


– DRAFT –

New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

2023-2028

September 2022



Contents

Our Shared Vision	2
Vision Statement for 2023-2028.....	2
Introduction	2
How to use this plan.....	2
Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey	4
By the Numbers	4
Success Stories	5
What We Are Trying to Preserve	5
The Planning Process	15
Summary of Heritage Planning in New Jersey	15
2023-2028 Plan Update	16
What We Heard	18
Overarching Themes for Preservation in New Jersey	18
Current Topics of Preservation in New Jersey.....	19
Goals and Objectives	24
GOAL 1 Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey’s state and local economies in a sustainable manner.....	25
GOAL 2 Increase stewardship, support, and educational opportunities to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.....	26
GOAL 3 Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible preservation movement.....	27
GOAL 4 Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience.....	28
GOAL 5 Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation.....	29
Moving the Vision Forward	30
Partnership Opportunities.....	30
Select Bibliography	31

Our Shared Vision

Vision Statement for 2023-2028

New Jersey's historic and cultural resources are the physical embodiment of our state's rich history and diverse communities. They help tell the stories of our collective past while connecting New Jersey history to that of the Nation. These resources – from built and archaeological resources to places representing cultural heritage -- help tell the stories of our collective past while securing the promise of an environmentally just and resilient future. We, in New Jersey, see historic preservation as a fundamental strategy that strengthens neighborhoods, encourages local economic growth and heritage tourism, conserves natural resources, and provides opportunities for community revitalization. Together, we can protect the historic resources that are vital to retaining the identity and sense of place that makes the Garden State a desirable place to live, work, and visit.

Introduction

The New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan (Plan) is a strategic plan intended to guide decision-making regarding the state's unique historic architectural and archaeological resources by linking preservation efforts to a unified vision. The plan development process was guided by the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) with support from AECOM. This plan is the result of considerable input from the agencies, organizations, and residents of New Jersey.

Over the past two years, the global COVID-19 pandemic has had widespread impacts on almost every aspect of life. Because of the global pandemic, the process used in the development of this plan differs slightly from previous historic preservation planning efforts in one major respect – all of the outreach completed to inform this plan was conducted virtually. Understanding the importance of completing an update to the existing historic preservation plan while accounting for the constraints posed by the global pandemic led the NJHPO and AECOM to adopt new technologies for holding stakeholder and public meetings to gain feedback. While previous planning efforts held in-person workshops throughout the state to get feedback, this planning effort held virtual public and stakeholder meetings. The virtual stakeholder and public meetings combined with a wider circulation of the online survey and its translation into Spanish expanded the accessibility of these outreach efforts. As a result, we learned new perspectives of how we identify, preserve, protect, and interpret our shared heritage.

How to use this plan

The content of this Plan outlines the current state of resources and preservation efforts statewide—including funding sources, major preservation partners, applicable legislation, and public perceptions of the state of preservation and its priorities—with a view toward establishing a baseline from which to forward continuing efforts over the next five years (2023-2028), the active life of the Plan. It is intended for use by all New Jerseyans, not just preservation professionals or public officials. This Plan reflects the people of New Jersey and their desire to protect the legacy of the diverse communities that have called this state home. As such, it is designed to be accessible to anyone in support of the ongoing preservation efforts of New Jersey's heritage – from policy makers establishing funding priorities for preservation-related activities, to community members seeking to protect their local landmarks, to historic sites developing their own strategic plans for the future of their resources.

This updated Plan establishes a cohesive vision for the multitude of historic and cultural resources in New Jersey and sets forth goals and objectives -- both relevant and attainable by a diverse array of partners -- for achieving that vision. It unfolds through the following sections:

- **Our Shared Vision** – The clearly defined vision statement for historic preservation in New Jersey, updated from the previous comprehensive statewide preservation planning effort to reflect current considerations and input from the community.
- **Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey** – An assessment of historic and cultural resources in New Jersey with particular emphasis on changes in the climate of local preservation since the publication of the previous Plan in 2013.

- **What We Are Trying to Preserve** – A concise, chronological history of the State of New Jersey highlighting the historic resources we seek to preserve today.
- **The Planning Process** – A review of the methodology undertaken to prepare the Plan, including a summary of public participation and community outreach and how that guided the development of goals and objectives.
- **What We Heard** – A summary of feedback garnered from discussions with the public and plan advisors throughout this planning process. This section presents significant topics and themes that emerged in the engagement portion of this Plan.
- **Goals and Objectives** – Presentation of the goals for preservation in New Jersey, as determined through the public participation process, and clear objectives (recommended priority efforts) to be implemented in the next five years to achieve the stated goals.
- **Moving the Vision Forward** – The final section provides strategies for implementing the objectives for various individuals and organizations in order to advance the goals and fulfill the overall vision for preservation in New Jersey

DRAFT

Snapshot of Preservation in New Jersey

By the Numbers

Historic preservation has a long history in New Jersey. From the start, preservation has been led by individuals and groups of volunteers who worked to save our heritage. As Americans developed an appreciation for the history of their own nation in the 19th century, part of that appreciation focused on saving historic buildings. In 1903, the State of New Jersey bought Indian King Tavern in Haddonfield – its first state-owned historic property- where the state legislature had met in 1777. The Archaeological Society of New Jersey was organized in 1931 to promote and encourage the study of archaeological sites in New Jersey. The ASNJ was influential in the formulation of the Indian Site Survey of New Jersey which was part of the Works Progress Administration. Between 1936 and 1941, the Indian Site Survey of New Jersey was led by Dr. Dorothy Cross, New Jersey's first female State Archaeologist and responsible for identifying and excavating many of the archaeological sites that are still studied by scholars today.

In the 52 years since the state historic preservation program was established in the Historic Sites Section of the Division of Parks & Forestry in 1970, there has been an expansion of organizations, professionals, and volunteers with an interest in historic preservation. New Jersey's history community is crucially supported by the research project grants and operating support provided by the New Jersey Historical Commission. The New Jersey Historic Trust at the Department of Community Affairs provides matching grants for planning, capital, and heritage tourism projects that are essential to preserving historic sites and readying them for visitation. New Jerseyans confirmed their support for historic preservation, open space preservation, and farmland preservation when voters approved a constitutional amendment to create a permanent, stable source of funding in 2014. Historic Preservation was further supported in 2020 when the Governor and the State Legislature dedicated \$2.5 million in the state budget to promote urban parks. As a result, the Department of Environmental Protection established the Urban Parks initiative to fund land acquisition, recreation development, and historic preservation projects in urban parks.

Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) joined the preservation community in 1978 and operates as New Jersey's only statewide private member-supported preservation organization. In 1989, the Main Street New Jersey Program, now part of the Department of Community Affairs was established. This program builds on the approach developed by the National Trust's National Main Street Center; assisting downtown revitalization efforts by promoting the historic and economic redevelopment of traditional business districts. After several years of inactivity, the Main Street NJ program was restarted in 2019 and is once again assisting in local downtown revitalization efforts. In 2018, the State of New Jersey established a program in the New Jersey Historical Commission for the Semiquincentennial in New Jersey and entered into a partnership with the Crossroads of the American Revolution to plan projects and programs commemorating 250 years of the United States. In 2020, the State of New Jersey established the Historic Property Reinvestment Program which is a \$50 million competitive tax credit program to leverage the federal historic tax credit program to support rehabilitation projects of historic properties. In response to the creation of the state tax credit, the NJ Economic Development Authority has established a new Historic Preservation Department within the Community Development Division of the NJ Economic Development Authority to administer the new program in consultation with the Historic Preservation Office.

Throughout the state, regional planning efforts impact historic preservation in New Jersey. Three major regional organizations exist which affect preservation: the Pinelands Commission, the Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission and the Highlands Commission. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Commission was established in 1974 after the designation of the State Park. The Commission is responsible for planning the future of the Park and also administers a land use program to minimize impact upon the Park. The NJ Pinelands Commission was organized after Congress and the State of NJ passed legislation to protect the Pinelands and its unique natural and cultural resources. The Pinelands is protected, and future development is guided by a comprehensive management plan. The newest regional planning area is the Highlands Council, which was established in 2004 by the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act. The goal is to preserve open space and protect the diverse natural and cultural resources, including water resources that supply drinking water to more than half of New Jersey's families.

New Jersey's county governments play an increasingly important role in Historic Preservation. County bricks and mortar grant programs, typically funded through open space, farmland preservation and historic preservation trust funds, modeled on the States' Garden State Preservation Trust, are a catalyst for local preservation, and leverage New Jersey Historic Trust preservation funds. Countywide surveys of historic properties bring a valuable regional perspective to efforts to identify historic properties. County re-grant programs, funded through the New Jersey Historical Commission, extend the Commission's reach.

New Jersey continues to have many educational opportunities for historic preservation. Rutgers University's Bloustein School is a nationally recognized leader in the study of the economic impact of historic preservation. More recently, in 2009 Rutgers University, New Brunswick started a new master's degree program in Cultural Heritage and Preservation Studies. The master's program is follow-up to their existing historic preservation certificate program. Rutgers University, Camden established the Historic Preservation Continuing Education Program. The program offers a certificate in historic preservation and is designed for members of historic preservation commissions, town planners, historic site administrators and volunteers, museum staff and volunteers, owners of old or historic buildings, architects, engineers, attorneys, and students. These programs show the continued and growing interest in historic preservation within the state of New Jersey. These formal educational programs, as well as on-going career training prepare preservationists for the future.

But New Jersey's educational opportunities extend well beyond historic preservation to encompass other topics relevant to historic and cultural programs. Many of the state's colleges and universities offer both undergraduate and graduate studies in history, anthropology, and geography. Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey offers multiple areas of study, including public history and a graduate major in African Diaspora/Atlantic Cultures and features the Center for African Studies. Additionally, history programs abound across the state, including William Paterson University of New Jersey in the north and Rowan University in the south. Geography and anthropology studies can be also found at Montclair University, Princeton University, and Rutgers University. Monmouth University offers a Master's degree in Anthropology as well as an archaeology minor. The Richard Stockton College of New Jersey has recently established the South Jersey Culture and History Center.

The largest part of New Jersey's historic preservation community is made up of local and county organizations and individuals. The community includes architects, professional planners, archaeologists, landscape architects, civil engineers, historians, and also private property owners working to restore their historic homes. It includes the more than 220 local and county historical societies, and local activists working with agencies and non-profit organizations to protect historic sites and valuable archaeological remains. Much preservation work is undertaken by homeowners, and by dedicated citizens working at the local level. They are members of historic preservation commissions working with their municipalities to establish historic preservation ordinances, or to preserve locally owned historic buildings. As of 2022, there are 45 municipalities participating in the Certified Local Government program which demonstrates those communities' commitment to preserving their historic character.

Both State recognized tribes and federally recognized tribes with ancestral ties to New Jersey have continued to take active interest in New Jersey's history. Representatives from the Federally recognized tribes have been involved in Section 106 consultation for projects throughout New Jersey. The Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey's archaeological community, and (governmental agencies) will continue to foster these lines of communication that have developed.

Appendix C is a listing of preservation-related agencies and organizations in New Jersey.

Success Stories

The following stories represent a variety of preservation successes: the preservation of unique resources, the collaboration of diverse communities, and the efforts of New Jersey citizens to protect and save their own history.

Use of the Federal Rehabilitation Tax Credit Atlantic City, Atlantic County

The Northside neighborhood was the center of Atlantic City's thriving Black community from the early twentieth century until the 1960s, when urban renewal efforts decimated the neighborhood's building stock and scattered its residents. During its heyday, the area had been the center of Black life in Atlantic City, where residents lived, shopped, worshipped, and attended school. Black tourists also flocked to the Northside, staying in its hotels and visiting its entertainment venues.

Although urban renewal has left an indelible mark on the Northside, its surviving buildings have experienced a renewed interest over the past few years. A district comprised of the neighborhood's historic institutional buildings – including a fire station, two churches, a synagogue, four schools, and a YMCA – were listed in the NJ Register of Historic Places in 2019 and the National Register of Historic Places in 2021 as the Northside Institutional Historic District. Another building in the neighborhood, the Liberty Hotel, was also listed on the New Jersey and National Registers in 2020.

The Register listings were initiated by WinnDevelopment, a Boston-based firm that purchased the Liberty Hotel and three contributing buildings in the Northside Institutional Historic District – the former Arctic Avenue Branch YMCA, Illinois Avenue School, and Boys' Vocational School – in 2019. All of the buildings had been previously renovated as apartments. Using the federal rehabilitation tax credit program, WinnDevelopment completed exterior and interior work on all three buildings, including the replacement of non-historic doors and windows with historically appropriate units. A total of 153 affordable housing units were rehabilitated at a total cost of \$47,272,267. The rehabilitations were completed and certified by the National Park Service in August 2022. These projects have preserved an important piece of Atlantic City's history while creating additional housing that contributes to ongoing neighborhood revitalization.

Cultural Resource Survey Reference Library - DataMiner Report Search

In April 2021, the Historic Preservation Office (HPO) launched a new search tool for HPO's cultural resources report collection in the NJ Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) DataMiner application. DataMiner is an online application that makes environmental information available to the general public through a variety of customizable reports and dashboards (link below). The new tool includes searches by municipality, report ID number, and report name. Search results provide listings of cultural resource surveys and links to digitized documents when available and appropriate for public release. HPO continues to scan and upload the report collection, which now totals over 13,000 volumes, over 90% of which are now digitized, and over 50% of which have been uploaded to the DataMiner repository. This process is ongoing, anticipated to conclude early in 2023.

Flood Mitigation Guide and Elevation Design Guidelines for Historic Properties

The Historic Preservation Office used a portion of funding received through the National Park Service's Sandy Emergency Supplemental Historic Preservation Fund to produce a two-volume flood mitigation guide for historic properties in New Jersey. Completed by Preservation Design Partnership of Philadelphia PA in 2019, the first volume introduces key concepts about flooding, clarifies how historic properties fit into floodplain management, provides guidance for initiatives that can be undertaken by local communities to reduce the potential impact of flooding on historic properties, and clarifies how historic properties fit into the various phases of the emergency management cycle. The second volume provides elevation design guidelines to assist residential property owners and local historic preservation commissions in establishing parameters for elevating historic properties in a manner sensitive to local historic character. Volume 2 also provides illustrated case studies of elevations involving a variety of house types found in New Jersey in order to assist local officials and homeowners in visualizing how different property types look and understanding associated design implications of different elevation levels. The documents provide an innovative approach to address the specific challenges of mitigating flood impacts on historic properties, establishing a new standard for the protection of historic properties that minimizes impacts to historic integrity.

Historic Property Reinvestment Program

The Historic Property Reinvestment Program (HPRP), New Jersey's new historic tax credit program, was created as part of the Economic Recovery Act of 2020 (ERA). The ERA was signed into Law by Governor Phil Murphy on January 7, 2021. The program is designed to work in conjunction with the Federal Historic Tax Credit Program to encourage and bolster smart growth investments focused on the rehabilitation of existing identified historic structures throughout New Jersey. The HPRP focuses on historic preservation as a component of community development, encouraging long-term private investment into the State while preserving properties that are of historic significance. The program is managed by the New Jersey Economic Development Authority (NJEDA) thru its Historic Preservation Department, in coordination with the State Historic Preservation Office.

