

## CIRCULATION

### INTRODUCTION

*The circulation patterns in Franklin are designed to facilitate traffic on several main roads and many smaller streets throughout this small, rural borough. Growth in Vernon is placing increased development pressure on parts of Franklin, especially the corridor along Route 23. The circulation patterns must balance the needs of the increased traffic and development pressures with the desire to maintain the natural resources that give Franklin its rural character.*

*The circulation patterns in the Borough are a function of the regional and county road networks. The Borough has a main artery that also serves as a regional transportation corridor: Route 23. This state road is a lower-speed highway that passes through much of Franklin, running close to the old downtown area. The nearest interstate freeway to Franklin is U.S. 287, which can be reached via Route 23. The trip down Route 23 is the quickest way to reach the interstate system. U.S. 80 runs south of Franklin, and can be reached by traveling south through Sussex County along Route 517. The nearest airport is Newark International airport, roughly 45 miles away.*



## FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS



Each roadway in Franklin can be classified according to the function it performs. Once classified, roads can be analyzed to determine whether they are fulfilling their intended purposes, and recommendations can be made for changes to each level of classification. The

functional roadway classification system is maintained by the State Department of Transportation. Any changes to roadways must go to the State level.

The street classification is based on a hierarchy of use and a reverse hierarchy of access that identifies function by the amount and type of traffic expected and the type of access allowed. The classifications are: Freeways/Expressways, Principal Arterials, Minor Arterials, Collector Streets, and Local Streets.

- Freeways/Expressways are designed to handle regional travel and receive the most traffic each day. Pedestrian and bicycle access is not provided to these “the most limited” roads. There are no freeways in the Borough.
- Principal arterials, while allowing pedestrian access, are designed primarily to handle the main automobile traffic and they contain less direct access to local uses.
- Minor arterials handle a larger share of access to local uses and are more pedestrian-friendly.
- Collector Streets provide access between local destinations and larger arterials. They tend to be very pedestrian-oriented with lower speed limits.
- Local streets, the opposite end of the hierarchy, provide direct access to specific land uses and receive less traffic than other roadway classes. Trucks are usually prohibited on the most local streets for pedestrian safety.

This hierarchy serves to create a network that can be systematically and methodically studied for possible improvements. The following section contains the various roadway classifications and their locations in the Borough. A brief description of the function and present traffic conditions for each major roadway is included.

## Principal Arterials

The only principal arterial in the Borough is Route 23, a state road. Principal arterial streets serve as feeder roads to the regional transportation system and often provide access to higher-level roads: freeways/expressways.



Principal arterial roads usually have a limited number of curb cuts to facilitate the efficient movement of traffic and are intended to carry more than 10,000 vehicles per day. As the primary means of circulation within and through the Borough, Route 23 will remain the most important roadway in the Borough. The land uses along this corridor combine residential and commercial in close proximity. In order to maintain the rural character of the Borough, this corridor absorbs most of the large-scale development in the Borough. This pattern is expected to continue.

## Minor Arterials

Minor arterials, typically maintained by counties, connect lower level streets with principal arterial roads and freeways and also act as alternate routes for primary arterial roads. They usually are designed to serve smaller commercial and residential districts with lower speed limits as well as have narrower rights of way and shallower building setbacks than primary arterials. They often have one lane for each flow of traffic and are intended to carry 3,000 to 10,000 vehicles per day. There are two minor arterials in the Borough: Route 517 (Munsonhurst Road) and Route 631 (Old Church Road/Franklin Avenue). As the primary connector to Ogdensburg, Route 517 will remain important to the Borough. While development is sparse along this corridor, traffic at the intersection with Route 23 remains problematic. This arterial should be examined in the context of the signage and the design regulations for the

properties on these roads. Route 631, as it heads out to Route 94 in Hardyston, remains an important connection between Route 23, Main Street, Franklin Pond and Hardyston. The importance of this roadway will continue.



## Collector Streets

The Borough of  
**FRANKLIN**

**FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS**

-  Principal Arterial
-  Minor Arterial
-  Collector Street
-  Local Street
-  Proposed Street





Collector streets are usually maintained by municipalities, though some are under county maintenance. They provide access between local streets and arterial roads and typically carry 1,500 to 3,000 vehicles per day. They are often more pleasant to drive than larger arterials due to the pedestrian scale and lower speed limits. The preservation of these streets in a local setting is key to maintaining the character and the identity of the Borough.

High Street, Cork Hill Road, Main Street, Buckwheat Road, Rutherford Avenue, Davis Road, Maple Road, Junction Street, Scott Road and Wildcat Road are Franklin's collector streets.

### Local Streets

The rest of Franklin's streets are classified as local streets. Local streets are usually maintained by municipalities and carry 500 to 1,000 vehicles per day. They are typically shorter in length than the other classifications and usually provide access to individual residential properties. Local streets carry low levels of traffic, have very low speed limits, and are often narrower than collector streets. They can have shallower setbacks and narrower rights of way than the other classifications because there is less need to separate buildings from traffic.

The automobile does not always dominate the use of these streets, as they might also be used for street hockey or soccer, etc. The use of these streets by the residents in non-vehicular functions helps maintain the identity of the neighborhood.

### TRAFFIC COUNTS

The Sussex County Department of Engineering and Planning periodically conducts traffic studies to determine the traffic volumes of individual roads compared to their intended capacity.

The most recent traffic counts that have been taken along Routes 23 and 517 were in July, August and September 2002. These counts were taken at different points along these two routes and also at the intersection of Route 23 and Route 517, Sky view Drive and Fox Hill Drive near the intersection of Route 517.

Average daily traffic (ADT) on Route 23, near the intersection of Route 517, from/to Franklin Borough were 25,232 and from/to Hardyston Township were 18,813. On Route 517, near the intersection of Route 23, average daily traffic counts were 11,710.

Other points that average daily traffic counts have been taken along Route 517 are as follows:

Near Skyview Drive 11,403

Near Fox Hill Drive 11,322

At the border with Ogdensburg Borough 11,527

The most recent traffic counts that had been taken along Route 631 were in April and May 1998. They were taken at 17 different intersections along the road. These were; Rutherford Avenue, Old Franklin Avenue, Hospital Road, Buckwheat Road, George Labance Drive, Cork Hill Road, Dixon Road, Oak Street, Main Street, Wild Cat Road, Fowler Street, Susquehanna Street, Newton Street, Stone Mill Road, Scott Road, Paddock Road, and Davis Road. Route 631 had average daily counts of 6890 and 6887, near Main Street and Cork Hill Road, respectively. These numbers have most likely changed since the study was made due to development activity in the region during the past 4 years. Another traffic study may be necessary to determine present and future traffic needs along this Route.



## PEDESTRIAN NETWORK



Franklin Borough does not have a highly developed bicycle path or pedestrian system. Improvement to the streetscapes, including improvement of sidewalks, is needed along a number of the Franklin's commercial district roadways. More sidewalks, better signage,

lower speed limits and more visible crossings would better serve the community.

It is recommended that a detailed pedestrian and bikeway study be prepared. A long-term goal is to create strong pedestrian and bicycle connections around the Borough. This goal can be achieved through the use of development guidelines that will require that sidewalks and recreational trails be created as part of any new major development. This would protect and enhance the value of the natural resources as a recreational and community resource for future generations. A continuous pedestrian friendly system should connect school districts, major commercial corridors, the Main Street area, Franklin Pond and other open space/trails to trails systems.

## MASS TRANSPORTATION

### Local Service

Bus transportation is provided by the Sussex County Transit System (SCTS), which operates Monday through Friday except legal County holidays. This system runs along a loop route, from Newton, through Sparta Township, Ogdensburg Borough, Franklin Borough,

Hamburg, Augusta, Sussex and back to Newton. Service in Franklin starts at 5:52 am and ends at 5:44 pm. Stops in Franklin include the Franklin Shop Rite and the Franklin Neighborhood House. There is no passenger rail system in the Borough.

### Rail Freight

There is rail freight service along the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad through Franklin.

### Air travel

Sussex Airport, which is located one mile southwest of Sussex, serves only small planes and is not intended for national commercial use. A small secondary airport also exists in Newton. Most air travel for both passengers and freight from Sussex County is handled through Newark

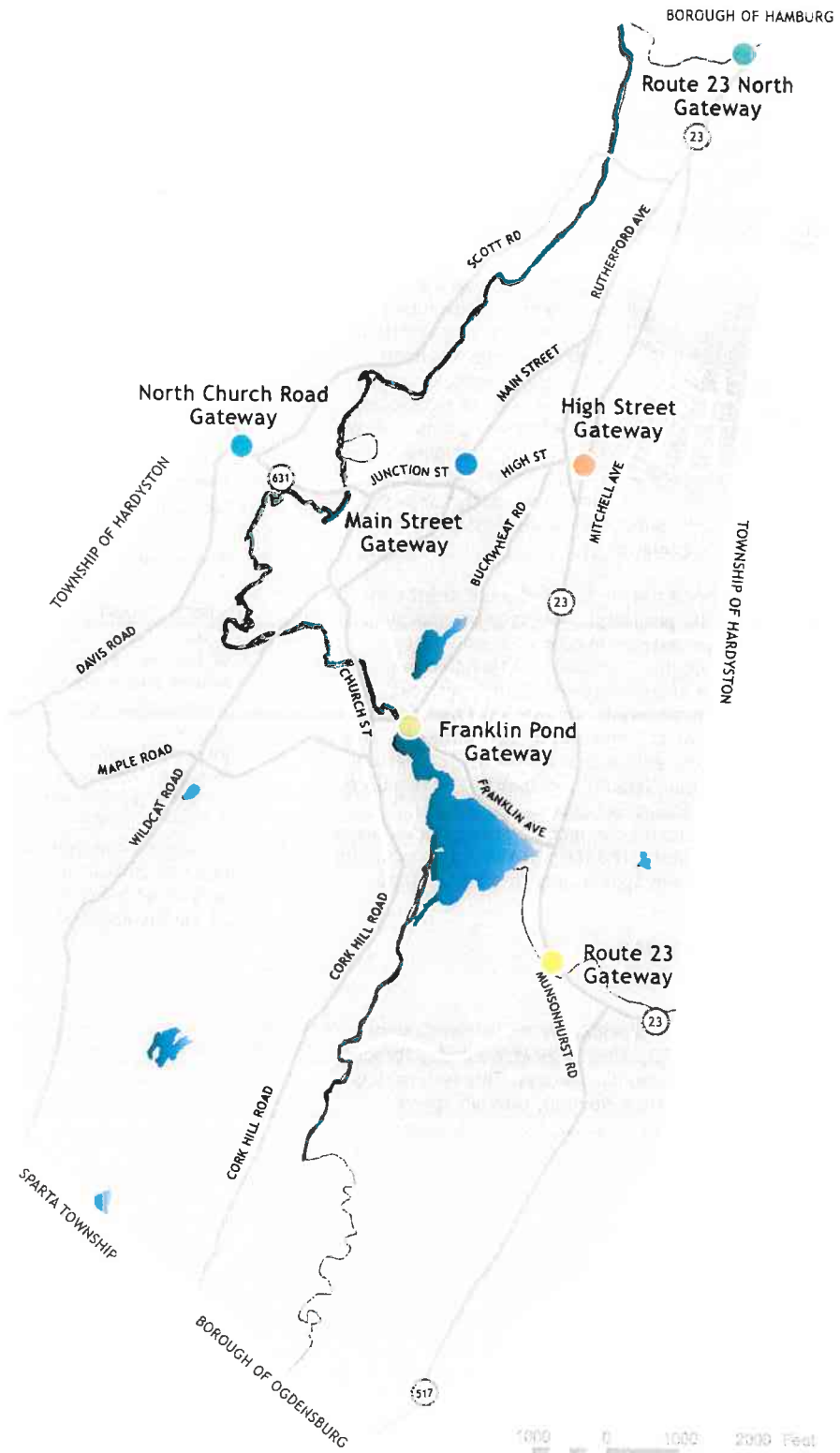


International Airport. This is the nearest major hub airport which is located about 45 miles away. Newark Airport is accessible via several regional highways.

