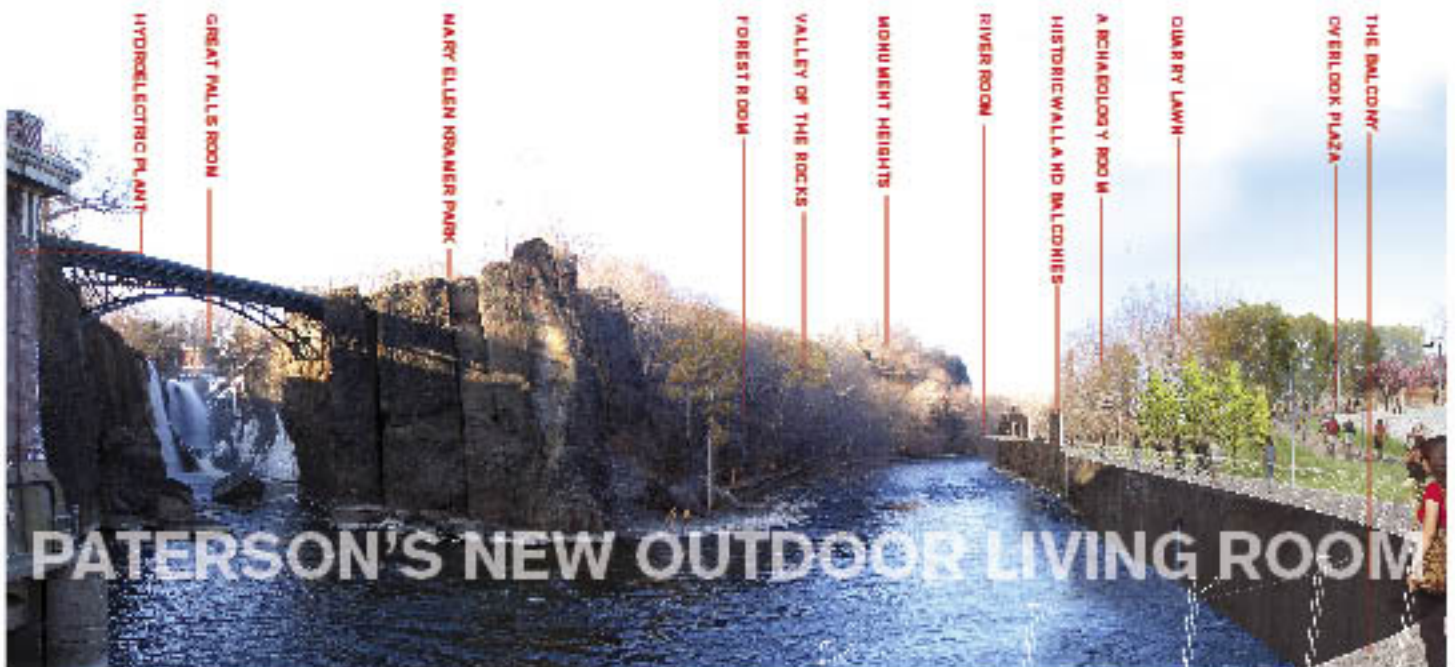


GREAT FALLS STATE PARK MASTER PLAN

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PATERSON, NEW JERSEY
APRIL, 2008
AMENDED AUGUST 2008



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**GREAT FALLS STATE PARK MASTER PLAN
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
APRIL 2008
AMENDED AUGUST 2008**

PREPARED FOR:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
AND
DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY
DIVISION OF PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION

PREPARED BY:

FIELD OPERATIONS
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE AND URBAN DESIGN

WITH

CURE + RUTGERS UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR URBAN RESTORATION ECOLOGY
PLANT AND SOIL ECOLOGY; HYDRAULICS AND RIVER RESOURCES

MOFFATT & NICHOL ENGINEERS
CIVIL, MARINE AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING

MARY DELANEY KRUGMAN ASSOCIATES, INC.
HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

TERRY ADKINS
ARTIST

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the interest in and support for this project demonstrated by Governor Jon S. Corzine, NJDEP Commissioner Lisa P. Jackson and NJDEP Deputy Commissioner John S. Watson, Jr.

We also wish to express our gratitude to the members of the Master Planning Steering Committee and the organizations they represent for their guidance which helped to shape this document.

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We would also like to give a special thanks to all members of the public that provided comments, with special recognition to Dr. Ella Filippone of the Passaic River Coalition and the Paterson City Council.

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1.00 INTRODUCTION TO MASTER PLAN

The Great Falls of Paterson is a natural gem that is also the cornerstone of America's legacy of economic independence. A source of local pride and national renown, the site interests a broad base of stakeholders. The State of New Jersey designated this site a state park in 2004 and commenced a national design competition in 2005. Governor Jon S. Corzine announced Field Operations, a New York-based landscape architecture practice, as the winner of the national design competition to develop the master plan for this site in 2006. Two years of consultation, public outreach and multiple-agency review crafted this comprehensive Master Plan. The Plan proposes to transform 42 acres of land nestled in Paterson's Great Falls of the Passaic/Society for Establishing Useful Manufacturers National Historic Landmark District, into a contiguous public park that celebrates the nation's birthplace of planned industry and the ideal of economic independence while showcasing the spectacular Great Falls.

Coupling local and landowner interests with a potential designation as a unit of the National Park Service, this Master Plan introduces a comprehensive design vision for the future park. We believe that the integration of all these interests is critical to realizing the full potential of this magnificent resource. The optimal result would be designation as a unit of the National Park Service with management by a partnership between the National Park Service and the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection in collaboration with local landowners and stakeholders.

Organized around the idea of an "outdoor living room," Field Operations proposes the park as a place where a complex interweaving of Native American, industrial and labor histories with natural and cultural heritage serves both tourist and local interests. The metaphor of an "outdoor living room" is intended to highlight the public, civic characteristics of the park, encouraging everyday use by the local community while dramatically showcasing the site's many extraordinary assets for a broader regional and national audience.

The master plan outlines this pivotal opportunity to recover the Great Falls, a portion of the Passaic River, and the various surrounding landscapes and cultural industrial heritage sites, and to reassemble these presently disconnected places and multiple interests into one spectacular new public space. Focused upon implementation, the Master Plan also details how this vision can become a reality, built in multiple logical phases, over the next several years.



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HAER NY-16-1

AN INVENTORY OF FACTS AND TALES ABOUT PATERSON REVEALS EXTRAORDINARY DEPTH AND RICHNESS.

Paterson is of great interest to many people for a diverse set of reasons – part historical, part scenic, part natural, and part recreational. Its diverse characteristics are captured in several esteemed designations, including a National Historic Landmark District, a National Natural Landmark and a National Civil and Mechanical Engineering Landmark. Paterson is one of the nation's rare places that holds these multiple coveted distinctions.

The Great Falls are a natural wonder. At approximately seventy-seven feet tall, rushing up to two billion gallons of water each day off of basalt cliffs, the Great Falls is the second largest waterfall by volume and width east of the Mississippi River. The Great Falls is an aesthetic and spectacular scenic attraction, but its prominence extends to its utility at the dawn of our new nation, where sheer energy and power of the Falls played an integral role in America's history and economic independence.

The tremendous force of the Great Falls inspired Alexander Hamilton to propose the first major water power system in the United States and to create the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures (S.U.M.), the chartered organization responsible for attracting industry. Conceived in 1791 and designed by Pierre Charles L'Enfant and implemented by Peter Colt, this innovative raceway and power system set the framework for one of the first American communities to integrate water power, industrial development and urban planning. Previously dependent on foreign industrial powers, the planning and development of Paterson was America's first attempt to develop an industry-based city in a previously solely agrarian economy.

The abundance of inexpensive energy provided by the Great Falls water power system attracted entrepreneurs who built industrial factories and facilities. These included the Rogers Locomotive Company, the Colt Gun Mill, various textile and silk manufacturing mills, facilities that built the first motorized submarine as well as the early Wright aircraft engines, and many more productive working mills.

Throughout the nineteenth century, Paterson emerged as the place that forged America's industrial-economic base. These are sweeping themes in the history of the United States, and the new Great Falls State Park should be a place where the visitor can learn about past achievements, stories and their importance for current times.

The Master Plan for the new Great Falls State Park unleashes the power of these sublime legacies to create a modern-day destination experience. Paterson's "outdoor living room" weaves together a series of stories and places to create a whole that is more than the sum of its parts. Importantly, this new Park will not simply interpret and exhibit the past but will also help create the conditions for a new, contemporary Paterson, with new spaces for social interaction, education and experience.

Eastern riverbank at ATP site



The Quarry area



Middle Raceway



Passaic River looking upstream from W Broadway



Colt Gun Mill ruin



Upper Raceway



2.00 SITE ANALYSIS

2.01 PATERSON OVERVIEW

Paterson is New Jersey's third largest city and is the County seat of Passaic County. It is located in the New York Metropolitan region, just twenty-two miles west of New York City. With a land area of 8.4 square miles, Paterson boasted a 2006 population of nearly 150,000 people. Passaic County is home to nearly 500,000 people. Between 1990 and 2000, Paterson experienced more growth than in any decade in the last forty years.

Since its inception, Paterson has fostered a culture that befits its industrial renown. In the nineteenth century, Paterson was one of America's fastest growing cities, as European immigrants streamed into its bustling factories. Today, the descendants of many of those Patersonians are still in the City. Paterson's neighborhoods today are as diverse as ever, as Latino and Asian immigrants comprise the new major immigrant groups. Their restaurants draw those throughout the New York City metropolitan area in search of Middle Eastern, South American or African American Cuisine, helping Paterson live up to its renowned status as one of America's "melting pots".

