

Compilation of Current Master Plan Documents

Borough of Flemington, Hunterdon County

The following are all current Master Plan documents adopted by the Flemington Planning Board.

Note that some portions of older documents have been replaced by more current documents. For example, the 2010 Land Use Element has been replaced by the 2022 Land Use Element.



2022

MASTER PLAN

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON



DECEMBER 13, 2022

HUNTERDON COUNTY



2022 FLEMINGTON BOROUGH MASTER PLAN

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON, HUNTERDON COUNTY

Adopted December 13, 2022

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON MAYOR AND COUNCIL

Betsy Driver, Mayor Malik Johnston, Councilman

Jeremy Long, Council President Elizabeth Rosetti, Councilwoman

Jessica Hand, Council Vice President Kimberly A. Tilly, Councilwoman

Tony Parker, Councilman

Tara St. Angelo, Esq., Borough Attorney

Jerome Harris, Borough Engineer

Elizabeth McManus, PP AICP LEED AP, Borough Planner

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON PLANNING BOARD

Jeffrey Doshna - Chairperson Todd Cook

Susan Engelhardt, Vice-Chairperson Karen Giffen

Mayor Betsy Driver Hannah Weitzman

Michael Campion James Hill, Alternate 1

Councilman Tony Parker Trent Levitt, Alternate 3

Eileen Parks, Secretary to the Planning Board

Kara Kaczynski, Esq, Planning Board Attorney

Robert J. Clerico, PE, Planning Board Engineer

Elizabeth McManus, PP AICP LEED AP, Planning Board Planner

Prepared for the Borough of Flemington by:



Elizabeth K. McManus, PP, AICP, LEED AP
New Jersey Licensed Planner #5915



Brett L. Harris, PP, AICP
New Jersey Licensed Planner #650100

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	04
GOALS & OBJECTIVES	13
LAND USE ELEMENT	19
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT	58
SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS	74

INTRODUCTION



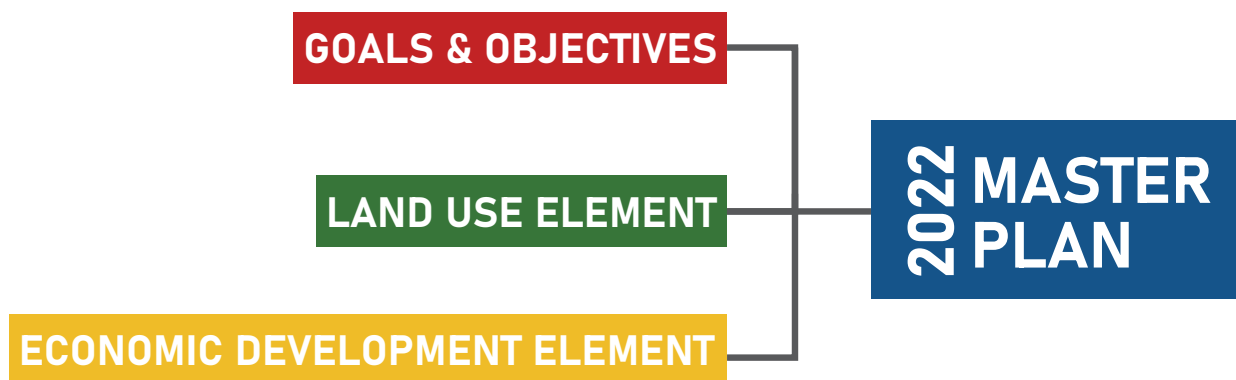
INTRODUCTION

Flemington Borough is located in Hunterdon County, surrounded by Raritan Township, and serves as the County Seat of Hunterdon County. The built environment and character of Flemington is drastically different than from the adjacent Raritan Township and most of Hunterdon County as a whole. The Borough is characterized by a historic mixed-use downtown, varying greatly from the typical car-dependent nature of the adjacent municipalities. The historic character of the Borough sets it apart from the surrounding area and is a great source of pride for the Borough residents. Additionally, the Borough tends to be more diverse when compared to the County, typically following statewide demographic trends. Given the unique character of the Borough, in terms of the physical and socioeconomic characteristics, and the significance as the County Seat, planning is crucial to the health and wellbeing of the Borough.

This Master Plan includes three elements – Goals and Objectives, Land Use and Economic Development. The Borough’s last master plan, the 2015 Reexamination Report of the Master Plan, was completed 7 years ago. The zoning, land use, and economic development analysis herein is timely given the changes that occurred since then. The most significant changes are the development and approvals in the Borough and the impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic.

Since 2015, the Borough has completed redevelopment planning for the Union Hotel Redevelopment Area, planned for the redevelopment of the Global Agway site (both north and south of North Main Street), and planned for the redevelopment of Liberty Village. Additionally, since 2015 Stangl Road has evolved to become a dining and entertainment destination and this area holds more promise as a destination for Borough and area residents. Countless other developments and improvements have advanced over the last seven years, but these have the largest impact on Borough life.

While the COVID-19 pandemic continues today, albeit to a much lesser extent, its impact on the State’s economy and how its residents and business operate and interact with one another is becoming clear. The full impact of the pandemic on Flemington will likely not be fully understood for some time, but this Master Plan offers opportunity for Borough to consider what changes to land use policies are necessary to facilitate businesses and residents to enjoy success and quality of life during and after the pandemic.



Since the Governor declared a State of Emergency on March 9, 2020, Borough business and residents have suffered the health and economic consequences. Through these challenging times, a few trends have appeared, and it seems likely they will continue through the pandemic and perhaps beyond.

- **Economic Repercussions.** Temporary business closures, and reduced business activity, resulted in the loss business across the Country, including in Flemington.
- **Work from home.** Employees across the state had been forced to work from home during the pandemic. For some people and businesses, this has been very successful and is desired to continue beyond the pandemic. This will increase the demand for home offices – perhaps a den, spare bedroom, or finished basement or attic space. This may also trigger demand for co-working spaces in residential developments or as a new business(s) in the Borough.
- **Multi-generational Housing.** Municipalities may see increased instances where adult children and/or parents of homeowners are living together. This is a trend that predates the pandemic but is likely to be exacerbated by the economic repercussions. This may increase the demand for larger homes, in-home and accessory suites, and accessory apartments.
- **Outdoor dining.** With the rates of virus transmission significantly lower in outdoor spaces employing social distancing, the desire for restaurants to have outdoor dining has dramatically increased. As such, demand for outdoor dining along sidewalks and in areas of parking lots have increased. This change in demand has been supported in the Borough beyond the pandemic since it has the potential to enhance the attractiveness of commercial areas and can contribute toward these areas serving as Borough gathering spaces.
- **Pedestrian and bicycle facilities.** With the temporary closure of businesses and residents working from home, the desire to walk and bike around the community

for recreation increased. It is likely this will create new habits among residents and increase the demand for safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

- **Drop-off / Pick-up.** Temporary closure of businesses and concern about safety of indoor spaces exacerbated trends in increased demand for take-out food and deliveries of online purchases and restaurant food. As a result, municipalities such as the Borough are faced with increased demand for customer pick up locations and home delivery. This increased demand impacts curb utilization along residential as well as commercial streets.



Pedestrian crosswalk on Main St.

PAST PLANNING EFFORTS

Over the past thirty years significant planning has been undertaken in the Borough, and the following provides an outline of the major planning efforts undertaken by the Planning Board.

[1997 Master Plan](#)

The Planning Board of the Borough adopted a Master Plan on July 29, 1997 consisting of several chapters, or elements (including background studies). These include Goals and Objectives, Existing Environmental Factors, Analysis of Existing Land Use, Analysis of Existing Zoning, Existing Utility Services, Community

Facilities Plan, Open Space and Recreation Plan, Land use Plan, Housing Plan, Circulation and Parking Plan, Historic Preservation Plan, Recycling Plan and an Analysis of Consistency with other Planning Documents.

1999 Reexamination Report

In 1999, the Borough adopted a Reexamination Report that reviewed the goals and objectives for development, as well several obstacles to development that were identified in the 1997 Master Plan. The 1999 Reexamination Report also examined the worsening of several problems related to traffic congestion and recommended that the Circulation Element of the Master Plan be revised to address the need for a traffic light at Church Street and Broad Street, the creation of a Route 202 bypass road, the need for control of access along Reaville Avenue and Route 202, and establishing an appropriate right-of-way width along Reaville Avenue.

2001 Center Designation

In 2001, the Borough submitted a report petitioning the State Planning Commission (now the Office of Smart Growth) to amend the State Plan policy map to designate Flemington as a Regional Center. In December 2001, the petition was approved, although the Borough was designated as a Town Center rather than a Regional Center. The 2001 Center Designation report discusses the Borough's planning goals and objectives and its relationship to State Plan policy objectives, provides population and employment estimates, analyzes local resources and development capacity, and provides a detailed Planning Implementation Agenda (PIA).

The Planning Implementation Agenda was updated in 2004 and in October, 2006 a report was submitted to the Office of Smart Growth regarding the status of all planning activities since the Borough's designation as a Town Center in 2001.

2003 Land Use Plan Amendment

In July 2003 the Borough amended the Land Use Element of the Master Plan to revise the land use classification of an area at the corner of Walter Foran Boulevard and Main Street. The change was prompted by the realignment of Main Street and Walter Foran Boulevard which increased traffic at this northern section of the Borough.

2005 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (Third Round Version 1)

In response to the adoption of the "third round" rules regarding affordable housing by the New Jersey Council on Affordable Housing (COAH) in December 2004, the Planning Board adopted a Housing Element and Fair Share Plan in November 2005. This Plan was submitted to COAH in December 2005 but the Borough was unable to obtain substantive certification prior to COAH's rules being overturned by the New Jersey Appellate Court.

2007 Reexamination Report

In 2007, the Borough adopted a Reexamination Report that reviewed the goals and objectives for development, including revitalization of the Downtown Business District. Downtown revitalization recommendations addressed reuse, parking, streetscaping, historic preservation, and economic development.

2008 Amended Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (Third Round Version 2)

Subsequent to the New Jersey Appellate Court decision overturning COAH's 2004 third round rules, COAH adopted version 2 of its third round rules in 2008. In response, the Flemington Planning Board adopted its amended Third Round Housing Element and Fair Share Plan on December 17, 2008. The Plan received substantive certification from COAH on April 8, 2009. Notwithstanding, COAH's rules which the Borough's Plan was based upon were also overturned by the New Jersey Appellate Court.

2010 Master Plan

In 2010, the Borough adopted a Master Plan that, overall, maintained the 2007 Reexamination Report's recommendations. The Plan stressed the importance of finding a new use for the vacant Union Hotel to revitalize the Downtown. Additional goals include protecting residential districts while integrating them with commercial areas, encouraging sustainable building practices and technologies, and advocating for the return of passenger rail service to the Borough. The Plan also recommends several zoning changes to encourage mixed residential and commercial uses.

2011 Sustainability Element

The Borough adopted the Green Building and Environmental Sustainability Element in June 2011. The overarching intent of the Element is to ensure that public and private planning and development in Flemington is done such that future generations enjoy the same or more opportunities in terms of housing options, access to open space and the local ecology, vibrant community life, and environmental health. The Element contains nine goals that address ways in which Flemington can become more sustainable. These goals address topics such as, but not limited to, center-based development, local food, complete streets, green infrastructure, and sustainable energy.

2015 Master Plan Reexamination Report

In 2015, the Borough adopted a Reexamination Report that reviewed the goals and objectives for development, including revitalization of commercial areas in the Borough, including the Downtown Business and Village Artisan Shopping Districts. Revitalization recommendations addressed reuse, parking, streetscaping, historic preservation, circulation and economic development.

2017 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan

The Third Round Housing Element and Fair Share Plan has been prepared pursuant to a 2017 Settlement Agreement between Flemington Borough and Fair Share Housing Center (FSHC). FSHC is an interested party in the Borough's Declaratory Judgement filing, which was submitted to the Superior Court on July 7, 2015 as required by the March 10, 2015 NJ Supreme Court decision known as "Mount Laurel IV." The Housing Element and Fair Share Plan satisfies a 65-unit rehabilitation obligation, 38 unit prior round obligation, and 8 unit third round obligation with special needs housing, inclusionary and 100% affordable housing developments, and rental bonus credits. The Borough also adopted a mandatory set-aside ordinance to require an affordable housing set-aside for new multi-family and townhouse development.

2020 Amended Historic Preservation Element

The amended Historic Preservation Element replaced the Borough's Historic District Map, given the previous Map and designations contained outdated, and in some cases, incorrect information. Additionally, the amendment provided additional information on the period of significance.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Over the past few years there has been a significant amount of community outreach conducted in the Borough of Flemington. Previous public participation efforts were conducted by the Flemington Community Partnership (hereinafter the “FCP”) and include the *Flemington Community Action Plan* (hereinafter the *Action Plan*) and the *South End Study*. Additionally, an analysis of residential market potential was conducted by Zimmerman/Volk Associates. Rather than replace the community input gathered in the last few years, this Master Plan utilizes that existing data, and builds upon it with a survey. The online survey supplements and expands the existing community data, offering a fresh perspective, and is intended to capture diverse views in the Borough. The online survey is 13 questions and is intended avoid any “planning fatigue” that members of the Borough may be experiencing. The results of the survey and the previous efforts inform the recommendations herein.

The public participation efforts undertaken for the *Action Plan* offered insight into the Borough as a whole, including a community consensus around key themes, top priorities, community goals, and a shared vision statement. Through the surveys it was evident that the community consensus is a vibrant, lively community with walkable streets, dynamic cultural activity, lots of local shops and businesses, and an overall high quality of life and rich community. Survey respondents identified several points of pride and opportunities for improvement which include the following:



Flemington Borough Park

POINTS OF PRIDE:

- Small town feel
- Historic architecture
- Walkability
- Local business
- Arts and culture
- Strong sense of community
- Charming downtown
- Good value
- Promising potential
- Destination for visitors and shoppers

OPPORTUNITIES FOR IMPROVEMENT:

- More diverse shops and restaurants
- New cultural destinations
- Improve walkability
- Enhance cultural diversity
- Streamline parking
- Manage traffic impacts
- More programming and events
- Improve accessibility for wheelchairs, etc.
- Better pedestrian amenities (benches, etc.)
- Distinctive public realm features (signage, fountain, etc.)

Source: Flemington Community Action Plan

The top four priorities identified by the *Action Plan* were **RETAIL, WALKABILITY, AUTHENTICITY, AND OPEN SPACE**. Additionally, the analysis of the public participation data resulted in a community vision statement:

BUILDING ON ITS HISTORIC CHARACTER AND INNOVATION HERITAGE, FLEMINGTON WILL BECOME RENOWNED IN THE REGION FOR ITS DISTINCTIVE, WALKABLE NEIGHBORHOODS; UNIQUE, LOCAL RETAIL, ARTS, AND CULTURE; AND A DIVERSE WELCOMING COMMUNITY.

The *Action Plan* evaluated national trends, which informed the local analysis that was undertaken. A recommendation of the Action Plan was the introduction of 1,000 new multifamily housing units over the next 10 years within walking distance of Main Street and Stangl Road. The Action Plan went into further detail stating the infusion of people and investment will add the critical mass necessary to bring the retail corridor back to life while catalyzing economic development in the Borough. The Action Plan found that the introduction of 1,000 housing units within walking distance of Main Street and Stangl Road and over the next 10 years supported the community vision and found that the development was achievable in today's market. The analysis of the residential market potential conducted by Zimmerman Volk Associates confirmed the market potential (based on forecast capture rates) for 545 to 760 housing units in 5 years, which is consistent with the Flemington Action Plan.

Additionally, the Action Plan identified several recommendations intended to address project goals, including promoting the Borough “to the regional and national development community” and providing a “framework for new development, revitalization, and investment to maximize community benefit and economic development impact”. The following are a summary of the recommendations from the Action Plan.

ACTION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Promote available development sites to the broader developer community.
- Improve stakeholder communications
- Create development process “guidebook”
- Update zoning to reflect current development priorities
- Mitigate hurdles to business formation and development
- Continue proactively planning well development
- Pursue EPA brownfields grant funding
- Establish program to activate underutilized sites
- Develop community design standards
- Establish economic development committee
- Maintain list of desired community facilities and amenities
- Establish a “live / work / play” in Flemington campaign
- Create a cohesive corridor connecting Stangl and Main areas
- Create a festival open space
- Perform a walk/bike audit
- Conduct a parking study focused on existing supply utilization
- Promote diversity in local leadership and cultural programming
- Install gateways at downtown entrances
- Update wayfinding signage and branding
- Develop a public art program based local entrepreneurship, craft, and arts heritage
- Establish district identities for Flemington's retail corridors

The *South End Study* was conducted to evaluate the stakeholders involved in the South End District. There were 366 survey responses which offered insight into the characteristics of people who interact with Flemington and the South End District, including residents, business owners, property owners, visitors, and employees. Major takeaways include 38% of survey respondents shop, eat, worship, or recreate in the South End District, and 63% of respondents say the South End District could use improvement. It seems clear that the survey respondents view the South End District as a destination, however not as the predominant destination within the Borough. The Borough's downtown may be the predominant location where people shop, eat, worship or recreate. Also, it appears that a majority of respondents view the district as an area that could be improved or updated.

Although there was not a clear vision for the South End District 27% of respondents say they'd like the South End to feel "Eclectic Not Hectic". Other top responses were "classic main street" and "leafy and green". Additionally, the survey offered insight into the intensity of development preferred for this area of the Borough. When shown images of development that ranged from a 2-story mixed use downtown to a 20-story city building, the majority of respondents preferred images of downtown buildings that were 5-stories or less in height. These responses suggest support for mixed-use downtown development that is vibrant and inviting to residents and visitors. It further supports continued emphasis on tree cover and planting standards, as well as modest building heights and interesting architecture.

The Master Plan Survey conducted in the Fall of 2022 was designed to inform the Land Use and Economic Development Elements of the 2022 Master Plan. The survey questions complement, rather than replace, the community input gathered in the last few years by the FCP as part of their *Action Plan* and the *South End Survey*. As such, the results of this 2022 Survey and the previous efforts inform the recommendations in this Master Plan.

The majority of responses were provided online and in English; however, paper copies were available at the Borough Hall and local libraries and the Survey was also available in Spanish. Of the 146 respondents, 78% noted that they lived in the Borough. Looking further into the data, 89% of the respondents are homeowners, while 11% are renters. This differs

from the current makeup of the Borough, where the roughly two-thirds of the residents are renters (2020 ACS 5-year estimates).

Other demographics that were observed in the survey were age distribution and length of Borough residency. The most common age group of respondents was 36-45 years old, which represents a slightly younger group from the respondents of the South End Study where the majority age group was 41-65 years old. Most survey respondents noted they lived in the Borough for over 10 years.

Of the survey respondents, 51% rated the recent development in the Borough as an improvement, 23% rated it as not changed and 28% rated it as worse. Of the 28% of the people who said the recently constructed development has had a worse impact on Flemington, 25% actually lived in the Borough. The most visible changes at the time the survey was conducted was development and revitalization along Stangl Road and ongoing, but early, construction of the Union Hotel redevelopment area.

Selected quotes regarding the perception of recent development are as follows:

"I am starting to see some businesses coming into the town and filling vacancies. And Stangl has become a great spot to be."

"Hard to tell before the Union Hotel project is finished. We lost some things and gained others over the years. It feels like nothing significant has happened yet."

Of the survey respondents, 66% rated the anticipated development in the Borough as an improvement, including the 51% that viewed it as a significant improvement. A selected quote regarding the perception of anticipated development is as follows:

“Flemington needs more thriving restaurants and small businesses to attract the needed consistent flow of visitors/customers and these projects will be a great start to accomplish this.”

“Flemington has remained stagnant for years. Any movement forward should be an improvement.”

Both survey questions regarding the rating of recent and anticipated development included comment boxes where respondents could offer insight about the developments. Typical concerns that were observed in the responses included traffic, the addition of housing units, impacts on taxes, and the length of time of development processes. Typical benefits of the development identified included bringing life back to the Borough, and the revival of Main Street.

The responses of the top 3 reasons respondents chose to live in Flemington are consistent with the survey results of the *South End Study* and the *Flemington Community Action Plan*, where respondents viewed Main Street and Stangl Road as distinct unique commercial destinations. The top 3 improvements are also consistent with previous engagement efforts.

TOP THREE REASONS PEOPLE CHOSE FLEMINGTON

56%

1) TRADITIONAL DOWNTOWN ALONG MAIN STREET AS WELL AS STANGL ROAD

30%

2) LOW CRIME

27%

3) BOROUGH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

2022 Master Plan Survey

TOP THREE CHANGES PEOPLE WANT TO SEE

80%

1) MORE RESTAURANTS & ENTERTAINMENT

59%

2) IMPROVED WALKING AND BIKING CONNECTIONS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOODS AND DESTINATIONS SUCH AS SHOPPING, SERVICES, JOBS, AND PARKS

57%

3) MORE PASSIVE RECREATION OPTIONS (WALKING PATHS, ETC.)

2022 Master Plan Survey

GOALS & OBJECTIVES

SECTION
01



INTRODUCTION

The Borough's goals and objectives provide an overall framework for the policies set forth in this and other master plan documents. These goals and objectives were set forth in the 2010 Master Plan and the 2011 Green Buildings and Environmental Sustainability Element. Each was reconfirmed in the 2015 Master Plan Reexamination Report and two additional General Goals were created.

These goals and objectives remain appropriate and incorporated in the Borough Master Plan.

GENERAL GOALS FOR BOROUGH DEVELOPMENT & REDEVELOPMENT

1. Protect and enhance the integrity of the existing residential districts within the Borough.
2. Preserve, protect and enhance the integrity of Flemington's historic district and the historic resources within.
3. Employ strategies to encourage community and economic development within the Borough.
4. Integrate the residential and commercial segments of Flemington Borough to benefit the entire community.
5. Strengthen and enhance the commercial sector of the Borough, with an emphasis on attracting specialty retail and restaurants, and encouraging the redevelopment of underutilized properties particularly those within the Downtown Business District.
6. Encourage a redevelopment solution for the Union Hotel property that protects and enhances the site as a significant historic resource and at the same time ensures the site's long-term financial viability.

7. Encourage sustainable practices including the use of green building techniques as well as the use of alternative technologies including those that produce clean energy or otherwise have a comparative reduced impact upon the environment.
8. Continue to work with NJ Transit, NJDOT, the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, the New Jersey Transportation Planning Authority and other authorities to reestablish passenger rail service to Flemington Borough and provide appropriate planning for adjacent land uses including parking.
9. Encourage the conversion of two, three and four-family residences to single-family residences and other structures as originally designed where appropriate.
10. Encourage the establishment of arts and cultural uses within the Borough, including public art.
11. Concentrate retail, service, and entertainment uses which best contribute to creating a vibrant downtown and that will draw residents and visitors alike to the retail portion of Main Street (Downtown Business I and II) and nearby surrounding properties, and the Liberty Village and Turntable Junction Area.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. Locate, designate, protect and maintain Flemington's most important historic sites and district(s).
 - Develop mechanisms to preserve the contexts of historic resources.
 - Continue survey, registration and designation activities of historic buildings with the Borough.
 - Undertake survey, registration and designation activities of historic landscapes and landscape elements.
 - Undertake survey, registration and designation activities of archaeological resources in areas where development is likely to occur.
 - Through design review, tailored to specific historic resources, that conforms to the standards as outlined in the Borough of Flemington's Historic Preservation Ordinance, insure high standards of preservation.
2. Maintain the historic character of Flemington's historic commercial and institutional resources while encouraging their development as commercial and cultural assets.
 - Afford protection through designation.
 - Encourage preservation and adaptive reuse.
 - Encourage archaeological investigation in sites to be developed.
 - Coordinate preservation activities with open space goals and programs
3. Maintain the historic character of Flemington's historic residential resources.
 - Afford protection through designation.
 - Encourage preservation and adaptive reuse.
 - Encourage archaeological investigation in sites to be sites.
4. Coordinate preservation activities with open space goals and programs.
4. Contribute to the improvement of the economy of Flemington by encouraging expenditures for the restoration and/or adaptive reuse of historic buildings for local purposes and to encourage and promote tourism.
 - Work to prevent deterioration and demolition of historic structures.
 - Encourage preservation and rehabilitation of all historic structures in the Historic District to preserve and enhance Flemington's historic character and ambiance, thus encouraging heritage tourism.
 - Encourage construction jobs by promoting preservation efforts.
 - Encourage many types of jobs by revitalizing and maintaining historic commercial areas.
 - Encourage tourism by promoting the historical appeal of Flemington's historic resources and by promoting the rehabilitation of such resources in commercial areas for tourism-related uses.
 - Encourage the preservation of designated non-conforming historic buildings by creating a vehicle to provide expedited zoning variances or exemptions.
5. Enhance Flemington's Historic Preservation Program to foster local interest in and a greater appreciation of and support for historic and archaeological resources.
 - Send out a yearly notice to all property owners in the historic district informing them of their properties' historic status and the obligation this entails.
 - Develop an educational outreach program to promote preservation awareness in Flemington.
 - Distribute survey findings and documentation to land use boards and the public.

- Develop mechanisms for publicly acknowledging successful preservation efforts.
 - Assemble and distribute technical information that can assist property owners in appropriately rehabilitating their historic properties.
6. Establish a local incentive program to provide assistance in the preservation of historic resources.
- Provide local incentives for owners of locally designated historic resources.
 - Update and revise existing zoning code to encourage preservation of Flemington’s historic resources, by providing expedited variances or exemptions for non-conforming historic properties.
 - Create a local tax-abatement/reduction program for locally designated historic resources.
 - Establish mechanisms to publicize tax-relief programs.
 - Encourage local lenders to provide low-interest loans for rehabilitation of local historic resources.
7. Integrate historic preservation review criteria and data into the local planning and development review process.
- Establish procedures to make certain that all municipal agencies involved in the planning process are aware of Flemington’s historic resources and preservation goals.
 - Make certain that no local ordinances are contrary to preservation goals.
 - Require all public sector planning studies on land use issues to identify the presence of historic resources and the impact of any such proposals on these resources.
 - Prepare historic preservation ordinances consistent with governing state statutes and recent court decisions.
 - Ensure that sign controls are consistent with Historic District goals.

GREEN BUILDINGS & ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY GOALS AND OBJECTIVES.

1. Capitalize on the Borough’s center-based development pattern to decrease the environmental footprint of Borough residents, institutions and businesses.
 - Support the Borough’s mixed-use and commercial areas by encouraging complementary infill development and removing barriers to success, such as but not limited to, permitting a variety of complementary and supporting uses and encouraging shared parking.
 - Support the Borough’s diverse housing stock in order to accommodate a mix of incomes and household sizes.
 - Locate community amenities, such as schools and recreation amenities in areas within one-quarter mile of residential neighborhoods.
2. Focus the Borough’s remaining development potential on lands that can support compact development, are well served by transportation infrastructure, and are in proximity to employment and service centers.
 - Support the Borough’s mixed-use and commercial areas by encouraging complementary infill development and removing barriers to success, such as but not limited to, permitting a variety of complementary and supporting uses and encouraging shared parking.
 - Support the Borough’s diverse housing stock in order to accommodate a mix of incomes and household sizes.
 - Locate community amenities, such as schools and recreation amenities in areas within one-quarter mile of residential neighborhoods.

3. Encourage local food production through community gardens and permitting urban agriculture.
 - Encourage local food production through community gardens and permitting urban agriculture.
 - Encourage creation of private food gardens and community gardens in public and private open space.
 - Permit farmers' markets on appropriate Borough-owned land and non-residentially zoned land. Permit properly scaled farm stands where food is grown.
4. Reduce vehicle miles travelled within the Borough and by Borough residents.
 - Provide separate walking and bicycling facilities throughout the Borough and facilitate connections to walking and biking facilities outside of the Borough. Such facilities should be accessible by all users and should include but not be limited to sidewalks (pedestrian only), bike lanes, crosswalks and bike racks.
 - Require pedestrian friendly street design to make walking and bicycling a pleasant and safe experience for all users.
 - Encourage the reestablishment of passenger rail service to Flemington Borough.
 - Promote street connectivity within the Borough and to points outside of the Borough.
 - Encourage vehicular and pedestrian/bicycle inter-connectivity between nonresidential developments.
5. Encourage green design in new construction and rehabilitation.
 - Encourage new construction and rehabilitation to utilize green building design strategies.
 - Incorporate green buildings design strategies into municipal facilities and infrastructure as upgrades and renovations become necessary.
- Reduce the environmental impact of development in the Borough via adjustments to the Borough's site plan standards, such as but not limited to lighting and impervious cover, to the extent possible.
6. Promote local production of renewable energy.
 - Encourage property owners in all zone districts to produce renewable energy on their property as accessory uses.
 - Require the placement and design renewable energy facilities on historic buildings and/or in the Historic District to be compatible with the historic character or screened to the extent practical.
 - Incorporate renewable energy production into municipal facilities and infrastructure as upgrades and renovations become necessary.
7. Enhance the Borough's green infrastructure so that its benefits of may be fully realized.
 - Minimize the loss of trees during the development and redevelopment process.
 - Expand the urban tree canopy by requiring that trees be part of the streetscape and that they be integrated into site designs.
 - Increase the use of green infrastructure to address stormwater management, including but not limited to such methods as rain gardens, green roofs and increased vegetated areas.
 - Preserve greenways connecting stream corridors, wetlands, wildlife corridors and other environmentally sensitive lands.
 - Promote functional landscaping that provides runoff treatment, such as vegetated islands, rain gardens, vegetative filters, constructed wetlands, etc.

8. Enhance water conservation practices and improve the quality of surface and groundwater in the Borough.
 - Encourage the use of landscaping vegetation that requires little to no irrigation, such as native or adaptive plants and xeriscaping (landscaping or gardening that reduces or eliminate the need for supplemental watering or irrigation).
 - Encourage recycling of rainwater and reuse of “grey” water when landscape watering/irrigation is necessary. Grey water is wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing, which can be recycled on-site for uses.
 - Encourage use of innovative stormwater management technologies that not only protect against flooding, but also address nonpoint source pollution, recharge groundwater, and mimic natural hydrology.
 - Retrofit or replace existing stormwater management infrastructure that is failing or not providing groundwater recharge and/or water quality treatment.
 - Retrofit or replace existing public water infrastructure that is leaking or failing.
 - Encourage homeowners and business owners to use rain barrels, rain gardens, and porous pavement on their property.
 - Promote the disconnection of impervious surfaces throughout the Borough.
 9. Reduce the waste stream of Borough households, businesses and institutions.
 - Encourage the use of landscaping vegetation that requires little to no irrigation, such as native or adaptive plants and xeriscaping (landscaping or gardening that reduces or eliminate the need for supplemental watering or irrigation).
- Encourage recycling of rainwater and reuse of “grey” water when landscape watering/irrigation is necessary. Grey water is wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing, which can be recycled on-site for uses.
 - Encourage use of innovative stormwater management technologies that not only protect against flooding, but also address nonpoint source pollution, recharge groundwater, and mimic natural hydrology.
 - Retrofit or replace existing stormwater management infrastructure that is failing or not providing groundwater recharge and/or water quality treatment.
 - Retrofit or replace existing public water infrastructure that is leaking or failing.
 - Encourage homeowners and business owners to use rain barrels, rain gardens and porous pavement on their property.
 - Promote the disconnection of impervious surfaces throughout the Borough.

LAND USE ELEMENT

SECTION
02



INTRODUCTION

Flemington is located in Hunterdon County, with Raritan Township surrounding the Borough. Generally, the Bushkill Brook serves as the northern municipal boundary, and Route 31 acts as the eastern municipal boundary. The Borough municipal boundary extends slightly south of Route 12 and with a small exception, northwest of US-202. The Borough serves as the County Seat and thus hosts the County Courthouse as well as other County buildings and supporting uses. Important community assets include Tuccamirgan Park, Fleming Castle, the Union Hotel, and the Black River & Western Railroad.

The Borough of Flemington is characterized by a historic mixed-use downtown along Main Street. The historic downtown, which serves as the Borough's commercial core, is centrally located and is flanked by residential neighborhoods. Auto-oriented commercial uses dominate the southeastern portion of the Borough and serve as a transition to the car dependent nature of the adjacent Raritan Borough. This area, and the adjacent Raritan Township, are characterized by a built environment that is vastly different than historic pedestrian-oriented nature of downtown Flemington. The built environment of the southwestern portion of the Borough also differs from the historic downtown and is characterized by the Black River and Western Railroad and was the home to destination commercial uses such as the Liberty Village Outlet Mall. The commercial uses front Route 12, the railroad, and Stangl Road.

Rather than large swaths of conserved land, the Borough's open space is dedicated to resident-oriented recreational space.

The Borough's major open space and recreational assets include Tuccamirgan Park, Flemington Borough Park, and Memorial Park.



Main St streetscape



Civil War memorial statue

As depicted on the Hazard Mitigation Map, there are minimal areas that are environmentally constrained, with streams, wetlands, and floodplains. Although the Borough does not face major environmental constraints, the presence of such constraints does impact land use policies.

BASE MAP BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON

December 2022

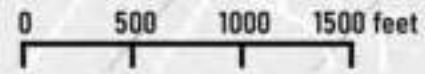


PLANNING
DESIGN



LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- Black & River Railroad
- Open Space & Parks
- Waterbodies & Streams



DATA SOURCE: NJ 2021 Hurricane County Parcel; NJDEP 2021 Statewide Open/Grass Space; NJDEP 2022 Wetlands; NJDEP 2019 Land Use Cover; HRC 2007 Stream; FEMA 2010 Flood Hazard; NJDEP 2022 Wetlands. This map was developed using NJDEP, NJGA, and FEMA data, but this secondary product has not been NJDEP, NJGA, and FEMA verified and is not their authorized.

BOROUGH HISTORY

The Borough of Flemington has a rich history with the colonial settlers arriving in the 1730's. Prior to the colonial settlers, the area was the site of an important Native American settlement. Tuccamirgen was the chief at the time when the settlers arrived, for which one of the Borough's park is named. The Borough has a diverse history of architectural styles due to its slow growth and long settlement. Flemington is known as the home of the famous 19th Century Greek Revival architect Mahlon Fisher, as many of his buildings are located in the Borough. One of the Borough's most significant assets is the concentration of historically significant buildings, including but not limited to Fleming Castle and the Union Hotel. In 1973, Fleming Castle was listed on the State Register of Historic Places, and currently operates as the Fleming Castle Museum. Additionally, the Borough has a Historic District, which encompasses both sides of Main Street, and contains properties along portions of Broad, East Main, and Church Streets, as well as many of the Borough's residential streets.



The Doric House on Main St.



Tuccamirgen Park signage



The Fleming Castle Museum

EXISTING LAND USE

The Borough of Flemington is characterized by a variety of land uses, and although predominately residential, the Borough contains distinct pockets of commercial uses. One of which is the historic mixed-use downtown which is centered along Main Street. The historic downtown, which serves as the Borough’s primary commercial core, is centrally located and is flanked by residential neighborhoods. The southern portion of the Borough is also characterized by commercial uses, although the uses tend to be more auto oriented than those on Main Street. The residential areas found in the Borough contain characteristics that are unique and differ from the housing typically found in Hunterdon County. The houses found in Flemington typically are on smaller lot sizes, tend to be older, and often accommodate more than one family.



Flemington Borough Municipal Building

The Borough’s existing land uses are depicted in the Existing Land Use Map, and a summary can be found in the following table. Each land use category was based on the Borough’s property tax records, and a review of recent aerial photography. Additionally, the land uses were verified with a site visit, conducted in the spring of 2022.

The total acreage shown in the following table does not include roads. The land use categories are as follows: single family residential, multifamily residential, commercial/mixed-use, industrial, public property, public school, house of worship, cemetery, other exempt, railroad, and vacant.