The Borough of  
**FRANKLIN**

**GATEWAYS**

- North Church Road  
Route 631 Gateway
- Main Street Gateway
- Franklin Pond Gateway
- Route 23 North Gateway
- High Street Gateway
- Route 23 South Gateway



## GATEWAYS



Franklin Borough has a limited number of transportation connections to neighboring municipalities and the region due to its location. There are several gateway locations where numerous regional and local roads enter the Borough.

Gateways are entrance points into a municipality and are very important in potentially attracting travelers that pass through these gates every day. They can assist in marketing efforts by delineating the routes to major destinations in the Borough and helping Franklin develop a unique identity.

As shown on the gateways map, Franklin Borough's six significant gateways are as follows:

- Route 23 South Gateway
- Route 23 North Gateway
- High Street Gateway
- Main Street Gateway
- Franklin Pond Gateway
- North Church Road/Route 631 Gateway

Route 23 South and North Gateways, and the High Street Gateway should have the priority for upgrade since they are high visibility and traffic locations. One of the most important methods to enhance the gateway locations is installing attractive and informative way-finding signage. Landscaping, streetscape improvements and promotion of desirable land uses are among the other methods.

### HIGH STREET GATEWAY

The High Street Gateway is located at the intersection of High Street and Route 23. It is one of the prominent entrances into the Borough since it is proposed to serve as a main gateway to access the revitalized Downtown and Main Street area from Route 23. A combination of way-finding signage, landscaping and streetscape improvement as well as welcome signage is recommended. It is also

recommended that the intersection be signalized and commercial uses around the intersection be reinforced. It is recommended that a study should be conducted in order to determine the feasibility of using High Street as the primary corridor from Route 23 to the Main Street Area.

### MAIN STREET GATEWAY

The Main Street Gateway is located at the intersection of the Main Street and Parker Street. Welcome signage and public art is recommended since this intersection is the center of the new downtown. The redevelopment of underutilized and unattractive uses, combined with code enforcement where appropriate, is also recommended. Way-finding signage, landscaping and streetscape improvements are other crucial recommendations for this gateway.

### FRANKLIN POND GATEWAY

The Franklin Pond Gateway is located at the intersection of Cork Hill Road and Route 631. It is another prominent entrance into the Borough since it connects Franklin Pond where most of the Borough's recreational facilities are located and the Main Street area. A combination of way-finding signage, streetscape improvements and landscaping is recommended at this intersection.



### NORTH CHURCH ROAD/ ROUTE 631 GATEWAY

North Church Road Gateway is located at the northern part of the Old Zinc Mine site along Route 631 (North Church Road) at the intersection with Davis Road. This is one of the prominent entrances to the Borough from Hardyston Township. A welcome sign should be installed at this gateway.





### **ROUTE 23 SOUTH GATEWAY**

Route 23 South Gateway is located at the intersection of Route 23 and Route 517/ Munsonhurst Road. This is one of three prominent entrances into the Borough along Route 23. Since Route 23 is the main commercial corridor in Franklin, related uses should be reinforced around the intersection as well as along the corridor. It is recommended that attractive welcome signage be installed and a combination of way-finding signage, landscaping and streetscape improvements is provided.

### **ROUTE 23 NORTH GATEWAY**

Route 23 North Gateway is located at the northern border of the Borough along Route 23. This is another one of three prominent entrances into the Borough along Route 23. Route 23 North Gateway is the entrance from Hamburg Borough into Franklin. Again, because Route 23 is the main commercial corridor, related uses should be reinforced around the intersection as well as along the corridor. Attractive welcome signage should be installed and a combination of way-finding signage, landscaping and streetscape improvements should be provided.

## COMMUNITY FACILITIES

### INTRODUCTION

*Community facilities, which include schools, municipal and emergency services, are critical to the quality of life of any community. The Borough of Franklin provides a good level of municipal and emergency services for residents. The Borough has one Elementary/Middle School facility that provides education in grades K-8.*



## MUNICIPAL COMPLEX

*Franklin Municipal Complex was a former bank, which is located on Main Street. All administrative offices are located in the first two floors of the building. If more space is needed in the future, the third floor, which has been used for filing, could be retrofitted for future office needs. At this time, the complex adequately provides for the needs of Municipal Services.*

## POLICE

The Franklin Police Department is located on Cork Hill Road on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the 2-story Senior Citizen Activity Center. The portion of the building, approximately 3000 square feet, has been occupied by the Police Department for 8 years and will continue to be used for police functions. The Department has approximately 14 full-time employees including the chief, captain, lieutenant, sergeants, patrolmen, detectives, dispatchers and a civilian person. The facilities in the headquarters are as follows: Chief's Office, Sergeant's office, Utility/storage room, lunch room, locker room, lobby area, evidence look-up room, detective and evidence sergeant's room and booking and record keeping area.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT

Franklin Borough has one fire station, located at 137 Buckwheat Road. The firehouse was constructed in 1963 and occupied by the Fire Department since then. A department museum was added in the 70's which has two antique trucks: a 1915 and 1926 American LaFrance, the first motorized engines in Sussex County, and Hand Drawn Hose Cart, and pictures and documents. The Fire Department has forty-five active volunteer members, three pumpers, one rescue truck, and a chief's car. The department has recently expanded its kitchen.

## RESCUE FIRST AID SQUAD

Rescue First Aid Squad is a volunteer organization providing basic life support to the Borough of Franklin since 1951. It is stationed at 4 Cork Hill Road in a two-story building. The second floor was added to the building in 1991. The First Aid Squad has 31 volunteers



including a president, vice president, captain, trustees, lieutenant, secretary, and treasurers. It has 3 ambulances and one First Response Unit. There is a need for office space and a garage for two of the ambulances and for the first response unit.

## LIBRARY

The Franklin Public Library, a two-story building renovated in 1980, is located at 103 Main Street near the old zinc mine area. The library, open 6 days per week, is one of the six libraries of the Sussex County Library System. The library has 28,000+ books, over 80 periodical subscriptions, 1000 videos and DVD's and 500 books on tapes. There are five public Internet workstations, three for adults and two for juveniles 17 years and under. The adult and children's collections and computers are on the first floor.



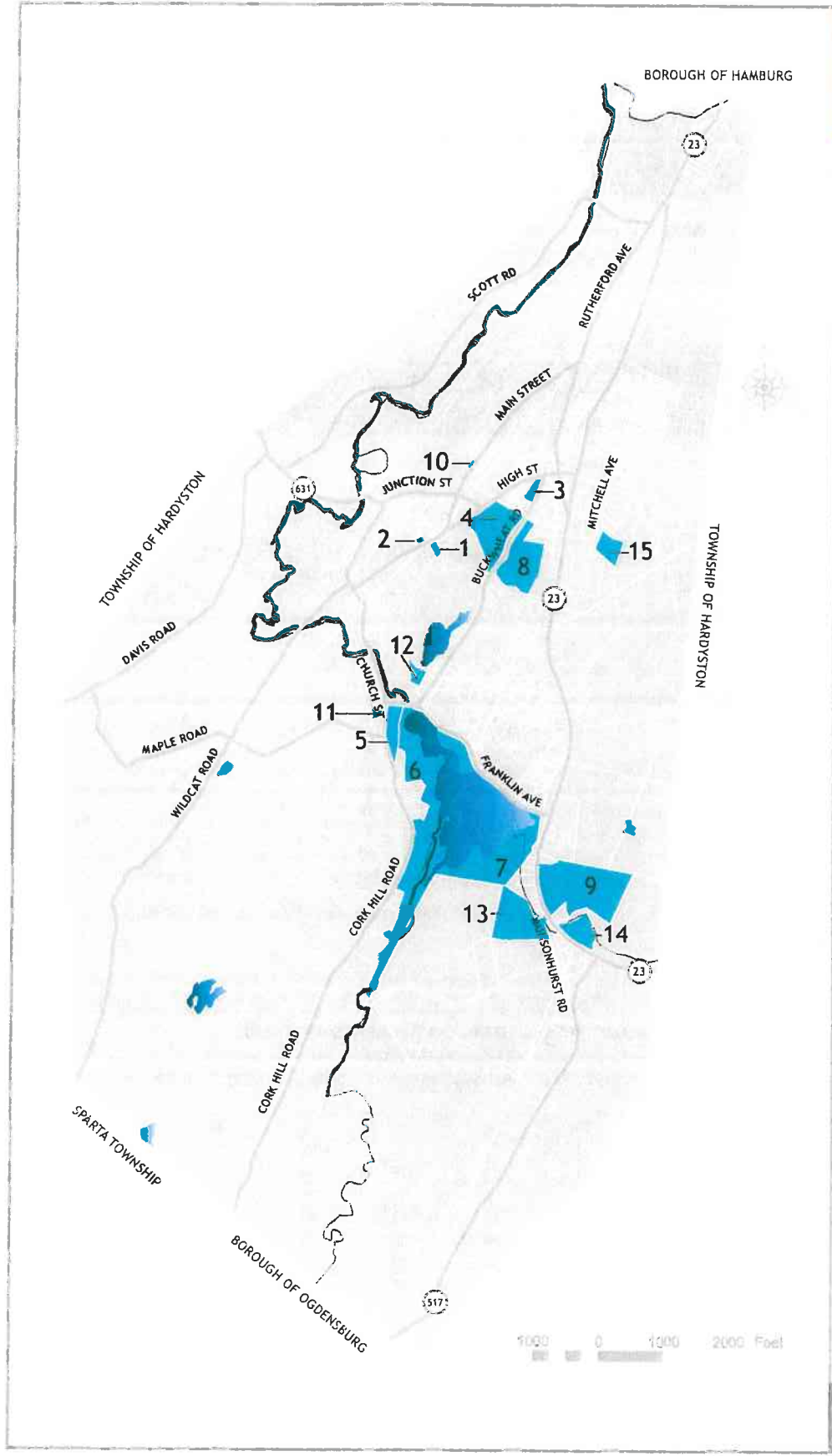
On the second floor, there are two large rooms and a smaller one: a committee meeting room used primarily for pre-school story hour, and the Littell Room which is used as a reading room and contains the library paperbacks and young adult collection. The small room is named the Stevens Collections and contains materials donated by Fred J. Stevens on the history of mining in the Franklin area. Handicapped accessible restrooms were added to the building this year.