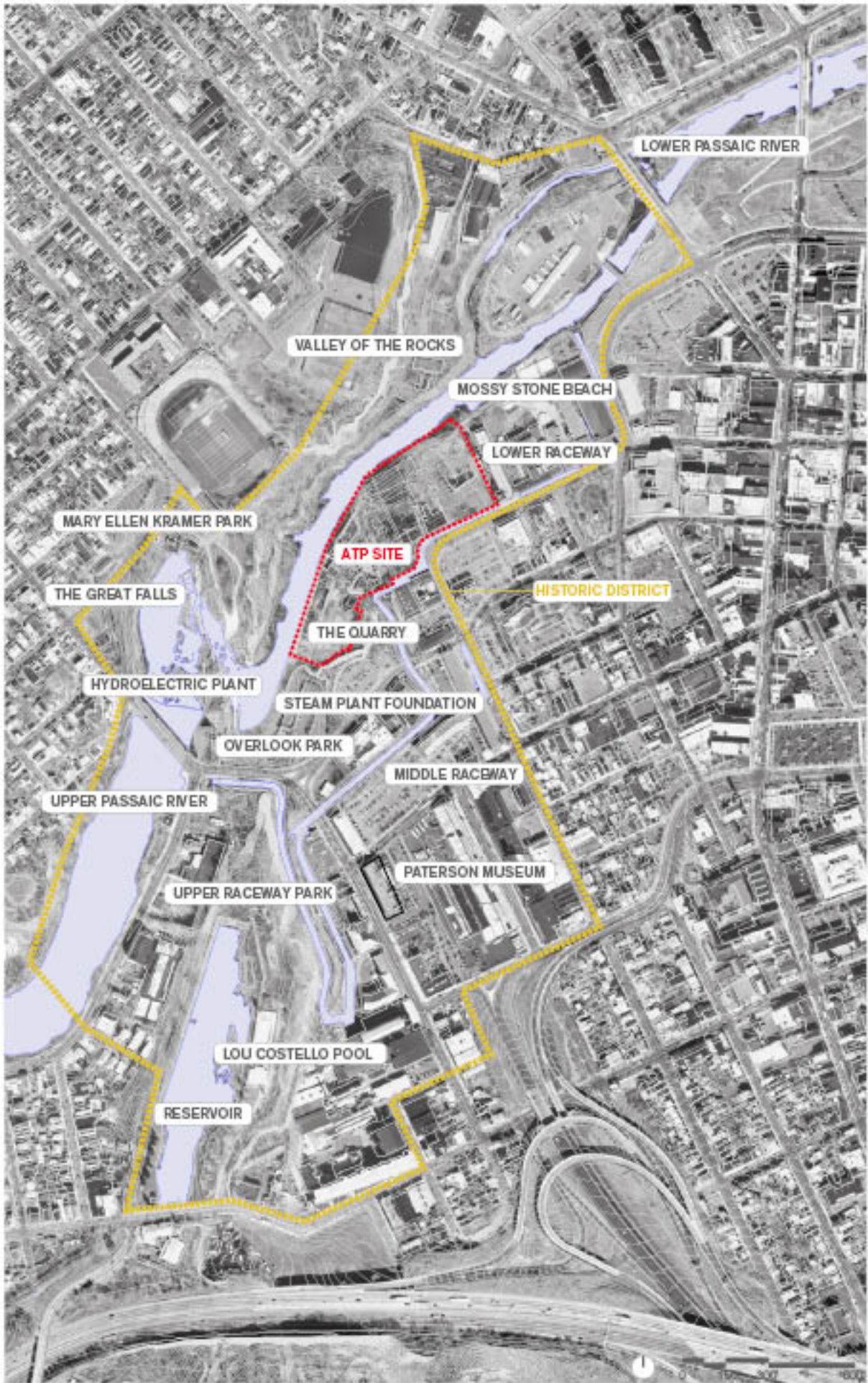
The construction of the State Park will service Paterson's diverse and proud local constituents as well as provide a new exciting amenity in this multicultural population hub.

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2.02 GREAT FALLS STATE PARK EXISTING SITE OVERVIEW

The Great Falls State Park Master Plan site area covers 42 acres within the existing Great Falls/Society for the Establishment of Useful Manufacturers' National Historic District (outlined in yellow). The District is located in the western central portion of the City along the Passaic River within the First Ward. The District is west of Paterson's bustling downtown.

The Master Plan site area comprises a great variety of landscape forms, topography, historical significance and scenic value. The site also encompasses Stanley M. Levine Reservoir, Upper Raceway Park, Overlook Park, portions of the Passaic River above and below the Falls, the Great Falls, Mary Ellen Kramer Park, the Allied Textile Printing (ATP) site (outlined in red) and the Valley of the Rocks.



2.03 MASTER PLAN PROJECT BOUNDARIES

The Master Plan boundary indicates the proposed extent of the Park. From south to north, the Park begins at the southern edge of Stanley M. Levine Reservoir at Grand Street through Upper Raceway Park. Continuing north, it includes Overlook Park, the Great Falls and the Park area adjacent to Maple Street, Mary Ellen Kramer Park, the Valley of the Rocks, the ATP site and the remaining frontage on Van Houten Street to Memorial Drive.

Land within the Phase One Boundary is owned by multiple entities, as shown in the map on the following page. Most of the land in the Park boundary is owned by the City of Paterson, followed by the Municipal Utilities Authority, the Passaic Valley Water Commission, various private entities and the State of New Jersey. The Island, the Addy Mill, the Columbia Textile Mill, and Hinchliffe Stadium, which is owned by the Board of Education, are outside of the Master Plan area.

The Great Falls and lower Passaic River





2.04 ON-GOING PROJECTS IN THE PARK [BY OTHERS]

There are a few projects being developed within the Park area that predate the State Park designation including: a new Amphitheater, an improvement plan for Mary Ellen Kramer Park, the stabilization of the historic River Wall, and a proposed display area for the submarine U.S.S. Ling. These projects were integrated into the Master Plan to ensure that the final Park functions as a whole, rather than an ad hoc group of separate projects.

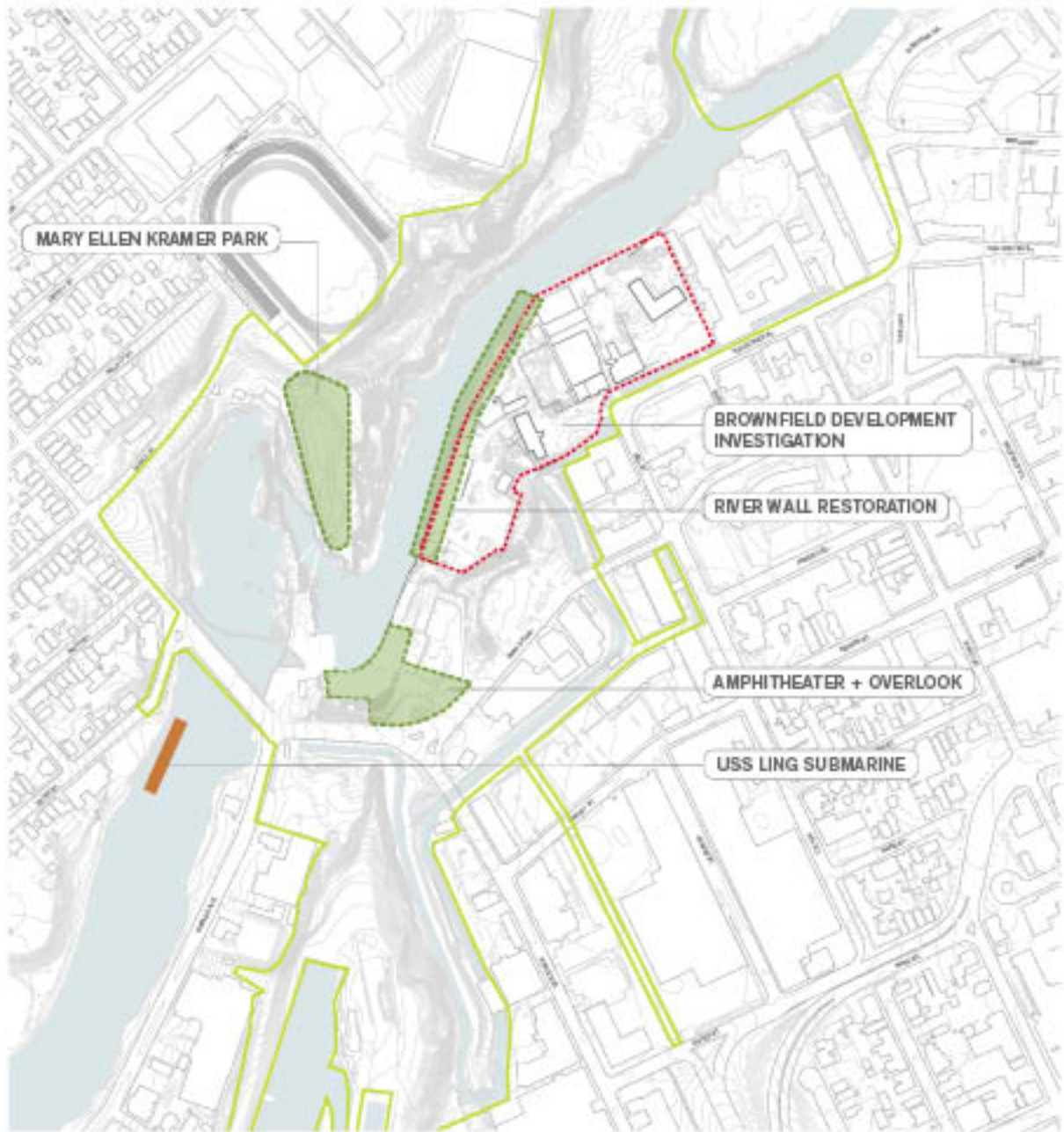
The Amphitheater is in its final stages of design and master plan coordination; it is nestled in the steep slopes of Overlook Park facing the Great Falls chasm. The Amphitheater is integrated into the landscape through use of materials and the latent site topography. It is recommended that the Amphitheater have a number of entry/exit points to facilitate expedient egress. The Amphitheater offers theatrical seating overlooking the Falls and provides a scenic photographic backdrop.

Mary Ellen Kramer Park is in the mid-phases of an improvement plan. Current plans call for the removal of a high guardrail at the southern edge and reconstruction of the old wall lower down the slope with accompanying path and planting, allowing visitors a closer look at the Falls. Other elements include a new fence instead of an existing chain link fence, selective clearing at the northern edge to open up a few vistas, as well as new paving, meadow and tree plantings and furnishings.

A portion of the historic River Wall is currently under contract for stabilization. The stabilization contract is limited to the wall section starting south at the section of what used to be Knipscher & Maass Silk Dyeing Mill to the section of wall that fronts what used to be Mallory Mill.

Lastly the City of Paterson is in the process of obtaining the submarine U.S.S. Ling. The submarine will be displayed in the original launching area off of Front Street. It is anticipated that this area will connect to Great Falls State Park as well as West Side Park for maximum visitorship.