Projects under the HPRP are subject to an annual program cap of \$50 million over a period of six years, for a total of \$300 million. Annual unused amounts may be included in the amounts available for approval in the subsequent year. Awards under the program are calculated based on a percentage of a project's eligible costs, with actual percentages dependent on the type of property as defined by the program, and on location of the project. Most eligible projects can receive tax credits

worth up to 40% of eligible costs with a project cap of \$4 million, but some projects may qualify to receive tax credits of up to 45% of eligible costs with higher project caps depending on the property type.

Following approval of Program rules by NJEDA's Board in February 2022, NJEDA announced two application windows for calendar year 2022. During the span of the two application windows, a total of five applications were received. Preliminary review of the submissions showed that they potentially represent over \$206.7 million in investment and seek about \$60 million in HPRP tax credit support.

Hoboken Intensive-Level Survey Hoboken City, Hudson County

The Historic Preservation Office (HPO) and the City of Hoboken successfully completed an intensive-level architectural survey of approximately 1,600 historic resources within the National Register-eligible Hoboken Historic District. The project utilized US Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Community Development Block Grant – Disaster Recovery (CDBG-DR) funding. The purpose of the project was to provide HPO and the City of Hoboken with expert analysis and recommendations regarding New Jersey and National Register eligibility for resources in and adjacent to the Hoboken Historic District, with additional emphasis on the impact of visible flood mitigation measures. The project was undertaken over the course of seven months by AECOM Technical Services, Inc. utilizing innovative mobile field data collection techniques to produce an Intensive-Level Survey Report and multiple volumes of survey forms. This massive undertaking has provided the HPO and the City of Hoboken with invaluable documentation of the city's historic buildings and will help us to plan for potential future flooding events.

Cultural Resources Inventory - LUCY: Cultural Resources GIS Online Map Viewer

LUCY, New Jersey's Cultural Resources Geographic Information System (CRGIS) online map viewer was launched publicly in March 2018. With this initial release, HPO fulfilled an important mandate to disseminate cultural resources inventory data to constituents and the public. LUCY is an ArcGIS Online based web mapping application delivering cultural resource GIS data in an intuitive, browser-based format. The application is designed to function in a variety of web browsers, devices, and screen types. HPO anticipates this platform will become a portal to additional cultural resources content as it is developed, and hopes this browser-based approach to delivering HPO's rich content will facilitate increased awareness and proactive planning for NJ's valuable cultural heritage. Access to the system and a helpful user guide can be found at the links below:

LUCY Online Map Viewer link:

<https://njdep.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=44ce3eb3c53349639040fe205d69bb79>

LUCY User Guide PDF:

http://nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis_LUCY_User_Guide_1.0.pdf

Learn more about HPO's GIS initiatives:

<http://nj.gov/dep/hpo/1identify/gis.htm>

Why "LUCY"?

HPO is providing a means for users to "Look Up Cultural-resources for Yourself," and what better represents the diversity of NJ's cultural landscape than one of our most iconic National Historic Landmarks, Lucy, The Margate Elephant.

Non-profit partnership with intergovernmental agencies Point Breeze, Bordentown City, Burlington County

Located in Bordentown City, Burlington County, Point Breeze is the former estate of Joseph Bonaparte, former King of Spain and older brother of Napoleon Bonaparte. Joseph fled to the United States in 1815, after the collapse of Napoleon's empire, and lived in New Jersey from 1816 until 1839. During this period, Bonaparte built two palatial homes laid out on an 1,800-acre picturesque landscape. At Point Breeze, Bonaparte entertained many of the leading intellectuals, politicians, artists, and military figures of the day. Bonaparte's passion for landscape architecture and led him to create one of the first purposefully designed picturesque landscapes in America.

Memorialized today as the Point Breeze Historic District, the property is listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The property is also located within the larger Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark Historic District. Point Breeze contains archaeological evidence of both Bonaparte's estate and thousands of years of Native American occupation.

The Historic Preservation Office worked with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's Green Acres program, as the State's land acquisition agency, to acquire the 52-acres of the former Point Breeze property in Bordentown City, Burlington County. Through a partnership between the Department of Environmental Protection, the City of Bordentown, and the D&R Greenway Land Trust, the property was acquired to establish the Delaware and Raritan Canal State Park at Point Breeze. The property was purchased to ensure the protection of significant historic and archaeological properties contained within. In addition, the property will provide excellent wildlife habitat and will help protect the water quality of the Crosswicks Creek watershed while also providing passive recreation opportunities to the public.

**Certified Local Government (CLG) grant funded Preservation Plan and Feasibility Study for the Sarah Nicholson Allen House
67 West Broadway, Salem City, Salem County**

Salem City successfully completed the development of a preservation plan and feasibility study for the Sarah Nicholson Allen House, a municipally owned building that is listed on the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. The planning document will guide the future use of the property, assure compliance with historic preservation standards and guidelines for the rehabilitation, guide work to be done on the house in conjunction with a new preservation trades program, and help obtain capital grant funding.

In addition to Salem City, the project team included a committee comprised of representatives of the Department of Environmental Protection's Community Collaborative Initiative, Salem Community College, Salem County Vocational-Technical Schools, Salem's Main Street Program, Stand Up for Salem, Inc., Salem County Cultural & Heritage Commission, and local preservation groups. The primary goals of the committee include developing a preservation trades school in Salem City; utilizing the trades school to restore historic buildings in Salem City; and to promote social justice and equity by highlighting the Black American history of the area. It is anticipated that the rehabilitation of 67 W. Broadway will involve students from the new preservation trades school providing them an opportunity to apply their trade skills.

Salem City and the committee played an active role in the development of the preservation plan and feasibility study meeting regularly during the grant period to discuss the findings of the building investigations and to provide feedback on drafts of the grant product. Their active participation ensured the project was completed on schedule and resulted in a valuable planning document.

**Local Preservation Effort of Underrepresented History - The Rehabilitation of the Shady Rest Golf & Country Club
Scotch Plains, Union County**

The Shady Rest Golf & Country Club is the oldest Black American country club in the United States founded at a time when separate black institutions were surging in an increasingly segregated America. In September 1921, a group of prominent Black investors, purchased the nine-hole golf course and circa 1740 clubhouse once known as the Ephraim Tucker Farmhouse from Westfield Country Club. With its 9-hole course, six tennis courts, croquet, horseback riding, a baseball diamond and skeet shooting, Shady Rest Golf and Country Club likely was the first Black American country club established with the same amenities as its white counterparts.

During the years 1921-1937, the golf club was nationally significant for its associations with the earliest Black American golf pioneers and cemented its legacy as one of our nation's oldest surviving community centers dedicated to the social and recreational pursuits of an emerging black middle class.

For 33 years (1931-1964), it was the home and workplace of John Matthew Shippen, Jr. (1879-1968), the first Black American to compete in the U.S. Open, he was also the first American professional golfer and is recognized as a pioneer of the sport.

In addition to golf, the club provided opportunities for tennis, the New Jersey Tennis Association, Inc. (NJTA), formed in 1922, was headquartered at Shady Rest. The Association hosted tournaments sanctioned by the all-Black American Tennis Association (ATA) founded in 1916. Through the 1950s, Shady Rest was the pre-eminent Black American tennis venue. Two-time Wimbledon champ Althea Gibson, a regular on the tennis courts at Shady Rest, was national runner-up in the women's singles.

It was a significant entertainment venue, playing host to some of the biggest names in American jazz and cultural history including Duke Ellington, Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Sarah Vaughn, and Cab Calloway. Shady Rest was also a forum for Black leaders and social activists including W.E.B. DuBois, a Harvard Ph.D. scholar in African American studies.

In 1964, the Township of Scotch Plains ended an arrangement with Shady Rest since 1938 and officially took over operations of the club, renaming it the Scotch Hills Country Club. By the early 2000s, the building began to exhibit advanced deterioration to the extent that it was closed to the public. Threatened with demolition by local developers yet buoyed by community advocacy for the building's preservation, the Township ultimately decided to appropriate funding and rehabilitate the clubhouse for continued use. The Township developed a detailed preservation plan that led to a phased, million-dollar restoration of the iconic building. The restored building is used as the Township's Senior Center. It also houses a small museum related to the building's incredible history, and the former ballroom is rented by organizations and private parties for large gatherings, lectures, and weddings.

The Shady Rest Golf & Country Club was listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places in 2022.

Listing on the National Register of Historic Places - Rudy Van Gelder Studio & Home Englewood Cliffs Borough, Bergen County

Rudy Van Gelder was the preeminent recording and sound engineer of modern jazz throughout the second half of the 20th century. His custom-built home and recording studio achieved extraordinary acoustics, and is located in Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

Most of the jazz icons of the period recorded with Van Gelder, including John Coltrane, Miles Davis, Thelonious Monk, Sonny Rollins, Art Blakey and many others. He was associated with Blue Note Records, among other record companies.

In 2022, the Rudy Van Gelder studio & home was listed in both the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places. Described as 'the cathedral of jazz,' these significant jazz recordings were taped and mastered here by Van Gelder. In particular was John Coltrane's 1964 masterpiece, "A Love Supreme," which was recorded here and is widely acknowledged as the best recording in the entire genre of jazz music.

Trained as a practicing optometrist, Van Gelder began recording music in his parents' living room in Hackensack, NJ. By 1959, Van Gelder had achieved sufficient success as a recording engineer that he was able to give up optometry and devote himself to recording full-time. At this point, he constructed his home and studio, in whose design and construction he was an active participant.

The property was designed by David Henken, a mechanical engineer, who trained under Frank Lloyd Wright at his Taliesin studio in Wisconsin. Henken was never licensed as an architect and is listed as a consultant on the plans which were signed by master architect, Eleanore Petterson who also studied at Taliesin. The Rudy Van Gelder home & studio exhibit many of the characteristics of Wright's Usonian homes, such as: hipped and gabled roofs with deep, overhanging eaves; mortar joint profiles that accentuate horizontality; use of the distinctive Wrightian "Cherokee Red"; and built-in features such as benches, planter boxes, and shelves.

The building's state of preservation and architectural integrity, including original furnishings and equipment, are exceptional.

What We Are Trying to Preserve

New Jersey's geographical location and the variety of peoples who have settled here have consistently been major factors driving the cultural diversity of the State. This has resulted in the wide range of resources that were present during each period of its history.

New Jersey before Europeans

New Jersey was inhabited by Native Americans starting from at least 11,500 years ago. Thousands of archaeological sites across the state tell the story of how Native Americans lived in New Jersey prior to contact with Europeans. The evidence for the earliest habitation of New Jersey primarily consists of fluted projectile points manufactured from stone and found in discrete areas across the state (Grumet 1990). The ephemeral nature of these archaeological sites indicates that Paleo-Indians had a low population density, and occupied a broad territory with frequent settlement movements (Kraft 2001: 60).

The nature of the archaeological record changes through time, indicating that New Jersey's native populations experienced many cultural changes. There is an increase in the number, size, and complexity of sites through time (Kraft 2001; Wall et al. 1996). These sites are generally characterized as base camps, transient camps, and procurement/processing stations, with habitation base camps being the largest and having the most diverse archaeological assemblages and procurement/processing stations being the smallest site type and having the least diverse assemblages (Custer 1996; Mounier 2003; Wall et al 1996). Each of these sites is part of a settlement pattern centered around the human exploitation of seasonally available resources. While the site types remain relatively consistent through time, there is a gradual increase in the intensification of the use of base camp settings through time, which has been attributed to population growth and an increasingly sedentary lifestyle (Custer 1989; Mouer 1991). There is also an increased participation in regional trade and exchange systems through time as evidenced by the presence of nonlocal materials and artifacts (Kraft 2001).

With the increase in the number, size, and complexity of sites, there is also an increase in the diversity of archaeological assemblages through time. These archaeological assemblages include stone tool types such as projectile points, knives, scrapers, axes, atlatl weights, netsinkers, adzes, pestles, and mortars and the eventual appearance of ceramics (Kraft 2001; Mounier 2003). There is also a greater diversity of features such as hearths, storage pits, postholes, burials, and caches, indicating a more complex exploitation of the environment and more complex lifeways (Mounier 2003). This part of New Jersey's past is represented by thousands of archaeological sites including the Abbott Farm National Historic Landmark, the Minisink Historic District, the Indian Head site, and the Black Creek site.

The Colonial Period and the Revolutionary War

New Jersey was given that name in 1664 when it was established as an English proprietary colony. Within the next decade and a half, the northeastern parts were settled chiefly by New Englanders (but by Dutch in Bergen) and the southwestern parts by English Quakers. Small populations of Swedes and Finns occupied portions of the present Gloucester and Salem counties. Before the 1680s ended, New Englanders also came to what became Cumberland County, and New Englanders and English Quakers settled in Cape May County. Scots, both Quaker and Presbyterian, settled parts of Middlesex and Monmouth counties. For a generation New Jersey was split into two proprietary colonies, East and West New Jersey, and this resulted in a collective term, "the Jerseys," often being used by persons in other colonies long after the two provinces were reunited into the royal colony of New Jersey in 1702. In the 18th century, an influx of Germans from Pennsylvania entered the northwestern counties and competed for land with the growing and expanding populations of the other groups. For Native Americans, the arrival of Europeans in New Jersey began a period of disease, assimilation, and westward migration from New Jersey that would culminate with a treaty relinquishing claims to New Jersey land in 1802. While a few contact period sites have been documented in New Jersey, the discovery of additional contact period sites and historic period Native American sites would be important.

This distribution profoundly shaped building construction not only throughout the State for the entire colonial period but also through the first half of the 19th century, after which the traditional house forms and building technologies died out in the Victorian era. Survey has been undertaken of the heavy timber framed houses of Cape May County, and that work is being extended to Cumberland County. More efforts to identify and preserve New Jersey's traditional log houses, its patterned brickwork houses, and other major vernacular architectural resource types are needed. In some cases, work is underway.

Problems of identification persist with respect to 17th and 18th century resources. Surprisingly, despite more than a century of historic preservation efforts to preserve the buildings of our colonial past, resources that remain yet unknown and

unappreciated still continue to come to light. To identify them, however, typically requires extensive research. Conducting land title searches that accurately extend back through the colonial period is much more difficult in some parts of the State than in others, causing some recent efforts to identify early buildings by the names of their first owners to fail. Archaeological research has provided valuable information in our interpretation of the early historic period in New Jersey. Recent surveys have been successful in documenting the use of earthfast architecture in different areas of New Jersey. Archaeological research also identified the Restore Lippincott archaeological site, a previously unknown and well-preserved early-18th century plantation sites in northern New Jersey.

New Jersey developed in the 18th century as a chiefly agricultural colony. Industrial enterprises included numerous ironworks, from forges to furnaces, fueled by charcoal, and at least one successful copper mine (the Schuylers mine, in the present North Arlington), but towns were few and small, and villages emerged primarily to support agricultural neighborhoods. A traditional form of general farming was practiced, but wheat was a principal crop, and was grown both for coastal trade with other American colonies and for export to England.

Farmhouses and barns still survive from the 18th century, though many face serious threats to their continued survival. Surviving Dutch barns have already become a rare building type. Other rural building types from the 18th century that were for specialized purposes survive in very small numbers.

From 1776 through 1782, New Jersey can be fairly labeled as the crossroads of the American Revolution. With the British army headquartered in New York (and a major part of it in Philadelphia in 1777-78), military action in New Jersey was a constant activity, and support of the Continental army through complementary militia actions, ongoing logistic support, suppression of Loyalism on land, and promotion of privateering on the ocean engaged tens of thousands of people. Consequently, New Jersey experienced hundreds of skirmishes and larger armed engagements, and several major battles. As such, New Jersey has an extraordinary breadth of historic resources associated with the Revolutionary War, including Monmouth Battlefield and Princeton Battlefield, the sites of two major battles; multiple shipwrecks in the Mullica River associated with Revolutionary War privateers; Morristown, the site of General Washington and the Continental army's winter encampment of December 1779 to June 1780; the Old Barracks in Trenton, the Christoffel Vought House, the home of a Loyalist; and the Steuben House at New Bridge Landing.