FLEMINGTON EXISTING LAND USE SUMMARY

NJGIN Parcels & MOD IV Data Last Updated: 12/13/21

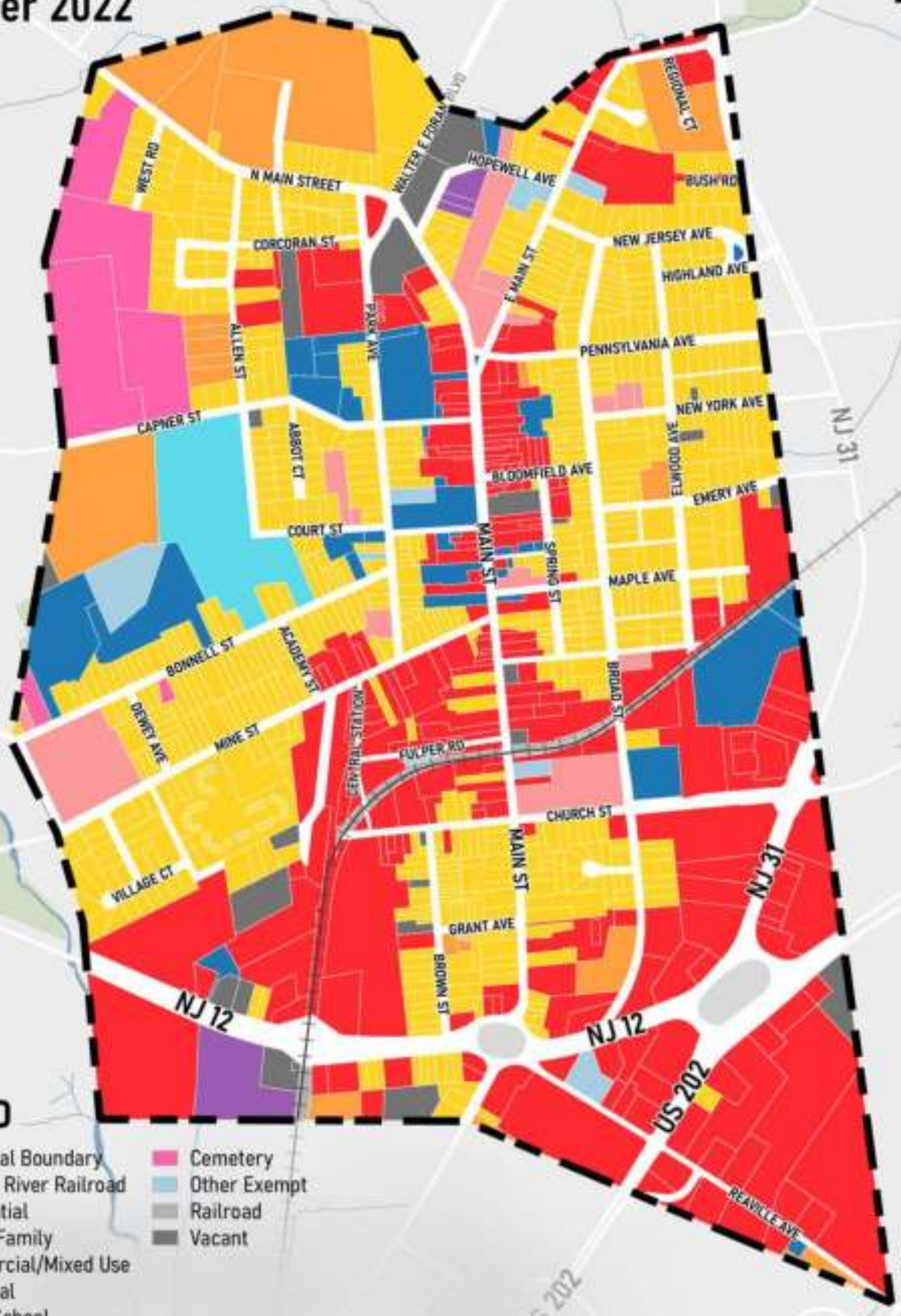
LAND USE	TOTAL PARCELS	PERCENTAGE (PARCELS)	TOTAL ACREAGE	PERCENTAGE (ACREAGE)
Residential (4 families or less)	825	67%	202.59	34%
Multi Family (5 families or more)	23	2%	47.06	8%
Commercial/Mixed Use	247	20%	205.87	35%
Industrial	5	0%	6.93	1%
Public Property	38	3%	37.11	6%
Public School	2	0%	15.12	3%
Houses of Worship	15	1%	20.37	3%
Cemetery	9	1%	27.14	5%
Other Exempt	10	1%	7.50	1%
Railroad	9	1%	4.13	1%
Vacant	43	4%	18.76	3%
TOTALS	1226		593	

LAND USE MAP BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON

December 2022



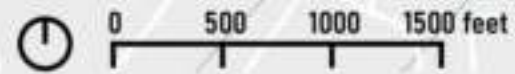
PLANNING DESIGN



LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- Black & River Railroad
- Yellow Residential
- Orange Multi - Family
- Red Commercial/Mixed Use
- Purple Industrial
- Light Blue Public School
- Dark Blue Public Property
- Pink Houses of Worship
- Pink Cemetery
- Light Blue Other Exempt
- Grey Railroad
- Dark Grey Vacant

DATA SOURCE: NJGIS 2021 Hunterdon County Parcel; NURP 2021 Statewide OpenGreen Space; NURP 2021 Wetlands; NURP 2021 Flood Hazard Data; NURP 2021 Wetlands; This map was developed using NURP, N.GIS, and FEMA data, but this secondary product has not been NURP, N.GIS, and FEMA verified and is not data authorized.



In the Borough there are a little over 200 acres of residential land uses consisting of 4 or less units; this includes single family, attached, and small multifamily residential uses. This land equates to 825 parcels consisting of about 34% of Borough land area. The 2020 American Community Survey Data provides additional detail, stating 30% of the Borough's housing structures contain 2, 3 or 4 units. This represents a significant contrast to Hunterdon County where only 6% of housing structures contain 2, 3 or 4 units.

Although residential uses consisting of 4 units or less make up the majority of the parcels in the Borough, unlike most suburban municipalities in the state, majority of the Borough's housing stock are not single-family homes. According to 2020 American Community Survey Data, about 37% of housing units are single family detached, compared to 75% and 54%, are at the County and State levels respectively.

Larger multi-family residential uses, more than 5 families, make up a small percentage of the both the number of Borough parcels – 2% - and acreage – 8%. All of these multi-family residential properties host for-rent housing. Notwithstanding the small area devoted to multi-family rental housing, pursuant to the 2020 American Community Survey Data, 65% of housing units in the Borough are renter occupied.



Single & two-family homes along Court St



Prospect Hill Apartments



Single family homes on Main St



Single family home in the Borough

Thirty-five percent (35%) of the land in the Borough is used as commercial/mixed-use. Commercial/mixed-use land uses are found throughout the Borough but are concentrated in the central core along Main Street, and in the southern portion of the municipality proximate to Route 12 and Routes 202/31. The commercial uses in the southern portion of the Borough are characterized by larger lot sizes and are typically auto-oriented uses, such as shopping center. The auto-oriented character of this area is a deep contrast from the small lot pedestrian commercial uses found in the center of the Borough along Main Street in the downtown.

Public land, consisting of public property and public schools, make up 9% of the total land in the Borough. The Borough's public land is distributed throughout the municipality. However, the largest parcels are located near the eastern and western municipal boundary lines, Memorial Park and Tuccamirgan Park respectively.



Commercial use on Main St

Industrial uses make up a small portion of the Borough, with only 5 parcels being used for such a use. The industrial land uses in the Borough are found near the northern and southern municipal boundary. Of the total area in the Borough, 1% is used for industrial uses.



Commercial use on Main St

In the Borough, 38 parcels are used as public property, and 2 parcels are used as public schools. The 38 public parcel properties result in far fewer public uses as many of the parcels are used collectively – for example, Tuccamirgan Park is composed of 3 parcels.



Memorial Field concession building

The Borough of Flemington contains several miscellaneous land uses including railroads, houses of worship, cemeteries, and other properties that are exempt from taxes. These miscellaneous land uses make up about 10% of the total land in the Borough. The Borough's largest cemeteries, Prospect Hill and Saint Magdalen, are located in the northwestern portion of the Borough. Additionally, there are two cemeteries included in the house of worship classification, where both uses occupy the property. The Flemington Branch and South Branch of the Black River & Western Railroad traverse the southern portion of the Borough in a southwestern and northeastern direction.



House of worship on Main Street



Prospect Hill Cemetery

The Borough has 42 vacant parcels consisting of approximately 18 acres, which represents 3% of total Borough land and parcels. Although there is vacant land in Borough, many of the parcels are small, non-contiguous, and distributed throughout the Borough. Of these vacant parcels, approvals have been obtained and development is anticipated for the northernmost and the parcel on Main Street, which are part of the Global Agway and Union Hotel Redevelopment Plan respectively.

The Borough is essentially fully developed, with the exception of public park parcels. There are three redevelopment areas within the Borough and include the Union Hotel Redevelopment Area, the Global Agway Redevelopment Area, and the Liberty Village Redevelopment Area. The Redevelopment Areas can

be depicted on the Borough's Zoning Map. Further descriptions of the redevelopment areas, including the permitted uses can be found in the Existing Zoning section of the Master Plan.

Large amounts of construction have been occurring in municipalities adjacent to Flemington, specifically in Raritan Township and Readington Township. Flemington has not experienced significant new construction due to the fully developed nature of the Borough. Significant construction in the immediate area, specifically nonresidential development, effects the infrastructure systems that Flemington utilizes. The significant amount of construction in Raritan and Readington adds additional traffic and people to the area which impacts the infrastructure systems of the area.

An infrastructure system that is impacted by construction in adjacent municipalities is the school system. Two districts serve the residents of Flemington and the adjacent municipalities – Hunterdon Central Regional School District and the Flemington Raritan School District. Hunterdon Central is a regional high school, offering grades 9-12, and serves Delaware Township, East Amwell Township, Flemington Borough, Raritan Township and Readington Township (source <https://www.hcrhs.org/about-hc/about-hc>). As shown on the district’s website, the Flemington Raritan School District is a regional pre-K-8 district serving Flemington Borough and Raritan Township. The Flemington Raritan School District consists of four elementary schools and two middle schools – the Barley Sheaf School, Copper Hill School, Francis A Desmares School, and the Robert Hunter School are the elementary schools that serve the area. JP Case Middle School and Reading-Fleming Intermediate School are the middle schools that serve the area. The Reading-Fleming Intermediate School is the only school within Flemington’s municipal boundary.

Given the large amounts of construction in Raritan and Readington Township, as well as the anticipated housing units from the Borough’s redevelopment efforts, the population of the school system can be expected to increase. The enrollment for Hunterdon Central in 2018-2019 was 2,935 students, as depicted on the school’s website. For the Flemington Raritan District, the existing enrollment (2018-2019) is 3,061 students and the anticipated enrollment for 2023-2024 is 2,939 students (Flemington-Raritan Regional School District Summary of the Long-Range Facilities Plan).

Based on the Flemington-Raritan Regional School District Summary of the Long-Range Facilities Plan, the State’s Department of Education has determined that the proposed District capacity, in accordance with the anticipated enrollments, is adequate for approval (Flemington-Raritan Regional School District Summary of the Long-Range Facilities Plan). More, specifically based on the FES and District Practices Capacity Report, Existing Rooms Inventory Report, and Proposed Rooms Inventory Report it appears that there is excess capacity in the school district but that the Copper Hill Elementary School and JP Case Middle School may be “pinch points” in the system. Using the State-calculated capacity, the JP Case Middle School is about 200 students

over capacity, although the District-calculated capacity indicates the school is over capacity by only 7 students. The Copper Hill Elementary School is over capacity by one student pursuant to the State-calculated capacity but has excess capacity of 107 students pursuant to the District-calculated capacity. This trend is reversed for the remaining middle school, the Reading-Fleming Intermediate School, as it the School has excess capacity of 189 students pursuant to the State-calculated capacity or 28 students pursuant to the District-calculated capacity. It is not uncommon for school districts to reorganize the boundaries of each school’s sending area based on land use and population changes over time. This is one of the many tools of school districts to provide adequate school capacity for its region.

For the elementary schools, the overall enrollment is 1,922 students with a State-calculated capacity of about 2,449 students, and a District-calculated capacity of about 1,999 students. No elementary schools are identified as overcapacity. It appears that the elementary school system, as a whole, can absorb approximately 77 to 527 students, depending on the capacity calculation that is utilized.

A common trend of the schools in the District shows the State’s calculated capacity as higher than what the District calculates for its capacity, although the JP Case Middle School does not follow this trend. Based on conversations with the school district, the mismatch between capacities may be explained by the increase in special education and English as a Second Language (ESL) programs that the district offers. These programs typically take up more space than a traditional classroom. The ESL program currently contains 250 students.



Reading Fleming Intermediate School

EXISTING ZONING

The Borough's existing zoning is depicted on the Existing Zoning Map, and a summary can be found in the following table. The total acreage listed in the following table includes roads.

Additionally, the parcels and areas of the overlay zones and redevelopment areas are included in the zoning districts as well, therefore, the total number of parcels and land area do not match the total number of parcels or the total area in the Land Use Summary Table. The total area of the Borough, including roads, is 731 acres or a little over a square mile.



Sidewalk along Court St

FLEMINGTON EXISTING ZONING SUMMARY

NJGIN Parcels & MOD IV Data Last Updated: 12/13/21

LAND USE	TOTAL PARCELS	PERCENTAGE (PARCELS)	TOTAL ACREAGE	PERCENTAGE (ACREAGE)
Single Family Residential (SF)	494	39%	181	21%
Garden Apartment (GA)	20	2%	43	5%
Downtown Business (DB)	107	8%	42	5%
Downtown Business II (DB II)	38	3%	12	1%
Village Artisan Shopping (VAS)	37	3%	66	8%
Highway Retail (HR)	80	6%	181	21%
Transition Commercial (TC)	25	2%	32	4%
Senior Citizen Residential (SC)	5	0.4%	3	0.4%
Professional Office (PO)	32	3%	20	2%
Community Business (CB)	31	2%	16	2%
Townhouse Residential (TH)	58	5%	12	1%
Public Schools/Parks (PS/P)	9	1%	36	4%
Transition Residential (TR)	265	21%	87	10%
Union Hotel RD Area	15	1%	66	8%
Global Agway RD Area	3	0.2%	43	5%
Liberty Village RD Area	8	1%	23	3%
Super Shopping Overlay (O/SS)	16	1%	32	4%
Redevelopment Office/Senior Housing Overlay (ROSH)	14	1%	11	1%
Mixed-Use Multi-Family (MUMF)	11	1%	13	1%
TOTALS	1268		863	

ZONING MAP BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON

December 2022

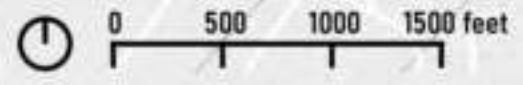


POLICY
PLANNING
DESIGN



LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- SF-Single Family
- TH-Townhouse
- TR-Transition Residential
- SC-Senior Citizen Residential
- GA-Garden Apartments
- PS/P-Public Schools, Parks
- PO-Professional Office
- DB-Downtown Business
- DB II-Downtown Business II
- TC-Transition Commercial
- HR-Highway Retail
- CB-Community Business
- VAS-Village Artisan Shopping
- MUMF-Mixed Use Multi Family Overlay
- O/SS-Super Shopping Overlay
- ROSH-Redevelopment Overlay-Office/Senior Housing
- Union Hotel Redevelopment Area
- Global Agway Redevelopment Area North
- Global Agway Redevelopment Area South
- Liberty Village Redevelopment Area



DATA SOURCE: NJGIS 2021 Hunterdon County Parcel, NJDEP 2021 Statewide OpenGreen Space NJDEP 2020 Wetlands, NJDEP 2020 Land Use Cover, H&C 2022 Stream, H&C 2022 Stream, FEMA 2010 Flood Hazard Data, NJDEP 2022 Wetlands. This map was developed using NJDEP, NJGIS, H&C, and FEMA data, but this secondary product has not been NJDEP, NJGIS, H&C, or FEMA verified and is not to be authorized.

CONSISTENCY BETWEEN EXISTING LAND USE AND ZONING

The Borough's existing land use and zoning are largely consistent with each other. The consistency between the Borough's land use and zoning can be seen in greater detail when comparing the parcels and acreage of each. For the purposes of this comparison, the parcels located in the zoning overlays are not included so the total number of parcels is consistent between the land use and zoning data groups. As mentioned previously, the area of the roads is included in the total acreage of the zoning districts, therefore acreage will not be used to compare the existing land use and zoning.

The PS/P Zoning District does not encapsulate all the public property in the Borough. As shown on the Zoning Map, there are only 2 PS/P districts, while there are over 40 parcels used for public purposes. This may appear to be evidence of a discrepancy between the land use and zoning, however municipal uses are permitted in almost every zoning district. Therefore, the municipal land uses that exist in the commercial and residential districts are not inconsistent with the respective zoning regulations. Similarly, cemeteries are permitted in the SF District and make up a large portion of the eastern SF District. Although at first glance this may appear to be a mismatch between the existing land use and the zoning, it is not because cemeteries are permitted in the SF Zone.

The two predominant land uses in the Borough are residential and commercial. Of the total number of parcels in the Borough 69% are used for solely for residential purposes. This does not represent any mixed-use properties that may contain commercial uses on the ground floor and residential uses on the upper floors. Of total number of parcels in the Borough, 68% are zoned for residential uses, which includes the Single Family (SF), Garden Apartment (GA), Townhouse (TH), Senior Citizen (SC), and Transition Residential (TR) Zoning Districts. Additionally, the Union Hotel, Global Agway, and Liberty Village are included. The number of parcels zoned and used for residential uses is consistent.

Of the total number of parcels in the Borough, 20% are used for commercial uses. Of total number of parcels in the Borough, 28% are zoned for commercial uses, which include the Downtown Business (DB), Downtown Business (DB II), Village Artisan Shopping (VAS), Highway Retail (HR), Transition Commercial (TC), Professional Office (PO), and Community Business (CB) Zoning Districts. There is a slight mismatch between the number of parcels used for commercial uses and the number zoned for commercial uses. A possible explanation of the discrepancy is the diversity of land uses found in the DB Zoning District. The built environment along Main Street consists of multiple uses including commercial, residential, and public uses. The DB Zoning District encapsulates the portion of the Main Street corridor that has the most diverse land uses. A wide variety of uses are permitted in the DB District; therefore, the discrepancy does not indicate a lack of consistency between the number of parcels zoned and used for commercial uses. Additionally, the Union Hotel Redevelopment Area contains commercial components, which further supports the discrepancy does not indicate a lack of consistency.

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL (SF) DISTRICT

Lands in this zone district have historically, and continue to, host the vast majority of the Borough's single-family units. The purpose of the Single Family Residential (SF) District is to provide locations for detached residential dwellings. The SF District is one of the largest districts in the Borough with over 180-acres with this zoning designation. Single-family homes are the predominant use in the SF Zoning District and these areas flank the commercial and Transitional Residential District that are oriented along Main Street. The District hosts a variety of architectural styles, from some of the most historic homes with, for example, Victorian architecture, to smaller "post-war" homes that were built in the mid 1900's.



Single family home in the SF District

The permitted uses in the district include not only single-family detached homes, but also places of worship, ECHO housing, cemeteries and municipal uses. Conditional uses include accessory apartments and public and private non-profit day schools. With a minimum lot size of 11,250 square feet, this is the lowest density residential district, which is reflective of the existing larger lots and larger homes.

The residential character of this district should be maintained so that it can continue to provide quality of life, as measured by pleasing and often historic homes, walkability and connection to the Borough's downtown, Stangl Road and parks, and generally free of significant traffic and truck traffic. **The SF District remains appropriate, and changes to the zone boundary are not proposed.**

TRANSITION RESIDENTIAL (TR) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Transition Residential (TR) District is to provide for a medium density residential district of single family detached and two-family dwellings located between commercial districts and the SF District. The TR District contains many of the historic homes within walking distance of the Main Street commercial corridor and Stangl Road. It is often located in areas between a nonresidential district, such as the DB District, and the SF district. In this capacity, it fulfills its name and serves as a transition between the downtown and the SF District, as it permits more intense residential land uses and smaller lots.

The permitted uses in the district include single-family detached homes, two-family homes, places of worship, ECHO housing, cemeteries and municipal uses. Conditional uses include the conversion of a single-family home to a two-family home, bed and breakfasts and public and private non-profit day schools. Permitted residential densities vary from 9,000 square feet for a single-family home to 15,000 square feet for a two-family home (7,500 per unit). **The standards for this zone district should be amended to eliminate the two-family homes as a conditional use, since two-family homes are already listed as permitted uses.**



Residences in the TR District

TOWNHOUSE RESIDENTIAL (TH) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Townhouse (TH) Residential District is to accommodate townhouse dwellings at a density of six units per acre with common open space and amenities in a planned environment. The TH District includes two developments - Coppermine Village and Victorian Square. Permitted uses include townhouses and municipal uses. Public and private non-profit day school are the only conditional use permitted in the district.

As further discussed in the SC District section, Martin Village, a townhouse development along Allen Street and William Martin Way, currently in the SC Zoning District, is occupied by a family townhouse development. **These lands (Block 2, Lots 44-47 and 23) in the SC District should be rezoned to the TH Townhouse Residential District since the zone standards most closely resemble that which has been constructed.**



Residences in the TH District

GARDEN APARTMENT (GA) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Garden Apartment (GA) District is to provide for multi-family housing in a garden apartment configuration at a density not to exceed 24 units per acre. Permitted uses include multi-family dwellings and municipal uses; there are no conditional uses. There are three GA Districts in the Borough, and are located on the Borough's outer fringes, including the north end of Main Street, Capner Street, the southern end of Broad Street and at the northeast end of East Main Street adjacent to Route 31. These areas include Hunterdon Mews, Flemington Arms, Prospect Hill, Madison Arms and Regional Court Apartments.

The GA District remains appropriate, and changes to the zone boundary are not proposed.



Residences in the GA District

SENIOR CITIZEN RESIDENTIAL (SC) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Senior Citizen Residential (SC) District is to provide a development zone in a limited area for the creation of age-restricted dwelling units to fulfill the needs of senior citizens by allowing them to remain in their community by reducing housing costs and maintenance responsibilities and to provide age-restricted housing affordable to senior citizen households of low and moderate income.

This district is located along Allen Street and William Martin Way (Block 2, Lots 44-47 and 23) in the northwest part of the Borough. It hosts one development known as Martin Village. While this development was originally approved as development restricted to seniors, it was later converted to a family development. **The lands in this existing SC District should be rezoned to the TH District in order to correct the mismatch between the existing family residential development and zoning standards.**

It is also recommended the senior development located at the corner of Church Street and Broad Street, the Herman E. Kapp Senior Residences (Block 39, Lot 5) be rezoned from the current HR District to the SC district in order to correct that mismatch of the existing senior multi-family housing and commercial zoning standards.



Residences in the SC District



Herman E Kapp Senior Residences

ROSH – REDEVELOPMENT OFFICE/ SENIOR HOUSING OVERLAY DISTRICT

The purpose of the Redevelopment Office/Senior Housing Overlay Zone is to provide alternative uses for the area generally bounded by portions of the following roads: Walter Foran Boulevard, Hopewell Avenue, and Park Avenue, including the Global Agway Redevelopment Area. The permitted uses include assisted living facilities, senior housing, and limited retail sales.

The ROSH Overlay remains appropriate; however, the Borough should adjust the boundaries to reflect any redevelopment that occurs pursuant to the Global Agway Redevelopment Plans.



Undeveloped land in the MUMF Overlay



Land in the MUMF Overlay

MIXED-USE MULTI-FAMILY (MUMF) OVERLAY DISTRICT

The purpose of the Mixed-Use Multi-Family (MUMF) Overlay District is to provide for a zoning alternative for the south side of Route 12 and west of South Main Street that emphasizes mixed uses and inclusionary multi-family housing with adequate pedestrian and bicycle connections to the VAS zone and transit services. The overlay district provides an optional set of development regulations that permits an added mix of uses and intensity of development as an incentive to assemble substandard lots. Permitted uses including, but are not limited to, multi-family housing, retail, restaurants, theaters, galleries, indoor and outdoor recreation, medical offices, and higher education. The minimum lot area is 20,000 s.f., except for multi-family housing which requires an acre of land.

Block 45 Lot 100 is occupied by the Black River and Western Railroad and is surrounded by the MUMF Overlay to the east and west. **The MUMF Overlay should be expanded to include Block 45 Lot 100.**

The area along Route 12 and west of South Main Street, which includes but is not limited to this overlay district, should be evaluated to determine how redevelopment in this area can be best accomplished to meet Borough goals for nonresidential uses that complement the Borough's downtown revitalization efforts. In particular, the TC District should be considered for this area. See the TC District discussion for additional detail on permitted uses and other zone standards.

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS (DB) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Downtown Business (DB) District is to provide for a mix of uses, predominately commercial, residential (apartments on the second and upper floors), and municipal uses, in the central core of the Borough. There is one DB District and it is located in the central core of the Borough, along Main Street, encapsulating the Borough's historic downtown.

The District is the majority of the Borough's downtown and permits a variety of retail, office, and service uses. Additionally, residential uses, in the form of apartments, are permitted on the second and upper floors of principal buildings. The District permits a variety of retail, office, and service uses. Conditional uses include bed and breakfasts and public and private nonprofit day schools. Additionally conditional uses include cannabis retailer/dispensary and cannabis cultivator. The District does not have a maximum floor area ratio; however, the maximum impervious cover is .75 for commercial uses and .80 for municipal uses.

The District's standards should be amended to allow first floor residential uses as a conditional use. First floor residential uses in the downtown are appropriate where they do not disrupt first floor active commercial uses; as such, first floor residential uses may be appropriate where they do not face a public street or where the unit occupies a minimal area to accommodate the residential entrance. Due to the presence of existing residences in the DBII district, conditions for first floor residential uses should be more flexible in this district than the DB district.

Additionally, uses that are not active, such as offices, that disrupt first floor commercial activity should be converted to conditional uses. Similar to residential uses, these uses may be appropriate in upper stories, where they do not face a public street or where the unit occupies a minimal area to accommodate the entrance. Additionally, the district should reflect the existing office buildings in the district by stating those existing as of the date of the implementing ordinance may remain as permitted uses.



Commercial uses in the DB District



Restaurant in the DB District

The Borough should add permitted uses in the DB and DB II Districts that would advance the Borough's downtown development goals of attracting residents and visitors and creating an active downtown, especially during nights and weekends. Example uses include theaters (stage and movie), fitness-oriented centers (yoga, Pilates, etc.), and personal services. Theater uses are complementary to the art and retail uses in the zone would contribute toward establishing a stronger reputation for the Borough as a destination. Furthermore, these uses are appropriate for the building types and configurations in this District.

The bulk standards should be revised for predictability and to permit strategic increases in density and intensity. The Borough should revise the bulk standards to better encourage development to be consistent with the district’s development pattern and incentivize redevelopment in appropriate locations. Increases in permitted density or height should not upset the existing historic fabric of the district’s frontages.

- **The front yard setback requirement should be changed to require the facade of the site to align with that of one or both neighboring properties (not including stairs, porches, etc).** While the zoning currently states the front yard depth may be reduced to the average of the setbacks from the street line of existing buildings on both sides of the proposed building, the smaller setback is voluntary and therefore the district permits buildings to be setback significant distances from the street and potentially in contrast with adjacent buildings. The change to the setback will create a cohesive street wall between existing and proposed buildings, eliminating the potential for new buildings to be set back from the street such that they create a void in the commercial activity.
- **The Borough should conditionally permit buildings of up to four (4) stories where the development advances other Borough goals,** such as providing parking which serves the surrounding area, providing affordable housing, and/or providing recreation or entertainment space (open space, plaza, etc.). Additionally, any increase in building height in the district must be sensitive to the historic buildings and nearby residences – many of which are two, or perhaps three, stories.

The purpose of the DB District should be updated to reflect the purpose of the District, it appears the purpose references the DB II District.

The Borough should continue to require cross access easements and connections between properties for parking, circulation, and pedestrian access. Doing so will promote pedestrian and bicycle safety, an enhanced streetscape, and may reduce vehicle trips as motorists will be able to traverse the parking areas rather than Borough streets in search of parking.

The portion of the Cut Glass site in the DB District, Block 38, Lots 6 and 7, as well as lots to the south should be rezoned from the DB district to the TC district. However, it is recommended that a DB District overlay be applied to Block 38, Lots 6, and 7, and the adjacent retail center – Block 38, Lot 19. This change would allow for alternative permitted uses to be developed on the properties without creating nonconforming uses.



Main St streetscape in the DB District

DOWNTOWN BUSINESS II (DBII) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Downtown Business II (DBII) District is to provide for mixed uses in the traditional business and governmental center of the Borough and is a transitional area between the Downtown Business (DB) Zoning District and the Village Artisan Shopping (VAS) Zoning District.

There are two areas of this district, both extend the commercial district west of the Main Street core and connect to the VAS District. The District permits a variety of retail, office, and service uses. The permitted uses are similar to the DB Zoning District, however the DB II District permits funeral homes and crematoriums, where the DB District does not. Conditional uses include bed and breakfasts, public and private nonprofit day schools, structured parking, cannabis retailer/dispensary and cannabis cultivator. The District does not have a maximum floor area ratio; however, the maximum impervious cover is .75 for commercial uses and .80 for municipal uses.

For recommendations to the DB II Zone District boundary please refer to the discussion in the DB District section.

COMMUNITY BUSINESS (CB) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Community Business (CB) District is to provide a mixed-use zone combining a number of different residential housing types, retail sales and services limited to the everyday needs of residents and small-scale office uses.

This district is located at the southern end of the Borough around the Rt. 12 traffic circle where it functions as Flemington's southern gateway. There exist a variety of building types and uses such as residential, offices, car repair and sales and retail. Conditional uses include conversion of single-family homes to two-family homes and banks and similar facilities. The maximum floor area ratio for commercial uses is .20 and is .25 for municipal uses.

The CB District remains appropriate, and changes to the zone boundary are not proposed.



Vacant commercial use in DBII District



Commercial uses in the CB District

VILLAGE ARTISAN SHOPPING (VAS) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Village Artisan Shopping (VAS) District is to include the majority of the destination oriented retail outlet shopping in Flemington. This district is highway oriented but is designed to encourage walking from store to store once the destination has been reached. It contrasts with the more pedestrian oriented shopping in the Downtown Business district and the more highway oriented shopping in the Highway Retail zone. The district is also intended for artisans who sell or produce arts and crafts and offer instruction (subject to terms of conditional use for manufacturing). Permitted uses in the District include a variety of retail uses, limited service uses and municipal uses. Conditional uses include, bed and breakfasts, corporate offices, artisan manufacturing, cannabis retailer, and cannabis cultivator. The maximum permitted impervious coverage is .80.

The addition of complementary uses to VAS District, including land uses that facilitate additional demand for businesses, would enhance the District's short- and long-term viability. **The VAS District should be amended to permit additional entertainment and destination uses, such as theaters (movie and stage), galleries, and indoor recreation (children's bounce, sports training, bowling, etc.), and fitness-oriented centers (yoga, Pilates, etc.).** This change will reinforce the district's draw as a destination. However, any such use should be designed to complement the walkability of the district and should be integrated into the district in terms of circulation, scale and character. Additionally, the district should be amended to expand the permitted accessory uses. Structured parking should be permitted, so as to promote greater land use efficiency, and outdoor amenities, such as fountains, sculpture, carousels, etc., should be specifically permitted to create more appealing and meaningful gathering places. **Houses of worship should be removed as a permitted use in the VAS District.**

Residential uses in this area would create the opportunity for additional residents to be within walking and biking distance of the shops, services and activities in the zone and the downtown and would therefore make these commercial areas more accessible and convenient to a larger number of people and help counter the advantage of



Commercial uses in the VAS District

convenience much of the area's highway retail enjoys. **Upper story residential uses, particularly live/work units, should be permitted in the VAS District.** The impacts of live/work residential units are far less, and less likely to produce significant change, in comparison to traditional residential units. The zoning should permit residential uses on upper stories of commercial space or where they would not disrupt active commercial streets or walkways.

A set of standard signage ordinance, lighting standards, circulation standards (including cross access parking, pedestrian and vehicular) landscape requirements, and streetscape standards should be established for the entire VAS district. This should also include street furniture such as benches, trash and recycling containers and bike racks.

The southern portion of the VAS district are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area (formerly referred to as the "100 year floodplain"). Any redevelopment of these areas should be sensitive to flood conditions to reduce environmental impact and impact on neighboring properties, and to address safety and accessibility concerns during flood events.

The purpose of the VAS District should be corrected to remove the site plan standards and to reflect that the district is now predominantly oriented toward Mine Street, rather than Route 12.

HIGHWAY RETAIL (HR) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Highway Retail (HR) District is to encompass existing highway-oriented retail development concentrated around Rt. 31 and Rt. 202. This District contrasts with the more pedestrian- and destination-oriented shopping of the Downtown Business and Village Shopping zones. The district is also intended to include more intensive office uses than permitted by the Professional Office zone.

Permitted uses in the district include retail, office, recreation, municipal uses, and senior housing. Conditional uses include service stations, hotels/motels, automotive body repair, communication towers, and cannabis retailer and cultivator uses. The maximum permitted floor area ranges from .20 to .25, depending on the use.

In support of the Borough's downtown development goals, the HC District should be replaced with the TC – Transition Commercial District on lots which are located south of Route 12 and west South Main Street. This change will facilitate greater concentration of retail and restaurant uses within the downtown and Stangl Road and within the existing concentration of highway oriented retail uses along Routes 202 and 31. See also the TC district recommendations herein.

Additionally, the HR district should be expanded along Reaville Avenue west to South Main Street (currently the CB district). Given the shared parking lot and access between the lots in the CB and HR Districts, these lots function and appear as a single tract. This change will create commercial opportunities consistent with and complementary to those adjacent along Reaville Avenue and will eliminate any conflicting regulations applicable to the area.

The Spice Factory and adjacent Herman E. Kapp Senior Residences on Church Street should be rezoned, correcting the mismatch between the existing/anticipated development and the HR District purpose and regulations. Senior housing may have been added to the permitted uses in order to accommodate the development at Church Street and Broad Street, the Herman E. Kapp Senior Residences. This use, however, is not appropriate for other areas of the HR district due to the District's location which is almost exclusively



Spice Factory building in the HR District

segregated from the downtown by State highways and due to the Borough's desire to retain the HR District for highway oriented retail and office uses. As such, the **Herman E. Kapp Senior Residences (Block 39, Lot 5) should be rezoned from the current HR District to the SC district in order to correct that mismatch of the existing senior multi-family housing and commercial zoning standards. Additionally, senior housing should be removed as a permitted use in the District.**

In regard to the Spice Factory (Block 39, Lot 3), this site was granted a use variance for multi-family housing and nonresidential uses. This lot, as well as the surrounding commercial lots along the same sides of Church Street and Route 12 should be further evaluated for amended zoning. **The commercial uses in this area of Church Street have struggled with vacancy, suggesting lacking retail demand for the area and/or the particular site conditions. The Mixed-use Multifamily Overlay Zone, or similar zoning that permits the approved multi-family use as well as new commercial uses may be appropriate for the area.**

The O/SS Overlay standards should be incorporated into the HR District, simplifying the Borough's Ordinance. See also the O/SS discussion recommendations herein.

The various use bulk standards of the HR District should be combined, simplifying the Borough's Ordinance. Various permitted commercial uses, for example retail, office, hotel/motel, have different bulk standards. The standards should be evaluated and combined where appropriate, simplifying the Borough's Ordinance and lowering barriers for development.

SUPER SHOPPING (O/SS) ZONING OVERLAY DISTRICT

The purpose of the Super Shopping (SS) Overlay District is to provide for the redevelopment of southern portion of the Highway Retail Zone that was characterized by small lots or abandoned and vacant land. The overlay district provides an optional set of development regulations that permits an added intensity of development as an incentive to assemble substandard lots. The added intensity is not particularly significant as it grants .02 increase in floor area ratio and 5% increase for impervious cover for retail uses; however, the HR district permits more intensity for office uses in the district.

The overlay zoning was utilized by the retail development along Reaville Avenue, with the result being an aesthetically appealing retail development whose character and intensity is complementary to surrounding land uses. **The O/SS Overlay should be eliminated, and the standards should be incorporated into the HR District.**



Commercial uses in the HR District



Commercial uses in the HR District

TRANSITION COMMERCIAL (TC) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Transition Commercial (TC) District is to provide areas for more intensive commercial uses commonly with a wholesale component or outdoor storage which were developed in proximity to rail lines or highways.