The Great Falls are also under consideration for designation as a unit of the National Park Service. A federal act, H.R. 189, "To establish the Paterson Great Falls National Park in the State of New Jersey," has already been passed by the United States House of Representatives. Sister legislation (S.148: "To establish the Paterson Great Falls National Park in the State of New Jersey") has also moved through committee review in the United States Senate. The State of New Jersey fully supports the designation of this site as a National Park Service unit. New Jersey desires to see the full potential of this magnificent site realized. The State will strive for all its efforts to be in concert with our federal Congressional delegation's pursuit of this important legislation, to reflect National Park Service management policies for units of the national Park system, and to meet the Design Guidelines for the Great Falls National Historic Landmark District and any other standards designated by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior.



View south to the Amphitheater and Overlook Park



2.05 HYDROLOGY

The site's unique hydrology has been credited with the foundation of Paterson as an industrial-economic center. The Great Falls are 77' tall, the second largest falls by volume and width east of the Mississippi River. Cut deep into a basalt chasm, the Falls are a spectacular sight and draw many visitors year-round.

The original raceway system was built in 1792, diverting water from above the falls through a wooden dam into a reservoir. From the reservoir the water flowed through the middle raceway into a flume at the first mill and over a water-wheel that powered the spinning machines. In 1800, the middle raceway was extended and, in 1807, the lower raceway was constructed. A two-tiered upper raceway with spillways to the middle raceway was added above Spruce Street in 1828. The reservoir was filled in 1838 due to leakage, and a dam was built above the Great Falls that diverted water through a new channel into the upper raceway.

"Scholars have concluded that Pierre L'Enfant's innovative waterpower system at the Great Falls – and many factories built later – constitute the finest remaining collection of engineering and architectural works representing each stage of America's progress from Hamilton's time to the twentieth century," Richard Moe, President of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, writes in a letter to the Director of the National Park Service.

It is important to unearth and interpret the historical significance and integrity of the water power system. Presently, the water flow in the raceways is relatively tenuous. The raceways have been in a state of deterioration and many pioneer plant species have infiltrated, creating habitat for turtles, frogs and birds; however, a multi-million dollar rehabilitation program, funded by the federal Urban History Initiative, is underway. Development of a comprehensive restoration proposal is recommended as a future step to establish an appropriate balance between the reconstruction of the raceways to their original state, rehabilitation of former industrial mills to new uses, and the creation of wetland gardens that may help to demonstrate ecological techniques and water management.

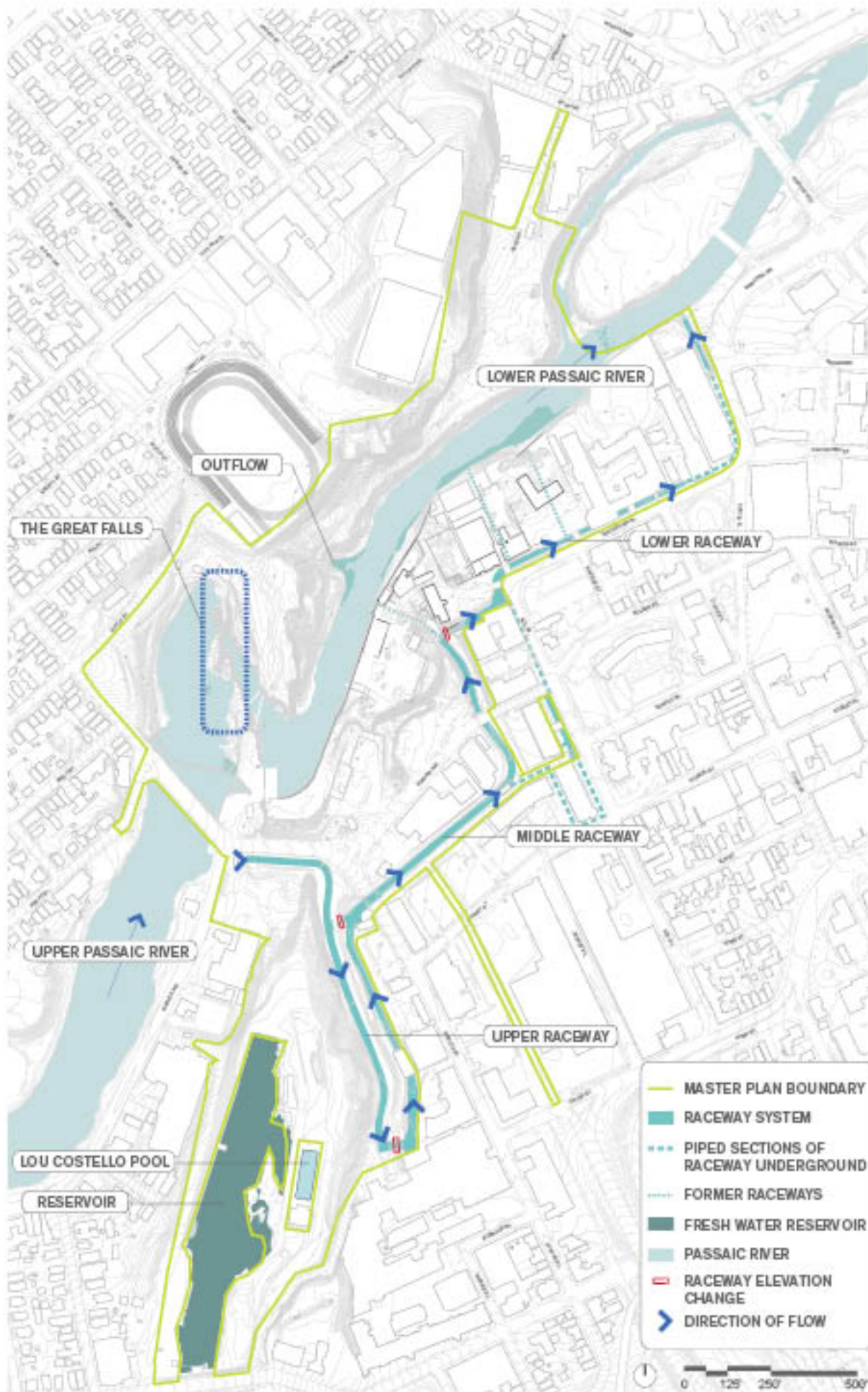
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Restored raceway and water wheel exhibit



Restored raceway and new wetland gardens





2.06 EXISTING SITE GEOLOGY

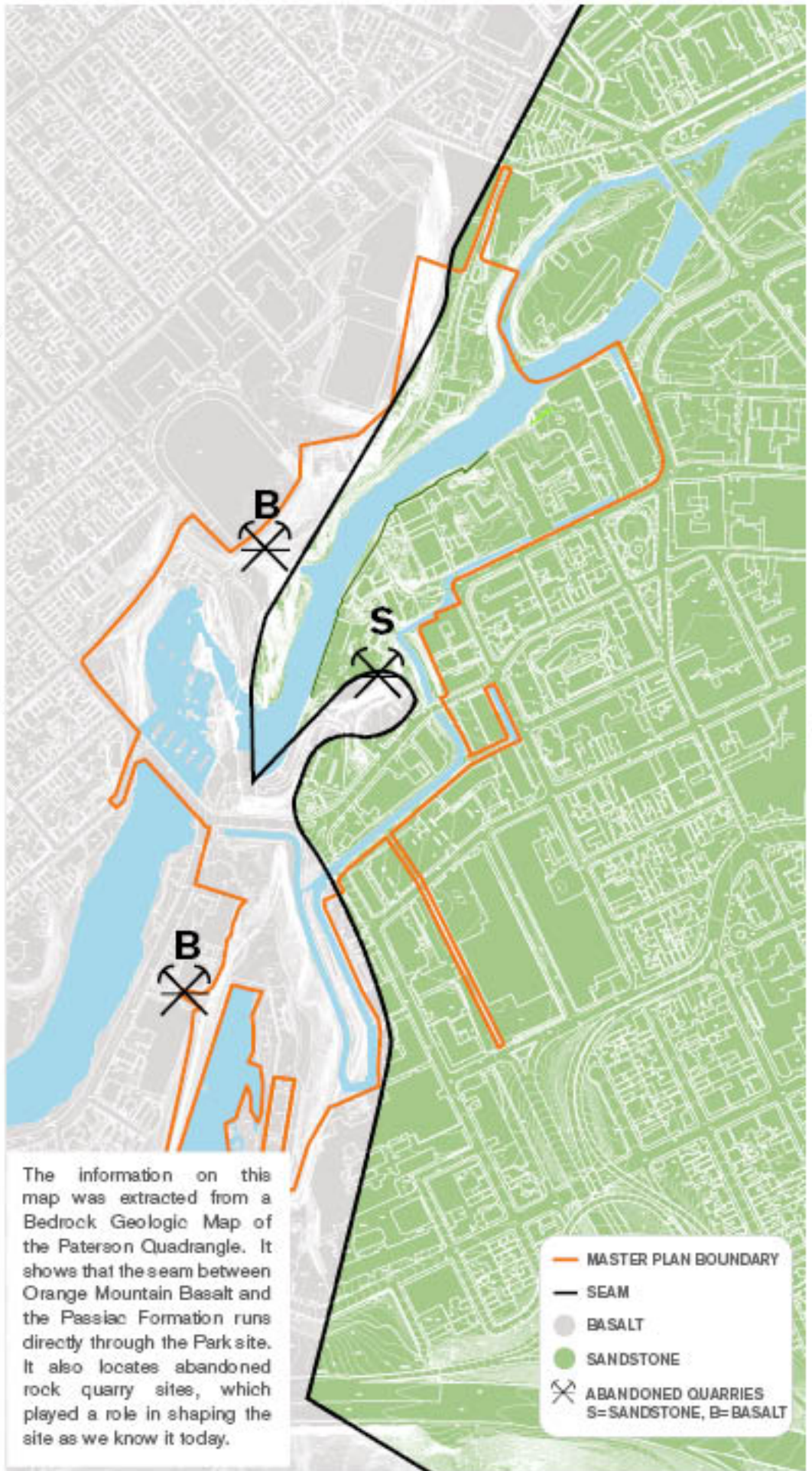
The Great Falls, located within Garrett Mountain, holds the designation of a National Natural Landmark from the National Park Service. This is in large part, due to the site's remarkable geologic features. According to the National Park Service, together the Great Falls and Garrett Mountain 'provide an excellent illustration of the jointed basaltic lava flow which began a period of extrusion and intrusion throughout eastern North America in the early Mesozoic, influencing present day landforms in this region.'