Many archaeological sites have been identified that were associated with the war. In addition, many buildings survive that were associated with troop movements and militia actions, and still others that were landmark buildings of that period in their towns.

Nineteenth Century through the Civil War

New Jersey opened the 19th century with a population of about 200,000, overwhelmingly rural in its distribution. Towns were small, with Newark, the largest, at about 10,000 people. A major movement to reform overland transportation that had begun in New Jersey in the 1760s to bring straight roads to the New Jersey landscape, took renewed force after 1800 with the first chartered turnpikes in the State. The rapid emergence of steamboats before the War of 1812, followed by canals in the 1820s, such as the Morris Canal and the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and railroads in the 1830s fostered both urbanization and industrialization in the towns most favored by the new transportation infrastructure. The largest towns reincorporated as cities. A largely Irish workforce built the canals and much of the rail lines, and large Irish populations began to emerge in the State's cities and smaller enclaves in many towns. The pattern of immigration into New Jersey thereafter followed the emerging national patterns, especially as they were reflected in the ports of New York City and Philadelphia. By the 1850s, New Jersey featured large populations of immigrant Irish and Germans.

New Jersey builders produced a wide range of buildings from log houses and barns at the bottom end of the socio-economic spectrum to high-style Federal and Greek Revival buildings, and in the 1840s and '50s the introduction of the Gothic Revival and Italianate styles. About 1850 the traditional timber framing methods of house building began to give way to the new balloon framing pioneered in such cities as Chicago in the 1830s. Some builders began to style themselves "architects," especially in New Jersey's cities and major towns.

Differences between northern and southern New Jersey remained just as pronounced in the 19th century. Bog iron and glassmaking industries employed large workforces and created industrial operations that relied on charcoal from thousands of acres of surrounding woodland. The southern New Jersey pinelands (the heart of which is today the Pinelands National Reserve), with their resources of pines, oaks, and cedar, supported extensive timbering for lumber and shingles, the products of which were used locally and sold into the metropolitan markets of New York City and Philadelphia, as evidenced by historic

properties like Batsto Village Historic District, the Weymouth Furnace Historic Archaeological District, and the Estellville Glassworks Historic Archaeological District. Boatbuilding continued to flourish.

Camden emerged as a town in the 1820s, from which major roads radiated through southern New Jersey, and it gained powerful impetus from the arrival of the Camden & Amboy Railroad in 1834. The southern counties, with relatively flat land compared to the northern counties, had been relatively quick to build straight roads, but were correspondingly slower to incorporate turnpike companies, and relatively slow to bring railroads south of Camden or eastward across the State. Turnpikes became widespread in southern New Jersey only in the era of the plank road movement of the 1850s. The Camden & Atlantic Railroad opened its line from Camden to Absecon Island in 1854, making possible the rise of Atlantic City, but rails did not arrive in Salem or Cape May counties, for example, until 19 years after the Civil War. The railroads dramatically changed farming in New Jersey during the first half of the 19th century, causing many farmers to shift to a greater emphasis on apple and peach growing for urban markets. Potatoes also became a popular crop, and whatever they were growing, farmers spent greater effort to find and propagate the best available varieties of each crop. Agricultural societies and agricultural fairs proliferated, and an agricultural press emerged.

Black Americans in southern New Jersey established more than 80 small communities or enclaves in rural areas and in neighborhoods of towns and cities in southern New Jersey before 1860, such as Timbuctoo and the Marshalltown Historic District. This resulted from a combination of the locally-resident free black population, which had been enlarged by the movement in the 18th century by Quakers to manumit their own enslaved peoples, and from two other factors: the “gradual emancipation” movement that existed statewide but was especially strong in the southern counties, and an influx of Black Americans. That influx came largely from the Delmarva peninsula during the antebellum decades when Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia remained states where slavery was legal. This influx may have begun as early as the 1780s, but it continued until the Civil War. Thus the “underground railroad” had a different purpose in this part of the State. Like Canada, southern New Jersey was a destination for many Black Americans, not merely a stopover on a northward journey.

From the Civil War to World War One

The Civil War added further impetus to the industrialization of New Jersey, as the railroads continued to spread throughout the State. The State’s population passed the one million mark between 1870 and 1875. Streetcar lines, which had begun to appear in some cities before the Civil War, became ever more numerous and their service areas more extensive. In the 1890s they began to electrify. Northeastern New Jersey became extremely densely tracked by rail lines when each of the major trunk railroads of the eastern United States competed to reach the Hudson River shore as close to New York City as possible. For about 80 years, rail was the unchallenged, dominant transportation technology, and it gave New Jersey a railroad landscape.

New Jersey’s immigrant experience grew and shifted in line with that of New York City and Philadelphia, with a new wave of immigration after 1880 that was largely from Italy, Russia, Poland, the Balkans, and the Austro-Hungarian empire. After 1892, immigrants to the New York metropolitan area were landed at Ellis Island, most of which, as the U.S. Supreme Court has affirmed, is located within New Jersey. A significant fraction of those who landed at Ellis Island took up residence in New Jersey. Many were eastern European Jews, who strengthened a smaller and largely Sephardic Jewish community already present in the State. In 1920, when New Jersey’s population exceeded three million, 57 percent of the population were either immigrants, themselves, or the children of immigrants.

Nearly all of the population growth was in the urban areas. A sizeable portion of it came in the form of neighborhoods and urban or suburban enclaves for individual ethnic groups. Some of them have become well known, for example, the Portuguese in Newark’s Ironbound section. The Pine Street Historic District in Montclair, to cite another example, still bears the marks of its origins as an Italian American neighborhood.

At the same time, transportation, and economic and social forces, drove New Jersey to suburbanize sizeable portions of the state outside the cities. Although there were a few steamboat suburbs in New Jersey before the Civil War, nearly all 19th century suburbs were made possible by railroad passenger service to and from cities, which by 1870 included Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and other cities along what would later become called the Northeast Corridor, the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the State, from Jersey City to Trenton. Some railroads such as the Central Railroad of New Jersey actively promoted the establishment of new suburban towns, such as Cranford, Westfield, and Fanwood, to enhance their passenger business.

Both New Jersey's cities and its larger suburban towns witnessed the rise of a large number of architects who were resident and practiced in New Jersey, and the growth of the State was sufficiently rapid that most of them did not rely upon receiving commissions in either New York City or Philadelphia. More than 100 architects practiced in Newark alone during the 19th century, and 100 more in either Jersey City or Hoboken, although some of the latter also maintained offices in New York. Their combined talents enriched New Jersey towns with buildings in the latest architectural styles. In 1902 New Jersey joined the list of states that licensed architects.

The half-century after the Civil War saw a decline in general farming in favor of increasing specialization. Cranberry bogs and poultry farms appeared as new property types. Dairy farming became important, both through the rail shipment of whole milk--daily "milk trains"--to urban markets. Local creameries were also built, beginning in the 1870s, and they remained popular for a generation, producing butter and cheese. Jersey, Guernsey, and Holstein cows were introduced in this era. The period was characterized by the steady advance of horse-drawn mechanization, including reapers, cultivators, grain drills and planters, usually with a lengthy interval between first introduction and widespread use. Many implements were made by small New Jersey firms. Horses were increasingly imported by rail from the west. State agricultural fairs were held annually in Newark from the 1870s thru 1890s, and the College Farm at Rutgers College became the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in 1880.

New Jersey was "the nation's largest munitions manufacturing center" (Lender: 1991:76) in World War One, an important builder of ships, and aided the war effort in many other industrial ways. The Canadian Car Foundry site (the Kingsland site) and the Black Tom site are historic properties evocative of German sabotage during the war. The Bethlehem Loading Company Archaeological Historic District represents one of four facilities that were built by the U.S. government for munitions production. The U.S. Radium Corporation Pine Street Historic District, Montclair Township, Essex County 21 site is an example of war related production that also associated with a legal case that led to significant legal precedent about the liability of corporations for the radiation sickness suffered by the employees.

Twentieth Century and the Automobile Era through World War II

The State aid highway system beginning in 1890s provided a major impetus to macadamize roads across the state, leading to the improvement of roads that would become county and state highways. The local histories of some small towns still recall the moment when the first automobile passed through. In many places it was not far on either side of the year 1900. Although oil extraction was never a big industry in the State, oil refining was a large business in Bayonne and a few other places by the 1890s. Automobiles and road building served to entrench the existing pattern of suburbanization and broaden it to places farther from the downtowns of cities and into locations where streetcars did not run. New forms of real estate development took hold, as some "developers" began to vertically integrate subdivision, utilities, design, construction, and marketing into a single operation.

Cities began to decline, by some measures, as early as the 1920s. John Cumbler has described how as industrial companies began to compete within national markets rather than in local or regional ones, that "civic" capitalism came to be replaced by national capitalism in the New Jersey economy. The first State highway system was enacted into law in 1917 and largely constructed during the ten years thereafter. A more comprehensive State highway system was enacted in 1927. These roads extensively used concrete and steel in bridges, featured higher engineering standards and concrete and asphalt pavements for their roadways, together with standardized signage and signaling for the first time. The highway system of this period reached its peak with the construction of divided, four-lane highways that bypassed local traffic and crossed the State from the Delaware to the Hudson Rivers to speed automobiles and trucks over the new suspension bridges and through the new Holland Tunnel between New York City and Philadelphia.

As these highways were constructed, recreational opportunities widened. More areas of the Jersey shore came under development. New Jersey added its first State Park, High Point, in 1923. Persons who drove out from the cities on pleasure excursions viewed many rural scenes that had not much changed for decades. The appeal of seeing places that embodied American history led, first, patriotic societies, and then governments, to place roadside markers that recalled important events, persons, places, and buildings from the past. Newspapers ran popular features alerting the driving public to these markers. New Jersey established a Historic Sites Commission in 1931 that sponsored a highway marker program. These highways also came to support another popular amenity: the Jersey diner. The transition to automotive culture resulted in a host of roadside property types including: gas stations, tourist cabins, motels, and free standing signage, examples of all which have been listed in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places.

As New York City increasingly became a headquarters city for major corporations and as the metropolitan area broadened to encompass an increasingly large portion of northern New Jersey, the state came to be home to a growing diversity of research and development efforts by these corporations and others, including Thomas Edison's Laboratory in West Orange, NJ. Thomas Edison died in 1931 and his West Orange invention factory closed, but New Jersey became the "research" state of choice, especially in such fields as telecommunications, petrochemicals, and pharmaceuticals, trends that would continue to grow after World War II. During the war, itself, New Jersey was 5th among states in production of war materiel, with major efforts being in the production of munitions, of planes, and of destroyers. World War II resources include Fort Monmouth, home of the Army Signal Corps, Camp Kilmer, Picatinny Arsenal, Naval Weapons Station EARLE, Lakehurst Naval Air Station, and the Inch Lines Linear Multistate Historic District – Big Inch and Little Big Inch Pipelines constructed between Texas and New Jersey from 1942 to 1943 as an emergency war measure to increase transportation of petroleum using secure route through interior of U.S.

New Jersey agriculture after World War One has been repeatedly reshaped by the forces of suburbanization that have swept the State, by the continuing mechanization and industrialization of farming, and by major shifts in marketing and food processing. Between the wars, dairy farming, with large cow barns and banks of silos, was the largest single component of the New Jersey farmscape, but cranberry and blueberry production grew in importance and orchard crops, especially apples and peaches, remained a strong segment. Vegetable growing on an industrial scale, such as at Seabrook Farms, where the freezing of vegetables was pioneered, or the raising of tomatoes for Campbell's Soup Company, kept many farms working, especially in southern New Jersey. But farmers faced high costs of production, and as profit margins vanished for one crop after another, many farmers responded by selling their acreage to real estate developers. The numbers of farms underwent a small decline before World War II, but a rapid decline afterwards as the return to peacetime conditions intensified suburbanization. In the 1950s, New Jersey was losing several farms a day, and by the early 1970s it was unclear whether, or how, New Jersey agriculture would survive.

Rise of the Modern New Jersey: 1950s to present

It was clear that the highway system of the interwar years would not support either the speed or the volume of traffic that would emerge in the postwar years. The New Jersey Turnpike was built in the early 1950s from the Delaware River at Salem County to the George Washington Bridge. The Garden State Parkway was simultaneously under construction from Cape May to the New York State border. A statewide system of county highways, with an integrated scheme of route numbers in the five hundreds, appeared seemingly overnight in 1953. New Jersey also got its share of new roads in the Interstate Highway System that was enacted in 1956, eventually including Routes 78 and 80, 95, 195, 287, and 295.

Research campuses, epitomized by the RCA Research Center in West Windsor and Bell Labs in Holmdel, were built in the new suburbs within the New Jersey corridor that in the 1960s came under the sway of a new word, "megalopolis," meaning a mega-city that would one day stretch unbroken from above Boston, Massachusetts to Richmond, Virginia. In 1967 John McPhee would claim that the New Jersey portion was already built. Suburbanization and exurbanization, already entrenched, became rampant, and it seemed to many that no undeveloped parts of the State were fully immune from development pressure.

The fifty-year threshold for eligibility for listing in the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places now ends in 1973. Resources that are now potentially eligible include corporate campuses, strip malls and shopping malls, as well sites representing historic preservation efforts related to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act. Evaluating the significance and integrity of properties from the 1960s and beyond remains an important task for the future.

The Planning Process

Summary of Heritage Planning in New Jersey

Previous Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Planning Efforts

The most recent *2013-2019 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan* was the result of a multi-year effort led by the NJHPO and Preservation New Jersey (PNJ) and finalized in 2013. It was also designed to align preservation priorities and strategic planning with the concurrent planning efforts of the *State Strategic Plan: New Jersey's State Development and Redevelopment Plan* (New Jersey State Planning Commission [NJSPC] 2011), as well as the *New Jersey Heritage Tourism Master Plan* (New Jersey Historic Trust [NJHT] 2010) and the *Crossroads of the American Revolution Heritage Management Plan* (Crossroads of the American Revolution 2011). The latest statewide comprehensive historic preservation plan was itself built on the principals established by a preceding comprehensive statewide preservation plan, *Partners for Preservation: A Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future 2002-2007*, which had been extended to 2012.

Review of Preceding Preservation Goals and Outcomes

Table 1. Previous Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan Goals

2002-2007 (2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make historic preservation an integral part of local and regional planning and decision-making to enhance the attractiveness and quality of life in New Jersey communities.2. Use historic preservation as a catalyst to strengthen New Jersey's state and local economies.3. Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students, and organizations across the state.4. Become a leader in stewardship of publicly owned historic and cultural resources.5. Provide the financial resources and incentives necessary to advance historic preservation in New Jersey.
2013-2019	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.2. Demonstrate that historic places have economic value.3. Expand understanding and appreciation of history and historic preservation among New Jersey citizens, elected officials, students, and organizations across the State.4. Build a stronger, more cohesive and diverse preservation community.5. Identify the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jersey's historically diverse populations.6. Increase stewardship and support to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.

