

# Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

May 2022



Prepared By:



Prepared For:



The Village of  
**Schuylerville**

In Association With:



This Master Plan was prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.

# Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## Prepared For:



## The Village of Schuylerville

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## Grant Funding



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One.  
**Recommended  
Development Plan for  
Fort Hardy Park**





Overall Development Plan Summary of Improvements

The Fort Hardy Park Master Plan recommends a dynamic reorganization of the Park’s features and circulation patterns to optimize user experience with intuitive Park programming and wayfinding. In addition to rearranging existing uses, the Master Plan introduces new infrastructure and Park amenities to maximize the Park’s value to the Schuylerville community and its regional neighbors. The plan recommends shifting dedicated organized sports/ball fields westward to the Canal side of the Park, opening up the Park’s extensive riverfront to passive recreation, large-scale gatherings and event space, and new community-based infrastructure.

The Park’s overall development is broken out into four key areas, each of which will be described in greater detail in the proceeding pages of the Master Plan:

- 1. The New Sports Complex: new baseball and softball fields, pedestrian pathways, gathering spaces, and amenities, located in the southwest corner of the park.
- 2. The Community Core: consolidated public amenities, infrastructure, and community-scale gathering spaces, located in the central heart of the Park. The Community Core blends active and passive recreation along with open programming elements dedicated to the benefit of the Schuylerville community via a New Community Center and Pavilion.
- 3. The Waterfront Recreational Corridor: engagement with the Hudson River is fully realized with passive waterfront recreational opportunities along the eastern borders of the Park. A trail promenade lines the waterfront’s edge with lush open space spreading westward towards the Community Core. Key gathering nodes with historic interpretation and opened views to the River bookend the northern and southern ends of this area, with a waterfront amphitheater and performance stage centering itself along the Park’s central axis.
- 4. The North Park Extension: the vacant, Village-owned land north of the Park will no longer remain underutilized as Fort Hardy Park extends northward with new picnic and gathering grounds, dog parks, community gardens, and new public waterfront access via the proposed Community Boat House, low-profile rowing docks, and accessible kayak launch.

In addition to the aforementioned key areas of the Park, the Master Plan proposes pedestrian streetscape development along the Saratoga Street and Ferry Street corridors to improve walkability to the Park from the Village’s business district and its surrounding residential neighborhoods. Installation of sidewalks along the roadway, as well as new pedestrian crosswalks at all drives and intersections, will create safe pedestrian access to the Park. In addition, the Master Plan recommends strong pedestrian connectivity between the new developments within Fort Hardy Park, the newly completed Canal Region Visitor Center, and the adjacent Empire State Trail/Champlain Canalway Trail corridor that runs along the western edge of the Park.

Parking Capacity Expansion Summary

Three major Parking Facilities are planned for the future of Fort Hardy Park:

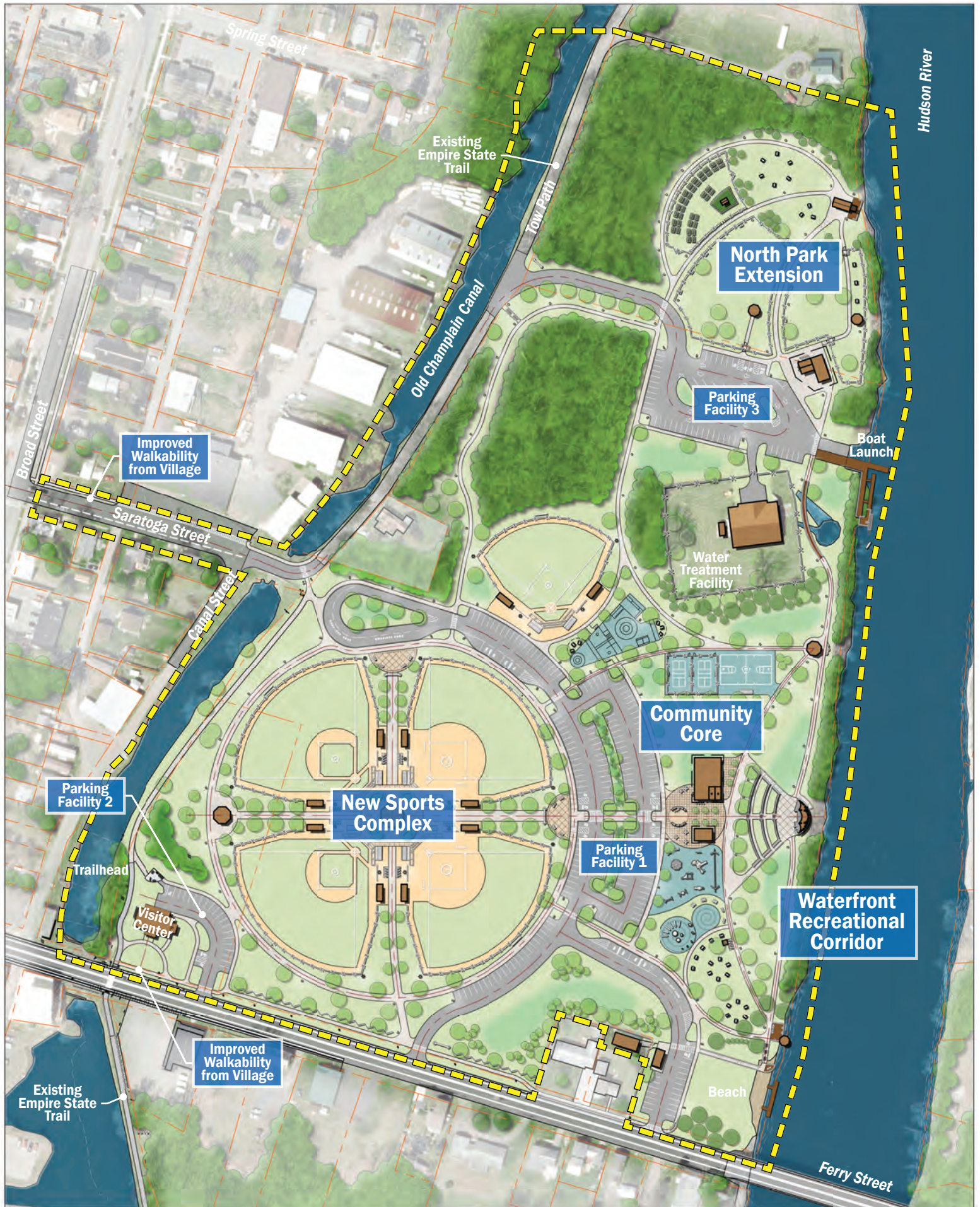
Parking Facility 1 will be the Park’s largest and most expansive facility, centrally located between the New Sports Complex and the Community Core. Its location allows the facility to easily serve all amenities and destinations of the southern half of Fort Hardy Park. North and South Drop-off Areas are located to facilitate the New Sports Complex as well as the beach/waterfront and play spaces of the Park. The bulk of the parking is massed along the Park’s central axis between the New Sports Complex and the Community Core, with extensions north and south to serve the ball fields and skate park, as well as to the southeast for convenient beach access. Dedicated bus parking is provided at both the northern and southern ends of the facility.

Parking Facility 2 expands the Canal Region Visitor Center’s existing lot to better serve the western end of the Park, the Visitor Center, and the adjacent Empire State / Champlain Canalway Trail. Standard and accessible parking stalls will be included in the development.

Parking Facility 3 redevelops the existing gravel lot at the north end of the Park that currently serves the existing Schuylerville Boat Launch and the Water Treatment Facility. The new parking facility formalizes parking to provide safety improvements, expanded vehicular stalls, and dedicated boat-trailer parking. Parking improvement summaries for all three facilities are provided in the table below:

Parking Summary Chart: 321 Grand Total Spaces	
Parking Facility 1:	244 Total Spaces
Standard Spaces:	192
Accessible (Car and Van):	10
Bus Stalls:	4
Lawn Overflow:	38
* Facility 1 includes North and South Drop-Off Areas	
Parking Facility 2:	22 Total Spaces
Standard Spaces:	19
Accessible (Car and Van):	3
Parking Facility 3:	55 Total Spaces
Standard Spaces:	42
Accessible (Car and Van):	4
Boat-Trailer Stalls:	9
** Facility 3 includes a new Access Drive and Parking Apron at the Water Treatment Facility	
Existing Park Parking Capacity:	149 Total Spaces***
Primary, Youth Center, Beach Lots:	103
Boat Launch/North Lot:	30
Lawn Overflow:	16
*** Estimated from Field Studies and Aerial-based Calculations of Lawn Overflow Areas	





## Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## Overall Development Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



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The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture & Engineering P.C.

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## New Sports Complex Development Summary

With the development of the New Sports Complex, the existing Baseball and Softball fields of Fort Hardy Park are consolidated into a central core sports complex featuring four of the ball fields in clover formation (baseball on the west end, softball on the east), with an additional, truncated satellite practice ball field located to the northwest of the complex. Newly developed ball fields should include all necessary drainage, lawn, and infield improvements, perimeter and backstop fencing, pre-fabricated dugouts and bleachers, and scoreboards. Consideration should also be given to lighting the ball fields to extend playtime.

Development of the New Sports Complex includes connections to the adjacent Empire State Trail / Champlain Canalway Trail, its trailhead, and the Canal Region Visitor Center. Internal connectivity between the main parkland and the northern parcel is established through the development of the Woodland Loop Connector Trail, which links the New Sports Complex to Parking Facility 3, the Dog Parks, and the Community Gardens via a trail running north adjacent to the Practice Ball Field (see North Park Extension Development Plan for additional information).

Pedestrian streetscape improvements along Ferry Street include new sidewalk installation, landscape improvements, and installation of Fort Hardy Park's iconic colonial style snake-rail fencing along the entirety of the Park's southern frontage. Saratoga Street's pedestrian streetscape improvements include extension of crosswalk across the Curtis Lumber parking lot frontage, road improvements and sidewalk installation at the canal crossing, and pedestrian linkage between the Park and Tow Path to better facilitate Empire State Trail users. New barrier rails and box beam guide rails should be installed at the canal crossing to replace the existing Jersey Barriers in place at the canal.

Pedestrian circulation surrounds the outside of the complex while also running through its center. The axis lines in between the ball fields form key pedestrian corridors to other Park gateways and destinations, such as the North Entry Plaza and Drop-Off Area to the north, the Primary Park Entrance off Ferry Street to the South, the East Entry Plaza and Community Core to the east, and the West Pavilion and Picnic Grove to the west. Depending on budget and value engineering, material for the walkways linking each destination may be concrete, asphalt, or stonedust. Bike parking can also be considered at each field.

The North and East Entry Plazas serve as pedestrian gateways into the complex, providing opportunity for an arrival zone, gathering and congregating space, furnishings for sitting, landscape enhancements, and ID/Gateway signage. The existing Fort Hardy Park entry gateway sign along Ferry Street is proposed to be relocated to one of the new Entry Plazas, with a second, new gateway sign to be fabricated for the other Plaza. In addition, a new Park ID/Gateway Sign is recommended for the Primary Park Entrance, although it is recommended to be located to the side of the drive rather than over it, to allow full clearance of traffic entering into the Park.

A new Concessions building is located within a new central plaza space at the complex. The building should be designed to hold a concessionaire stand, public restrooms, and storage for all the ball fields/organized sports leagues based at Fort Hardy Park. New utility connections (electric, water, sanitary) to the new building will be required. The plaza space surrounding the Concessions includes seating furnishings and landscape plantings for shade.

The West Pavilion and Picnic Grove includes a medium-sized, prefabricated shelter structure, picnic and seating furnishings, and landscape improvements. Centered at the western-most end of the axis, a new Surrender Tree planting and relocated historical marker will be installed to commemorate the elm tree under which British General John Burgoyne signed the "Convention of Saratoga" (thereby surrendering his forces to American General Horatio Gates on Oct. 17, 1777).

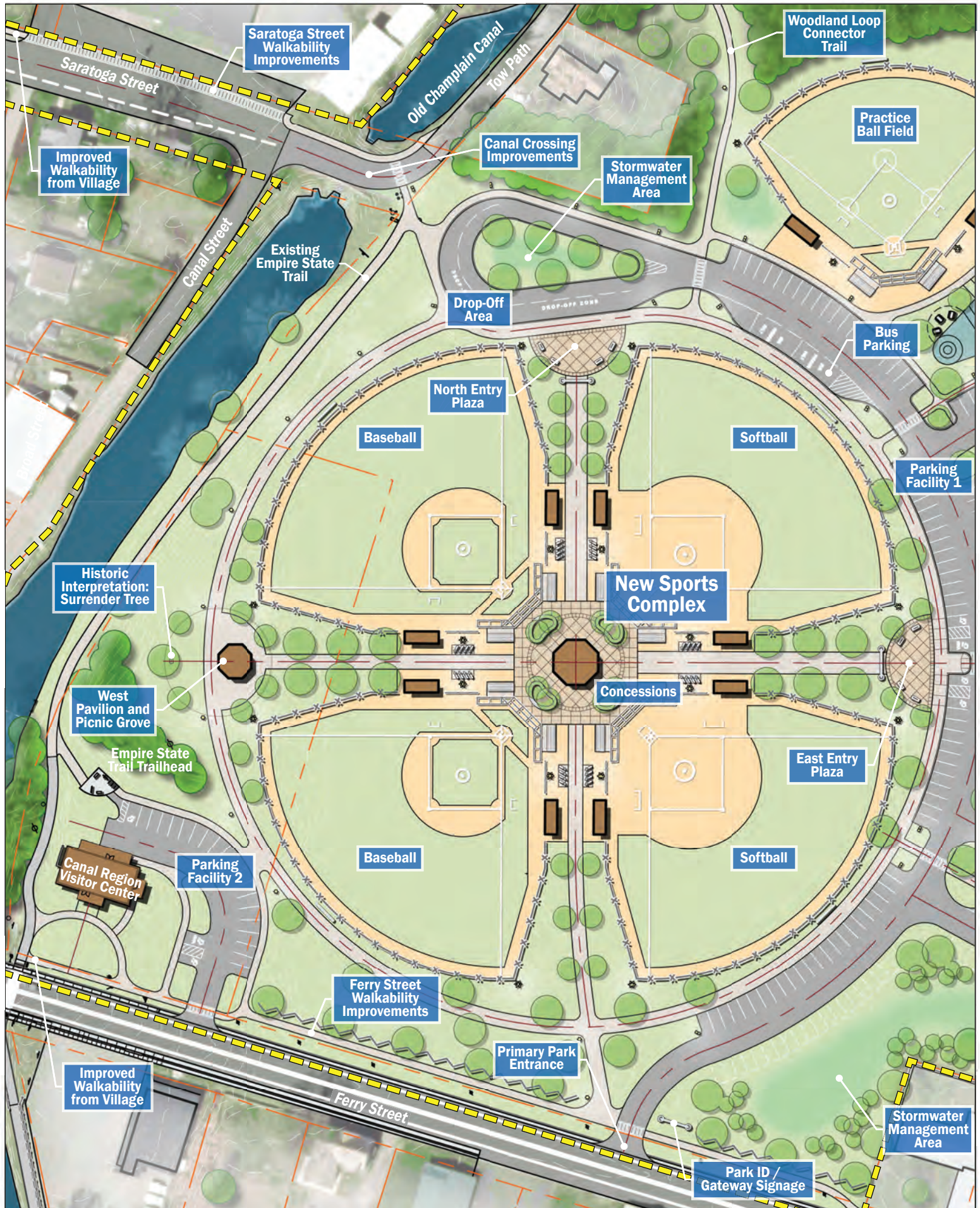
The New Sports Complex is enveloped on three sides by Parking Facility 1, while Parking Facility 2 sits at its southwest corner. Development of the baseball fields relies on the acquisition of land currently owned by the Historic Hudson - Hoosic Rivers Partnership. The organization owns and operates the Canal Region Visitor Center, which will benefit from the development of the second parking facility. Coordination between the Village and the Partnership will need to occur to ensure the transfer of land to the Village for the New Sports Complex and development of the Parking Facility 2 meet both party's needs.

Stormwater management will have to be considered comprehensively throughout the design and development of the Park, so that water quality and runoff reduction functions both in each completed sequence of construction, as well as at the full development of the entire Park. Open spaces at the periphery of the Park, and adjacent to or within the Parking Facilities will need to be utilized for stormwater management via bioswales, collection basins, rain gardens, and stormwater planters.



Image example of a sports complex with central concessions building, satellite practice field, upgraded with field lighting  
(USSSA Space Coast Complex; Sport Group Holdings).





## Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## New Sports Complex Development Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



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Landscape Architecture Group Inc.

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## Community Core Development Summary

Across the Parking Facility 1 from the New Sports Complex, the Community Core provides a centralized, riverfront location for community-focused amenities and infrastructure. Situated on the Park's central axis, the Heritage Memorial Plaza anchors the Community Core by providing both a pedestrian gateway into the heart of the Park as well as a framework for the development of key architectural destinations. As a gathering node, the plaza features expansive hardscape to host groups of patrons and provides table and seating furnishings as well. A central interpretive space pays homage to the American Revolution, featuring memorial walls with interpretive panel inlays telling the story of Burgoyne's surrender, a flag assembly, and interpretive pavement inlays representing the Park's history as the "Field of Grounded Arms". An allée of trees leads patrons through the plaza towards the waterfront amphitheater (see Waterfront Recreational Corridor Development Plan for additional information).

Located at the north end of the Heritage Memorial Plaza, the New Community Center represents the Village's commitment to the Public for a multigenerational hub that meet's the community's needs for social, educational, and recreational activities. The new 3,000 SF building will host the existing Park's Youth Program, as well as provide an opportunity for other special interest and social groups to find a home. Programming and management will require a dedicated group of individuals to steer the development of the Community Center.

The new Community Pavilion is located at the opposite side of the plaza from the Community Center. The pavilion is designed with large scale events in mind - the 1500 SF open air structure can host community-scaled gatherings upwards of 100 people, while the plaza beyond provides opportunity for additional expansion for even larger groups. Community celebrations, farmer's markets, and winter-time covered ice rink can all be accomplished under the Community Pavilion.

South of the plaza, a new natural-themed playground offers excitement and play opportunities to a broader age range of children than the current Park playground can host. A central tower structure with steps, platforms, climbing elements, and slides provides the backbone of the playground, while balance beams, hopping and sitting posts, bars, and obstacle course climbers provide opportunities to challenge and excite the children as they develop and refine their motor skills. Proposed pendulum swings, a zipline, and spinner plates delight with movement and motion. Refer to the Play Appendix (Appendix F) for additional detail and renderings of the proposed playground.

Adjacent to the playground, the proposed splash pad provides additional summertime fun with cooling water sprays directly from the ground as well as immersive, three-dimensional spray structures in keeping with the natural themes of the playground (refer to the Play Appendix (Appendix F) for additional detail and renderings of the proposed splash pad). A Picnic Grove of tables south of the splash pad, landscape enhancements, parent/guardian seating, and protective fencing along parking areas should be included within Playground and Splash Pad areas.

A large open space north of the Heritage Memorial Plaza and Community Center provide open programming for fairgrounds and festivals, as well as pick-up sports or leisurely passive recreation. Beyond the field, Sport Courts are developed, including a new Basketball court and two Pickleball courts. Additional small schoolyard games can be installed via striping on the court surfaces, such as four square, hopscotch, shuffleboard, and twister.

A Skate Park is proposed at the northern end of the Community Core. This exciting community feature is one of the most-requested amenities from the youth surveys conducted as part of the Master Plan's public outreach component, and would likely draw in families from neighboring towns and villages. The Skate Park should be sized appropriately for a community-scaled park. The 8,000 SF scale of the proposed Skate Park would typically serve local/regional communities of upwards of 25,000 residents with an approximate 65-patron capacity.

Parking Facility 1's central lot provides ample parking for the Community Core, and it includes bus parking and a drop-off area situated along the south-east drive. Additional lawn overflow spaces are available at the southern end of the facility, adjacent to the large unprogrammed space that will serve as a primary stormwater management area for the parking facility. A bioswale and stormwater planter system will run through the center of the main parking lot to provide initial collection and treatment of stormwater runoff. Additional stormwater management areas may be required, including rain gardens around the Community Center, and stormwater planters adjacent to the Sport Courts and Skate Park.

Lighting throughout the Community Core is recommended to extend the use of the Park for the public and to provide safety improvements.



Image example of a modern Community Center in a parkland and trail setting. Architectural elements and materials of the building can be echoed in the vernacular of adjacent pavilions, shelters, as well as the amphitheater and playground.  
(Community Center of Steamboat Springs, Colorado; Fox Construction Inc.).





## Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## Community Core Development Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



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## Waterfront Recreational Corridor Development Summary

Anchoring the Park's central axis at the Hudson River's edge, the proposed Amphitheater provides dedicated waterfront space programmed for entertainment and performance. The amphitheater is comprised of three-tiers of stone boulder seat walls with additional seating on each tier's open lawn-plinth. Steps line the central axis leading from the Heritage Memorial Plaza above to the Performance Stage and Waterfront Bandshell below, while accessible ramp systems are located along both the north and south aisles of the Amphitheater. The venue will be capable of hosting small theatrical and music performances, as well as weekly summer movie nights for the community. Selective tree removal and pruning can open up views of the waterfront surrounding the Performance Stage, and an open-air steel and tensile fabric Waterfront Bandshell can help direct sound back to the audience while preserving the open view of the river.

At the southern end of the waterfront, the existing beach and rowing dock system are maintained while access to the waterfront is improved via a new ramped walkway system and beach overlook deck that provides universal accessibility from the upgraded beach parking lot to the water's edge. Sidewalk, crosswalk, and accessibility enhancements along Ferry Street allow for accessible pedestrian access from downtown Schuylerville to the waterfront. Access to the beach from the rowing club's boathouse is also maintained, and the existing Beach Restroom Building is recommended to be renovated and updated to better serve the public.

The existing beach stair system is recommended to receive a full rehabilitation / reconstruction to maintain that historic access point, while the existing waterfront Gazebo is recommended for renovation. The Master Plan proposes an expansion of the Gazebo deck system to include a new River Overlook Deck. The expanded deck will provide space for the historic interpretation of native cultures, the region's role in the French and Indian War, and the construction and use of Fort Hardy. Expansion of the Picnic Grove ties the Renovated Gazebo and River Overlook Deck to the Community Core's play areas.

At the northern end of the Waterfront Recreational Corridor, the new Central Pavilion will provide shelter via a medium-sized, prefabricated shelter structure, as well as respite with seating

furnishings. A bump-out along the adjacent walkway provides another opportunity for historic interpretation, with this node covering the topic of Fort Hardy Park's evolution from post-revolutionary war through modern times. The bump-out can include seat furnishings, low-profile interpretive signage, wall or barrier railing features, and selective clearing to open views of the Hudson River.

Running both directly adjacent to the river's edge from the Renovated Gazebo to the Central Pavilion, as well as along the back of the Heritage Memorial Plaza: the Waterfront Memorial Trail Loop ties all elements of both the Waterfront Recreational Corridor and the Community Core together. The trail provides passive recreation and access to key active elements and community features of the Park. Selective clearing and pruning along the River's edge can open views of the waterfront. A north-bound trail connection extends along the waterfront from the Central Pavilion to connect to the new North Park Extension (see North Park Extension Development Plan for additional information).

