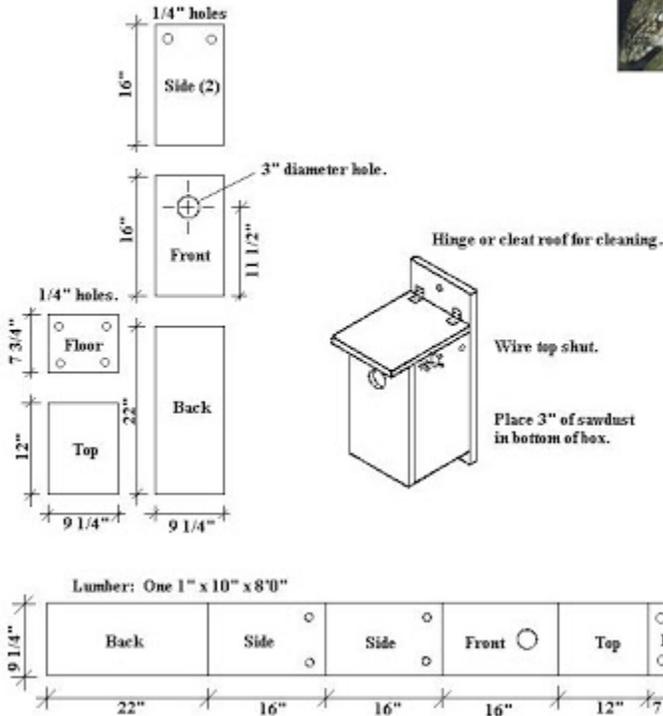
APPENDIX

Appendix A. Plans for Building and Locating Owl Houses, Bluebird Houses, and Bat Houses

Screech Owl Nest Box Plans

Screech Owl Nest Box Plans

Entrance hole diameter is 3 inches.



Building a Screech Owl Box

Design: Recommend a larger roof with more of an overhang to prevent squirrels.

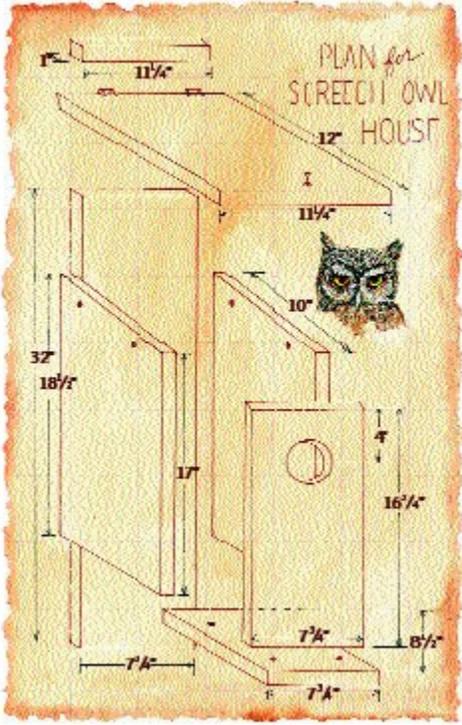
Location: Select a spot away from human activity and traffic. Please the box at least 12 feet off the ground. Pick a spot where the owls have a clear flight path to the box and remove all brush below the box as owls prefer an open area.

Mounting: You may use pulleys to hoist the box up into the tree. Rather than trying to line the box up and screw it directly onto the tree, screw 2x4's cut the width of your box onto the tree. Screw a piece of lath onto the 2x4. This ledge can balance the box while you screw the box onto the 2x4's.

Protection: It is helpful to put some form of predator protection around the box. You can create baffles with metal flashing or you can simply wrap the tree trunk below, above, and around the back/sides of the trunk. You can place brush piles or sticks next to a couple of adjacent trees to aid owlets in climbing up the trees.

Add woodchips to the bottom of the box. Owls made add a few down feathers for comfort.

Recommend adding 2-3 inches of wood chips to the bottom of the box. Adding an owlcam will allow you to check to see what is going on inside.



NABS Factsheet

Getting Started with Bluebirds

Over the years, land has been cleared for housing and commercial developments, highways and agriculture, and many old trees have been cut down. Wooden fence posts that provided nesting cavities have been replaced with metal posts. With modernization, the supply of natural nesting cavities for bluebirds and other native cavity nesters has been greatly reduced.



Dave Kinnear

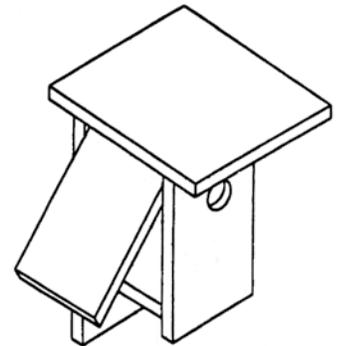
Habitat loss was compounded by the introduction into North America of two imported species—the European Starling and the House Sparrow (not to be confused with sparrows that are native to North America, such as the Song Sparrow, Tree Sparrow, etc.). Both starlings and House Sparrows are cavity nesters. Both are very aggressive. House Sparrows are small enough to enter any hole that a bluebird can, and will chase away or kill bluebirds. Starlings can be excluded from entering nestboxes boxes by using the correct size entrance hole, but will out-compete bluebirds for woodpecker holes and other natural nesting cavities.