The Transition Commercial (TC) district is located in five areas of the Borough. There are a large number of permitted uses in the district, including but not limited to: specified retail stores, beauty and barber shops, professional offices, medical and dental offices, daycare centers and municipal uses. The district permits a maximum floor area ratio of .22 for retail uses and .25 for municipal uses. The lands in this district are typically adjacent to residential uses and are historically used for nonresidential uses.

Given the large number of permitted uses in the TC District, the permitted uses should be amended to exclude retail and services uses which are best concentrated in the Borough's Downtown and VAS districts. The extensive public outreach conducted emphasized the importance of the commercial uses in the downtown and VAS District for quality of life. The TC district provides areas for more intensive commercial use and is generally located along the periphery of the Borough. While the district permits a variety of retail, service, office, and light industrial use, the predominant uses existing in the zone are office and light industrial uses. Notwithstanding, the TC district's permitted uses include a variety of retail and service uses that are more appropriate for the Downtown and VAS districts, whose purpose is to serve as a walkable destination and draw to residents and visitors alike. Retail and service uses in the TC districts will undermine Borough efforts to create a vibrant downtown with a concentration of active uses in the downtown and along Stangl Road. Despite their status as permitted uses, few of these retail and service uses are currently located in the TC district.

The TC District's permitted uses should be revised to include uses such as office, professional services, medical uses (office, laboratory and support), light industrial, repair facilities, indoor/outdoor recreation, community centers, gathering spaces, theaters, and higher education.



Building in the TC District

These uses will accommodate the majority of existing uses in the district and are appropriate in areas that are not solely dependent on pedestrian or bicycle traffic. Additionally, they are well suited to the existing stock of larger buildings and tracts, as compared to the downtown and Stangl Road. Notwithstanding, any use which relies on truck traffic should be limited to places where direct access to the regional road network is provided.

These regional uses would create new educational, cultural, recreation, entertainment and/or employment opportunities for Borough residents and visitors and would enhance the Borough's reputation as a destination. The new recreation and entertainment uses would also respond to the community input seeking more entertainment in the Borough. This recommendation is consistent with the County CEDS recommendation for Raritan Valley Community College (RVCC) to create a satellite campus in Hunterdon County. Flemington would be an excellent location for RVCC – or most higher education uses - since it is centrally located in the County, the County seat, offers a vibrant downtown for students and employees, and may be transit accessible in the future. These regional uses attract people who may need a place to stay overnight and/or have spare time to shop, eat at local restaurants, and visit local services. Additionally, this area's proximity to Routes 202 and 31 makes it easily accessible via car and group bus to those from



Hunterdon County Courthouse in PO District

outside of Hunterdon County.

Residential land uses may be considered under conditions that might relate to present residential uses, large tracts of land, and for transition purposes to create a cohesive land use pattern. Additionally, residences existing as of the date of an amended ordinance should be permitted so as to eliminate residents requiring a use variance for improvements.

There are various recommendations herein to rezone parcels to the TC District. While detail on these areas can be found in discussions of other zone districts, they are summarized as lands along Route 12 (MUMF

Overlay), lands along Park Avenue (PO District), and the southern portion of the DB District.

PROFESSIONAL OFFICE (PO) DISTRICT

The purpose of the Professional Office (PO) District is to provide an area in close proximity to the county courts and administration offices. The Professional Office district would provide an area for law, title, paralegal, and similar offices as the need for such uses grow with an expanding county population. Permitted uses in the District include a variety of office, a limited number of service uses and municipal uses. Conditional uses include public and private nonprofit day schools, cannabis cultivator, and medical cannabis cultivator. The maximum permitted floor area ratio is .22 for office uses, and .25 for municipal uses.

Changes in the office market demand, where countywide trends indicate less demand for office space, were and continue to be exacerbated by the Covid Pandemic. The need for physical office space has decreased with the rise of remote workers and hybrid in-office options. Prior to the pandemic, in 2014 the Hunterdon County Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy noted that the office market in Hunterdon County (now nearly 10 years old) was contending with a relatively high vacancy rate among traditional professional office buildings. As such, the intention of the PO District was never realized.

Given the declining demand and the state of the office market, the PO District should be eliminated. Unless otherwise noted herein, it is recommended that PO District lands be rezoned to the TC district. This zone district permits nearly all PO District permitted uses and includes similar bulk standards. Additional detail on the recommended rezoning is below and can be found in the TC District sections herein. This process has already begun with a change in the summer of 2022 that rezoned several parcels at the northern portion of Main Street from the PO District to the DB District, essentially expanding the DB District north to the Veteran's Memorial Statue. The permitted uses in the DB District allow for more viable land use options, which is important given the state of the office market as it exists today. **The Veterans Memorial Statue parcel, Block 6.01 Lot 1,**

should be rezoned from the PO District to the DB District. This lot was inadvertently excluded from the recent rezoning.

The largest and most consequential PO District is located along and proximate to Park Avenue (as well as parts of Capner Street and Corcoran Street) and includes a mix of the County Courthouse and associated buildings, residences, office buildings and vacant land. Given the lack of demand for professional office space, this area should be rezoned to accommodate new uses that reflect the existing office uses, nearby existing residences, and Borough policies which support uses which are complementary to retail and restaurant uses in the downtown and along Stangl Road. This area should be considered for the TC District. The Borough may also consider the TR District for lots which are adjacent to or host single family residential uses. Expansion of the TC District in this area offers the opportunity to reimagine significant Borough assets including the county jail facility, while offering more opportunities for development that is constrained by the current zoning. Additionally, opportunities for locating and encouraging recreation, higher education, gathering places, etc. can be pursued in the location, given the recommendation of these use to the District's permitted uses.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, PARKS (PS/P) DISTRICT

The zone is established to recognize two areas in the Borough used for public purpose. These include the Reading-Fleming Middle School, Tuccamirgan Park, Green Acres Park, and the Flemington Swim Club on the west side of the Borough, and Memorial Park on the east side of the Borough. Permitted uses include public schools, government uses and private swim clubs. The PS/P Zone does not include a maximum floor area ratio; however, the maximum building coverage is .25 for parks and .5 for public schools.

The lands in this district represent the largest resources of public open space and outdoor recreation in the Borough. Additionally, they offer the only natural areas of significant size in the Borough and thus provide habitat for plants and animals and create the opportunity for residents to experience the natural world and local ecosystem.

Given the continued vacancy of the Flemington-Raritan Community Pool and the desire for quality recreation in the Borough, the list of permitted uses in the PS/P District should be expanded to include additional recreation opportunities and community spaces, such as but not limited to gathering spaces, additional forms of indoor recreation (racket and paddle sports, etc.) and additional forms of outdoor recreation (sports fields, walking paths, etc.). This change is intended to encourage new use and life to be brought to this vacant community asset.



Tuccamirgan Park in PS/P District

UNION HOTEL REDEVELOPMENT AREA

The Union Hotel Redevelopment Area (Courthouse Square) consists of Block 22, Lots 4-15; Block 23, Lots 14 and 1, Block 24, Lots 1, 2, 3, 5. This redevelopment area is located in the central portion of the Borough on Main Street, in the historic downtown. It is subject to an Amended Redevelopment Plan adopted in September 2021. This 3.92-acre area will be redeveloped with multi-family housing, hotel, commercial and structured parking, as well as a public plaza that will connect Main Street and Spring Street. Amended Site plan approval was granted in 2021, consistent with the Amended Redevelopment Plan.

The Union Hotel Redevelopment Area envisions a transformation and restoration of the former Union Hotel and adjacent parcels in the Borough's downtown. The redevelopment area is currently occupied by the dilapidated Union Hotel, a surface parking lot, and vacant commercial spaces including the regionally known Flemington Furs, which has been vacant for a handful of years. The redevelopment concept details the restoration of the Union Hotel building, the Potting Shed, and the Borough's police building, as well as the construction of two new mixed-use buildings. The development proposal consists of a 100-room hotel, over 20,000 square feet of commercial space, 206 multi-family and townhouse residential units (of which 14 units are affordable), structured parking, a public plaza, and enhanced pedestrian connections.

The redevelopment of this area, which is ongoing as of the adoption of this Master Plan, will revitalize a prominent portion of Main Street and the one of the most notable historic buildings in the Borough, the Union Hotel. It is anticipated that redevelopment of this critical stretch of Main Street will serve as a catalyst for vibrancy where it is missing in the DB and DB II district and economic development in the Borough. The injection of population from the hotel and housing units will add more people to the Borough who are within easy walking distance to shops, services and restaurants and more life to downtown streets.



Flemington Police Department



Union Hotel Redevelopment Rendering

GLOBAL AGWAY REDEVELOPMENT AREA

The Global Agway Redevelopment Area consists of Block 5, Lots 1, 2; Block 14, Lot 1. This redevelopment area is located in the northern portion of the Borough and is subject to a Redevelopment Plan adopted January 2017 and an amended Redevelopment Plan addressing Block 5, Lots 1 and 2 adopted in July 2020. This 5.6 acre area is zoned for predominantly residential uses consisting of townhouses and multi-family housing. Site Plan approval was issued in August 2022 for development of 100 housing units in an inclusionary multi-family development on Block 5. A developer has expressed interest and is pursuing a redevelopment of Block 14.

The Global Agway Redevelopment Area, envisions an extension of the mixed-use character found along Main Street. Resulting in a welcoming defined gateway to the Borough. The northern portion of the site is currently occupied by four vacant buildings and an associated surface parking lot. An amendment to the Global Agway Redevelopment Plan, which details the creation of 100 apartment residential units, with a 15% affordable housing set-aside, resulting in 15 affordable units, is proposed for the northern portion of the Redevelopment Area. The proposed development creates a hard edge along Walter Foran Boulevard, framing the street, signaling the entry into a distinct built environment. Overall, the development serves as an important transition point to the historic character of the Borough's downtown. The architecture of the proposed development, specifically the brick materials and decorative elements, are a nod to Flemington's historic character and help ease the visual transition to the predominant character of downtown. The proposed tower further enhances the feelings of arrival, solidifying the proposed development as the Borough's northern gateway.

It is anticipated this redevelopment area will be developed largely or exclusively with multi-family and townhouse units. While located in the northern portion of the Borough, residents in this area will be within walking distance to the commercial downtown and less than a mile from commercial uses along Stangl Road. As such, these housing units will also contribute to vibrancy and economic development in the Borough.



Building in Global Agway RD Area



Building in Global Agway RD Area



Building in Global Agway RD Area

LIBERTY VILLAGE REDEVELOPMENT AREA

The Liberty Village Redevelopment Area consists of Block 35, Lots 22, 23, 24, 25, 31, 53, 54, 69, 70, 71. This redevelopment area is located in the southern portion of the Borough and is subject to a Redevelopment Plan adopted in December 2021. This 23-acre area is zoned for predominantly residential uses consisting of townhouses and multi-family housing. No site plan approval has been granted, although the Borough has named a designated redeveloper.

The Liberty Village Redevelopment Area which aims to transform and revitalizte an underutilized area in the southern portion of the Borough. The existing use of the Redevelopment Area is almost entirely the Liberty Village Outlet Mall, the nation's first outlet shopping center. As retail trends changed over the decades since construction, the shopping center was no longer viable. Large portions of the redevelopment area to the west of Stangl Road are occupied by surface parking lots which are subject to flooding. The proposed development concept aims to create a new residential neighborhood, with a variety of housing typologies, diversifying the Borough's housing stock. An affordable housing set aside of 15% is required for rental units, and a set-aside of 20% is required for for-sale units. Several connections to the existing neighborhoods are proposed along with the development concept, creating an equitable, integrated built environment. Several environmental constraints exist on the site and the developer is working with NJDEP to seek relief from the flood hazard rules, aiming to address the limitations of residential development as a result of flood hazard and associated regulations. Any lands which cannot be developed with residential uses due to the flood hazard area will be utilized for open space and/or recreation. Similar to the Union Hotel redevelopment, the redevelopment of Liberty Village can have transformative effects on the adjacent properties and the Borough at large. The additional residents will infuse additional discretionary spending, or "walking wallets", in the Borough's downtown and provide additional economic support to shops, services and restaurants.



Liberty Village western entrance



Vacant building in Liberty Village

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE RECOMMENDATIONS

RESTRUCTURE THE PERMITTED USES

The Borough should restructure permitted uses in the various zone districts. Currently most of the Borough’s nonresidential districts permit dozens of uses that are indicated by the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes – four digit numerical codes assigned by the U.S. government to business establishments that identify the primary business. However, since this structure was adopted by the Borough, the SIC codes have been replaced by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), an alternative code system for businesses.

In addition to the Borough’s SIC codes being outdated, this structure for permitted uses requires that every conceivable desired use be identified specifically. This creates significant opportunity for new uses and uses mistakenly overlooked uses to be prohibited (consider that yoga studios and farmers markets were relatively rare a decade ago).

An alternative to this structure is to create larger categories of permitted uses. For example, “retail sales” may be permitted and may be defined to include the variety of retail uses currently permitted in the Borough. Retail uses that are undesirable, for example vehicle dealerships in the downtown, may be specifically prohibited. This change would also simplify and shorten the Borough’s zoning regulations.

ENCOURAGE PUBLIC ART

The Borough should permit and encourage public art, such as but not limited to murals and sculptures, throughout the nonresidential and multi-family districts. Doing so will make these areas more interesting and attractive and will remind viewers of the art and culture opportunities in the Borough. Regulations and siting standards should be enacted for the placement of public art. These standards should include, but not be limited to, lighting and adequate setbacks for clear pedestrian passage on sidewalks and driver sight lines.

Sites that might be appropriate for public art include: Borough and Tuccamirgan Parks; Stangl Road; the sides of nonresidential buildings; the streetscapes of commercial districts such as Main Street; and the

“gateways” to the Borough, including but not limited to Main Street near the Route 12 circle, Route 12 near the Paradise Golf Center, and near the intersection of Walter E. Foran Boulevard and North Main Street. Additionally, the Borough should discuss with NJDOT the feasibility of placing art inside the Route 12 or Route 202 traffic circles that meet the agency’s engineering and safety standards. Art at Flemington’s gateways will announce the Borough’s interest in the arts and will communicate that drivers are about to enter a special place.

Vacant storefronts are temporary and will hopefully become a past challenge. However, they can still contribute to an active street if public art is incorporated. The Borough or BID should commission artwork from local artists and high school students to temporarily place in vacant window displays. More broadly, the Borough should establish an arts committee for any municipal art initiatives.

To further encourage new local artists to flourish and establish Flemington as an arts destination, the Borough should support incubator space where entrepreneurial artists can create and display their work, including paintings, drawings, sculptures, song, dance, and theater. There may be opportunity to designate the BID or other organization on such a project. Encourage more pedestrian-oriented events and youth activities. The downtown area should host series of events or youth activities throughout the year that draw or retain foot traffic downtown, especially on evenings and weekends. Successes involving music (i.e. Stangl complex), art galleries, and seasonal events (i.e. car shows, Thursday Night Lights) should serve as inspiration and examples for future events and activities.

PROMOTE COMMERCIAL FAÇADE IMPROVEMENTS

The Borough should encourage owners and tenants to keep their facades which face public lands or ways (streets, open space, parking, etc.) in good condition. Doing so can make businesses more inviting to customers and overall makes the Borough more aesthetically pleasing for foot and vehicle traffic. Eligibility criteria should be developed to ensure the improvements are permanent in nature and will have a positive impact on the Borough's appearance. Additionally, the Borough should consider working with the FCP promote façade improvements through education programs, a grant and/or loan program, and/or other financial incentives.

ENCOURAGE ALTERNATIVE FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION

Efforts to encourage alternative forms of transportation, such as pedestrian, bicycle and mass transit, will also aid in economic development efforts. Such enhancements will make it easier for residents to access jobs, shops, and services without the use of a personal vehicle – with the effect of it being more pleasant to live in the Borough, reducing costs for that access and increasing the appeal of the Borough to businesses. This is particularly useful in the Borough where 9.4% of occupied housing units have no vehicle available and 35.9% have one vehicle available; this should be compared to the County figures of 3.1% (approximately 6% less) and 22.7% (approximately 13% less), respectively .

Enhancing pedestrian and bicycle facilities will make the Borough more inviting to visitors, as it will be easier to traverse various destinations in the Borough. Pedestrian facilities principally include sidewalks, multi-use paths, and crosswalks. Bicycle facilities principally include bike lanes, shared roadways, multi-use paths, and bicycle parking. Note also that pedestrian improvements should account for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Such enhancements are consistent with community input that indicated the survey respondents stated “improved walking and biking connections between neighborhoods and destinations such as shopping, services, jobs, and parks” was the second most desired change in the Borough.



Main St building facades

The Borough should enhance pedestrian crossing safety. This includes but is not limited to the intersection of Main Street and Church Street, which experiences heavy pedestrian and vehicle traffic. This intersection, as well as others along Main Street should have improved pedestrian crossing facilities such as crosswalks, pedestrian crossing lights, and bump-outs, as appropriate given the conditions of each location. Note that raised crosswalks may not be appropriate given the cost and concerns regarding street maintenance.



Cyclist & crossing guard

The Borough should retain and expand pedestrian and bicycle access and connections.

Creating safe and convenient connections between destinations is critical to encouraging residents to walk or bike rather than drive. This applies to not only the existing street network, but also multi-use paths. As opportunities arise, the Borough should seek additional connections to Memorial Park via the adjacent development and Broad Street, and should seek to maintain and enhance connections between Main Street and Stangl Road (including but not limited to via Fulper Road).

Any efforts to enhance pedestrian and bicycle facilities should be done in coordination with the County and NJDOT where the applicable roads are under their jurisdiction. **The Borough should advocate to the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) to provide pedestrian-friendly infrastructure on and across State routes in Flemington.** NJDOT should add sidewalks, pedestrian crossing signals and crosswalks, benches, and pedestrian-level lighting to Routes 12,

31, and 202. The State already has the policies to implement such improvements: NJDOT approved a complete streets policy in 2009 and a Pedestrian Safety Action Plan Toolbox in 2014. The priorities for improvements should be where existing or permitted residential uses are proximate to commercial uses such as along Route 12.

Additionally, the Borough should facilitate access to bike routes in Raritan Township. The Township's 2012 Bicycle and Pedestrian Circulation Study recommends connection to Flemington via Walter E. Foran Boulevard, Pennsylvania Avenue, Church Street, Reaville Avenue, Main Street (south of Route 12), and Capner Street. Facilitating bicycle access to the downtown from areas outside of the Borough will not only encourage additional demand for downtown goods, services, and restaurants without vehicle parking demand, but will advance recreation and public health in both the Borough and Township and increase coordination between the two municipalities.

The Borough should continue to advocate for the reestablishment of commuter transit service to Flemington. The addition of rail service to a community can be a significant economic driver as it would drastically enlarge the availability of jobs and services that are accessible without a personal vehicle, making the Borough more attractive to both residents and businesses. Potential sites for a future train station and additional parking should be considered adjacent to the existing rail line. Additionally, the Borough should advocate for additional fixed-route bus service within and to downtown Flemington that provides adequate connections, headways, and operating hours to attract both transit dependent and transit-choice riders. Proven ridership on fixed-route buses is a first step to supporting rail ridership.

MANAGE DOWNTOWN PARKING

To provide additional parking, a reconfiguration of several existing parking areas behind commercial businesses on or proximate to Main Street should be considered, including parking within the interior of Block 21 on the west side of Main Street and parking within the interior of Block 18 on the east side of Main Street. Implementation of this recommendation would create more logical parking arrangements and may increase available parking.

The Borough should consider a parking study to determine to what extent demand may not meet the available supply and/or to determine if additional wayfinding for the available parking is necessary. The Borough should consider whether a parking authority or utility would be helpful to oversee the provision of public parking and parking enforcement. A parking authority or utility oversees the acquisition, creation, maintenance, and enforcement of on or off-street public parking. Additionally, time limits for street parking should be strongly enforced on Main Street in order to encourage use of parking lots and turnover in street spaces. Street parking is better suited for active vehicle turnover than parking lots, which should act as the primary parking location for people working or otherwise spending a full day downtown. People spending just a few hours or less downtown are most likely to visit businesses and inject money into the local economy.

MISCELLANEOUS LANDSCAPE AND LIGHTING RECOMMENDATIONS

The Borough’s plant recommendations should be revised to remove ash trees, which are subject to damage by the emerald ash borer beetle.

Additionally, the Borough’s lighting standards should be revised. The current standards provide several standards depending on the location of illumination and multiple ways to measure the lighting levels for compliance. While it specifies maximum, it does not specify minimum illumination. It is recommended that these standards be simplified to provide minimum illumination for safety and to prohibit excessive illumination, as well as sky glow and light spill on neighboring properties. Lastly, it is recommended the Borough require a “night light” test for all exterior illumination, including sign lighting so that lighting levels, post construction, can be adjusted for compliance as needed.

ENHANCE OPEN SPACE OPPORTUNITIES

The Borough should seek additional passive recreation options. Doing so is consistent with community input that indicated the survey respondents stated “more passive recreation options (walking paths, etc.)” was the third most desired change in the Borough. Additionally passive recreation can be created through open space

created in new development or redevelopment, and may include natural areas as well as plazas. Enhanced opportunities can also come in the form of additional connections to various destinations throughout the Borough, such as connecting the Mine Brook Park in Raritan Township to Tuccamirgan Park in the Borough, or through creation of passive open spaces in locations such as the future redevelopment of Liberty Village.

The Borough should also seek to revitalize the Flemington Community Pool with new recreation uses. Doing so would create a community asset that would expand recreation opportunities for Borough residents. This site offers great promise as having previously served as a recreation site for the Borough that is adjacent to a school and public park and is proximate to residential neighborhoods, Main Street, and Stangl Road.



Vacant Flemington Community Pool

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Borough should continually monitor state-issued environmental regulations to ensure compliance. This should include stormwater management regulations and flood hazard regulations, at a minimum.

The Borough should reevaluate the impervious cover limitations set forth in Section 2637. This limitation was intended to encourage green infrastructure to address stormwater management. However, the effectiveness of the ordinance has thus far been limited as applicants typically are unable to meet the stormwater management requirements using the nonstructural and green infrastructure methods identified in the Ordinance. The Borough should continue to encourage the use of green infrastructure, but should adjust the ordinance to better account for the development limitations commonly experienced.

The Borough should continue to encourage sustainable development. Recent redevelopment projects included various requirements for sustainable development – such as green building techniques addressing water and energy usage, and requiring LEED compliance (but not certification). The Borough should incorporate sustainable development standards into the Borough code, to the extent legally permissible given prohibitions on adjusting standards contained within the building code. This should include, but is not limited to circulation, open space and offering incentives for meeting sustainable building standards. Additionally, the Borough should incorporate sustainable development standards in any future redevelopment planning, which is not subject to the prohibitions regarding adjustments to the building code.

Support desired development and redevelopment with adequate sewer and water infrastructure and capacity.

The Flemington Water Department (FWD) operates six wells to provide water to Borough residents and businesses. While the entire Borough is located within the service area of the FWD, there remain a limited number of residences served by private wells. The groundwater diversions from these wells and the distribution to customers are regulated by the NJDEP. After identifying a lack of NJDEP mandated water capacity to accommodate existing demand

and future growth, the Borough has, and continues to work diligently to, identify new groundwater sources and is in the process of pursuing additional water sources, including a new well, to serve approved and anticipated development.

The entire Borough is located within the sewer service area of the Raritan Township Municipal Utilities Authority (RTMUA). The sewerage collection system in the Borough was initially installed in the mid-1800's and has expanded over the years to include newer development. The sewage treatment is handled by the RTMUA treatment plant, located in Raritan Township along the South Branch of the Raritan River, and is regulated by the NJDEP. The Borough is pursuing expansion of sewer capacity through infrastructure improvements (reduction of infiltration, for example) in order to adequately serve existing, approved, and anticipated development.

ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

Accessory Dwelling Unit's (ADU's) are defined as a smaller secondary home on the same lot as a primary dwelling and having a separate entrance, and kitchen, bathroom, and living space as the primary dwelling. ADU's allow for smaller housing typologies, which can enhance equity and begin to combat historic and existing discrimination in the area through more affordable options. They are also part of a larger conversation in planning that is often referred to as the "missing middle", which refers to the abundance of luxury housing units (for example single-family detached homes well above the median value) and the availability of affordable housing in the community, with few housing options in the middle. Additionally, ADU's can assist seniors as they allow for opportunities to age in place within the accessory unit, or they can provide income for the senior residents that remain in the principal home.

The Borough should investigate the opportunity for ADU's to determine if permitting such units can be accommodated. Any consideration should account for privacy for the principal residence, privacy for adjacent residences, increased activity on the site, and parking.

HAZARD MITIGATION

Climate Change is a major issue that faces not only the United States, but the entire planet. Climate change related risks can be felt across all geographic scales, including at the municipal level in Flemington. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) published a report Climate Change 2022 Impact, Adaptation and Vulnerability, that details risks associated with climate change and categorizes the risks into short, mid, and long term. The Report goes into further detail, stating that global warming is a short-term risk, which can increase the frequency and intensity of climate and weather extremes including heavy precipitation events and droughts. Furthermore, the risks associated with climate change tend to compound one another, and are concentrated amongst economically and socially marginalized urban residents (IPCC, 2022: Summary for Policymakers). The 2021 State of New Jersey Climate Change Resilience Strategy makes a similar point referencing the issue of climate change. Many socially vulnerable populations including low income, and Black, indigenous and people of color (BIPOC) communities already experience socioeconomic and health inequities that can be exacerbated by the increasing climate change risk making it difficult to adapt to changing conditions.

The NJ Climate Resilience Strategy outlines several Climate Change impacts that will affect the State, which include rising temperatures, increasing precipitation, sea-level rise, ocean acidification, decreased water quality, extreme weather, drought, and decreased air quality (State of New Jersey Climate Change Resilience Strategy). The Borough of Flemington will most likely encounter increasing precipitation, rising temperatures, extreme weather, and drought. Hurricane Ida, which first made landfall in Louisiana, made its way across the country and its remnants caused flooding across the Northeastern United States, which directly impacted the Borough in 2021.

BUILD OUT ANALYSIS

As mentioned previously, there are limited growth opportunities due to the Borough's fully developed nature. The current growth opportunities include Church Street/Spice Factory, the Cut Glass site, and the Redevelopment Areas: Union Hotel Redevelopment Area, the Global Agway Redevelopment Area, and the Liberty Village Redevelopment Area. The northern portion of the Global Agway Redevelopment Area (Block 5), Church Street/Spice Factory, the Cut Glass site, and the Union Hotel have received site plan approval. Developer interest has been expressed for the southern portion of the Global Agway Redevelopment Area (Block 14)

The growth opportunities outlined above are predominately residential, although Union Hotel is mixed-use containing a hotel, commercial space, structured parking, and a public courtyard. The following list details the projects, which exceed 10 residential units, that are projected to increase the Borough's housing stock:

- Union Hotel/Courthouse Square – 206 units
- Global Agway North (Block 5) – 100 units
- Global Agway South (Block 14) – up to 115 units (anticipated)
- Liberty Village – up to 460 units
- Church Street/Spice Factory – 100 units
- Cut Glass – 62 units



Stagnant water in the Liberty Village parking lot

Pursuant to the 2020 American Community Survey Data, there are 1,974 housing units in the Borough of Flemington. With the anticipated development outlined above, approximately 1,000 additional housing units may exist in the coming years. Another layer of complexity regarding the fully developed nature of the Borough is that several redevelopment opportunities may come to light in the future, further enlarging the Borough's build-out.

Several of the Borough's growth opportunities are environmentally constrained, for example Global Agway and Liberty Village. Liberty Village is within a flood hazard area and the developer is working with NJDEP to seek relief from the flood hazard rules using creative flood storage techniques. Areas of potential future development face similar environmental constraints, as well as physical constraints. The Route 12 corridor, turntable junction, and the egg auction site are areas of potential redevelopment in the future.

HAZARD MITIGATION IN THE BOROUGH

Severe flooding, from Hurricane Ida, which impacted the Borough in August 2021, is a direct impact from climate change felt at the local level. Based on conversations with the Flemington's Director of Public Works, essentially all of the Borough's roads were underwater due to flooding from Ida. The intersection of Walter Foran and North Main was one location that was impacted most severely by the flooding, given that is a low spot in the Borough, in close proximity to the Bushkill Brook, and is within a 100-year floodplain. Other low points, which experienced impassable flooding include the following intersections: Emery Avenue and Route 31, Reaville Avenue and Route 31, and Route 12 and Jean Smith Lane. The western portion of Route 12, between the municipal boundary and the Black & River Western Railroad, is located in a 100-year floodplain, which in part explains the impassable flooding noted by Public Works.

Socially vulnerable populations often experience the effects of climate change at higher concentrations, and this trend is evident in the Borough. Several multifamily apartment developments, including Copper Mine Village and Madison Avenue Apartments, experienced flooding during Hurricane Ida. Although Public Works did not receive reports of flooding from Hunter Hills, Flemington Arms, and Hunterdon Mews, these communities may have also experienced flooding. Prospect Hill Apartments and Regional Courts did not experience flooding. Although Copper Mine Village experienced flooding during Ida, the department of Public Works states the drainage issues associated with the development have been addressed. The Borough will need to coordinate between the managers and residents of these developments and emergency management to ensure that during future flood events residents receive any advance warning that is possible and receive post-flood information. Additionally, the Borough should coordinate with the managers and owners of the developments on any improvements that may remedy flood concerns and clean-up efforts after flood events.

Although flooding was perhaps the greatest impact felt from Ida, other impacts were also experienced. Other impacts from Ida included infiltration on the sanitary sewer system, flooding in various residential basements, and debris from flooding on

curbs. Homes and businesses across the Borough experienced the impacts of flood water either above ground or as groundwater intrusion. Public Works reports approximately 2500 tons of storm damage were collected from Ida, for which FEMA did provide reimbursement. As of August 2022, the Borough has not experienced additional surface water flooding, based on conversations with the Director of Public Works.

The Borough's past planning efforts related to hazard mitigation include the County Hazard Mitigation Plan and the Green Buildings and Environmental Sustainability Element. The County Hazard Mitigation Plan details the potential vulnerabilities the Borough may face. The Green Buildings and Environmental Sustainability Element provides a policy framework for sustainability in the Borough.

Based on the Jurisdictional Annex for Flemington Borough of the 2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Mitigation Plan, as well as a 2021 Update to the Plan there appear to be several vulnerabilities associated with the Borough. The hazards that were evaluated for the Borough include: dam failure, drought, earthquake, flood, geologic, hurricane, nor'easter, severe weather, severe winter weather, wildfire, disease outbreak, and hazardous materials (2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). The details of the hazard risk/vulnerability risk ranking can be found in Table 9.10-3 of the 2016 Hazard Mitigation Plan. For most of the hazard types the potential dollar losses to structures vulnerable to the hazard were calculated. Damage estimates were not available for dam failure, drought, nor'easter, disease outbreak, or hazardous materials. The most expensive hazard types in the Borough were wildfires with an estimated potential dollar loss of \$27 million, severe winter weather with \$15.7 million, and flood with \$8.3 million (2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). The wildfire potential dollar loss reflects the estimated value in the extreme, very high, and high hazard areas. For severe winter weather, the estimate of the potential dollar loss was based on 5% of the general building stock.

The 2021 Update to the Hazard Mitigation Plan, in table 9.10.15, Summary and Evaluation of Action Priorities, lists the following initiatives:

- **Reinforce roofing and glass for Police Headquarters**
- **Backup Power for United Way**
- **Backup Power for St. Magdalen Shelter**
- **Incorporate freeboard in Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance**
- **Developer Disaster Debris Management Plan**
- **Backup Power for Hunterdon Helpline**

The probability of occurrence for the different hazard types was also evaluated, with a majority of the hazard types having a frequent probability of occurring (2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). A geologic hazard was determined to be rare. Dam failures and earthquakes were determined to have an occasional probability of occurrence. The hazard ranking was calculated for each hazard type with hurricane, nor'easter, severe weather, severe winter weather, disease outbreak, and hazardous materials receiving a high hazard ranking (2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). Given the factors evaluated, it appears that flooding and severe winter weather are the hazards where the Borough is most vulnerable.

It is noted further in the Plan, that the flooding in the Borough is mainly associated with the inadequacy of surface and subsurface drainage systems (2016 Hunterdon County Hazard Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan). The flood risks can be depicted in the Environmental Constraints Map attached hereto in the Appendix. The largest flood zones, both 100- and 500-year floodplains, in the Borough are in the southwest portion of the municipality, largely contained within the Liberty Village Redevelopment Area. Additionally, there is a 100-year floodplain in the northern portion of the Borough that extends south along park Avenue and west towards Bonnel Street.

The flood hazard areas are depicted on the Hazard Mitigation Map. The largest flood zones, both 100- and 500-year floodplains, are in the southwest portion of the Borough. This area is partially within the Liberty Village Redevelopment Area and is zoned to permit development of multi-family and townhouse units; the redeveloper will need to address the environmental issues with NJDEP if these lands are to be redeveloped with residential uses. Additionally, there is a 100-year floodplain in the northern portion of the Borough that extends south along Park Avenue and west towards Bonnel Street. Additionally, wetlands are depicted on the Hazard Mitigation Map, although they do not present the same level of vulnerability as the flood hazard areas. Critical facilities, including the Borough's schools, and county facilities are also depicted on the Hazard Mitigation Map.

Although there has not been long range planning or related actions to alleviate the inadequacies of the surface and subsurface drainage system, the Borough has had an aggressive program to minimize infiltration and inflow to the sewer system. The program is on-going and includes not only replacement of aging infrastructure but a comprehensive maintenance program including sewer inspection and cleaning. Additionally, the Borough seeks to further study the impacts from the Mine Brook and has applied for a federal grant.