## SCHOOLS

The Borough of Franklin has one Borough Elementary/Middle School called Franklin School within its borders. Franklin School opened its doors in 1915 and served as a high school and elementary school until 1982 when Walkkill Valley Regional High School was established. Since then, it has served Franklin's elementary and middle school age students. The school and grounds are central to many activities. They are used by Franklin Recreation, the Town Band, Walkkill Mat Club, baseball leagues, Boy and Girl Scouts, the Franklin Museum's Annual Mineral and Gem Show and other community events. Borough high school students attend the Walkkill Valley Regional High School. It should be noted that the Hardyston Township elementary/middle school is located on Route 23 in Franklin Borough.

**COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

- 1 Municipal Building
- 2 War Memorial
- 3 Fire House
- 4 Firemen's Field
- 5 Police Headquarters + Senior Citizens
- 6 Franklin Pond + Recreation Area
- 7 Public Works Garage
- 8 Franklin School
- 9 Hardyston School
- 10 County Library
- 11 Rescue Squad
- 12 Mineral Museum
- 13 Littell Community Center
- 14 Forestry Service
- 15 American Legion; VFW





The K-8 grades are housed at Franklin School, located at Washington Street, on a 22.8 acre parcel. As shown in the table below, enrollment at the elementary school has decreased, while enrollment at the middle school has increased from 1996-97 to 2002-03. Overall student population has decreased since the 1997-98 school year.

GRADE AND FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY FRANKLIN BOROUGH						
School	Acres	Grade	Existing Capacity	Current Enrollment	Remaining Capacity	
Franklin Elementary/Middle School	22.8	Pre-K - 8	810	575	235	

Source: Franklin Borough, Board of Education.

The Franklin Borough School also provides additional support to the students. A school psychologist, school social worker, learning disabilities teacher, a guidance counselor, speech therapists, occupational and physical therapists and a nurse enhance the academic program.

The table below shows the projected school enrollments from 2003 through 2005. The projections are made by the use of linear regression.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT PROJECTIONS 2003-2005 BOROUGH OF FRANKLIN		
	2003-2004	2004-2005
K	51	55
1	67	67
2	59	61
3	46	62
4	43	55
5	55	53
6	84	67
7	62	92
8	71	75
SE	30	33
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>620</b>

Source: 5 Year Long Range Facility Management Plan 2000-2005

GRADE PRE K-8 TOTAL ENROLLMENTS 1996-2003 FRANKLIN BOROUGH							
	1996-1997	1997-1998	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
K	70	83	54	46	52	48	44
1	78	81	94	70	52	55	56
2	76	61	63	79	56	48	56
3	73	75	56	54	76	57	50
4	56	75	79	63	62	78	55
5	66	58	74	88	57	64	73
6	72	65	60	73	78	57	62
7	54	69	66	59	77	77	52
8	62	55	65	74	59	75	76
SE	68	57	64	35	48	41	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>575</b>

Source: Franklin School, Historic Enrollment by Grade as of September 30, 2003.

## LITTELL COMMUNITY CENTER

The Littell Community Center in the Borough of Franklin is one of the many shared services between Hardyston Township and the Borough. Since 1998 the Township and Borough have jointly operated the Littell Community Center through the auspices of the joint Hardyston/Franklin Recreation Department.

The two communities lease the community center (Franklin Armory) from the New Jersey Department of Military and Veteran's Affairs. The facility is available to non-profit organizations from Hardyston and Franklin on a reservation basis. A gym, all purpose recreation room, partial kitchen and several meeting rooms make up the facility. In addition, Township/Borough sponsored recreation programs are held each month including teen dances, roller skating, crafts, magic shows, senior citizen movie afternoons. The Township of Hardyston and Borough of Franklin also jointly operate a summer day camp, which runs in July of each year.

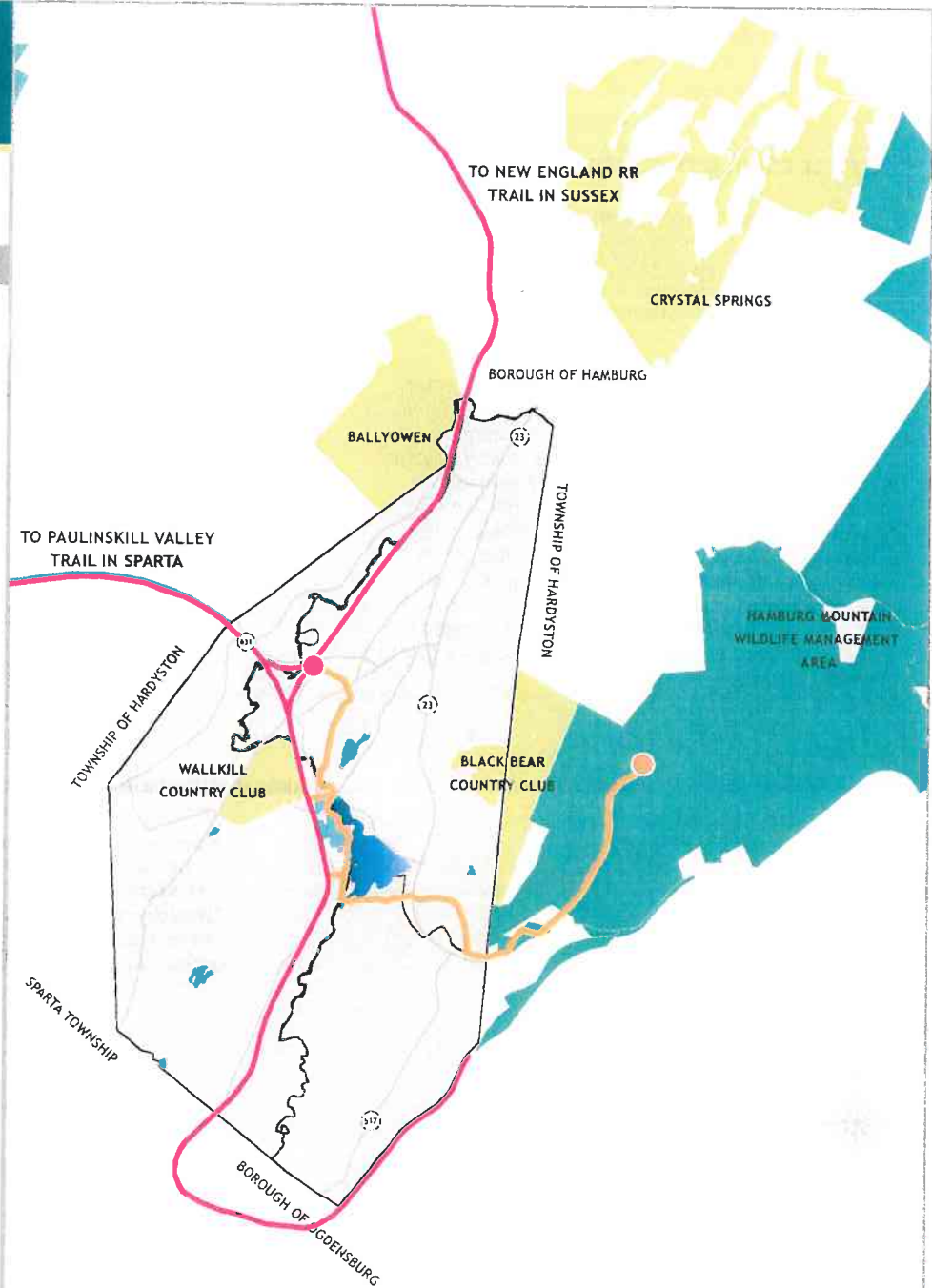
## RECOMMENDATIONS

- A permanent location should be created in the new town center for the Franklin Historical Society.
- The Borough should prepare an inventory of municipally owned vacant parcels to determine the best use for those parcels.

The Borough of  
**FRANKLIN**

**OPEN SPACE AND TRAILS**

- Proposed Wallkill Valley Heritage Trail
- Proposed trail Franklin/Hardyston
- Golf Courses
- Recreation
- Open Space/Hardyston
- Zinc Mine Site
- Top of Hamburg Mountain



## PARKS AND RECREATION

### INTRODUCTION

*The Recreation and Open Space Element consists of an inventory of existing parkland, recreation facilities and open space; and determines the need for future parks, facilities and maintenance.*





**EXISTING PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES**

Most of the Borough's recreation facilities are located in the vicinity of Franklin Pond. Included are the Pond itself, a playground, a pavilion, a volleyball court, basketball courts, tennis courts, a football/soccer field, an ice-skating area, two baseball diamonds and a refreshment stand. In addition, the Borough maintains tennis courts on Washington Avenue adjacent to Franklin School.

According to the data provided by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, the Borough owns 64 acres of land for recreational use, and over 23 acres of athletic fields at the Franklin School. The following table shows existing developed park facilities in the Borough. These parks are also shown on the attached map.

**RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE WITHIN FRANKLIN BOROUGH**

	Acreage
Franklin Pond	64.7
Franklin School	23.9
Franklin Park	11.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>119.76</b>

Source: New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

**PROPOSED PARKS AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES**

As shown on the attached map, a proposed Wallkill Valley heritage trail is planned to connect to the existing trail throughout the Borough from the northern boundary to the southern boundary of the Borough. The Wallkill Valley heritage trail will connect to the New England Railroad Trail in Sussex County and the Paulinskill Valley Trail in Sparta Township.



The proposed Wallkill Valley Heritage Trail will follow the abandoned right-of-way of the Midland Railroad built in 1871-72, and link significant geological and historical resources associated with the world renowned mineral heritage of the Franklin Formation along the Wallkill River in Sussex County. It holds the potential to connect a thematic community of heritage resources, including: significant geologic formations and features; Natural Heritage Priority Sites; the sites of two Franklin Furnaces and associated ironworks, Mine Hill; the Franklin Mineral Museum and the Sterling Hill Mine Museum. It is intended that a segment of the Wallkill Valley Heritage Trail, running parallel with Cork Hill Road between Sterling Hill and the Wallkill in Franklin, will become the first fully accessible ADA trail, managed by the State Park Service in northern New Jersey.