During the summer, bluebirds feed mainly on insects. In the winter, they depend on wild berries. However, the supply of wild berries has decreased over the years. The few that remain are often quickly stripped by large flocks of starlings.

Even though bluebird populations have decreased, their future can still be promising. The most important step we can take to help bring back the bluebird is to provide nesting sites by setting out a bluebird nestbox or starting a bluebird trail. A bluebird trail is a series of bluebird boxes placed along a prescribed route. In areas where nestboxes have been put up in suitable habitat, bluebird populations are increasing. Bluebirding is a great hands-on environmental project that people of all ages can enjoy. By following the instructions below, chances are good that you will be able to attract and enjoy bluebirds.

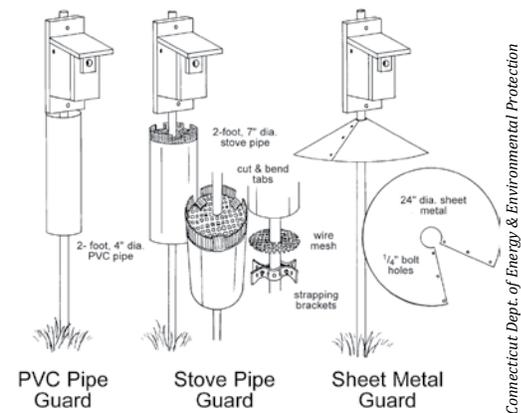
THE BLUEBIRD NESTBOX

- A good bluebird box should be well ventilated, watertight, and have drainage holes. It should be easy to open, monitor, and easy to clean.
- Solid, untreated wood is an ideal material, although exterior grade plywood can be used. The **outside** of boxes can be painted or stained if a light color is used.
- A bluebird box should not have a perch. Predatory House Sparrows and House Wrens are attracted to perches.
- Nestboxes for Eastern Bluebirds should have a round entrance hole measuring $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to $1\frac{9}{16}$ " in diameter, or a $1\frac{3}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ " vertical oval hole, or a $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to $1\frac{3}{16}$ " horizontal slot entrance. Western and Mountain Bluebirds use a $1\frac{9}{16}$ " round opening or $1\frac{3}{16}$ " slot entrance. Because there are no undesirable species that can access $1\frac{9}{16}$ " holes that cannot also access $1\frac{1}{2}$ " holes, some monitors in Eastern Bluebird territory use $1\frac{9}{16}$ " holes.
- Although bluebirds seem to prefer oval holes, smaller European Starlings may be able to enter them, especially if they are not **exactly** $1\frac{3}{8}$ " x $2\frac{1}{4}$ ". Nestboxes that are on the small to moderate side reduce the possibility of starling use.
- Bluebird nestboxes are available from NABS and most bluebird organizations, or from commercial sources. Plans for building nestboxes are also available. Please see the NABS factsheet, [Nestbox Specifications](#) (also online at www.nabluebirdsociety.org/bluebirdfacts.htm).



MOUNTING THE BLUEBIRD BOX

- Smooth round pipe is probably the best and simplest mounting system to use — ½" or 1" electrical conduit works well, but any smooth scrap round pipe will also work. A fencepost driver, available at hardware stores, is an excellent tool for driving conduit into the ground.
- Avoid mounting bluebird boxes on a fence line or on trees where climbing mammals or snakes are present.
- Periodically coating the pole with wax or food-grade grease will help to keep climbing predators away from the box.
- Hardware cloth, or a wobbling stovepipe (Kingston) or PVC baffle placed on the pole directly underneath the box helps prevent access by climbing predators, including snakes (see examples at right).



Connecticut Dept. of Energy & Environmental Protection

Refer to the NABS factsheet on [Predator Control](http://www.nabluebirdsociety.org/bluebirdfacts.htm) (www.nabluebirdsociety.org/bluebirdfacts.htm) for more information.