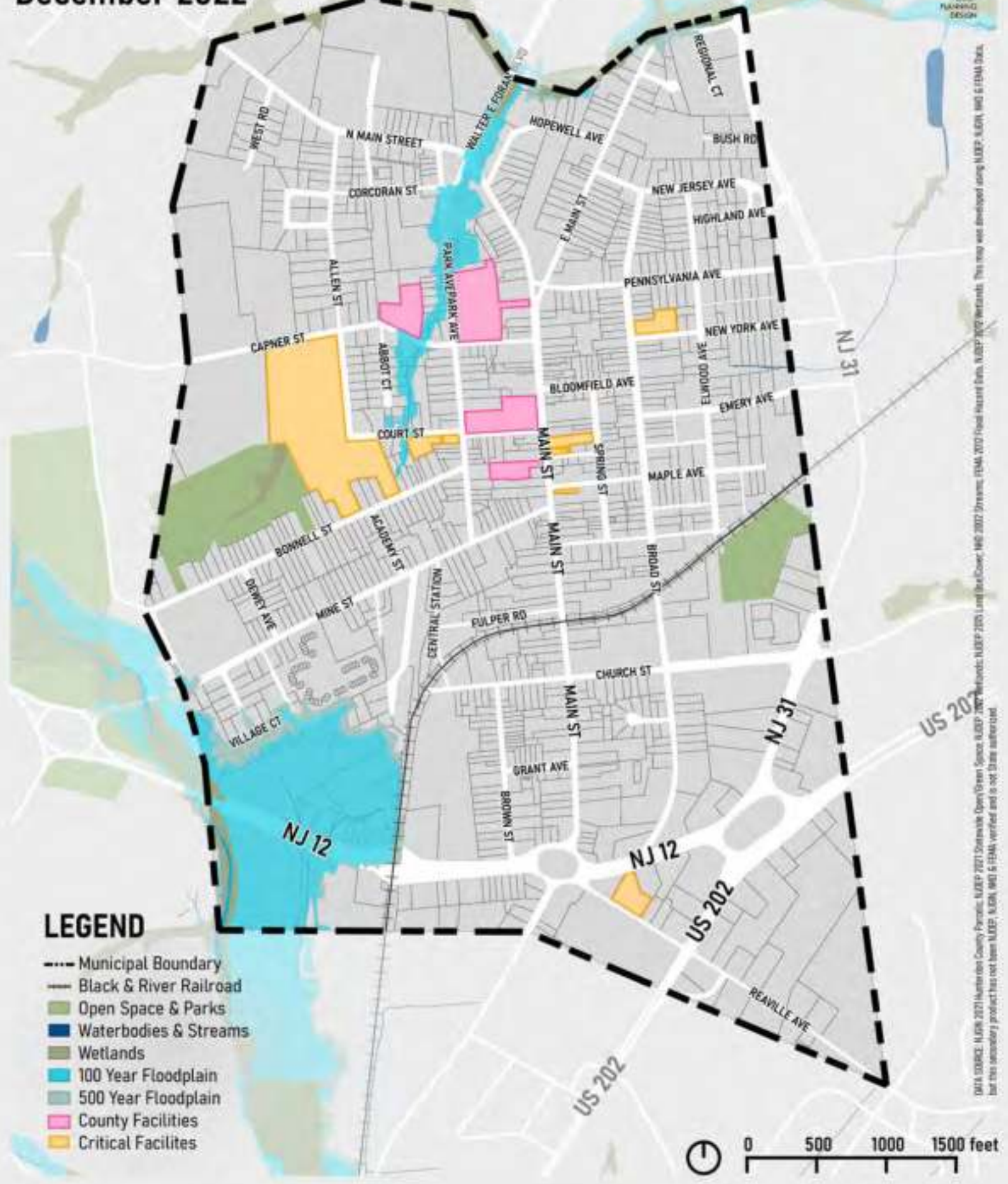
Fallen tree & water in Liberty Village parking lot

HAZARD MITIGATION MAP

December 2022

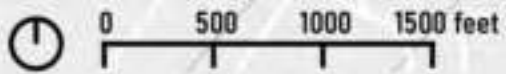


POLLEY
PLANNING
DESIGN



LEGEND

- Municipal Boundary
- Black & River Railroad
- Open Space & Parks
- Waterbodies & Streams
- Wetlands
- 100 Year Floodplain
- 500 Year Floodplain
- County Facilities
- Critical Facilities



DATA SOURCE: NJGIS 2021 Hunterdon County Parcel; NJDEP 2021 Statewide Open Green Space; NJDEP 2020 Wetlands; NJDEP 2011 Land Use Cover; HRC 2022 Stream; FEMA 2010 Flood Hazard Data; NJDEP 2022 Wetlands. This map was developed using NJDEP, NJGIS, and FEMA data, but this secondary product has not been NJDEP, NJGIS, and FEMA verified and is not their authorized.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ELEMENT

SECTION
03



INTRODUCTION

Economic development is a key component to the vitality and health of any municipality, and Flemington is no exception. Considering economic development strategies promotes a balance of land uses in a community, providing a ratable tax base, encouraging a range of industries, and encouraging easy access to jobs in the municipality and surrounding area. Importantly, economic development initiatives should be crafted in relation to the context of the community and should be empowering to all community members.

The Borough's most recent economic development strategies have focused on incentivizing redevelopment with existing and newly created redevelopment areas, adjusting permitted uses to accommodate new businesses, and business promotion through activities by the Flemington Community Partnership.

In densely developed New Jersey, redevelopment planning is an important tool that municipalities can utilize to spur economic growth and development. Consistent with this, the Borough's most significant and recent actions that contribute toward economic growth are planning for increased residential development. As described more fully in the Land Use Element, the Borough's redevelopment areas include the Union Hotel Redevelopment Area, the Global Agway Redevelopment Area, and the

Liberty Village Redevelopment area. In addition to these formally designated redevelopment areas, the Borough also has numerous opportunities for redevelopment and revitalization of underutilized properties. These areas include the "Cut Glass" site on Main Street and Broad Streets, portions of Stangl Road and various locations in the existing and recommended TC zone district.

Providing housing that directly supports the Borough's downtown is crucial to health and economic success of the Borough. The housing built through the various redevelopment plans physically puts more people in closer proximity to the downtown's businesses and shops. More people in closer proximity to downtown businesses is incredibly important given the significant amount of non-residential construction in the adjacent Raritan and Readington Townships. The construction of car-oriented commercial uses in the adjacent suburban municipalities, has drawn people away from the commercial uses of downtown Flemington. Additionally, more people in close proximity to the Borough's downtown encourages more use of alternate modes of transportation, specifically walking or biking. The ability to use alternate modes of transportation to reach commercial uses is incredibly important from a climate change and equity standpoint. Less trips in the car means less CO2 emissions, which plays a major role in combating climate change. Fostering a



Historic buildings at the intersection of Main Street and Bloomfield Avenue

built environment that facilitates walking and biking advances equity, because people who may not have the financial resources for car ownership can still access the commercial uses and jobs available in the Borough and immediate surrounding area.

Another economic development initiative the Borough Council has supported is the Flemington Community Partnership (FCP). The FCP is a Business Improvement District whose mission is to foster a thriving business community in the Borough. The Partnership markets the Borough’s economic assets while creating relationships that lead to the recruitment, growth, and retention of businesses. The Partnership markets the Borough’s economic assets while creating relationships that lead to the recruitment, growth, and retention of businesses. The following services are offered by the FCP: a guide to do doing business in Flemington, consulting services, special event grants, assistance with social media, print collateral, media relations, inclusion on the Partnership’s website, borough beautification, storefront improvement grants, business promotions, event participation, networking, and business referrals.

Creating a diverse economy with strong and unique commercial districts are a priority for the Borough. The Township’s ratable base consists, principally, of small businesses located in the downtown and along Stangl Road, and the larger – often, but not exclusively – regional and national chain stores and restaurants along Routes 202/31 and Reaville Avenue. The vibrancy of these areas is critical to not only the Borough’s ratable base and job

opportunities, but also quality of life for residents. As noted earlier in this Master Plan, the 2022 Master Plan survey results included 56% of respondents stated the traditional downtown along Main Street and Stangl Road was one of the top three reasons they moved to Flemington and 80% of respondents wanted to see more restaurants and entertainment.



Commercial uses found on Main Street



Commercial uses found on Main Street



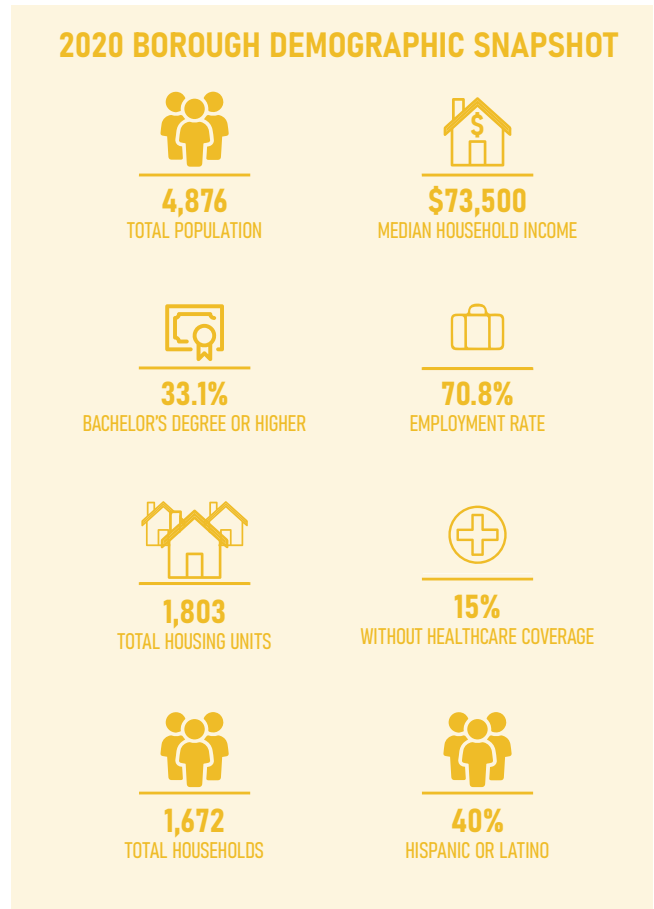
Commercial building on Stangl Road

DEMOGRAPHIC & EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The Borough of Flemington, with a population of almost 5,000 people, is located in Hunterdon County and has a land area of 1.1 square miles. The following infographic is a snapshot of the Borough’s demographics.



Decorative streetscape features found on Main St.



2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates

The Borough’s population fluctuated significantly since 2010, with the State and County having continuous growth during this time. The Borough lost nearly 11% of its population between 1990 and 2000, during which the State and County experienced their heaviest periods of growth in this 30 year period, since then the Borough has

experienced more growth than the State or County. However, it is important to note that the Borough’s population as of 2020 was only 3.6% more than what it was in 1990.

TABLE 01: POPULATION OVER TIME

1990 & 2000 & 2010 & 2020 Census Data; Table P2

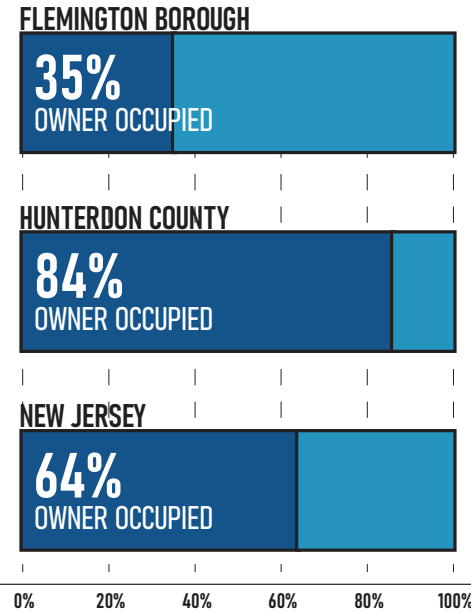
Geography	1990	2000	Percent Change	2010	Percent Change	2020	Percent Change
Flemington Borough	4,707	4,200	-10.77%	4,581	9.07%	4,876	6.44%
Hunterdon County	107,776	121,989	13.19%	128,349	5.21%	128,947	0.47%
New Jersey	7,730,188	8,414,350	8.85%	8,791,894	4.49%	9,288,994	5.65%

In terms of housing occupancy, the Borough follows a similar trend to the County and State. All three geographies have at least 90% of the total housing units as occupied.

As shown in the following graphic, the Borough of Flemington has a significantly higher number of renters when compared to the County and the State. Of the occupied housing units in the Borough, 65% are renter occupied. For comparison, the number of housing units occupied by renters in Hunterdon County is 16% and for the State it is 36%.

Compared to the County, the Borough is slightly more diverse, but not quite as diverse as the State. The Borough has a relatively high Hispanic population compared to the County and State with approximately 40% of the Borough population identifying as Hispanic or Latino while about 22% of the state identifies as such. The racial and ethnic breakdown is based on 2020 Census Data.

2020 OWNER/RENTER UNIT BREAKDOWN



2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table DP04

2020 TOTAL HOUSING UNITS - OCCUPIED/VACANT



FLEMINGTON BOROUGH
1,803 HOUSING UNITS



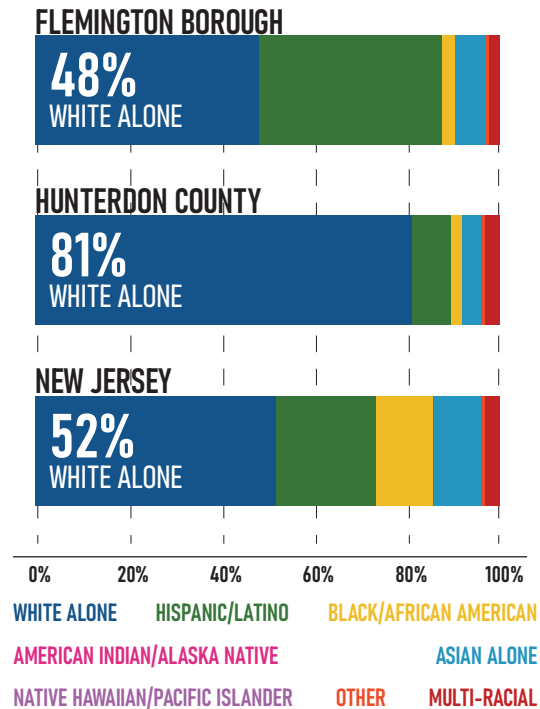
HUNTERDON COUNTY
50,437 HOUSING UNITS



NEW JERSEY
3,628,732 HOUSING UNITS

2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table DP04

2020 RACIAL & ETHNIC BREAKDOWN

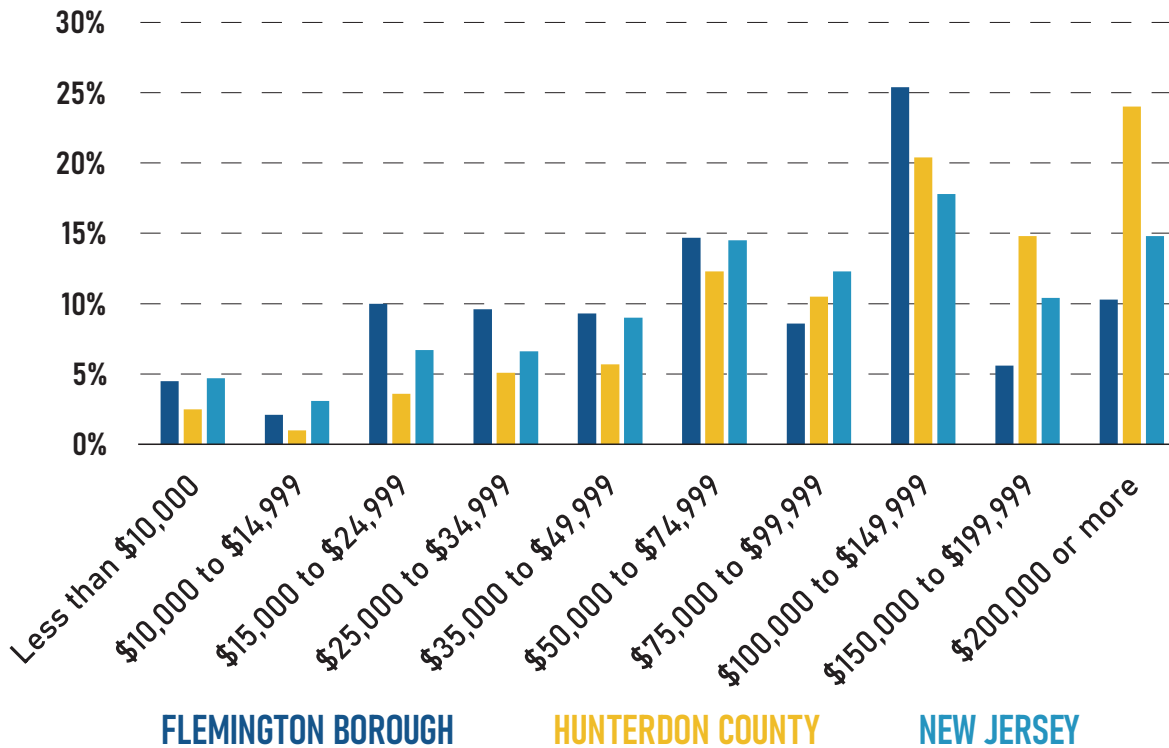


2020 Census; Table P2

Annual household income and median income offer insight into the financial makeup of a place, as shown in the following chart. A key takeaway for the Borough of Flemington is that there is a larger population of lower income households in the Borough compared the County and State. A significant portion, about 27% of Borough residents make less than \$35,000 a year; for comparison, 13% of all County residents make less than \$35,000 a year and, 22% of state residents make less than \$35,000 a year. The difference between the Borough and the County is more significant than the difference between the Borough and the State. Another key takeaway is the disparity in median household income between the Borough, County, and State. The median household income for Hunterdon County is significantly higher than the median household income for the Borough. These findings are consistent with the fact that Hunterdon County is the fourth wealthiest counties in the Country.

The lower median household income and greater percent of households with an annual income of \$35,000 or less indicate there are more economically disadvantaged households and vulnerable populations that live in Borough, especially when compared to the County. This emphasizes the need for diverse housing options (including rental), affordable housing, alternative modes of transportation that reduce reliance on personal vehicles, and economic opportunities that support job development.

2020 MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME



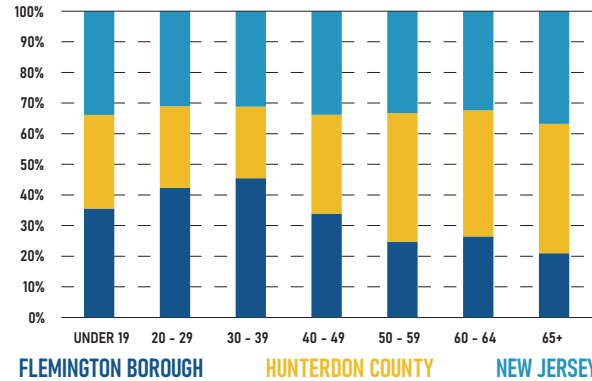
2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table S1901

Generally, the Borough, the County, and the State follow similar age distributions. Evaluating and comparing the median age across the three geographies shows more than the age distribution breakdown. Based on the median age, one can see that Flemington is about a decade younger than the County and the State.

The Borough has a smaller percentage of people with graduate and professional degree’s than Hunterdon County or the state. However, the Borough has slightly more high school educated individuals than the County, but is similar to the State.

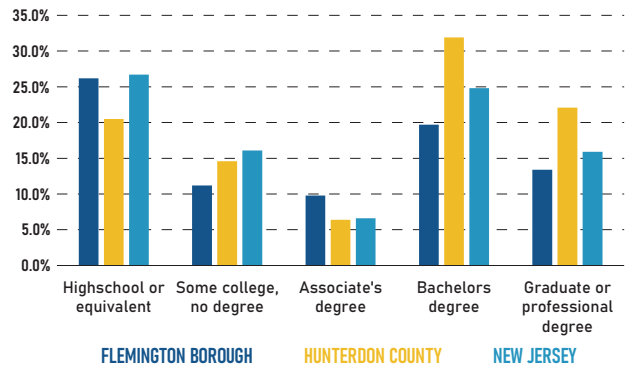
Based on 2020 American Community Survey data, and the percentage of people who are employed in the Borough is slightly higher, at almost 71%, compared to 63% for Hunterdon County, and 62% for the State. However, the unemployment rate tells a different story, as the rate is 8.2% for the Borough, 7.2% for the County, and 9.8% for the State. These figures likely reflect the Borough’s lower median age, 33 years compared to 47 years in the County and 40 years in the state, which results in fewer retirees that do not contribute to the unemployment rate. As reflected in the percent unemployed and unemployment rate, it appears there may be a higher amount of economically vulnerable people in the Borough than the County.

2020 AGE DISTRIBUTION



2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table S0101

2020 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT



2020 ACS 5-Year Estimates; Table S1501

TABLE 02: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE OVER TIME

NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development

Year	Flemington Borough	Hunterdon County	New Jersey
2015	4.5	4.2	5.7
2016	3.8	3.7	4.9
2017	3.8	3.4	4.5
2018	3.3	3.1	4
2019	2.6	2.6	3.4
2020	8.2	7.2	9.8

The following table shows the employment by industry for the people who live in Flemington, Hunterdon County, and the State of New Jersey. The largest sectors in which people are employed is the educational services, health care, and social assistance, with approximately 25% of residents employed in these sectors. Similar percentages employed are found at the County and State level. The arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food service industry are the second largest in the Borough with about 16% of people employed. This is almost double the number of people employed in the same sector at the County and State level.

Looking into the unemployment rate over time, the Borough follows a similar trend to the County, which is a slight decrease overtime, until 2020.

The increase in unemployment rate from 2019 to 2020 in the Borough follows a similar trend to the State, jumping approximately 6 percentage points. There are plenty of factors that could impact the unemployment rate, but perhaps such a large jump in the employment indicates the Borough was impacted by the COVID-19 Pandemic greater than the County, on a similar level to the State. This may be due to the increased percent of residents employed by food services, which was subject to substantial closures during the Pandemic, as compared to the County or State.

TABLE 03: EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

2020-ACS 5 YEAR ESTIMATES; Table S2404

Industry	Flemington		Hunterdon County		New Jersey	
	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent	Estimate	Percent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, and mining	35	1.8%	654	1.4%	10,268	0.3%
Construction	125	10.5%	3,577	6.8%	200,275	5.9%
Manufacturing	234	7.2%	7,108	11.4%	310,778	8.2%
Wholesale trade	53	1.8%	1,691	3.4%	121,299	3.3%
Retail trade	88	10.0%	3,756	10.0%	279,831	10.9%
Transportation and warehousing, and utilities	46	2.3%	1,612	2.8%	218,530	6.1%
Information	25	1.0%	1,756	3.5%	93,646	2.7%
Finance and insurance, and real estate and rental and leasing	116	5.1%	4,747	8.8%	320,033	8.5%
Professional, scientific, and management, and administrative and waste management services	313	12.6%	7,243	14.1%	462,640	13.5%
Educational services, and health care and social assistance	605	24.9%	8,857	21.6%	690,953	23.9%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation, and accommodation and food services	195	15.9%	1,954	8.0%	170,474	8.1%
Other services, except public administration	78	4.5%	1,808	4.3%	115,286	4.3%
Public administration	80	2.4%	2,506	3.9%	169,514	4.2%
Total Workers (16 years and over)	1,993		47,269		3,163,527	

INDUSTRY TRENDS

Employment data of the jobs located in the Borough, as compared to that of the residents addressed just prior, offers insight into the economic development of a municipality. The data presented in the following section is from the NJ Department of Labor and Workforce Development; however, it defines “Flemington” as the postal codes that are “Flemington” and that includes not only the Borough but also Raritan Township and parts of East Amwell, Franklin Township, Readington Township and Delaware Township. Although the data may not accurately represent the Borough individually, it represents the greater region- referred to herein as the “Flemington region”.

The largest employment industries based on number of people employed in the Flemington Region are as follows:

1. RETAIL TRADE
2. HEALTH/SOCIAL
3. ACCOMMODATIONS/FOOD
4. PROFESSIONAL TECHNICAL
5. OTHER SERVICES
6. CONSTRUCTION

NJ Department of Labor – 2020 QCEW



Commercial/retail use on Main St.

The following table shows the average number of people employed, including the percentage of the people employed in the sector based off of the total number employed. Compared to the State and the County, the Flemington region has a significantly higher number of people employed in the retail trade with 25% of the private sector totals being employed in the retail trade sector.

TABLE 04: TOP REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT SECTORS

NJ Department of Labor – 2020 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description	Flemington Region 2020		Hunterdon County 2020		New Jersey 2020	
	Average Employment	Percentage	Average Employment	Percentage	Average Employment	Percentage
Construction	348	5%	2,908	8%	151,469	5%
Retail Trade	1,762	25%	5,771	16%	405,542	13%
Professional/Technical	576	8%	4,157	11%	297,751	9%
Health/Social	1,524	21%	6,034	17%	548,512	17%
Accommodations/Food	687	10%	2,810	8%	236,652	7%
Other Services	369	5%	1,528	4%	114,130	4%
PRIVATE SECTOR TOTALS	7,179		36,285		3,205,531	

The Retail Trade sector (NAICS Code 44) consists of establishments primarily engaged in retailing merchandise and providing services incidental to merchandise sales. Retail establishments typically sell merchandise to the general public for personal or household consumption, but also serve businesses and institutional clients. The Health Care and Social Assistance sector (NAICS Code 62) consists of establishments that provide health care and social assistance for individuals. The Accommodation and Food Services sector (NAICS Code 72) consists of establishments that provide customers with lodging and/or the preparation of meals, snacks, and beverages for immediate consumption.

The Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services sector (NAICS code 54) consists of establishments that specialize in performing professional, scientific, and technical activities for others. The Other Services sector (NAICS code 81) consists of establishments engaged in providing services that are not specified in other sectors. Establishments in this sector typically include the following activities such as equipment and machinery repairing, promoting or administering religious activities, grantmaking, advocacy, and providing dry cleaning and laundry services,

personal care services, death care services, pet care (except veterinary) services, photofinishing services, temporary parking services, and dating services. The Construction sector (NAICS code 23) consists of establishments that are primarily engaged in the construction of buildings or engineering projects.

The year over year employment change for the sectors with the largest employment is shown in the following table. The Construction, Other Services, and Professional/Technical sectors have remained relatively stable since 2016, with Construction and Other Services making up 5% of the private sector total. The Professional/Technical sector has made up 8% of the private sector total since 2016. The Health/Social sector is the only sector in the Flemington region to have grown since 2016, with 18% of the private sector total in 2016 and 21% in 2020. This growth may be in part due to expansion of Hunterdon Medical Center and medical office uses which are associated with or otherwise seek to be in proximity to the hospital. Retail Trade and Accommodations/Food have been slightly declining in terms of employment since 2016.

The following table presents the top 6 industries

TABLE 05: TOP REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT SECTORS OVER TIME

NJ Department of Labor – 2020 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020	
	Average Employment	%	Average Employment	%	Average Employment	%	Average Employment	%	Average Employment	%
Construction	387	5%	404	5%	392	5%	387	5%	348	5%
Retail Trade	2,164	29%	2,173	27%	2,137	26%	2,006	25%	1,762	25%
Professional/Technical	604	8%	650	8%	653	8%	663	8%	576	8%
Health/Social	1,331	18%	1,421	18%	1,544	19%	1,625	20%	1,524	21%
Accommodations/Food	889	12%	913	12%	883	11%	841	10%	687	10%
Other Services	406	5%	420	5%	402	5%	419	5%	369	5%
PRIVATE SECTOR TOTALS	7,530		7,920		8,079		8,102		7,179	

by wages earned in the Flemington region. The same industry sectors for Hunterdon County and New Jersey are included for comparison purposes. The Finance and Insurance Sector is the highest earning industry with an average weekly wage of \$1,914, which is significantly less than the average weekly wages earned at the County and State level. A similar pattern of a mismatch between the wages earned in Flemington compared to the County and State can be seen in the Professional/Technical, and Information sectors. The Health/Social sector reverses this pattern, and the Borough earns higher wages than the County and the State. The average weekly wage in the Borough is almost \$1,500, about \$400 higher than the County and the State.

Additionally, the tax data utilized to analyze the existing land use of the Borough, offers another perspective on the Borough’s economy and industry. Of the total number of parcels in the Borough, 20% are used for commercial and mixed uses, this represents 35% of total area in the Borough. Of the total number of parcels in the Borough, 5 parcels, or less than .5% are used for industrial uses. About 7-acres are used for industrial purposes, which represents 1% of the total area in the Borough.



Single family home converted to commercial use on Main St.

TABLE 06: TOP EMPLOYMENT SECTORS BY WAGES

NJ Department of Labor – 2020 Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

Description	Flemington Region 2020		Hunterdon County 2020		New Jersey 2020	
	Annual	Weekly	Annual	Weekly	Annual	Weekly
Finance/Insurance	\$99,533	\$1,914	\$439,604,712	\$2,652	\$26,006,738,835	\$2,780
Professional/Technical	\$89,539	\$1,722	\$461,408,585	\$2,134	\$37,265,319,268	\$2,407
Wholesale Trade	\$87,680	\$1,686	\$133,241,851	\$1,636	\$18,994,602,356	\$1,821
Information	\$84,583	\$1,627	\$79,723,666	\$2,293	\$8,861,850,652	\$2,510
Health/Social	\$76,791	\$1,477	\$350,502,249	\$1,117	\$33,145,127,095	\$1,162
Construction	\$75,718	\$1,456	\$232,148,803	\$1,535	\$11,803,026,503	\$1,499

In order to provide a complete portrait of the economic activity in the Borough, the quantitative data from the NJ Department of Labor should be supplemented with qualitative or anecdotal data. Alternate forms of data are incredibly important in the Borough given the previously discussed issue with the economic data being tied to postal codes rather than municipal boundaries.

The Hunterdon County Economic Development Board provides guidance to developers and business owners seeking opportunities in the County. Based on conversations with the Hunterdon County Economic Development Board, the most common inquiries by incoming business/developers are listed below, as well as commentary on its appropriateness in the Borough. In addition, to interest in these new land uses, an increase in interest in home-based businesses is also notable.



Main St. restaurant use

1. WAREHOUSE & DISTRIBUTION

The Borough has little or no opportunity for warehouse and distribution. Furthermore, such uses, which typically require significant truck traffic and very large buildings, are not appropriate for Borough streets and are incompatible with the Borough's historic character.

2. CANNABIS INDUSTRY, ALL ASPECTS

The Borough recently amended its land use regulations to permit 2 cannabis retail stores and 2 cannabis cultivators. Cannabis manufacturers and cannabis wholesalers are not permitted.

3. AGRITOURISM AND ADJACENT SECTORS / ARTISANAL FOOD & BEVERAGE, I.E.- DISTILLERY, BREWERY, BOUTIQUE HOTEL.

The Borough hosts a variety of artisanal food and beverage uses and redevelopment of the Union Hotel building, and the larger redevelopment area, will host a boutique hotel. In addition to these existing uses, much of the Borough's nonresidential zones permit these uses, excluding any agritourism with requires agricultural land.

4. MAIN STREET RESTAURANTS AND FOOD SERVICE

The desire for such experiential retail and restaurants are entirely consistent with the Borough's walkable downtown along Main Street and Stangl Road. These areas support not only typical restaurants, as well as retail, but also the artisanal food and beverage and boutique hotel discussed above.

BOROUGH BUSINESS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

Master plan elements, including an economic development element must principally address aspects of economic development that are within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Land Use Law and the Planning Board. As such, economic development strategies are addressed here in the context of land use, zoning and infrastructure. Notwithstanding, it should be recognized that there are numerous activities undertaken by the FCP which are distinct from Borough or Planning Board activities.

Data obtained from conversations with the FCP Executive Director offer additional insight into the economic trends of the Borough. Based on conversations with FCP, about 20 new small businesses open each year. Approximately 18 of those businesses survive, a trend that persisted throughout the COVID Pandemic. Another trend noticed by FCP was a large number of young people, specifically people under 30, that opened business in the Borough. Additionally, FCP noticed that business owners who started as tenants often bought their own building within the Borough. Approximately 7-8 businesses, including Echelon and Dolce, have bought their own building.

Additionally, based on conversations with FCP, there are several vacancies along Main Street and elsewhere in the Borough. Based on a study conducted by FCP in June 2022, approximately 34 commercial spaces are vacant on Main Street. There can be multiple factors that can explain the vacancies found along Main Street and throughout the Borough. The COVID pandemic had a significant impact on the economy as a whole, and specifically impacted small retail commercial uses hard, which are typical of the Borough. Additionally, the increase in non-residential development in Raritan and Readington Townships may also contribute to the Borough's commercial vacancies.



Visitors Center on Main St



Vacant historic building on Main St

Over the last several years the prominence of Stangl Road has increased significantly. It now serves as one of the primary destinations in the Borough and complements the downtown along Main Street that is the Borough's historic activity center. While these areas are close – just a quarter mile apart – the Mine Street connection between the two is not inviting. This road has sidewalks for pedestrians; however, many of the businesses along the route are either vacant or not active uses (office uses for example).

The Borough should work to create a cohesive corridor connecting Main Street and Stangl Road through the use of wayfinding and branding of street furniture. Upgrading this connection would encourage visitors of one area to traverse on foot (or bike) to the other area, as opposed to driving or perhaps not visiting. It would also better alert visitors to the fact that they area in special place, or enroute to a special place.

The Borough should consider distinctive street furniture and wayfinding along Stangl Road in order differentiate from Main Street. Main Street's existing street furniture and wayfinding reflects its historic and downtown character compared to Stangl Road which has a more eclectic character from its former industrial buildings and complementary new construction. Creating these distinctive characters, as well as for other districts

in the Borough, can also be accomplished through the use of public art, landscaping and seasonal plantings.

The Borough recently responded to the current economic trends whereby zoning that permits offices and few other uses was recognized as being ineffective due the changing office market and more office's permitting employees to work from home, a trend that was accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Borough rezoned in 2022 the northern portion of Main Street from the Professional Office (PO) zone district to the Downtown Business (DB) zone district in order to allow for a greater variety of permitted uses and encourages a more mixed-use environment.



Stangl Factory building at the intersection of Stangl Rd and Mine St

Many of the recommendations in the Land Use Element will advance economic development in the Borough. The most significant changes, that are relevant, are the changes to the Transition Commercial (TC) zone district boundaries and the TC zone district permitted uses. The additional commercial uses in this district will offer new opportunities for lands within the district, including lots newly added to the district. The upgraded district is specifically intended, although not solely intended, to incentivize development and redevelopment of larger tracts of land with commercial uses that can complement the downtown and Stangl Road, such as but not limited to recreation and entertainment uses and/or add to the Borough's nonresidential base. These land use changes will create opportunities within walking distance of the Main Street and/or Stangl Road, creating the opportunity for synergy between the complementary use and nearby commercial district. Additionally, new development in the TC zone district will add to the Borough's ratable base and create new job opportunities for Borough residents.

Borough efforts to upgrade its infrastructure will further aid in economic development efforts. Ongoing efforts to upgrade public sewer and water infrastructure will eliminate any potential limitation (permanent or temporary) on new development or redevelopment. Similarly, addressing flood concerns

will not only improve quality of life for residents but can reduce costs and the threat of closure during flood events for Borough businesses, and of course Borough costs.

Efforts to encourage alternative forms of transportation, such as pedestrian, bicycle and mass transit, will also aid in economic development efforts. Such enhancements will make it easier for residents to access jobs, shops, and services without the use of a personal vehicle – with the effect of it being more pleasant to live in the Borough, reducing costs for that access and increasing the appeal of the Borough to businesses. This is particularly useful in the Borough where 9.4% of occupied housing units have no vehicle available and 35.9% have one vehicle available; this should be compared to the County figures of 3.1% (approximately 6% less) and 22.7% (approximately 13% less), respectively (2020 ACS 5-year Estimates; Table DP04).

Enhancing pedestrian and bicycle facilities will make the Borough more inviting to visitors, as it will be easier to traverse various destinations in the Borough. Pedestrian facilities principally include sidewalks, multi-use paths, and crosswalks. Bicycle facilities principally include bike lanes, shared roadways, multi-use paths, and bicycle parking. Note also that pedestrian improvements should account for compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).



Main St sidewalk in southern portion of Borough

The Borough should continue to advocate for the reestablishment of commuter rail service to Flemington. The addition of rail service to a community can be a significant economic driver as it would drastically enlarge the availability of jobs and services that are accessible without a personal vehicle, making the Borough more attractive to both residents and businesses. Potential sites for a future train station and additional parking should be considered adjacent to the existing rail line. **Additionally, the Borough should advocate for additional fixed-route bus service within and to downtown Flemington that provides adequate connections, headways, and operating hours to attract both transit dependent and transit-choice riders.** Proven ridership on fixed-route buses is a first step to supporting rail ridership.

Also contributing to economic success in the downtown and Stangl Road is the availability of adequate parking and visitors' ability to find that parking. **The Borough should consider a parking study to determine to what extent demand may not meet the available supply and/or to determine if additional wayfinding for the available parking is necessary.**

The Borough should consider whether a parking authority or utility would be helpful to oversee the provision of public parking and parking enforcement. A parking authority or utility oversees the acquisition, creation, maintenance, and enforcement of on or off-street public parking. Additionally, time limits for street parking should be strongly enforced on Main Street in order to encourage use of parking lots and turnover in street spaces. Street parking is better suited for active vehicle turnover than parking lots, which should act as the primary parking location for people working or otherwise spending a full day downtown. People spending just a few hours or less downtown are most likely to visit businesses and inject money into the local economy.



Historic train station on Main St.

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS



The following is a summary of the recommendations contained in the Goals & Objectives, the Land Use Element and the Economic Development Element.