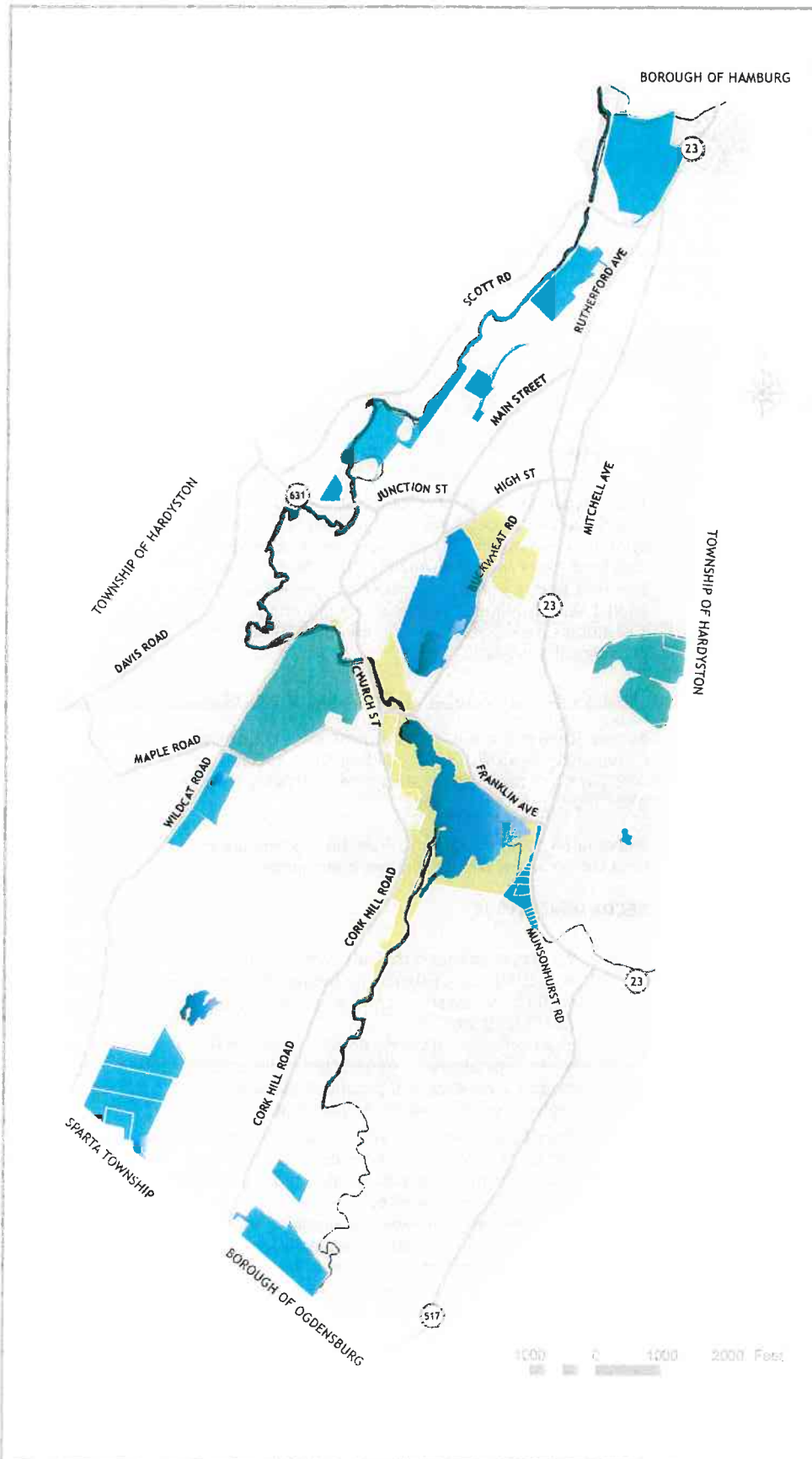
**STATE OPEN SPACE ACQUISITION OFFERINGS**

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is constantly searching for possible additions to the permanently preserved open space in the State. The DEP actively pursues land that might be appropriate for preservation. To that end, the DEP makes acquisition offerings. These offerings are not always accepted, and only some of these properties will be immediately preserved as open space.

The accompanying Open Space map shows existing open spaces in the Borough, and the DEP offerings for acquisition. The Borough should attempt to aid the State in the acquisition of some of these properties. Most often these lands will benefit the community immensely. However, the Borough should balance the land use needs of the community against the acquisition attempts of the State and ensure that the appropriate lands are being preserved.

**OPEN SPACE**

- Existing Open Space
- Existing Golf Course
- State/DEP Open Space
- Acquisition Offerings
- Proposed Open Space





## ANALYSIS

Two measurements are typically used as guidelines in New Jersey to determine the adequacy of the park system in a municipality. The application of these standards to Franklin Borough is described below. The first one is a standard based on population. For each 1,000 residents, 8 acres of neighborhood and community parks, playgrounds, and play fields are considered adequate.

The second standard used to determine the adequacy of park facilities is the Balanced Land Use standard. By this standard, Franklin should set aside 3% of the community, or 85.7 acres (based on the total acreage of 2,857), for parks and open space, including its bike path and conservation lands.

Based upon these standards, Franklin has adequate land set aside for recreation and open space.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that all parks should be accessible to residents, including children and seniors. Sidewalks should be extended to all park facilities.
- In an effort to promote greater accessibility to its natural areas, pedestrian connections from the existing and proposed local and regional park network should be provided.
- Existing passive recreation opportunities should be expanded where possible and environmentally sensitive land in undeveloped areas shall be protected.
- A park Master Plan should be prepared for the Franklin Pond site. Additional amenities such as a trail system and picnic facilities should be considered. A strong community outreach process should occur to ascertain residents needs.

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## UTILITIES

### SUSSEX COUNTY WIDE WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

*The purpose of the Wastewater Management Plan (WMP) is to provide a comprehensive Wastewater Management Strategy for the County of Sussex. This plan has been submitted to the New Jersey Department of Environmental protection (NJDEP) for approval so that it may be incorporated into the Sussex County Water Quality Management Plan via the plan amendment procedure. (N.J.A.C.7: 15)*

*The 1972 amendments to the Clean Water Act included provisions for development of Area-wide Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP), referred as "208 Plans". The Sussex County Water Management Plan was adopted in April 1979 by the Sussex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, the designated 208 agency. In 1998, the NJDEP provided a grant to the County to develop a County-wide WMP, which would essentially combine adopted WMP's and provide planning for municipalities without adopted plans. The WMP encompasses all municipalities within the Sussex County Water Quality Management Planning Area. The area includes the entire County of Sussex, plus portions of four municipalities within the Musconetcong River Drainage Basin: Netcong Borough, portions of Jefferson Township, Mount Arlington Borough and Roxbury Township.*







## FRANKLIN BOROUGH WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

Franklin Borough does not have its own separately approved Wastewater Management Plan, however, the Borough in its entirety is included within both the District of the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority (SCMUA) and the approved Sewer Service Area for the SCMUA Upper Wallkill Valley Regional Water Pollution Control Facility. Sewer Service Area designation for Franklin Borough is authorized by way of the approved "SCMUA Amended Upper Wallkill Valley 201 Wastewater Management Facilities Plan", dated November 1984, corrected January 1985, which updated the Authority's previously approved 1976 "201" Facilities Plan. Construction of the Borough's local wastewater collection system as well as the SCMUA Upper Wallkill System were funded in part, via Federal Grants under Section 201 of the Clean Water Act. The SCMUA April 1994 Upper Wallkill Valley Water Pollution Control Facility Wastewater Management Plan has no current approval status, and therefore remains as a reference document only.

### EXISTING AND FUTURE WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

The Upper Wallkill Valley Water Pollution Control Facility (NJPDES Permit No. NJ0053350), located on Route 94 North in Hardyston Township, serves Hamburg Borough, Franklin Borough, Hardyston Township, Vernon Township (Vernon Sewage Transmission Company), the Wallkill Sewer Company, Wallkill Valley Regional High School, the Borough of Sussex, and leachate from the SCMUA Landfill. The service area has been expanded to accommodate wastewater generated by the Sparta Town Center development and a small section of Wantage Township. The current annual average flow for this facility is approximately 1,400,000 GPD. The future projected flow is estimated at 3,000,000 GPD. The treated wastewater is discharged to the Wallkill River

classified as FW2-NT. The treatment plant is owned and operated by SCMUA. The accompanying maps show properties served by sewer and the existing sewer service area in Franklin Borough.

### WATER SUPPLY

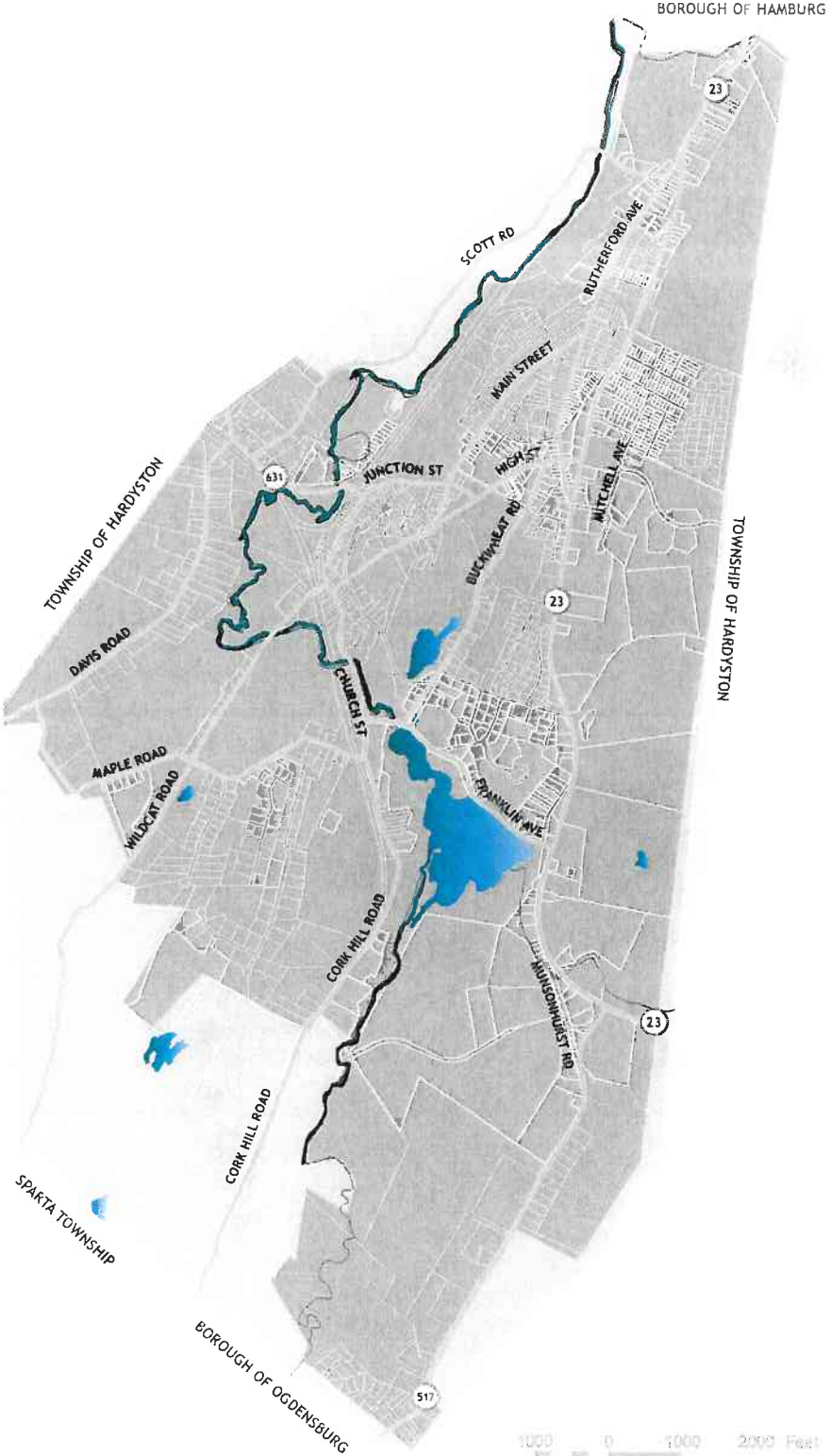
The Borough relies on two community wells that are located off of Munsonhurst Road to provide water for the more developed sections of the Borough. The remaining outlying areas of the Borough are serviced by industrial wells. Both community wells that have a joint capacity to generate approximately 600 gpm. The two wells are connected to the Borough water system. Franklin Lake serves as a backup to future water. Supply has been identified as a significant issue within the Borough. The extent of development within the Borough and in the region may impact the adequacy of the existing wells. It is recommended that a study be undertaken that evaluates the adequacy of the volume of water generated from the existing wells relative to the DEP criteria for backup capacity.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- It is recommended that the Borough revise its wastewater plan to assure consistency with its Master Plan. Specifically the sewer service areas should be narrowly drawn to exclude low-density residential areas, not presently served by infrastructure.
- The Borough should evaluate its remaining capacity to help determine realistic build-out of the area within the revised sewer service boundaries.