2023-2028 Plan Update

The most recent iteration of the Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan was led by NJHPO staff alongside AICP-certified Preservation Planners from AECOM's Historic Preservation Group, based in Burlington, New Jersey. The planning methodology was informed by the National Park Service's (NPS) *Guidance for Developing Statewide Historic Preservation Plans* (NPS 2021) and follows the same approach as the state's previous statewide historic preservation plans that distill broad public input into a concise, strategic approach framed by a vision, goals, and objectives. This Plan, however, is the first New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan to be developed entirely virtually – leveraging technological advancements in the areas of public outreach and engagement to counter restrictions placed on traditional public participation models due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.



The planning process began with soliciting public input on the current state of historic preservation in New Jersey from the general public. The initial step was the development of a virtual public opinion survey, drafted by the NJHPO and AECOM. Questions in the survey were designed to capture a broad range of perceptions in order to collect a wide range of information and obtain relevant and timely input. The survey was released to the public virtually in both English and Spanish on December 16, 2021 and remained open until February 15, 2022. It was initially announced through NJHPO's social media pages, linked to the NJHPO website, and distributed via email to NJHPO's professional listservs of private sector archaeologists and historic preservationists, Federally-recognized tribes, historic preservation professionals in federal, state, county, and local government agencies, representatives of the state's Certified Local Governments (CLGs), members of local Historic Preservation Commissions (HPCs), and members of other associated private sector organizations. Professional networking also played a role in survey distribution.

The survey included 18 questions—open-ended, close-ended, and likert scale (agree/disagree)—designed to solicit input from the general public on familiarity with historic resources, current issues, opportunities, and priorities for preservation and cultural resource management in the next five years. Demographic data about respondents was also collected. The survey was distributed using SurveyMonkey's Team Premier Plan. The survey was intentionally kept open throughout the course of the public meetings and plan advisor workshops to develop an organic rapport in real time between the survey feedback and the conversations with the public. Hard copy versions of the survey were offered to the public upon request.

A total of 384 members of the public – representing all 21 counties in New Jersey – participated in this survey during its active three-month window (see Appendix B for a summary of the survey results). Notably, the survey captured responses from a different audience than previous planning efforts, with 91.3% of those surveyed reporting that they had not previously participated in any planning and engagement efforts for the 2013-2019 plan.

Following the release of the public opinion survey, NJHPO and AECOM hosted a total of six virtual planning sessions – three plan advisor workshops and three public meetings – over the course of six weeks in January and February 2022. Plan advisors were previously identified preservation professionals, federal agency representatives, state and local agency representatives, CLG representatives, HPC members, and non-profit organizations invited to participate in a series of three workshops. The workshops were designed to be iterative, building on the planning process with a continuous feedback loop of public opinion provided by the open virtual survey.

- The first workshop discussed the methodology for this planning process, reviewed the emerging observations from the key topics of the public survey (addressed in greater detail in the following section), and guided plan advisors through a modified Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Barriers (SWOB) analysis and open discussion on two new themes being introduced in this updated plan: climate change and disaster planning, and diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility.
- The second workshop utilized smaller breakout sessions moderated by AECOM staff to discuss significant topics, including: heritage tourism, integration of preservation values in community policies, planning, and regulations, disaster planning for historic resources, and preservation education. The breakout sessions also asked plan advisors for exemplary cases of preservation advocacy, heritage interpretation and programming, creative partnerships, and other preservation “success stories” that capture the progress of historic preservation efforts in New Jersey since the development of the last plan.
- The third workshop focused on the vision, goals, and objectives of this Plan. Plan advisors discussed revisions to the existing vision statement and engaged in a brainstorming session to connect measurable objectives and strategies to preliminary goals.

Three public meetings were hosted on the same virtual platform as the plan advisor workshops. While previous statewide comprehensive historic preservation planning efforts hosted regional meetings to ensure greater representation across the state, hosting these meetings virtually removed geographic barriers of physical attendance by enabling all citizens with access to a computer or phone the ability to participate. The public meetings served to keep citizens of New Jersey informed about the ongoing planning process and gauge public perception on the barriers and opportunities facing historic preservation at local, county, and state levels. All of the public meetings covered similar content so that people unable to attend one session could still receive the same information and be afforded the same opportunities to share their opinions to help inform the plan. Plan advisors were invited to participate in all public meetings.

Content received from the survey, workshops, and meetings were compiled, analyzed, and integrated into this Plan in the following areas:

- A revised vision statement for preserving New Jersey’s historic resources in the years 2023-2028;
- New goals, outcomes, and strategies to support the vision; and
- Highlights of new preservation efforts, advocacy initiatives, and creative restoration stories as communicated to NJHPO and AECOM by the public.

What We Heard

Commentary from the public survey, discussion with preservation plan advisors, public meetings, and other outreach efforts was organized into the following two categories:

- **Themes** – Underlying ideas, concerns, messages, or impressions shaping how the public perceives the current state of cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey. Themes that arose from the most recent public participation process frequently included relevant current issues that are consistent concerns in historic preservation.
- **Topics** – Distinct categories and key subjects that impact cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey. Public feedback in this process revealed topics that reflected critical considerations seen throughout the nation, tailored to the unique needs of New Jersey’s historic resources.

The themes and topics presented in this section reflect the current attitudes toward cultural and historic resource preservation in New Jersey as encountered throughout the planning process. They are illustrative of ongoing challenges preservation advocates and professionals encounter today, as well as those the field is likely to encounter in the years ahead. Yet they are also indicative of potential avenues for achieving the vision outlined in the beginning of this plan.

Overarching Themes for Preservation in New Jersey

Table 2 Opportunities and Challenges: General Themes for Preservation in New Jersey

CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak or non-existent local preservation regulations in many communities. • Growth and development pressure. • Neglect and/or abandonment of older buildings. • Lack of economic incentives for preserving old buildings; insufficient state funding for existing resources. • Stewardship fatigue from addressing the same challenges (lack of funding, development pressure, etc.) for decades.
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptability of heritage sites to technological/virtual resources. • Increasing availability of historic preservation grants and funding. • Integration of preservation values into community policies, plans, and regulations. • Ongoing survey efforts to identify historic properties.

Ongoing Development Pressure

According to New Jerseyans, development pressure, regional growth, and sprawl remain key challenges to the preservation of historic resources. 50% of the respondents to the public opinion survey indicated that development pressure is a leading threat to preserving historic resources in their communities. In the previous plan, the public ranked development pressure as one of the top four threats to historic resources.

Scarce Funding Resources

Public comments regarding inadequate funding opportunities for historic preservation activities was pervasive throughout survey, workshops, and public meetings. In general, the public communicated that high costs are a barrier to preservation (including recovery from climate-related disaster events, supporting new preservation initiatives to identify and document resources for underrepresented communities, maintaining existing historic resources, incentivizing restoration and redevelopment/adaptive reuse of historic properties, supporting private homeowner stewardship, etc.) and there are not currently enough grants and funding incentives to support preservation activities. Comments regarding funding frequently connected concerns about a lack of policy support for historic preservation.

Local Policy Support

Participants commented on a lack of support from local governments – including insufficient historic preservation regulations and a lack of understanding from local municipal departments – that is seen to be a barrier to improving historic preservation efforts. The public also provided examples of collaborative efforts between local governments and historic preservation initiatives in New Jersey – including the integration of historic resources into local hazard mitigation plans and broad resource identification efforts – that can contribute to shaping achievable goals and outcomes associated with local policy support.

Sustainable Economic Development and Revitalization

Economic development policies and practices that recognize positive aspects of historic resources is perceived to be a powerful tool in supporting historic preservation efforts in communities that have employed these approaches. Economic revitalization of physical spaces such as historic downtowns and main streets is often achieved in tandem with adaptive reuse projects and restoration efforts as well as small business incubation. Without the support of local governments, New Jerseyans feel as though preservation is often not acknowledged for its contributions to broad economic development and realization efforts or supported by policy and funding despite its essential value to larger community development goals.

Impact of Public Health

The public engagement process occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic and much of the conversation centered on the how local heritage has been impacted by mandated restrictions and the resulting reexamination of how people interact with public spaces. Responses as to how this impacted the heritage industry varied – some historic museums reported less onsite visitors, while others reported surprise at how quickly visitorship increased when in-person restrictions were alleviated. A common theme in response to the public health crisis was how adeptly heritage sites were able to adapt to new technologies and continue interpreting sites and engaging the public from afar.

Opportunities for Technology

People reported concerns that over the past few years, technology has been underutilized in historic preservation and heritage tourism. However, many creative ideas that emerged during the pandemic took advantage of the benefits technology has to offer (low-cost social media, no contact programming, self-guided tours via phone applications and QR codes, etc.), opening up numerous new avenues to increase engagement, access, and interpretive potential for New Jersey's cultural and historic resources.

Current Topics of Preservation in New Jersey

Heritage Tourism



Each year millions of travelers visit New Jersey's historic places. Indeed, heritage tourism is one of the fastest-growing segments of the tourism industry and has numerous community benefits – from boosting local economies and small business opportunities to job creation. With New Jersey's rich and deep history, heritage tourism is essential to the state's larger travel and tourism industry and thus integral to the state's economy.

According to a 2013 report, *The Economic & Fiscal Impacts of Heritage Tourism in New Jersey*, heritage tourism in 2012 generated nearly 11 million visits and generated a total statewide economic impact of \$2.6 billion.¹ Additionally, more than 1,800 existing and potential heritage tourism attractions have been identified throughout the state.²

Closings, restrictions, and travel limitations due to the pandemic adversely affected many heritage sites in 2020 and 2021, with many bouncing back quickly by meeting increased demands for virtual and socially distant programming. Feedback received during the public outreach process confirmed that, throughout the pandemic, heritage sites that include outdoor recreational spaces fared better than those that did not. When asked which heritage tourism initiatives they would like to see more of in New Jersey, more than 85% of survey respondents said heritage trails and walking tours. Heritage tourism also offers countless opportunities to building a more inclusive preservation program in our state and can reach diverse communities and groups by engaging them in dialogue about how local and ethnic heritage can be recognized, celebrated, and shared.

¹ <https://nj.gov/state/historical/assets/pdf/njht-te-oxford-report-07-12-2013.pdf>

² <https://www.nj.gov/dca/njht/documents/touring/NJ%20Heritage%20Tourism%20Inventory%20Analysis%20FINAL%205-14-2010.pdf>

Table 3 Opportunities and Challenges: Heritage Tourism in New Jersey

CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More expansive coordination and promotion of heritage tourism is needed. • Funding for heritage tourism initiatives could divert funds away from previously identified historic resource management. • Lack of placemaking initiatives, tourism planning, and marketing. • More accessibility is needed. • Local government does not consistently recognize historic preservation as a vital component of successful economic development and revitalization projects.
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • County-wide coordination to link and promote historic sites. • Virtual programming has become more accessible and utilized by the general public due to COVID-19; opens up more avenues for interpretation. • Integrate historic preservation element in municipal comprehensive planning efforts to encourage cultural resource management and heritage tourism. • Opportunities for youth outreach and engagement via heritage tourism, particularly with the integration of virtual and free (i.e. broadly accessible) heritage content. • Recognizing the economic benefits of historic resources and engaging with the tourism and economic development community are successful approaches to overcoming barriers for heritage resources. • Highlight archaeological resources via public tours and excavations.

Disaster Planning and Resilience



Throughout the 21st century, New Jersey is expected to see higher temperatures, increased frequency of heavy precipitation events, and rising sea levels. According to the NJ Climate Change Resource Center at Rutgers University, the weather patterns associated with climate change are already causing more frequent and intense flooding throughout the state -- affecting infrastructure, agriculture, public health, and our water supply in addition to the effects on business and community life. Along coastal New Jersey, sea level rise poses an acute threat because the coastline has exhibited a greater rise rate compared to the global average. Higher sea levels can permanently threaten the state's natural and built environments, and place a particular burden on vulnerable populations.³

Responses to climate change's impacts on the built environment include adaptation and mitigation. Adaptation can involve treatments such as floodproofing, abandoning the lowest floor, elevating the structure, or even relocation. Mitigation measures might include increasing energy efficiency at historic properties in order to lower their carbon footprint or integrating historic property considerations into hazard mitigation plans.

One of the biggest challenges to integrating historic preservation considerations into climate change and disaster planning is the lack of data in most communities regarding which resources are vulnerable and the nature and extent of that vulnerability. While the exact number is unknown, we can assume it will not be inconsequential. New Jersey's earliest settlements were located along our many waterways – including both coastal and tidal shorelines. These settlements were built before modern flood regulations and building codes and many are located in low-lying and flood-prone areas. Simultaneously, many hazard mitigation plans lack specific preservation strategies aimed at protecting significant yet vulnerable cultural resources.

Indeed, climate change threatens not only the tangible environment around us but also the intangible ways of life we value. Accounting for sustainability and climate resiliency is at the forefront of our planning needs. Understanding, identifying, planning for, and addressing these threats to historic resources is critical to conducting successful disaster planning. More than 89% of survey respondents felt cultural resources should be integrated into hazard mitigation plans and 65% lack confidence in their community's ability to protect and repair vulnerable historic resources. Successfully integrating historic preservation into municipal, county, and state emergency management planning will help us understand potential risks, adopt sensitive measures to address those risks, set priorities, and improve responses when our cultural resources are impacted. Helping municipalities compile an accurate, up-to-date inventory of historic resources in vulnerable areas is key to an

³ See <https://njclimateresourcecenter.rutgers.edu/> and <https://njclimateresourcecenter.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/State-of-the-Climate-Report-NJ-2021-4-18.pdf>

informed and quick response when disasters strike and can also aid in promoting both physical and social resilience in their aftermath.

Table 4 Opportunities and Challenges: Disaster Planning and Resilience in New Jersey

CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of communication with the public regarding the OEM planning process. • Costly to renovate historic property damaged by weather-related disaster. Funding programs are critical to protect historic resources from climate change impacts. • Historic buildings are not considered a high priority during a disaster. • Local government and the general public do not necessarily understand the connection between comprehensive hazard planning and cultural resource planning. • Disaster recovery does not consider archaeological resources; concerns regarding loss of historic resources in coastal communities. • Permitting requirements pose a challenge to post-disaster recovery for historic resources.
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education the public and local officials on the intersection of land use planning and cultural resource planning. • Prepare treatment plans for historic resources in disasters during non-emergency times. • Look to NJ municipalities that have successfully integrated historic resources into emergency management plans. • Coordination with municipal Open Space Plans to connect historic and environmental preservation goals. • Increased public outreach and engagement.

Stewardship, Support, and Education



Public outreach is arguably one of the fundamental pillars of effective preservation work, yet lack of public awareness is often one of the most significant barriers to successful historic preservation initiatives. Bridging this gap is vital and will lead to more frequent, supported, and positive preservation outcomes. In fact, 40% of survey respondents noted public education and outreach as one of the top three strategies that has worked to address issues affecting historic preservation in their community. Additionally, community members are essential to understanding what and how we preserve and the impacts of both losing, saving, and restoring significant neighborhood resources. Throughout the public engagement process, participants noted the need for expanded relationships with educational institutions. An area of specific consensus was the need to work with school districts to integrate local and regional history into K-12 education. A 2020 survey of social studies in New Jersey’s K-12 public schools may aid in identifying opportunities to do so. For example, a key finding suggests that up to 91% of public schools integrate New Jersey history into their social studies curriculum.⁴

Increasing the breadth and quality of public education and outreach efforts is crucial to narrowing the gap between the state’s preservation practitioners and policymakers and the people who live in and value the same historic resources and environments, as well as ensuring the next generation understands the value and importance of preservation.