1. The TR District should be amended to eliminate the two-family homes as a conditional use.
2. Martin Village, located along Allen Street, in the SC District should be rezoned to the TH District.
3. The Herman E. Kapp Senior Residences (Block 39, Lot 5) should be rezoned from the current HR District to the SC district.
4. The MUMF Overlay should be expanded to include Block 45 Lot 100.
5. The area along Route 12 and west of South Main Street, which includes but is not limited to MUMF overlay district, should be evaluated to determine how redevelopment in this area can be best accomplished.
6. The DB District standards should be amended to allow first floor residential uses as a conditional use.
7. The DB District standards should be amended to allow non-active uses as conditional uses.
8. Permitted uses in the DB and DB II Districts should be expanded to include additional active uses.
9. The front yard setback of the DB district should be revised to require consistency with an adjacent lot.
10. The DB district should be amended to conditionally permit buildings of up to four (4) stories where the development advances other Borough goals.
11. The purpose of the DB District should be updated.
12. The Borough should continue to require cross access easements and connections between properties for parking, circulation, and pedestrian access.
13. The portion of the Cut Glass site in the DB District, Block 38, Lots 6 and 7, as well as lots to the south should be rezoned from the DB district to the TC district. However, it is recommended that a DB District overlay be applied to Block 38, Lots 6, and 7, and the adjacent retail center – Block 38, Lot 19.
14. A reconfiguration of several existing public parking areas behind commercial businesses on Main Street should be considered.
15. The VAS District should be amended to permit additional entertainment and destination uses.
16. Houses of worship should be removed as a permitted use in the VAS District.
17. Upper story residential uses, particularly live/work units, should be permitted in the VAS District.
18. A set of standard signage ordinance, lighting standards, circulation standards (including cross access parking, pedestrian and vehicular) landscape requirements, and streetscape standards should be established for the entire VAS district.
19. The purpose of the VAS District should be corrected to remove the site plan standards and to reflect that the district is now predominantly oriented toward Mine Street, rather than Route 12.
20. The HC District should be replaced with the TC District on lots which are located west of the Route 12 Circle and South Main Street.
21. The HR district should be expanded along Reaville Avenue west to South Main Street (currently the CB district).
22. The Spice Factory and nearby commercial uses on the same side of Church Street and Route 12 should be rezoned to reflect existing approvals and to encourage revitalization.
23. The O/SS Overlay should be eliminated and its standards should be incorporated into the HR District.

24. The various use bulk standards of the HR District should be combined.
25. The TC District's permitted uses should be revised to include uses such as office, professional services, medical uses (office, laboratory and support), light industrial, repair facilities, indoor/outdoor recreation, community centers, gathering spaces, theaters, and higher education.
26. The PO District should be eliminated.
27. The Veterans Memorial Statue parcel, Block 6.01 Lot 1, should be rezoned from the PO District to the DB District.
28. Permitted uses in the PS/P District should be expanded to include additional recreation opportunities and community spaces.
29. The Borough should restructure permitted uses in the various zone districts.
30. The Borough should permit and encourage public art, such as but not limited to murals and sculptures, throughout the nonresidential and multi-family districts.
31. The Borough should encourage owners and tenants to keep their facades which face public lands or ways (streets, open space, parking, etc.) in good condition.
32. The Borough should enhance pedestrian crossing safety.
33. The Borough should retain and expand pedestrian and bicycle access and connections.
34. The Borough should advocate to the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) to provide pedestrian-friendly infrastructure on and across State routes in Flemington
35. The Borough should facilitate access to bike routes in Raritan Township.
36. The Borough should continue to advocate for the reestablishment of commuter transit service to Flemington.
37. The Borough should reconfigure several existing parking areas behind commercial businesses on and proximate to Main Street.
38. The Borough should consider a parking study to determine to what extent demand may not meet the available supply and/or to determine if additional wayfinding for the available parking is necessary.
39. The Borough's plant recommendations should be revised to remove ash trees, which are subject to damage by the emerald ash borer beetle.
40. The Borough's lighting standards should be revised.
41. The Borough should seek additional passive recreation options.
42. The Borough should revitalize the Flemington Community Pool with new recreation uses.
43. The Borough should continually monitor state-issued environmental regulations to ensure compliance.
44. The Borough should reevaluate the impervious cover limitations set forth in Section 2637.
45. The Borough should continue to encourage sustainable development.
46. Support desired development and redevelopment with adequate sewer and water infrastructure and capacity.
47. The Borough should investigate the opportunity for ADU's to determine if permitting such units can be accommodated.
48. The Borough should work to create a cohesive corridor connecting Main Street and Stangl Road through the use of wayfinding and branding of street furniture.

2020 Amendment
to the
Historic Preservation Plan
Element of the Master Plan



2020 Amendment to the Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan

2020 PLANNING BOARD

Todd Cook Chairperson

Susan Englehardt, Vice-Chairperson

Brian Budney

Michael Campion

Jeffrey Doshna

Mayor Betsy Driver

Karen Giffen

Marc Hain

Councilman Jeremy Long

James Hill, Alternate 1

David Norton, Alternate 2

Secretary to the Planning Board – Eileen Parks

Planning Board Attorney – Kara Kaczynski, Esq. (McNally, Yaros, Kaczynski & Lime, LLC)

Planning Board Engineer – Robert J. Clerico, PE (Van Cleef Engineering Associates, LLC)

Planning Board Planner – Elizabeth McManus, PP, AICP, LEED AP (Kyle + McManus Associates)

Adopted by the Planning Board November 24, 2020

Prepared by:



Elizabeth K. McManus, PP, AICP, LEED AP

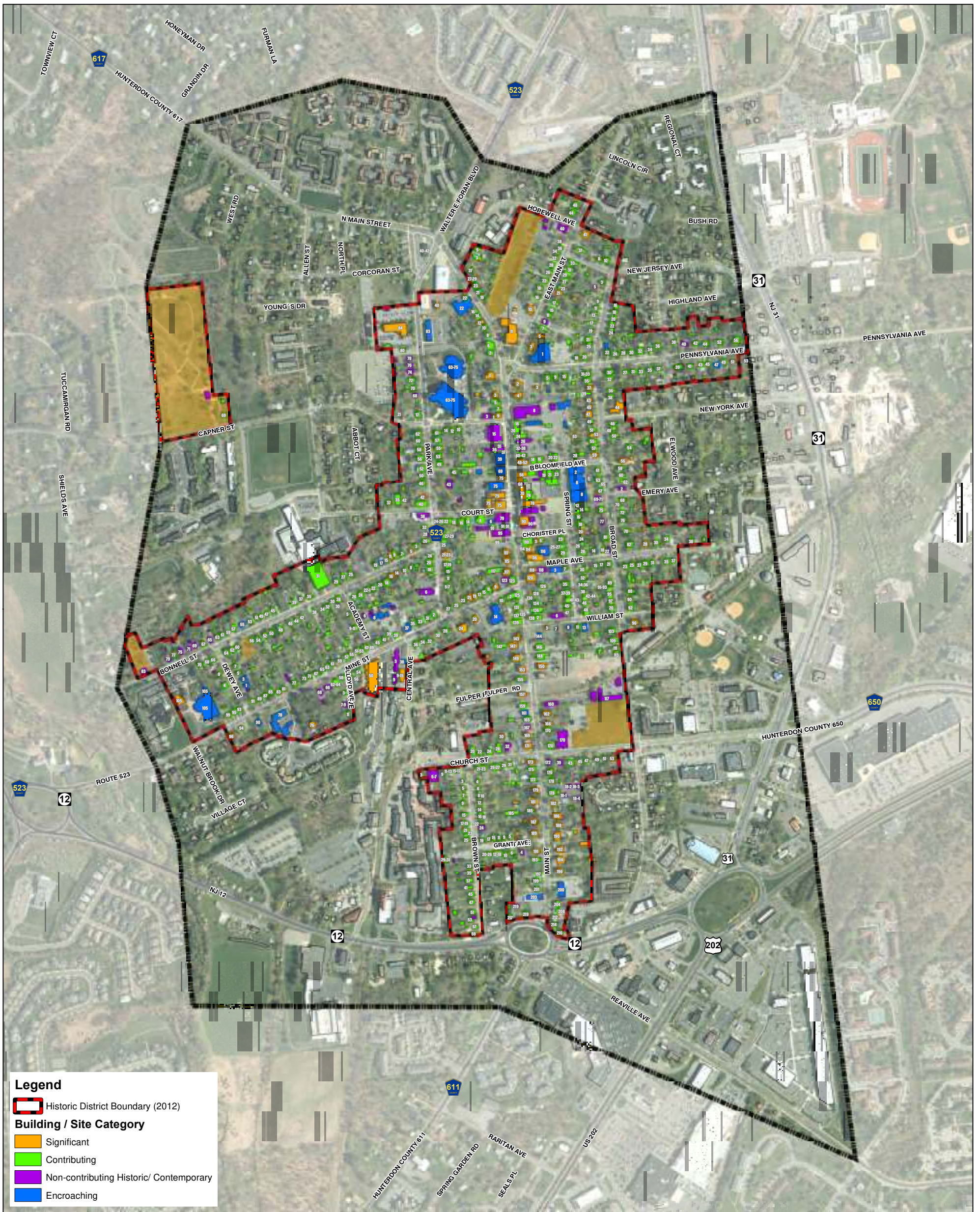
New Jersey Professional Planning License No. 5915



The *2010 Historic Preservation Plan Element* of the Master Plan, which was subsequently reexamined as part of the *2015 Master Plan Re-examination Report*, is amended to replace the Historic District map contained at the end of the Element. Since the 2010 adoption it has become apparent that the Historic District map and designations contained outdated, and in some cases, incorrect information and was in need of additional information on the period of significance. In order to address these concerns, the Flemington Borough Historic Preservation Commission inspected all properties in and around the Historic District and reviewed historic data to confirm the period of significance.

The “Flemington Historic District” map, and the designations depicted therein on the following page replaces the “Historic District” map contained in the *2010 Historic Preservation Plan Element of the Master Plan*. Using the clear Period of Significance of 1712 to 1935 as well as more accurate research and assessment, the map revises the status of 18 properties currently within the Historic District from “Contributing” to “Significant” (to reflect the significance of their architecture and/or their history; these reclassifications include two cemeteries already in the District); upgrades one property’s designation from “Encroaching” to “Non-contributing Historic/ Contemporary” (to better reflect its character); and downgrades one property’s designation from “Contributing” to “Non-Contributing” (because it was constructed after 1935). These designation changes will more accurately acknowledge architecturally and historically significant buildings and sites, etc., that are currently within the District.

The Period of Significance, from 1712 to 1935, was confirmed with research using historic maps and aeriels. This research confirmed that the bulk of development occurred from the 18th century (specifically, the beginning of European settlement in 1712) through the start of the Great Depression, with a gap in development occurring from the mid-1930’s to the end of WWII. This pattern of development provides a clear Period of Significance, using the internationally renowned Lindbergh Kidnapping Trial in 1934-1935 as the end date.



Legend

- Historic District Boundary (2012)
- Building / Site Category**
- Significant
- Contributing
- Non-contributing Historic/ Contemporary
- Encroaching



Clarke Caton Hintz ● ● ■

Architecture
 Planning
 Landscape Architecture

Flemington Historic District

LOCATION:
 Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ

DATE:
 Revised: June 2020

Green Buildings and Environmental Sustainability Element



Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, New Jersey
June 2011

FLEMINGTON BOROUGH
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

ADOPTED BY THE PLANNING BOARD JUNE 6, 2011
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL LAND USE LAW (N.J.S.A. 40:55D ET AL)

Prepared for Flemington Borough

Prepared By:




Carl E. Hintz, PP, AICP, LLA, ASLA
New Jersey Professional Planning License No. 1217



Elizabeth K. McManus, PP, AICP, LEED AP
New Jersey Professional Planning License No. 5915



Lisa Specca, PP, AICP
New Jersey Professional Planning License No. 6026



Kathleen Grady, PP, AICP, LEED AP
New Jersey Professional Planning License No. 6045

CLARKE CATON HINTZ
A Professional Corporation
100 Barrack Street
Trenton, New Jersey 08608

FLEMINGTON BOARD COUNCIL

Erica Edwards, Mayor
Sandra Borucki
J. Philip Greiner
John Gorman
Marc Hain
Michelle Oberst
William Reed

PLANNING BOARD MEMBERS

Todd Cook, Chair Person
Jeffrey Doshna, Vice Chair Person
Mayor Erica Edwards
Marc Hain
Mary Melfi
Philip Greiner, Council Liaison
Laureen Kenoyer
Susan Engelhardt
Edna Pedrick
William Wachter
Marcia Karrow
Brian Budney

ENVIRONMENTAL COMMISSION MEMBERS

Brian Budney, Chair Person
David Cohn
Jeff Doshna, Planning Board Liaison
Marc Hain, Council Liaison
Marcia Karrow
Jay Makuch
Emma Melvin
Jodi Spangenberg
Karen Walsh

PLANNING BOARD PROFESSIONALS

Robert C. Clerico, PE – Municipal Engineer
William Gianos, Esq. – Board Attorney
Carl Hintz, PP, AICP, LLA, ASLA – Board Planning Consultant
Judd Rocciola, PE – Board Traffic Consultant
Diane Schottman, RMC, Borough Clerk and Board Secretary

Funded in part by a matching grant from the New Jersey Association of Environmental
Commissions (ANJEC)

INTRODUCTION

This Green Building and Environmental Sustainability Element of the Master Plan has been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Land Use Law, *N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28* and is proposed to amend the Flemington 2010 Master Plan. In August 2008, the Municipal Land Use Law was amended to include the Green Building and Environmental Sustainability Element in the list of permitted Master Plan Elements. It describes the Element as the following:

“A green buildings and environmental sustainability plan element, which shall provide for, encourage, and promote the efficient use of natural resources and the installation and usage of renewable energy systems; consider the impact of buildings on the local, regional and global environment; allow ecosystems to function naturally; conserve and reuse water; treat storm water on-site, and optimize climatic conditions through site orientation and design.”

This Element, like all Master Plan Elements, is intended to guide land use decisions and provide the basis for ordinances addressing sustainability and land use issues. It is important to note that a Master Plan can not include requirements or mandatory actions; instead it provides support for ordinances that fulfill that role in municipal planning. Additionally, a Master Plan Element cannot dictate the operations of a business or institution.

While sustainability is a broadly supported principle, there is no universal definition for it. However, the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (Brundtland Commission) in 1987, created a definition for sustainable development that has been widely accepted:

“Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

The development of this Element has generally been guided by this UN definition. The overarching intent of the Element is to ensure that planning and development, both public and private, in Flemington is done such that future generations enjoy the same or more opportunities in terms of housing options, access to open space and the local ecology, vibrant community life and environmental health. To provide further guidance in developing the Element, a number of sustainability principles were referred to. These principles, while not specific to one organization or philosophy, are consistent with those of the sustainability principles of the American Planning Association as well as the Natural Step framework for sustainability.

1. Reduce the community's dependence on substances extracted from the Earth's crust, especially fossil fuels and rare minerals.
2. Reduce dependence on manufactured substances whose production and accumulation in nature may be harmful to the environment and citizens of the Borough.
3. Reduce harm to the local, regional and global ecosystems.
4. Meet all fundamental human needs fairly and efficiently.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal 1. Capitalize on Borough's center-based development pattern to decrease the environmental footprint of Borough residents, institutions and businesses.

Objective 1.a. Support the Borough's mixed-use and commercial areas by encouraging complementary infill development and removing barriers to success, such as but not limited to, permitting a variety of complementary and supporting uses and encouraging shared parking.

Objective 1.b. Support the Borough's diverse housing stock in order to accommodate a mix of incomes and household sizes.

Objective 1.c. Locate community amenities, such as schools and recreation amenities in areas within one-quarter mile of residential neighborhoods.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council.

Goal 2. Focus the Borough's remaining development potential on lands that can support compact development, are well served by transportation infrastructure, and are in proximity to employment and service centers.

Objective 2.a. Encourage infill development throughout the Borough's previously developed areas.

Objective 2.b. Direct the Borough's remaining development potential away from environmentally sensitive lands such as stream corridors, and wildlife corridors.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances adopted by the Council.

Goal 3. Encourage local food production through community gardens and permitting urban agriculture¹.

Objective 3.a. Encourage creation of private food gardens and community gardens in public and private open space.

Objective 3.b. Permit farmers' markets on appropriate Borough-owned land and nonresidentially zoned land. Permit properly scaled farm stands where food is grown.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; Public Works coordination and assistance.

¹ The phrase "urban agriculture" is defined as the practice of cultivating, processing and distributing [food](#) in, or around (peri-urban), a village, town or city.

Goal 4. Reduce vehicle miles travelled within the Borough and by Borough residents.

- Objective 4.a. Provide separate walking and bicycling facilities throughout the Borough and facilitate connections to walking and biking facilities outside of the Borough. Such facilities should be accessible by all users and should include but not be limited to sidewalks (pedestrian only), bike lanes, crosswalks and bike racks.
- Objective 4.b. Require pedestrian friendly street design to make walking and bicycling a pleasant and safe experience for all users.
- Objective 4.c. Encourage the reestablishment of passenger rail service to Flemington Borough.
- Objective 4.d. Promote street connectivity within the Borough and to points outside of the Borough.
- Objective 4.e. Encourage vehicular and pedestrian/bicycle inter-connectivity between nonresidential developments.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council, Council coordination with NJ Transit, HART and Raritan Township.

Goal 5. Encourage green design in new construction and rehabilitation.

- Objective 5.a. Encourage new construction and rehabilitation to utilize green building design strategies.
- Objective 5.b. Incorporate green buildings design strategies into municipal facilities and infrastructure as upgrades and renovations become necessary.
- Objective 5.c. Reduce the environmental impact of development in the Borough via adjustments to the Borough's site plan standards, such as but not limited to lighting and impervious cover, to the extent possible.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances, checklists and capital programming adopted by the Council.

Goal 6. Promote local production of renewable energy.

- Objective 6.a. Encourage property owners in all zone districts to produce renewable energy on their property as accessory uses.
- Objective 6.b. Require the placement and design renewable energy facilities on historic buildings and/or in the Historic District to be compatible with the historic character or screened to the extent practical.
- Objective 6.c. Incorporate renewable energy production into municipal facilities and infrastructure as upgrades and renovations become necessary.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council.

Goal 7. Enhance the Borough's green infrastructure so that its benefits of may be fully realized.

- Objective 7.a. Minimize the loss of trees during the development and redevelopment process.
- Objective 7.b. Expand the urban tree canopy by requiring that trees be part of the streetscape and that they be integrated into site designs².
- Objective 7.c. Increase the use of green infrastructure to address stormwater management, including but not limited to such methods as rain gardens, green roofs and increased vegetated areas.
- Objective 7.d. Preserve greenways connecting stream corridors, wetlands, wildlife corridors and other environmentally sensitive lands.
- Objective 7.e. Promote functional landscaping that provides runoff treatment, such as vegetated islands, rain gardens, vegetative filters, constructed wetlands, etc.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council; coordination and assistance by the Department of Public Works and the Borough Engineer.

Goal 8. Enhance water conservation practices and improve the quality of surface and groundwater in the Borough.

- Objective 8.a. Encourage the use of landscaping vegetation that requires little to no irrigation, such as native or adaptive plants and xeriscaping (landscaping or gardening that reduces or eliminate the need for supplemental watering or irrigation).
- Objective 8.b. Encourage recycling of rainwater and reuse of "grey" water when landscape watering/irrigation is necessary. Grey water is wastewater generated from domestic activities such as laundry, dishwashing, and bathing, which can be recycled on-site for uses.
- Objective 8.c. Encourage use of innovative stormwater management technologies that not only protect against flooding, but also address nonpoint source pollution, recharge groundwater, and mimic natural hydrology.
- Objective 8.d. Retrofit or replace existing stormwater management infrastructure that is failing or not providing groundwater recharge and/or water quality treatment.

² The phrase "urban tree canopy" is defined as the layer of leaves, branches, and stems of trees that cover the ground when viewed from above.

- Objective 8.e. Retrofit or replace existing public water infrastructure that is leaking or failing.
- Objective 8.f. Encourage homeowners and business owners to use rain barrels, rain gardens, and porous pavement on their property.
- Objective 8.g. Promote the disconnection of impervious surfaces throughout the Borough.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council; coordination and assistance by the Department of Public Works, Department of Water and Sewer and the Borough Engineer.

Goal 9. Reduce the waste stream of Borough households, businesses and institutions.

- Objective 9.a. Encourage partnerships that can increase Borough recycling rates of currently recycled materials and expand the list of recyclable materials.
- Objective 9.b. Ensure all new nonresidential and multi-family developments have adequate recycling space in order to facilitate recycling to the fullest extent possible.
- Objective 9.c. Ensure recycling facilities are included wherever trash receptacles are planned, such as but not limited to in streetscape designs.
- Objective 9.d. Encourage composting, wherever appropriate, to reduce waste from households, commercial uses and institutions.

Implementation: master plan policies adopted by the Planning Board; ordinances and capital programming adopted by the Council.

LAND USE & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Implementing sustainable land use patterns will reduce energy consumption from vehicle miles traveled by providing a mix of uses in proximity to each other and by ensuring that travelers may rely upon not just conventional vehicular transportation, but also pedestrianism, bicycling and mass transportation to reach their destination. Sustainable land use patterns promote alternative modes of transportation, increased reliance on local goods and services and improved public health. Additionally, sustainable land use patterns which encourage neighborhood-scale building patterns will promote stronger community ties and lower infrastructure costs from reduced street miles and more efficient building patterns.

Sustainable land use patterns are very generally defined as 1) focusing development potential toward lands served or can be served by alternative forms of transportation (i.e. walking, biking and mass transit) and public sewer and water and 2) focusing preservation efforts toward environmentally sensitive and active agricultural lands. Much of Flemington Borough has already been developed or is undevelopable because it is environmentally sensitive. However, scattered infill opportunities are located throughout the Borough. Infill development has some inherent sustainability since it does not rely upon new streets or the extension of infrastructure. Notwithstanding these benefits, all infill development should be compatible with the neighborhood which it is located.



In line with preserving networks of open space, the ecosystem within the developed areas of the Borough must also be nurtured. The Borough can rely on principles of providing green infrastructure as a framework for this. Green infrastructure is defined as interconnected network of green space that conserves natural ecosystem values and functions and provides associated benefits to the community; it includes, but is not limited to, parks, agricultural lands, many stormwater management devices and street tree networks. Many of the benefits and components of green infrastructure revolve around water resources; these aspects are addressed in more detail in the Sustainable Water Resources section of this Element.

The green infrastructure network in Flemington Borough provides valuable roles in water quality and infiltration as well as wildlife habitat, aesthetic enhancement and air quality. Even the smallest green areas, such as a tree lined street, can help achieve all of these goals. Promoting shade trees along streets and other public rights-of-way will provide shade, which reduces ambient temperatures and ozone generation, water filtration and wildlife habitat, as well as other non-environmental goods such as neighborhood enhancement and



pedestrian protection from vehicles when placed between the cartway and the sidewalk.

To further protect natural systems, including wildlife habitat and water infiltration, site disturbance during construction should be minimized to the area immediately surrounding the development. Limiting site disturbance during construction can reduce top soil loss and erosion, the unnecessary loss of trees and other vegetation and unnecessary compaction of soil.

The most fundamental thing which a New Jersey municipality can do to reduce the energy demand and vehicle miles travelled of a municipality is to require, where appropriate, compact development which is served by alternative forms of transportation and in proximity to goods and services (additional policies regarding vehicle miles traveled can be found in the Circulation Systems section of this Element). In other words, communities can reduce their environmental footprint by implementing smart growth principles and therefore providing residents an opportunity to drive less since destinations are closer and walking and biking options are available. Policies promoting compact development in appropriate areas – those served by existing infrastructure – which are coupled with policies promoting preservation of active agriculture and environmentally sensitive lands will allow for continued growth and enhancement in the Borough without jeopardizing its environmental resources.

In addition to these environmental benefits from compact development, there are also health, economic and social advantages. Walkable neighborhoods, particularly those which are in or proximate to a mixed use area which offers destinations, can lead to improved public health through increased exercise rates as people walk (or bike) for enjoyment, employment and/or shopping. Additionally, neighborhoods with compact development patterns typically have a stronger sense of community since they typically have a human scale, which includes homes which are close to the street and, often times, porches – both of which further facilitate neighborly interaction.

Similar to the benefits of walkable neighborhoods – reduced vehicle miles traveled, increased exercise rates, etc. – a mix of uses should be considered for employment centers, such as office parks. Providing convenience uses, such as banks, dry cleaners, restaurants and childcare within employment centers will reduce vehicle miles traveled since employment and these uses will be in proximity to each other and will also reduce the occurrence of employees leaving the Borough for these purposes, therefore additionally providing support for the local economy.



Union Hotel, Flemington, NJ

Diversity of housing stock, in terms of income and housing type, is also a component of sustainability. Diverse housing types are positive contributions to residential-commercial mixed use areas. Apartments and condominiums are well suited to the upper stories of buildings with commercial on the first floor. These upper story residences can not only provide the density necessary to support the commercial uses (customers and jobs) and mass transit, but they also provide modest priced and small housing opportunities. Additionally, they can help ensure a mix of ages since upper story residences are commonly occupied by young adults. Residences on small lots, such as but not limited to, townhouses, duplexes and modest sized multi-family homes, are appropriate in areas surrounding the mixed use core. These areas can serve as a transition area to lower density parts of the neighborhood. Coupling the densities associated with these housing types with complete streets (those with pedestrian, bicycle and mass transit facilities) is an important step toward creating a sustainable community. Flemington Borough is essentially one large compact neighborhood.

Providing community facilities within or proximate to neighborhoods is another important component of sustainable communities. Community facilities, such as parks with passive and active recreation, community centers and municipal facilities are best located in or proximate to neighborhoods to ensure that the maximum number of residents have convenient access to them. They also provide a place for social interaction – for neighbors to get to know each other – and thus contribute toward a sense of community. Additionally, and critical to sustainability, locating these facilities in or near concentrations of users will reduce vehicle miles traveled as visitors will have less distance to travel to reach the facilities and may not need to rely upon a car to do so. Safe, convenient and pleasant pedestrian, bicycle and mass transit access should be provided to these facilities.

As stated, reducing vehicle miles traveled is one of the most fundamental objectives of sustainability. This not only refers to passenger vehicles moving residents, commuters, etc., but it also refers to the movement of goods. By supporting compact development patterns and providing safe, convenient and pleasant alternative forms of transportation, the Borough can support the local economy. Today many find it just as convenient to get in the car and drive miles outside of their community for shopping; however, this occurrence would be reduced if it were more convenient to shop locally. This convenience is largely dependent on access to the site, as well as the availability of goods. Goods and services, which may be in the form of a neighborhood center, should be located in or proximate to neighborhoods, depending on the neighborhood size. Flemington Borough has a history of success with this and can look to multiple examples to guide future development and redevelopment. It is important that the Borough support its commercial downtown as it contributes positively to the sense of community and quality of life and serve to cut down on the Borough's vehicle miles traveled. Additionally, supporting the small businesses which are located in these neighborhood centers support goals for economic development and a diverse tax base. The Borough can further support these goals by evaluating the Land Use Ordinance to determine if an expansion of home occupations is appropriate and by supporting a buy local, or similarly styled, campaign.

GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

Buildings are responsible for a tremendous amount of water and energy usage as well as raw materials and solid waste. Indoor air quality, a byproduct of a building's design and materials, affects occupants' health. Note that many components of green design, such as water conservation and renewable energy production, are specifically addressed in other sections of this Element. The United States Green Building Council cites that in the United States, buildings account for the following:

- 72% of electricity consumption,
- 39% of energy use,
- 38% of all carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions,
- 40% of raw materials use,
- 30% of waste output (136 million tons annually), and
- 14% of potable water consumption.

The construction methods used in all phases of a development impacts the environmental footprint of not just the site and the municipality, but also that of the State and Nation. However, there is a broad range of green building techniques that can be utilized to reduce the various aspects of that footprint. A sample of green building techniques is listed below.

- Vent all combustion-based equipment
- Install energy-efficient lighting
- Choose eco-friendly paints, sheens, and finishes
- Use low-VOC construction products
- Choose hard, low-formaldehyde floors
- Use reclaimed or renewable materials
- Install a green roof
- Install water-saving fixtures
- Select energy-efficient equipment and appliances
- Minimize site disturbance
- Install or upgrade insulation
- Provide controls and zoning for HVAC
- Use ceiling fans for natural ventilation
- Provide rainwater collection system

The vast majority of green building techniques are not prohibitively expensive and, in fact, many are responsible for short term economic savings for items such as, but not limited to, a smaller site area of disturbance and reduced tipping fees (fees for disposal of solid waste). Long term economic savings can be realized from reduced life cycle costs in the form of lower water consumption and lower energy consumption. Furthermore, reduced energy consumption can also result in the ability to downsize building operation systems such as the mechanical and or electrical systems. In addition to the benefits to the outdoor environment, green building technologies can also improve indoor air quality and worker productivity.

Despite initial costs, buildings that integrate sustainable practices will result in long-term cost savings derived from reductions in energy and water consumption, as well as, waste generation. While the actual additional cost of green building construction is variable, indications are that savings in electricity consumption, waste output and potable water use from green construction results in financial savings in the form of reduced electricity bills, waste collection bills and water / sewer bills.

In order to realize many of these benefits, a “green building” should be designed using a multi-disciplinary and integrated design process – one which relies upon collaboration and synergies between the design disciplines and building systems. This process is key to realizing the cost savings green building design can offer. The consideration of additional costs for green construction, compared to savings over the life of the building, is critical for those that own and operate buildings – including municipalities. Increases in cost may occur due to the following:

- The extent of green construction techniques employed;
- The stage at which green construction goals and techniques are integrated in the building design; and
- The construction team’s experience with green construction.

While New Jersey municipalities do not have authority to alter building codes to prescribe such standards as energy and water efficiency, municipalities may provide incentives in the Land Use Ordinances to encourage property owners to utilize green building design techniques. The Borough can also continue to provide leadership in this arena by including green building design techniques in its own buildings as upgrades become necessary.

The Borough should consider requiring that development applications complete a green design assessment as part of completeness determination. Such an assessment would provide information on what green building techniques are proposed and lays the foundation for a dialogue with developers about what green building techniques are included and excluded from a project and why. Over time, the assessments will provide information on what green building techniques are the most cost efficient and effective in Flemington. The Borough should consider providing assistance to small projects where the assessment might be burdensome.

RENEWABLE ENERGY

New Jersey may not be known as the “Sunshine State” but this relatively small northeastern state leads the “solar nation” with more solar power installations per square mile than anywhere else in the country, ranking second only to California in total solar capacity. New Jersey’s solar success is no accident. A perfect trifecta of strong enabling legislation, hefty financial incentives, and a virtually risk-free investment environment has kicked off a race for solar power applications across the state leaving municipalities scrambling to keep up.



The New Jersey Legislature has been active recently in legislating to facilitate the production of alternative forms of energy. The following four new statutes in particular have substantially changed the way alternative energy can be developed in New Jersey. A brief description of relevant new legislation follows:

- a. **Industrial Zones.** The Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-66.11, was amended March 31, 2009 by P.L. 2009 c. 35 to pre-empt local zoning authority and to permit, by right, solar, photovoltaic, and wind electrical generating facilities in every industrial district of a municipality. To be eligible for this permitted use, a tract must be a minimum size of 20 contiguous acres and entirely under one owner. The definition of Industrial shall mean of, relating to, concerning, or arising from the assembling, fabrication, finishing, manufacturing, packaging, or processing of goods³.
- b. **Inherently Beneficial Use.** The Municipal Land Use Law, N.J.S.A. 40:55D-4 & 7, was also amended by P.L. 2009 c. 146 to define inherently beneficial uses and to include solar, wind and photovoltaic energy generating facilities in the definition.

“Inherently beneficial use” means a use which is universally considered of value to the community because it fundamentally serves the public good and promotes the general welfare. Such a use includes, but is not limited to, a hospital, school, child care center, group home, or a wind, solar or photovoltaic energy facility or structure.”

Inherently beneficial uses are assumed to serve the zoning purpose of promoting the general welfare and therefore presumptively satisfy the positive criterion for grant of a use variance pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-70d. In addition, for an inherently beneficial use, the enhanced burden of proof with regard to the “negative” criteria does not apply; instead, the positive and negative criteria are to be balanced and the relief granted providing there is no substantial detriment to the public good.

³ A Planners Dictionary. APA/PAS Report # 512/522, Edited by Michael Davidson and Fay Dolnick, April 2004, page 229.

- c. Wind, Solar, and Biomass on Farms. P.L. 2009 c. 213, signed in to law on January 16, 2009, modifies several laws regarding alternative energy and preserved farms, commercial farms, right to farm, and farmland assessment.

The State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) with assistance from the Board of Public Utilities (BPU) have submitted rules to the NJ Register for comment identifying standards for siting alternative energy generating facilities on preserved and commercial farms. A maximum of 1% of the preserved farmland may be dedicated to alternative energy generation.

The Right to Farm Act has been amended to permit and protect up to 10 acres or 2 megawatts (2MW) maximum production of electricity on commercial farms not subject to farmland preservation, provided the acreage of the electrical facility does not exceed a ratio of 1 acre of energy facility to 5 acres of agricultural acres, or approximately 17% of the farmland. In addition, farms developing electrical facilities not exceeding these limits will remain eligible for farmland assessment for the entire farm including the area under the electric generating facility.

- d. Solar Not Considered an Impervious Surface. P.L. 2010 c. 4, an act exempting solar panels from impervious surfaces was signed into law April 22, 2010.

This bill exempts solar panels from impervious surface or impervious cover designations. It mandates that NJDEP shall not include solar panels in calculations of impervious surface or impervious cover, or agricultural impervious cover and requires stormwater management plans and ordinances shall not be construed to prohibit solar panels to be constructed and installed on a site.

Solar energy generating facilities such as roof mounted photovoltaic panels or ground mounted solar arrays should be a permitted accessory use in all zoning districts. Special sensitivity should be employed when locating solar panels on historic buildings or within historic districts. Landscape buffering and screening as well as careful orientation of panels on historic structures should be required so as not to spoil the historic character of buildings or districts. The following photographs provide an example of possible design guidelines which could specify the use of Building integrated Photo Voltaic, BIPV, technology such as solar slate, or solar shingles instead of aesthetically inferior traditional glass panels.



Traditional Glass Panels

Photos courtesy of <http://ecohistorical.wordpress.com/>



Heritage Solar Slate

Flemington Borough has little open land remaining. As such, zoning for large-scale, megawatt generating solar facilities are impractical and therefore should not be a permitted principal or conditional use in the Borough.

Due to the built out nature of the Borough, large scale wind turbines are also impractical; however, small wind generators may be applicable as accessory uses outside of the historic district.



The potential conflicts associated with solar and wind facilities should not be underestimated especially in historic districts. In response to the new legislation, the Flemington Borough Planning Board should seek the guidance of the State Historic Preservation Office and the Flemington Historic Preservation Commission to develop solar facility design guidelines for the Borough's historic buildings and districts. The Borough should also create an alternative energy ordinance which would provide standards for both solar and wind facility development as well as, screening, buffering and bulk standards.

CIRCULATION – COMPLETE STREETS

The circulation policies of a municipality have a significant impact on its environmental footprint. As discussed in the Land Use section of this Element, vehicle miles traveled is an important component to this. While the Land Use section focuses on compact development and mixed use as a way to reduce vehicle miles traveled, as well as having positive health, social and economic impacts, this section will focus generally on interconnectivity and the principle of complete streets to achieve these goals.

Street connectivity is defined as a system of streets with multiple routes and connections serving the same origins and destinations. A connected street system supports a vibrant economy, reduces traffic congestion and provides safe and convenient access to people, recreation, goods and services. It is important to note that connectivity applies at all levels – connections between local streets, connections between neighborhoods and connections between regions. There are many advantages to a connected street system:

- Decreased vehicle miles traveled. A lack of local street connections forces travelers to take longer routes, often using the regional transportation systems, for local trips. Furthermore, a lack of local street connections causes inefficient delivery of goods and services and inefficient school bus routes. The decreased vehicle miles traveled will have a corresponding improvement in air quality as there will be fewer vehicles to release pollutants.
- Enhanced safety. Emergency vehicles will have multiple and potentially more direct routes to their destinations, therefore shortening emergency vehicle response time.

- Decreased traffic congestion. Traffic will not be concentrated on only a few streets or intersections; instead, travelers will have multiple routes to and from their destination and will rely less on the regional transportation system for local trips.
- Inefficient utilities. Local street connections supports more efficient utility distribution networks since utilities are typically laid within the street right-of-way.