Pedestrian scale light fixtures are recommended along the trail and at each destination along the Loop, but will require significant funding to be included in the Villages future project budget. Stormwater management areas are anticipated at the low ends of the open space areas adjacent to the Amphitheater.

### Historic Interpretation Tour

The Waterfront Memorial Trail Loop provides a walkable historic interpretation tour covering Fort Hardy Park from pre-colonization through modern day. Beginning at Stop 1 - the Renovated Gazebo and Overlook Deck: patrons learn about the area's native origins, the construction of the fort, and its role in the French and Indian War. The tour then continues to Stop 2 - the Heritage Memorial Plaza: where the tale of the American Revolution, the battle of Saratoga, and Burgoyne's surrender of forces and arms are told. The tour concludes at Stop 3 - the Central Pavilion: where the site's evolution from the Field of Grounded Arms to Schuyler's Canal Park is recounted. Refer to the Historic Interpretation Plan (Appendix C) for additional information.



Image example of a waterfront amphitheater with multi-tiered open lawn-plinths. (The Riverfront at Harbour View, Sasser Construction).

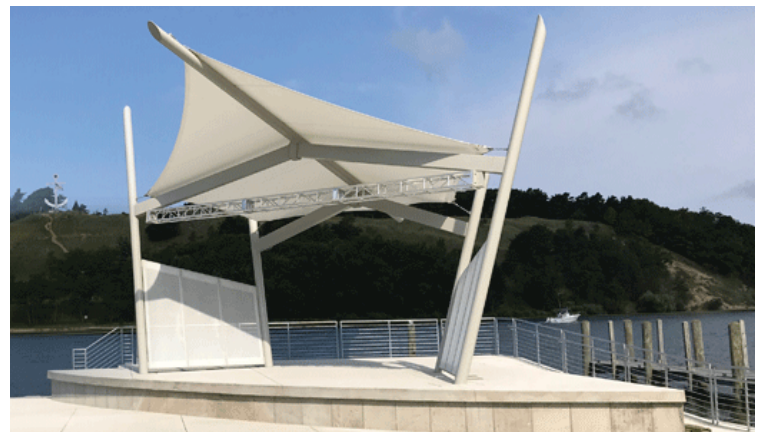
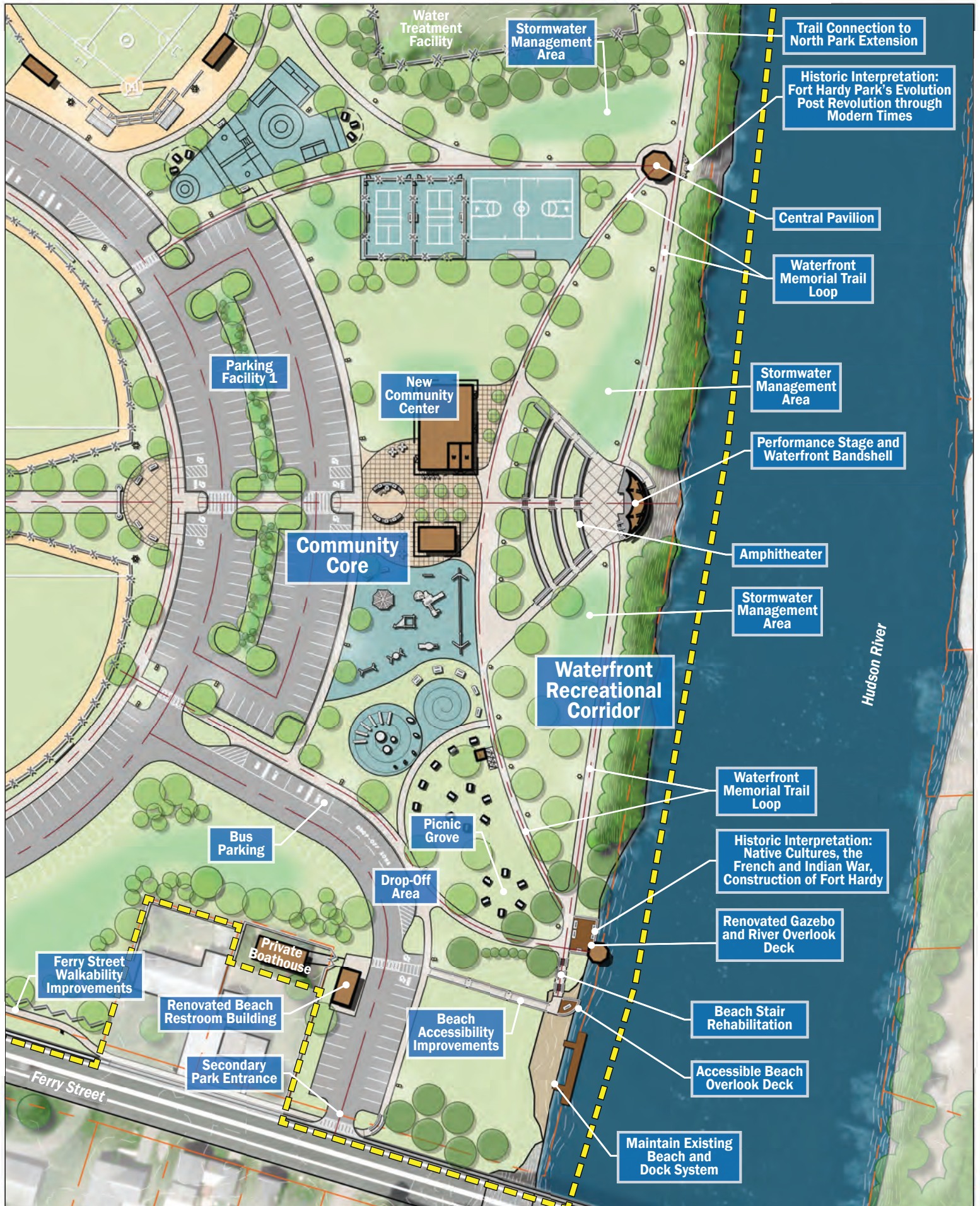


Image example of a waterfront steel and tensile fabric bandshell. (Poligon / Playcore Company).





## Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## Waterfront Recreational Corridor Development Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



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## North Park Extension Development Summary

With the development of the North Park Extension, the Village will be able to fully capitalize on the land and resources available within the larger Fort Hardy Park footprint. Beginning with the Entry Drive Improvements and upgraded Parking Facility 3, the North Park Extension will be able to host a larger capacity of visitors for both water and land-based recreation. New Park ID/Gateway Signage echoes the vernacular of the Primary Park Entry's new ID Signage, and both welcomes and directs patrons to the new parkland.

The Woodland Loop Connector Trail and the Trail Connection to the Community Core provide inner-park pedestrian circulation improvements. The waterfront trail connection will require a new boardwalk feature to navigate across an existing stormwater basin, and will connect the Central Pavilion to the boat launch, docks, Parking Facility 3, and the new Boat House. The Woodland Loop connects the new Sports Complex and Community Core areas to the North Park Extension. The Loop also provides a stepped connection up to Tow Path and the Empire State Trail.

Large and Small Canine Dog Parks are recommended for development at the North Park Extension. Each area should include a fenced enclosure with two entry/exit points (each with a transition pen) facing both the Parking Facility as well as the adjacent Picnic Grounds. Seat furnishings, small prefabricated shelters, and accessible walks should be included in the development, as well as dog climbing, socializing, and agility equipment. Water service for both human and dog fountains should be considered a requirement for the new destination. Buffer plantings around the parks can help mitigate activities to the Community Gardens, Picnic Grounds, and northerly neighbors of the Park.

Land within the North Park Extension is proposed to be set aside for the formation of the Community Gardens - a development that should be led by a local garden club interested in developing and maintaining the project in partnership with the Village. Individual and group vegetable garden plots, horticultural garden installations, and a Garden / Potting shed should be considered. Water service will be required for maintaining the plantings and for cleanup after potting.

The northern end of the parkland is dedicated to additional Picnic Grounds and the North Pavilion with River Overlook Deck. The larger scale of these Picnic Grounds and Pavilion make them suitable for larger family gatherings and reunions. Rental of the Pavilion for private events could be considered as a potential income source for the Village to help defer costs of Park maintenance. Selective clearing is recommended to open river views, and the Overlook Deck can also host new environmental interpretative signage covering topics of Fort Hardy Park and the Hudson River's ecology.

A Community Boat House and Restroom building is planned for the eastern end of the Parking Facility. In addition to restroom facilities for all North Park Extension users, public boat storage will allow for local residents to store small crafts onsite (kayaks, canoes, rowing equipment) and potentially provide rentals for visitors. Utility service for the Boat House will be required. Extension of the existing boat launch dock system to include a new Low Profile Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch are also recommended.

Lighting for the Parking Facility and pedestrian scale light fixtures for the trail connections and new Park amenities and structures are recommended. Stormwater management areas are anticipated at the southern end of the Extension and within the Parking Facility.



Image example of a pavilion and pergola structure that served as the inspirational basis of design for the North Pavilion and River Overlook Deck. (Oklahoma City Outdoor Pavilion; Riverbend Timber Framing).



Image example of a boat house storage facility that served as the inspirational basis of design for the Community Boat House and Restrooms building. (Bellamy Harbor Park of Rome, NY; Holt Architects).

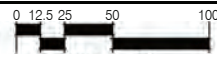




## Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

## North Park Extension Development Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture Group

This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Two.

# Phasing and Sequencing of Future Park Development

### Overall Phasing Plan: Sequenced to Minimize Disruption

As Schuylerville and neighboring region's premiere parkland, Fort Hardy Park is already utilized by the greater community for organized sports, youth programming and child care, local historic archives, and more. It is critical that the development of all future Park improvements occur with minimum disruption to existing programming and without displacing any of the organizations that are currently based in and around the Park. The eight phases proposed in the Master Plan will sequence construction and demolition operations in a way that accomplishes this goal while providing the most simplified route to the Park's transformation.

As the Village begins implementation, the phasing and sequencing scope can be adjusted and altered as needed to fit the Village's project / construction budget. Funding availability and success in grant applications will also play a large role in the development timeline and selection of projects for implementation. The construction budget and pre-development costs depicted within this chapter are preliminary planning-level order of magnitude, and may not reflect future value engineering, in-kind and volunteer services, and other cost saving strategies that will be determined during the budgeting pre-development process of the project.

Phases 1 through 6 focus on the southern Park areas (New Sports Complex, Community Core, and Waterfront Recreational Corridor), and are sequenced to avoid disruption and displacement of existing Park programming and organizations. Phases 7 and 8 redevelop the North Park Extension. Given that the existing northern parcel is mostly unprogrammed vacant land, implementation of projects within these phases can more easily occur out of sequence without disruption to any existing Park programming. In addition, some North Park Extension projects (such as the Dog Parks, Picnic Grounds, and Community Gardens) may be able to be constructed utilizing volunteer efforts and municipal services. The proceeding chapter lays out each individual phase's projects and provides planning-level costs associated with each phase. A final summary cost chart and phasing plan are included at the chapter's end, including cost information regarding recommended pre-phase park-wide predevelopment soft cost items.

### Park-Wide Predevelopment Recommendations

There are several items recommended to be completed by the Village prior to beginning full development of the Park. Completion of these items will streamline the ongoing sequencing and phased development at the Park from beginning to end. A park-wide topographical survey will allow detailed development to be designed to function in both existing and anticipated future conditions. Geotechnical investigations will be necessary to ensure the proper design and engineering of both hardscapes and building structures. Permitting and SEQR will be required due to the waterfront and flood zone location of the Park. Lastly, given the historical context of the Park's location, a full archeological investigation and the development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP) is highly recommended.

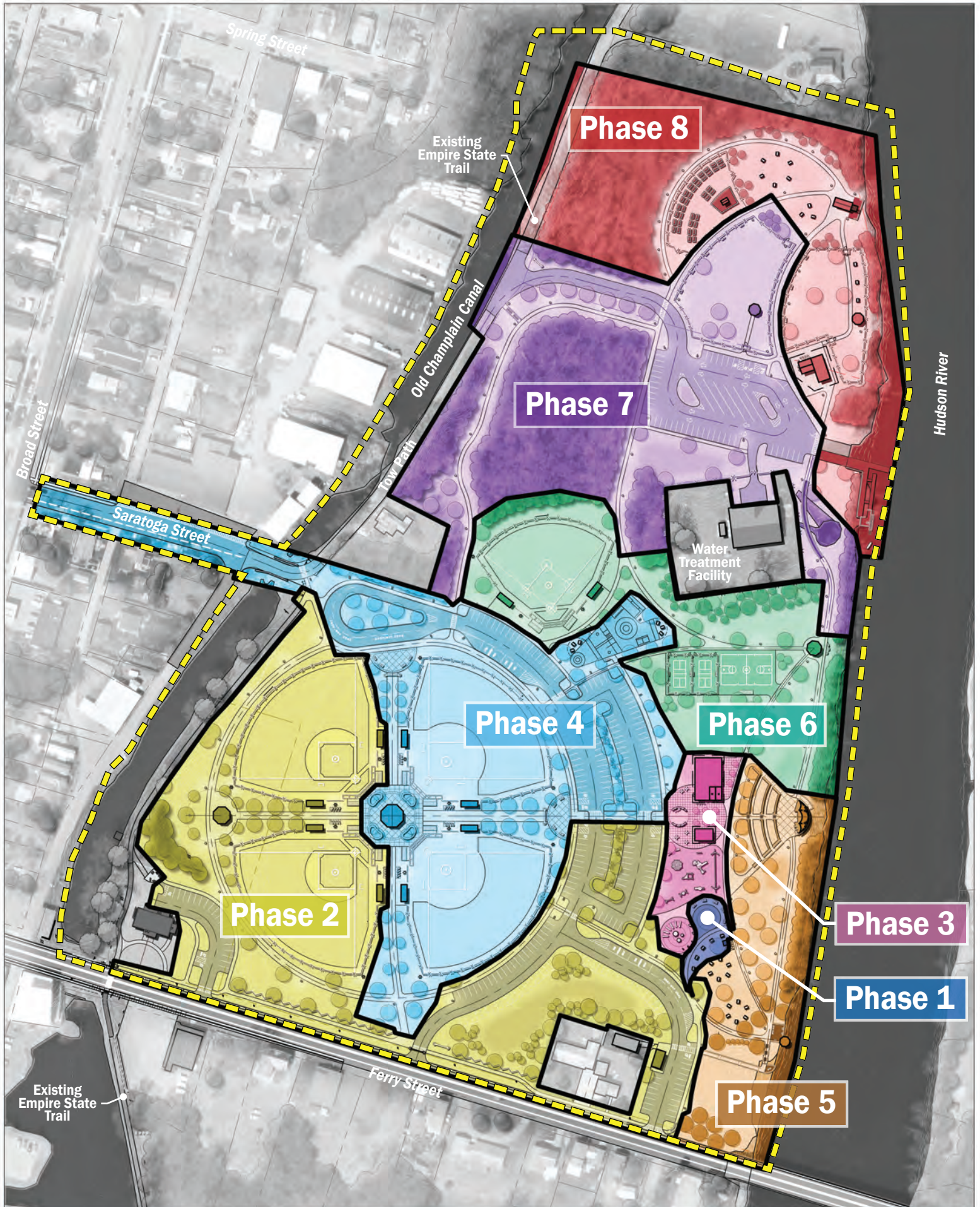
The CRMP will provide the necessary organizational and regulatory framework to develop the Park with respect to the cultural and historic resources present. It will identify resources within the Park boundary, assess the potential for undiscovered resources, identify any present threats to the resources, and provide management procedures and best management practices to ensure the preservation of the resources.

### Establishing a Park Friends Group

Following the completion of the Master Plan Report, it is recommended the Village Board vote to adopt the Master Plan, discontinue the Master Plan Advisory Committee, and invite the public to form and participate in a new "Friends of Fort Hardy Park" special interest group to help guide the overall implementation of the Master Plan, as well as identify smaller 'volunteer' projects that may be able to be funded and constructed through donated time, labor, resource, and materials. Establishing a Park Friends Group will take an organized effort between key Village Board members and individuals from the community who are passionate and dedicated to the future improvements of Fort Hardy Park. The Park Friends Group may want to consider formalizing and incorporating into a Tax-Exempt Non-Profit to help legitimize the group, develop leaders, build allies and alliances, and strengthen outreach, fundraising, and implementation efforts. The National Recreation and Park Association offers an excellent resource via the Park Advocate Handbook, which should be consulted throughout the establishment of the Park Friends Group. A free copy of the handbook is available for download at the following link:

[https://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/Americas\\_Backyard/park-advocate-handbook-100711.pdf](https://www.nrpa.org/uploadedFiles/Americas_Backyard/park-advocate-handbook-100711.pdf)

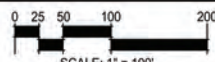




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Overall Phasing Plan



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 31 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Phase 1

### • Splash Pad (part I)

Phase 1 includes the first installment of the Splash Pad project, which installs the splash pad, in-ground spray nozzles, and required utilities (piping, water and electric service, sanitary sewer, utility shed/box to house vital utilities and control panels). The project also includes the installation of an access path off the end of the existing beach parking facility, and a handful of park benches and picnic tables scattered around the new water feature.

It is recommended the Village opt for a pass-through operating system rather than a recirculating system. While the recirculating system uses much less water, its initial investment can be almost double the project cost, and requires scheduled water monitoring and adjustments to chemicals. The pass-through system is less expensive to install and maintain, as it uses municipal potable water and drains directly into the sanitary system, requiring no water quality monitoring.

It is also recommended that the Village carefully consider product selection for the spray equipment. Depending on manufacturer, the in-ground spray nozzles installed during Phase 1 can one day be upgraded to 3-D equipment units during future phases of the Park's development simply by screwing the new equipment onto the existing nozzles.

The Master Plan Report's recommended scope and costs reflect a Phase 1 that installs a larger, future-proofed splash pad with expansive in-ground, upgradable spray nozzles. The second installment of the Splash Pad, occurring in Phase 3, will return to the Splash Pad and upgrade its features with an assemblage of 3-D spray units. This strategy will require a larger up-front investment, but will also see substantial cost savings overall. Refer to the Play Appendix (Appendix F) for additional detail regarding the proposed scope of the Splash Pad.

In the event initial Phase 1 budget restrictions only allow for a smaller, more modest splash pad, it should be noted that the future phase's Splash Pad project scope will need to include both a second expanded pad and new utilities alongside the proposed 3-D equipment upgrades. Under this scenario, Phase 3's Splash Pad budget will need to be revisited and updated accordingly. It is recommended that long-term planning, including consultation with manufacturer's representatives, should be included as part of the pre-development exercises during the design and engineering of Phase 1's pad to ensure a successful Splash Pad installation that meets the Village's needs today while allowing for compatible expansion in the future.

#### Additional Notes:

1. The installment of the Splash Pad requires the removal of one softball field directly north of the Splash Pad. This area will be restored to turf/lawn for the interim period between Phase 1 and future development.

#### Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

Village of Schuylerville, New York

Phase 1

#### Planning Level Order of Magnitude

Splash Pad, I	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$345,000
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Phase 1	Order of Magnitude Construction Costs	\$345,000
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Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.

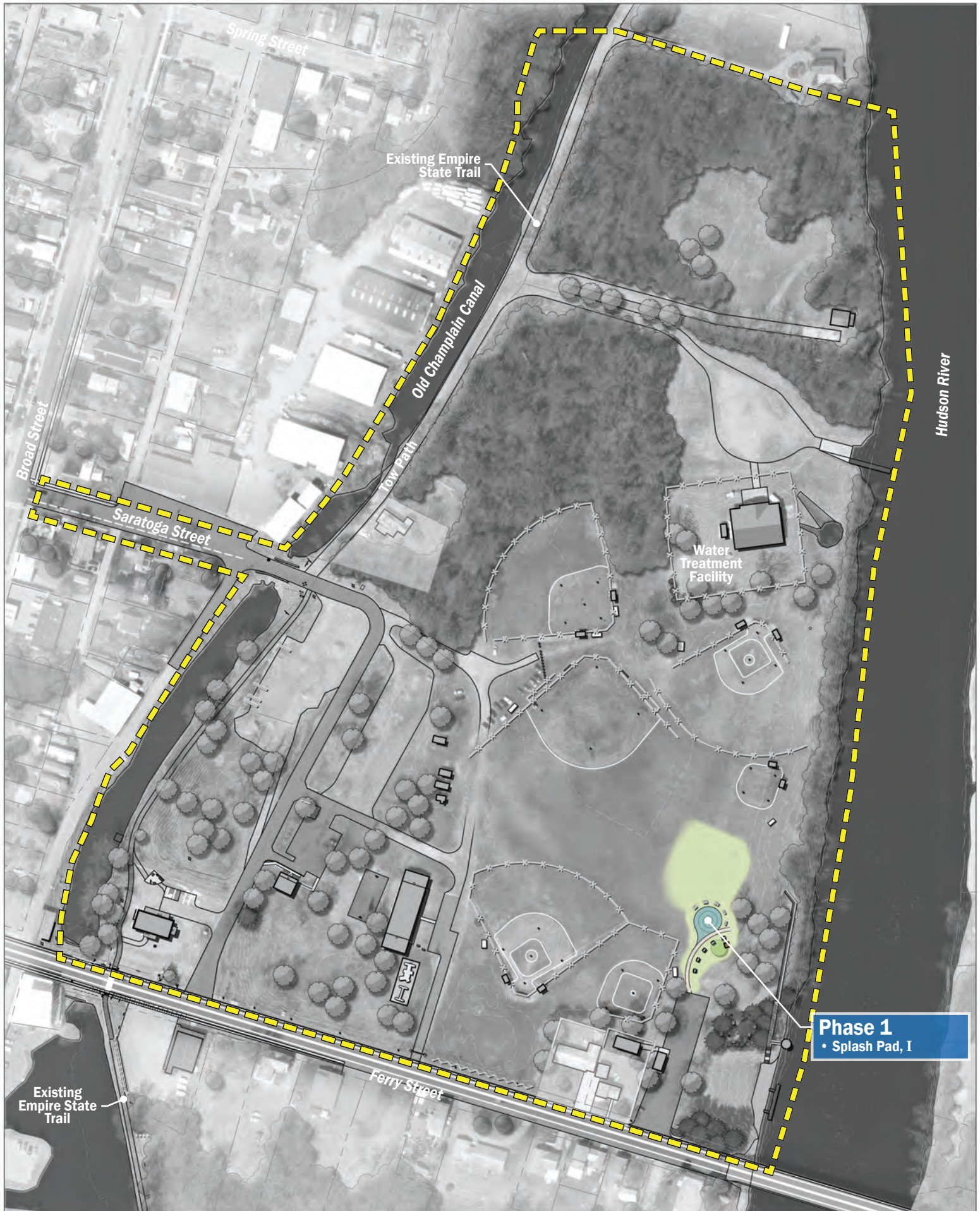
Phase 1	Potential Pre-Development Costs	\$41,400
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Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.

Phase 1	Total Project Cost	\$386,400
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The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.