SETTING UP A BLUEBIRD TRAIL

- Habitat is the key factor to consider when setting up a bluebird trail. Open rural country with scattered trees and low or sparse ground cover is best. Suitable habitat should include a fence line, wires, tree branches, or other sites where bluebirds can perch to search for food. If bluebirds do not like the habitat, they probably will not use your nestboxes.
- Open pastureland, parks away from human traffic, and mowed areas such as cemeteries and golf courses are all good locations for a bluebird trail.
- Avoid areas of heavy pesticide use.
- Mount nestboxes at least 50–200 feet away from brushy and heavily wooded areas—this is the habitat of the House Wren, a native species that may destroy bluebird eggs and/or compete with bluebirds for nestboxes.
- Avoid areas where the House Sparrow is abundant, such as farmsteads and feedlots, or where people feed cheap birdseed containing millet and cracked corn. House Sparrows are vicious competitors. People who successfully raise bluebirds (and other native secondary cavity nesters) in House Sparrow territory generally trap and euthanize House Sparrows that invade nestboxes, but this may be too late to save young or adult bluebirds from House Sparrow attack.
- For convenience, mount nestboxes so the entrance hole is approximately five feet (eye level) above the ground. Alternatively, a large hook can be installed on nestboxes, which can then be hung in trees by using a long pole. The Southern California Bluebird Club has had good success with this method; they are an excellent source of information.
- Face the nestbox away from prevailing winds, and if possible, face it toward a tree or shrub that is within 100 feet of the box to provide a landing spot for the young bluebirds when they first leave the box. This will keep them off the ground, away from predators.
- Nesting density for all three species of bluebirds is dependent on many factors. These factors include population density, habitat suitability, food supply, individual tolerance levels, visibility between boxes, the number of cavities available, weather, and the level of competition from other species (especially Tree Swallows or, in the West, Violet-green Swallows). It is therefore difficult to predetermine the optimal spacing for any given area. The



Susan Tartaglino



Luc Vitour



following distances are given as general guidelines only; **contact your local bluebird affiliate organization** to find out what they recommend, and experiment by adjusting the distances between your own boxes until you have established ideal spacing for your particular location. In many cases, bluebirds have been observed nesting closer than the distances recommended. However, it is better to start a bluebird trail with boxes placed too far apart than too close together.

Western Bluebirds — 100 yards apart — 200-300 yards may be better

Eastern Bluebirds — 100 yards minimum — 125 to 150 yards apart may be better

Mountain Bluebirds — 200 to 300 yards apart

- Nestboxes can be mounted in pairs in areas where Tree Swallows are abundant. When paired, boxes should be mounted 5 to 15 feet apart. This provides nesting sites for both species and helps to prevent competition between them. Different species of native birds usually do not mind nesting close to each other.
- Although bluebirds generally prefer rural areas, they will nest in golf courses, cemeteries, and along the outer edges of cities or in small towns.

MONITORING A BLUEBIRD TRAIL

Note: For more detailed information on this topic, refer to the NABS factsheet **Monitoring Bluebird Nestboxes** (available online at www.nabluebirdsociety.org/bluebirdfacts.htm).

Please do not put up a bluebird nestbox if you do not plan to monitor it. Check your bluebird boxes at least once or twice a week during the nesting season, until chicks are close to fledging.

Do not open the box after nestlings are 12–13 days old. Doing so could result in the nestlings leaving the box before they are able to fly, greatly reducing their chance of survival.

Do not allow House Sparrows to use nestboxes. House Sparrows are a non-native, nuisance species that will kill adult and nestling bluebirds and destroy eggs. Like starlings, they are not protected by federal law. For more information, see the NABS factsheet **House Sparrow Control** (www.nabluebirdsociety.org/bluebirdfacts.htm).

Any other native bird that uses your nestbox (e.g., chickadees, titmice, nuthatches, Tree or Violet-green Swallows) should be welcomed, as these small cavity nesters need help, too. It is also illegal to disturb an active nest of a native bird without a permit.

Bluebirds usually begin to nest in late March or early April, depending on weather conditions. In southern states, where bluebirds reside year round, nesting may occur even earlier.

Have your bluebird boxes in place by early spring when the bluebirds are looking for nesting sites. Boxes may also be put up later in the nesting season. In areas where bluebirds are present year round, they may use nestboxes for roosting on cold nights.

Bluebirds usually have two broods per season, but three or even four broods are possible, especially in warmer climates.

Learn to recognize a bluebird nest. It is a cup-shaped nest that is usually made entirely of woven grass or pine needles.



Dave Kinnear



Virginia State Parks



Bluebirds usually lay 4 or 5 light blue eggs, but may lay as many as 6 or 7. About 4–5% of bluebirds lay white eggs.

The typical incubation period for bluebird eggs is 12–14 days. A rule of thumb for Eastern Bluebirds is that eggs will hatch 17 days after the first egg is laid.

Nestlings remain in the nest 17–21 days before they fledge.

Remove bluebird nests and those of other birds as soon as the young birds have fledged. Brushing out the box and scraping off the guano is all that is necessary.

Keep records of the activity on your bluebird trail. This information is valuable to organizations like the Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, which compiles data on bluebird populations in North America. Many NABS Affiliates also keep records of trail activity.

Don't be discouraged if your nestboxes are not used right away. If bluebirds are not common in your area, it may take them a few seasons to find your new box. Bluebirds generally return to the same area each year. Bluebird trails have been an extremely effective method of reestablishing the bluebird populations across North America.