SEWER

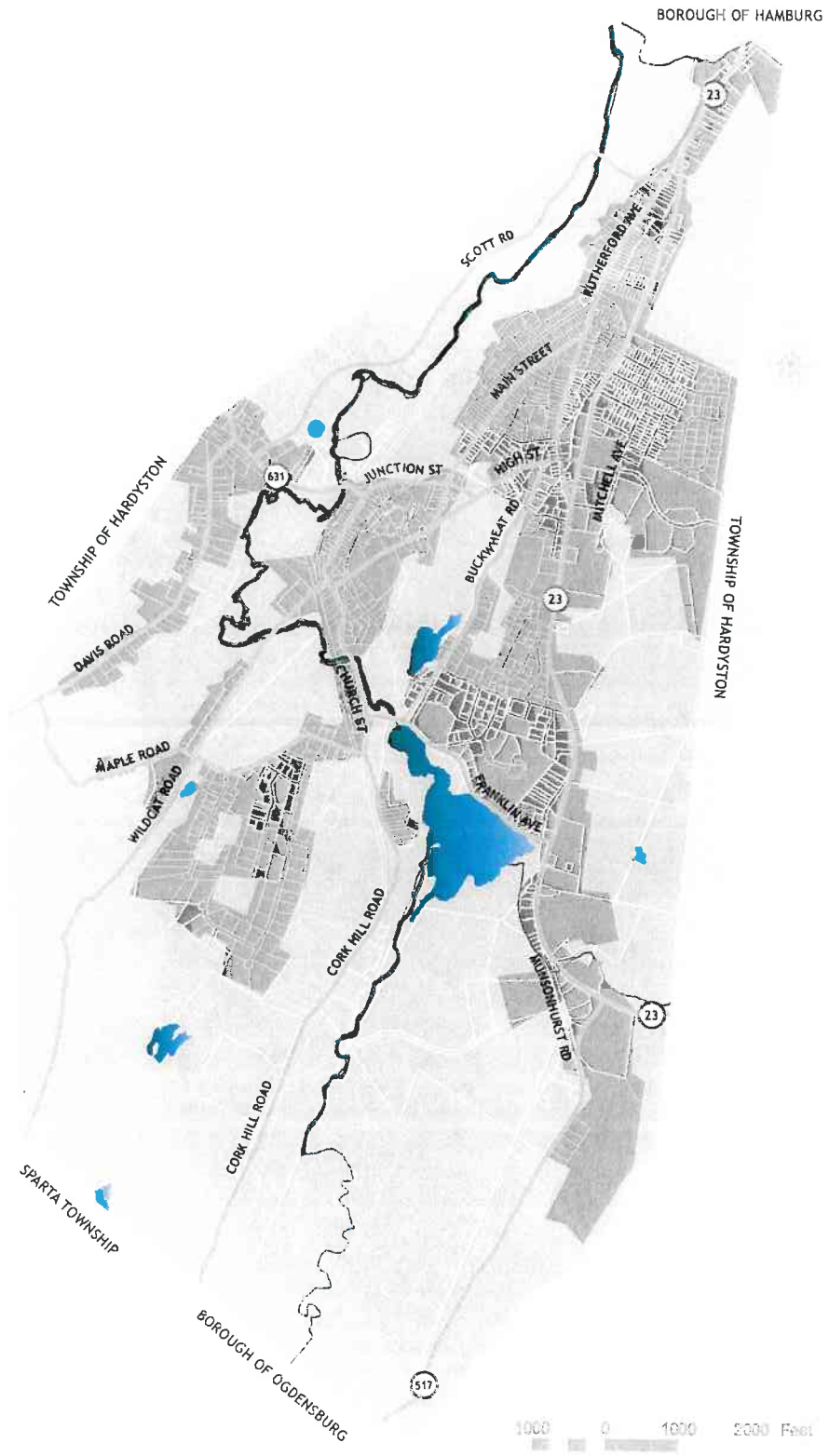
■ Existing Sewer Service Area



The Borough of  
**FRANKLIN**

**SEWER SERVICE**

- Properties served by Sewer
- Existing pump station



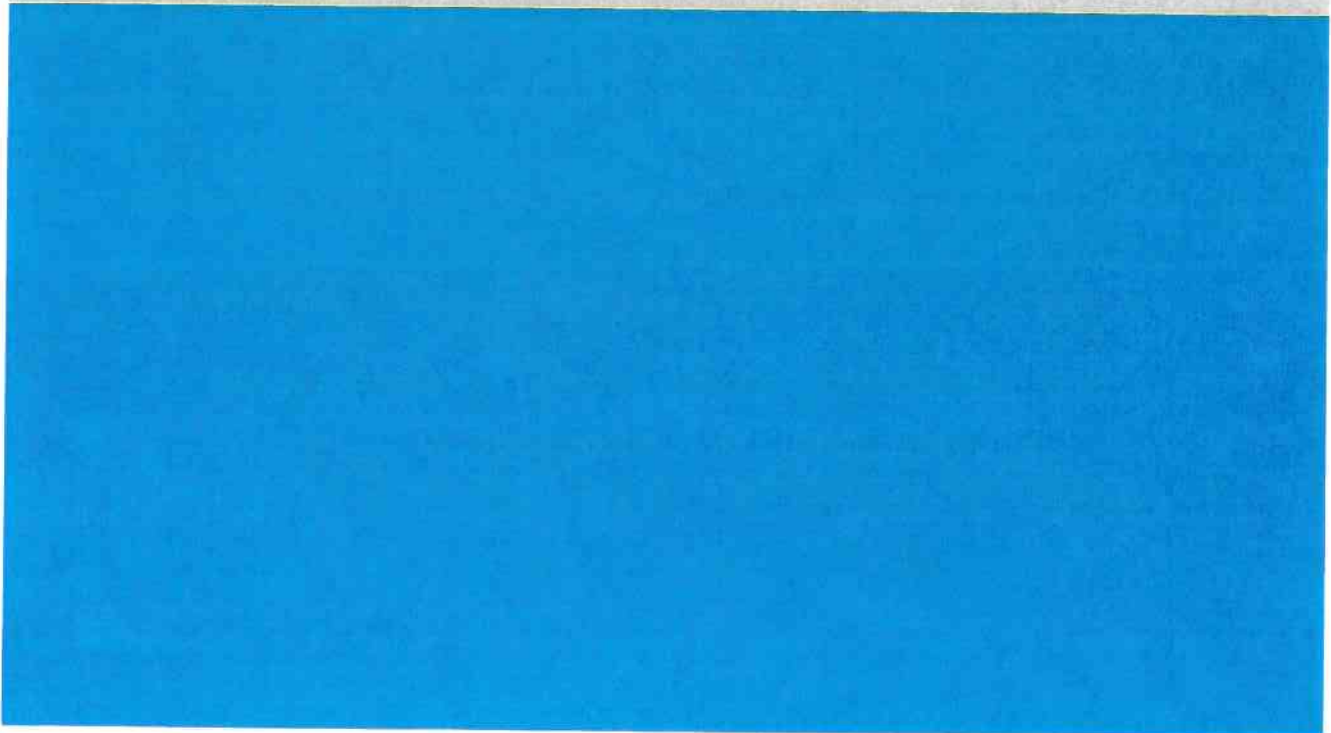


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## HOUSING

*The Borough of Franklin last adopted a Housing Element and Fair Share Plan in November of 1999. This 1999 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan remains in effect for the Borough. This Master Plan recognizes the existing Housing Element and Fair Share Plan. The Borough may want to consider updating the Housing Plan to address credits previously not considered. These include a group home operated by Sussex County ARC located at 251 Masonhurst Road. The group home has been in use since 1997. There are three bedrooms and four occupants, all of whom are income eligible for Medicaid.*







## HISTORIC PRESERVATION

### INTRODUCTION

*Franklin Borough has a number of historic resources that are worth preserving because they provide a physical link to the past, contribute to the sense of community in the present and offer a degree of continuity as the Borough advances into the future. Historic preservation contributes to attractive streetscape, stable neighborhoods, economic development and increased property values.*

*The Historic Preservation Element identifies Franklin's existing historic sites and resources and new initiatives for the continued preservation and protection of the Borough's history. It is intended to add value to the Borough through the conservation of historic resources. Franklin's historic resources provide an invaluable educational experience for its people. These resources help to understand where the community has been, what they are now, and what it may accomplish. The history of Franklin is closely tied to the extraction of fluorescent minerals.*



## HISTORY OF FRANKLIN



As the Industrial revolution progressed in the 19th Century, Franklin became home to many industries based on the extraction of natural resources. Mining offered many jobs. The mine acted as the incubator of life and business. The unfinished natural resources were then

shipped by rail to factories all over the country. The florescent minerals extracted here became famous throughout the world as Franklin came to be known as the "Mineral Capital of the World."

The coming of the railroads brought further changes as accessibility improved. Rail was very important to the development of any 19th century town or village. In these inland areas, goods and services could only be moved by rail. Freight lines came through Franklin, right past the mines. The rail lines took these raw natural resources to factories where value was added. Other resources such as coal and gas poured in from neighboring areas of Pennsylvania and New York.

By the Civil War, Franklin's mines and the Main Street area were booming. Franklin flourished. Businesses grew. Along Main Street were businesses that satisfied the residents' every need. Due to the Borough's industrialization, many new jobs were created, fueling a surge in Franklin's population. Many of these new residents were immigrants.

From its earliest days, people from many countries and ethnic backgrounds settled in Franklin. The late 19th and early 20th centuries witnessed great waves of immigration from Eastern and Southern Europe. Companies such as the Franklin Iron Company, the New Jersey Zinc Company and many others employed hundreds of blue-collar workers, many of them immigrants.

Once just a neighborhood in the center of Hardyston, Franklin outgrew Hardyston due to the development of business centering on the zinc mine. Franklin was incorporated as a separate Borough and became the business core of the area, while Hardyston was the rural environs.