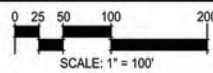




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 1



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**Department of State**



## Phase 2

- **New Sports Complex (part I)**
- **West Pavilion and Picnic Grove**
- **Renovate Beach Restroom Building**

- **Parking Facility 1 (part I)**
- **Parking Facility 2**
- **Ferry Street Walkability Improvements**

Phase 2 includes the first installment of the New Sports Complex project: the western two ball fields of the overall clover. Construction of the two Baseball fields should include any necessary appurtenances, including perimeter fencing, dugouts, bleachers, backstop, and pedestrian walkway connections.

The West Pavilion and its associated Picnic Grove, including landscape plantings and Surrender Tree memorialization and interpretation bookend the western end of Phase 2's New Sports Complex. Completing the southwest corner of the phase is the installation of Parking Facility 2, which adds parking for the Canal Region Visitor Center and the southwestern portion of the Park.

Phase 2 also incorporates several improvements benefitting the waterfront, including new Walkability Improvements along Ferry Street: sidewalk installation, landscape improvements, and snake-rail fencing along the roadway all create a new connection from the Village core to the beach and riverfront.

The existing beach restroom building is recommended to receive renovations during Phase 2, and the first installment of the Parking Facility 1 construction will replace two existing ballfields with new expanded parking at the core of Fort Hardy Park. This installment includes new beach parking, a drop-off zone and bus parking adjacent to the Phase 1 Splash Pad, the southern half of the facility's main lot and its southern wing extension, lawn overflow spaces, primary and secondary Park Entry Gateways, and stormwater management areas for the new improvements. One existing ball field will have to be reskinned for softball in order to maintain the same sport ratios post-construction.

### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (ball fields, parking lots, pedestrian walkways) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Removal of the Old Schuyler Visitor Center, Reds Street, two existing ball fields, and gravel parking / spoils areas will be required in order to facilitate the construction of the new Park improvements of Phase 2.
3. Coordination of relocating any interpretive elements from the Old Schuyler Visitor Center into the Canal Region Visitor Center will be required.

### Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

### Planning Level Order of Magnitude

#### Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

#### Village of Schuylerville, New York

#### Phase 2

New Sports Complex, I	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$1,500,000
West Pavilion and Picnic Grove	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$195,000
Renovate Beach Restroom Building	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$150,000
Parking Facility 1, I	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$915,000
Parking Facility 2	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$205,000
Ferry Street Walkability Improvements	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$105,000

<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$3,070,000</b>
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Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.

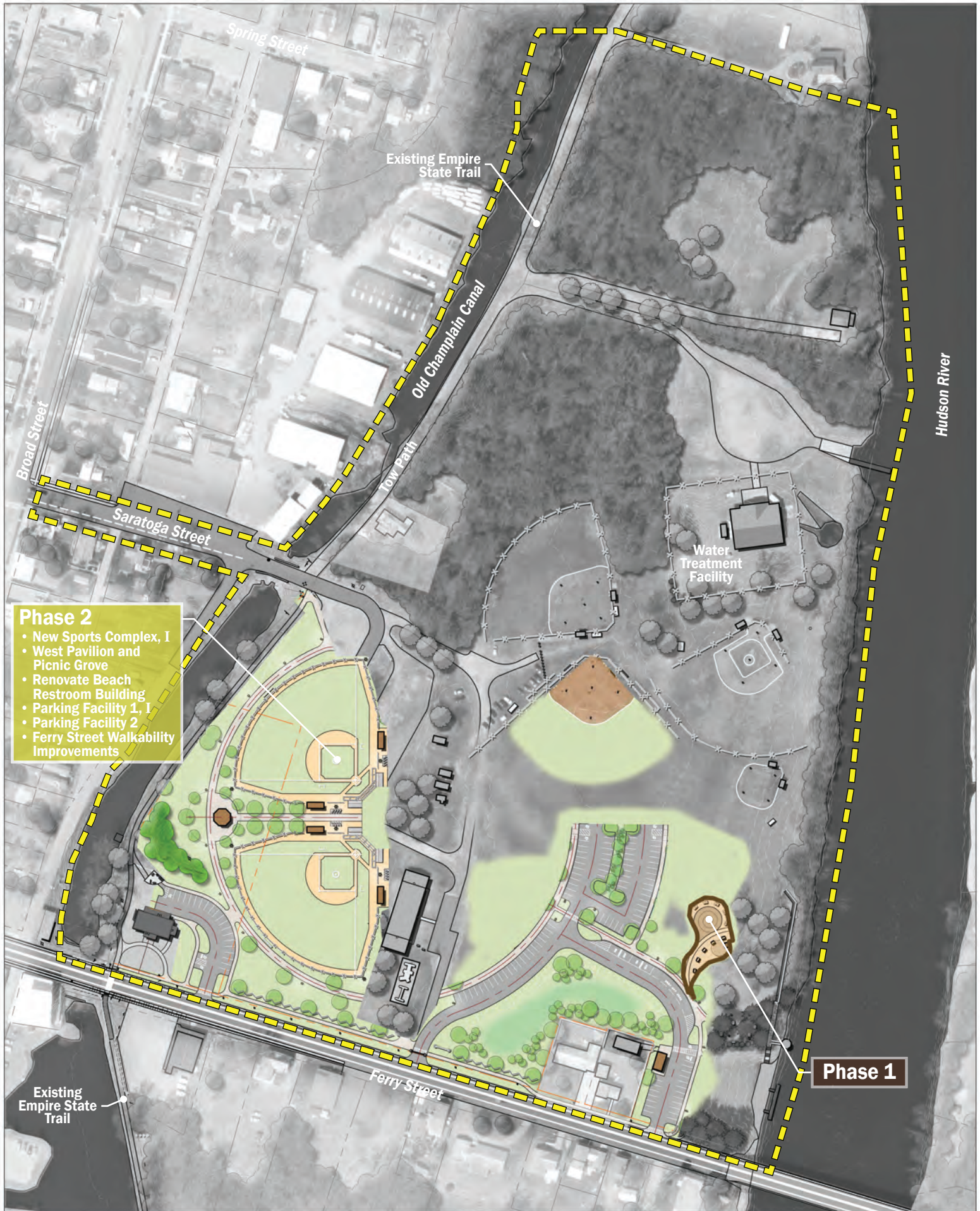
<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$368,400</b>
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Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.

<b>Phase 2</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$3,438,400</b>
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The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.

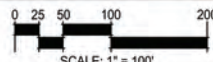




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 2



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## Phase 3

- New Community Center
- Community Pavilion
- Heritage Memorial Plaza

- Theme Playground
- Splash Pad (part II)

Phase 3 includes construction of the Heritage Memorial Plaza, which will anchor the Park's Community Core by providing the pedestrian gateway into the Park as well as the framework for the phase's architectural structures. Construction scope includes expansive hardscape installation for community-scaled gatherings, table and seating furnishings, landscape improvements, and pedestrian lighting. The centrally-located American Revolution interpretive node of the plaza will include memorial walls with interpretive panel inlays, a flag assembly, and interpretive pavement inlays.

Construction of the proposed New Community Center building, situated at the northeastern corner of the plaza, is included within Phase 3's scope. In addition to the building structure, cost considerations during design development will need to include its required utility connections, lighting, restrooms (accessible from both the interior and exterior), and all the necessary interior and exterior furnishings, fixtures, and finishes.

Opposite the Community Center on the southern half of the Plaza, the Community Pavilion structure is also included in Phase 3. Electric hookup and lighting is anticipated to be included as part of the Pavilion to allow for expanded programming possibilities and use.

Phase 3 greatly expands the Park's play elements with the development of the Theme Playground. Located south of the Plaza, the Theme Playground will join the Community Core with the Phase 1 Splash Pad. Furnishings, playground equipment, safety surfacing, and landscape improvements will all be included in the Theme Playground's project scope. Phase 3 concludes with second installment of the Splash Pad. As currently scoped, this project includes the installation of all the 3-D spray elements onto Phase 1's Splash Pad. Refer to the Play Appendix (Appendix F) for additional detail regarding the proposed scope of the Splash Pad.

### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (pedestrian walkways, plaza lighting and interpretive node, architectural lighting) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Removal of the small practice ball field will be required in order to facilitate the construction of the new Park improvements of Phase 3.
3. Coordination of relocating existing youth programming to the New Community Center will be required upon its completed construction.

### Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

### Planning Level Order of Magnitude

#### Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

#### Village of Schuylerville, New York

#### Phase 3

New Community Center	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$2,115,000
Community Pavilion	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$230,000
Heritage Memorial Plaza	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$490,000
Theme Playground	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$510,000
Splash Pad, II	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$140,000

<b>Phase 3</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$3,485,000</b>
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Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.

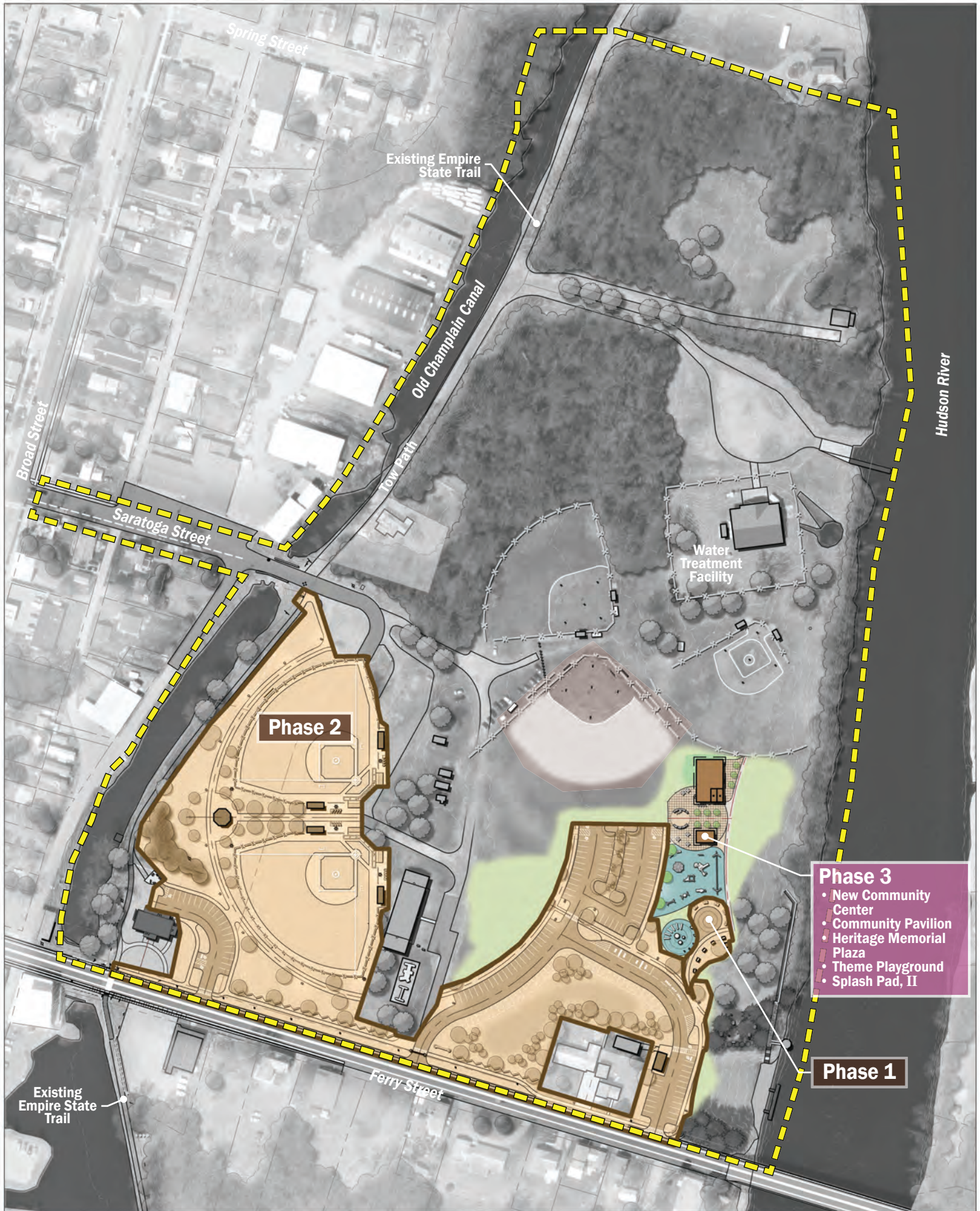
<b>Phase 3</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$418,200</b>
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Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.

<b>Phase 3</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$3,903,200</b>
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The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.

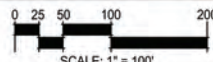




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 3



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## Phase 4

- **New Sports Complex (part II)**
- **Concessions Building**
- **Sports Complex Entry Plaza Nodes**

- **Skate Park**
- **Parking Facility 1 (part II)**
- **Canal Crossing and Saratoga St. Walkability Improvements**

Phase 4 includes the completion of the New Sports Complex II: the second installment of the New Sports Complex project to include the eastern two ball fields of the overall clover. Construction of the two Softball fields should include any necessary appurtenances, including perimeter fencing, dugouts, bleachers, backstop, and pedestrian walkway connections.

The Concessions Building and adjacent plaza space with landscape planters and benched seating furnishings is included in this phase. In addition to the building structure, cost considerations during design development will need to include its required utility connections, lighting, restrooms (accessible from both the interior and exterior), storage rooms, all the necessary interior and exterior furnishings, fixtures, and finishes.

Sports Complex Entry Plaza Nodes will be constructed at the northern and eastern entry points into the complex. Expansive hardscape, seating furnishings, landscape improvements, and gateway arches are included.

The Skate Park's design and installation, and associated seating furnishings, landscape, and lighting are also included.

The second installment of the Parking Facility 1 construction will complete the facility with a drop-off zone and bus parking adjacent to the northern end of the ball fields, the northern half of the facility's main lot and its northern wing extension, and stormwater management areas for the new improvements.

Phase 4 also improves walkability to the Park along Saratoga Street with new crosswalk installations, and side walk installation and crosswalk connectivity at the Canal Crossing.

### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (ball fields, parking lots, pedestrian walkways) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Removal of the old Youth Center, gravel parking lots, storage sheds, and two ball fields will be required in order to facilitate the construction of the new Park improvements of Phase 4.
3. It is assumed existing youth programming will have been relocated to the Phase 3 Community Center prior to initializing Phase 4 site preparation / demolition operations.

### Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

### Planning Level Order of Magnitude

#### Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

#### Village of Schuylerville, New York

#### Phase 4

New Sports Complex, II	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$1,775,000
Concessions Building	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$795,000
Sports Complex Entry Plaza Nodes	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$215,000
Skate Park	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$680,000
Parking Facility 1, II	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$980,000
Canal Crossing and Saratoga St. Walkability Improvements	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$120,000

<b>Phase 4</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$4,565,000</b>
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Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.

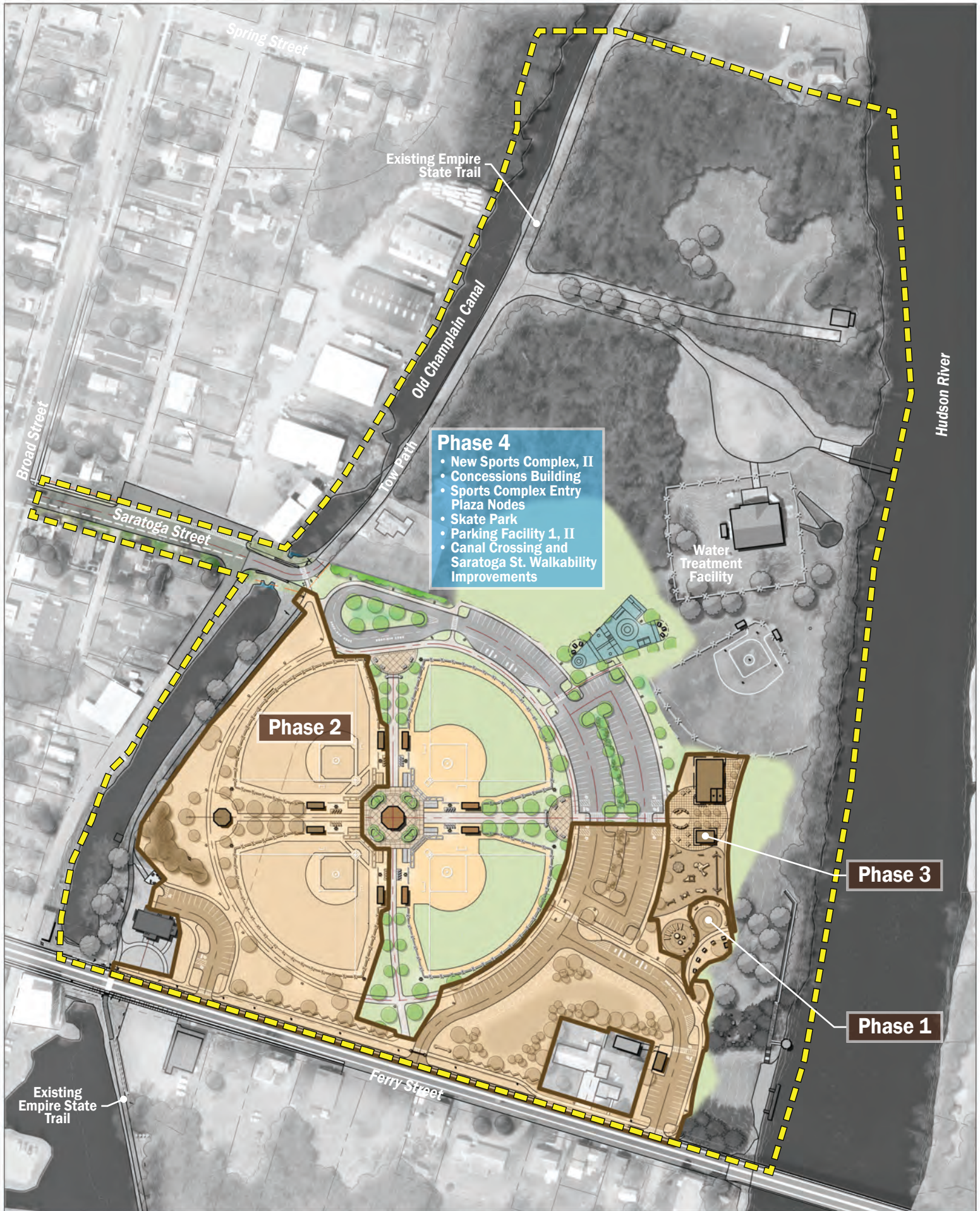
<b>Phase 4</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$547,800</b>
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Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.

<b>Phase 4</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$5,112,800</b>
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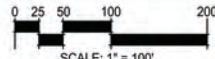




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 4



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## Phase 5

- **Amphitheater / Performance Node**
- **Waterfront Memorial Trail (part I)**
- **Gazebo Renovation and Overlook Node**
- **Picnic Grove**
- **Beach Accessibility Improvements and Overlook Node**

Phase 5 focuses on waterfront improvements along the southern end of Fort Hardy Park. Beginning at the southern corner, the Beach Overlook Node project scope will include new accessible ramp system and beach overlook deck with seating furnishings. The rehabilitation / reconstruction of the existing beach masonry stair system is included as part of the scope due to its direct connection to the beach overlook deck.

The Gazebo Overlook Node project scope includes renovations of the existing waterfront Gazebo as well as the expansion of its decking to create the new River Overlook Deck. Development of anticipated interpretative signage at the node should be considered part of the scope, including interpreting the area's native origins, the construction of Fort Hardy, and its role in the French and Indian War.

The Picnic Grove will establish the connection between Gazebo Overlook Node and the Splash Pad / Playground / Heritage Memorial Plaza destinations of the Community Core, and will include lighted walkways and new picnic furnishings.

The construction of the Amphitheater and Performance Node completes the full development of the Park's central axis, and will include stone boulder seat walls, step and ramp systems, lawn-plinths, plaza space, stage, and steel / tensile fabric waterfront bandshell.

Phase 5 concludes with the first installment of the Waterfront Memorial Trail, which establishes the link between the Gazebo and the Amphitheater. Scope includes lighted walkways and landscape improvements.

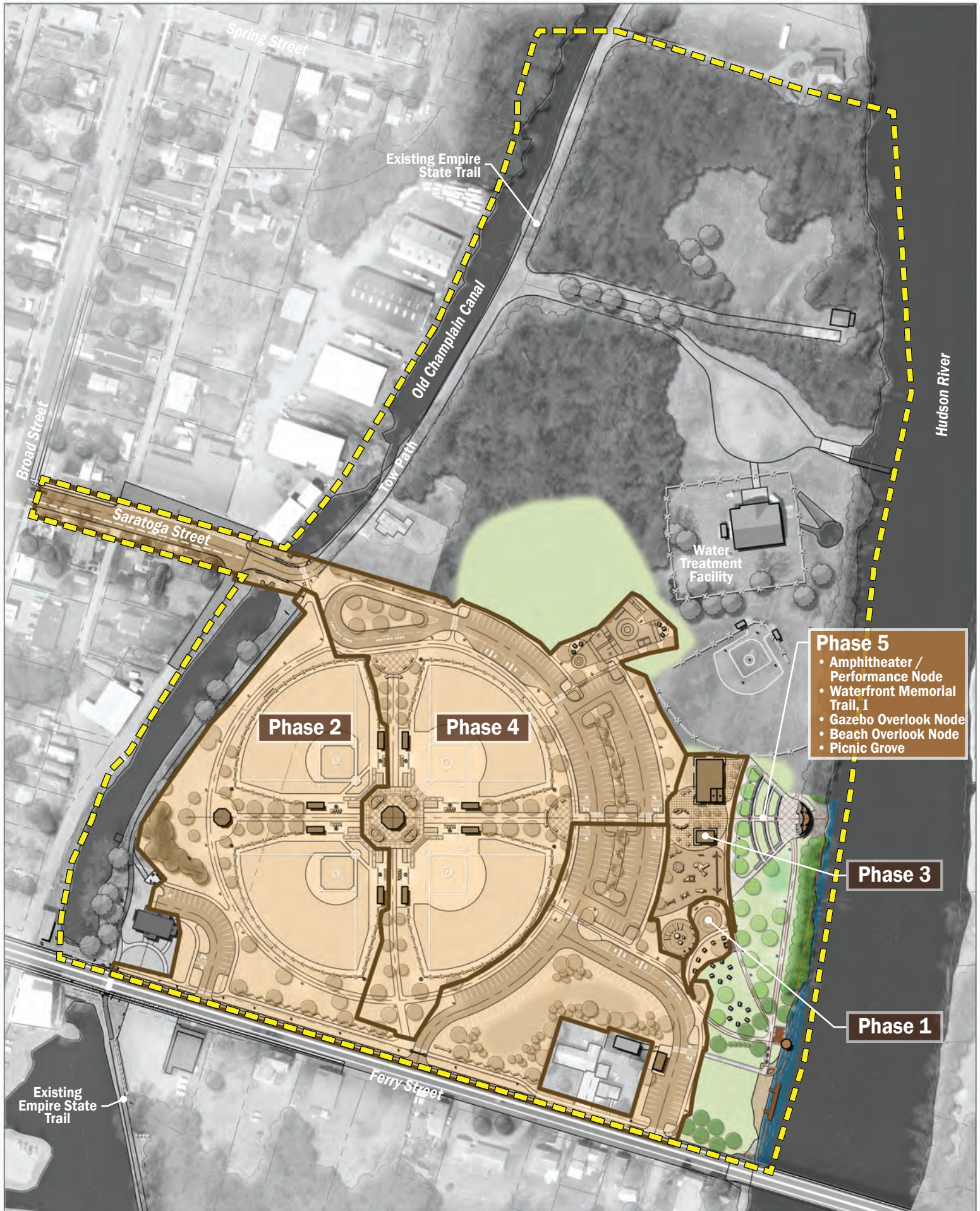
### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (pedestrian walkways, plaza and interpretive node lighting, architectural lighting) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Stormwater management areas are anticipated to be located along the low points adjacent to the Waterfront Memorial Trail and Amphitheater.
3. Selective tree removal and pruning is recommended along the riverfront to open up views of the waterfront at key locations.