Complete streets, another critical component to a sustainable circulation system, are defined as streets that are designed and operated to enable safe access for all users, including children, seniors and those with physical disabilities. This means that pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists and transit riders of all ages and abilities must be able to safely use and cross the street. ⁴ There are many advantages to complete streets:

- Decreased vehicle miles traveled. Complete streets promote safe and convenient alternative forms of transportation – walking, biking and mass transit – and therefore encourage less reliance on the single occupancy vehicle. The decreased vehicle miles traveled will have a corresponding increase in air quality as there will be fewer vehicles to release pollutants.
- Improved Public Health. Providing safe and pleasant alternative forms of transportation encourage residents and visitors to walk and bike to their destinations or for recreation. In fact, it has been reported that 43% of people with safe places to walk within 10 minutes of home met recommended activity levels while only 27% of those without safe places to walk met the recommendation. Another study found that residents are 65% more likely to walk in a neighborhood with sidewalks.^{5, 6}
- Improved safety. Complete streets reduce crashes by providing safe and dedicated areas for pedestrians, bicyclists and mass transit facilities, therefore reducing conflicts with vehicles. This is particularly important for those with limited mobility options, such as children and seniors.
- Decreased traffic congestion. Complete streets reduce reliance on single occupancy vehicles by encouraging people to reach their destination using an alternative form of transportation.



⁴ National Complete Streets Coalition. <http://www.completestreets.org/complete-streets-fundamentals/complete-streets-faq/>

⁵ Powell, K.E., Martin, L., & Chowdhury, P.P. (2003). Places to walk: convenience and regular physical activity. *American Journal of Public Health*, 93, 1519-1521.

⁶ Giles-Corti, B., & Donovan, R.J. (2002). The relative influence of individual, social, and physical environment determinants of physical activity. *Social Science & Medicine*, 54 1793-1812.

To reach its full potential, a complete streets policy must be coupled with land use requirements that make walking, biking and mass transit use a pleasant experience. The streetscape should be interesting and should provide direct access to destinations. This requires that buildings be oriented toward the street with interesting architecture, as opposed to blank walls, and that a functional entrance be accessible from the street. As such, parking should be located along the side and rear of buildings. Streetscapes which are inviting for pedestrians and bicyclists include, not only dedicated areas for each as required by complete streets policies, but also street furniture, such as benches for rest, trash receptacles, street trees and street lights. Furthermore, public art can be incorporated into the streetscape to further enhance the experience and the appearance of the area.

As a mature community, there is little need for new roads in the Borough. However, the concepts of connectivity and complete streets should be considered during all road improvements and during any new road design. The Borough should continue its policy of requiring interconnectivity of non-residential parking lots, including shared parking, and pedestrian and vehicular interconnections. Flemington has been very successful over the years in requiring these connections and shared parking usage which has not only led to a more walkable community but requires less curb cuts, less pavement and reductions in vehicular travel.

Lastly, but certainly not least, sustainable circulation systems must incorporate mass transit. The Borough should work with HART to determine if there are opportunities to increase the availability of mass transit to include additional stops and destinations. To encourage bus ridership, which is heavily dependent on safety and convenience, there should be conveniently located bus stops that include comfortable waiting areas, lighting and bicycle facilities at each stop. The park'n'ride facility by Liberty Village is extremely successful, and more opportunities exist to build on that success by encouraging more office development in that area, as well as conveniences for commuters such as dry cleaners, and sales of convenience items.



WASTE AND RECYCLING

Reducing waste and increasing recycling, which go hand in hand, are primary components of sustainability and can decrease budget expenditures on waste hauling. Recycling limits waste of potentially useful materials, reduces consumption of raw materials, cuts energy use, reduces air pollution, reduces water pollution and often lowers greenhouse gas emissions — all as compared to production with virgin materials. Consider for example that recycling can conserve 95% of the energy required to manufacture aluminum and from 40-70% of the energy necessary to produce glass, paper, and other

metal products⁷. Composting is also an important component of waste reduction strategies, but it is considered distinct from organized recycling programs.

Through waste diversion practices, the Borough can decrease its budget expenditures on waste hauling, reduce its environmental impact, and to serve as a role model to residents and businesses. Flemington's recycling program has been successful. In fact, the Borough was one of the first communities in Hunterdon County to begin a recycling program.

The Borough does not rely upon the County program for its recycling; instead, it contracts with the waste company to provide recycling services. Recycling is provided for glass, aluminum, some plastics, paper and cardboard. The County also collects additional items, such as electronics and chemicals, a few times a year. Successful waste reduction in Flemington Borough can lead to cost savings since solid waste is billed by weight and the recycling program is billed as a flat rate; as such, if recycling rates increase, the Borough will reduce its garbage collection costs while keeping recycling rates flat.

Since public education is key to increasing recycling rates, the Borough should provide a public education campaign informing the residents and business owners of the program as well as available recycling programs throughout the region in order to increase recycling rates and decrease garbage collection costs. The public education campaign can involve newspaper articles, the Borough website, the schools and working with community groups. The Borough may also wish to partner with nearby municipalities on recycling programs in order to save on administrative costs and to expand the reach of the program.

To further reduce solid waste, the Borough should consider how sale and exchange of used goods can be accommodated while maintaining character of an area. These sales or exchanges, such as yard sales, flea markets and organized salvages, are a valuable way to reduce solid waste and provide an outlet for local recycling and reuse efforts.

Additionally, the Borough should review the Land Use Ordinance to ensure that all commercial and multi-family developments provide adequate recycling space. Recycling should be as simple as possible. The Borough may also wish to consider ways to reduce construction and demolition waste. Construction and demolition waste, is a particularly high contributor, in a municipality such as Flemington where much of new development will be in the form of redevelopment. This could be done through an incentive program and/or mandatory requirements.

Additionally, the Borough should consider best practices in waste reduction. The following practices provide a few of the strategies that are being employed by municipal operations throughout the United States:

- Placing recycling containers conveniently next to every garbage containment area;
- Clearly labeling what materials may be recycled so that all possible materials are diverted;

⁷ Association of New Jersey Recyclers. <http://www.anjr.com/resources/whyrecycle.html>

- Set double-sided as the default preference for all printers and copiers within the municipal building and other municipal agencies;
- Refurbish printer toner cartridges rather than purchasing new cartridges;
- Promote the use of electronic documents rather than paper documents;
- Remove the municipality and municipal employees from junk-mail lists;
- Select products from suppliers and manufacturers that use minimal packaging;
- Purchase products made of post-consumer recycled paper;
- Re-use packing material whenever possible; and,
- Create boxes for single sided prints. When enough single sided prints are compiled, create notepads.

In the United States, 12.7% of the total municipal solid waste is derived from food scraps.⁸ Nearly two thirds of the solid waste stream is comprised of organic materials such as yard trimmings, food scraps, wood waste and paper/paperboard products.⁹ A municipality can limit the amount of organic generated by implementing a multi-faceted composting policy. The Borough can increase its composting rates through a public education campaign to educate residents and business owners about the benefits of composting, how composting works, and best practices on integrating composting into the home or business. Borough residents and business owners should be encouraged to compost their own yard waste and food scraps to reduce their own waste generation, reduce pressure on the compost facility and increase the sustainability of their home or business. Residents and business should also be encouraged to leave grass clippings on the lawn when they mow since not only does it cut down on waste (it is to be thrown away) and work (no need to move to the garbage or compose), but they provide a natural fertilizer for the lawn. However, it must be noted that not all organic materials can be composted and composting may not be appropriate on very small lots.



Backyard Composter

⁸ United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Resource Conservation – Common Waste and Materials". <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/materials/organics/food/fd-basic.htm> (Accessed March 26, 2010).

⁹ United States Environmental Protection Agency. "Resource Conservation – Common Waste and Materials". <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/materials/organics/> (Accessed March 26, 2010)

SUSTAINABLE WATER RESOURCE PRACTICES

The conservation of water quantity is especially important in Flemington where the borough has had water restrictions for years. There are continuing efforts to obtain new wells to provide water to its residents and businesses. Water restrictions have held up new residential and non-residential projects, as well as redevelopment efforts. Therefore, measures to reduce water consumption need to be encouraged or even regulated to meet the water demand.

These include:

- Using less water for irrigating lawns and landscaped areas by reducing the amount of lawns, and utilizing landscaping with shrubs, trees, and groundcovers that are more dry tolerant (lawn irrigation consumes nearly half of homeowner water usage);
- Applying a requirement for low flush toilets on all new development or redevelopment, whether residential or non-residential;
- Use of pervious pavers or porous pavement in parking lots or walks;
- Use of rain barrels;
- Construction of rain gardens in domestic applications and other bio-retention basins in larger scale projects;
- Installing dry wells for water infiltration;
- Disconnecting downspouts from storm water systems and allowing stormwater to infiltrate into green areas.



Rain barrel

All of these efforts can also positively affect water quality. By filtering water, in say, landscaped areas or rain gardens and bio-retention basins, the quality of water getting into the groundwater systems, streams and wetlands in the borough is improved. Flooding has also been a concern in Flemington, and these measures can help to reduce the impacts of flooding.

The Borough should seek to reduce impervious cover. One of the largest sources of impervious cover in the Borough is parking areas. The Land Use Ordinance should be evaluated for opportunities to reduce the required parking standards, as well as to create incentives to reduce impervious cover in existing and proposed developments. Additionally, porous pavement should be used when appropriate to increase water infiltration.



In order to mitigate the impacts of development and impervious cover, innovative stormwater management techniques can be used to treat and infiltrate runoff and mimic the natural hydrology. Some examples of these types of best management practices (“BMPs”) include bioretention basins, porous pavement, infiltration trenches, and vegetated swales. The Borough should encourage the use of these types of facilities that treat runoff, reduce runoff volume, and recharge groundwater. Unfortunately, the majority of the Borough has been developed without the benefit of these types of BMPs. In order to improve stormwater management and reduce non-point source pollution in these areas, residents and business owners should be encouraged to use smaller on-site BMPs, such as rain gardens (small bioretention basins), dry wells, porous pavers, rain barrels, and disconnecting downspouts that are tied in directly to the storm sewers. If these types of on-site BMPs are used by many people in the community, they can become an effective tool to improving the water quality in the Borough’s watersheds.



SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPE PRACTICES

The replacement of lawn areas with higher value planting, such as gardens, woodlands and/or meadow grasses, can improve water quality, reduce flooding and storm runoff, and assist in water quantity. These same efforts apply to sustainable landscaping. The use of native plants, whether groundcovers, shrubs or trees, should be encouraged. Their use should be required when reviewing site plans and subdivisions. Lists are available on New Jersey Department of Environmental



Backyard Garden

Protection (NJDEP), New Jersey Shade Tree Commission, etc., websites. Street tree plantings have been an ongoing effort in the borough and should continue. The current ordinances require a certain amount of trees to be planted in new developments, and when space is limited, then a contribution is made to the borough to enable the Shade Tree Commission to find other locations for installing trees. More trees mean less CO₂, and less heat build-up (sometimes referred to as heat sink effect). Properly placed trees that are located by buildings in south and west locations can reduce cooling costs to businesses and residents.



Community Garden

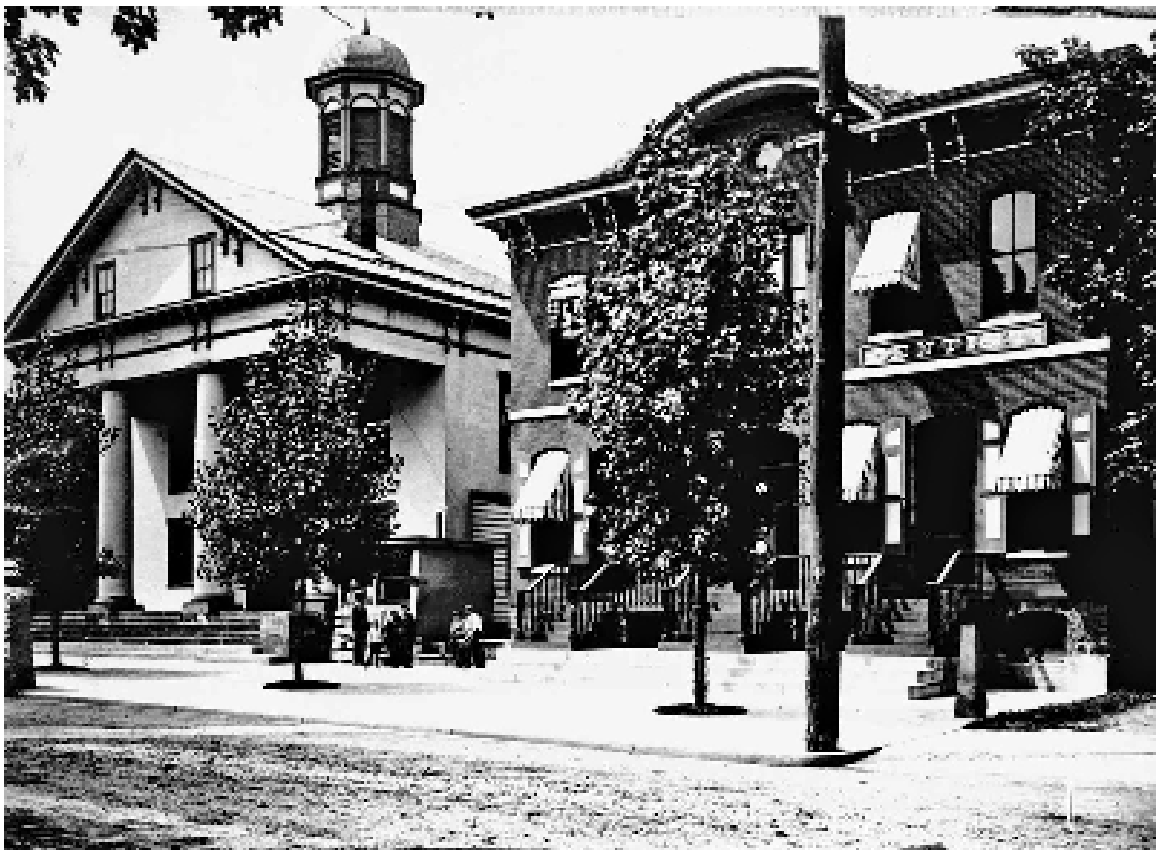
Sustainable landscaping practices have various benefits in addition to those described above. Use of native and adaptive plants generally requires less if any pesticide use, as well as fewer fertilizers, since generally native plants are adapted to the climate and soils of the area. They are grown by local nursery suppliers. And they can provide for protection, habitat and food sources for native fauna.

The Borough should evaluate the land development ordinance for opportunities to limit the use of invasive species and to encourage the use of native and adaptive plants. Similarly, the Borough should encourage the use of eco friendly landscape methods, such as limited use of pesticides, through such language in the land development ordinance. Additionally, the Borough can serve as a leader in this area by relying on native and adaptive plants on Borough owned lands and designating Borough owned and maintained as “pesticide free zones”.

Food production plays a role in sustainability which also goes to the issue of less lawns. Residents who plant gardens for food can control stormwater runoff, while at the same time reduce their food costs. Community gardens where appropriate should be encouraged. Local farmers markets should be frequented such as the Dvoor Farm which translate into less miles travelled, support of local farms, and enjoyment of fresher food products.

MASTER PLAN OF THE
BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY



Adopted June 7, 2010

MASTER PLAN

BOROUGH OF FLEMINGTON
HUNTERDON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

Adopted June 7, 2010

Prepared By:

Carl Hintz, LLA, ASLA, PP, AICP
New Jersey Professional Planner License No. 1217
Clarke Caton Hintz
100 Barrack Street
Trenton, NJ 08608

MEMBERS OF THE PLANNING BOARD

Todd Cook - Chairman
Jeffrey Doshna - Vice Chairman
Robert Hauck, Mayor
Erica Edwards
Marc Hain
Laureen Kenoyer
Mary Melfi
Edna Pedrick
Robert Schwade
William Wachter
Susan Monaco Engelhardt, 1st Alternate
Phil Greiner, 2nd Alternate

STAFF OF THE PLANNING BOARD

William Gianos, Esq. – Planning Board Attorney
Carl Hintz, ASLA, AICP (Clarke Caton Hintz) – Planning Board Planner
Robert Clerico, PE, CME (Van Cleef Eng.) – Planning Board Engineer
Diane Schottman, RMC – Planning Board Secretary
Judd Rocciola, PE – Planning Board Traffic Engineer

Table of Contents

GOALS & OBJECTIVES..... 1

EXISTING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS 1

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING LAND USE 1

EXISTING LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS..... 1

 Single Family and Two Family Residential1

 Multi-Family Residential..... 2

 Commercial..... 2

 Public..... 2

 Quasi-Public..... 3

 Railroad 3

 Vacant..... 3

LAND USE PLAN ELEMENT 1

RESIDENTIAL LAND USES 4

 SF – Single Family Residential District.....4

 TR – Transitional Residential District.....4

 TH – Townhouse District..... 5

 GA – Garden Apartment District 5

 SC – Senior Citizen Residential District 5

 RORR – Redevelopment Overlay – Residential/Retail District6

NONRESIDENTIAL AND MIXED USE LAND USES.....7

 TC – Transition Commercial District.....7

 ROSH – Redevelopment Office/Senior Housing Overlay District 8

 CB – Community Business District9

 DB – Downtown Business District.....9

 DB II – Downtown Business II District 10

 PO – Professional Office District..... 10

 VS – Village Shopping District 10

 HR – Highway Retail District 11

 O/SS - Overlay/Super Shopping District 12

PS / P – Public Schools and Parks District13

HOUSING PLAN ELEMENT14

CIRCULATION PLAN ELEMENT 15

DESCRIPTION OF ROADWAY NETWORK 15

State Roads.....15

State Route 31 15

State Route 12 15

U.S. Route 202 16

NJDOT Highway Access Code and Desirable Typical Sections..... 16

County Roads..... 16

Local Roads 16

VEHICLE CIRCULATION AND PARKING ISSUES16

NJDOT Traffic Circle Improvements..... 16

Realignment of Park Avenue/Walter Foran Boulevard17

Parking and Cross Access17

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CIRCULATION..... 17

Sidewalk Improvements17

Bicycle Facilities..... 18

Hunterdon County LINK..... 18

Trans Bridge Bus Service 18

Rail Transit..... 18

STREETSCAPE.....19

RECOMMENDATIONS.....19

COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN ELEMENT..... 20

LIBRARY..... 20

FLEMINGTON - RARITAN FIRST AID AND RESCUE SQUAD 20

MUNICIPAL BUILDING 21

FLEMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT..... 21

FLEMINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT 21

FLEMINGTON/RARITAN REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 21

PARKS AND RECREATION.....22

HUNTERDON COUNTY FACILITIES.....22

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS23

HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN ELEMENT23

INTRODUCTION23

BRIEF HISTORY OF FLEMINGTON23

HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS..... 24

 State and National Register of Historic Places 24

 Local Historic District24

 Historic Preservation Criteria 25

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION.....27

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE.....27

GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION.....28

UTILITIES PLAN ELEMENT 31

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION 31

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT 31

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT 31

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL..... 31

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES32

SOLID WASTE32

Appendix

2008 HOUSING ELEMENT AND FAIR SHARE PLAN

Goals & Objectives

- Protect and enhance the integrity of the existing residential districts within the Borough.
- Preserve, protect and enhance the integrity of Flemington’s historic district and the historic resources within.
- Employ strategies to encourage community and economic development within the Borough.
- Integrate the residential and commercial segments of Flemington Borough to benefit the entire community.
- Strengthen and enhance the commercial sector of the Borough, with an emphasis on attracting specialty retail and restaurants, and encouraging the redevelopment of underutilized properties particularly those within the Downtown Business District.
- Encourage a redevelopment solution for the Union Hotel property that protects and enhances the site as a significant historic resource and at the same time ensures the site’s long-term financial viability.



- Encourage sustainable practices including the use of green building techniques as well as the use of alternative technologies including those that produce clean energy or otherwise have a comparative reduced impact upon the environment.

- Continue to work with NJ Transit, NJDOT, the counties of Hunterdon and Somerset, the New Jersey Transportation Planning Authority and other authorities to reestablish passenger rail service to Flemington Borough, and provide appropriate planning for adjacent land uses including parking.
- Encourage the conversion of two, three and four-family residences to single-family residences and other structures as originally designed where appropriate.
- Encourage the establishment of arts and cultural uses within the Borough, including public art.

Existing Environmental Factors

The Borough is less affected by environmental factors than most municipalities and this fact may be traced to the original siting of Flemington on suitable lands. Even though environmental factors are not a major influence, their presence does affect the Borough's land policies. The accompanying Environmental Constraints Map depicts environmental factors including streams, floodplains, and wetlands.

Although not obvious, floodplains have an impact on the Borough. In the southwest corner of the Borough, there is an extensive floodplain, which includes a floodway (main flood channel) and a 100-year floodplain. The amount of fill allowed is regulated by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection through its stream encroachment permitting process. Construction limitations are also imposed by the Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) and the state Uniform Construction Code. Floodplains have been delineated on the following page.

There are very few wetlands in the Borough. A limited area exists on the undeveloped wooded lands north of Bonnell Street. Additional areas of wetlands are located along the Borough's northern boundary with Raritan Township. Development in and around freshwater wetlands is also regulated by the NJ Department of Environmental Protection.

The Borough has a topographic variation common to the County but lacks the steeper hills found in the surrounding municipalities. The topography in the Borough ranges from elevation 260' on the western side of the Borough to 160' along Route 12, and 140' at Route 31 at the northeast corner. This is a sufficient change in elevation to create spectacular views from the western edge of Flemington at the cemeteries.

The Flemington Environmental Commission has recently prepared and adopted a Natural Resource Inventory (March 2010), which will be used as a guide where there are conditions affecting sites with steep slopes, wetlands or floodplains.

Analysis of Existing Land Use

The existing land use patterns are illustrated in the Existing Land Use map and summarized in the table below. The land use category was determined from Borough property tax records and review of recent aerial photographs. As indicated in the table below, existing land use in Flemington can be divided into eight land use/property class categories: single family and two family residential, multi-family residential, commercial, public, quasi-public, railroad and vacant lands. The existing land use survey is intended to identify potential land resources for development without any policy considerations. The table below indicates the amount of land in each category in the Borough by acreage and percentage.

Existing Land Use in Flemington Borough

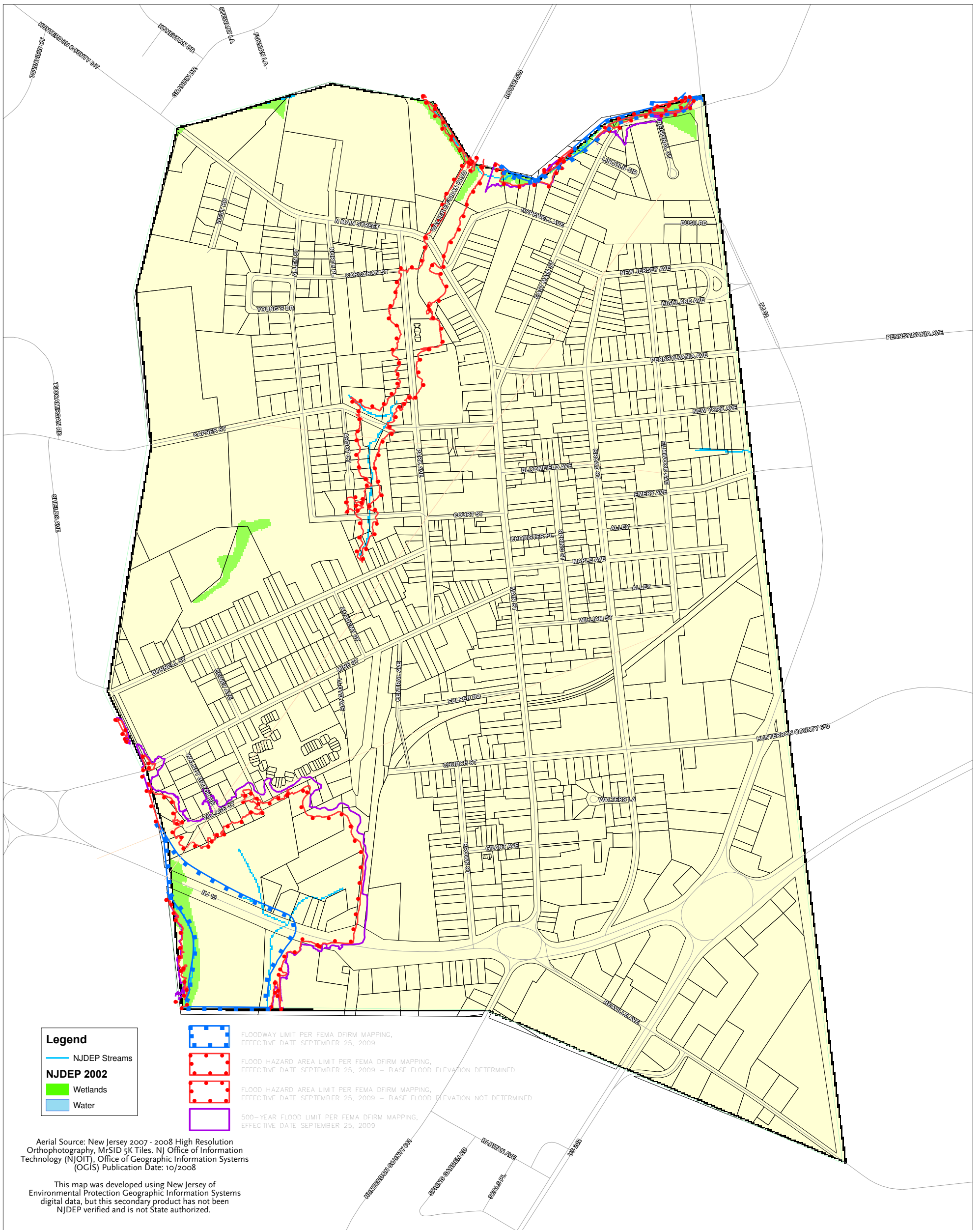
Existing Land Use	Acreage	Percent
Residential (SF and Two Family)	200.77	34.0%
Multi-Family Residential	49.16	8.3%
Commercial	211.3	35.7
Public	52.65	8.9%
Quasi-Public	56.60	9.6%
Railroad	4.26	0.7%
Vacant	16.28	2.8%
Total	590.74	100%

Residential uses comprise 42.3% of the total land area, commercial uses 35.7%, public and quasi-public uses 18.5%, railroad 0.7%, and vacant land only 2.8%.

EXISTING LAND USE CLASSIFICATIONS

Single Family and Two Family Residential

The Single Family and Two Family Residential land use category comprises 200.77 acres or 34% of the total land area of the Borough. Single family and two family residential development is concentrated in three main areas of the Borough. The first area is in the northeastern portion of the Borough and is generally east of Spring Street and East Main Street and north of William Street. The second area is in the south central portion of the Borough generally bounded by Brown Street to the west, Church Street to the north, Broad Street to the east and to the south by the existing commercial development surrounding the Route 12 traffic circle. The third area is in the western portion of the Borough bounded generally by Liberty Village to the south, Park Avenue to the east, and North Main Street to the north. Single family and two family homes in the Borough, most of which are more than 50 years old, are found predominantly within the SF Single Family and TR Transitional Residential zoning districts.



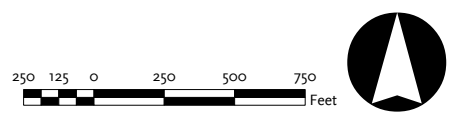
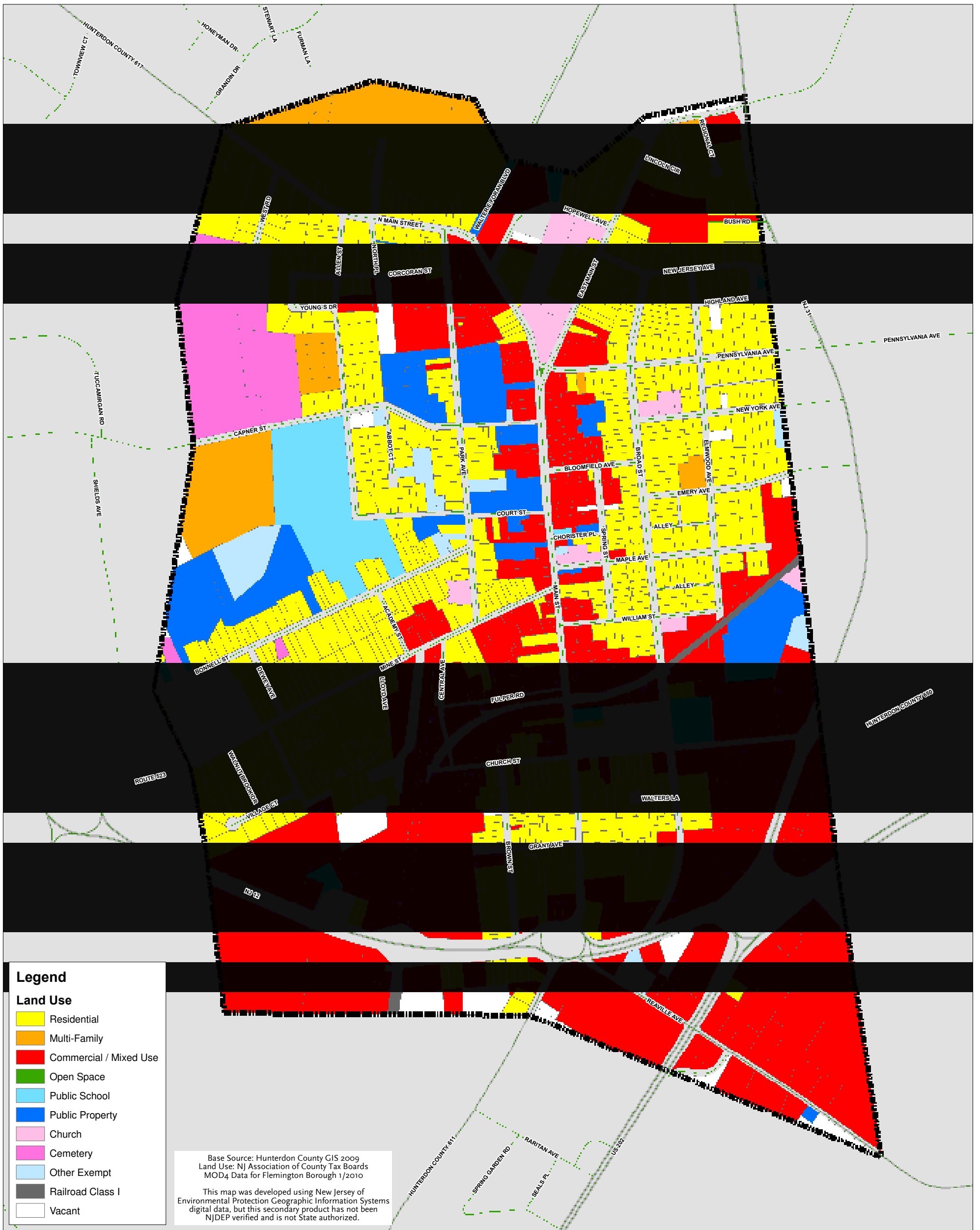
2010 FLEMINGTON MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Environmental Constraints

Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ May 2010

Clarke Caton Hintz
 Architecture
 Planning
 Landscape Architecture



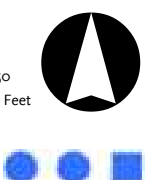


2010 FLEMINGTON MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Existing Land Use

Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ May 2010

Clarke Caton Hintz
 Architecture
 Planning
 Landscape Architecture



Multi-Family Residential

The Multi-Family Residential land use category comprises 49.16 acres or 8.3% of the total land area of the Borough. This category includes detached residential dwellings containing three and four dwelling units, garden apartment complexes and townhouse complexes. The three and four family dwellings are scattered throughout the Borough but generally are located on the fringes of the central business district. Multifamily residential uses are primarily located around the perimeter of the Borough.

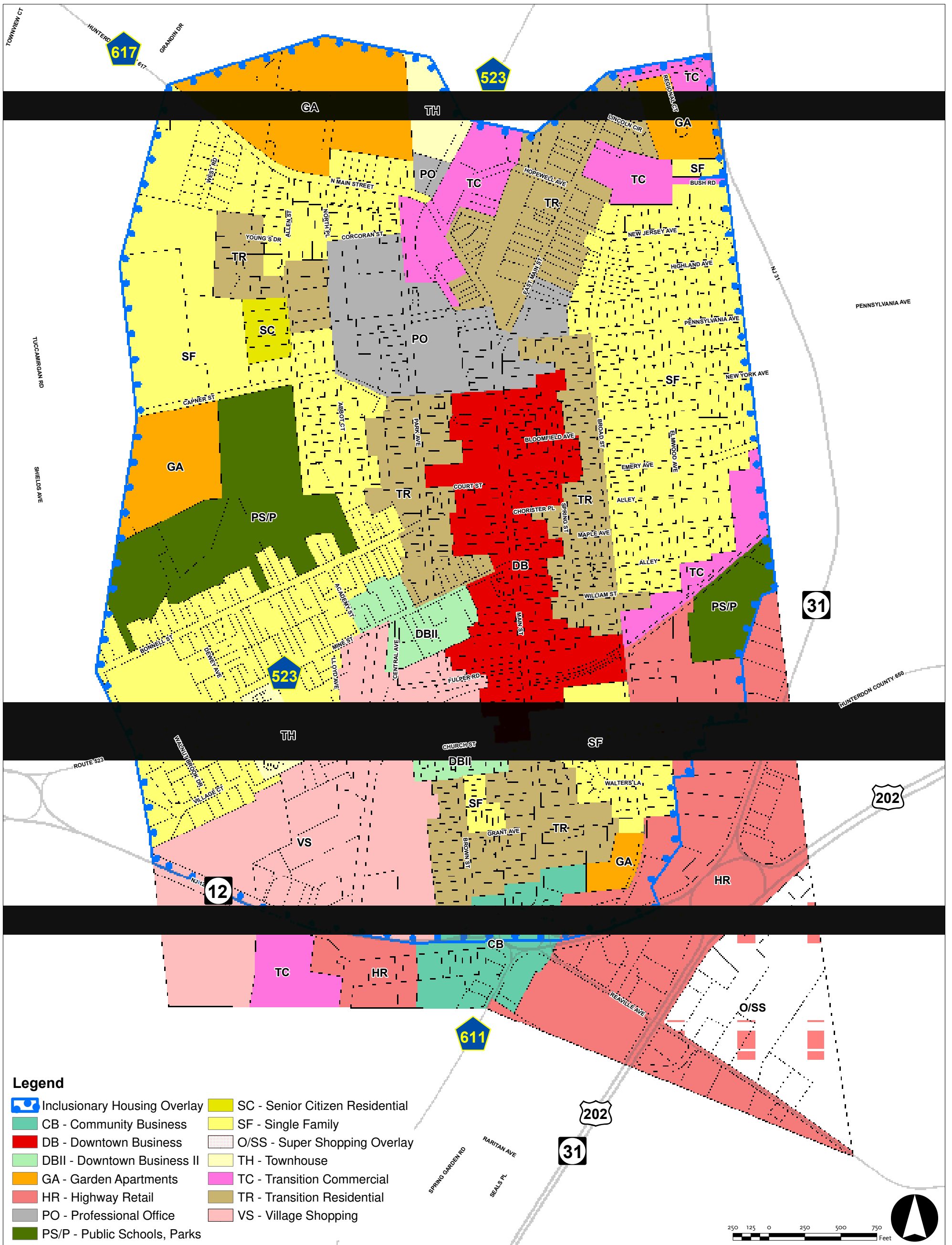
Commercial

The Commercial land use category comprises 2110 acres or 35.7 of the Borough's total land area and includes retail, service and office commercial uses. The commercial land use category also includes some mixed use development in the downtown area. Commercial uses are concentrated along Main Street in the Borough's central business district, within the Liberty Village/Turntable Junction outlet area; and within the area surrounding the Route 12 and Route 31/202 traffic circle.



Public

The Public land use category comprises 52.65 acres or 8.9% of the Borough's total land area. Public land uses in the Borough include municipal and County facilities, public schools, and municipal parks.