Table 5 Opportunities and Challenges: Preservation Education in New Jersey

CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technology is underutilized in engaging K-12 in historic preservation. • Decreased field trips during COVID-19 pandemic, fewer students visiting and engaging with historic sites. • Shortage of skilled preservation craft labor paired with decreased job training opportunities in traditional trades. • Lack of guidance and resources for incorporating historic preservation into K-12 social studies curriculums and/or New Jersey history components of the curriculum.
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore partnerships with organizations already involved in historic preservation education, look for allegiances that may be tangential but complimentary.

⁴ <https://njsocialstudies.org/>

- Virtual platforms increase outreach and accessibility, more participation potential.
- Identify ways to include local cultural heritage into the New Jersey history portion of the social studies curriculums, particularly at the middle and high school levels.

Community Planning Efforts



Community preservation planning is a proactive way to protect significant historic resources at the local level as well as community character, quality of life, and sense of place. A community that includes a preservation component as part of long-range planning recognizes the importance of cultural heritage and the built environment. NJHPO, NJHT, and PNJ have worked hard to foster historic preservation at the local level. Today, there are 45 Certified Local Governments in New Jersey and approximately 165 Historic Preservation Commissions have been established under the Municipal Land Use Law. Yet many communities remain unaware of the breadth and variety of tools available to them to preserve historic resources and protect community character and identity. As a result, communities throughout the state are needlessly vulnerable to losing important historic resources to demolition, neglect, incompatible construction, and natural disasters. Integration of preservation values into community policies, planning, and regulations was the number one priority of survey respondents when asked which tools and strategies they would like to see used more in their community.

Including preservation in a community's land use or hazard mitigation planning process provides a foundation for establishing planning, zoning, and capital investment policies that protect historic places. The benefits of this can be maximized through cooperation among municipal and state agencies such as NJDEP, NJDOT, and the Office of Planning Advocacy. Conversely, local governments should consider the possible impacts of proposed policies, initiatives, and land use changes on historic resources.

Table 6 Opportunities and Challenges: Local Planning Efforts

CHALLENGES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public officials need to be better informed on issues surrounding cultural and historic resources in New Jersey. • Lack of support for preservation from local government agencies and ineffective political participation. • Lack of coordination between public officials and local historic preservation groups. • Not all local governments have historic preservation commissions to position preservation priorities into the larger context of local planning efforts.
OPPORTUNITIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of historic preservation agendas into local planning and policy documents. • Direct education and outreach to local planning and zoning departments and other public officials to better understand the value of historic preservation to overall quality of life for communities. • Offer economic benefits and incentives for preservation efforts to support green aspects of restoration and achieve local sustainability goals. • Creative zoning for the protection of cultural and historic resources and archaeological sites.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access



The principles of diversity, equity, inclusion, and access are key preservation values. Survey respondents overwhelmingly agreed with this notion. More than 84% felt there should be more inclusive efforts to identify and designate historic places and nearly 90% identified at least one group underrepresented or under-documented in the historic properties and site of New Jersey. Successfully coordinating with people and groups absent or underrepresented in cultural heritage and preservation is vital and will help tell a broader, more complete story about New Jersey's rich past. By identifying, preserving, and building awareness of a more multi-layered, honest, and complete history of New Jersey, those engaged in historic preservation – both professionally and personally – will have the power to ensure that all communities are given a voice, able to protect and build meaningful connections to the historic and cultural resources that distinguish their heritage. Simultaneously, the preservation movement can help to create environments where people from all backgrounds and experiences are welcomed and engaged in decision-making, and where more stakeholders have access to the resources and support necessary for successful preservation outcomes.

The opportunities, goals, and objectives under this topic seek to continue the invaluable ongoing work underway to remove barriers that impede thoughtful, inclusive preservation work. They offer guidance on formalizing a commitment to issues of inclusion, diversity, equity, and access. Together, a more complex, multifaceted consortium of preservation stakeholders and partners can unite to protect community heritage and identity and the places that tell our shared history.

Table 7 Opportunities and Challenges: Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access in Preservation in New Jersey

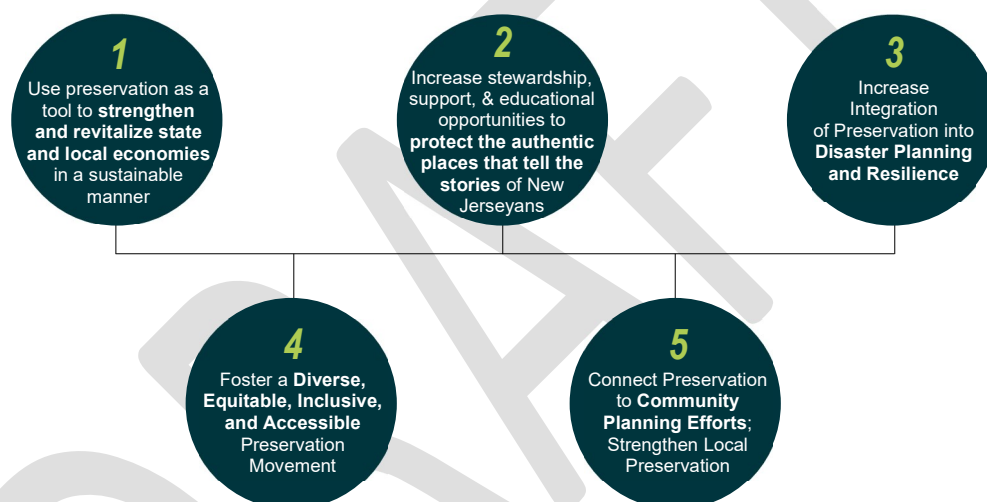
<p>CHALLENGES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of financial resources and guidance for underrepresented communities that are interested in getting involved with historic preservation. • Many properties and sites (i.e. cemeteries) associated with underrepresented communities are difficult to list on the National Register due to lack of survey and development of applicable historic contexts. • Resources associated with underrepresented communities have a higher risk of loss. • How to best maximize inclusion while preserving traditional interpretations (policies and standards) of heritage)?
<p>OPPORTUNITIES</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaboration opportunities with national organizations (ex. Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH)) to document and recognize historic resources for underrepresented communities. • Innovation in historic preservation tools and practices can help increase identification and documentation efforts for underrepresented communities. • Provide support and guidance for sites and organizations engaged in highlighting DEI in historic resources.

DRAFT

Goals and Objectives

Public and professional input on the past, present, and future of preservation in New Jersey collected at the onset of this planning process provides the foundation for designing an updated approach to protecting New Jersey’s historic resources over the next five years. The goals and objectives outlined in this section reflect the unique considerations of communities across the Garden State, as well as overarching themes and topics shared by many historic and cultural resource stewards across the United States. This provides the framework for how to overcome existing barriers, leverage opportunities, improve stewardship of cultural heritage, and fulfill the overall vision for protecting New Jersey’s historic and cultural resources in the years 2023-2028.

The Plan includes five overarching goal statements: (1) Sustainable Economic Revitalization, (2) Stewardship, Support, and Education, (3) Disaster Planning and Resilience, (4) Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access, and (5) Community Planning Efforts. Each of the goals is supported by associated objectives informed by the themes and topics of preservation discussed in the preceding section of this Plan, as well as the goals and objectives of *2013-2019 NJ Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan* – reflecting a progressive process built by collaboration, refinement, and re-envisioning that supports historic preservation planning.



The goal statements are preceded by a series of objectives, which are the measurable actions that will help to achieve the goal. Many objectives are cross-listed under other goal topics, emphasizing the interconnected, multidisciplinary qualities of historic preservation and cultural heritage. Plan objectives cut across topics and encourage collaboration and collective action in their implementation. To highlight the importance of collaboration in the realization of the overarching goals, the Plan has identified potential partners to support implementation of these objectives, found in the final section **Moving the Vision Forward**.

Most importantly, the objectives of the 2023-2028 Plan are accessible to all interested persons: the objectives are written so that any person – regardless of professional title, organizational affiliation, technical skill set or training – can support the Plan and envision a role for themselves in its implementation. Together, we can realize the exciting vision for the future of New Jersey’s historic and cultural resources.

GOAL 1 Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.

Objectives for Goal 1

- a. Expand the existing state historic tax credit program provided in the Historic Property Reinvestment Act, which currently provides tax incentives to business entities of qualified historic properties, to provide similar assistance and financial incentives to homeowners.
- b. Work to strengthen and align the preservation and environmental communities in New Jersey.
- c. Promote the message that not only do historic places increase quality of life and foster healthier lives for New Jersey's citizens, but their preservation is a central part of sustainable growth.
- d. Create increased opportunities for economic improvement through historic preservation and more economic incentives that encourage historic preservation.
- e. Work with public agencies and non-profits to develop new incentives or modify existing incentives geared toward residents in overburdened communities to assist with maintenance, restoration, and/or rehabilitation.
- f. Recognize that the reuse of historic materials has economic value and plays an important role in natural resource conservation, including contributing to the sequestration of carbon, a critical component of New Jersey's 2050 goal of an 80% reduction in greenhouse gases below 2006 levels.
- g. Market the message that financial incentives generate sustainable revitalization.
- h. Continue to explore ways to create more opportunities for economic improvement through historic preservation and more economic incentives that encourage historic preservation.
- i. Sustain efforts to make historic preservation regulatory review processes as efficient as possible at the state and local levels.
- j. Leverage technology to address accessibility, language, and mobility challenges in heritage tourism.
- k. Engage the community in developing a greater understanding of pre-Contact and historic resources by hosting public archaeological digs.
- l. Increase participation in heritage programming through use of high-impact virtual platforms, including smart phone applications, use of QR codes for self-guided tours and socially-distanced interpretation programming, GIS StoryMaps.
- m. Adopt low-cost engagement resources such as YouTube, Zoom, and TikTok to elevate heritage tourism programming without funding burdens.
- n. Create templates and toolkits for historic sites, museums, and preservation organizations to develop virtual engagement resources such as those mentioned above to support increased engagement opportunities.
- o. Convene representatives from counties across New Jersey to discuss best practices for heritage tourism.
- p. Coordinate heritage tourism programs at the state level.
- q. Launch series of state-led webinars on heritage tourism for museums, heritage sites, and preservation organizations to learn about opportunities for increasing visitorship, advancements in interpretation technologies, and funding strategies.

GOAL 2 Increase stewardship, support, and educational opportunities to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans.

Objectives for Goal 2

- a. Support New Jersey's underrepresented historic resources through context development and the involvement of New Jersey's diverse populations.
- b. Continue to update and re-survey New Jersey's historic resources, including cultural, archaeological, and agricultural landscapes.
- c. Continue to support efforts to document historic landscapes, farms, open spaces, gardens, and urban parks and ensure that the resulting information is accessible and available online. Use technology to expand resource identification and collection, and ensure that it is complete and accessible to the public.
- d. Continue efforts to digitize all New Jersey and National Register nominations, including a GIS component
- e. Continue to identify and evaluate the significance of historic properties from the recent past.
- f. Identify ways to integrate historic preservation and archaeology into the NJ history component of social studies curriculums for K-12 public schools, particularly at the middle and high school levels.
- g. Find ways to introduce educators and school districts to key resources for introducing historic preservation in the classroom, such as the National Park Service's Teaching with Historic Places (TwHP) initiative and the Every Kid Outdoors program and the Witness Stones Project.
- h. Design walking tours of neighborhoods around schools so that students may learn to read their surroundings and develop stronger appreciation for the built environment (placemaking).
- i. Increase Latina/o/x representation in preservation outreach and education; offer educational materials in both English and Spanish.
- j. Create a certificate program for local educators in recognition of efforts to bring local history into the classroom.
- k. Identify non-traditional preservation partnerships (ex. garden clubs) to increase programming opportunities for educational field trips.
- l. Advocate for greater visibility of preservation trade training programs for preservation trades.
- m. Leverage broad accessibility and low-cost application of social media to distribute educational materials on historic preservation in New Jersey.
- n. Partner with real estate professionals to host a series of webinars designed to educate potential buyers on homeownership of historic properties.
- o. Design and distribute a neighborhood preservation toolkit for homeowners to understand the various aspects of maintaining historic properties and learn what resources are available to support private stewardship.

GOAL 3 Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible preservation movement.

Objectives for Goal 3

- a. Develop methods to reach new, diverse communities of New Jersey citizens.
- b. Plan events that integrate diverse organizations to encourage relationship building.
- c. Identify resource types and historic themes absent from or inadequately discussed in existing inventories, surveys, register nominations, and share findings with communities and designating bodies.
- d. Identify thematic and geographic gaps in cultural resources data and prioritize funding for projects that aim address these openings.
- e. Collaborate with diverse individuals and groups, such as folklorists, municipal historians, local merchants, and other community stakeholders, to create more representative local and regional historic context statements.
- f. Work with partners across the state to encourage National Register Nominations, including updates/amendments to existing nominations, for underrepresented subjects, specifically archaeology, women's, Hispanic, Latinx, and Asian American history, as well as Black and LGBTQ+ history.
- g. Include women's names in house ownership names on survey forms and nominations.
- h. Consider a crowdsourcing initiative to identify locally important sites that have not been adequately recognized by past survey efforts.
- i. Work with partners across the state to encourage historical marker nominations for underrepresented subjects, specifically archaeology, women's, Hispanic, Latino/a/x, Asian American history, as well as Black and LGBTQIA+ history.
- j. Study and develop ways to identify and interpret intangible heritage as it emerges in the coming years as a critical advocacy point for historic preservation.
- k. Develop and encourage community-based tourism initiatives that include historic assets in their tourism opportunities.
- l. Interpret intangible heritage of underrepresented communities through historic markers and virtual storytelling applications.
- m. Prioritize identification, documentation, and preservation of historic cemeteries with a particular emphasize on burial sites for underrepresented communities.
- n. Highlight archaeology as a tool to include diverse communities in historic preservation by promoting more public engagement events surrounding archaeology projects led by qualified archaeologists.
- o. Design a virtual speaker series in partnership with local colleges and non-profit organizations that highlight historic preservation efforts of the diverse communities across New Jersey. Virtual programming should be low- to no-cost to attend to foster accessibility and access to information.
- p. Support the development of thematic heritage trails that foster dialogue about race, diversity, and inclusion in order to deepen our understanding of cultural and historical contexts.
- q. Ensure equitable access, and reduce barriers to, historic sites and preservation programming.

GOAL 4 Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience.

Objectives for Goal 4

- a. Undertake surveys of historic properties and archaeological sites located in flood-prone or other hazard vulnerable areas as part of pre-disaster and emergency preparedness.
- b. Compile local inventories of historic resources to be integrated into municipal hazard mitigation planning documents.
- c. Integrate historic preservation into statewide and municipal plans, including county hazard mitigation plans and the *NJ Climate Change Resilience Strategy* and *Coastal Resilience Plan*.
- d. Advocate for increased specialized disaster recovery funding opportunities for historic properties damaged by climate disasters.
- e. Undertake a study of how to identify the particular climate hazard risks to archaeological resources and identify best practices on how to protect archaeological resources before, during, and after disaster events.
- f. Initiate a state-led identification and preservation effort of high-risk archaeological sites and develop a plan to protect our knowledge of Native American history from the threat of sea-level rise.
- g. Design guidance documents for emergency management planning for individual sites that can be distributed to heritage museums/sites to support internal disaster planning and empower organizations to create their own resiliency plans.
- h. Update state guidelines and forms for architectural and archaeological survey to include flood vulnerability metrics, such as location in Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)-designated Flood Hazard Areas (1% and 0.2% annual chance floodplains) and vulnerable character-defining features.
- i. Strengthen interagency coordination and relationships with local/state emergency management officials and responders.
- j. Consider bringing the annual [*Keeping History Above Water*](#) conference to New Jersey.