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Revised May 2012

The North American Bluebird Society, Inc. is a non-profit education, conservation, and research organization that promotes the recovery of bluebirds and other native cavity-nesting bird species in North America.

www.nabluebirdsociety.org

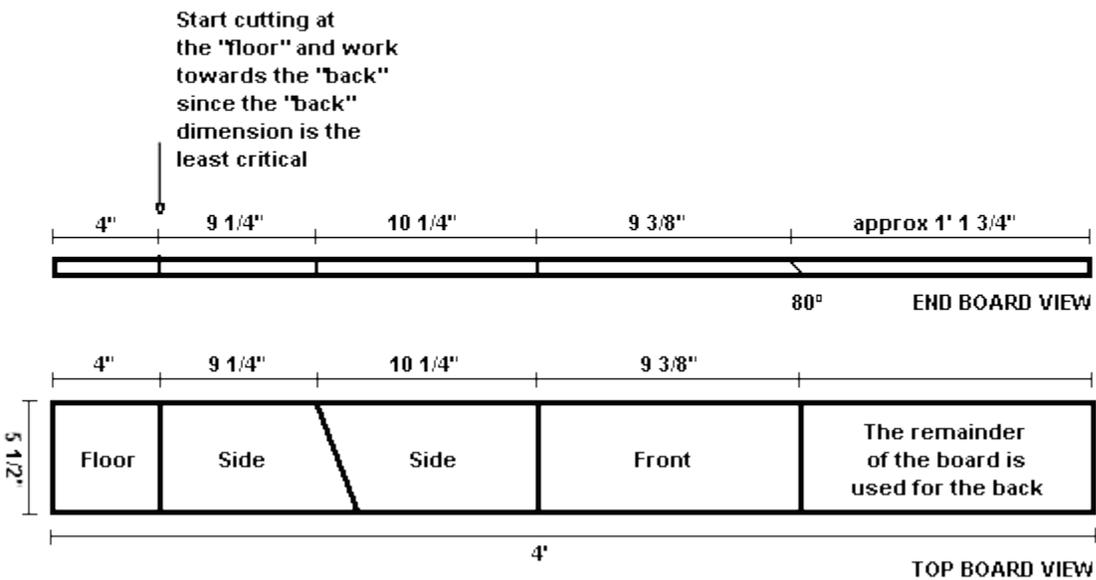


Eastern or Western Bluebird Nestbox

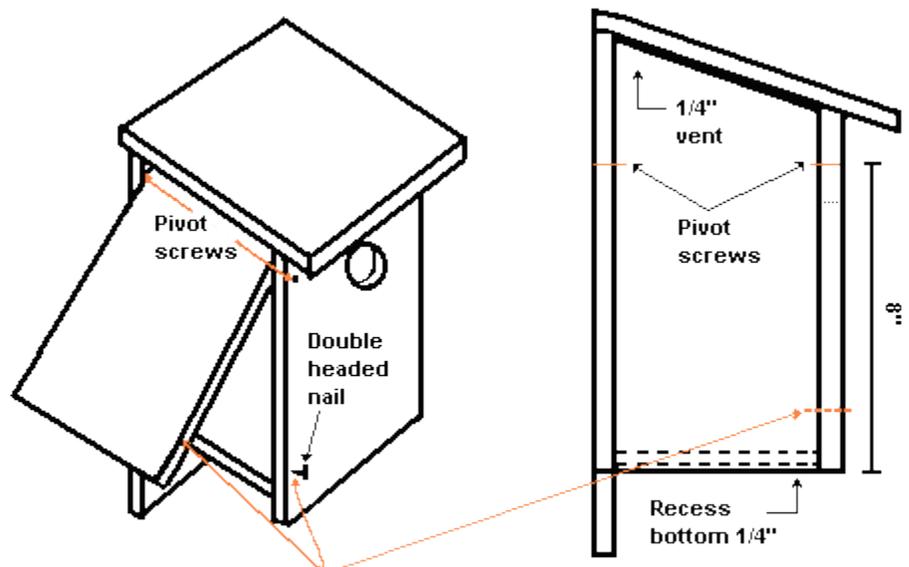
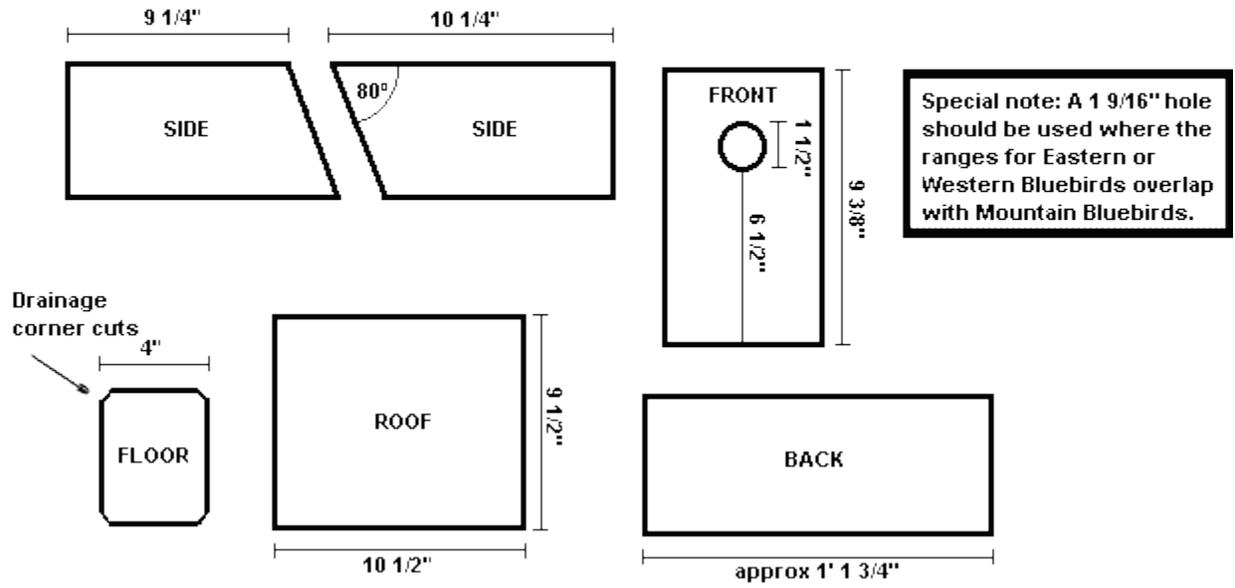
MATERIALS LIST