Adopted: September 2009

2010 FLEMINGTON MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Existing Zoning

Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ May 2010

Clarke Caton Hintz
 Architects
 Planners
 Landscape Architects

Quasi-Public

The Quasi-Public land use category comprises 56.60 acres or 9.6% of the Borough's total land area. Quasi-public land uses include all churches and their associated religious facilities including cemeteries in the Borough, the first aid and rescue squad facility on Reaville Avenue, the Hunterdon Medical Center facility on Main Street, and clubs such as the American Legion and the Flemington Women's Club. The Quasi-Public land use category also includes open space areas dedicated as part of residential development.

Railroad

The Railroad land use category comprises 4.26 acres or 0.7% of the Borough's total land area. The Flemington Branch and South Branch of the Black River & Western Railroad traverse the southern portion of the Borough in a southwestern and northeastern direction.

Vacant

The vacant land use category comprises only 16.28 acres or 2.8% of the Borough's total land area. The vacant land use category is intended to encompass land that has not been built upon in any significant manner and is not considered parkland or open space. Within the Borough there are 33 parcels vacant land. The larger vacant parcels are primarily located along the Route 12 and Route 31/202 corridor, in the southern portion of the Borough.

Land Use Plan Element

The way in which land is used becomes the basis for the Land Use Plan. Other considerations are the pattern in which the Borough has developed over time, and the zoning for various uses that have reinforced those land uses. Flemington is an historic town which has evolved for many years forming the urban fabric which we see today.



This Master Plan focuses on the renewal of the Borough's historic business center, while allowing opportunities for redevelopment. The Borough has expanded over the years from its central core surrounding the historic courthouse and Union Hotel on Main Street, stretching further north and south along the Main Street spine. To some degree it has lost its core identity and in the process strung business uses along the road extending the compact area of settlement. The development that has occurred outside of the Borough in Raritan Township has also created outward forces pulling from Flemington's center. Those competing economic forces have had a negative effect on the viability of the Borough's downtown.



People are attracted to older centers, particularly if they are vibrant and offer alternatives to shop, live and recreate. There should be reinforcement of the center around core business district along Main Street and adjacent uses, improvement and enhancement of the Liberty Village area and improving the gateway at the northern end where Main Street meets Walter Foran Boulevard and Park Avenue.



Obviously, finding a new user(s) for the Union Hotel is critical to the success of the downtown. One of the complaints often heard is the lack of parking for the hotel as a restaurant even though there is on-street parking and parking on the adjacent municipal lots to the northeast. Some

additional parking could be gained on Spring Street where the cartway and right-of-way are wide. Better wayfinding to the municipal lots has also been put forth. The municipal parking is less than 500 feet from the hotel, yet not obvious to most visitors. Or perhaps, they just want to be closer to the uses in that area.

The Borough essentially developed from the Main Street core outward. There has been reuse or redevelopment of properties as well. The historic mapping is a good indicator of the manner in which the town grew. Over the last 50 years there has been development occurring in Raritan Township which as in some ways reinforced Flemington as a center, and in other ways, pulled land use activity away from the Borough.



Partly because of the expanding Raritan Township and partly due to the aging of some land uses in Flemington, redevelopment has taken place. Recent activity over the last few years has seen many examples: the redevelopment of the Hunterdon County public works site on Church Street to senior housing; the new county court house on Park Avenue; the redevelopment of the former A&P properties including the movie theater on Church Street. The largest scale redevelopment has been the retail center, Shoppes at Flemington, on Reaville Avenue.

The last Master Plan and Land Use Plan Element was prepared in 1997. There have been adjustments through Re-Examination Reports since that time. In looking back a dozen years, some land use categories, which led to zoning districts, have remained unchanged.

The Borough consists of 690 acres, just over one square mile. The Borough's largest land uses are residential uses with one to four family residential units and commercial / mixed use. There are 816 of these residential lots consisting of 201 acres and 230 of the commercial / mixed use lots consisting of 210 acres. Also of significance are the 16 lots, consisting of 49 acres, of multi-family housing, defined as five or more units, and the 35 lots, consisting of 53 acres, of public and public school property.

RESIDENTIAL LAND USES

The Borough's residential areas offer a variety of housing choices – ranging from large single family detached historic homes to apartments located above shops in the downtown. The quality of the housing stock is generally good, with only a limited number of homes in need of substantial repair. The condition of the housing stock combined with the character of the neighborhoods has allowed Flemington to remain an attractive place to live.

There is little residential development potential in the Borough's residential zone districts. Most of the new homes built in these areas in the years to come will be small infill developments of one or a few units. The majority of new housing to be built in the Borough will be located in current or former nonresidential zone districts. The loss of manufacturing in the State and the increase of commercial development in Raritan Township has resulted in vacant or underutilized parcels in the Borough that are ripe for redevelopment which includes housing. An example of this is the "Flemington Cut Glass" site located along the rail line and Main, Broad and William Streets.

The existing residential zone districts largely remain appropriate, with a few exceptions for revisions to reflect changing conditions in the Borough.

SF – Single Family Residential District

The purpose of the Single Family Residential (SF) District is to provide locations for detached dwellings occupied by one household generally located in the outer ring of development in the Borough. It is the lowest density residential district in the Borough. In addition to single family uses, governmental and institutional uses are permitted.

This district reflects the single family homes, which are the predominant uses in these areas, that flank the commercial and Transitional Residential District that oriented along Main Street. The District hosts a variety of architectural styles, from some of the most historic homes with, for example, Victorian architecture, to smaller "post-war" homes that were built in the mid 1900's. With some minor exceptions over the years the zoning that embodies these areas of the Borough has stayed intact. The zoning was modified over 10 years ago to have less restrictive setbacks for accessory uses, eliminating the need for many bulk variances.

The permitted uses in the district include single-family detached homes, places of worship, ECHO housing, cemeteries and municipal uses. Conditional uses include accessory apartments and public and private non-profit day schools. At a minimum permitted lot size of 11,250 square feet, this is the lowest density residential district, reflecting the existing larger lots and larger homes. At this time, no changes are proposed for this zone district.

TR – Transitional Residential District

The purpose of the Transition Residential (TR) District is to provide for a medium density residential district of single family detached and two-family dwellings located between primarily

commercial districts and single family zones. Certain governmental and institutional uses are also permitted.

This district incorporates most of the historic homes within walking distance of the Main Street business district, which are concentrated along Main Street, Park Avenue and Broad Street.

The permitted uses in the district include single-family detached homes, two-family homes, places of worship, ECHO housing, cemeteries and municipal uses. Conditional uses include conversion of a single-family home to a two-family home, bed and breakfasts and public and private nonprofit day schools. Permitted residential densities vary from 9,000 square feet for a single-family home to 7,500 square feet for a unit in a two-family home (15,000 square feet total). At this time, no changes are proposed for this zone district.

TH – Townhouse District

The purpose of the Townhouse (TH) Residential District is for townhouse dwellings at a density of six units per acre with common open space and amenities in a planned environment. Additionally, municipal and certain institutional uses are permitted.

This zone district includes the two townhouse projects of Coppermine Village and Victorian Square. Both developments have been built for some years, and no expansion of or new townhouse districts are proposed. Permitted uses include townhouses and municipal uses and the only conditional use permitted in the district is public and private non-profit day schools. The zone requires clustered development with a 6 dwelling unit per acre maximum density and a minimum open space area of 20% of the tract.

GA – Garden Apartment District

The purpose of the Garden Apartment (GA) District is to provide for multi-family housing in a garden apartment configuration at a density not to exceed 24 units per acre. Municipal use, including public recreation, is also permitted.

Similar to the townhouse development, these garden apartment districts are older and provide another choice of housing in the Borough. They are all located on the Borough's outer fringes, including the north end of Main Street, Capner Street and at the northeast end of Pennsylvania Avenue adjacent to Route 31.

Permitted uses include multi-family dwellings and municipal uses; there are no conditional uses. This zone requires clustered development with a maximum permitted density of 24 dwelling units per acre and a minimum open space area of 40% of the tract. No changes are recommended to these districts.

SC – Senior Citizen Residential District

The purpose of the Senior Citizen Residential (SC) District is to provide a development zone in a limited area for the creation of age-restricted dwelling units to fulfill the needs of senior citizens by allowing them to remain in their community by reducing housing costs and maintenance

responsibilities and to provide age-restricted housing affordable to senior citizen households of low and moderate income.

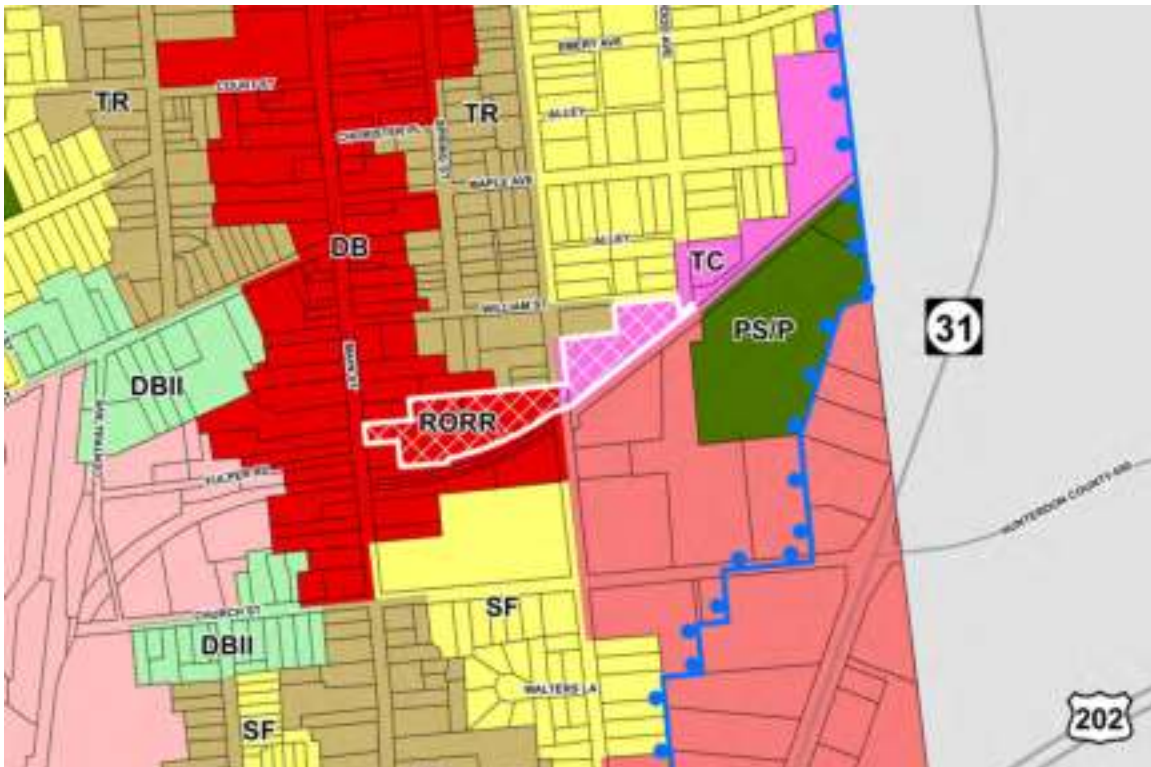
This district is located along Allen Street in the northwest part of the Borough. It hosts one development known as Martin Village. This small senior housing project was built, but the developer eventually asked for and received permission to remove the age-restriction for the project in order to better facilitate the sale of the units. The Borough should revise this district to remove the senior component in order for it to reflect the only existing use.

Permitted uses in the district include senior housing at a maximum density of ten dwelling units per acre.

RORR – Redevelopment Overlay – Residential/Retail District

This proposed district which runs from Main Street east to Broad Street along the railroad is proposed to recognize the use variance given in 2008. The conditions of the variance relief form the requirements of the overlay district which include:

- Multi-family residential housing is permitted with townhouses and apartments;
- A blend of fee simple ownership, condominium ownership, and rentals governed by a homeowners association;
- A Floor Area Ratio (far) of 0.70;
- A density of 59 units (53 market rate housing units and 6 affordable units) or a maximum of 13 dwelling units on 4.5 acres;





Adopted: September 2009

2010 FLEMINGTON MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Proposed Land Use

Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ May 2010

Clarke Caton Hintz
 Architects
 Planners
 Landscape Architects

- The maximum amount of retail or non-residential space which may include office uses is 3,600sf located on a new building on Main Street which will also contain residential units on the second and third floors;
- Market units will be limited to a maximum of 2 bedrooms per unit;
- Building heights will be restricted as follows: 35 feet or 2-1/2 stories, whichever is less;
- All of the buildings will be distinctive in architectural appearance and no two buildings will have the same exterior appearance in any grouping.

NONRESIDENTIAL AND MIXED USE LAND USES

The Borough's commercial and mixed use areas vary greatly. Toward the north central part of the Borough is an office district that hosts a number of County facilities, such as the County Court House and Hall of Records. Also in this area a number of office uses, many of which are related to or supported by the County facilities. The spine of Flemington is the downtown along Main Street which consists of traditional shopping district with shops fronting on the street. Connected to this spine are a limited number of other commercial districts that also seek to provide shopping and dining options. This area attracts both local residents for regular shopping and dining as well as visitors seeking the historic "main street" experience of the shops and restaurants. The southwest portion of the Borough, largely along Routes 31 and 202 are regionally oriented commercial uses that are generally larger in size and are built to accommodate a larger flow of traffic and parking needs than the downtown. The southwest part of the Borough consists of a regional shopping district that hosts an outlet center and other stores. This area also includes a park-and-ride lot that is heavily used.

TC – Transition Commercial District

The purpose of the Transition Commercial (TC) District is to provide areas for more intensive commercial uses commonly with a wholesale component or outdoor storage which were developed in proximity to rail lines or highways.

In the last Land Use Plan, the new zone district was recommended eliminating a light manufacturing zone and general commercial zone. This district – the Transition Commercial (TC) district is located in five areas of the Borough. There are a large number of permitted uses in the district, including but not limited to, specified retail stores, beauty and barber shops, medical and dental offices, daycare centers and municipal uses. The district permits a maximum floor area ratio of .22.

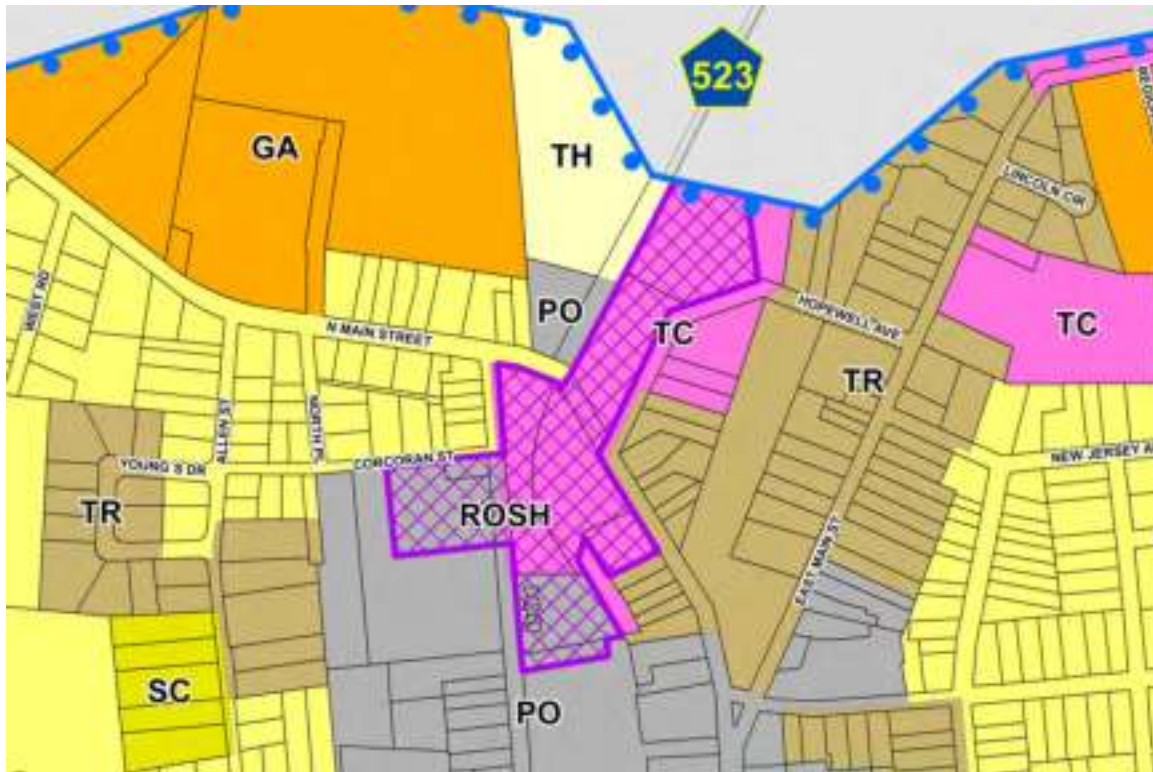
Of these five areas currently zoned TC – Transition Commercial one has received a use variance to be redeveloped with townhouses, condominiums and retail. This site, locally known as "Flemington Cut Glass" is north of the Black River & Western Railroad and east of Broad Street, along with the area adjacent to the railroad from east of Main Street to Broad Street. Consistent with the use variance, this area should receive a new land use district classification for mixed used development.

The area to the southwest of Borough fronting on Route 12 has been improved with the renovation of the former sports company to a gourmet food and bakery. Other uses in the area include the package manufacturer and the carwash. No changes are recommended for this area.

The TC area along north Main Street, which consists of a variety of office uses, should also remain unchanged.

ROSH – Redevelopment Office/Senior Housing Overlay District

The area around Hopewell Avenue and North Main Street has seen a slight expansion for the Mechanical Precision Company over the last decade and remains a vibrant use in the community and therefore no changes are recommended.



However, the Global Agway property at the north end of the Borough, and the properties to the south including the vacant railroad freight storage should be considered for another mixed use overlay, the Redevelopment Office / Senior Housing Overlay, including senior housing, medical offices, institutional such as a satellite to community college, and office uses related to the county courthouse. A portion of this area would also be appropriate for a Borough park since it is one of the gateways to the Borough. It is an area that has remained fairly stagnant and in some cases, properties have been abandoned. With the eventual realignment of Park Avenue, and as a gateway to the Borough, a new variety of uses should be considered. Only a small amount of retail uses should be permitted, located on the ground floor of other uses and for convenience of the neighborhood. As the Planning Board has expressed, there is an ample supply of retail uses in

the Borough and any furtherance of those types would tend to compete with and have a negative draw on other areas in the Borough including the Main Street business district.

CB – Community Business District

The purpose of the Community Business (CB) District is provide a mixed use zone combining a number of different residential housing types, retail sales and services limited to the everyday needs of residents and small scale office uses. This district is located at the southern end of the Borough around the Rt. 12 traffic circle where it functions as Flemington's southern gateway.

There exist a variety of building types and uses such as residential, offices, car repair and sales and retail. Conditional uses include conversion of single-family homes to two-family homes and banks and similar facilities. The maximum floor area ratio for commercial uses is .20. The district is recommended to remain the same except to revisit some of the uses permitted in the zone with an aim to reduce or eliminate common variances.

DB – Downtown Business District

The purpose of the Downtown Business (DB) District is to provide for mixed uses in the traditional business and governmental center of the Borough.

With some exceptions, the DB zone continues to include a variety of uses that are thriving and form the core of the Borough. There have been some positive changes since the last master plan, such as new restaurants, improvements to Hunterdon County facilities including the historic county courthouse, the hall of records, and county administration building, the restoration and adaptive reuse of the buildings at the corners of Mine and Main Streets, and Main and William Streets, etc. There have also been some disappointments not the least of which is closing of the Union Hotel.

Insufficient parking has been blamed as the cause of some vacancies, but generally there is a fair amount of parking in the area. Improved way-finding signs will help and a continued effort to have cross-access agreements for parking and circulation will also remedy the parking situation. There are several other options which should be explored including in-lieu payment for parking spaces, parking “coops”, and creating new parking areas in underutilized areas adjacent to and in the downtown. More of these are elaborated on in the Circulation Plan Element.

There have been variances granted for use of ground floor space in the downtown for residential uses. The zoning has only allowed them on second or third floor space but under certain circumstances, they may be appropriate. Allowing residential on first floor should be considered as conditional uses.

The permitted uses in the Downtown Business District should be revisited as well. The previous zoning was examined against the comprehensive listing of uses but new ones have been created over the last decade and may be of merit.

DB II – Downtown Business II District

The purpose of the Downtown Business II (DBII) District is to provide for mixed uses in the traditional business and governmental center of the Borough and is a transitional area between the Downtown Business (DB) zone and the Village Shops (VS) zone.

There are two areas of this district, both extend the commercial district west of the Main Street spine and connect to the VS District. The District permits a variety of retail, office, and service uses. Conditional uses include bed and breakfasts and public and private day schools. The District does not have a maximum floor area ratio; however, the maximum impervious cover is .75.

PO – Professional Office District

The purpose of the Professional Office (PO) District is to provide an area in close proximity to the county courts and administration offices. The Professional Office district would provide an area for law, title, paralegal, and similar offices as the need for such uses grow with an expanding county population.

This zone district which was implemented following the 1997 Master Plan, focused on the area along Park Avenue and Capner Street. It was intended to recognize the new (at that time) Hunterdon County Courthouse and the potential need for professional offices in the area around the courthouse. Permitted uses in the District include a variety of office, a limited number of service uses and municipal uses; the only conditional use if public and private day schools. The maximum permitted floor area ratio of .22.

The northernmost properties in the district, on either side of Park Avenue, should be considered for another mixed use overlay, the Redevelopment Office / Senior Housing Overlay, including senior housing, medical offices, institutional such as a satellite to community college, and office uses related to the county courthouse. A portion of this area would also be appropriate for a Borough park since it a gateway to the Borough. It is an area that has remained fairly stagnant and in some cases, properties have been abandoned. With the eventual realignment of Park Avenue, and as a gateway to the Borough, a new variety of uses should be considered. Only a small amount of retail uses should be permitted, located on the ground floor of other uses and for convenience of the neighborhood. As the Planning Board has expressed, there is an ample supply of retail uses in the Borough and any furtherance of those types would tend to compete with and have a negative draw on other areas in the Borough including the Main Street business district. No additional revisions to the District are proposed at this time.

VS – Village Shopping District

The purpose of the Village Shopping (VS) District is to include the majority of the destination oriented retail outlet shopping in Flemington. This district is highway oriented but is designed to encourage walking from store to store once the destination has been reached. It contrasts with the more pedestrian oriented shopping in the Downtown Business district and the more highway oriented shopping in the Highway Retail zone.

The VS zone district was created by the last master plan, and then refined to include a second VS zone. The area has seen the development and expansion of stores since then including the Roman Jewelry store and associated retail, and store fronting on Route 12, a new string of retail along Stangl Road, etc. There have been some closures, or occupied space and it is important to keep this area invigorated. Permitted uses in the District include a variety of retail uses, limited service uses and municipal uses; bed and breakfasts are the only conditional use. The maximum permitted floor area ratio is .22.

A set of standard signage ordinance, lighting standards, circulation standards (including cross-access parking, pedestrian and vehicular) and landscape requirements should be established for the entire VS district. This should also include street furniture such as benches, trash and recycling containers and bike racks.

One recent study underway is to bring passenger rail service back to Flemington, with connections to Bound Brook and points north and east. Since Flemington has been targeted as a potential terminus for rail passenger station, this area would be ideal. There is extensive existing parking associated with the stores, the Trans Bridge bus line serves the area and has its parking for commuters in the Liberty Village area, and Route 12 is within easy distance. The rail service could make the area more attractive and bring additional customers. There is also the potential for additional at grade parking which is adjacent to the existing parking areas. If the area grows enough then parking structures should be considered as well.

HR – Highway Retail District

The purpose of the Highway Retail (HR) District is to encompass existing highway oriented retail development concentrated around Rt. 31 and Rt. 202. This district contrasts with the more pedestrian- and destination-oriented shopping of the Downtown Business and Village Shopping zones. The district is also intended to include more intensive office uses than permitted by the Professional Office zone.

The district which includes areas along the south side of Route 12, Route 202 and Route 31 recognizes the retail uses that have developed over time. There has been some newer development over the last decade such as the shopping center along Reaville Avenue and redevelopment at the intersection of Routes 202/31 and Church Street. Permitted uses in the district include retail, office, recreation and municipal uses. Conditional uses include service stations, hotels/motels, automotive body repair and communication towers. The maximum permitted floor area ranges from .20 to .25, depending on the use.

In order to encourage improved circulation and increased investment, it is recommended that a portion of the district have an overlay for mixed commercial use. The area for the mixed use is shown on the proposed Land Use Plan map (to be provided).

As a recommendation in the last Master Plan, the northeast quadrant of the Reaville Avenue – Routes 202/31 intersection was designated as the Super Shopping Overlay District. The purpose of this district is to provide for the redevelopment of a portion of the Highway Retail zone that is

characterized by small lots or abandoned and vacant land. The overlay district provides an optional set of development regulations that permits an added intensity of development as an incentive to assemble substandard lots to reduce the number of small retail and business lots, encourage higher intensity land uses, improved circulation and parking (including interconnectivity of uses), and more modern stores. After years of delays by developers, this area was developed with new stores in an upscale center reflecting the objectives of the Master Plan. While not all of the stores are completely occupied due to the slow economy, eventually the center will represent the kind of recommended in the 1997 Master Plan. In order to encourage additional development with this character, it is recommended that the Super Shopping Overlay District be extended to include the eastern quadrants of the Reaville Avenue – Routes 202/31 intersection.

O/SS - Overlay/Super Shopping District

As a recommendation in the last Master Plan, this area was designated for redevelopment to reduce the number of small retail and business lots encouraging higher intensity land uses, improved circulation and parking (including interconnectivity of uses), and more modern stores. After years of delays by developers, the site in the northeast segment of Reaville Avenue and Routes 202/31 finally was built with new stores in an upscale center reflecting the objectives of the Master Plan. While not all of the stores are completely occupied due to the slow economy, eventually the center will represent the kind of development now recommended in the mixed commercial area to the west and south.



PS / P – Public Schools and Parks District

The zone is established to recognize two areas in the Borough used for public purpose. These include the Reading-Fleming Middle School, Tuccamirgan Park, Green Acres Park, and the Flemington Swim Club on the west side of the Borough, and Memorial Park on the east side of the Borough. Permitted uses include public schools, government uses and private swim clubs. The zone does not include a maximum floor area ratio; however, the maximum building cover is .25.

Housing Plan Element

Flemington Borough provides a variety of housing types that offer housing opportunities for a range of household sizes and a range of household incomes. As of 2000, about 53% of the total housing stock consisted of single-family detached and 2 family units (twins and duplexes). Single-family attached (townhouses) and units with 3 or more units make up 47% of the total housing stock. Housing units in buildings containing 5 or more units comprised 19% of all housing units in 2000. Of the owner occupied units, 75% were single-family detached units; while units in structures containing 3 or more units comprised 68% of all rental units.

Additionally, the Borough has a successful history of providing affordable housing – achieving both second round and third round substantive certification. COAH granted second round substantive certification in 2003. At that time and after being approved for a vacant land adjustment Flemington’s affordable housing obligation consisted of a 4 unit second round obligation and a 32 unit rehabilitation obligation.

The Borough petitioned for third round substantive certification on December 20, 2005 under COAH’s original third round rules; however, the application had not been certified by COAH prior to the issuance of the Appellate Court decision overturning portions of COAH’s regulations. The Borough adopted a Revised Third Round Housing Element and Fair Share Plan in December 2008 and received third round substantive certification in June 2009. At this time the Borough had a prior round obligation of 4 units, a third round obligation of 21 units and a rehabilitation obligation of 17 units.

Pursuant to the 2008 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, the Borough will fully satisfy the prior round and third round obligations using affordable housing units from the Herman E. Kapp apartments, a market to affordable program and three inclusionary housing developments known as Martin Village, Flemington Electric and Luster / Dodger Blues. The Borough will also obtain affordable housing credits from an inclusionary development known as Flemington Cut Glass, which was approved after preparation of the 2008 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan.

Circulation Plan Element

The Circulation Plan Element examines the existing transportation network and its ability to provide efficient movement of people and goods in, around, and through the municipality. This document focuses on the roadway network and vehicular circulation, parking, streetscape, pedestrian and bicycle circulation and public transit. The document concludes with recommendations for improving the Borough's transportation network and facilities.

DESCRIPTION OF ROADWAY NETWORK

Roadways can be classified by jurisdiction and by function. The jurisdiction of the public road network is divided among state, county and local governments. Under the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), roads are classified by function into three broad categories: arterial, collector, and local roadways. While there is not a direct relationship between roadway jurisdiction and roadway function, the New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) generally has jurisdiction over principal arterial highways and many minor arterial highways. Counties typically have jurisdiction over minor arterial and major collector streets, and local governments have jurisdiction over major collectors, minor collectors, and local streets and roads.

State Roads

State Roads within Flemington include Route 31, Route 202 and Route 12. Under the FHWA functional classification system, Routes 31 and 202 are designated as principal arterial highways and Route 12 is designated as a minor arterial highway. The 2008 Hunterdon County Transportation Plan notes that all State roads within the County experience high congestion levels during peak commuting hours. The following descriptions of existing conditions along Routes 31, 202 and 12 are on information provided in Chapter 3 of the County Transportation Plan:

State Route 31

As this highway corridor is the only north-south route in the western part of the State, it provides an intercounty connection for through traffic, as well as serving numerous local trips. The Route 31 corridor has also experienced significant development in recent years. In Flemington and Raritan, the mixing of local and through traffic on Route 31 is most acute, resulting in increasing congestion. To relieve this condition, a bypass from the Flemington traffic circle, parallel and to the east of the existing road, is under study by the NJDOT.

State Route 12

State Route 12 has experienced steady increases in traffic in recent years as it serves as a link for commuters from Pennsylvania who cross the Delaware River at Frenchtown. Route 12 connects with US 202 and Route 31 in Flemington, and indirectly with other routes providing access to employment opportunities and services.

U.S. Route 202

This highway also provides a link for commuters from Pennsylvania and suffers chronic congestion problems in the peak commuting hours. There is currently a Bi-County project underway that will identify and advance a series of multi-modal mobility improvements in the Route 202 corridor to help relieve traffic congestion and improve traffic safety.

NJDOT Highway Access Code and Desirable Typical Sections

The New Jersey Department of Transportation's Highway Access Management Code (HAMC) was developed in response to the unprecedented increase in traffic congestion in the 1980's when the state realized that it could not construct enough road capacity to satisfy potential demand. The intent of the HAMC was to change the emphasis of the highway system from providing access to property to providing mobility for people and goods. Under the HAMC, each state highway has been classified for different levels of access, depending on existing conditions and NJDOT's functional plans for the highway system. Routes 31 and 202 are classified as Access Level 3, which allows right-turn access only with the provision for left-turn access by way of a jughandle. Route 12 is classified as Access Level 4 which allows right turns into and out of a property and requires that left turns occur from a dedicated left hand turn lane. The NJDOT has also established Desirable Typical Sections (DTS) which indicate how wide the highway would become in the future, under ideal circumstances. Routes 12, 31, and 202 are designated with a DTS of 4A, with a right-of-way of 114 feet with four lanes, divided highway and shoulders.

County Roads

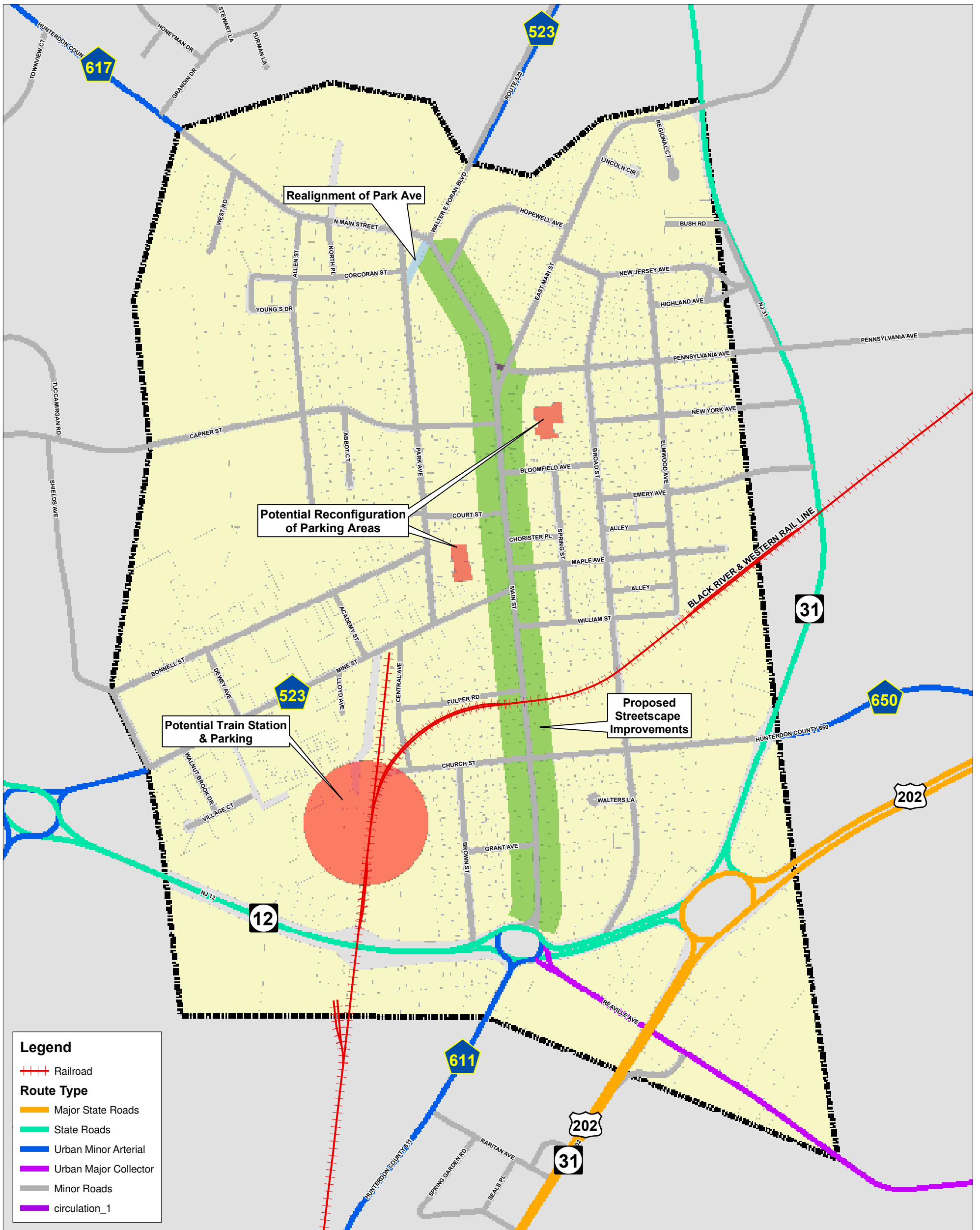
Although County Route 523 traverses the Borough (designated as Route 523 along municipal roads, including Park Avenue and Mine Street), the County's jurisdiction over this road is limited to a small segment along East Main Street, between its intersection with Main Street and Route 31. The County also has jurisdiction over small segments of Voorhees Corner Road (CR 650), between Route 31 and the municipal border, and South Main St. (CR 611) between the Route 12 circle and the municipal border. Under the FHWA functional classifications, these road segments are identified as minor arterials.

Local Roads

All other public roads in the Borough not identified above as under state or county jurisdiction, are under the Borough's jurisdiction.

VEHICLE CIRCULATION AND PARKING ISSUES**NJDOT Traffic Circle Improvements**

NJDOT has recently completed the reconfiguration of the Route 12/Main Street traffic circle. The state's intent is to reconfigure the traffic circle into a modern roundabout, by reducing the width of the roadway approaches to the roundabout. The reduced width of the roadway approaches will cause traffic to slow down, providing safer travel inside the roundabout. The improvements also



Circulation Plan



include changes to signage and pavement markings to direct motorists to yield to traffic in the roundabout. The NJDOT is currently considering various designs for improvements to the State Route 31/US 202 traffic circle, which is frequently congested and is the site of numerous accidents.