Opinion of Probable Construction Costs		Planning Level Order of Magnitude
Fort Hardy Park Master Plan Village of Schuylerville, New York Phase 5		
Amphitheater and Performance Node	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$885,000
Waterfront Memorial Trail, I	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$180,000
Gazebo Renovation and Overlook Node	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$220,000
Beach Accessibility Improvements and Overlook Node	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$125,000
Picnic Grove	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$130,000
<b>Phase 5</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$1,540,000</b>
Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.		
<b>Phase 5</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$184,800</b>
Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.		
<b>Phase 5</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,724,800</b>

The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.

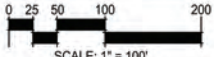




**Fort Hardy Park**

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
 Village of Schuylerville, New York  
 May 2022

**Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 5**



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.



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## Phase 6

- Waterfront Memorial Trail (part II)
- Central Pavilion

- Practice Ball Field
- Sport Courts

Phase 6 completes Fort Hardy Park's main / southern site, and includes three destinations plus the waterfront trail and pedestrian walkways connecting each new element. The Central Pavilion project scope will include the main prefabricated shelter structure, its electric hookup and lighting, and the surrounding hardscape, landscape improvements, and seating furnishings. Also included in the scope is the final stop of the Park's historic interpretation tour, which will include a node with seat furnishings, interpretive signage, and a wall or barrier rail.

The Sport Courts include court hardscape and surfacing installation for one Basketball and two Pickleball courts, associated striping for the sports as well as for schoolyard games. Appurtenances such as bleachers, benches, netting, goals, perimeter fencing and gates should all be included in the project scope.

The Practice Ball Field project includes the final ball field installation, along with any necessary appurtenances, including perimeter fencing, dugouts, bleachers, backstop, and pedestrian walkway connections.

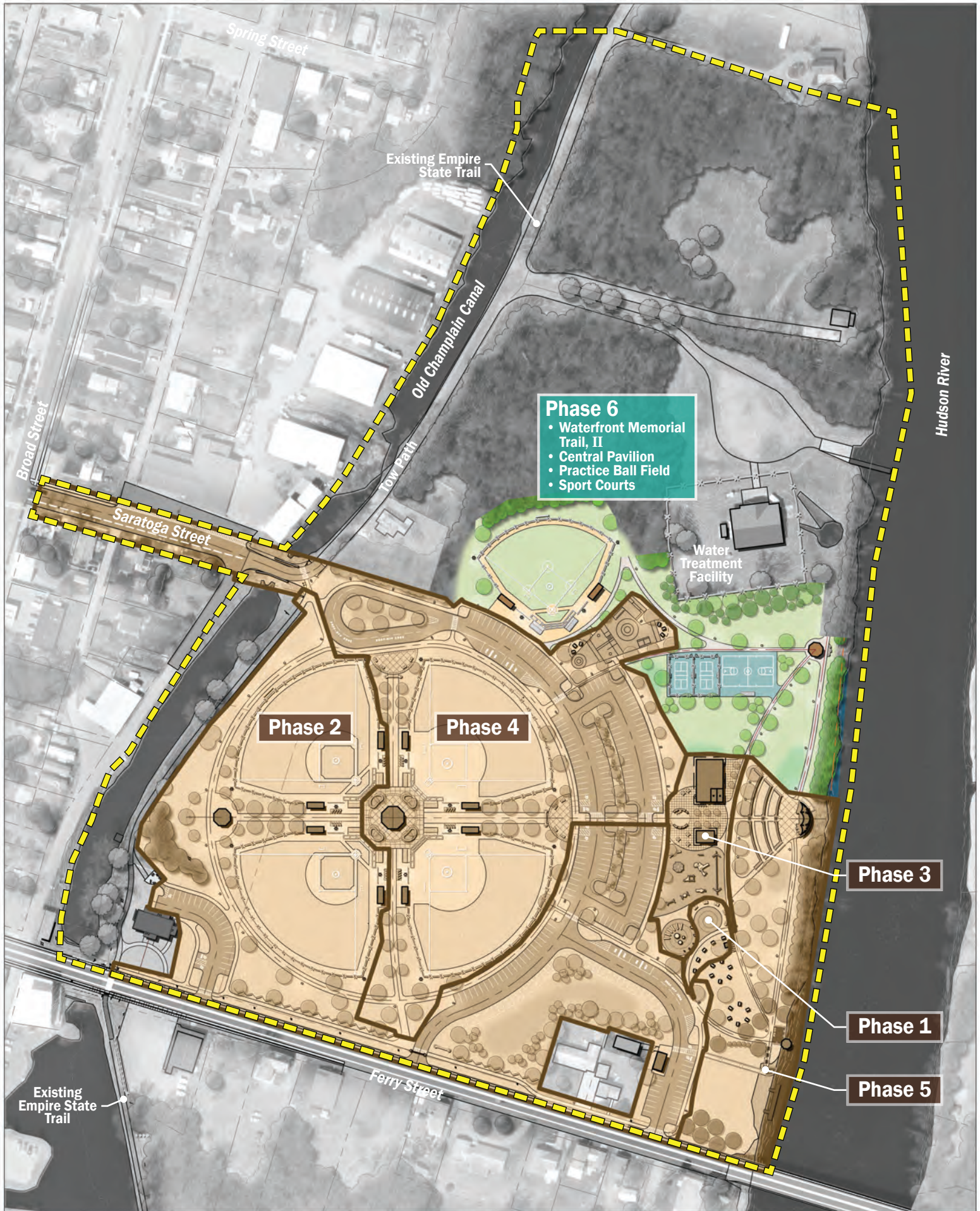
Phase 5 concludes with the second installment of the Waterfront Memorial Trail, which establishes the link between Phase 5's Amphitheater and the new Phase 6 destinations. Scope includes lighted walkways and landscape improvements.

### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (ball fields, sport courts, pedestrian walkways, interpretive node, architectural lighting) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Stormwater management areas are anticipated to be located along the low points adjacent to the Waterfront Memorial Trail and Amphitheater.
3. Selective tree removal and pruning is recommended along the riverfront to open up views of the waterfront at key locations.
4. Fine grading and turf/lawn installation should be included to establish the open festival/fairgrounds between the Sport Courts and the Community Center.
5. Additional landscape screening should be installed to buffer views of the Water Treatment Facility.

Opinion of Probable Construction Costs		Planning Level Order of Magnitude
Fort Hardy Park Master Plan		
Village of Schuylerville, New York		
Phase 6		
Waterfront Memorial Trail, II	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$395,000
Central Pavilion	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$95,000
Practice Ball Field	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$630,000
Sport Courts	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$360,000
<b>Phase 6</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$1,480,000</b>
Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.		
<b>Phase 6</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$177,600</b>
Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.		
<b>Phase 6</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,657,600</b>
The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.		

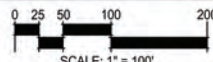




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 6



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## Phase 7

- Waterfront Memorial Trail (part III)
- Dog Park (part I)

- Woodland Loop Connector Trail
- Parking Facility 3 and Northern Entry Drive Improvements

Phase 7 begins the development of the Fort Hardy Park North Park Extension. A realigned and improved Northern Entry Drive into the Park off Tow Path Road allows for the development of the Woodland Loop Connector Trail, which connects to the Skate Park, runs along the western and southern extents of the Parking Facility and the Northern Entry Drive Fort, and curves back around through the woodland to reconnect to the New Sports Complex. Lighting, wayfinding signage, and landscape improvements would be included with the trail, as well as a stepped connection up to Tow Path Road, which serves as part of the Champlain Canalway Trail and Empire State Trail corridor. New Park ID signage will be installed at the Entry Drive's gateway off Tow Path Road.

Parking Facility 3 improves upon the existing gravel lot serving the Village Boat Launch and Water Treatment Facility by formalizing the parking layout with striping, directional arrows, reserved accessible spaces, and dedicated spaces for boat trailers. In addition, the facility will receive a pavement upgrade to asphalt, improved pedestrian connections, lighting, and access to the Water Treatment Facility.

The third and final extension of the Waterfront Memorial Trail connects the improved Parking Facility 3 to the main south Parkland along the waterfront, and will need to include a small bridge or boardwalk to span an existing stormwater basin between the Water Treatment Facility and the river's edge.

The first of two Dog Parks is to be installed during Phase 7, and will include fencing, a patron shelter, landscape improvements, seat furnishings, dog play equipment, and lighting.

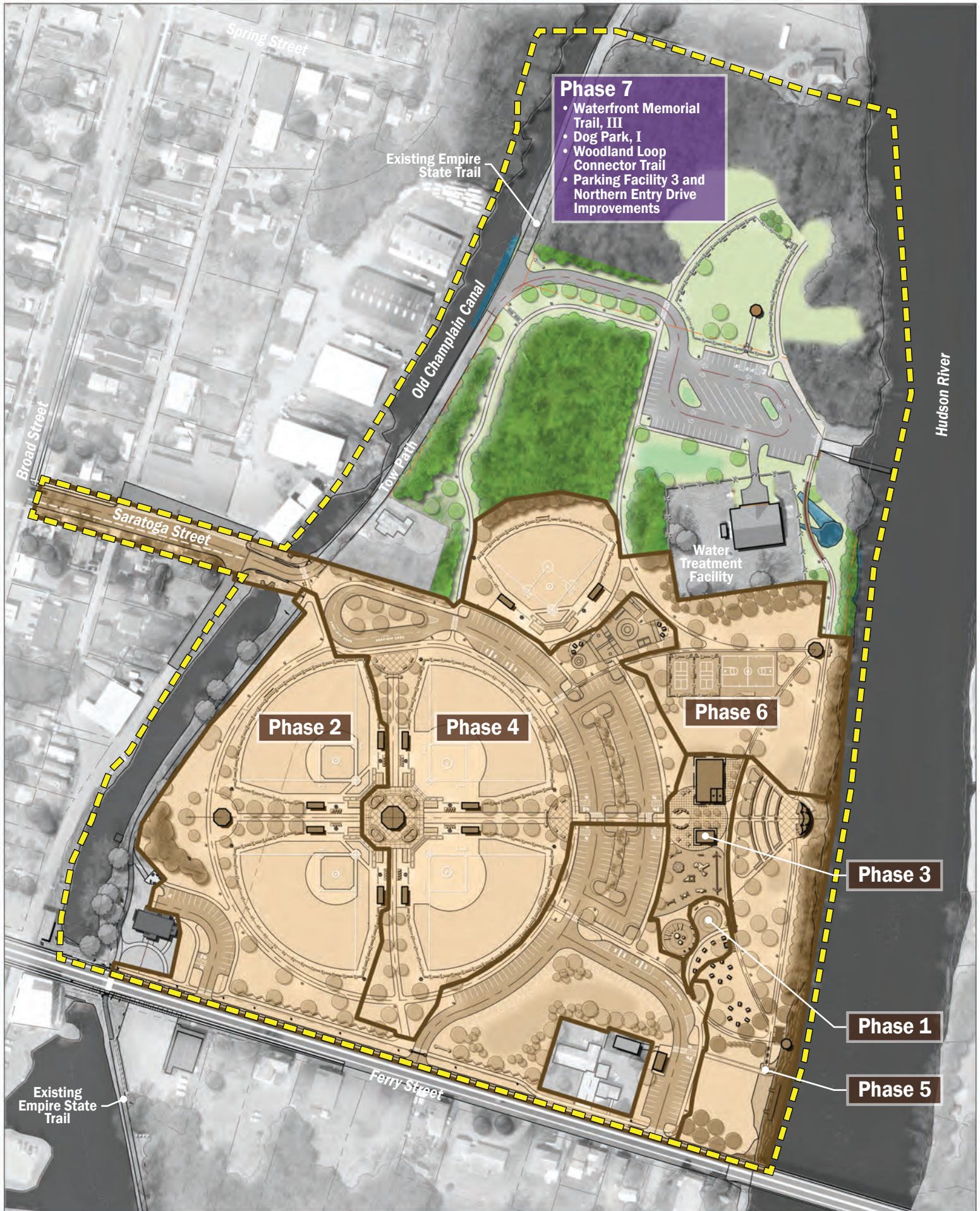
### Additional Notes:

1. A stormwater management area is anticipated to be located south of Parking Facility 3.
2. Selective tree removal and pruning is recommended along the riverfront to open up views of the waterfront at key locations.
3. Woodland clearing will be required to establish the Woodland Loop Connector Trail. Final trail alignment should minimize required clearing, grading, and disturbance of the woodland and its adjacent wetland areas.
4. Additional landscape screening should be considered to buffer views of the Water Treatment Facility.

Opinion of Probable Construction Costs		Planning Level Order of Magnitude
Fort Hardy Park Master Plan		
Village of Schuylerville, New York		
Phase 7		
Waterfront Memorial Trail, III	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$260,000
Dog Park, I	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$250,000
Woodland Loop Connector Trail	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$410,000
Parking Facility 3 and Northern Entry Drive Improvements	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$840,000
<b>Phase 7</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$1,760,000</b>
Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.		
<b>Phase 7</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$211,200</b>
Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.		
<b>Phase 7</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,971,200</b>

The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.

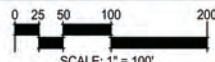




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 7



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## Phase 8

- **Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds**
- **Northern Pavilion**
- **Community Boat House and Restrooms**
- **Dog Park (part II)**
- **Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch**

Phase 8 completes the full development of Fort Hardy Park and its North Park Extension. The second and final Dog Park is established adjacent to Phase 7's Dog Park. Once both are opened, the western, larger Dog Park can be dedicated to larger breeds, while the new east facility will serve smaller dog breeds. Amenities will be similar between both Dog Parks.

The northwestern corner of the North Park Extension will include the Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds. Water service, garden plots, perimeter fencing, and a garden/potting shed will be included in the Gardens. Partnership with the local community gardening club is recommended during the detailed development of the Gardens, and will be required for the long term to ensure the Gardens remain tended to and maintained in good condition. The adjacent Picnic Grounds in the open clearing beyond the Gardens and Dog Parks will include landscape improvements, pedestrian walkway connections southward, and picnic table furnishings.

The Northern Pavilion with its River Overlook Deck is to be developed on the waterfront in the northeast corner of the site.

Development during the phase concludes with the installation of a new Community Boat House and Restroom Facility at the eastern end of Parking Facility 3, and a new Low-Profile Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch on the river.

### Additional Notes:

1. For estimation purposes, all potential lighting (picnic grounds, architectural, pedestrian walkways, interpretive node lighting) has been included within the estimated scope of construction.
2. Selective tree removal and pruning is recommended along the riverfront to open up views of the waterfront at key locations.
3. Fine grading and turf/lawn installation should be included to establish the Picnic Grounds.
4. Additional landscape screening should be considered along the northern extents of the Park to mitigate sounds of the Park to neighboring areas.

### Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

### Planning Level Order of Magnitude

#### Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

#### Village of Schuylerville, New York

#### Phase 8

Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$525,000
Northern Pavilion	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$175,000
Dog Park, II	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$215,000
Community Boat House and Restrooms	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$710,000
Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch	Order of Magnitude Construction Cost Subtotal	\$150,000

<b>Phase 8</b>	<b>Order of Magnitude Construction Costs</b>	<b>\$1,775,000</b>
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Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.

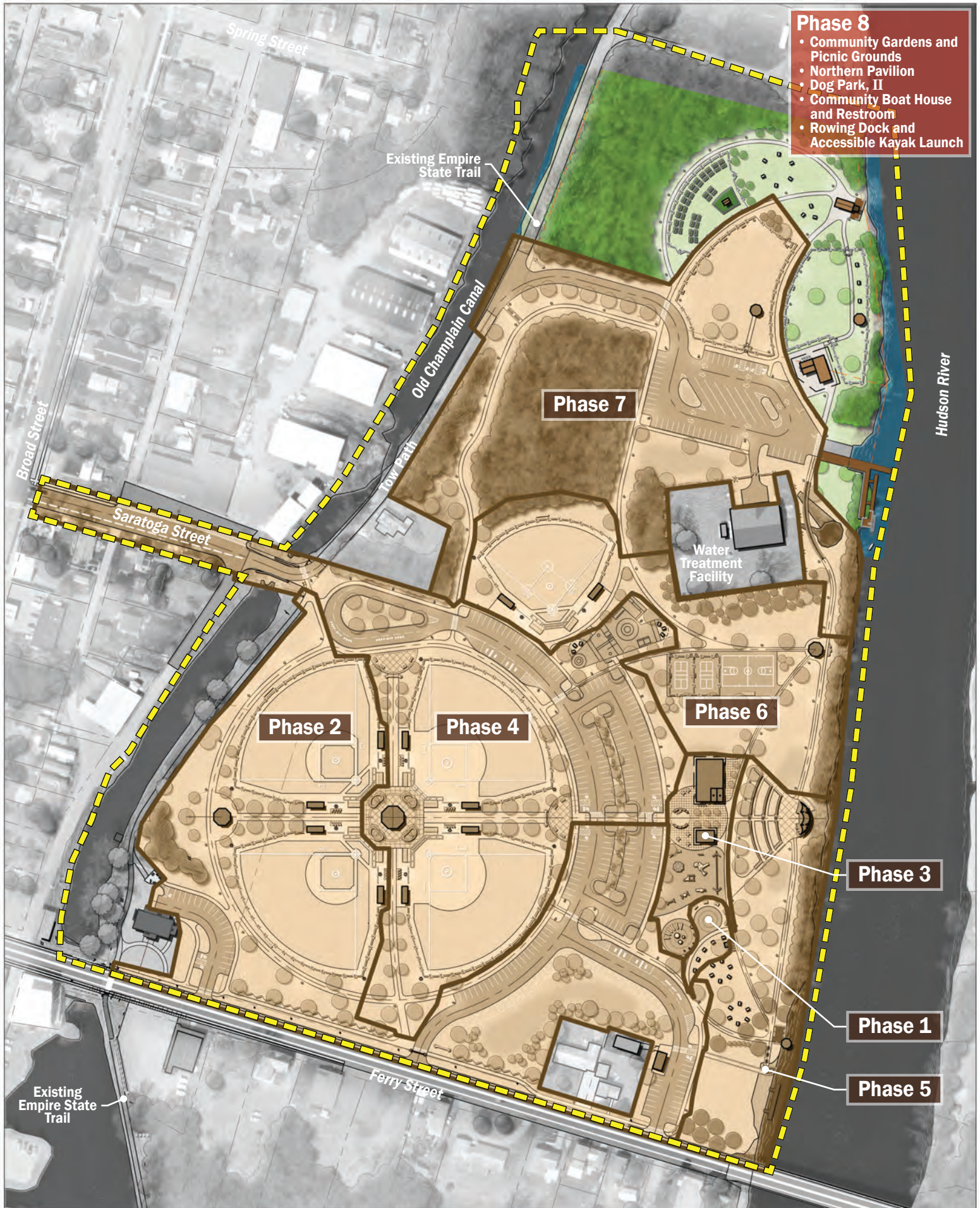
<b>Phase 8</b>	<b>Potential Pre-Development Costs</b>	<b>\$213,000</b>
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Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included. Additional pre-development costs may be required, see overall summary for additional information.

<b>Phase 8</b>	<b>Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,988,000</b>
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The costs above assume the municipality will design and construct proposed improvements via the public bidding process, and does not account for potential donated time and materials, municipal forces, or other value-saving techniques.