As the fortunes of heavy industry and manufacturing have waned in New Jersey and throughout the older industrial areas of the northeast in the latter part of the 20th Century, there has been a shift to a post-industrial, global economy that relies on technology and telecommunications as its foundation. The foundations of the Borough's fledgling economy - the mining of florescent minerals - would not continue to fuel the Borough's economic engine in the years to come. In 1954, the last of the ore was extracted from the zinc mine, slowing the growth of Franklin and changing the pattern of business and development. The final blow to the Main Street area of Franklin was the suburbanization of Franklin and the country that followed World War II. This trend intensified as private automobile ownership increased and new highways were constructed throughout the area. The once-rural Hardyston became the focus of sparse but new development as the lakes and recreational opportunities held the attraction that once was held by the jobs available in mining.

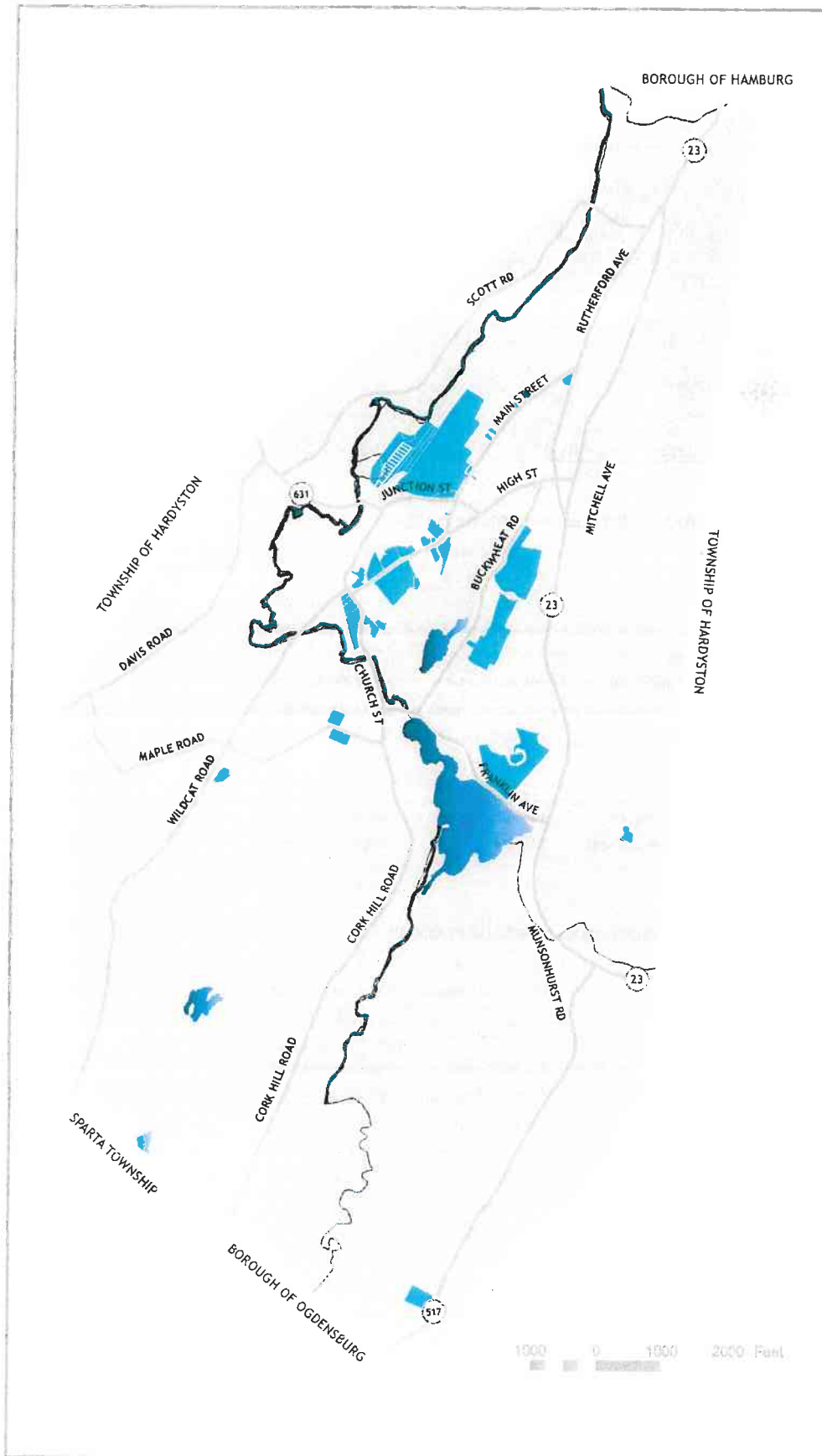
In Franklin, Route 23 became the focus for development, as the citizens drove their new automobiles farther and farther for groceries, clothing and other household items. This key transportation corridor absorbed most of the growth in the Borough. New businesses opened up and others relocated to Route 23 to take advantage of the passing motorists. The transfer of the Post Office from Main Street to Route 23 signaled the trend of this age: away from Main Street, towards the highway. Many buildings along Main Street were converted from commercial to residential uses. The old Main Street core slowly melted away.

However, the Borough has retained many individual pieces of its heritage. Franklin has experienced significant economic changes over the last two hundred years, including transitions from an agrarian, to an industrial, to a post-industrial information-based economy. However, much of the fabric of this former way of life has remained intact. These resources also reflect the cultural heritage of our community. The nature of the melting pot that Franklin has become is reflected in the various churches, social clubs, institutions, and businesses that are located within the Borough.



HISTORIC SITES

- Franklin Mine Historic District (SHPO opinion 1980 and 1988)



**HISTORIC PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN FRANKLIN BOROUGH  
AND HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DISTRICTS AND PLACES**

There are several sites and structures in the Borough that are worthy of preservation but there are currently no structures on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. The Franklin Mine Historic District was given two opinions of eligibility by the State Historic Preservation Officer in the 1980's. No formal action has been taken to establish this district on the National or State Registers.

The following tables list historic resources in Franklin that might hold historic merit and could possibly be nominated to the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These tables are divided by their geographical area.

**POSSIBLE HISTORICAL SITES IN FRANKLIN**

**NORTHERN SECTION**

	Address	Tax Parcel	Property Size (acres)
Zinc Mine Site - Time Office Building	95 Main Street	Block 16, Lot 78	23.4
Zinc Mine Site - Change House Building	95 Main Street	Block 16, Lot 78	
New Jersey Zinc Company Store	91 Main Street	Block 16, Lot 69	0.6
Franklin Laundromat (formerly Synder's Hotel)	104 Main Street	Block 31, Lot 8	0.1
Sussex County Library, Franklin Branch (Old Firehouse)	105 Main Street	Block 16, Lot 47	0.2
Weiss Department Sote	111 Main Street	Block 16 Lot 45	.1
Michael's Jeweler's	124 Main Street	Block 17 Lot 45	0.1
Highland's Workshop (now Lorenzo's Garage)	133 Main Street	Block 17 Lot 23	0.1
Riggio Building (formerly Riggio's market)	155 Main Street	Block 17, Lot 01	.1
Hartmann Residence (formerly Perry Moyse residence)	165 Main Street	Block 18, Lot 18	0.2
Spartan Management Association (formerly L & W Garage)	200 Main Street	Block 20, Lot 01	

Source: Franklin Historical Society

**POSSIBLE HISTORICAL SITES OF FRANKLIN**

	Address	Tax Parcel	Property Size (acres)
Jewish Synagogue (Temple Shalom)	9 Oak Street	Block 60, Lot 13	0.5
Immaculate Conception Church and Churchyard		Block 61	
Rectory and Lyceum	73 Church Street	Lots 3, 5, 6,8 and 12	4.4
First Presbyterian Church	5 Main Street	Block 41 Lot 28	0.1
Apartment House (formerly Crane's General Store)	64 Church Street	Block 60, Lot 12	0.2
Ramsey Funeral Home (formerly Col. Fowler Home)	1-3 Main Street	Block 41, Lot 27	0.3
Hocking House (formerly Col.Fowler stone carriage house)	2 Fowler Street	Block 41, Lot 24	0.4
Westwind Hall (formerly Catlin House, and dormitory)	25 Main Street	Block 43, Lot 13	1.4
K&G (formerly N.J. Zinc Administrative Offices)	35 Main Street	Block 43, Lot 12	0.5
Maldonado property (formerly McCann residence)	16 Main Street	Block 45 Lot 7	5.2
Koch Law Office (originally first Post Office)	49 Main Street	Block 34, Lot 18	.1
Dr. Richard Scott Dental Office (originally first bank)	53 Main Street	Block 34, Lot 15	0.2
Franklin Silver Ducat LLC (formerly the Franklin Theater)	55 Main Street	Block 34, Lot 14	0.6
Dolores Malanche Trust (formerly B.D. Simmons Lumberyard)	50 Main Street	Block 34, Lot 2	1.3

Source: Franklin Historical Society



**POSSIBLE HISTORICAL SITES OF FRANKLIN**

<b>EASTERN SECTION</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Tax Parcel</b>	<b>Property Size (acres)</b>
Edison Antiques	Church Street		
Waikill Valley First Aid Squad (formerly fire unit)	Cork Hill Road		
Gooseberry Mines			
Conroy Home (formerly Pellet house/ironmasters home)	27 Maple Road	Block 64, Lot 36.01	0.8
Maurizi home (formerly Kulsar home/first Catholic Rectory)	32 Maple Road	Block 64, Lot 16	1.0
Woodlawn Catholic Cemetery	42 Woodlawn Road	Block 64, Lot 36	1.6
Oak Street Baptist Cemetery	12 Oak Street	Block 60, Lot 17	0.3
Walco Clark/Pardo House (1750 Colonial)	240 Munsonhurst Road	Block 66, Lot 7.01	2.1
J.Stefkovich property (Old Hungarian Church)	11 Evans Street	Block 57, Lot 19	51.5
Waikill Valley Country Club 9golf course)	40 Maple Road	Block 61, Lots 11,17	16.6
St.Clare's Medical (formerly Franklin Hospital)	21 Hospital Road	Block 57, Lot 19	9.7
Franklin Board of Education (Franklin Public School	49-50 Washington Ave	Block 51, Lot 2&Block 52 Lot 43	8.9

Source: Franklin Historical Society

Along with these examples, there are many other sites and buildings in the Borough that deserve special attention. Some of these resources are well preserved and will continue to serve the community for years to come. These properties, along with other possible properties, endow the Borough with a visible history of change and development that have shaped the physical and social form of Franklin. These structures and districts are intended to offer a connection with the history of the Borough as well as guidance for future development.





## RECOMMENDATIONS

Given the importance of Franklin's historic resources, the revitalization of the Borough should take place in a manner that both takes advantage of Franklin's history and protects its valuable and irreplaceable historic resources. However, preservation must be balanced against the need to further promote the revitalization of Franklin. Not all buildings in the Borough can or should be saved. To be most effective, the preservation of the Borough's historic resources should occur as part of a public/private partnership. Public sector efforts should focus on identification of existing historic sites and resources, including those currently owned by the Borough, assisting private efforts in preservation and coordinating preservation activities with the Borough's revitalization efforts. In the private sector, development and revitalization in the Borough should recognize the historic context of Franklin and be designed to complement and protect Franklin's historic resources.