- Standard board 1" x 6" x 4' long
- Standard Board 1" x 10" x 10 1/2" long (for roof)
- 1-3/4" galvanized nails or screws -- approx. 20
- 1-3/4" galvanized screw or nail for pivot point -- 2
- Double-headed nail for holding door closed -- 1

BOARD DIAGRAM

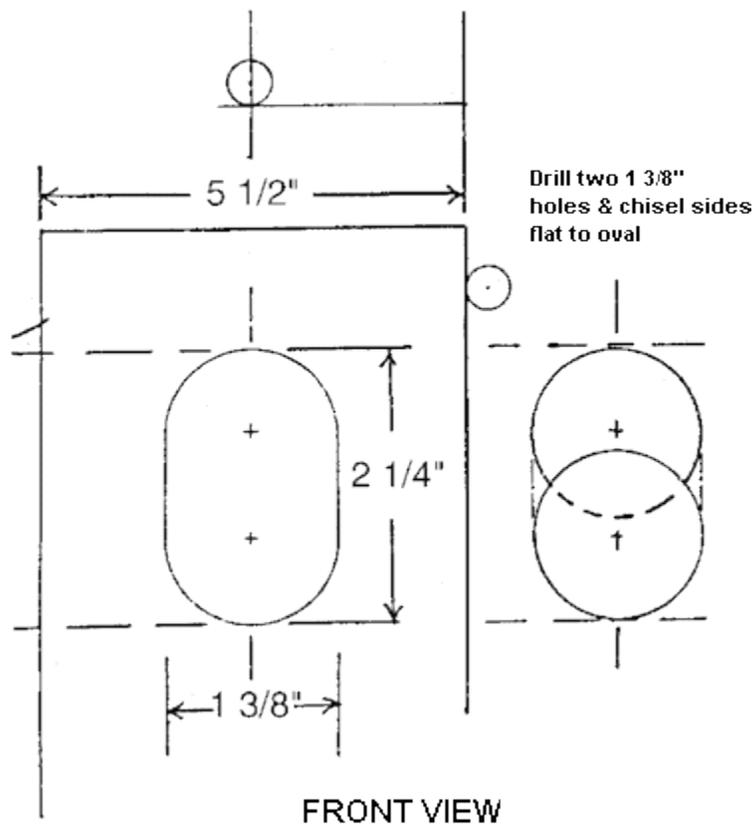


CONSTRUCTION PLAN



Drill hole through "front" and side of door to hold door closed with nail

OPTIONAL OVAL HOLE



Four-chamber Nursery House

Materials (makes two houses) • Diagrams on pages 12 & 13

½ sheet (4' x 4') ½" AC, BC or T1-11 (outdoor grade) plywood
½ sheet (4' x 4') ¾" AC or BC (outdoor grade) plywood
Two pieces 1" x 6" (¾" x 5½" finished) x 8' pine or cedar
One lb. coated deck or exterior-grade screws, 1½"
20 to 25 coated deck or exterior-grade screws, 1¼"
20 to 25 exterior-grade screws, 1"
One quart dark, water-based stain, exterior grade
One quart water-based primer, exterior grade
Two quarts flat water-based paint or stain, exterior grade
One tube paintable latex caulk
Black asphalt shingles or galvanized metal
12 to 20 roofing nails, ⅝"