- Phase 8**
- Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds
  - Northern Pavilion
  - Dog Park, II
  - Community Boat House and Restroom
  - Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch

**Fort Hardy Park**

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

**Draft Master Plan: Sequencing Plan - Phase 8**



# Overall Phasing Summary

## Opinion of Probable Construction Costs

## Planning Level Order of Magnitude

### Fort Hardy Park Master Plan

### Village of Schuylerville, New York

### Overall Cost Summary

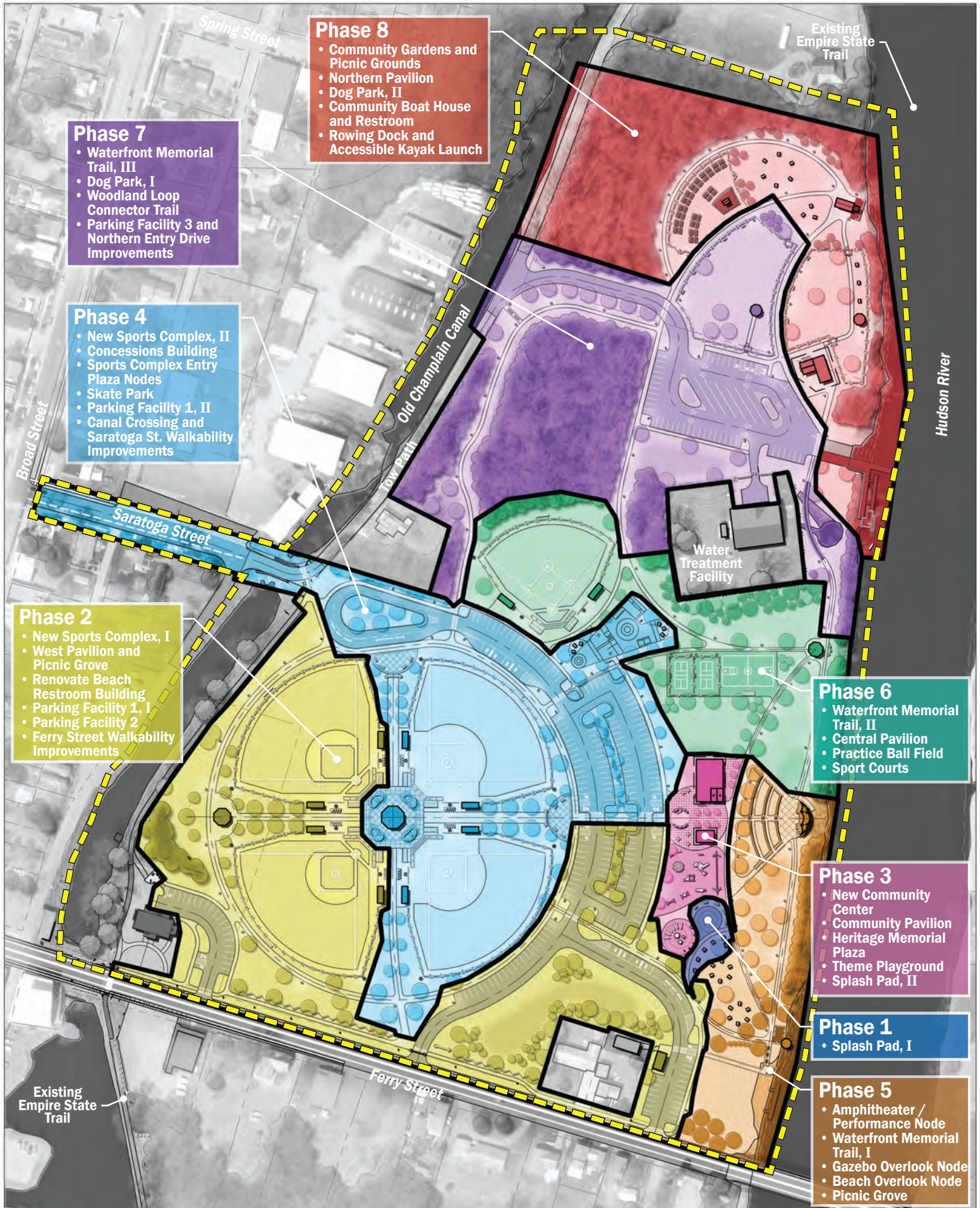
<b>Pre-Phase Parkwide Predevelopment / Soft Cost Items</b>  It is recommended that the Village complete several initial parkwide predevelopment scope items prior to beginning full development of the Park as recommended in the phasing and sequencing plans. These scope items include a parkwide topographical survey, geotechnical and archeological investigations, development of a Cultural Resources Management Plan (CRMP), permitting, and SEQR.	<i>Parkwide Survey</i>	\$22,000
	<i>Geotechnical Investigations</i>	\$10,000
	<i>Archeological Investigations</i>	\$10,000
	<i>Cultural Resources Management Plan</i>	\$22,000
	<i>Initial Permitting</i>	\$22,000
	<i>SEQR</i>	\$18,000
	<b>Pre-Phase Soft Costs</b>	<b>\$104,000</b>
<b>Phase 1</b>  Splash Pad, I	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$345,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$41,400</b>
	<b>Phase 1 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$386,400</b>
<b>Phase 2</b>  New Sports Complex, I; West Pavilion and Picnic Grove; Renovate Beach Restroom Building; Parking Facility 1, I; Parking Facility 2; Ferry Street Walkability Improvements	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$3,070,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$368,400</b>
	<b>Phase 2 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$3,438,400</b>
<b>Phase 3</b>  New Community Center; Community Pavilion; Heritage Memorial Plaza; Theme Playground; Splash Pad, II	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$3,485,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$418,200</b>
	<b>Phase 3 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$3,903,200</b>
<b>Phase 4</b>  New Sports Complex, II; Concessions Building; Sports Complex Entry Plaza Nodes (East, North); Skate Park; Parking Facility 1, II; Canal Crossing and Saratoga Street Walkability Improvements	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$4,565,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$547,800</b>
	<b>Phase 4 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$5,112,800</b>
<b>Phase 5</b>  Amphitheater; Performance Node; Waterfront Memorial Trail, I; Gazebo Overlook Node; Beach Overlook Node; Picnic Grove	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$1,540,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$184,800</b>
	<b>Phase 5 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,724,800</b>
<b>Phase 6</b>  Waterfront Memorial Trail, II; Central Pavilion; Practice Ball Field; Sport Courts	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$1,480,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$177,600</b>
	<b>Phase 6 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,657,600</b>
<b>Phase 7</b>  Waterfront Memorial Trail, III; Dog Park, I; Woodland Loop Connector Trail; Parking Facility 3 and Northern Entry Drive Improvements	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$1,760,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$211,200</b>
	<b>Phase 7 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,971,200</b>
<b>Phase 8</b>  Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds; Northern Pavilion; Dog Park, II; Community Boat House and Restroom; Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch	<i>Improvement Subtotal: Construction Costs</i>	<b>\$1,775,000</b>
	<i>Subtotal: Pre-Development Costs</i>	<b>\$213,000</b>
	<b>Phase 8 Total Project Cost</b>	<b>\$1,988,000</b>
<b>Phase 1 through 8 Total Project Cost</b>		<b>\$19,796,000</b>
<b>Total Package (Pre-Phase Parkwide Predevelopment/Soft Cost Items + Phases 1 through 8)</b>		<b>\$19,900,000</b>

#### Planning Level Order of Magnitude Notes:

- Order of Magnitude Construction Costs include a 10% design contingency, 5% subcontractor mark-up, 1-year escalation (2.5%), and 10% general conditions.
- In addition to construction costs, the Village should consider potential Pre-Development Costs in order to help establish a project budget. Depending on the scope of the completed pre-phase parkwide predevelopment / soft cost items completed, additional Survey Mapping; Geotechnical Observations; Permitting; and Archaeology may be required.
- Phased potential pre-development costs assumed to include design and engineering of proposed scope of improvements at a rate of 12% of the construction budget. Bidding services, construction administration, support, and observation not included.
- This document's cost considerations do not include:

- |   |   |  |   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Future Escalation Beyond 1-Year      | <input type="checkbox"/> In-kind and Volunteer Services | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydraulic Analysis                            | <input type="checkbox"/> SWPPP Coordination |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Funding Source Approval Requirements | <input type="checkbox"/> Donated Funding or Materials   | <input type="checkbox"/> National Flood Insurance Program Coordination |   |

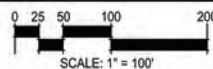




## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Draft Master Plan: Overall Phasing Plan



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture & Engineering P.C.

This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 31 of the Environmental Protection Fund.

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Department of State



### Three.

## Funding Strategy and Implementation Checklist

### 2022 - 2023 Funding Strategy

1. Apply in the May 6 round and subsequent rounds for a Hudson River Valley Greenway Community Grant.  
Project: Select pre-development costs, options to be funded include archaeology, SEQR, survey.  
Proposed Project Budget: \$20K (\$10K grant/\$10K match)
2. Apply in the 2022 CFA round and subsequent rounds for funding through NYSDOS Local Waterfront Revitalization, NYSOPRHP's Parks Grant Program, and/or NYSCC Canalway Grant Program.  
Projects: Select pre-development costs, options to be funded include permitting, stormwater management, or infrastructure planning; Community Pavilion; and New Sports Complex A  
Proposed Project Budget: Up to \$1.7M
3. Apply in the November 4 round of the HRVG Conservancy Trail Grant Program.  
Project: Trail System Design & Planning  
Proposed Project Budget: \$50K (\$25K grant/\$25K match)
4. Apply in the February 2023 round of the HRVG Conservancy Trail Grant Program.  
Project: FHP Interpretive Signage Design, Fabrication, and Installation  
Proposed Project Budget: \$50K (\$25K grant/\$25K match)
5. Apply in April 2023 through NYS Canal Corporation Infrastructure Tourism Grants.  
Project: Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch  
Proposed Project Budget: \$50K (\$25K grant/\$25K match)
6. April 2023:  
District Director of Congresswoman Elise M. Stefanik (NY-21) on development of a Letter of Intent (LOI) to apply for a Community Project Funding Request for FY2024.  
email: jonathan.carman@mail.house.gov  
office: (518) 561.2324  
Project: New Community Center and Heritage Memorial Plaza  
Proposed Project Budget: \$1.665M (\$1,263,750 grant / \$401,250 match)

Note: Implementation of phasing as outlined in chapter two will adapt as necessary in order for any proposed project/development scope to become an ideal candidate for the targeted grant program's application requirements. Strategizing funding beyond 2023 becomes unfeasible due to unforeseeable changes to annual grant programs and funding availability.

### Potential Grant Program / Application Summary Chart

Application Due Dates (2022 unless otherwise noted)	Grant Program and Range of Funding Available	Required Match*
May 6, September 2, November 4, February 2023	Hudson Valley River Greenway Community Grants \$10K	50%
May 6, September 2, November 4, February 2023	HRVG Conservancy Trail Grant Program \$75K Trail Construction \$40K Trail Design/Planning \$40K Interpretation	50%
July 29 CFA	NYSDOS Local Waterfront Revitalization \$ No Maximum	25%
July 29 CFA	NYS Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation \$500K - \$750K	50%
July 29 CFA	NYS Canal Corporation Canalway Grant Program \$150K	50%
April 1, 2023	NYS Canal Corporation Infrastructure Tourism Grant \$24K	50%
April 15 Letter of Intent	Community Project Funding Requests for FY2024 \$200K - \$2M	20%

\* Match is the cash value of all the cost sharing made by the applicant/municipality and its partners to help fund a project.



## Project Implementation Checklist

Project Status	Project (Listed by Phase)	Phase	Park Area
	Splash Pad, part I	1	Community Core
	Ferry Street Walkability Improvements	2	New Sports Complex
	New Sports Complex, part I	2	New Sports Complex
	Parking Facility 1, part I	2	Community Core
	Parking Facility 2	2	New Sports Complex
	Renovate Beach Restroom Building	2	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	West Pavilion and Picnic Grove	2	New Sports Complex
	Community Pavilion	3	Community Core
	Heritage Memorial Plaza	3	Community Core
	New Community Center	3	Community Core
	Splash Pad, part II	3	Community Core
	Theme Playground	3	Community Core
	Canal Crossing and Saratoga Street Walkability Improvements	4	New Sports Complex
	Concessions Building	4	New Sports Complex
	New Sports Complex, part II	4	New Sports Complex
	Parking Facility 1, part II	4	Community Core
	Skate Park	4	Community Core
	Sports Complex Entry Plaza Nodes	4	New Sports Complex
	Amphitheater and Performance Node	5	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Beach Accessibility Improvements and Overlook Node	5	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Gazebo Renovation and Overlook Node	5	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Picnic Grove	5	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Waterfront Memorial Trail, part I	5	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Central Pavilion	6	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Practice Ball Field	6	New Sports Complex
	Sport Courts	6	Community Core
	Waterfront Memorial Trail, part II	6	Waterfront Recreational Corridor
	Dog Park, part I	7	North Park Extension
	Parking Facility 3 and Northern Entry Drive Improvements	7	North Park Extension
	Waterfront Memorial Trail, part III	7	North Park Extension
	Woodland Loop Connector Trail	7	North Park Extension
	Community Boat House and Restroom	8	North Park Extension
	Community Gardens and Picnic Grounds	8	North Park Extension
	Dog Park, part II	8	North Park Extension
	Northern Pavilion	8	North Park Extension
	Rowing Dock and Accessible Kayak Launch	8	North Park Extension



## **Appendices**



## Appendix A. Project Introduction





## Project Background and Master Plan Scope of Work

The Village of Schuylerville, having received funding through the New York State Department of State (DOS) Local Waterfront Revitalization Program under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund, sought the development of a Master Plan for Fort Hardy Park. The Village, in consultation with the DOS, set the project scope and schedule, project requirements, and more. The Mayor established the Master Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC) to oversee all aspects of the project in cooperation with municipal officials and the project consultants. The MPAC represents project stakeholders, including representatives of the Schuylerville Youth Center, the Old Saratoga Athletic Association, the Turning Point Rowing Club, the Hudson/Hoosic Regional Visitor Center and Village officials.

The project's scope of work includes multiple meetings with the MPAC, a community outreach/participation plan with community workshop and public meeting components, the review of previous and ongoing community planning and waterfront revitalization initiatives, the development of a local community profile, the identification of priority waterfront and community revitalization projects, and a Master Plan Report. The Report includes the inventory of the Park's existing conditions, analysis of its programs and infrastructure, development plans, narratives, cost estimates, and phasing recommendations. The Master Plan will provide a strategic roadmap for the gradual implementation of improvements that strive to maintain a balance between the natural, recreational, and historic elements while providing enhanced recreation spaces, new trail opportunities, and universal access to the waterfront.

## Local Context and Project Area

Fort Hardy Park serves as a unifying element in the greater regional recreation corridor as well as the social core of a historic community. A brief examination of the 1889 Schuylerville, N.Y. lithograph reveals the great extent of historic structures and road infrastructure that remains intact in the modern day Village. While the Fort Hardy structure no longer stands, its story remains through interpretation, including how the Park area once served as the "Field of Grounded Arms" - the site of the ceremonial surrender of British General John Burgoyne following the Battle of Saratoga. The Park itself displays the most change compared to its historic past. The Fort was removed long ago, its earthworks developed into open fields and a railroad corridor, which in time were replaced with recreational elements such as the Village beach, sports fields, youth center, and more.

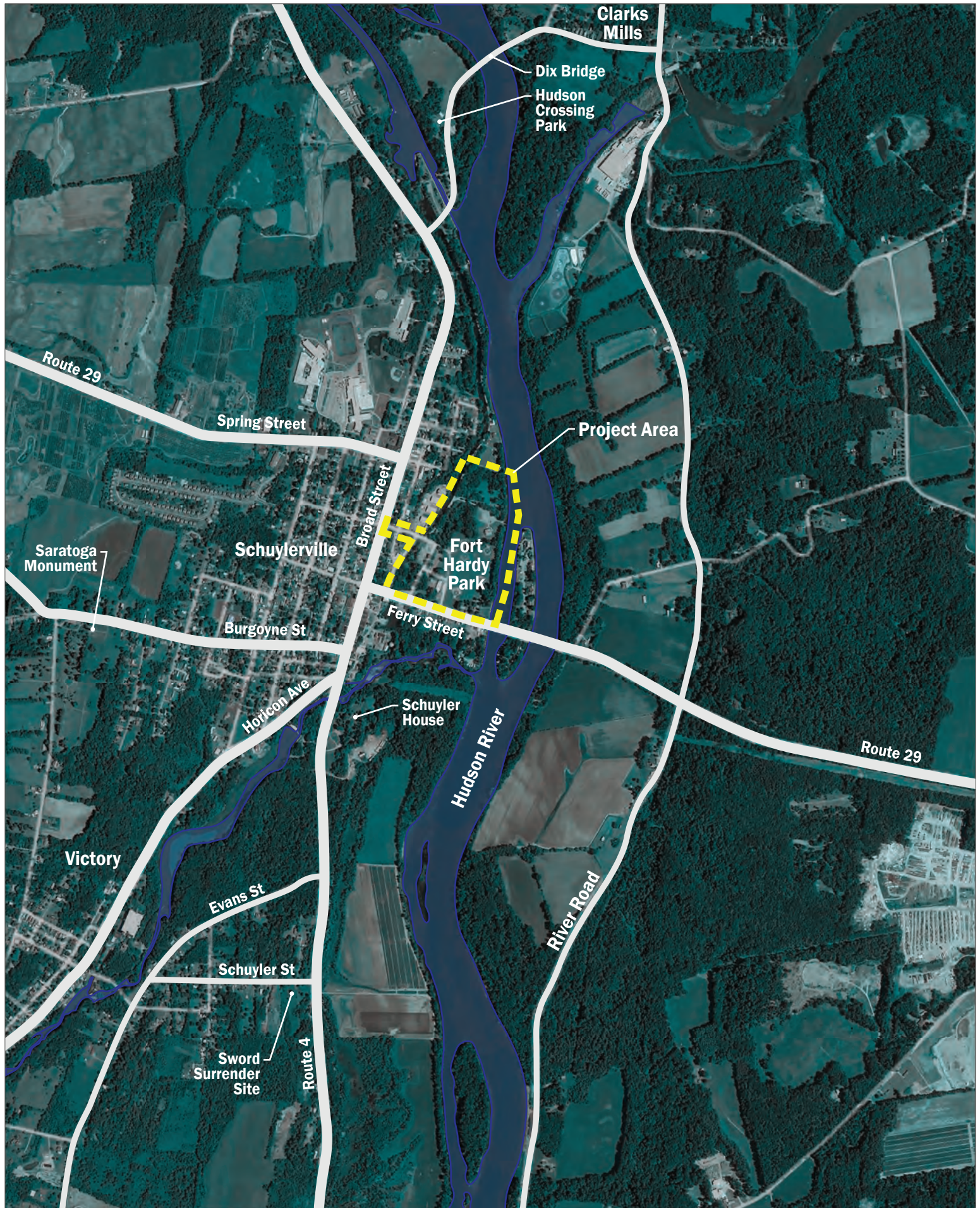
Today, Fort Hardy Park is a nexus of natural resources, recreational features, and historic/cultural significance. Nestled between the Old Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, the Park includes acreage of undeveloped woodland and open fields. It is home to youth baseball and softball fields, water based recreation, and youth programming and camps. Its historic nature is hinted at via a handful of historic markers and interpretive panels scattered across its grounds, but not fully told or engaged with.

The Project Area includes Fort Hardy Park, a vacant lot directly north of the Park, its natural connections with the Hudson River and Old Champlain Canal, its interface with Ferry Street, and its connection to Broad Street and downtown Schuylerville via the Saratoga Street corridor.



Above: 1889 Lithograph of Schuylerville





## Fort Hardy Park

## Community Context Map

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture & Engineering LLC

This Master Plan will be prepared with  
funding provided by the New York State  
Department of State under Title 11 of  
the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Appendix B.

# Community Profile

### Site Introduction and Orientation

Fort Hardy Park sits at the crossroads of Routes 4 (Broad Street) and 29 (Ferry Street) in the Village of Schuylerville. The Park's land is a blend of ball fields, open lawn, woodland forest, and extensive waterfront. Water surrounds the Park on two of its four sides. The historic Old Champlain Canal prism runs along the Project Area's western limits, while the Hudson River forms the Project's east boundary. Water access to the River is achieved at the Village beach at the Park's southeastern corner, as well as a concrete boat launch at the northeastern end of the site.

The Park's northern edge abuts a vacant parcel of land. While remnants of a small structure can be found adjacent to the waterfront, the vacant parcel is otherwise undeveloped, consisting of an open field surrounded by woodland forest. Both the Park and the vacant parcel are owned by the Village of Schuylerville and are included within the area of study for the Master Plan. In addition to the Village-owned Park and vacant parcels, the Master Plan will consider several other areas within the overall Project Area.

The Canal Region Visitor Center and its land are located southwest of Fort Hardy Park. The parcel, owned by the Historic Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership (HHHRP), will play a key role as a gateway to both the Park and the adjacent Champlain Canalway Trail. The regional trail runs north and south along the Park's west border, connecting the Park to the nearby Schuyler House and Hudson Crossing Park and points beyond. As a newly designated segment of the Empire State Trail, it is anticipated that the trail will play a key role in future recreation and tourism growth.

Sections of the Old Champlain Canal (public lands under the jurisdiction of the NYS Canal Corps.), the Hudson River, and street right-of-ways (ROW's) make up the remainder of the Project Area. Ferry Street abounds the southern limits of the Park's parcel, providing two vehicular entry points into the Park. Saratoga Street provides a connection between the Village Business District to the Park's core, Red's Street, and Tow Path.

### Project Area Acreage and Water Frontage at a Glance

Total Project Area:	37.5 Acres
Main Park Parcel:	23.75 Acres (Village Owned)
North Vacant Parcel:	5.15 Acres (Village Owned)
Canal Region Visitor Center Parcel:	2 Acres (HHHRP Owned)
*Canal, River, Street ROW's	6.6 Acres
Total Water Frontage:	3,430 LF / 0.65 Mi
Canalside Water Frontage:	1,680 LF / 0.32 Mi
Riverside Water Frontage:	1,750 LF / 0.33 Mi

\* Portions of the Old Champlain Canal Basin, Saratoga Street ROW, Ferry Street ROW, and the Hudson River Account for the Remaining 6.6 Acres







## Existing Conditions Summary: Active and Passive Recreation

Fort Hardy Park boasts a strong set of recreational features for the Schuyler community. The core of the Park is dedicated to youth baseball and softball, with seven Little League fields spreading out over the open green space. The fields include two Majors division baseball fields, two softball fields, two additional baseball fields, and a peewee ball field. The orientation of the fields to one another is somewhat haphazard. In addition to their layout not following a standard multi-field pattern, in many cases their outfields overlap or are even cut short with the infield of another field.

Additional active recreation programming occurs adjacent to the Schuylerville Community Center building at the southwestern quadrant of the Park. This area features full court basketball as well as a modest playground. The basketball court has asphalt pavement in fair condition, but lacks standard striping for the sport, while including striping for a single four-square game. The playground is in fair condition, with bark mulch surfacing held within plastic curbing. The playground is inaccessible to wheelchair users. Youth programming through the Community Center often utilizes the open space in this quadrant for additional recreation.

The southeast quadrant of the Park features open space and passive recreation. The Village Beach is located in the southeast corner, and includes a rowing club dock and direct access to the Hudson River. North of the beach and adjacent lawn, a picnic grove features several tables, benches, and grills. The remains of electrical outlets are scattered throughout the grove, indicating that the site once had power, but does not appear to still be functioning. A boardwalk stretches along approximately 250-ft. of the Parks' waterfront, but the overgrown vegetative buffer between the boardwalk and the water prohibits views of the river corridor.

The Empire State Trail / Champlain Canalway Trail runs along the western edges of the Project Area. The multi-use trail directly connects the Park to the adjacent Hudson Crossing Park and historic Schuyler House. As part of the Empire State Trail, this trail ultimately links Fort Hardy Park to New York City, Buffalo, and Canada, and is considered a tremendous tourism opportunity for small communities statewide.