The Borough should consider creating a Historic Preservation Commission. New development or redevelopment should not encroach on or damage sites in Franklin that have historic merit. Where possible, development and revitalization should strive to emulate the architectural elements and design of the Borough's historic structures and building forms. If feasible, new development should incorporate existing buildings, building façades, and other components of historically significant or interesting buildings and structures into the design of the project.



Among its powers, a Historic Preservation Commission could have the authority to make recommendations to the Planning Board on the Historic Preservation Element of the Master Plan, advise the Planning Board and Borough on the designation of historic sites and districts, advise the Planning Board and Board of Adjustment on development applications that may impact historic sites or resources, and promote historic preservation efforts within Franklin. The Historic Preservation Commission could be assigned the responsibility of preparing a survey of historic sites in Franklin. The Borough could utilize its Historic Preservation Commission as a resource in the promotion of the history of Franklin, particularly in relation to its advisory role to the Borough Council, Planning Board and Board of Adjustment. In establishing a Historic Preservation Commission, the Borough Council would in effect state its opinion that the history of the Borough is clearly linked to the quality of life of the citizens of the Franklin.

Franklin's historic resources should be preserved and protected for the future use and enjoyment of both the citizens of Franklin and those interested in the mining history of our State and Nation. As revitalization takes place, Franklin should look to its past, its accomplishments, and the Borough's history as a foundation for a new vision for the future. The Borough of Franklin is aware of the importance of its historical resources and will continue efforts to safeguard them. The Borough should utilize a strategic approach based on sound planning principles to preserve and protect the historic elements that make the Borough unique.

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## RECYCLING

### SOLID WASTE AND RECYCLING

*The New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act of 1987 requires that municipal master plans include a recycling plan element that incorporates State Recycling Plan goals for the collection, disposition and recycling of materials designated in the Borough's Ordinance. This legislation recognizes that the disposition of solid waste has become an increasing problem and one of the most serious problems facing each municipality in the State.*



The statute stipulates the following municipal obligations:

- Designate a recycling coordinator,
- Provide for a collection system of recyclable materials,
- Adopt a municipal recycling ordinance,
- Revise the municipal Master Plan which shall include provisions for the collection, disposition and recycling of recyclable materials,
- Revise the Land Use Ordinance requiring site plans and subdivisions to conform to the recycling ordinance.

Municipal recycling plans must also be consistent with and be coordinated with the County District Plan (DRP). Each DRP is required to include designation of recovery targets in each municipality to achieve the maximum feasible recovery of recyclable materials from the municipal solid waste stream that shall include following the schedule:

- The recycling of at least 15% of the prior year's total municipal solid waste stream by the end of the first full year succeeding the adoption and approval by the department of the district recycling plan; and
- The recycling of at least 25% of the second preceding year's total municipal solid waste stream by the end of the second full year succeeding the adoption and approval by the department of the district recycling plan.

The State of New Jersey and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) regulate recycling and solid waste through many statutes. The Solid Waste Management Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-1 et seq., the New Jersey Statewide Mandatory Source Separation and Recycling Act, N.J.S.A. 13:1E-99.11 et seq., and recycling regulations as per N.J.A.C. 7:26A-1 et seq., govern the management, collection and disposal of solid waste and recyclable materials. These efforts ensure the preservation of natural resources, savings of various energy types and the reduction in pollution. The New Jersey Solid Waste Management Act designated all 21 Counties and the Hackensack Meadowlands District as Solid Waste Management Districts and mandated the Board of Chosen Freeholders in each of the Counties to develop comprehensive plans for waste management in their district. In response to this, Sussex County amended its Solid Waste Management Plan to adopt a countywide district recycling plan and require certain materials

to be recycled. In order to meet State and district mandates and achieve the goals and benefits of the State Law for its citizens, the Borough adopted a mandatory recycling ordinance.

## RECYCLING IN FRANKLIN BOROUGH

The Borough recognizes that separating recyclable materials from the solid waste will extend the life of existing landfill facilities, conserve energy and valuable natural resources, and increase the supply of reusable raw materials for industry. The Borough also recognizes that recycling will reduce demands on resource recovery facilities which will, in turn, result in significant cost-savings in the planning, construction and operation of these facilities.

The essential features of the Ordinance are as follows:

- Creates the position of Recycling Coordinator who, along with the Sanitation Department, is responsible for the enforcement of the ordinance.
- Requires that yard waste, newspapers, glass, aluminum cans, tin and bi-metal cans, white goods, and plastic containers be recycled by all property owners.
- Requires that, in addition, all business, institutions, industries and organizations recycle corrugated and high-grade paper.
- Provides for curbside collection of materials on a scheduled basis. Residents and property owners may also drop off materials at the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority recycling center on Route 94.
- Businesses and other non-residential institutions shall provide for the recycling of designated items according to the following provisions:
  - If a business contracts with the Borough Sanitation Department for solid waste collection, the Borough shall collect recyclable materials at no additional fee other than the existing fee schedule for solid waste collection;
  - If a business contracts with a private hauler in order to recycle items, the business or other non-residential institution shall provide written documentation of compliance with the recycling plan to the Borough upon demand.
- All of the recyclable materials must be separated. The ordinance specifies the manner in which each type of material must be contained, tied, packaged and labeled or otherwise identified.

The Borough maintains a regular recycling schedule effective January 1, 2001. There are two recycling groups. Co-mingled glass, cans, and plastic and bundled cardboards will be picked up on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesdays in Recycling Group I and on the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Wednesdays in Group II. Recycling collection does not take place on the 5<sup>th</sup> Wednesday of a month.

**RECYCLING GROUP I**

Buckwheat Road	Lenigh Street
Catlin Road	Larue Street
Church Street	Main Street
Cork Hill Road	Maple Road
Cummins Street	Master Street
Davis Road	McCann Street
Dixon Road	Mill Street
Dunn Road	Nestor Street
Edmonds Avenue	Newton Avenue
Edsall Road	N. Church Road
Evans Street	Oak Street
Fairway Drive	Paddock Street
Fowler Street	Parker Street
Franklin Avenue	Rowe Place
Franklin Meadows	Rutherford Avenue
Gilson Road	Scott Road
Gooseberry Road	Stanaback Road
Green Street	Sterling Street
Hemlock Drive	Stonemill Road
High Street	Susquehanna Street
Hudson Street	Warren Road
Jenkins Road	Wildcat Road
John Wilton Street	Woodland Road
Junction Street	Wyker Road

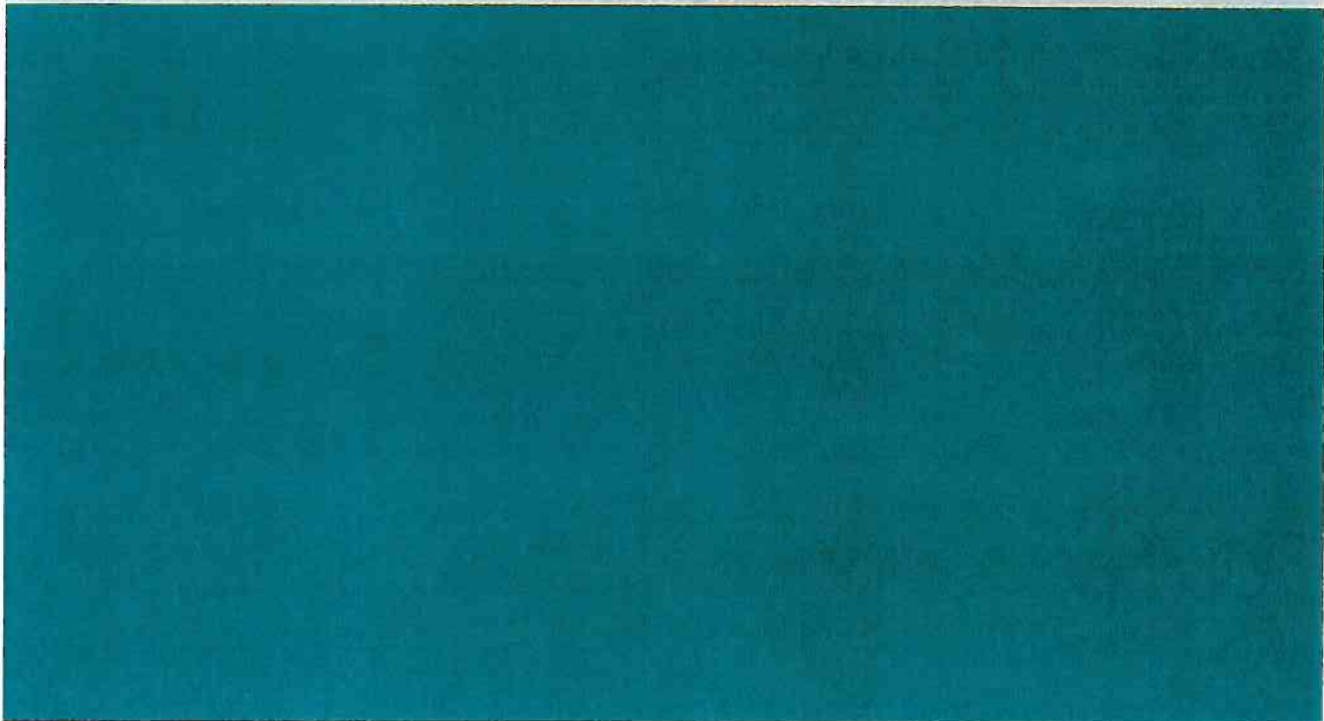
**RECYCLING GROUP II**

Auche Drive	North Street
Beardslee Hill Drive	Old Franklin Avenue
Brick Rowe	Rapole Street
Butler Street	Ridgewood Road
Christian Street	Route 23
County Route 517	School Plaza
Fox Hill Drive	S. Rutherford Avenue
Ginter Street	South Street
Green Street (East)	Taylor Road
Gunderman Street	Washington Avenue
Haines Court	Walsh Road
Hardystonville Road	
Highpoint Circle	
Hillside Avenue	
Hillside Estates	
Hilltop Lane	
Hospital Road	
Kane Street	
Kovach Street	
Legion Road	
Lozaw Road	
Mabie Street	
Mitchell Avenue	
Mt. View Road	
Munsonhurst Road	

Bulky items such as carpets, furniture, TV's, mattresses and white goods including refrigerators, stoves, dishwashers etc. will be picked up on the same day as the regular garbage collection at no cost. Building materials must be tied and bundled and should not exceed 50 lbs. and four bundles per pickup. Grass, leaves and branches will be collected on the fourth Monday of each month during the months of April through June and September through November. They should be bagged by using only biodegradable paper bags or be placed in re-usable containers.

Collection dates for Hazardous Household Waste such as old paint cans, lacquer cans etc. will be sponsored by the Sussex County Municipal Utilities Authority in June and November of every year.