The two rock formations present on the Great Falls site are principally basalt (known as Orange Mountain Basalt) and brown sandstone (Passaic Formation). Both rock types are utilized locally as building materials. The basalt, or traprock, is generally crushed and used as aggregate for roadbeds and railroad ballast. The brownstone is commonly used for foundations and fascia on buildings. The seam between the basalt and brownstone run directly down the middle of the site, slightly angled into the earth, with brownstone beneath basalt. At the Great Falls, only the basalt layer is visible, while further to the east where Ryle Rd. begins, the brownstone layer is exposed- at the base of the cliff. The Falls spill over the harder, more resistant ridge of basalt etching deeper into the chasm over time.

The Orange Mountain Basalt is a dark greenish gray to black, fine grained, dense, hard basalt composed mostly of calcic plagioclase and clinopyroxene. Basalt is a volcanic rock that contains spherical to tubular gas-escape vesicles near the rock surface, some filled by zeolite minerals, quartz, or calcite. As basalt lava erupts from volcanic vents and cools, it shrinks and cracks. As a result, vertical, polygonal columns form. A feature commonly seen in basalt flows from throughout the world, these columnar structures are visible across the basalt cliffs surrounding the Great Falls, making the site a unique geologic destination.

Proposed walkway at the Great Falls basalt chasm





2.07 EXISTING SITE ECOLOGY AND HABITAT

The Paterson Great Falls and surrounding area house a variety of natural habitats as well as a great deal of natural beauty, making it an ideal site for ecological restoration. Remnants of native upland temperate hardwood forest, as well as riparian, wetland and cliff communities occur within the Great Falls site, providing the basis for exceptional wildlife habitat as well as valuable and diverse native plant communities. Currently, however, the site contains several introduced and invasive species, as well as areas of degraded forest with little under-story for regeneration. Thus, the site presently offers little habitat structure and poor wildlife resources. With management and the addition of native herb, tree and shrub species, the area has the potential to be an excellent ecological resource.

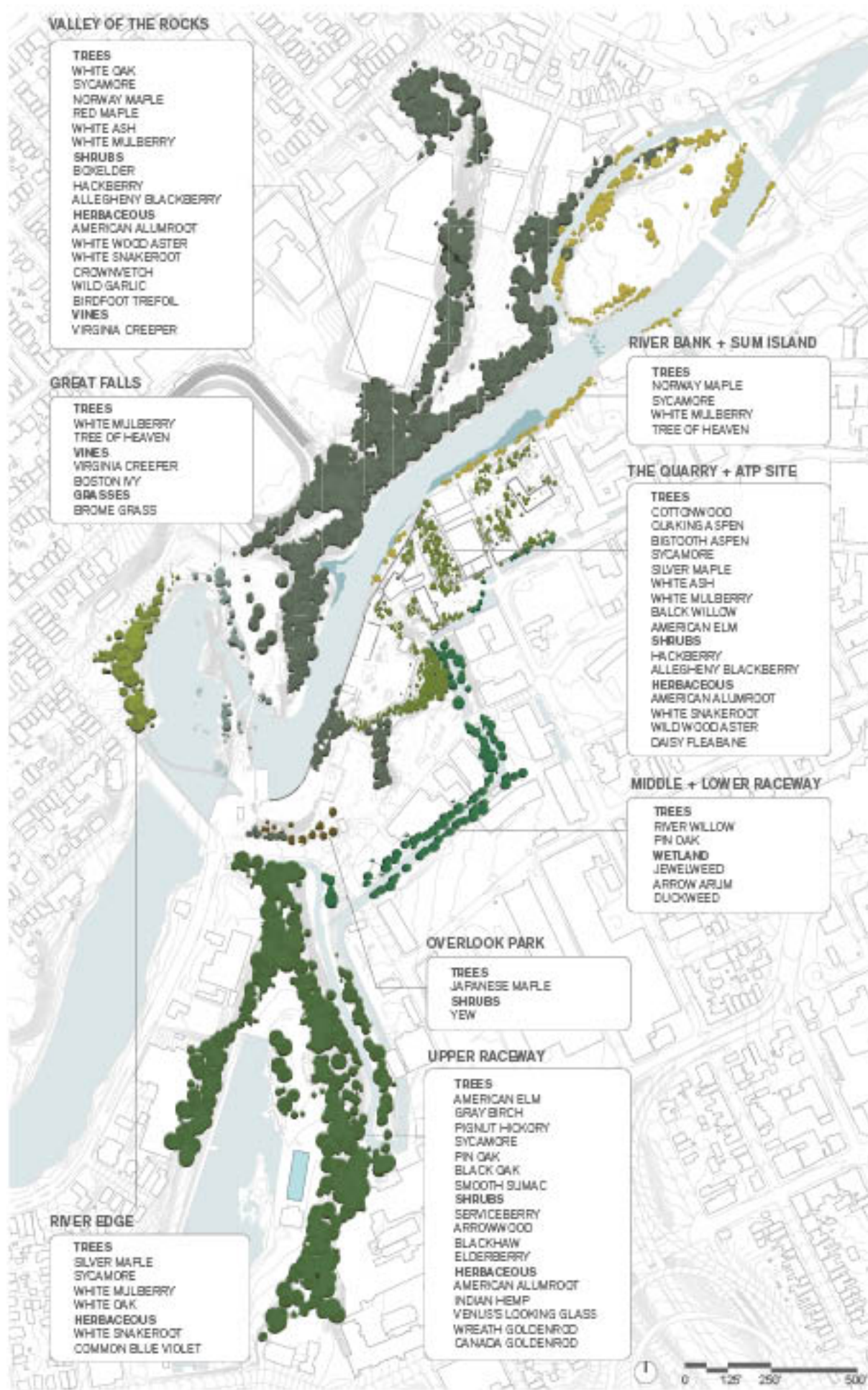
While there are a fair amount of canopy trees at the site, there are no signs of native spring ephemeral wildflowers present. There are no rare or valuable species growing on the site as of June 2007.

Passaic River ecology classroom



The Forest Room in the Valley of the Rocks





VALLEY OF THE ROCKS

- TREES**
 WHITE OAK
 SYCAMORE
 NORWAY MAPLE
 RED MAPLE
 WHITE ASH
 WHITE MULBERRY
SHRUBS
 BOXELDER
 HACKBERRY
 ALLEGHENY BLACKBERRY
HERBACEOUS
 AMERICAN ALLUMROOT
 WHITE WOOD ASTER
 WHITE SNAKEROOT
 CROWWEATCH
 WILD GARLIC
 BIRDFOOT TREFOL
VINES
 VIRGINIA CREEPER

GREAT FALLS

- TREES**
 WHITE MULBERRY
 TREE OF HEAVEN
VINES
 VIRGINIA CREEPER
 BOSTON MY
GRASSES
 BROME GRASS

RIVER BANK + SUM ISLAND

- TREES**
 NORWAY MAPLE
 SYCAMORE
 WHITE MULBERRY
 TREE OF HEAVEN

THE QUARRY + ATP SITE

- TREES**
 COTTONWOOD
 CLARKING ASPEN
 BIGTOOTH ASPEN
 SYCAMORE
 SILVER MAPLE
 WHITE ASH
 WHITE MULBERRY
 BALCK WILLOW
 AMERICAN ELM
SHRUBS
 HACKBERRY
 ALLEGHENY BLACKBERRY
HERBACEOUS
 AMERICAN ALLUMROOT
 WHITE SNAKEROOT
 WILD WOOD ASTER
 DAISY FLEABANE

MIDDLE + LOWER RACEWAY

- TREES**
 RIVER WILLOW
 PIN OAK
WETLAND
 JEWELWEED
 ARROW ARUM
 DUCKWEED

OVERLOOK PARK

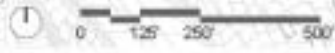
- TREES**
 JAPANESE MAPLE
SHRUBS
 YEW

UPPER RACEWAY

- TREES**
 AMERICAN ELM
 GRAY BIRCH
 PIGNUT HICKORY
 SYCAMORE
 PIN OAK
 BLACK OAK
 SMOOTH SUMAC
SHRUBS
 SERVICEBERRY
 ARROWWOOD
 BLACKHAW
 ELDERBERRY
HERBACEOUS
 AMERICAN ALLUMROOT
 INDIAN HEMP
 VENUS'S LOOKING GLASS
 WREATH GOLDENROD
 CANADA GOLDENROD

RIVER EDGE

- TREES**
 SILVER MAPLE
 SYCAMORE
 WHITE MULBERRY
 WHITE OAK
HERBACEOUS
 WHITE SNAKEROOT
 COMMON BLUE VIOLET



2.08 SITE REMEDIATION CONSIDERATIONS

The multi-layered industrial uses that took place on the site, and the ATP site in particular, have left behind many traces, some of which are significantly visible and others that are hidden. It is important and necessary to conduct a thorough Brownfield site investigation in accordance with DEP regulations to ensure the safety and health of the Park's future users.

Considering the historic significance of this site, all site remediation efforts must occur in concert with the stabilization of significant buildings, remains and archaeological resources. This may be the primary challenge facing the redevelopment of this site. The architectural remains of historical buildings - many which are unstable, have partially open basements, haphazard protrusions and badly deteriorating ceilings.