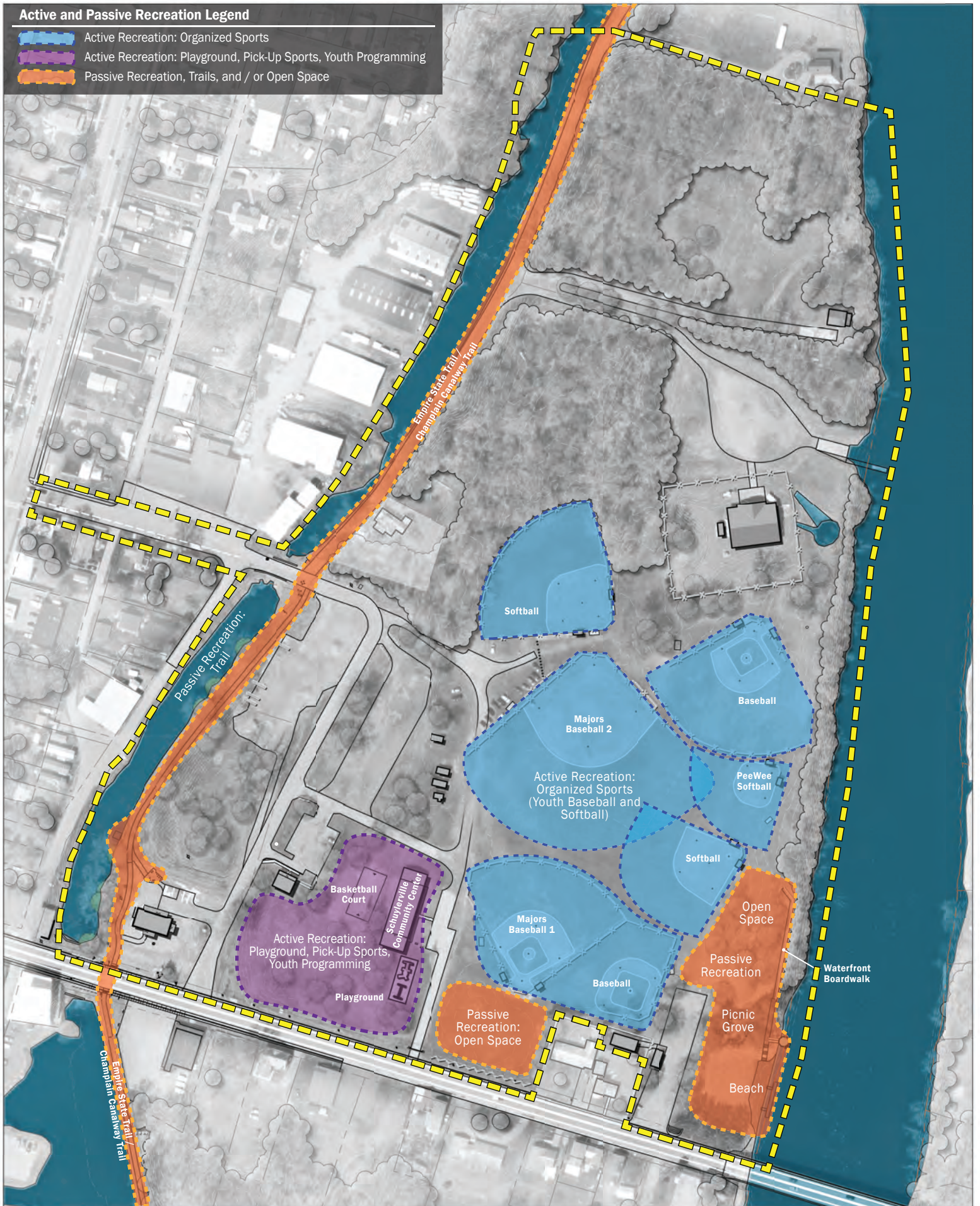


Clockwise from the Top Left: Majors baseball field, basketball court, Empire State Trail segment, and playground near the Community Center



# Active and Passive Recreation Legend

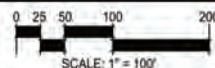
- Active Recreation: Organized Sports
- Active Recreation: Playground, Pick-Up Sports, Youth Programming
- Passive Recreation, Trails, and / or Open Space



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Existing Conditions Summary Map: Active and Passive Recreation



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Existing Conditions Summary: Waterfront Access and Water Recreation

Waterfront access to the Hudson River occurs at the Village Boat Launch on the north end of the Park and the Village Beach on the south end. The Boat Launch features a concrete boat ramp and modest dock to assist in the launching process for larger boats and crafts. The launch facility has a large gravel parking lot for truck and trailers. The parking lot also serves the adjacent Water Treatment Facility.

The Village Beach is predominantly open lawn that connects the waterfront to the parking facility. Car-top crafts like canoes or kayaks can be ported down to the water's edge with relative ease. A small dock was recently installed at the beach by the local Turning Point Rowing Club and is in good condition. The rowing club has a storage facility at the back of the private property abutting the beach parking facility, and they launch from the Village beach with frequency.

Both the beach and the boat launch have received New York State Canalway Water Trail designation, and are posted with the appropriate signage. Fort Hardy Park sits along a 14-mile stretch of river between Locks 4 and 5 (located in Stillwater and Hudson Crossing Park, respectively). Along with the Battenkill and Fish Creek which feed into the Hudson River at points near the Park, this section of river has often been praised by locals and visitors for its visual interest and often times challenging currents.




The still waters of the Old Champlain Canal buffer the western side of the Park. The Empire State Trail and Tow Path road running along the canal prism provide easy access to its water, and the Village installs a small floating fishing dock for summertime use in the Canal near the Canal Region Visitor Center and Trailhead Parking Lot.



Clockwise from the Top Left: Village boat launch, New York State Canalway Water Trail designation signage, Beach area, Rowing Club Dock (foreground) and Waterfront Gazebo (background)



# Waterfront Access and Water Recreation Legend

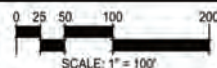
-  Waterfront Access for Water Recreation
-  Major Blueway Circulation Route (Boats and Small Crafts)
-  Minor Blueway Recreation Circulation (Canoe / Kayak / Rowing)



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Existing Conditions Summary Map: Waterfront Access and Water Recreation



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Existing Conditions Summary: Building Infrastructure

Aside from the Water Treatment Facility located at the north end of the Park, the majority of buildings are concentrated along the southern border of the Park. The newly opened Canal Region Visitor Center, owned and operated by the Historic Hudson-Hoosic Rivers Partnership (HHHRP), anchors the southwest corner of the Park and has restrooms and gallery space for regional historic interpretation. Moving eastward across Reds Street, “The Visitor Center at Schuyler’s Canal Park” (Old Visitor Center) hosts gallery space focused on the local history of the Village and Fort Hardy Park. The aging building structure is well maintained and stands in good to fair condition.

The Schuylerville Community Center enjoys a more central location in the Park’s southern end, and is leased out for youth programming and camps. A Restroom building sits at the east end of the Park, adjacent to the waterfront and beach’s parking facility. Both buildings are in fair condition and could be candidates for replacement or renovation. The new Visitor Center, Community Center, and Restroom building all share common axis lines, while the Old Visitor Center is rotated off-axis.

A privately owned storage barn sits behind the Restroom building, serving as a storage facility and base of operations for the Turning Point Rowing Club, which launches out of the Park’s beach. All privately owned structures and properties, as well as the municipal water facilities at the Park’s north end, are restricted from the project area. However, the Park’s interface and engagement with these buildings and properties will be included within the project scope.




In addition to the occupiable building structures at the southern end of the Park, a handful of small storage sheds line the lawn area north of the Community Center (between the large gravel parking lot and the majors baseball field). The sheds are residential in nature, are all in fair condition, and serve the youth sports programs. Consolidation into a more formalized storage facility befitting a community park may be a consideration for future park improvements. Several of the ball fields also have wooden dugout structures for each team. The dugouts are routinely maintained by the youth program, and are in good condition. Lastly, a small waterfront gazebo rests north of the Beach in fair condition.

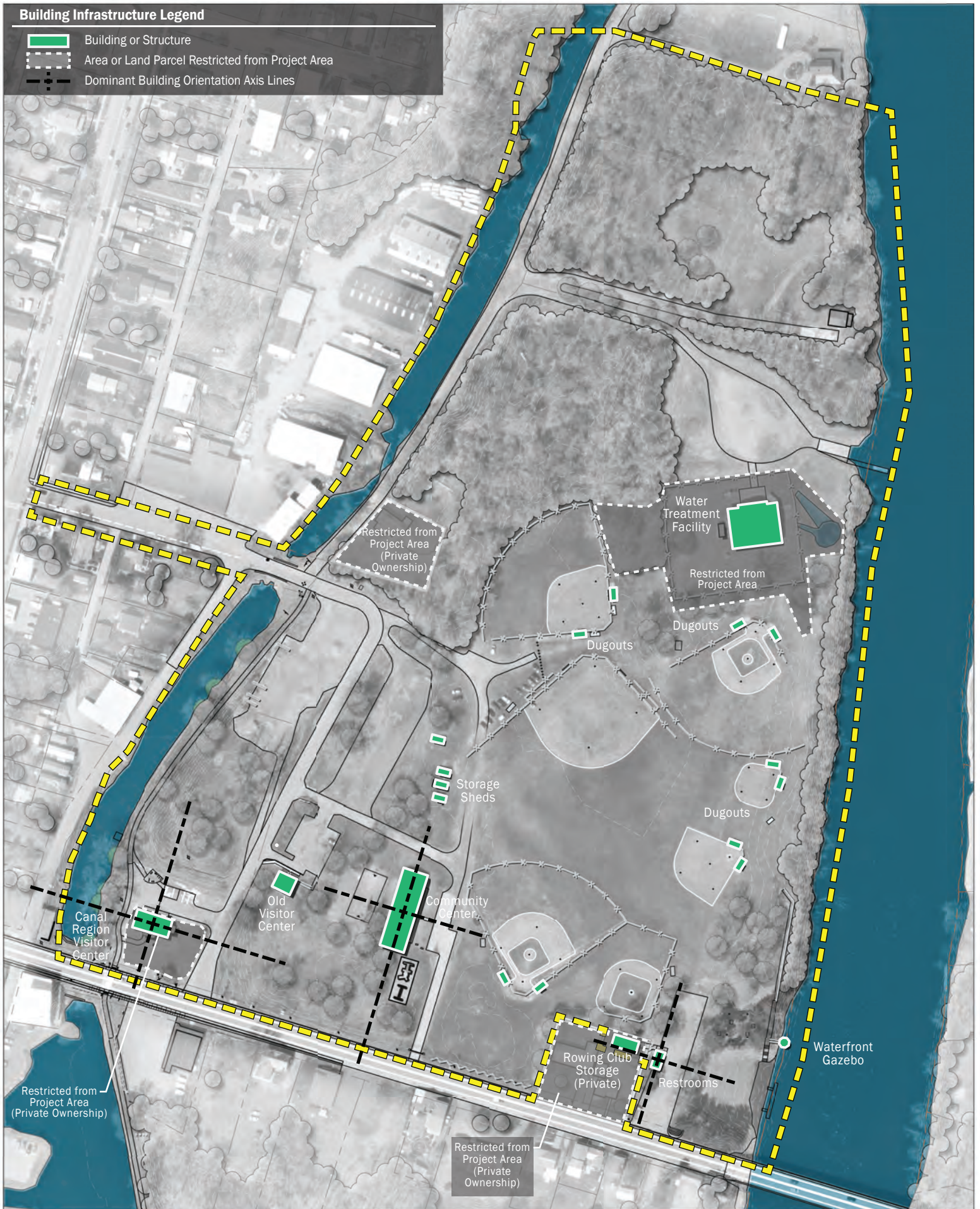


Clockwise from the Top Left: Canal Region Visitor Center, Old Visitor Center, Schuylerville Community Center, Beach Restroom Building



# Building Infrastructure Legend

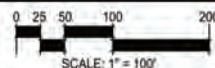
-  Building or Structure
-  Area or Land Parcel Restricted from Project Area
-  Dominant Building Orientation Axis Lines



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Existing Conditions Summary Map: Building Infrastructure



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Existing Conditions Summary: Parking Facilities, Gateways, and Circulation

Fort Hardy Park offers a variety of destinations, each with their own dedicated parking facility. From east to west: a small parking facility serves the beach, waterfront, and picnic grove areas. Next, a similar secondary parking facility serves the Community Center and Playground areas. This lot is also utilized for ball games occurring on the southern end of the Park. Moving further west, the primary parking facility features two lots (a smaller asphalt lot on the south end by the Old Visitor Center and a larger gravel lot to the north) coming off of the Reds Street bypass. This primary facility is utilized for most gatherings in the Park, as well as any ball games on the northern end. Deeper into the core of the ball fields, a convenience parking area has been informally worn as coaches and parents drive across the Park's lawn areas to find the closest spot to their destination. Lastly, a large gravel lot serves the Water Treatment Facility and Village Boat Launch as a parking facility and turn-around for boat trailers.

Ferry Street and Broad Street are the primary vehicular circulation routes adjacent to the Park, with Reds Street serving as a bypass to Saratoga Street and to avoid the Ferry / Broad intersection.

This bypass has been flagged as a safety concern, as oftentimes drivers speed through the Park. Saratoga Street and its bridge serve as major gateways into the Park, connecting the Village Business District to the Park's core. The Fort Hardy Park arch serves as another major gateway into the Park for vehicular traffic coming off Ferry Street. Additional entry points into the Park at the beach and off Reds Street provide convenient entry at the cost of a diminished sense of arrival. The Empire State Trail (EST) serves as a major pedestrian gateway to the Park, with the Canal Region Visitor Center and its Trailhead Parking Facility serving as a focus and arrival point from the Trail to the Park.

There are few paved walkways at Fort Hardy Park. Instead, pedestrians meander as needed through the open lawn areas in order to arrive at their intended destinations. Aside from the nearby EST, there are no dedicated trails through the Park presently, and the waterfront boardwalk lacks the substantial length and connectivity to make an impactful walking experience. Prominent views are scattered throughout the Park, each potentially warranting further development as destination nodes.

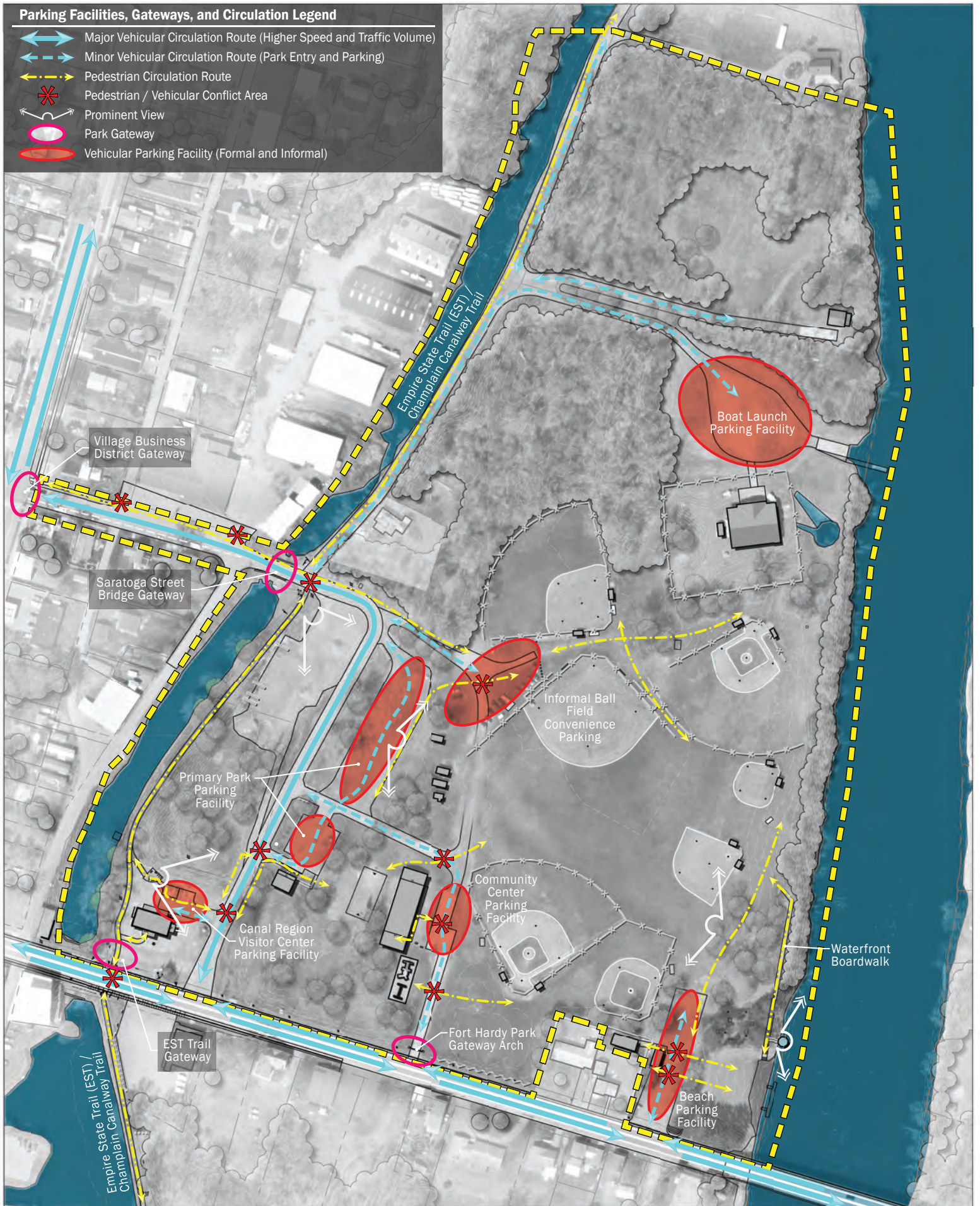


Clockwise from the Top Left: Fort Hardy Park Gateway Arch, Saratoga Street Bridge Gateway, Beach Parking Facility, Community Center Parking Facility



# **Parking Facilities, Gateways, and Circulation Legend**

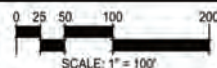
- Major Vehicular Circulation Route (Higher Speed and Traffic Volume)
- Minor Vehicular Circulation Route (Park Entry and Parking)
- Pedestrian Circulation Route
- Pedestrian / Vehicular Conflict Area
- Prominent View
- Park Gateway
- Vehicular Parking Facility (Formal and Informal)



## **Fort Hardy Park**

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## **Existing Conditions Summary Map: Parking Facilities, Gateways, and Circulation**



This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





## Existing Conditions Summary: Natural Environment, Open or Underutilized Space

Of the Project Area's total 37.5 Acres, forested woodland and meadows accounts for approximately 8 Acres. This undeveloped natural environment is concentrated in the northwest quadrant of the Park as well as the vacant parcel to the north. The vacant parcel hosts a meadow core surrounded by woodland. While the undeveloped meadow represents a unique programming opportunity for the Village, the development of the woodland may be partially limited due to the presence of a wetlands along the western half of the forest. The natural forest and wetland areas do present opportunities for family-friendly natural surface trails.

The woodland concentrated on the northwest quadrant of the Park's parcel has similar limitations, as a wetland spreads across its core. Refer to the Environmental Analysis Evaluation Summary for additional information regarding wetlands found within the Project Area. In addition to the wetland limitation, a portion of these woodlands host the well heads for the Water Treatment Facility, further limiting their development options. Refer to the Building Infrastructure map for the delineation of the Water Treatment limits.

A natural buffer runs along the eastern edge of the park. The gentle plateau of the Park drops off to the Hudson's riverfront. The sloped terrain is generally heavily vegetated, helping to stabilize the slope. This buffer limits water access opportunities, but selective clearing can frame key views up and down the river.

The layout of the Park's primary parking facility lots, coupled with the road alignment of Reds Street, creates several large underutilized spaces within the Park. The western most space includes a large swath of lawn and mature trees on its southern half, and an empty gravel yard on its north. This yard has acted as a spoils lot for the Village, but its utilitarian unsightliness in such close proximity to the Park's core begs for relocation to a more suitable area off-site.




Due to the organic development of the site over time, there are several smaller underutilized spaces between the parking facilities and amongst the ball fields. Future redevelopment of the Park should focus on maximizing efficient use of the available Parkland to eliminate these wasted spaces.



Clockwise from the Top Left: the Undeveloped Vacant Parcel, Forested Woodlands, Village Spoils Lot in Park, Underutilized Open Space in Park



# Natural Environment, Open or Underutilized Legend

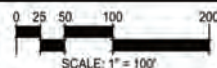
-  Natural Buffer (Vegetation and Steep Terrain / Drop)
-  Natural Environment: Forested Woodland and Meadow (Unprogrammed)
-  Open or Underutilized Space



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Existing Conditions Summary Map: Natural Environment, Open or Underutilized Space



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## Existing Conditions Summary: Historic Features and Interpretation

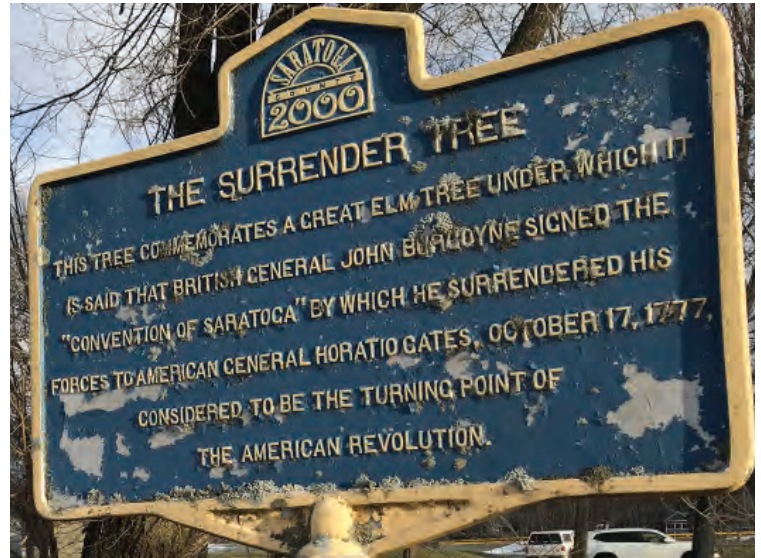
A handful of historic markers, interpretive signs, historic features, and interpretive art and memorials are scattered throughout the southern half of the Park. These elements begin to hint at the broader story of Fort Hardy Park, its history, and its role in the American Revolution, but they lack the critical mass and localized focus to fully tell the Park's story.

The Park has five historic markers - four along the Ferry Street corridor, and one along Reds Street. They cover the topics of the Surrender Tree (marker in poor condition), the Fields on which the British Army grounded arms (marker in good condition), Fort Hardy (marker in fair condition), the Town of Saratoga (marker in poor condition), and the Deridder Horse Ferry (marker in good condition).

In addition to the markers, the Park and adjacent Canalway Trail host several interpretive signs. These low-profile mounted panels cover topics ranging from the park's history, the Fort, the Champlain Canal, and the Champlain Canalway Trail. All interpretive signage is in good condition.

The Project Area also includes several unique interpretive art, memorials, and historic features or landmarks. "The Canal Mule" metal sculpture stands along the trail, just west of the Canal Region Visitor Center. Next to the Community Center, the Ben Osborn Memorial Fund Library (post mounted, sheltered book repository) is a well loved memorial that should be included in future Park improvement planning.





Two American flags fly at the Park. The first, a smaller pole-mounted flag is located near the parking facility of the Old Visitor Center. The second, larger flag stands proudly near the southern ball fields. While not historic itself, snake rail fencing runs along a portion of the Park's southern boundary, helping establish a historic vernacular at the Park. Similarly, two sets of masonry steps near the beach area are likely historic to the context of the Park's development through the more modern eras, but aren't historic to the Revolutionary War period. Each of these features serve as landmarks and can help form the Park's identity, but aren't necessarily critical to the story of Fort Hardy's place within the Turning Point of the American Revolution.