Recommended tools

Table saw or circular saw	Paintbrushes
Variable-speed reversing drill	Hammer (optional)
Screwdriver bit for drill	Tin snips (optional)
Tape measure or yardstick	Bar clamp (optional)
Caulking gun	Sander (optional)
1½" hole saw or spade bit	

Construction

1. Measure, mark and cut out all wood according to the sawing diagrams on pages 12 and 13.
2. Roughen interior and landing surfaces by cutting horizontal grooves with sharp object or saw. Space grooves ¼" to ½" apart, cutting ½" to ⅞" deep.
3. Apply two coats of dark, water-based stain to interior surfaces. Do not use paint, as it will fill grooves.
4. Attach side pieces to back, caulking first. Use 1½" screws. Make sure top angles match.
5. Attach 5" and 10" spacers to inside corners per drawings on page 12. Use 1" screws. Roost chamber spacing will be ¾" (front to back). Do not block side vents.
6. Place first roosting partition on spacers even with bottom edge of roof. Place 20" spacers on partition and screw to first spacers (through partition), using 1½" screws.
7. Repeat step 6 for remaining spacers and partitions.
8. Attach front to sides, top piece first (caulk seams). Be sure top angles match (sand if necessary). Leave ½" vent space between top and bottom front pieces. A bar clamp may be useful if sides have flared out during construction.
9. Attach roof supports to the top inside of front and back pieces with 1" screws. Don't let screws protrude into roosting chambers.
10. Caulk around all top surfaces, sanding first if necessary to ensure good fit with roof.
11. Attach roof to sides and roof supports with 1¼" screws. Caulk around roof and side joints to further guard against leaks and drafts. Don't let screws protrude into roosting chambers.
12. Paint or stain exterior three times (use primer for first coat).
13. Cover roof with shingles or galvanized metal.

Optional modifications

1. These nursery-house dimensions were chosen to permit construction of two bat houses per half-sheet of plywood. Increasing house width to 24" or more or adding partitions benefits bats and attracts larger colonies. Additional spacers are required to prevent warping of roost partitions for houses more than 24" wide.
2. Taller bat houses provide improved temperature gradients and may be especially useful in climates where daily temperatures fluctuate widely. Bat houses 3' or taller should have the horizontal vent slot 12" from the bottom of the roosting chambers.
3. Two bat houses can be placed back-to-back mounted on poles. Before assembly, a horizontal ¾" slot should be cut in the back of each house about 10" from the bottom edge of the back piece to permit movement of bats between houses. Two pieces of wood, 1" x 4" x 10¼", screwed horizontally to each side, will join the two boxes. Leave a ¾" space between the two houses, and roughen the wood surfaces or cover the back of each with plastic mesh. One 2" x 4" x 40" vertical piece, attached to each side, over the horizontal pieces, blocks light but allows bats and air to enter. Use a 2" x 6" vertical piece if securing houses with U-bolts to metal poles. A galvanized metal roof that covers both houses protects them and helps prevent overheating. Eaves should extend about 3" in front in southern areas and about 1½" in the north.
4. Ventilation may not be necessary in cold climates. In that case, the front of the bat house should be a single, 23"-long piece. Far-northern bat houses may also benefit from a partial bottom to help retain heat. Slope the sides and bottom at an angle of 45° or greater to reduce guano build-up. Leave a ¾" entry gap at the back and be sure the bottom does not interfere with access to the front crevices. A hinged bottom is required to permit annual cleaning.
5. Durable plastic mesh can be substituted for roughening. Attach mesh to backboard, landing area and one side of each partition after staining interior, but prior to assembly. Use ⅝"- or ¼"-inch HDPE plastic mesh [such as Internet product #1672 (1-800-328-8456; www.internetmesh.net)] and attach every two inches with ⅝" Monel® or stainless steel staples.
6. Make partitions removable by attaching small cleats with thumbscrews to the bottom of side pieces for support. Spacer strips are unnecessary if grooves for partitions are cut in the side pieces with a router or dado saw blade.