To expedite the Brownfield investigation process two critical tasks will take place simultaneously:

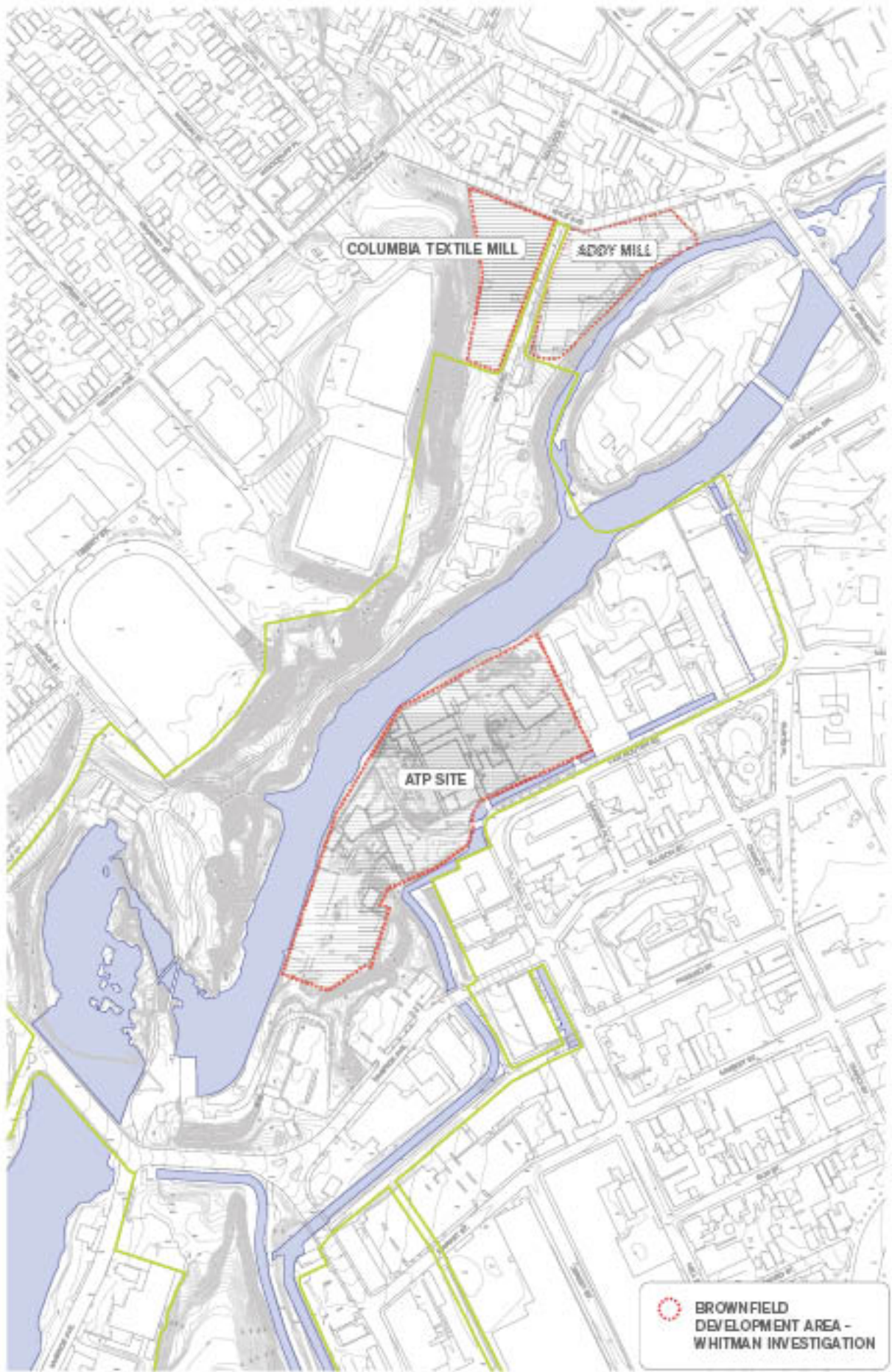
1. Representatives from the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) together with Paterson Historic Preservation Commission (PHPC) and the National Park Service (NPS) will put together a team of archaeologists and historians who will assess and determine the contributing value of each structure in order to begin the structural stabilization process;

2. Office of Brownfield Remediation (OBR) will divide the investigation work in two parts: 1. Open spaces investigation; 2. Interior spaces investigation. This division will enable the immediate start of investigation work in the open spaces while the interior spaces undergo Cultural Resource assessment.

Other areas that require additional research and probable investigation are the Columbia Textile (also known as the former National Silk Dyeing) and the Addy Textile Mills on Ryle Avenue, The Valley of the Rocks across the river from the ATP site, the former steam plant foundation and adjacent future amphitheater site. The Valley of the Rocks has been quarried and housed a few smaller, lesser known mills and structures that no longer exist today.

The Industrial Archeology Room





 BROWNFIELD DEVELOPMENT AREA - WHITMAN INVESTIGATION



2.09 CULTURAL RESOURCES

The torrential power and natural beauty of the remarkable Great Falls is inextricably entwined with an industrial history where water power was paramount.

The Great Falls Historic District is filled with cultural resources, many of which are located within the boundaries of the future Park. The Allied Textile Printing (ATP) site – a complex of mills and raceways that witnessed a rich complex history in the development of technology, of the labor movement, and of manufacturing techniques that spanned more than two centuries is located at the heart of the site along the Passaic River.

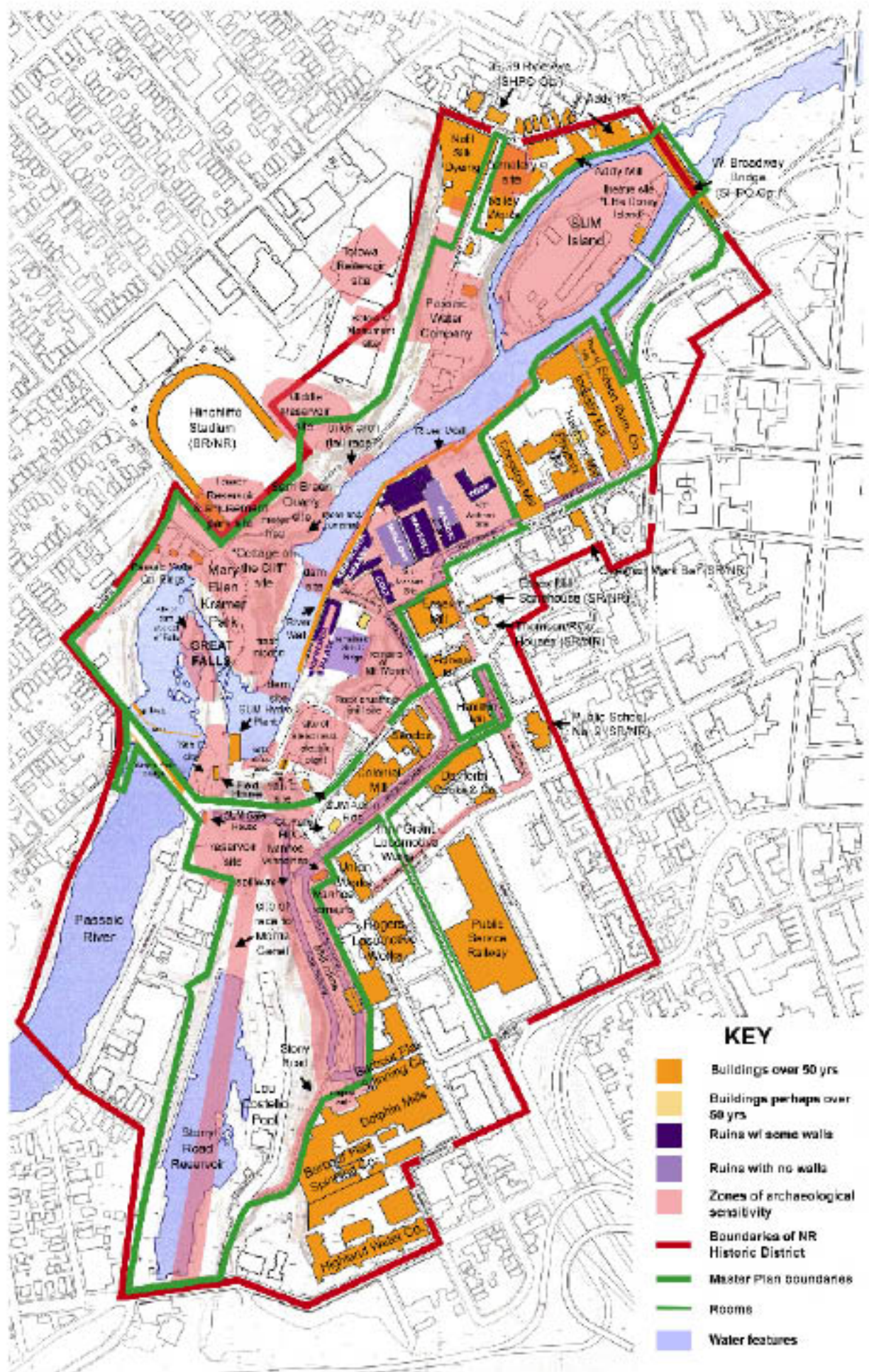
For several years, the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) has worked with the National Park Service and industrial archaeologists from the firm of Historic Conservation & Interpretation, Inc. to develop a comprehensive Research Design for a Phase 1 Cultural Resource Survey of the ATP Site. Over the course of two decades, a number of other studies have been conducted. A subchapter of the Master Plan document (see Appendix C) prepared by Mary Delany Krugman Associates (MDKA), outlines research that has been completed and resources that have been identified over the course of the past decade.

During the Design and Construction phase, the Field Operations team will work with NJHPO to respond to and incorporate the Cultural Resources Survey findings into future Park uses.

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Proposed reuse of the Historic River Wall along the ATP site





KEY

- Buildings over 50 yrs
- Buildings perhaps over 50 yrs
- Ruins w/ some walls
- Ruins with no walls
- Zones of archaeological sensitivity
- Boundaries of NR Historic District
- Master Plan boundaries
- Rooms
- Water features

3.00 CONCEPT SUMMARY

3.01 SIX PARK LOOPS

Six loops, or paths, will structure movement around the Park. While the interpretive experience amongst the loops will not be mutually exclusive, each of the six loops will focus on six distinct itineraries: the Great Falls Loop, the Upper Raceway Loop/Trail, the Industrial Heritage Loop/Trail, the Recreation Loop, the Paterson Museum Loop and the Reservoir Loop. Each loop is designed to take advantage of and embellish the unique and varied qualities of the site's natural, post-industrial, and cultural resources.

The Great Falls Loop begins at the Great Falls overlook and proposed visitor center, and follows the Passaic River through the heart of the new Park. A proposed pedestrian bridge connects the river walk along the ATP site to the Valley of the Rocks and Mary Ellen Kramer Park.