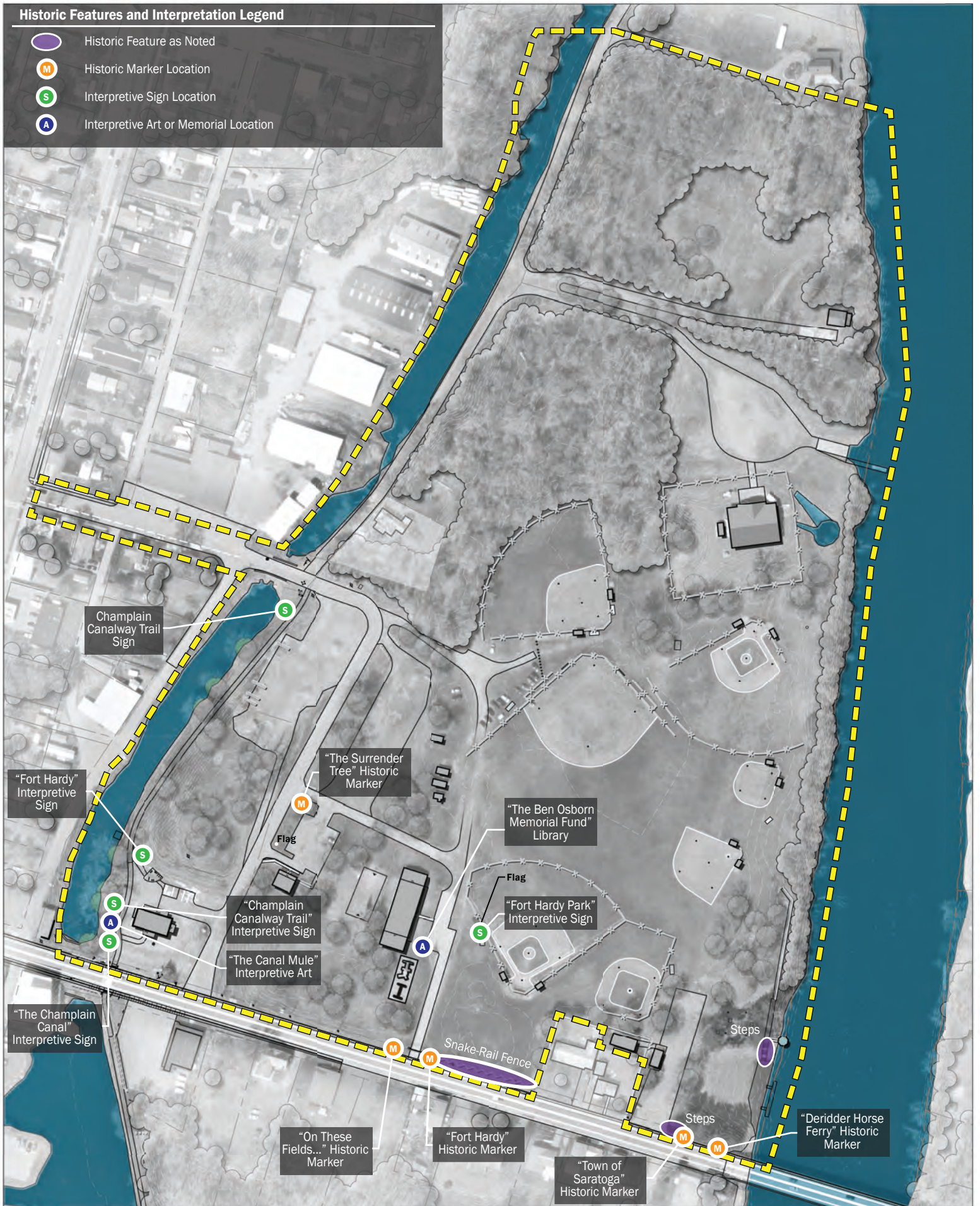


Clockwise from the Top Left: Interpretive Signage in Park, Historic Marker, "Canal Towpath Mule" Sculpture, Ben Osborn Memorial Fund Library



# Historic Features and Interpretation Legend

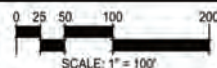
-  Historic Feature as Noted
-  Historic Marker Location
-  Interpretive Sign Location
-  Interpretive Art or Memorial Location



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Existing Conditions Summary Map: Historic Features and Interpretation



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## Site Analysis Summary

Layering on all the existing conditions inventory reveals the complexity of the Fort Hardy Park Project Area (see Overall Existing Programming, Circulation, and Resource Analysis Plan, opposite page). With the prominence of the youth ball fields at the Park's core, the existing Park appears to favor active recreation. Additional active recreation is programmed in a central location along the southern extents of the Park. Water-based recreation is concentrated on the south end at the Village Beach and at the north end at the Village Boat Launch.

Passive recreation is less prominent, as the Park lacks any dedicated pedestrian walking or trail loops. Local residents have critiqued the Park's lack of walkability. Pedestrians must walk across the lawns to reach any destination: there is no guided traffic flow to or throughout the Park via sidewalks and pathways. Future development should include a stronger connection and interface with the Empire State Trail as well.

Open, unprogrammed recreation space is concentrated in the southeastern quadrant, providing water access via the beach, a small picnic grove, and a short span of boardwalk along the waterfront. Elsewhere in the Park, large swaths of land sits underutilized. These unprogrammed and underutilized spaces account for nearly 15% of the current Park's total area. In addition to increasing the Park's passive recreation offerings in the future, long term development of the Park should strive to minimize these underutilized spaces.

Fort Hardy Park's multiple entry points into the Park via both Ferry and Reds Streets diminishes the gateway and arrival experience for park users. Further, while the Park's existing parking facilities meet the minimum average daily use needs of the community, their limitations are stressed during special events and their scattered organization creates confusion and wayfinding issues. The current parking and driveway layout also creates multiple opportunities for pedestrian and vehicular conflicts. In addition, the Reds Street cut-through creates a high speed safety concern separating the Park from the Empire State Trail and Canal Region Visitor Center.

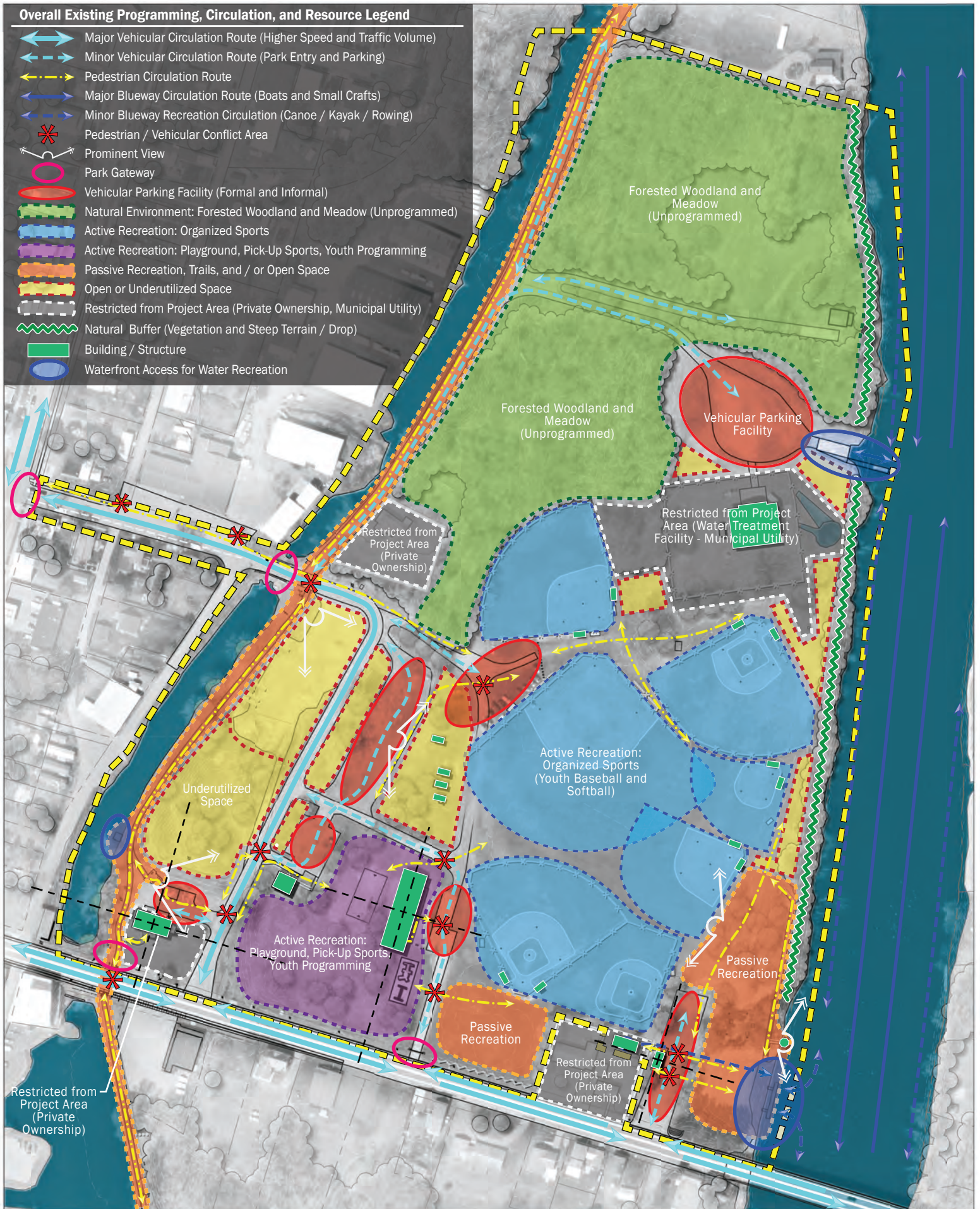
Building infrastructure at the Park is showing deterioration and programming limitations. The restrooms near the beach are unwelcoming, lacking standard operating hours and diminished dependability for Park visitors. The multitude of small storage sheds in the Park could use consolidation into a more centralized unit to create a more efficient use of Parkland. The Schuylerville Community Center is a focal point for youth programming, but the community has expressed desire for additional programs with greater inclusivity for all generations. The old visitor center's local-focused historic gallery remains beneficial to the Schuylerville community. Along with the Community Center, the old visitor center can either be remodeled, or the buildings demolished and replaced with a larger multi-functional building that can service the Park and Schuylerville community.

Successful future development will hinge on maintaining a balance between active and passive recreation, water-based recreation, natural resources, and historic and cultural resources.



# Overall Existing Programming, Circulation, and Resource Legend

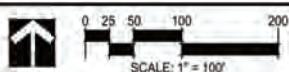
- Major Vehicular Circulation Route (Higher Speed and Traffic Volume)
- Minor Vehicular Circulation Route (Park Entry and Parking)
- Pedestrian Circulation Route
- Major Blueway Circulation Route (Boats and Small Crafts)
- Minor Blueway Recreation Circulation (Canoe / Kayak / Rowing)
- Pedestrian / Vehicular Conflict Area
- Prominent View
- Park Gateway
- Vehicular Parking Facility (Formal and Informal)
- Natural Environment: Forested Woodland and Meadow (Unprogrammed)
- Active Recreation: Organized Sports
- Active Recreation: Playground, Pick-Up Sports, Youth Programming
- Passive Recreation, Trails, and / or Open Space
- Open or Underutilized Space
- Restricted from Project Area (Private Ownership, Municipal Utility)
- Natural Buffer (Vegetation and Steep Terrain / Drop)
- Building / Structure
- Waterfront Access for Water Recreation



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Overall Existing Programming, Circulation, and Resource Analysis Plan



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture

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NEW YORK  
Department of State



# Site Topography, Terrain, and Accessibility Analysis Legend

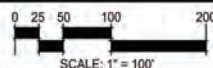
<div> <div>Steeper / More Rugged</div> <div>Level / More Accessible</div> </div>	33 - 100 %	Rough Terrain: Difficult to Traverse or Maintain, Bluff or Escarpment
	20 - 33 %	Extremely Steep Slope: Natural Landscape
	12 - 20 %	Steep Slope: Landscape Buffer
	8.33 - 12 %	Moderately Steep Slope: Trails and Traversable Greenspace
	5 - 8.33 %	Slightly Steep Slope: Trails and Occupiable Greenspace
	2 - 5 %	Moderately Level Slope: Accessible Walks, Occupiable Greenspace
	0 - 2 %	Level Slope: Parking, Sports Field, and Structure Siting



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Site Topography, Terrain, and Ease of Accessibility Analysis Plan



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# Site Ground Cover Surface Permeability Analysis Legend

Impervious

Permeable



Building Structure

Concrete / Asphalt Pavement

Gravel Pavement

Infield Mix / Playground Mulch Surfacing

Meadow / Lawn

Forested Woodland

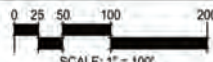
Open Water



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Site Ground Cover Surface Permeability Analysis Plan






This Master Plan will be prepared with funding provided by the New York State Department of State under Title 11 of the Environmental Protection Fund.





# FEMA Flood Hazard Areas Legend

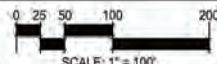
-  Zone AE: High Risk Area / Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)  
1% Annual Chance of Flooding (Base Flood or 100-Year Flood, or 26% Chance over a 30-year Period)
-  Zone X-500: Moderate Flood Hazard Area  
Area of 500-Year Flood, or  
Area of 100-Year Flood with average depth of less than 1-foot, or  
Area Inundated with 0.2% Annual Chance of Flooding (ACF)
-  Zone X: Minimal Flood Hazard  
Area Outside of the SFHA, and  
Area Higher than the Elevation of the 0.2% ACF



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## FEMA Flood Hazard Areas Analysis Plan



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## Environmental Analysis Evaluation Summary

Pursuant to the Village of Schuylerville and the consultants' Fort Hardy Park Master Plan Contract, below are findings from the Consultant's October 14 and 19, 2021 Site Reconnaissance and Environmental Assessment:

### Fort Hardy Park Site Description:

Fort Hardy Park (FHP) is bordered by County Route 29 (Ferry Street) south, the Champlain Canalway west, the Hudson River east and a single family residential lot north. Reds Street and Ferry Street provide ingress and egress to FHP. The former and new Canal Region Visitor Center, Schuylerville Community Center and associated parking and picnic areas are located in the southwest quadrant of FHP. Baseball fields, boathouses and a Hudson River beach-front and picnic area are located in the southeast quadrant of FHP. Two isolated, forested wetlands bordering the Old Champlain Canal Tow Path are located in the northwest quadrant of FHP. The Schuylerville Boat Launch, parking lot, Water Treatment Facility and Maintenance building are located in the northeast quadrant of FHP.

### Flora:

Vegetation on the site is predominately mature broad leaved deciduous trees including Silver Maple (*Acer saccharinum*), White Oak (*Quercus alba*), Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*), Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), Norway Maple (*Acer platanoides*), Sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*), Green Ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*), Boxelder (*Acer negundo*), Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*), and in the area of the beach-front there are large White Pine (*Pinus strobus*). Presence of invasive species not noted. Presence of immediate hazard trees limited to leaning silver maple along canal tow path and over-aged large silver maple adjacent to playing fields (see images), although it is recommended a licensed arborist be consulted on long term health and viability of remaining aged silver maples throughout Parkland.



Hazard Tree 1: large leaning silver maple along Empire State Trail / Champlain Canal Trail Towpath - Recommend Immediate Felling and Removal.

### Soils:

The predominate soil type located at the site is Teal Silt Loam, consistent with the Natural Resources Conservation Service Mapping. Teal Silt Loam is moderately well drained soil with the average depth to the water table at approximately 20 inches.

### Water Resources:

The NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) mapping shows that the Hudson River, Champlain Canal and the isolated wetland area PFO1Cd are water resources regulated only by the ACOE. Therefore, there are no DEC water resources or wetland adjacent areas / wetland buffer zones on the site.

### Fauna:

The site provides habitat for song birds, raptors and waterfowl, and small mammals including squirrel, chipmunk, skunk, ground hog and large mammals including fox, coyote, and deer.

### Threatened and Endangered Species and Critical Habitat:

According to the NYS Natural Heritage Program and US Fish and Wildlife Service data bases there are no documented threatened or endangered species or critical habitat located at the site.



Web Soil Survey showing the majority of the site to be comprised of Teal Silt Loam (Te) (National Cooperative Soil Survey/USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service).



Hazard Tree 2: over-aged large multi-leader silver maple adjacent to playing fields - Recommend Immediate Felling and Removal.



Environmental Permitting:

In order to confirm the water resource area boundaries, a wetland delineation will be required and a wetland report including a survey of the wetland flagging delineating the wetland boundaries will need to be submitted to the ACOE with a request for either a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination or an Approved Jurisdictional Determination. Jurisdictional determinations proceed in one of two ways, either a preliminary or approved jurisdictional determination as explained below.

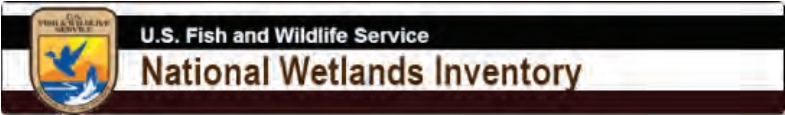
Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination:

A preliminary JD (PJD) is a written indication that waters on the property may be waters of the United States. Such waters will be treated as jurisdictional waters of the U.S. for purposes of evaluating project impacts. While a PJD is not appealable, the applicant can, at any time, request an approved JD for the site. The PJD may be used if the applicant wants to document Corps jurisdiction without further delay.

Approved Jurisdictional Determination:

An applicant may request an approved JD (AJD), which is an official determination regarding the presence or absence of waters of the U.S. In order for the ACOE to confirm the wetlands on the site are isolated, it will be necessary for them to coordinate with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Corps Headquarters on wetland boundary findings before an official determination is provided. It has been the consultant's experience that this process takes six months to a year to complete.

Please contact the consultant for addressing any questions or required additional information, including soils mapping, environmental resource mapping for water resources, rare species, and critical habitats.



Fort Hardy Park Wetlands



January 21, 2022

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland

- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Wetland mapping provided by the USFWS identifies PFO1Cd freshwater forested/shrub wetland onsite at the North Park Extension. The existing site includes the Village boat launch, Water Treatment Facility, and large gravel parking lot within the boundary indicated in the above mapping. Coordination and permitting with the ACOE will be required as part of the pre-development of improvements within the northern parklands.



## Appendix C.

# Historic Interpretation Plan



*Surrender of General Burgoyne, John Trumbull, 1821.*

## Historic Interpretation Recommendations

### Introduction

The goal of the Fort Hardy Park Interpretive Plan is to identify the narratives associated with this historically significant place and provide recommendations for interpreting those narratives within the landscape. This section of the Fort Hardy Park Master Plan will provide an overview of historical events, define mediums that can be used for interpretive delivery, and recommendations for interpretation and treatments of sensitive cultural resources. These recommendations can then be used to secure future funding for the design, fabrication, and installation of interpretive resources.

### Historical Overview

Fort Hardy Park is located north of Fish Creek, bounded by the Hudson River to the east and the Old Champlain Canal to the west. In 1755, a fort was constructed by the British during the French and Indian War. It served as a supply depot, storing provisions as they were shipped up the Hudson/Champlain Waterway to troops fighting in the borderlands between French and British colonies in America. At the time of the American Revolution, the ruins of Fort Hardy was the site of a brief skirmish during the Siege of Saratoga. When the General John Burgoyne surrendered, Fort Hardy served as the Field of Grounded Arms where the surrendering British Army gave up their armaments to American forces. The expansion of the Village of Schuylerville across the ruins of the fort after the American Revolution obscured its remains. Since then it has remained an open space, serving the local community as a place of recreation and gathering.

### Native Occupation

According to historians, the Mohicans occupied this strategic crossing for millennia, using the intersecting waterways for trade and sustenance. The Hudson- Champlain corridor forms a near-continuous water passage, extending from New York City and Quebec to the ocean and to the inland rivers and lakes. Tributary rivers flowing east and west provide access to New England and the Mohawk Valley of western New York. This waterway later became a major corridor for intertribal and European trade and warfare.

Old Saratoga was originally claimed by the Mohicans. They took advantage of the vast fisheries, abundant wildlife, and the transportation corridor. There is archeological evidence that local tribes had a strong trade economy that extended back 1,500 years. They established extensive trade routes that brought copper, tropical shells, exotic chert (a type of rock often used in stone tools), and other materials here from across North America.

By the 1630s, the Mohicans had been driven from the Saratoga area by their long-standing enemies, the Mohawks. While most occupation by the Mohawk was seasonal (hunting camps), small bands of Mohawks settled in the general area of Saratoga in the eighteenth century, such as the “maquase Indian from Sarachtoge” mentioned in an English record. They also used Saratoga as a staging ground for bands of warriors sent to harass the French settlements in Canada. When Francois-Joseph Bressani, an Italian Jesuit missionary to New France, travelled through Saratoga in 1644, he observed “about 400 barbarians were assembled for fishing.”



## French and Indian War

Fort Hardy was constructed in stages from 1755 to 1757 as a supply fort used by the British during the French and Indian War. Named for Sir Charles Hardy, the royal governor of New York, the fort was located on the Hudson River at the mouth of Fish Creek. It guarded a ferry crossing on the Hudson as well as the travel routes along the Hudson River and Fish Creek.

The fort was composed of two distinct elements: 1) a small walled district located immediately adjacent to the Hudson River containing several buildings, and 2) a large surrounding earthwork with a bastion to the west that extended almost to the line of the road, and lay above the “low marshy ground” north of Fish Creek. After the British defeat and loss of Fort William Henry in early August 1757, the fort at Saratoga was reconstructed using stone, logs, fascine, ditches, wood shingles, cut lumber, and bricks from Fort Edward.

Fort Hardy was never attacked during the French and Indian War. It was abandoned when peace returned. Five barracks buildings still standing at Fort Hardy were used as late as 1771 as homes by local residents (Strach 1986).

## American Revolution

In September and October of 1777, Saratoga came center stage in the fight for independence. British General John Burgoyne intended to execute a plan to secure British control of the Hudson/Champlain Corridor, thereby severing New England, the seed-bed of the American Revolution, from the remaining colonies. After his initial success in overtaking Fort Ticonderoga, Burgoyne's plan began to unravel in July and August of 1777. His supply line was greatly overextended, reinforcements were not on their way, and a growing rebel army had entrenched themselves on the road to Albany.

The Battles of Saratoga were fought on September 19 and October 7, 1777 in the area of Saratoga Battlefield before Burgoyne's defeated army retreated northwards, burning Schuyler's House before crossing Fish Creek. Burgoyne's army entrenched themselves in the Schuylerville area October 7-17, 1777. A brief skirmish took place on the site of Fort Hardy on October 11, 1777, and the troops stacked and piled their arms at Fort Hardy as they marched out of camp in defeat on October 17, 1777.

## The Skirmish of October 11, 1777

The site of Fort Hardy was the scene of a brief conflict on October 11, 1777. The rebel forces had gathered on the south bank of Fish Creek, near the burned remains of the Schuyler House, which Burgoyne's army had burned days earlier. The British forces were on the north side with pickets near the creek and the main force further north.

The rebels thought that most of the British army had retreated to Fort Edward leaving only a small rear-guard. The rebels sent over an advance party, led by Brigadier General John Nixon, followed by the forces under Brigadier John Glover to the opposite bank of the river. Several troops surrendered, but Nixon's brigade soon found themselves besieged by British artillery and retreated south of Fish Creek.

Colonel Rufus Putnam, Commander of the 5th Massachusetts Regiment in Nixon's Brigade described the skirmish in his 1783 letter to Washington, reporting second-hand information (*referring to advance guard activity by Captain Nathan Goodale's company, Massachusetts Continentals, in crossing Fish Creek*):

“(In a foggy morning) Nixon's Brigade were ordered to cross the creek which separated the two armies. Capt. Goodale with 40 volunteers went over before the advance guard. He soon fell in with a British guard of about the same number. The ground was a clear plain, but the fog prevented their discovering each other till they were within a few yards when both parties made ready nearly at the same time. Capt. Goodale in this position reserving his fire, advanced immediately upon the enemy, who waited with a design to draw it [volley fire] from him. But he had the address to intimidate them in such a manner, by threatening immediate death to anyone that should fire, that not more than two or three [of the British] obeyed the order of their own officer when he gave the word, the event was that the officer & 34 of the guard were made prisoners.”