Realignment of Park Avenue/Walter Foran Boulevard

The realignment of Park Avenue to meet Walter Foran Boulevard has been a long-planned roadway improvement that will facilitate access to Route 31. The street will follow the alignment of the abandoned railroad line. The engineering and design work for the realignment has been completed and approved, but the Borough has not yet received funding for the project. Contracts for the sewer and water line relocations that are required in conjunction with the road alignment have recently been awarded. The realignment of Park Avenue is depicted in the accompanying Circulation Plan map. Once Park Street is realigned to meet Walter Foran Boulevard, signalization will be required at the intersection of N. Main Street, Park Street, and Walter Foran Boulevard.

Parking and Cross Access

The availability of parking, particularly in the downtown business district, continues to be a concern. The ordinance has been revised as previously recommended to require cross access easements and connections between properties for parking, circulation, and pedestrian access. Cross access easements and connections have been successfully implemented in conjunction with a number of recent development applications, including Liberty Village, sites along Main Street, Shoppes at Flemington and adjacent retail/restaurant sites, Shoprite and adjacent retail sites, and others. The effect has been very positive with a reduction in trips onto the adjacent roadways. To provide additional parking, a reconfiguration of several existing parking areas should be considered, including parking within the interior of Block 21 on the west side of Main Street, parking within the interior of Block 18 on the east side of Main Street, and a potential new parking area located near to the park and ride lot which is adjacent to Route 12. If future passenger rail service becomes a reality, then additional parking will be needed for commuters. It makes the most sense to add more parking so that Trans Bridge bus commuters and rail passengers have intermodal choices.

PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE CIRCULATION

Sidewalk Improvements

Installation and maintenance of sidewalks is important for enhancing pedestrian accessibility and promoting healthier lifestyles. In addition to the recent construction of new sidewalk along Allen Street, the Borough has replaced sidewalks in conjunction with recent road reconstruction projects along Park Avenue, and along Mine, Church, Bonnell, Brown, and Broad Streets. A survey of sidewalk conditions should be considered to determine the priority of future sidewalk improvements. As discussed below, the Borough is pursuing funding for streetscape improvements along Main Street that would help enhance the pedestrian experience in the downtown area.

Bicycle Facilities

The 2008 Hunterdon County Transportation Plan notes that conflicts between bicycles and cars have been increasing on all types of roads in the County, corresponding with the increased popularity of recreational biking in the past decade. The County Plan identifies a potential network of bicycle routes in the County that would help link County roadways with recognized activity centers, including Flemington Borough. The Borough should consider ways to facilitate access to County bike routes, through signage or other means. The Borough has revised its zoning ordinance to include a requirement for bike racks; however, placement of additional bike racks within the Borough should be considered in conjunction with any parking reconfiguration for downtown areas and a future train station. The Borough has been pursuing funding for installation of bike racks at Liberty Village and in conjunction with streetscape improvement for the downtown area.

Hunterdon County LINK

Since 1984, the Hunterdon County Department of Human Services (DHS) has operated a public transportation system know as “the LINK”, which features a blend of fixed route, flexible route and demand response transportation. The LINK service is operated from the DHS building in Flemington. LINK routes serving Flemington include several cross county routes and the Flemington Shuffle, which provides modified fixed route service in Flemington and surrounding areas of Raritan.

Trans Bridge Bus Service

Trans Bridge Lines provides bus service between Flemington and New York City, Atlantic City, Newark Airport and JFK Airport. Although frequent service is provided during commuting hours, service is limited during the rest of the day. Parking for Trans Bridge buses is available at the Liberty Village lower commuter parking lot.

Rail Transit

The 2007 Master Plan Reexamination Report includes a recommendation to investigate the potential for passenger rail service that would integrate with regional rail systems to the northeast and southwest. Rail track already exists from Liberty Village to Three Bridges, where it connects to 18 miles of track to Bound Brook that are operated by the Norfolk/Southern line for freight rail purposes. From Bound Brook, track extends to Newark. The Flemington Economic Development Committee and a grass-roots group, Flemington Rail Coalition, have led an effort to return commuter rail service to Flemington that has been endorsed by Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, and by the affected municipalities (Raritan, Readington and Hillsborough Townships). If commuter rail service is reestablished in Flemington, potential sites for a future train station and additional parking should be considered adjacent to the existing rail line. The Circulation Plan map shows a potential area where a future train station and related parking could be sited.

STREETScape

The Borough has been pursuing funding for streetscape improvements along Main Street to improve the appearance, pedestrian safety and mobility, and to enhance business development in the downtown area. The proposed streetscape enhancements include installation of bluestone pavers, granite curbing, paved crosswalk, trees, lights, and street furnishings including benches, trash receptacles, and bike racks. The Borough should continue to explore funding opportunities for streetscape improvements along Main Street. The Borough may also want to consider the feasibility of streetscape improvements along other roadways and at key entry points into the Borough.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Once Park Street is realigned to meet Walter Foran Boulevard, signalization will be required at the intersection of N. Main Street, Park Street, and Walter Foran Boulevard
2. To provide additional parking, a reconfiguration of several existing parking areas should be considered, including parking within the interior of Block 21 on the west side of Main Street, parking within the interior of Block 18 on the east side of Main Street, and a potential new parking area located near to the park and ride lot which is adjacent to Route 12.
3. The Borough should continue to require cross access easements and connections between properties for parking, circulation, and pedestrian access.
4. A survey of sidewalk conditions should be considered to determine the priority of future sidewalk improvements.
5. The Borough should consider ways to facilitate access to County bike routes, through signage or other means. Placement of additional bike racks within the Borough should be considered in conjunction with any parking reconfiguration for downtown areas and a future train station.
6. The Borough should continue to advocate for the reestablishment of commuter rail service to Flemington. Potential sites for a future train station and additional parking should be considered adjacent to the existing rail line.
7. The Borough should continue to pursue funding for streetscape improvements along Main Street to enhance the pedestrian experience in the downtown area.
8. Through truck traffic should be strongly encouraged to use the State highway system.

Community Facilities Plan Element

Community facilities are public buildings and grounds that provide locations for the administration and delivery of services. Typically these include the facilities of the municipal government, police, fire, emergency services, education, and other local service providers. Since Flemington also is the county seat, facilities owned and operated by Hunterdon County are also be included. Community facilities related to recreation are discussed in the Open Space and Recreation Plan Element.

The adequacy of community facilities depends on the demographic characteristics of residents and their cultural preferences. One community's facilities may revolve around senior citizen activities, another may concentrate on youth sports. The characteristics of the population in Flemington are sufficiently broad that there is a constituency for a large variety of facilities and programs.

The community facilities available in Flemington are illustrated on the accompanying Community Facilities map and are described below.

LIBRARY

The Flemington Free Public Library is located at the corner of Main Street and Maple Avenue in the central business district of the Borough. The library was established in 1910 and sits within a building that was expanded in 1938 and 1968. The library circulates approximately 58,600 items per year. In addition to its book collection, the library's holdings include periodical magazines and newspapers, audio cassettes/CDs and video cassettes/DVDs. Library members may also rent video games through the library's association with the Mediatech Foundation. The library operates a number of programs for children including storytelling programs, a summer reading club, crafts and a lunch and story club. The library is independent but has a reciprocal agreement with the Hunterdon County Library system.

FLEMINGTON - RARITAN FIRST AID AND RESCUE SQUAD

The Flemington - Raritan First Aid and Rescue Squad is a combination volunteer and career emergency medical and rescue service provider that serves Flemington Borough, Raritan Township, and parts of Readington and Delaware Townships. The squad was established in 1952 and now has over 60 members. Calls include rescues in conjunction with their respective fire departments, auto accidents, medical traumas and other situations requiring ambulance services. The squads average response time is under eight minutes to emergency calls. The rescue squad has four ambulances, two sport utility vehicles, a collapse rescue truck, a heavy rescue truck, technical rescue trailer, rescue boat and a water rescue vehicle. The rescue squad building is located on Reaville Avenue.

MUNICIPAL BUILDING

The Flemington Borough Municipal Building is located at 38 Park Avenue in the west-central portion of the Borough. The building currently houses all municipal administrative functions except court and police. The building as currently configured contains 2,420 sf. of space. The Borough Municipal Building is in need of expansion. Clarke Caton Hintz has previously undertaken a space needs analysis for the main functions contained within the building.

The Borough has considered expanding the existing municipal building or constructing a new facility on a separate site such that all municipal functions including the Police Department can be located together. In total, the space needs analysis has determined that a total of 8,500± sf. is needed for all municipal functions.

The municipal court is shared with Raritan Township and the court is held at the Raritan Township Municipal Building.

FLEMINGTON POLICE DEPARTMENT

The Flemington Borough Police Department is currently housed at 100 Main Street. Currently the staff totals 16, which includes officers, administrative staff and crossing guards. While the size of the department is currently satisfactory for the foreseeable future, increases may be needed if the Borough grows.

FLEMINGTON FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Flemington Borough Fire Department is situated within the Borough municipal building at 35 Park Avenue. The Department consists of 50 volunteer firefighters and has five trucks in its inventory. The five trucks include three pumper trucks, a 105-foot tower ladder truck, and a new incident support unit van.

FLEMINGTON/RARITAN REGIONAL SCHOOL DISTRICT

The Flemington-Raritan Regional School District serves the children of Flemington Borough and surrounding Raritan Township at levels Kindergarten (K) through 8th grade. The school district is structured with four (4) elementary schools serving levels K through 4th grade - Robert Hunter, Barley Sheaf, Francis Desmares and Copper Hill; the J.P. Case Middle School serving the 7th and 8th grades, and the Reading-Fleming Intermediate School, serving 5th and 6th grades. Students in 9th through 12th grade attend the Hunterdon Central High School. The Reading-Fleming Intermediate School is within the municipal boundaries of the Borough and is located at the corner of Allen and Court Streets. The Reading-Fleming Intermediate School has a functional capacity for 1,000 students and currently has a current enrollment of 774 students.

PARKS AND RECREATION

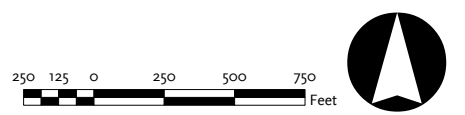
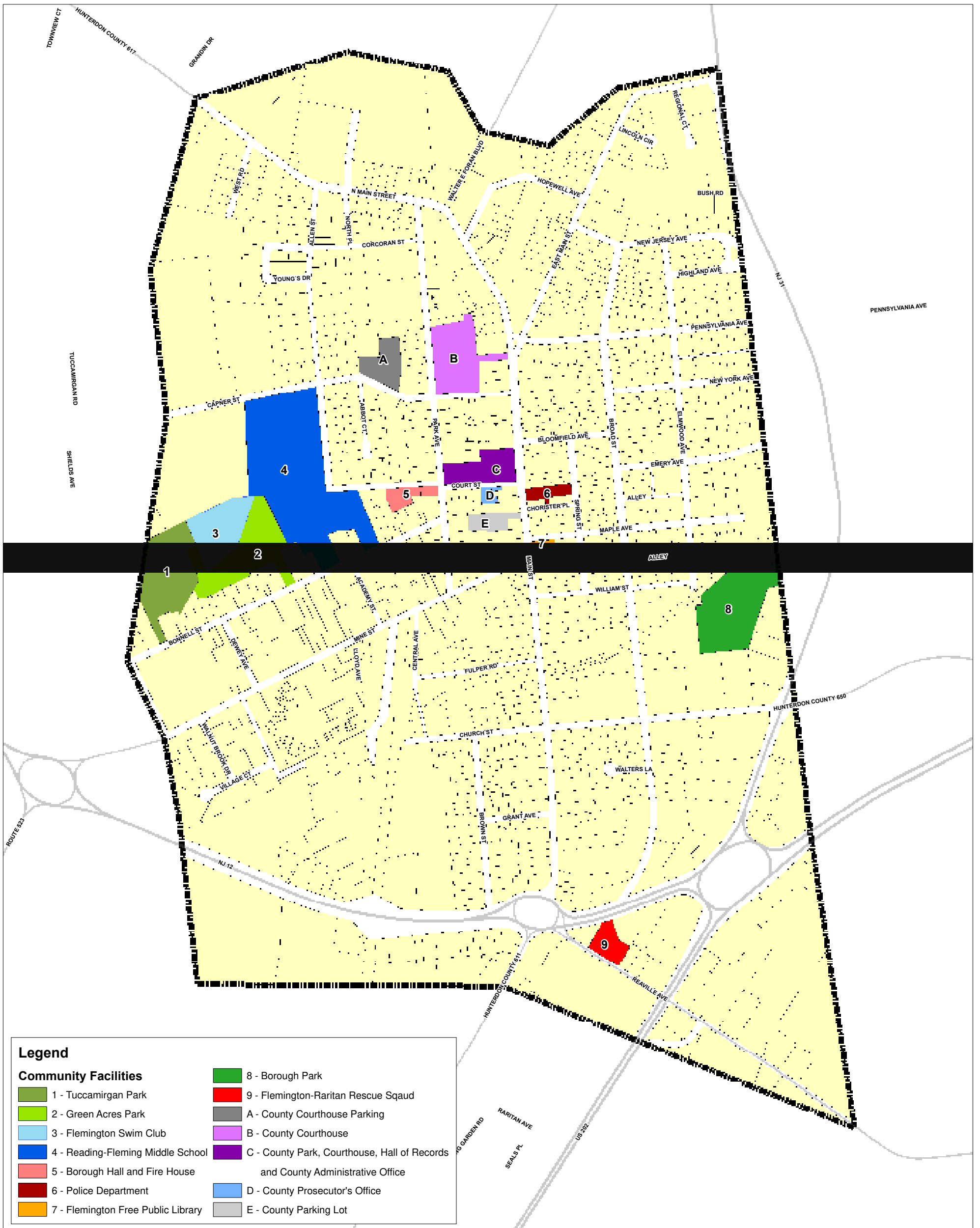
There are five (5) park and recreational facilities within the Borough. Tuccamirgan Park along Bonnell Street in the western portion of the Borough consists of 5.35 acres. It is used mostly for passive recreation and one third of it is in forest cover. Green Acres Park is adjacent to Tuccamirgan Park and the Reading-Fleming Intermediate School. It is 5.2 acres in size and again is used for passive recreation. It is almost completely wooded with a portion being in wetlands. The Reading-Flemington Intermediate School consists of 15 acres of which 9 acres approximately are occupied by active recreation fields. Within this area is the Flemington Swim Club (or Flemington-Raritan Community Pool) which is north of the Green Acres Park. Although a private facility it does contribute to the Borough active recreation facilities. Memorial Park is a 6.34 acre parcel adjacent to the Black River & Western Railroad right-of-way on the eastern portion of the Borough. This active recreational site contains several softball/baseball fields. The site should also be considered for a playground.

There is limited parking available for Memorial Park. In the past, the American Legion, located to the east of the park off of Route 31, has allowed visitors to Memorial Park to utilize its parking spaces. However, this property is in the process of being sold, so that it is unclear if parking will continue to be available at this location. To provide additional parking for Memorial Park, a cross-access easement and shared parking was required in conjunction with a development application at the Spice Factory property, located to the south of Memorial Park.

Some of the garden apartment complexes have had private recreational facilities such as pools or tennis courts, which had fallen into disrepair or were underutilized and then removed. However, the space on those properties still exists and should be considered in the future for recreational uses such as basketball, volleyball and playground facilities.

HUNTERDON COUNTY FACILITIES

Hunterdon County facilities, while serving a regional need, also provide services to Flemington residents and businesses and their physical proximity is an advantage. The County court operations and jail are located at a new facility at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Capner Street. Main Street is the location of the Hall of Records and adjacent County administrative offices, both of which have been renovated in recent years. The old courthouse, famously the site of the trial of Bruno Hauptmann in the Lindbergh kidnapping case, has had both its exterior and interior renovated in the last few years. The former jail is attached to the rear of the old courthouse. The County Prosecutor's office and staff are located in the Hunterdon County Justice Complex. The Sheriff's office is housed on Court Street with plans to move to the old jail on Court Street.



2010 FLEMINGTON MASTER PLAN UPDATE

Community Facilities

Flemington Borough, Hunterdon County, NJ May 2010

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The Borough should commence planning for the construction of a new municipal building which is sufficiently large to house all municipal functions including administration, court and police department.

Historic Preservation Plan Element

INTRODUCTION

The Historic Preservation Plan Element is intended to establish and maintain policies for the conservation of the history of Flemington as it relates to its people and land. It generally concerns itself with buildings and sites more than 50 years old, however important concerns arise when new buildings are constructed in an historical context. Local efforts in historic preservation fit into a framework developed by the state and federal governments that have created programs designed to coordinate and promote conservation activities. Historic preservation has extended beyond the initial desire to protect buildings where significant persons lived or events occurred to a broader emphasis on preserving the cultural heritage of a community as it has developed over time.

As required for a historic preservation plan element under the MLUL (N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28b(10)), this Historic Preservation Plan Element discusses the location and significance of historic sites and districts, identifies the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district identification, and analyzes the impact of other elements of the Master Plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts. The Historic Preservation Plan Element also provides a brief history of Flemington, describes the role of the Historic Preservation Commission, and provides goals, objectives and recommendations for promoting the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Borough.

BRIEF HISTORY OF FLEMINGTON

Flemington was originally part of West Jersey, divided from East Jersey through actions of the English King in 1676. William Penn, better known for his activities in creating Pennsylvania, was granted this land by the Duke of York along with other Quakers. Flemington was originally owned by Penn and Daniel Coxe, two of the Proprietors of West Jersey. An attempt to survey the boundary between East and West Jersey was undertaken by George Keith in 1687 but foundered when he reached the South Branch of the Raritan River at Three Bridges¹. This was sufficient, however, to undertake a survey of the Flemington area in 1712 but it was not until the John Lawrence survey of 1745 that the boundaries between the two provinces was finally established and successive land claims settled. The earliest settlers arrived in the general vicinity in the 1730's. Not all of the settlers occupied the land legally and squatter's settlements were an early problem for the landowners.

¹ - This boundary line forms part of the border between Hunterdon and Somerset Counties.

This area was also the site of an important Indian settlement. The chief at the time of the arrival of early settlers was named Tuccamirgen for which one of the Borough's parks is named.

Flemington traces its beginning from Samuel Fleming's purchase of land in and his subsequent construction of a tavern. Fleming Castle, the residence of Samuel Fleming, was built in 1756, and is the oldest extant building in the Borough. Flemington became an important stop for settlers moving westward into Pennsylvania.

Flemington's long settlement and slow growth in this century have aided in preserving a wealth of architectural styles from the Federal to the present. Flemington is known as the home of the famous 19th Century Greek Revival architect Mahlon Fisher, and is the site of many of his buildings. Flemington is also known as the location of the Charles Lindbergh baby kidnapping trial in 1935. The concentration of significant buildings in Flemington is one of its greatest assets and forms an integral part of the cultural realm of the Borough.



HISTORIC SITES AND DISTRICTS

State and National Register of Historic Places

Fleming Castle was listed on the State Register of Historic Places in 1973. The Borough purchased this historic home in 2005 and it is now operated as the Fleming Castle Museum. The Flemington Historic District, primarily encompassing the central part of the Borough, was added to the State and National Registers of Historic Places in 1980.

Local Historic District

Prior to the 1997 Master Plan, the Historic District was resurveyed using the original Register application and classified into significant, contributing, non-contributing or modern, encroaching and demolished (since 1980) categories. Based on the resurvey, several outlying properties were proposed to be removed and the central Historic District boundary was refined to eliminate areas with many encroaching buildings and to add several areas with contributing buildings. The resulting Local Historic District is depicted on the accompanying map. As shown on the map, the

Borough's Historic District encompasses both sides of Main Street with significant inclusions along Broad, East Main, and Bonnell Streets. The Historic District also includes Prospect Hill Cemetery on Capner Avenue.

Historic Preservation Criteria

The framework for historic preservation has been codified into a set of criteria used to determine the need and desirability for inclusion in preservation efforts. These criteria include:

1. Whether the site or district has significant character, interest, or value, as part of the heritage of cultural characteristics of the municipality, state, or nation, or is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.
2. Whether the site or district is associated with an event of importance to the history of the municipality, state, or nation.
3. Whether the place reflects the environment in an era characterized by a distinctive architectural style.
4. Whether the building or structure embodies distinguishing characteristics of an architectural style or engineering specimen.
5. Whether the work is one by a designer, architect, landscape architect, or engineer whose design has significantly influenced the historical, architectural, economic, social, or cultural development of the municipality, state, or nation.
6. Whether the site or district contains elements of design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship which possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.
7. Whether an area is part of or related to a park or other distinctive location which should be preserved according to an historic, cultural, or architectural motif.
8. Whether an area has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to pre-history or history.
9. Lastly, whether the site or district exemplifies the cultural, political, economic, social, or historical heritage of the community.

This set of criteria was developed by the U.S. Secretary of Interior to aid in the designation of historic sites and districts. Any one of the criteria may be conclusive in the decision to protect a site or district.

As discussed above, the historic districts within Flemington were resurveyed prior to the 1997 Master Plan and reclassified into significant, contributing, non-contributing or modern, encroaching and demolished (since 1980) categories. These categories are defined as follows:

Significant: Historically significant building based on its own unique characteristics with a clearly distinctive type, period or construction method which may include being the site of an important event or residence of an important person during the period of significance.



Contributing: Building contributes to the integrity of the historic district through distinguishable architectural characteristics - also built during the period of significance.

Non- Contributing or Modern: Indirectly contributes to the historic district -built during the period of significance, but as a result of additions or alterations no longer has distinguishable historic characteristics *or* not built during the period of significance but attempting to be in keeping with the historical characteristics of the district in scale, materials and style.

Encroaching: Clearly detracts from the historic integrity of the district - built within the last 50 years without any relationship to surrounding historic structures and does not attempt to achieve any relationship with the surrounding historic structures.

Demolished is self-explanatory.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

The Flemington Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) was established in accordance with §1404 of the Borough's Land Development Ordinance. The HPC is an advisory body which encourages the retention and repair of the design elements of all historic landmarks or district buildings, and ensures that changes in exterior appearance through alteration, demolition, new construction and/or addition, or replacement are accomplished with respect and consideration for the building and its environment. The HPC consists of five members and two alternate members appointed by the Mayor.

The HPC has the following duties and responsibilities:

1. To prepare a survey or surveys of historic sites and districts pursuant to criteria established in such survey;
2. To make recommendations to the Planning Board on the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan and on the implications of any other Element on the preservation of historic sites and districts;
3. To advise the Planning Board on the inclusion of historic sites in the recommended capital improvement program;
4. To advise the Planning Board on applications for development;
5. Provide written reports on the application of the zoning provisions of this Ordinance or other land development regulations on historic sites and districts;
6. Provide technical assistance upon request to property owners on the preservation, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic structures;
7. To carry out such other advisory, educational, and informational functions as will promote historic preservation in the municipality.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION ORDINANCE

§1631 of the Borough's Land Development Ordinance sets forth standards for review of development applications or permits affecting historic districts or landmarks. The Historic Preservation Committee has prepared a draft Historic Preservation Ordinance that would amend §1631 by incorporating more detailed design guidelines and providing other updates to the existing regulations. The Borough Council is now reviewing the draft Historic Preservation Ordinance.

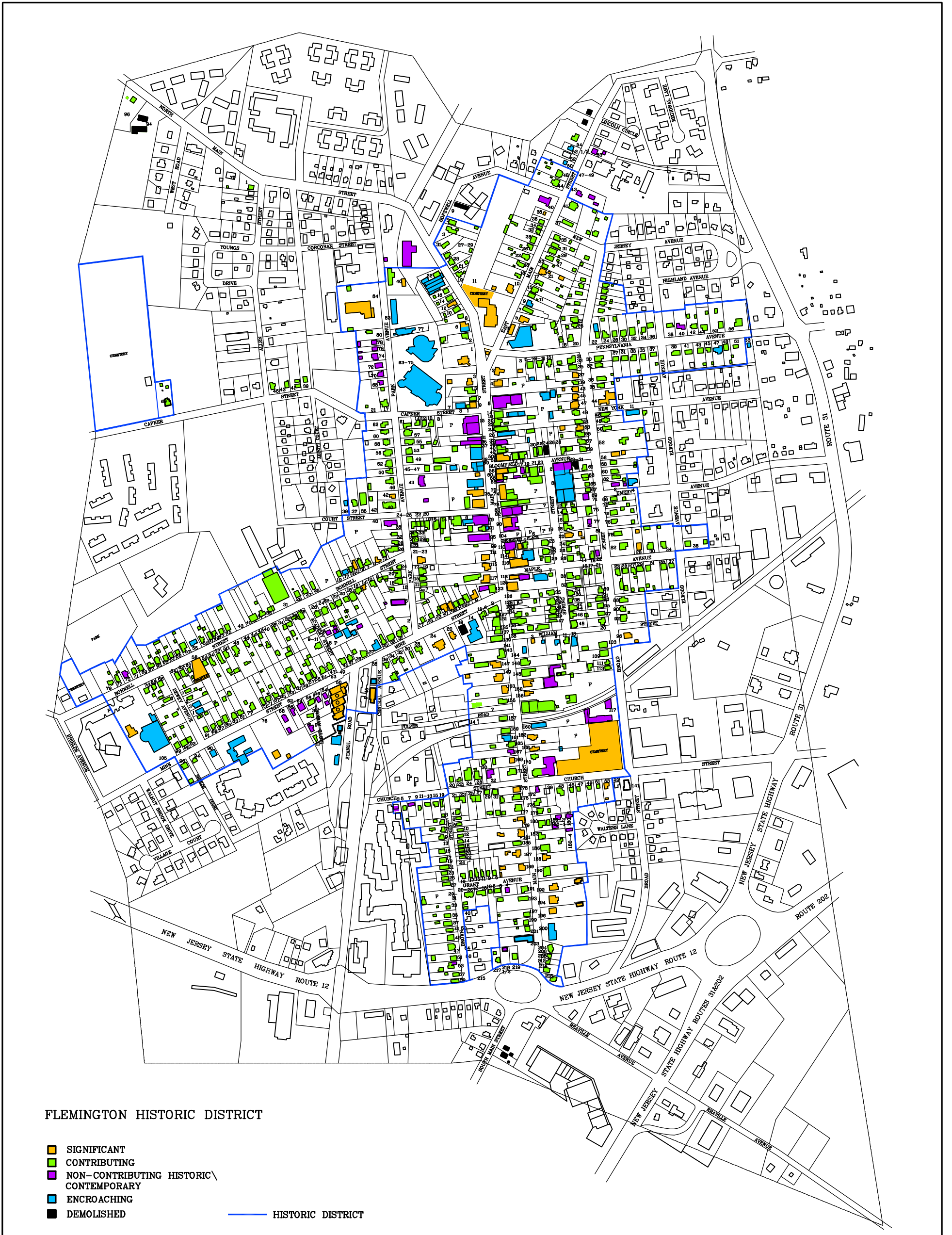
GOALS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Because of the importance of the Historic Preservation Plan Element, goals and objectives more specifically tailored to preservation are included. Further, several specific recommendations are enjoined to the goals to promote the preservation of the cultural heritage of the Borough.

- I. Locate, designate, protect and maintain Flemington's most important historic sites and district(s).
 - Develop mechanisms to preserve the contexts of historic resources.
 - Continue survey, registration and designation activities of historic buildings with the Borough.
 - Undertake survey, registration and designation activities of historic landscapes and landscape elements.
 - Undertake survey, registration and designation activities of archaeological resources in areas where development is likely to occur.
 - Through design review, tailored to specific historic resources, that conforms to the standards as outlined in the Borough of Flemington's Historic Preservation Ordinance, insure high standards of preservation.
2. Maintain the historic character of Flemington's historic commercial and institutional resources while encouraging their development as commercial and cultural assets.
 - Afford protection through designation.
 - Encourage preservation and adaptive reuse.
 - Encourage archaeological investigation in sites to be developed.
 - Coordinate preservation activities with open space goals and programs.
3. Maintain the historic character of Flemington's historic residential resources while encouraging their development as commercial and cultural assets.
 - Afford protection through designation.
 - Encourage preservation and adaptive reuse.
 - Encourage archaeological investigation in sites to be sites.
 - Coordinate preservation activities with open space goals and programs.

4. Contribute to the improvement of the economy of Flemington by encouraging expenditures for the restoration and/or adaptive reuse of historic buildings for local purposes and to encourage and promote tourism.
 - Work to prevent deterioration and demolition of historic structures.
 - Encourage preservation and rehabilitation of all historic structures in the District to preserve and enhance Flemington's historic character and ambiance, thus encouraging heritage tourism.
 - Encourage construction jobs by promoting preservation efforts.
 - Encourage many types of jobs by revitalizing and maintaining historic commercial areas.
 - Encourage tourism by promoting the historical appeal of Flemington's historic resources and by promoting the rehabilitation of such resources in commercial areas for tourism-related uses.
 - Encourage the preservation of designated non-conforming historic buildings by creating a vehicle to provide expedited zoning variances or exemptions.
5. Enhance Flemington's Historic Preservation Program to foster local interest in and a greater appreciation of and support for historic and archaeological resources.
 - Send out a yearly notice to all property owners in the District informing them of their properties' historic status and the obligation this entails.
 - Develop an educational outreach program to promote preservation awareness in Flemington.
 - Distribute survey findings and documentation to land use boards and the public.
 - Develop mechanisms for publicly acknowledging successful preservation efforts.
 - Assemble and distribute technical information that can assist property owners in appropriately rehabilitating their historic properties.
6. Establish a local incentive program to provide assistance in the preservation of historic resources.
 - Provide local incentives for owners of locally designated historic resources.

- Update and revise existing zoning code to encourage preservation of Flemington's historic resources, by providing expedited variances or exemptions for non-conforming historic properties.
 - Create a local tax-abatement/reduction program for locally designated historic resources.
 - Establish mechanisms to publicize tax-relief programs.
 - Encourage local lenders to provide low-interest loans for rehabilitation of local historic resources.
7. Integrate historic preservation review criteria and data into the local planning and development review process.
- Establish procedures to make certain that all municipal agencies involved in the planning process are aware of Flemington's historic resources and preservation goals.
 - Make certain that no local ordinances are contrary to preservation goals.
 - Require all public sector planning studies on land use issues to identify the presence of historic resources and the impact of any such proposals on these resources.
 - Prepare historic preservation ordinances consistent with governing state statutes and recent court decisions.
 - Ensure that sign controls are sympathetic to the historic district.



Utilities Plan Element

The Utilities Plan Element requires an analysis of the need for future water supply, stormwater management, sewerage and waste treatment and drainage, solid waste and flood control facilities. In addition, this element addresses the issue of location of telecommunication facilities.

WATER SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

The attached map shows the public community locations and well head protection areas. Currently Well #6 is offline, awaiting further treatment. The Borough's wells are at over-capacity. Therefore, other well locations are being considered for drilling to accommodate future demand, but future capacity cannot be projected until it is known how much water the new wells will yield. Other water supply solutions should be considered as well. The Borough does have an agreement with Elizabethtown Water Company (New Jersey American Water) for emergencies only. That emergency inter-connection is with Well #4.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The Stormwater Management Plan was prepared by Van Cleef Engineering Associates for the Borough and was adopted in 2005 in accordance with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection standards and regulation. It is still in force.

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

The entire Borough is within the wastewater treatment area. The sewerage collection system was first installed in the mid-1800's and expanded over the years to include newer development. The entire system is a gravity system consisting of mainly 8", 10", 12", 18" and 20" pipes. The treatment is handled by the Raritan Township Municipal Utilities Authority (RTMUA), which treatment works are located outside of the Borough. The average daily flow in 2008 from Flemington was 880,000 gallons per day (MGD).

The Borough is under contract with the RTMUA to treat 1.3 MGD which should meet future development potential in the Borough.

DRAINAGE AND FLOOD CONTROL

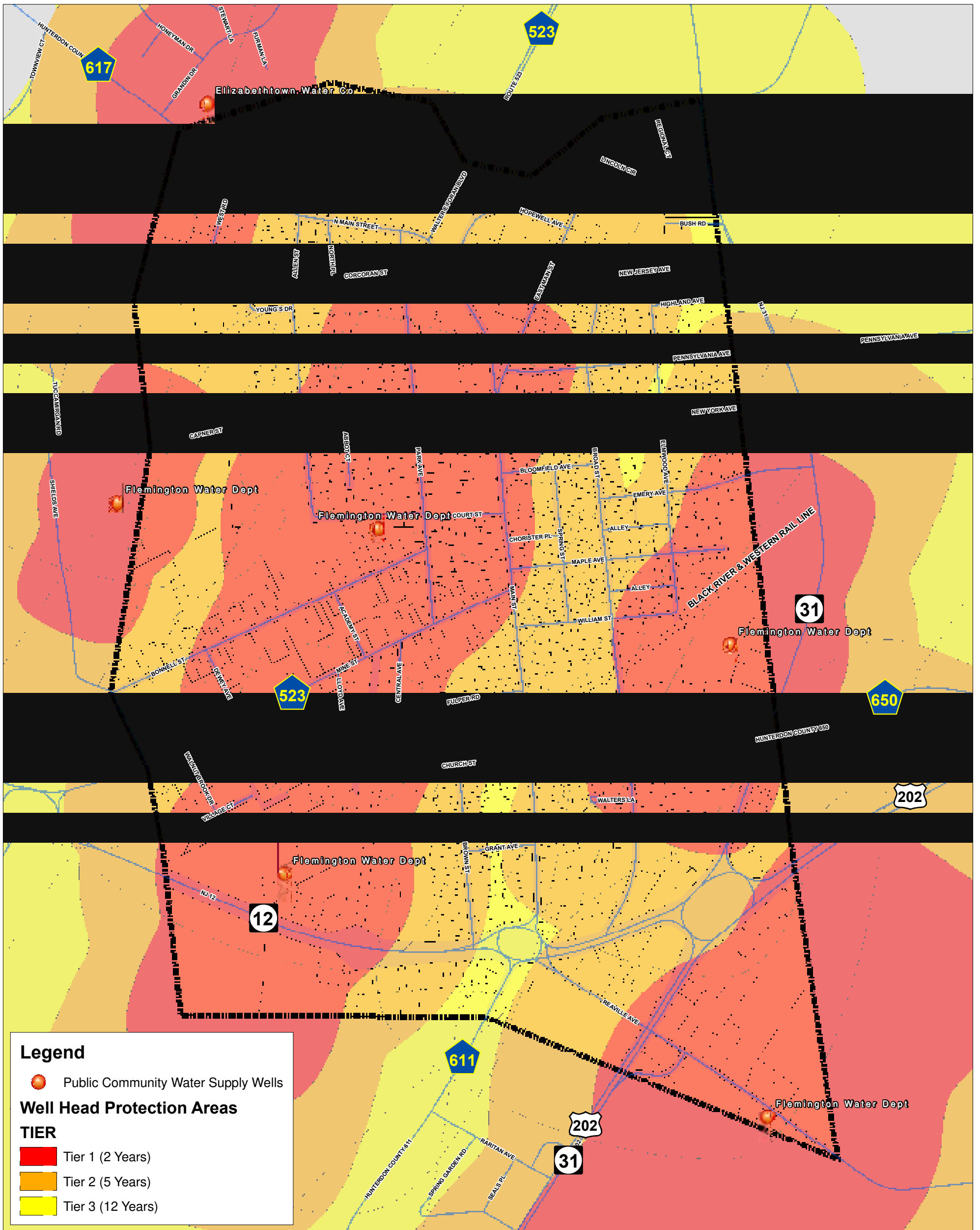
Drainage and flood control is managed by the Borough through a stormwater facilities system (reference the Stormwater Management Plan). Flemington has an adopted flood control ordinance consistent with the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements.

WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Currently, telecommunications facilities are located on existing buildings or the Borough's water tower. It is the policy of the Borough to require collocation of telecommunication antennae on those existing buildings or public structures, and only to permit free-standing cell towers on properties in the Highway Retail or Super Shopping Overlay Districts to protect the historic character of Flemington.

SOLID WASTE

Solid waste removal is handled by Premier Central Jersey Waste under contract with Flemington. The contractor hauls all private residential properties including garbage and recyclables. Commercial properties are handled by private contracts with different waste removal companies. Recycling should become mandatory for all properties including business uses.



Well Head Protection Areas