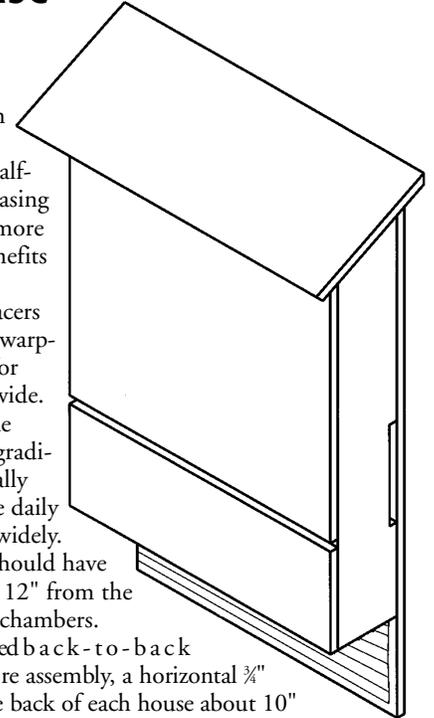


FIGURE 4
*Four-chamber
Nursery House
Assembly Diagrams*

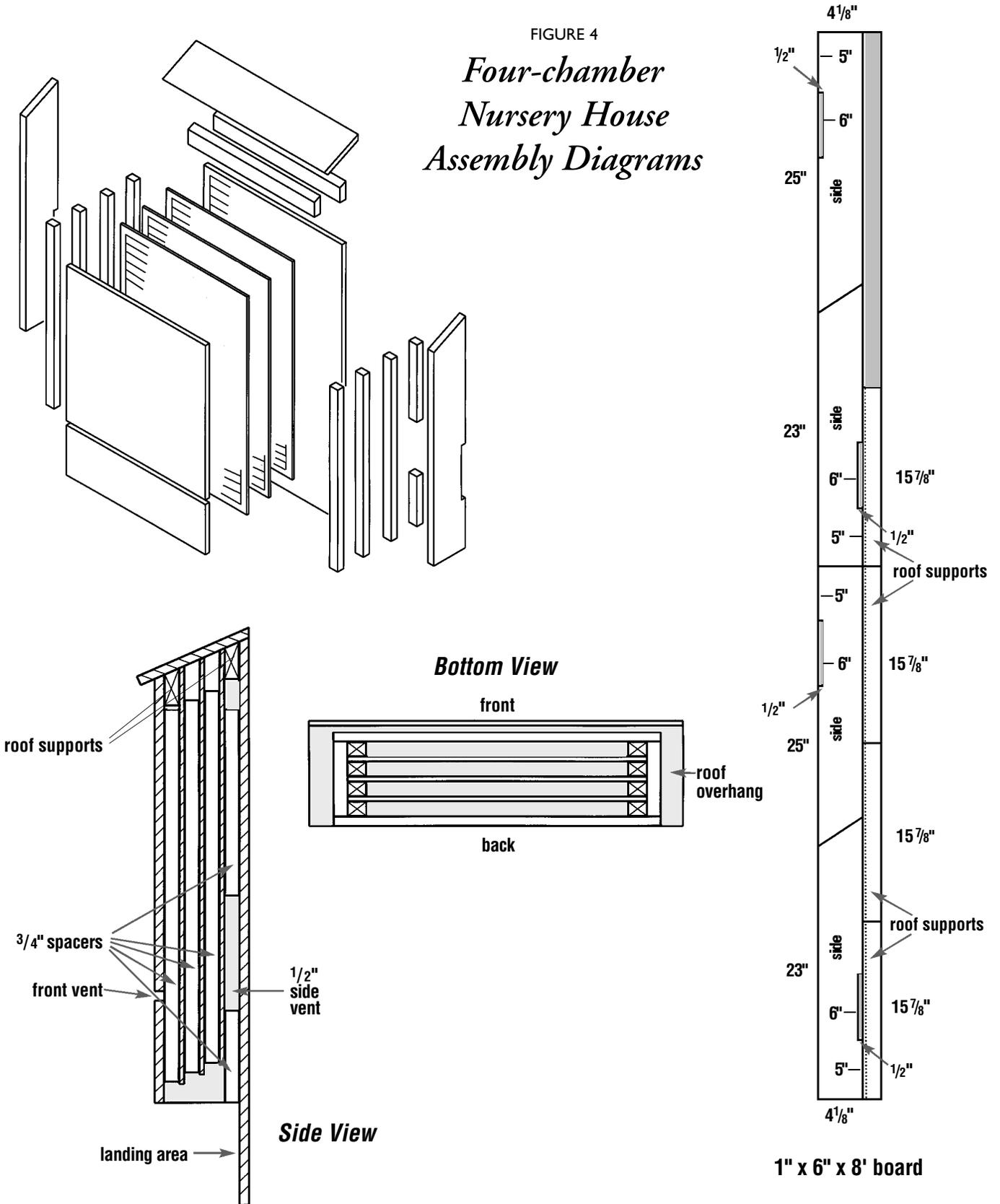
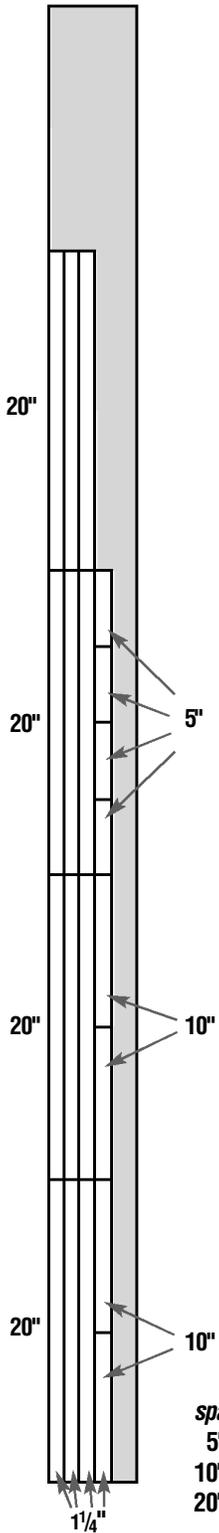