GOAL 5 Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation.

Objectives for Goal 5

- a. Expand historic preservation activities and collaboration with regional, county, and municipal governments.
- b. Study the efficacy of initiating a Circuit Rider Program through NJHPO or NJHT to bring on-site preservation tools and guidance directly to communities.
- c. Educate public officials on the economic benefits of historic properties.
- d. Distribute informational materials to local community leaders and non-profit advocacy organizations to support efficacy of ground-up preservation initiatives.
- e. Hold specialized training opportunities for community planners looking to integrate historic preservation into local planning policies, plans, and efforts.
- f. Encourage county-wide coordination to promote historic sites and leverage their economic benefits.
- g. Increase the number of Certified Local Governments (CLG's), which provide standard best practices for historic preservation as defined by the National Park Service.
- h. Update the existing Preservation Planning Handbook for New Jersey, which outlines tools for preserving community character to include missing and more recent programs and initiatives, such as Legacy Business Programs.

DRAFT

Moving the Vision Forward

Partnership Opportunities

Goal	Potential Partners
<p>1</p> <p>Use historic preservation as a tool to strengthen and revitalize New Jersey's state and local economies in a sustainable manner.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) (Preserve America Initiative) • Division of Travel and Tourism (NJ Tourism), New Jersey Department of State (NJDOS) • Local colleges and universities • National Trust for Historic Preservation (NTHP) (Heritage Tourism Stories) • New Jersey Department of Transportation (NJDOT) (Scenic Byways Program) • New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office (NJHPO) • Preservation New Jersey (PNJ)
<p>2</p> <p>Increase stewardship, support, and educational opportunities to protect the authentic places that tell the stories of New Jerseyans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACHP • Center for Historic American Building Arts (CHABA) • Local Preservation School • Conservation Legacy • New Jersey Historical Commission • New Jersey Council for the Humanities • New Jersey Association of School Administrators (NJASA) • NJDOE • NTHP • National Park Service (NPS) (Teaching with Historic Places; Every Kid Outdoors)
<p>3</p> <p>Foster a diverse, equitable, inclusive, and accessible preservation movement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACHP • Asian and Pacific Islanders in Historic Preservation (APIAHiP) • Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH) • Local colleges and universities • Federally-recognized Tribes • State-recognized Tribes • New Jersey Historical Commission • National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) • New Jersey Black Cultural and Heritage Commission (Black Heritage Trail) • NPS (Office of Relevancy, Diversity and Inclusion) • PNJ • Sankofa Collaborative • Witness Stones Project, Inc.
<p>4</p> <p>Increase integration of historic preservation into disaster planning and resilience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FEMA, US Department of Homeland Security • Local Offices of Emergency Management • NPS • NJHPO • Rutgers University Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy • State Board of Education (SBOE), New Jersey Department of Education (NJDOE) (statewide K-12 climate change education initiative) • New Jersey Cultural Alliance for Response (NJCAR)
<p>5</p> <p>Connect historic preservation to community planning efforts and strengthen local preservation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Certified Local Governments (CLGs) • Municipal and county tourism bureaus • NJHPO • New Jersey Historic Trust (NJHT) • Non-Profit Organizations (NPOs) • PNJ

Select Bibliography

2013-2019 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, March 6, 2013
https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/Index_HomePage_images_links/hpo_plan%202013_2019/hpoplan2014.pdf

Flood Mitigation Guide for Historic Properties

Preservation Design Partnership for the New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, December 2019
https://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/images/_MULT_DG_32_v1_ID14076r.pdf

"Guidance for Developing Statewide Historic Preservation Plans"

National Park Service, September 28, 2021

<https://www.nps.gov/subjects/historicpreservationfund/guidance-for-developing-statewide-historic-preservation-plans.htm>

New Jersey Partners for Preservation: A Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation into New Jersey's Future 2002-2007

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, and Preservation New Jersey, September 20, 2002
https://www.nj.gov/dep/hpo/4sustain/njhpp2002_low.pdf

New Jersey Social Studies Education Survey, Summary Results, November 2021

<https://njsocialstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/11/NJ-Social-Studies-Survey-Table-Report-17-Nov-21-FINAL.pdf>

The Economic & Fiscal Impacts of Heritage Tourism in New Jersey

Tourism Economics for the New Jersey Historic Trust, July 2013
<https://nj.gov/state/historical/assets/pdf/njht-te-oxford-report-07-12-2013.pdf>

State of the Climate: New Jersey 2021. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick, NJ.

<https://njclimateresourcecenter.rutgers.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/State-of-the-Climature-Report-NJ-2021-4-18.pdf>

New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (plan extended through 2022)

New Jersey Partners For Preservation: A Blueprint for Building Historic Preservation Into New Jersey's Future 2002-2007

New Jersey Historic Preservation Office (plan extended through 2012)

State Strategic Plan: New Jersey's State Development and Redevelopment Plan

The New Jersey State Planning Commission (Draft Date 10/11/11)

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection 2010 Vision Statement

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 2010

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Goals: Next Generation Of Environmental Management/Working With Communities

New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 2010

Linking Our Legacy to a New Vision: A Heritage Tourism Master Plan For New Jersey

The New Jersey Heritage Tourism Task Force, June 2010

A Heritage Reclaimed: Report of The Task Force On New Jersey History, Vols ii, iii, June 1997

A Special Look At New Jersey's Transportation System

New Jersey Department of Transportation, August 2000

The New Jersey Neighborhood Preservation Program

NJ Department of Community Affairs, 2012

New Jersey Historic Roadway Study, New Jersey Historic Roadway Design Guidelines, Toolkit for Historic Roadways

New Jersey Department of Transportation, 2011

New Jersey History Plan: Goals and Recommendations
The Advocates for New Jersey History, adopted March 16, 2001

New Jersey Smart Growth Planning and Program Resources: Technical And Financial Assistance
New Jersey Department of Community Affairs, July 2006

Pennsylvania Heritage Tourism Study
D.K. Shifflet & Associates, for the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, May 1999

Partners In Prosperity: The Economic Benefits of Historic Preservation in New Jersey
New Jersey Historic Trust, January 1998

New Jersey Historic Trust Annual Report 2002-2021

New Jersey's Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2018-2022
Green Acres Program, New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, 20018

New Jersey Historic Preservation Commission Directory
New Jersey Historic Preservation Office, 1999

The Economics of Historic Preservation
Donovan D. Rypkema, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1994

Measuring Economic Impacts of Historic Preservation: A Report To The Advisory Council On Historic Preservation
Donovan D. Rypkema and Caroline Cheong, November 2011

New Jersey Housing & Mortgage Finance Agency – Annual Reports 2001-2010
New Jersey Mortgage & Housing Finance Agency, Department of Community Affairs

Cultural Resources Strategic Plan
National Park Service, 1997

A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship And Engagement
National Park Service, August 2011

Caring for the Past/Managing for the Future: Federal Stewardship and America's Historic Legacy
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, 2001

Cultural Resource Management: "Preservation Planning"
National Park Service Volume 23, Number 7, 2000

State Tax Incentive for Historic Preservation: A State-By-State Summary
National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2007

National Trust for Historic Preservation
[Forum Journal] 2002-2012

Crossroads of the American Revolution National Heritage Area Management Plan
Crossroads of the American Revolution Association, 2011

New Jersey Architecture
Suzanne C. Hand, New Jersey History Series #5, New Jersey Historical Commission, 1995

A New Jersey Anthology
Compiled and edited by Maxine N. Lurie, New Jersey Historical Society, 1994

Encyclopedia of New Jersey
Edited by Maxine N. Lurie and Marc Mappen, 2004

Mapping New Jersey: An Evolving Landscape
Edited by Maxine N. Lurie & Peter O. Wacker, Cartography by Michael Siegel, 2009

- One State in Arms: A Short Military History Of New Jersey*
Mark Edward Lender, 1991 – NJ Historical Commission – New Jersey History Series #1
- The Uses of Abundance: A History of New Jersey's Economy*
Paul G.E. Clemens, 1992 – NJ Historical Commission – New Jersey History Series #2
- Immigration and Ethnicity in New Jersey History*
Douglas V. Shaw, 1994 – New Jersey Historical Commission – New Jersey History Series #4
- Workers in New Jersey*
Joseph Gowaskie, 1996 – New Jersey Historical Commission – New Jersey History Series #6
- The Development of New Jersey Society*
Joel Schwartz, 1997 – New Jersey Historical Commission– New Jersey History Series #10
- New Jersey Cemeteries and Tombstones: History in a Landscape*
Richard F. Veit and Mark Nonesteid, 2008
- Railroads in New Jersey: The Formative Years*
John T. Cunningham, 1997
- The Governors of New Jersey 1664-1974: Biographical Essays*
Edited by Paul A. Stellhorn and Michael J. Birkner, 1982
- Public Sculpture in New Jersey: Monuments to Collective Identity*
Text by Meredith Arms Bzdak, Photos by Douglas Petersen, 1999
- New Jersey: History of Ingenuity and Industry*
James P. Johnson, 1987
- Digging New Jersey's Past: Historical Archaeology in the Garden State*
Richard Veit, 2002
- New Jersey: America's Main Road*
John T. Cunningham, 1976
- Building by the Book: Pattern-Book Architecture in New Jersey*
Robert P. Guter and Janet W. Foster, 1992
- From Marsh to Farm: The Landscape Transformation of Coastal New Jersey*
National Park Service, 1992
- Resorts & Recreation: An Historic Theme Study of The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail Route*
The Sandy Hook Foundation, Inc. and National Park Service, 1995
- Agriculture In New Jersey: A Three Hundred Year History.*
Schmidt, Hubert G. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1973.
- The Archaeological Society of New Jersey*
<https://www.asnj.org/about-asnj> (Accessed September 19, 2022).
- The Indian Site Survey 1936-1941: New Jersey's First Stimulus Package*
Gregory D. Lattanzi, Paper presented at the 75th Annual Society for American Archaeology meetings in St. Louis, Missouri, 2010.
- Prehistoric Cultures of Eastern Pennsylvania*
Jay F. Custer. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. Anthropological Series Number 7, 1996
- Prehistoric Cultures of The Delmarva Peninsula: An Archaeological Study*
Newark, Delaware: University of Delaware Press, 1989
- The Lenape-Delaware Indian Heritage 10,000 B.C. – A.D. 2000*
Herbert C Kraft, New Jersey: Lenape Books, 2001

New Directions, New Interpretations: Paleoethnobotany In The Upper Delaware Valley And The Utility Of Starch Grain Research In The Middle Atlantic

Tim Messner and Ruth Dickau *Journal of Middle Atlantic Archaeology* 21:71-82, 2005

Formative Transition in Virginia in Late Archaic and Early Woodland Research In Virginia: A Synthesis

L. D. Mouer, T. Reinhart and M.E. Hodges, eds. Pp. 1-88. Special Publication No. 23. Archaeological Society of Virginia, Richmond, 1991

Looking Beneath the Surface: The Story of Archaeology In New Jersey

R. Alan Mounier. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 2003

Prehistoric Archaeological Synthesis. Trenton Complex Archaeology: Report 15

Robert D Wall, R. Michael Stewart, John Cavallo, Douglas McLearn, Robert Foss, Philip Perazio, and John Dumont. Prepared for the Federal Highway Administration and the New Jersey Department of Transportation, Bureau of Environmental Analysis, Trenton. 1996