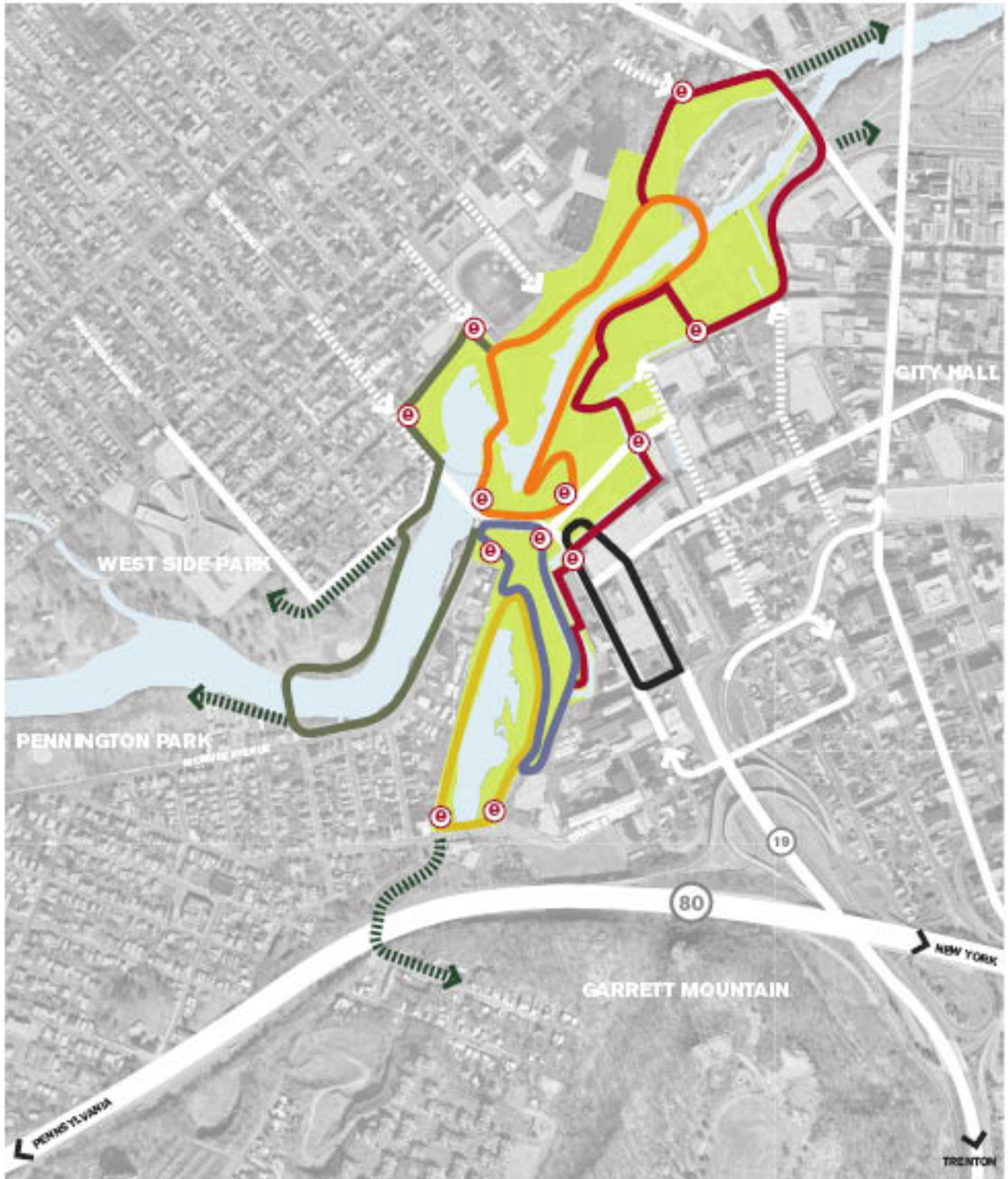
The Upper Raceway Loop/Trail is a proposed extension of the existing trail along the upper raceway, passing by the Lou Costello Pool, the reservoir, a proposed picnic lawn, and cutting into the woods with an overlook to the Historic District before returning down the hill to McBride Ave. This .5 mile loop introduces the story of the mills established along this tier of the raceway as well as the significance of Garrett Mountain to the region, while connecting Paterson's Stoney Road neighborhood to the Park.

The Industrial Heritage Loop/Trail follows the existing Middle Raceway path into the ATP site. As the main interpretive history trail through the site's industrial cultural resources, the Industrial Heritage Loop/Trail inventories the site's remaining Mill ruins, including the ruins of the Colt Gun Mill, Knipscher & Mass Mill and Todd Mill in the ATP site as well as the Addy and Columbia Mills along Ryle Ave.

The Recreation Loop connects Mary Ellen Kramer Park with West Side Park and Pennington Park, creating a 1.5 mile jogging, biking and walking loop along the upper Passaic River, adjacent to Paterson's Hillcrest and Stoney Road neighborhoods.

The Paterson Museum Loop links the Industrial Heritage Loop/Trail to the Historic District, new Parking facilities, New Jersey Transit Bus Terminal and Paterson Museum. The Reservoir Loop encircles the Stanley M. Levine Reservoir, combining the quiet nature of the reservoir with the lively summer activities that will surround the Lou Costello Pool and proposed picnic lawn.

Together the six loops provide more than 4 miles of walking and interpretive experiences, interconnecting the stories and places of Paterson. The loops together create an outdoor museum of historical artifacts, natural landmarks, ecological processes, new cultural programs and public amenities.



- GREAT FALLS LOOP
1.5 MILE
20 MINUTE
- UPPER RACEWAY LOOP / TRAIL
0.8 MILE
10 MINUTE
- INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE LOOP / TRAIL
2 MILE
30 MINUTE
- RECREATION LOOP
1.8 MILE
25 MINUTE
- PATERSON MUSEUM LOOP
1 MILE
15 MINUTE
- RESERVOIR LOOP
0.8 MILE
10 MINUTE
- - - - - GREATER PATERSON CONNECTIONS
3 MILE
5 MINUTE

3.02 PARK CONCEPT LAYERS

The Great Falls Loop creates an episodic sequence of landscapes, pathways, overlooks and features that tie together the River and Falls, the natural habitats, the ATP site and industrial cultural resources, the landmark structures and the city and neighborhood fabric.

This tying together of the larger whole allows for a rich interweaving of four primary themes: 1) spectacular natural scenery, 2) natural history and ecology, 3) Native American and Industrial heritage, and 4) current day community and tourist interests (including recreation, interaction and events).

In this way the Park is conceived of as a huge "outdoor living room," servicing a diverse array of visitors and everyday users. It also becomes a major regional destination, helping to revitalize the economy of Paterson and turning old and hidden treasures into major new assets.

The design strategy works to amplify existing assets and features of the site. This economical approach requires investment in certain discrete features (the path and overlooks primarily), while allowing other areas to be simply edited, groomed and revealed. The site's present melancholic and 'found' character should be preserved in order to maintain a sense of discovery and encourage the visitor to imagine the site's past. Ecologically, the site can be significantly enhanced through careful planting, management and monitoring – activities that the community can be directly engaged with.

The diagram on the opposite page shows the conceptual and organizational layers that make up the Park design: landscapes, pathways and overlooks, and "living rooms".

The Forest Room in the Valley of the Rocks



3.03 PATERSON'S OUTDOOR LIVING ROOMS

The main strategy of the design is to use a 1 mile long "loop path" to tie together the various parts of the site and link the Great Falls and Overlook Park to the historical ATP site, the River, the Valley of Rocks and Mary Ellen Kramer Park. These distinct areas are described through a metaphor of "rooms" to amplify existing features and assets of the site.

The loop path has a number of outlooks, balconies and terraces that afford special vantage points and access to other locations in the Park.

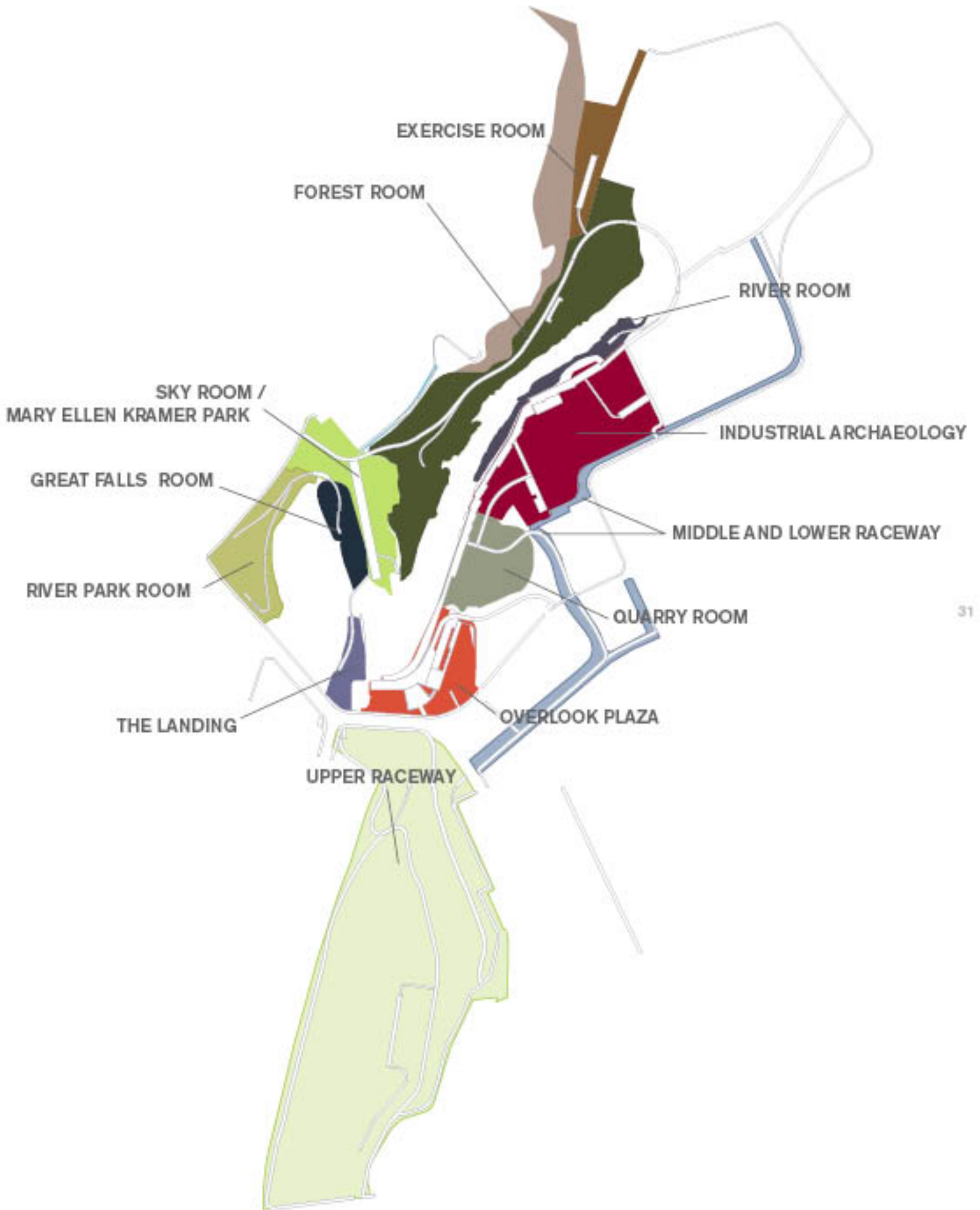
While each loop offers distinct itineraries, enjoyment of the natural resource and interpretation of the historic resources will be transcendent.