FIGURE 5

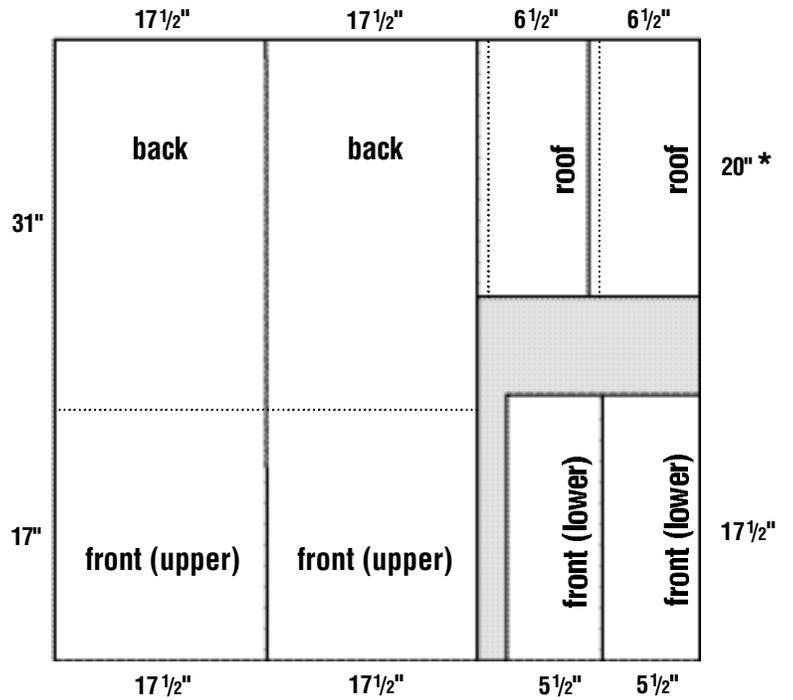
*Four-chamber
 Nursery House
 Sawing Diagrams*

extra material
 25 degree bevel



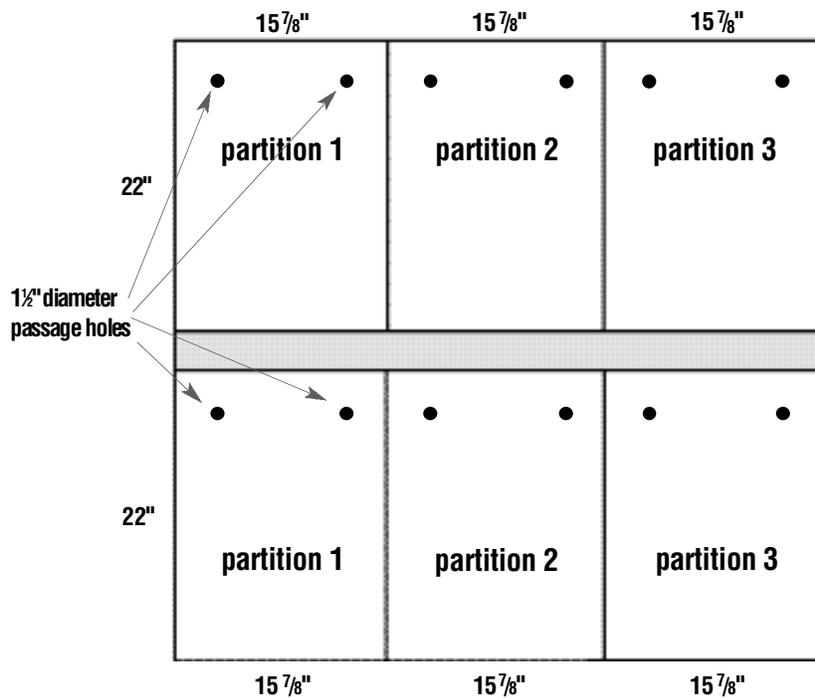
spacers:
 5" spacers = back bottom
 10" spacers = back top
 20" spacers = others

1" x 6" x 8' board



4' x 4' x 1/2" plywood

* 19" if mounted between two poles



4' x 4' x 3/8" plywood

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