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## RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PLANS

*The Municipal Land Use Law requires that all municipal master plans consider the relationship of their Master Plan to Plans of contiguous municipalities, County Plans and the New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan (SDRP). This section reviews the plans and zoning ordinances of the municipalities bordering the Borough of Franklin, the Sussex County Master Plan, the State Development and Redevelopment Plan and its relationship to the Highlands Region.*



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## STATE DEVELOPMENT AND REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Franklin Master Plan is consistent with the plans and policies of the New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan (SDRP), adopted in 2001. The Franklin Master Plan is consistent with the State Plan goals by promoting the preservation and enhancement of an existing, long-established residential community; protecting Franklin's natural resources, particularly its wetlands, wellheads and water bodies and promoting the preservation of Franklin's historic, scenic, and recreational assets. As called for in the SDRP, the Franklin Master Plan is also consistent with the Sussex County Master Plan and neighboring community plans.

The State Plan Policy Map of the SDRP divides the State into five Planning Areas, each of which has specific policy recommendations associated with it. The Borough of Franklin lies in three planning areas.

- The southwest corner of the Borough is located in Planning Area 4, Rural Planning Area.
- Small peripheral areas along the western boundary of the Borough extending into Hardyston Township are located in Planning Area 4B, Environmentally Sensitive Rural Planning area.
- Most of the rest of the Borough is located in Planning Area 5, Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area.

According to the State Plan, the Rural Planning Area contains most of the State's prime farmland with potential for long-term agricultural viability. It includes wooded tracts, lands with one or more environmentally sensitive features and rural towns and villages. It also includes economic activities such as fishing and mining, support and service businesses and scattered commercial, industrial and low-density residential uses. The State Plan also seeks to protect environmentally sensitive features that may be found within a Rural Planning Area.

Environmentally Sensitive Rural Planning Area 4B is meant to identify productive farmland that also contains valuable ecosystems or wildlife habitats. These areas are supportive of agriculture and other related economic development efforts. Any development or redevelopment planned in this area should respect the natural resources and environmentally sensitive

features of the area. The policy objectives of Planning Area 4 should be applied to agricultural activity in Planning Area 4B, but non-agricultural activity in Planning Area 4B should be subject to the Policy Objectives of Planning Area 5.

Planning Area 5, Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area, which covers most of the Borough, contains large contiguous land areas with valuable ecosystems, geological features and wildlife habitats that have remained somewhat undeveloped or rural in character. These areas are characterized by watersheds of pristine waters, trout systems and drinking water supply reservoirs, recharge areas for potable water aquifers, habitats of endangered and threatened plant and animal species, coastal and freshwater wetlands, prime forested areas, scenic vistas and other significant topographical, geological or ecological features. These resources are critically important for residents in the State not only for the residents of these areas. New developments in the Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area should be consistent with Statewide Policies. Existing centers within this area have been and often remain the focus of residential and commercial growth and public facilities and services for their region, as well as supporting the recreation and tourism industries.

The Borough of Franklin, the Township of Hardyston, the Borough of Hamburg and the Borough of Ogdensburg are currently in the center designation process.

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## SUSSEX COUNTY MASTER PLAN

Sussex County Master Plan, which was prepared in 1977, is outdated and no longer reflects the direction of development activities taking place in the County. There has been no updating or revision of the County Plan since it was prepared. In 2000, the County received a Smart Growth Grant from the Office of State Planning to prepare a Strategic Growth Management Plan that is intended to update the existing Master Plan. Since the County is in the process of preparing the draft plan, a comparison of this Plan to the County's plan is not viable.

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## SURROUNDING COMMUNITIES

Franklin is bordered on its east and west by Hardyston Township, on the north by the Borough of Hamburg and on the south by the Borough of Ogdensburg and Sparta Township.

### Township of Hardyston

The Township of Hardyston is creating a new Master Plan concurrent to this Master Plan. Upon completion of both Master Plans, a third document will be written to reflect an analysis of common issues between the municipalities related to:

- Open space, parks and recreation
- Pedestrian/bike linkages
- Shared circulation issues
- Common infrastructure issues
- Border issues

As the Zoning Ordinances of Franklin and Hardyston are modified to conform to the Master Plans that will be adopted, the compatibility of these zoning ordinances will occur naturally. With the concurrent adoption of Master Plans and Zoning Ordinances, these two municipalities will maintain compatible land uses.

### Borough of Ogdensburg

The Borough of Ogdensburg is located south of Franklin. Ogdensburg lands along this section of the Borough of Franklin are located in four zones. These zones consist of Borough Center (BC), Industrial Commercial (IC), and two residential zones: R30 and RMF which is a Residential Single-Multi Family zone.

R30 and RMF Residential zones are compatible uses with the Borough of Franklin's R2 and R3 Residential zones while the IC and BC zones are not compatible uses.

### Borough of Hamburg

The Borough of Hamburg is located north of the Borough of Franklin. The lands in Hamburg along this section of Franklin are located in two zones; Highway Commercial zone (HC) and RR Rural Residential. These zones are compatible uses with Franklin's HC1 and R1 Residential zones.

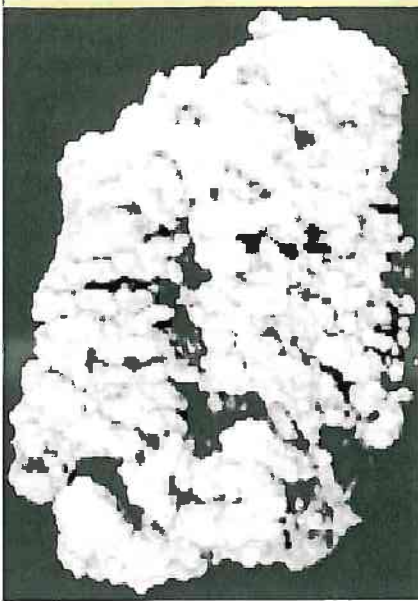
### Sparta Township

Sparta Township is also located south of Franklin. Sparta lands along this section are located in only one zone. RR, Rural Residential. This zone is compatible with Franklin's R1 and R2 zones but it is not compatible with its Q, Quarry zone. However, the quarry zone is in recognition of the longstanding existing quarry use.

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## HIGHLANDS REGION

The Highlands Special Resource Area includes seven counties and 90 municipalities all or partly within the Highlands physiographic province used to delineate the Highlands Region. While a region can be defined on physical features alone, the distribution of plant and animal populations may transcend the strictly physical boundaries of physiographic regions. Furthermore, the boundaries of physiographic regions do not necessarily conform to economic regions or political boundaries. The Borough of Franklin is located in this region, which covers more than two million acres in Northwestern Connecticut, the lower Hudson River valley, northern New Jersey and east-central Pennsylvania. It covers about 1,000 square miles or 13% of the State's land area.



The Highlands Coalition prepared a Draft New York/New Jersey Highlands Regional Study, dated March 2002, which identifies numerous challenges and opportunities for this region. Special values of the Highlands Region are as follows:

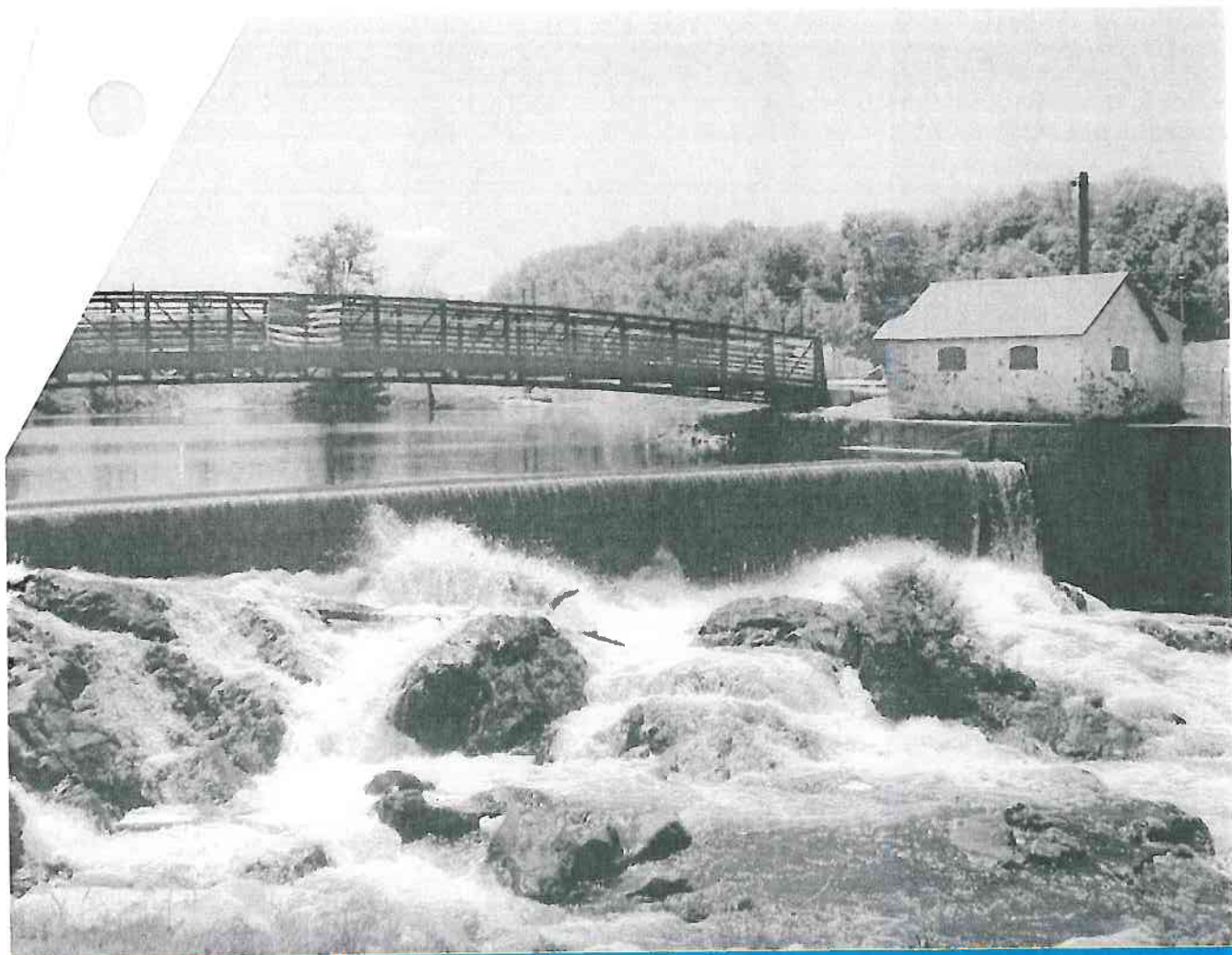
- A preponderance of sensitive environmental features;
- Sole source groundwater for more than 600,000 Highlands residents;
- Potable water supply for more than 3 million people in metropolitan New Jersey;
- Greenbelt or Environs for the metropolitan areas;
- Extra-regional impacts of local decisions on water resources;
- Amenity value of natural, scenic, historic, cultural and recreational resources

The Franklin Master Plan is consistent with the goals of the Highlands Regional Study.

#### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Consider land use policies in light of their impact on the region.
- Promote the designation of Franklin, Hardyston, Ogdensburg, and Hamburg as a "Center".





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