New Jersey Paleo-Indian Historic Context

Robert S. Grumet, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1990

DRAFT

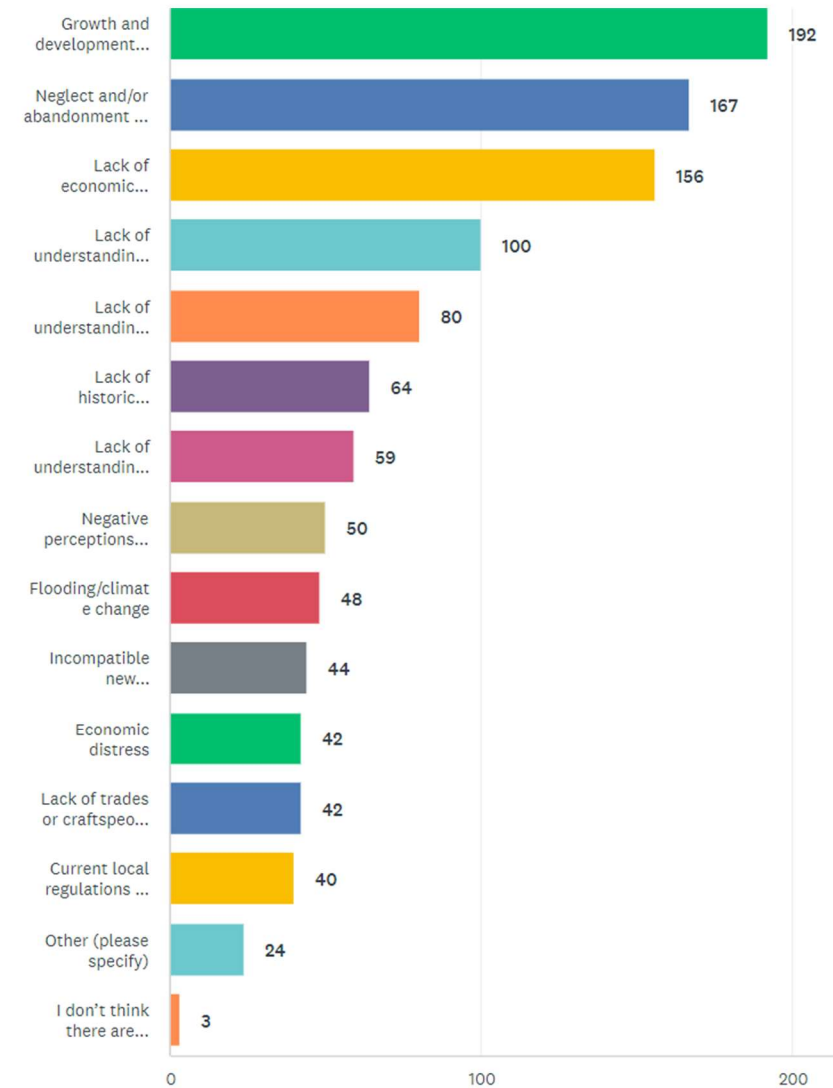
To be finalized at publication

DRAFT

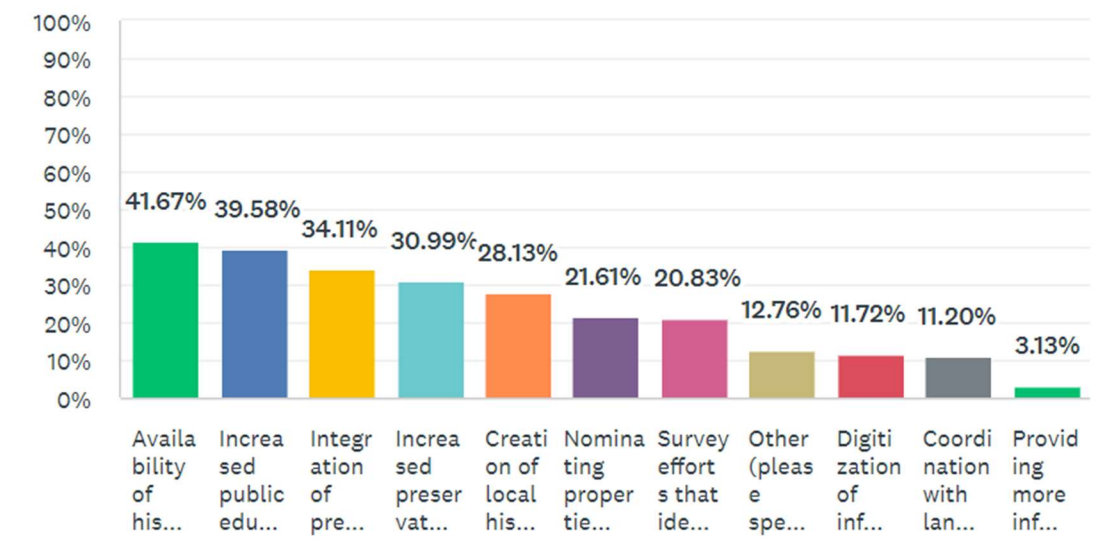
Survey Questions

Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate																													
1 What are the ways in which you engage with historic preservation in New Jersey?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I work in a historic preservation-related profession I am currently a student of historic preservation or a historic preservation-related field of study I live in a historic home I own a business located in a historic building I am a member of a local Historic Preservation Commission I frequent businesses located in a historic downtown or Main Street I do not engage with historic preservation in New Jersey 	Multiple Choice – Select All	98.7% (379/384)	<table border="1"> <caption>Engagement Methods</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>I work in a historic preservation-related profession</td> <td>47.49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am currently a student of historic preservation or a historic preservation-related field of study</td> <td>6.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I live in a historic home</td> <td>29.82%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I own a business located in a historic building</td> <td>5.28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I am a member of a local Historic Preservation Commission</td> <td>28.76%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I frequent businesses located in a historic downtown or Main Street</td> <td>48.02%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I do not engage with historic preservation in New Jersey</td> <td>7.65%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Method	Percentage	I work in a historic preservation-related profession	47.49%	I am currently a student of historic preservation or a historic preservation-related field of study	6.33%	I live in a historic home	29.82%	I own a business located in a historic building	5.28%	I am a member of a local Historic Preservation Commission	28.76%	I frequent businesses located in a historic downtown or Main Street	48.02%	I do not engage with historic preservation in New Jersey	7.65%												
Method	Percentage																															
I work in a historic preservation-related profession	47.49%																															
I am currently a student of historic preservation or a historic preservation-related field of study	6.33%																															
I live in a historic home	29.82%																															
I own a business located in a historic building	5.28%																															
I am a member of a local Historic Preservation Commission	28.76%																															
I frequent businesses located in a historic downtown or Main Street	48.02%																															
I do not engage with historic preservation in New Jersey	7.65%																															
2 Have you ever participated in programs offered by a historic preservation organization in New Jersey?	Yes/No	Yes/No	99.5% (382/384)	<table border="1"> <caption>Participation in Programs</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Yes</td> <td>74.08%</td> <td>283</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>25.92%</td> <td>99</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Count	Yes	74.08%	283	No	25.92%	99																			
Response	Percentage	Count																														
Yes	74.08%	283																														
No	25.92%	99																														
3 What types of historic resources are you most concerned about losing in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Older vernacular buildings Downtown districts and local Main Streets Agricultural resources and landscapes Archaeological resources Local parks, open space, and public spaces Vacant properties Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings) Mid-20th century residential neighborhoods Downtown commercial districts Religious properties Roads, bridges, railroads, highways, etc. Other (please specify) Industrial areas 	Multiple Choice – Select 3	100% (384/384)	<table border="1"> <caption>Concerns About Losing Historic Resources</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Resource Type</th> <th>Count</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Older vernacular buildings</td> <td>171</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Downtown districts and local Main Streets</td> <td>146</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agricultural resources and landscapes</td> <td>107</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Archaeological resources</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local parks, open space, and public spaces</td> <td>102</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vacant properties</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings)</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mid-20th century residential neighborhoods</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Downtown commercial districts</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Religious properties</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roads, bridges, railroads, highways, etc.</td> <td>37</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other (please specify)</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industrial areas</td> <td>26</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Resource Type	Count	Older vernacular buildings	171	Downtown districts and local Main Streets	146	Agricultural resources and landscapes	107	Archaeological resources	103	Local parks, open space, and public spaces	102	Vacant properties	95	Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings)	95	Mid-20 th century residential neighborhoods	52	Downtown commercial districts	47	Religious properties	45	Roads, bridges, railroads, highways, etc.	37	Other (please specify)	30	Industrial areas	26
Resource Type	Count																															
Older vernacular buildings	171																															
Downtown districts and local Main Streets	146																															
Agricultural resources and landscapes	107																															
Archaeological resources	103																															
Local parks, open space, and public spaces	102																															
Vacant properties	95																															
Publicly owned buildings (including State parks buildings)	95																															
Mid-20 th century residential neighborhoods	52																															
Downtown commercial districts	47																															
Religious properties	45																															
Roads, bridges, railroads, highways, etc.	37																															
Other (please specify)	30																															
Industrial areas	26																															

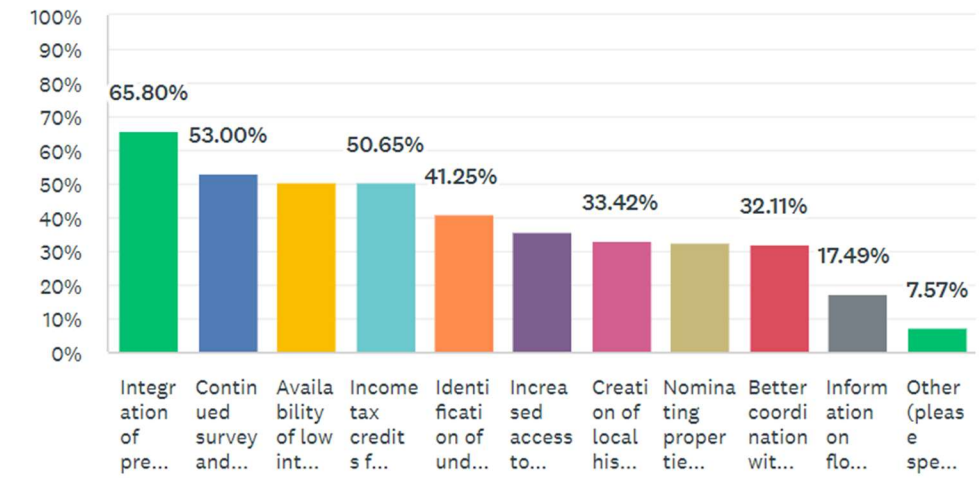
Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate
4 What do you feel are the most significant challenges and/or threats to preserving historic places in your community? (Select up to 3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growth and development pressure Neglect and/or abandonment of older buildings Lack of economic incentives for restoration and rehabilitation efforts Lack of understanding by the general community Lack of understanding by elected officials Lack of historic preservation efforts in underrepresented communities Lack of understanding by public officials Negative perceptions about historic preservation Flooding/climate change Incompatible new construction Economic distress Lack of trades or craftspeople knowledgeable about old buildings Current local regulations and zoning requirements Other (please specify) I don't think there are challenges in my community 	Multiple Choice – Select 3	100% (384/384)



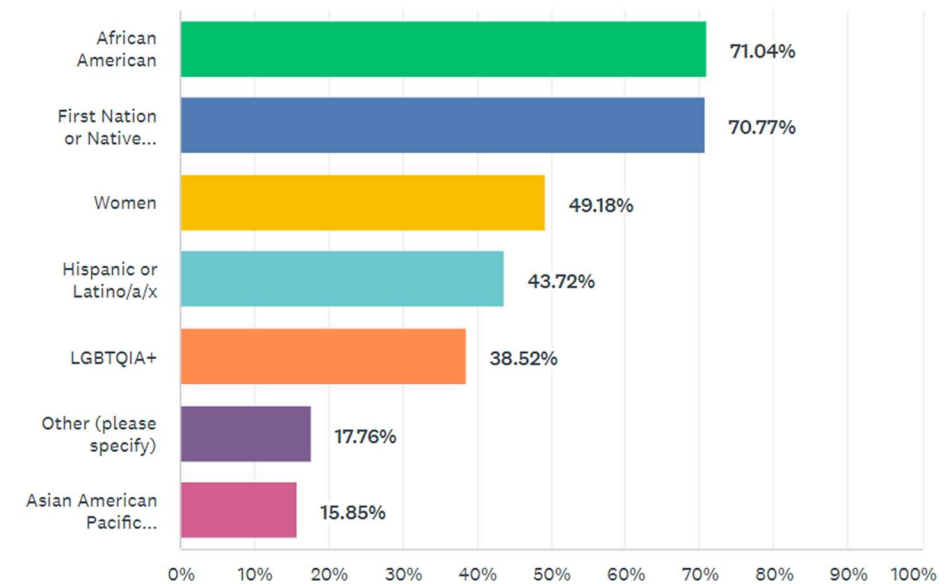
5 What tools and strategies have worked in your community to address issues affecting historic preservation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of historic preservation grants and funding Increased public education and outreach Integration of preservation values into local planning policies and regulations Increased preservation advocacy Creation of local historic districts Nominating properties to the State or National Register of Historic Properties Survey efforts that identify and document historic properties Other (please specify) Digitization of information on historic properties Coordination with land conservation and natural resource initiatives Providing more information on floodproofing historic buildings 	Multiple Choice – Select 3	100% (384/384)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------	----------------



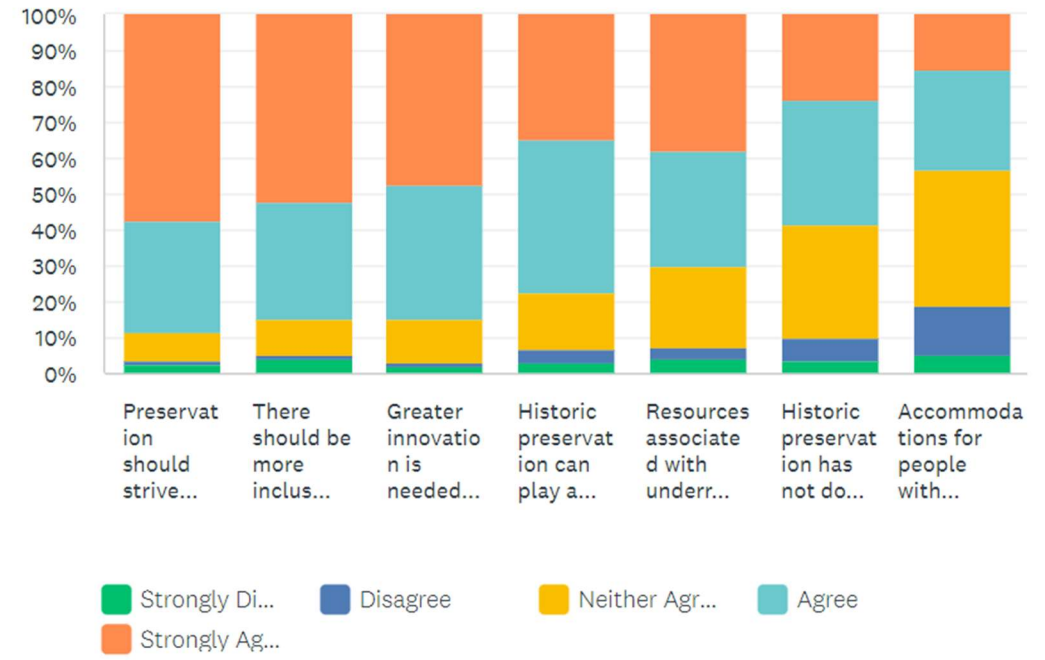
Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate
6 Which tools and strategies would you like to see used more in your community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integration of preservation values into community policies, planning, and regulations Continued survey and identification of historic properties Availability of low interest loans for rehabilitation projects Income tax credits for rehabilitation projects Identification of underrepresented sites and communities (communities that have been traditionally been left out of public processes and outcomes, such as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color (BIPOC), LGBTQIA+ people, low-income people, and renters) Increased access to digitization of information on historic properties Creation of local historic districts Nominating properties to the State or National Register of Historic Places Better coordination with land conservation and natural resource initiatives Information on flood mitigation options for historic buildings Other (please specify) 	Multiple Choice – Select All	99.7% (383/384)



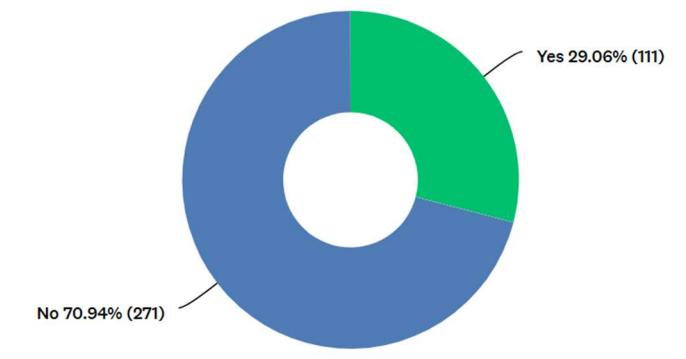
7 Which of the following groups are underrepresented or under-documented in the historic properties and sites of New Jersey?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> African American First Nation or Native American Women Hispanic or Latino/a/x LGBTQIA+ Other (please specify) Asian American Pacific Islander 	Multiple Choice – Select All	95.3% (366/384)
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	--------------------



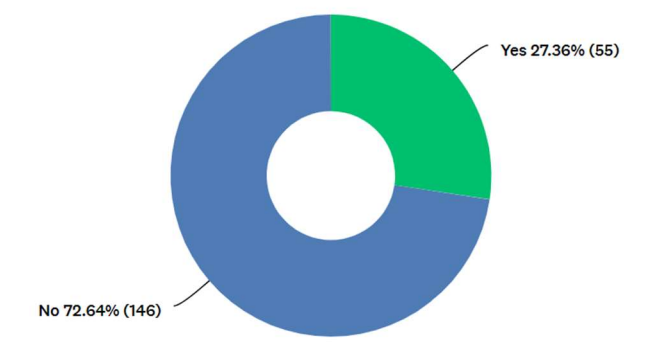
Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate
8 Please indicate your agreement with these statements: Preservation should strive to tell multi-layered narratives of our history There should be more inclusive efforts to identify and designate historic places Greater innovation is needed in historic preservation tools and practices Historic preservation can play an important role in promoting equity in underrepresented communities facing threats such as development pressure or disinvestment Resources associated with underrepresented communities have a higher risk of loss Historic preservation has not done enough to actively promote diversity and equity in what is preserved in our communities Accommodations for people with disabilities and special needs are not currently prioritized in historic resources	Strongly Disagree Disagree Neither Agree nor Disagree Agree Strongly Agree	Range	99.5% (382/384)