The River Room



The Quarry Room





3.04 GREAT FALLS STATE PARK MASTER PLAN SITE PLAN

The Great Falls loop provides the armature for the Park to which the 'living rooms' and attractions are attached. It is envisaged that visitors to the Park will begin their itinerary at the Paterson Museum or the Visitor Center adjacent to the Overlook Plaza for orientation, maps, and an interpretive history of the Park. The new Parking garage on Market Street is well located to situate the Paterson Museum as a gateway into the Park for tourists and new visitors. Heading north from the museum along Spruce Street, the visitor can choose to veer right onto the Industrial Heritage loop along the Middle raceway, or continue half a block to the Overlook terrace and amphitheater for stunning views of the Great Falls. Both options eventually link to the central Great Falls loop, circumnavigating the Passaic River and interior of the Park.

Walking the Great Falls loop counter clockwise leads to the Quarry room with its historic River Wall and projected balconies, followed by the ATP site with renovated ruins and new interpretive industrial heritage programs. Just before the new pedestrian bridge cuts across the Passaic River near the Congdon Mill, visitors will have the opportunity to directly access the water where they will find a fishing deck and a kayak launch. The pedestrian bridge dives into the forest on the opposite river bank, leading the visitor through the Native American Heritage Grove and Exercise Room into the Forest Room. Visitors will pass an outdoor geology classroom across from a 65' high vertical basalt wall and continue along a soft woodland path to a meadow clearing. Here the path splits, the lower path leading to a proposed kayak launch and pebble beach and the upper path ascending the hill to Mary Ellen Kramer Park. Confronted with a large lawn plateau overlooking the Falls and upper Passaic River beyond, the visitor may go west to the River Park Room, down the chasm into the Great Falls Room, or proceed south, across the existing pedestrian bridge over the Falls to the Landing. A short walk along Spruce Street will complete the Great Falls Loop back at the Overlook Plaza.

The Master Plan also includes the Upper Raceway and the Upper Raceway Park, fitted with new and renovated paths, overlook decks, and a new lawn area for multiple and flexible functions.

The future Park will include State Park Police security as well as a Maintenance and Operations facility and staging grounds. The Park grounds will be patrolled for security. Specific details about the maintenance and security plans will be developed further in future stages of design.



- ① OVERLOOK TERRACE
- ② THE BALCONY
- ③ AMPHITHEATER
- ④ ORCHARD + ENTRY PLAZA
- ⑤ THE SHARRY
- ⑥ THE OUTDOOR THEATER
- ⑦ PATH TO THE MEDDLE RACEWAY
- ⑧ RIVERWALK WITH BALCONY OUTLOOKS
- ⑨ COOL GIRL MILL MUSEUM
- ⑩ BOILER PLANT INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY GALLERY
- ⑪ MALLORY MILL BOARDS
- ⑫ MAVERLY CAPE + CHILDREN'S WORKSHOP
- ⑬ LOWER RACEWAY
- ⑭ TODD MILL BOARDS
- ⑮ MOBBY BEACH, FISHING DECK + KAYAK LAUNCH
- ⑯ RENOVATED MIXED-USE LOFTS
- ⑰ PEDESTRIAN BRIDGE
- ⑱ W BROADWAY PARK ENTRANCE
- ⑲ RENOVATED HISTORIC HOTEL
- ⑳ RENOVATED LOFT APARTMENTS
- ㉑ RENOVATED LOFT APARTMENTS
- ㉒ RENOVATED LOFT APARTMENTS
- ㉓ MAINTENANCE + OPERATIONS FACILITY (30K SF)
- ㉔ OUTDOOR EXERCISE ROOM
- ㉕ NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE GROVE
- ㉖ OUTDOOR CLASS ROOM + BIOLOGY PAULION
- ㉗ VALLEY OF THE ROCKS
- ㉘ PROPOSED KAYAK LAUNCH
- ㉙ MOHAWBY HEIGHTS OVERLOOK
- ㉚ HENCHIFFE LEDGE
- ㉛ SKY ROOM REPLACEMENT + PICNIC AREA
- ㉜ UPPER FALLS SUN LOUNGE
- ㉝ THE CHARM
- ㉞ GREAT FALLS CHARM INTRODUCTORY SECTION
- ㉟ DRIFTWOOD BEACH
- ㊱ FLOWERING GROVE + MARKET PAVILION
- ㊲ PASCAC OVERLOOK
- ㊳ THE LANDING
- ㊴ UPPER RACEWAY OVERLOOK
- ㊵ THE UPPER LAWN
- ㊶ LOU CORELLA POOL
- ㊷ POOL DECK
- ㊸ UPPER RACEWAY PATH
- ㊹ MIDDLE RACEWAY PATH
- ㊺ RENOVATED MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT
- ㊻ FUTURE PARKING GARAGE
- ㊼ THE PATRICKSON MUSEUM
- ㊽ L'EMPIRE WALK
- ㊾ FUTURE U.S. LNG SUBMARINE LOCATION

3.05 INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE APPROACH

Paterson is the nation's first planned industrial city, containing some of the oldest textile mills and water power engineering structures in the country. The Paterson Museum, housed in the Thomas Roger's Building, holds varied collections on local archaeology, history and mineralogy. While the museum explains the evolution of Paterson from a machinery and textile center (the "Silk City") to locomotive manufacturing, Colt arms, and the unique Holland submarines, there are many ways in which Paterson's history could be enriched through interactive and site specific programs and exhibits in the Park itself.

Interpretive programming is an aspect of the Park that will be developed later in the design process. There are two fundamental principles set forth by Alexander Hamilton that founded in part Paterson's self-image and should be emphasized in the development of an interpretive industrial heritage program for the state Park:

1. The theme of economic independence (including industrial productivity, energy, innovation and creativity);
2. The theme of modern democracy, supported by the labor of free men and women, and a society that rewarded hard work rather than inherited privilege

Several ideas for exhibits, signage, demonstrations, tours and educational programs for the future state Park at this phase include the following:

Alexander Hamilton's Political and Economic Legacy

Raceway and Water Power Engineering

Hydroelectricity

The Immigrant Experience

Textile Mill Construction and Architecture

Dam Construction

Textile Production

Locomotive and Steam Engine Engineering

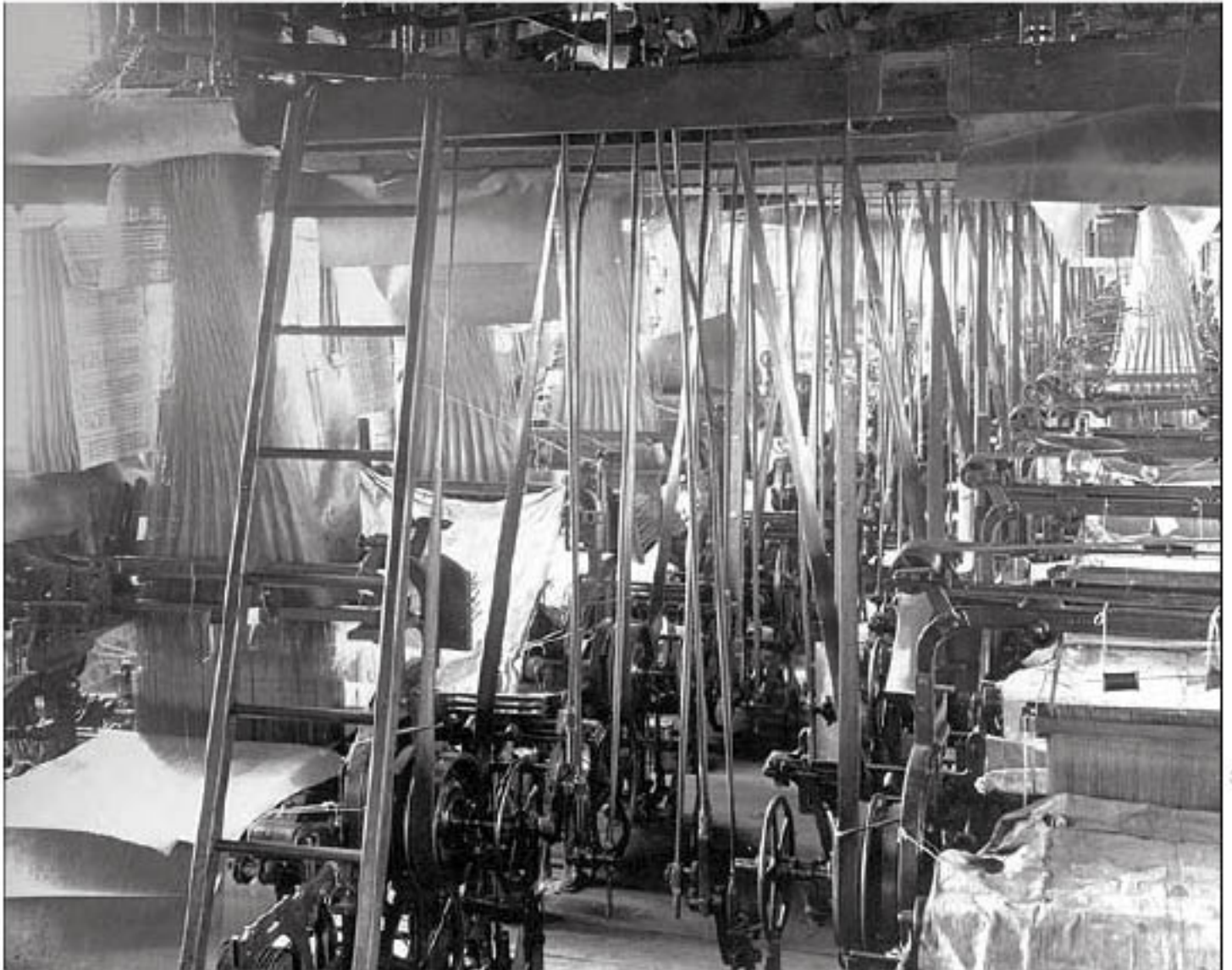
Interactive Programming Ideas:

Create a canal system, test a water wheel, weaving, blacksmithing, work on an assembly line, become inventors, test the river water quality, trace flow of groundwater pollution, discover river clean-up techniques, explore the properties of water and water chemistry, archaeological digs

Sustainable Engineering and Renewable Energy

Urban Archaeology

Historic photograph, textile mill interior



35

Section through the proposed Industrial Archeology Room



4.00 IMPLEMENTATION

4.01 PHASE I BOUNDARIES

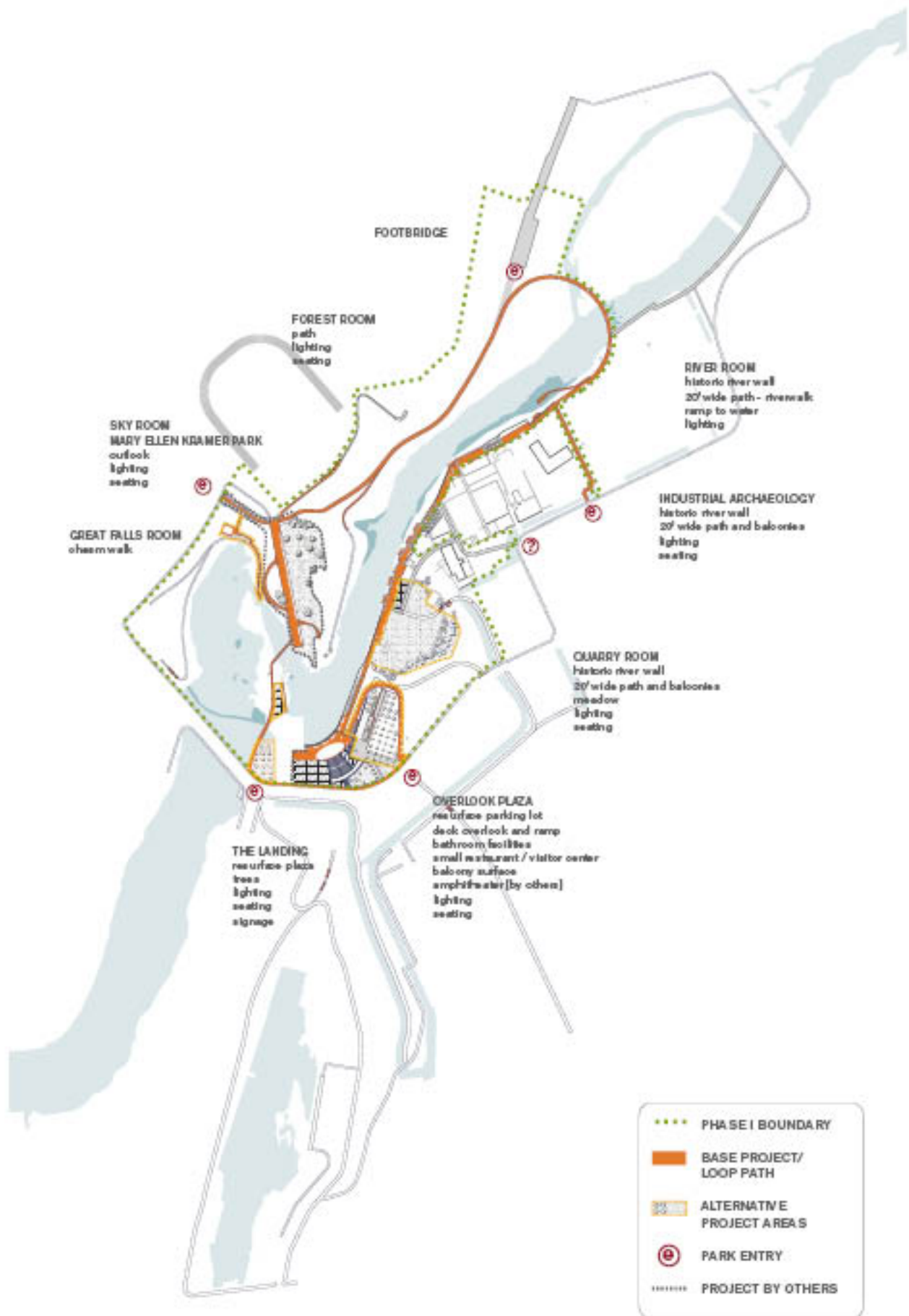
Phase 1 area, shown to the right is 25 acres. Its bounding streets are Spruce Street and Wayne Avenue Bridge to the south, Maple Street, the eastern boundary of Hinchliffe Stadium and the top of the cliff of Monument Heights to the West, the proposed pedestrian footbridge to the north, a 20' swath along the historic River Wall and the Colt Gun Mill at the ATP site, through the Middle Raceway and McBride Avenue to the East.

4.02 PHASE I - SCOPE

The Base Project for the Great Falls State Park consists of the Great Falls Loop Path, approximately 1 mile in length.

The Great Falls loop path starts at the Overlook Plaza and continues through the old Quarry along the historic river wall and the ATP site. A new footbridge will begin just past the Congdon Mill, spanning 170' in length over the Passaic River and overflow channel into the forested area on the opposite bank near Ryle Road. From there the path continues along an existing path through the Valley of the Rocks and up the hill to Mary Ellen Kramer Park. A narrower path runs in front of Hinchliffe Stadium linking the Park to a future residential development on Monument Heights. The main path cuts through Mary Ellen Kramer Park to the existing Great Falls pedestrian footbridge and to The Landing area, near Spruce Street Bridge. A refurbished sidewalk brings the visitor back to the Overlook Plaza.

It is anticipated that the Great Falls loop path will range in width from 6' to 20' feet and will include various attachments such as balconies, modest overlooks, and decks. The path will be fitted with furnishing, lighting, railing and signage. Few areas may require fences, gates and/or other safety measures. Plantings will also be incorporated into the path where applicable.

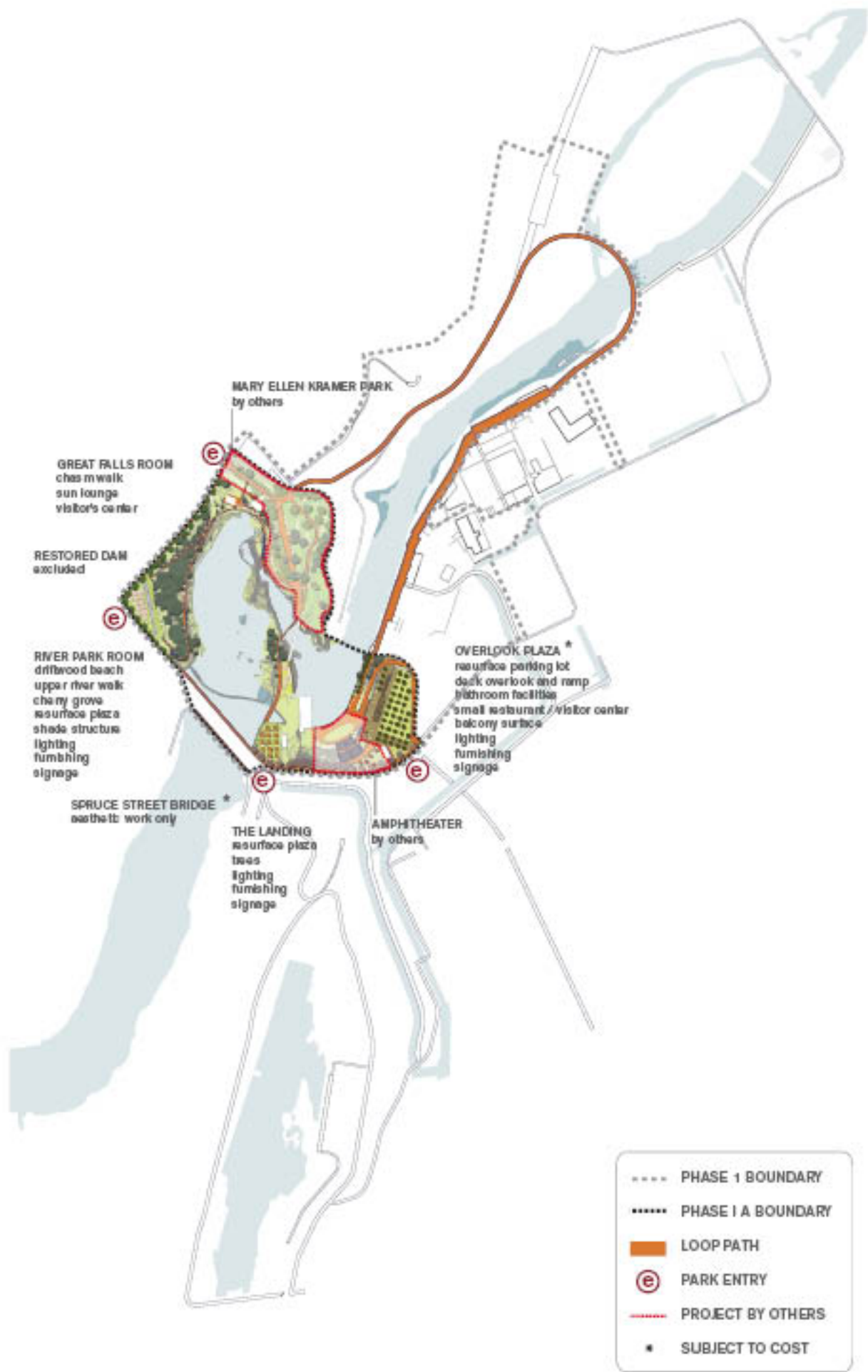


4.03 PHASE IA - BOUNDARIES

Due to available funding, the ATP site Brownfield investigation timeline and needed cultural resource assessments, Phase 1A (6.5 acres) shown to the right, will be the first phase to be developed. It is bounded by Spruce Street and Wayne Avenue (including the bridge) to the southwest, Maple Street to the northwest, the eastern boundary of Mary Ellen Kramer Park jumping across the river to include the Overlook Plaza and Balcony to the north, and the Amphitheater along McBride Avenue to the southeast.

4.04 PHASE IA – SCOPE

Phase 1A for the Great Falls State Park includes: Mary Ellen Kramer Park, the River Park room, the Great Falls room, the Amphitheater, the Balcony, the Overlook Terrace, the Landing and the Spruce Street Bridge. Phase 1A focuses on the area of the Park directly surrounding the Great Falls. The amphitheater and Mary Ellen Kramer Park projects will be prioritized.



- PHASE 1 BOUNDARY
- PHASE I A BOUNDARY
- LOOP PATH
- ⓔ PARK ENTRY
- PROJECT BY OTHERS
- * SUBJECT TO COST



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