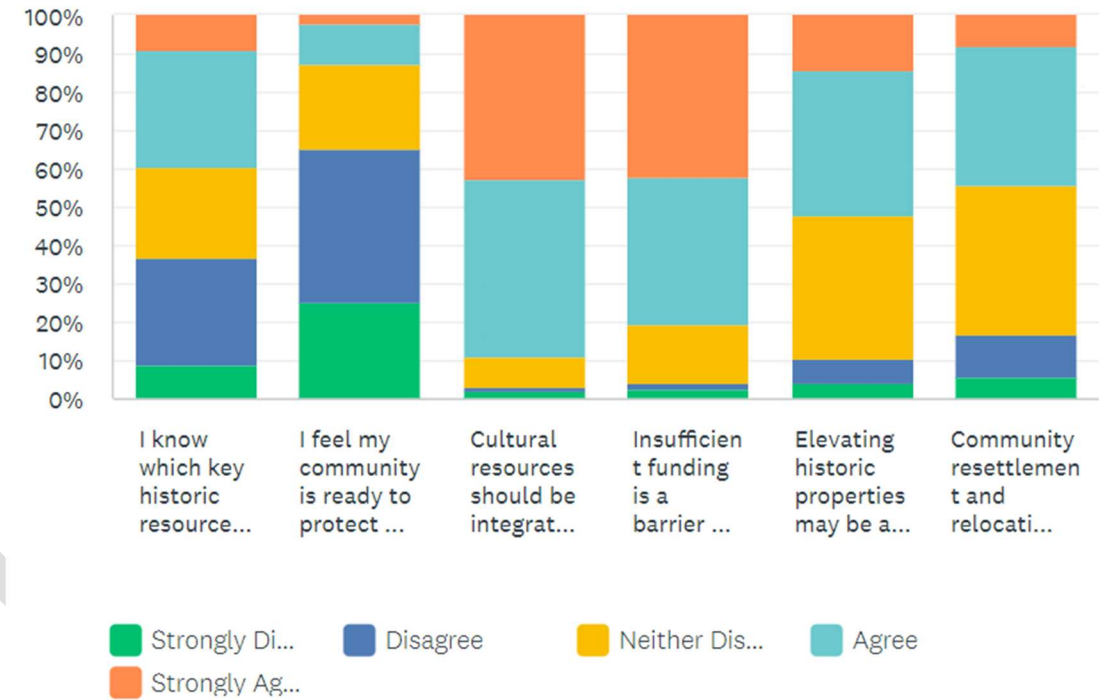
9 Are you familiar with current flood mitigation guidance (Flood Mitigation Guide and Elevation Design Guidelines) for historic properties in New Jersey?	Yes/No	Yes/No	99.5% (382/384)
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------	---------------------------



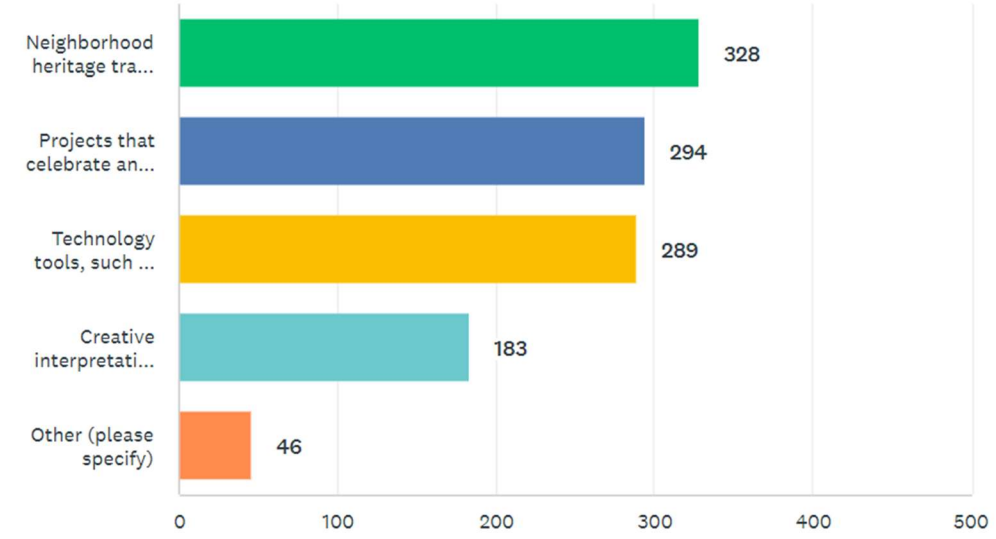
10 If you answered yes to Question 9, do you believe that the current guidance is sufficient for property owners seeking to protect historic properties from threats caused by flood hazards and other weather-related events?	Yes/No	Yes/No	52.3% (201/384)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------	---------------------------



Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate
<p>11 Please indicate your agreement with these statements:</p> <p>I know which key historic resources are at risk of flooding in my community</p> <p>I feel my community is ready to protect and repair vulnerable historic resources when disasters strike</p> <p>Cultural resources should be integrated into local and state hazard mitigation plans</p> <p>Insufficient funding is a barrier to incorporating climate change considerations into preservation practice</p> <p>Elevating historic properties may be an appropriate preservation strategy to address climate change impacts</p> <p>Community resettlement and relocation may be an appropriate preservation strategy to address climate change impacts</p>	<p>Strongly Disagree</p> <p>Disagree</p> <p>Neither Agree nor Disagree</p> <p>Agree</p> <p>Strongly Agree</p>	Range	<p>99.0% (380/384)</p>

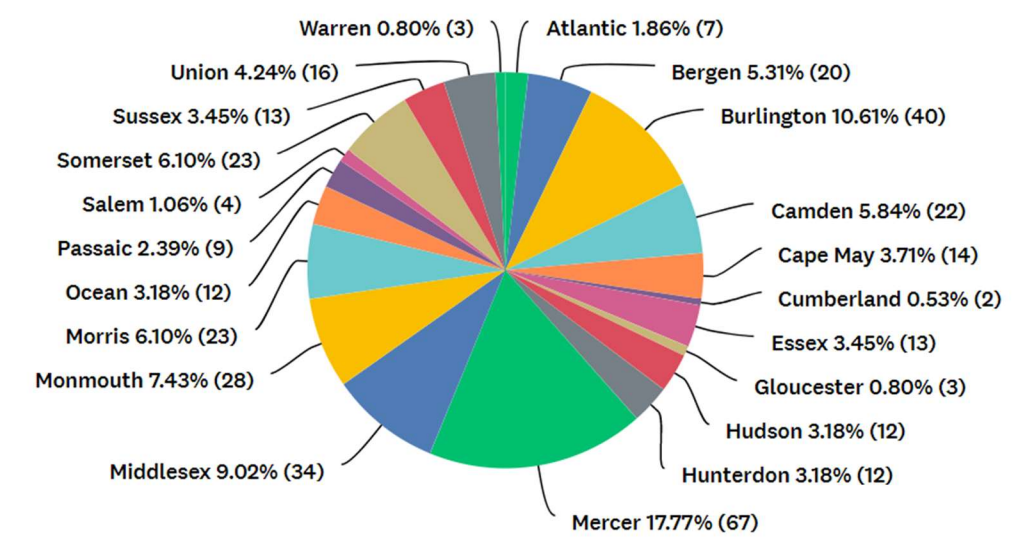


<p>12 Which of the following heritage tourism initiatives would you like to see more of in New Jersey?</p>	<p>Neighborhood heritage trails and walking tours</p> <p>Projects that celebrate and interpret local culture and ethnic heritage</p> <p>Technology tools, such as smart phone apps for walking tours or historic house interpretation</p> <p>Creative interpretation involving public art installations (such as murals of key historical figures or events)</p> <p>Other (please specify)</p>	Multiple Choice – Select All	<p>99.7% (383/384)</p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------------

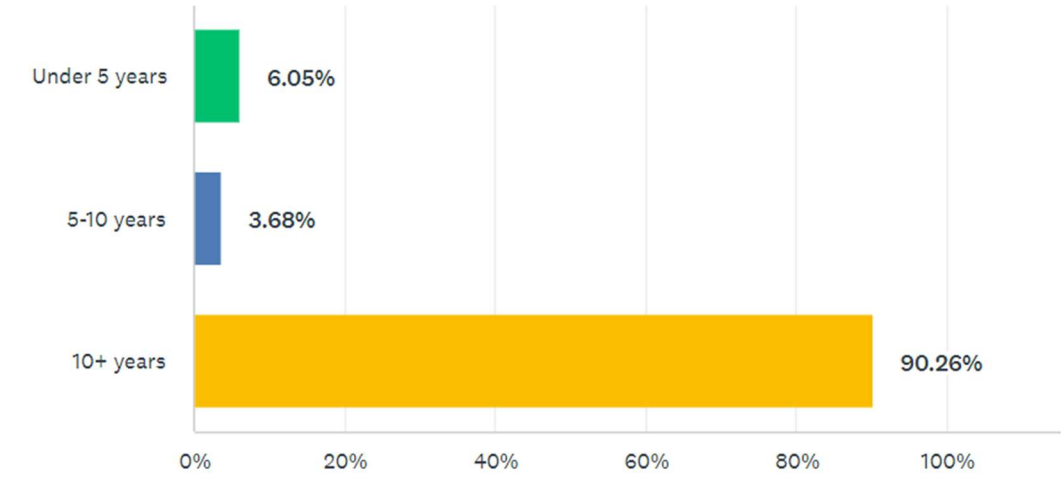


<p>13 Is there anything else you would like to share with us at this time?</p>	N/A	Text	<p>46.6% (179/384)</p>	Text Responses
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	------	-----------------------------------	----------------

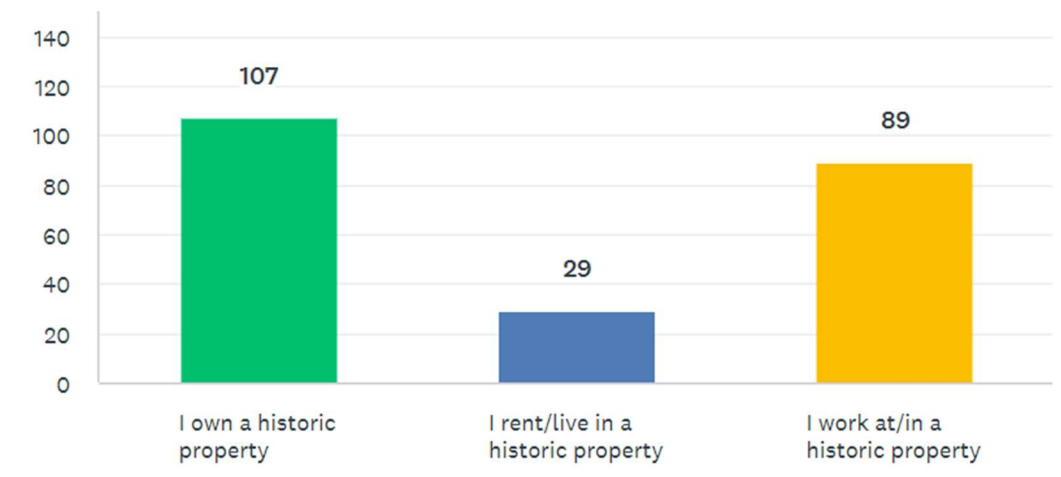
Question	Response Options			Response Type	Response Rate
14 Which county do you live in?	Atlantic	Gloucester	Ocean	Single Choice	98.1% (377/384)
	Bergen	Hudson	Passaic		
	Burlington	Hunterdon	Salem		
	Camden	Mercer	Somerset		
	Cape May	Middlesex	Sussex		
	Cumberland	Monmouth	Union		
	Essex	Morris	Warren		



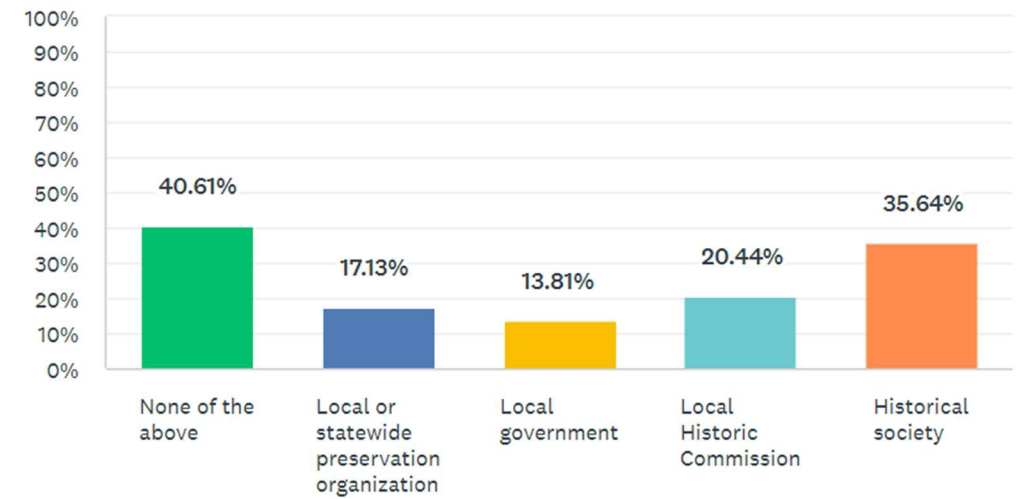
15 How long have you lived in New Jersey?	Under 5 years	Single Choice	99.0% (380/384)
	5-10 years		
	10+ years		



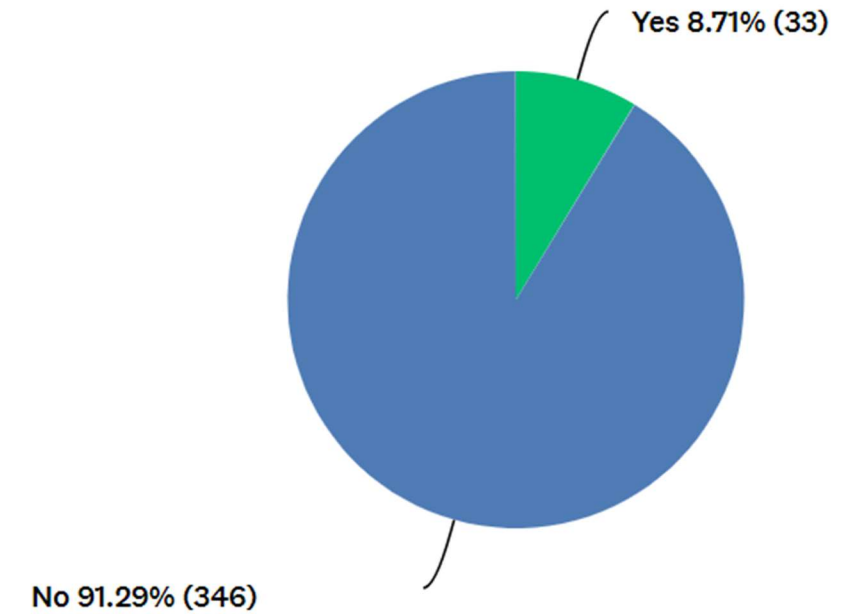
16 What is your relationship to historic properties in New Jersey?	I own a historic property	Multiple Choice – Select All	49.5% (190/384)
	I rent/live in a historic property		
	I work at/in a historic property		



Question	Response Options	Response Type	Response Rate
17 Do you volunteer or sit on the board of one of the following organizations?	Local or statewide preservation organization Local government Local Historic Commission Historical society None of the above	Multiple Choice – Select All	94.3% (362/384)



18 Did you previously participate in planning and engagement efforts for the 2013-2019 New Jersey Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan?	Yes/No	Yes/No	98.7% (379/384)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------	---------------------------



19 Please provide your contact information if you would like to receive updates on the planning process	N/A	Text	65.1% (250/384)
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	------	---------------------------

Source: AECOM, NJHPO, SurveyMonkey

DRAFT

This Page Intentionally Left Blank