*Referring to general activity by Nixon's Brigade in the skirmishing or probing engagement occasioned by the crossing of Fish Creek:*

“The brigade was put in motion & marched in close column to the creek [i.e., to the south or American bank], just as the fog broke away, when the whole park of the British artillery opened upon us at not more than 500 yards distant. Finding we were halted, I rode forward to the head of the brigade to enquire why we stood there in that exposed situation, but Nixon was not to be found & Colo. Graton, who commanded the lead regiment [3rd Massachusetts], said he had no orders. I then advised crossing the creek & covering the troops under the bank, which was done. I then, at the request of Colo. Stevens [commander of the artillery] advanced with my regiment across the plain, & posted them under the cover of an old stockade fort [Fort Hardy], while Stevens advanced with two field pieces to annoy the British, who were attempting to take away some covered wagons standing between us & the British battery. We remained in this situation about an hour when I had orders to retreat—I found Nixon near the church and after some debate I obtained leave to send a party & cut away the British boats [supply bateaux] which lay above the mouth of the creek. Captains Morse, Goodale & Gates, with about 70 or 80 [men], volunteered themselves on this service which they effected without any loss.”



Field of Grounded Arms

It was a cold, wet October, with ceaseless firing. On October 13, 1777, with supplies short and no reinforcements available, General John Burgoyne convened a Council of War. A cease-fire was ordered and officers from each army met at the Schuyler Mills, one of the few buildings Burgoyne hadn't burnt in his retreat. Burgoyne had few options, but wished to save himself the shame of defeat. Rebel General Horatio Gates asked for an unconditional surrender, to which Burgoyne replied that he would rather die. Gates eventually conceded to a capitulation, which allowed Burgoyne to set conditions and avoid the humiliation of total surrender.

According to the agreement, all the officers would retain their swords and equipment, the soldiers their knapsacks; the British would be marched to Boston, where they would be properly fed and sheltered before embarking for England—with the condition that they would not serve in North America again; and the Canadians and Indians would return home. After six Councils of War, it was unanimously decided that Burgoyne should sign the Articles of Convention.

It's believed that here under an elm tree in Fort Hardy Park, Burgoyne drew up and signed the Convention of Saratoga, which formally ended the Northern Campaign of 1777. On October 17, 1777, Burgoyne's army decamped, stacking their arms at Fort Hardy Park as they marched past their waiting adversaries. On a small hill overlooking the Hudson River, Burgoyne and Gates gathered with their respective convoys, and Burgoyne ceremoniously surrendered his sword to Gates. The men bowed to each other, shared a few words, and then Gates returned Burgoyne's sword to him.

Total Forces Surrendered (Rank and File)	
British .....	4,135
German .....	3,116
Canadian militia .....	148
Natives .....	503
Total .....	7,902

Ketchum (1997) describes the site as “the flats by the river, just north of Fish Creek’s junction with the Hudson, where a few low mounds were all that remained of the walls of Fort Hardy, a redoubt covering fifteen acres, built during the French and Indian War” (Ketchum 1997:428). The Field of Grounded Arms, then, would be located between the 1777 roadway and the low mounds that marked the ruins of Fort Hardy. The Faden map clearly shows the fields and roadways at the time of the Battles of Saratoga. The roadway was located near the base of the terrace of the Hudson River. The Champlain Canal was constructed in this location between 1817 and 1823 (Larkin 1998:48).

From the Articles of Convention Article I, A

*The troops under Lieutenant General Burgoyne to march out of their camp with the honours of war, and the Artillery out of the entrenchments to the verge of the river, where the old fort stood, where the arms and artillery are to be left—the arms to be piled by word of command by their own officers.*

William Digby, October 17, 1777

*About 10 o'clock, we marched out, according to treaty, with drums beating & the honours of war, but the drums seemed to have lost their former inspiring sounds, and though we beat the Grenadiers march, which not long before was so animating, yet then it seemed by its last feeble effort, as if almost ashamed to be heard on such an occasion.*

*As to my own feelings, I cannot express them. Tears (though' unmanly) forced their way, and if alone, I could have burst to give myself vent. I never shall forget the appearance of their troops on our marching past them; a dead silence universally reigned through their numerous columns, and even then, they seemed struck with our situation and dare scarce lift up their eyes to view British Troops in such a situation. I must say their decent behaviour during the time, (to us so greatly fallen) merited the utmost approbation and praise.*

Stone (1877) describes the site of Fort Hardy and the Field of Grounded Arms from verbal description fifty years after the battle itself:

*From hence I proceeded to, and viewed with very great interest, the spot where General Burgoyne, attended by his staff, presented his sword to Gen. Gates; also, the ground on which the arms, etc., of the royal army were stacked and piled. This memorable place is situated on the flat, north side of Fish creek, about forty rods west of its entrance into the Hudson, and through which the Champlain canal now passes, Contiguous to this spot is the N. W. angle of old Fort .... The tines of intrenchment embrace, as I should judge, about fifteen acres of ground. The outer works on the north side of Fish creek, and east on the west bank of the Hudson. Human bones, fragments of fire-arms, swords, balls, tools, implements, broken crockery, etc., etc., are frequently picked up on this ground (Stone 1877).*

The Field of Grounded Arms is located between the Champlain Canal and the Community Center in Fort Hardy Park. The Village visitor's center is located in the Field of Grounded Arms.



## Nineteenth and Twentieth Century

In the beginning of the nineteenth century, the old Champlain Canal was constructed along the western edge of Fort Hardy with a large basin supporting commercial commerce, which developed along the southern edge of Ferry Street and along Broad Street. The towpath ran alongside the channel and it is believed that a barn for canal mules may have been located in the vicinity of the current location of Curtis Lumber. Through most of the nineteenth century, Fort Hardy remained farmland with few structures. In the late nineteenth century, a railroad right-of-way was constructed, but it is unclear whether the railroad ever operated in that location. The old canal remained in operation until the middle of the 20th century.

In the twentieth century, the lands north of Ferry Street remained undeveloped and was used mainly as recreation space, hosting community gatherings and commemorative events. In 1912, Fort Hardy served as camp and parade ground for the 10th US Cavalry – Buffalo Soldiers. In the 1920s, the Villa family, which ran the Tripoli Hotel and a grocery store on Ferry Street, donated a bandstand for public entertainment. They also donated a grandstand that elevated the crowds enough to see both horse races and baseball games.

The Schuylerville Bathing Beach (a WPA project) was constructed below the baseball fields on the Hudson River and opened on July 4, 1934. The beach was a popular summer spot for residents. After World War II, the beach declined, Farm League games were replaced by Little League games, and the Garnsey trucking company constructed a new race track south of the village to accommodate the new growing popularity of car racing.

In the 1990s, the youth center was constructed. In 2002, the 225th anniversary of the British surrender, a plan was initiated to create a new park that would serve as a community gathering place, as well as a place of remembrance of our American ideals – secured by the American Revolution and the victory at Saratoga. Construction of the Champlain Canal Region Visitor Center began in 2016 and opened to the public in 2021.

## Interpretive Mediums

Fort Hardy Park benefits greatly from being both a regional hub as well as a local destination. Within the park boundaries is the Champlain Canal Region Visitor Center operated by the Historic Hudson Hoosic Rivers Partnership with the objective of delivering regional narratives and directing locals and visitors alike to local destinations with thematic journeys. Among the objectives of the Interpretive Plan will be to marry the regional themes presented at the visitor's center with the contributing narratives of Fort Hardy Park. That will require: orientation, site specific interpretation, and experience building materials.

### Visitor Orientation

Visitor orientation, or wayfinding, is a vital park to helping visitors navigate the amenities of Fort Hardy Park and the surrounding areas. Orientation kiosks should be installed at primary entry points to the park in areas of high visibility and traffic, where pedestrians are safe from vehicle traffic. Orientation could include a layout of the park with key amenities and/or destinations within the Village. Including destinations and amenities within the area could help build a broader experience that will encourage people to stop, stay, and spend more money during their visit.

Existing community resources include a 2-panel upright community kiosk produced by Lakes to Locks Passage, Inc., which has not yet been installed. A third panel could be added to this kiosk including both a map of Schuylerville and Fort Hardy Park. This would provide a regional perspective, local overview, and community wayfinding. Such examples exist at Hudson Crossing Park and the Town of Easton kiosk at the Ice Cream Man shop. These provide regional and local perspectives from Lakes to Locks Passage, but then provide for unique local branding, such as what was done at Hudson Crossing Park.

The existing kiosk could be installed near the main entrance to Fort Hardy Park and secondary installations could be located at other key entry points, such as near the visitors center, or boat launch. These secondary installations can include just park/community orientation. They do not need to be the expansive 3-panel uprights near the main entrance to the park.

The benefit of using this existing resource is: it saves on cost, its design is consistent with interpretive installations at the visitor's center and around the community, and it is a fairly large upright installation that will help encourage visitors along the busy Route 29 (Ferry St.) route to stop and explore. Common locations for orientation kiosks include at main entrances and pedestrian gateways into the Park facilities, at the Empire State Trail Trailhead, and at primary Park destinations and architectural structures.

### Site Specific Interpretation

Site specific interpretation at Fort Hardy Park could be challenging because Fort Hardy Park remains a place of historical and cultural significance not because of any structures or physical reminders of the past, but for being an expansive open space for more than 200 years. Interpretive treatments and memorialization of this historic place should avoid "littering" the site or create visual obstructions that deter the feel of an open space. A more conservative, or low-profile, approach should be used.

Four existing low-profile wayside kiosks are located along the Empire State Trail in the immediate vicinity of the Canal Region Visitor Center, and another wayside panel has been fabricated but not installed. These existing signs can be replicated or relocated to be in more appropriate places within the landscape.



## Recommended Wayside Kiosks

### Historic Interpretation Tour Kiosks

As described in Chapter 1, The Waterfront Memorial Trail Loop provides a walkable historic interpretation tour covering Fort Hardy Park from pre-colonization through modern day via three Tour Stops:

Stop 1: the Renovated Gazebo and Overlook Deck:

- The existing Fort Hardy (military) wayside would be relocated to Stop 1 to provide some orientation to the location of the mouth of Fish Creek.
- New waysides for the area's Native origins, the Construction of the Fort, and its role in the French and Indian War are recommended to be fabricated and installed.

Stop 2: the Heritage Memorial Plaza

- New waysides for the site's role in the American Revolution, the battle of Saratoga, the October 11, 1777 skirmish that took place in the Park's, and Burgoyne's surrender of forces and arms (Field of Grounded Arms) are recommended.

Stop 3: the Central Pavilion

- The existing Fort Hardy Park Recreation wayside is recommended to be relocated to Stop 3 to provide information regarding the site's evolution post-Revolution into a public park.
- New waysides interpreting the Fort Hardy Park waterfront, river, and bathing beach are recommended, as well as future waysides highlighting the current Park improvements.

### Additional Wayside Recommendations

- Spread out the existing waysides overlooking the Champlain Canal along the stretch of the canal-side Empire State Trail.
- Relocate the existing Schuylerville Rail wayside to Red's Road/ Parking Facility 2, near the location of the Liberty Wall Paper Railroad Line.
- A new wayside recounting the story of the "Surrender Tree," the location where it is believed that Burgoyne signed the Convention of Saratoga is recommended at the new Surrender Tree planting near the West Pavilion and Picnic Grove.
- A new wayside could be created to mark the outline of the old "track" used for horse and car racing in the first half of the 20th century.

## Memorialization

The key interpretive theme of Fort Hardy Park is the "Field of Grounded Arms." This is the defining feature that makes the Park a place of international significance. It is deserving of recognition equal to that of the Saratoga Surrender Site. The central interpretive space of the proposed Heritage Memorial Plaza will feature memorial walls with interpretive panel inlays telling the story of Burgoyne's surrender and a flag assembly. To "ground arms" quite literally means to put them on the ground, and so this contemplative space will feature interpretive pavement inlays representing the Park's history as the "Field of Grounded Arms". The memorial walls can be constructed with similar materials to the nearby Sword Surrender interpretive site to create a connected experience and unified look across local historical sites.

## Experience Building

While the goal of the Regional Visitors Center is to be a hub for all communities in Rensselaer, Saratoga and Washington Counties, there is significant incentive for the community to make Fort Hardy Park a local hub. Only at Fort Hardy Park can visitors go to the regional visitor's center, get the background story on interpretive themes, such as the American Revolution and Champlain Canal, and step out the door to begin on a journey can take a few minutes or a few hours. They can travel on this journey by foot, by bicycle, or by car.

### *Experience A – The Siege and Surrender of Saratoga*

Goals: Develop a more accessible pedestrian trail and guide to the sites associated with the siege and surrender of Saratoga.

#### Deliverables:

1. A print and web trail map to local sites of interest.
2. A comprehensive planned pedestrian "loop."
3. Enhanced interpretive and wayfinding signage.
4. Local group walk and/or bicycle tour.

#### Existing resources:

1. A guide to the Siege and Surrender Sites was developed by Binghamton University as a part of Hudson Crossing Park's study of the Siege and Surrender of Saratoga (ABPP 2021).
2. Lakes to Locks Passage developed a guidebook and online mobile tour of the 1777 Campaign.
3. The National Park Service and Lakes to Locks Passage developed an ESRI "Storymap" of the Siege and Surrender and a video on the Convention of Saratoga.
4. Lakes to Locks Passage developed a wayfinding kiosk for the Siege and Surrender of Saratoga and a wayside for Lady Ackland that was never completed.

The Binghamton University study of the Siege and Surrender (ABPP 2021) recommends an American Battlefield Protection Program grant for Interpretive Planning be submitted to generate a comprehensive community plan. A Hudson River Valley National Heritage Corridor grant could be used to fund the deliverables.



### *Experience B- The Champlain Canal*

Goal: To develop a walking and/or boating experience along the Old Champlain Canal to understand early canal engineering and the community that was built on this inland waterway.

#### Deliverables:

1. A comprehensive boater/walking guide along the old Canal, including sites of remaining old canal infrastructure.
2. Working historical canal engineering features (such as the old canal lift gate in Clifton Park) to show how the Canal worked prior to mechanization.
3. Interpretive signage illustrating how the canal worked, the goods that were shipped, and how local business and agriculture grew around canal commerce.

#### Existing resources:

1. Champlain Canalway Trail/Empire State Trail.
2. Large sections of intact old canal.
3. Hudson Crossing Park/Canal Museum at Lock 5.

Erie Canalway NHC and NYS Canal Corporation are resources and key partners in this development.

### **Archeological Testing Recommendations**

No visible remains of the fort are present on the surface and scattered remains below the surface make the possibility of destruction through construction or maintenance activities fairly high. Even minor work could damage or destroy the buried remains of Fort Hardy. Therefore, it is recommended that any construction activity in Fort Hardy Park, and to the extent possible, on adjacent private property, be preceded by archeological testing for the remains of the fort.



## Timeline of Events in Saratoga and Fort Hardy Park

ca.1450 Formation of Iroquois League (perhaps earlier). Pre contact materials of unknown age found in Fort Hardy.

1608 French explorer Samuel de Champlain establishes permanent French presence at Quebec.

1609 Champlain, allied to Huron, Algonquin, and Montagnais Indians, skirmishes with an Iroquois war party near Ticonderoga.

1609 Henry Hudson, exploring the Atlantic coast for the Dutch, ventures up the “North River” (later named the Hudson).

1614 Dutch traders establish a small outpost, Fort Nassau, near modern Albany.

1624 Dutch reestablish a larger fortified outpost, Fort Orange, at modern Albany.

1646 Jesuit missionary Isaac Jogues passes by “Ossaragué,” possibly Saratoga, during his journey to Mohawk country.

1663 King Louis XIV makes New France a royal colony, instituting new reforms to make the colony profitable, defensible, and orderly.

1664 English forces conquer New Netherland during the Second Anglo-Dutch War (1665–1667).

1665 The Carignan-Salières Regiment arrives in New France to defend the colony from incessant Iroquois attacks.

1665–1666 Daniel Rémy de Courcelles’s Expedition to Mohawk Country.

1666 Courcelle and Marquis Alexandre de Prouville de Tracy destroy several Mohawk towns in the Mohawk Valley.

1679 René Poupar dit Lafleur, a veteran of the Carignan-Salières Regiment, is documented as hunting in Lake Champlain and venturing to Orange (Albany).

1684 Royal Governor Thomas Dongan approved a petition of Colonel Pieter Schuyler, Robert Livingston, Dirck Wessels, Jan Janse Bleecker, Johannes Schuyler, and Cornelius Van Dyck for a license to purchase a vast tract of over 100,000 acres of land at Saratoga.

1689 French traders and at least one Dutch colonist, Bartholomeus Vrooman, establish posts and houses at Saratoga for fur trading.

1689–1697 War of the League of Augsburg (King William’s War in America), ended by the Treaty of Ryswick.

1689 Iroquois warriors attack the French settlement of La Chine, in an intensification of ongoing warfare involving New France, the Five Nations, and their respective allies.

1689–1690 Fortification erected at Bartholomeus Vrooman’s house at Saratoga.

1690 French and Indian expedition attacks and burns Schenectady, killing 60 colonists and taking 30 as captives.

1690 Fitz John Winthrop of Connecticut leads the first English intercolonial expedition from Albany to Canada, northward to Saratoga and Wood Creek, before it stalls out.

1690 Johannes Schuyler attacks French settlements at La Prairie, near Montréal.

1691 Peter Schuyler attacks French settlements at La Prairie, near Montréal.

1701 The Great Peace of Montréal (and concurrent treaty at Albany with the English) brings an end to nearly a century of incessant war between the French and the Five Nations. The Iroquois foreign policy of neutrality in Anglo-French conflicts structures a new peace on the borderlands.

1702–1713 Queen Anne’s War (War of Spanish Succession). Ended by Treaty of Utrecht.

1709, 1711 Francis Nicholson’s intercolonial expedition to Canada ends in frustration.

1710 Voyage of four “Indian Kings” to London.

ca.1722 Blockhouse established at Saratoga.

ca.1730s Large and prosperous settlement emerges at Saratoga, under the leadership of Col. Philip Johannes Schuyler.

1733 John Hendrick Lydius establishes a fortified trading house at the Carrying Place north of Saratoga.

1733 Philip J. Schuyler, future general in the Continental Army and proprietor of his family’s Saratoga estate, is born at Albany.

1734–1737 French begin construction of Fort Saint-Frédéric at Pointe-a-la-Chevelure (Crown Point) on Lake Champlain.

1744–1748 King George’s War (War of Austrian Succession). Ended by Treaty of Aix-la Chapelle.

1745 Lieutenant Paul Marin de La Malgue’s Expedition destroys Saratoga, killing some colonists, and taking 50 Anglo-Dutch and 60 African slaves as captives to Canada.

1746 Fort Clinton established at Saratoga.

1747 Second Battle at Saratoga, February.

1747 Third Battle at Saratoga, April.

1747 Fourth Battle at Saratoga, June.

1747 Fort Clinton abandoned in October.



1749 Swedish traveler Peter Kalm observes Saratoga following the war.

1753 Captain Paul Marin de La Malgue leads French forces to construct forts at Lake Erie (Presque Isle) and the upper Ohio Valley (Fort LeBoeuf).

1754 French expel the British from Fort Prince George, a stockade at the Forks of the Ohio River. The French build Fort Duquesne.

1754 A skirmish involving George Washington's Virginia troops and a French party commanded by Ensign Joseph Coulon de Villiers, Sieur de Jumonville, marks the advent of open warfare between the French and British in America.

1754 Albany Congress meets in New York to discuss intercolonial union and to renew the alliance with the Six Nations in a conference.

1754 The French and the Indians attacked and defeat George Washington's troops at the Battle of Fort Necessity.

1755 Battle of the Monongahela, or Braddock's Defeat.

1755 Battle of Lake George results in victory for William Johnson's British forces engaged against French regulars, Canadian militia, and Indian allies under Baron Dieskau.

1756 British Army's 48th Regiment of Foot encamps at Saratoga, marking the origins of Fort Hardy.

1756 The British formally declare war on the French, marking the formal beginning of the Seven Years' War, a global conflict that spreads to Europe, the West Indies, Africa, the Mediterranean, India, and the Philippines.

British Lord Loudoun arrives in New York as commander in chief.

His imperial behavior alienates the colonies and hinders the war effort. But Loudoun begins to establish the logistical foundation for all future British victories.

1756 The French capture the British Fort Oswego and take control of Lake Ontario.

1757 The French capture Fort William Henry, followed by the famed "massacre" of British forces by Montcalm's Indian allies. Extensive Indian attacks commence on the Mohawk Valley and on the supply lines at Saratoga and Fort Edward.

1757 Fort Hardy constructed in earnest at Saratoga, under Chief Engineer James Montresor.

1757 William Pitt becomes the chief minister of Great Britain.

1758 Battle of Fort Ticonderoga: British General James Abercromby's force suffers severe casualties at the hands of Montcalm's outnumbered troops.

1758 The British capture the fortress at Louisbourg. This opens the St. Lawrence River and the water route to Canada. Generals James Wolfe and Jeffrey Amherst are prominent in the operation.

1758 The British capture Fort Frontenac under a daring attack led by John Bradstreet. The fall of Frontenac endangers all of the French posts west of it.

1759 The French surrender Fort Niagara to the British after a long fight. Sir William Johnson is the victorious British commander.

1759 General Jeffrey Amherst captures the French forts of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

1759 Battle of the Plains of Abraham: The French surrender the city of Quebec after the British defeat them in an early morning battle just outside the city. Gen. James Wolfe and the Marquis de Montcalm are both mortally wounded.

1760 Three British armies converge on Montréal, resulting in the surrender of the French army there and marking the end of major hostilities in North America.

ca.1763 Fort Hardy abandoned by British forces.

1763 Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War, resulting in the cession of all Canada by the French to the British.

1760s Philip J. Schuyler reestablishes a prosperous estate and plantation at Saratoga.

1765 Parliament passes the Stamp Act; riots erupt in many colonial seaports, including Charles Town, New York, Newport, and Boston.

1766 Parliament passes the Declaratory Act, asserting its supremacy over the colonies, while repealing the Stamp Act.

1767 Parliament passes the Townshend Revenue Acts, and tightens vice-admiralty courts in the colonies.

1768 British regulars sent to Boston to keep order.

1768 Kayaderosseras Patent controversy is settled with the Six Nations, symbolizing a new period of colonial expansion in the Saratoga region.

1770 Boston Massacre occurs in a dispute between British regulars and Bostonians.

1775 A civil war erupts when British regulars and Massachusetts militia spar in the battles of Lexington and Concord on April 19th.

1775 Fort Ticonderoga captured by American insurgents.

1776 New York Campaign, Trenton Campaign.

1777 Burgoyne's Expedition from Canada.

1777 Battles of Saratoga, September–October 1777.



1817-1823 Construction of the Champlain Canal.	1934 WPA project establishes Fort Hardy Park bathing beach.
1828 Schuyler family cotton mill.	ca.1990 Youth center established.
1832 Guard lock at Saratoga falls rebuilt of stone.	2002 Fort Hardy historic pageant and boat launch.
1834 Saratoga discharge-lock rebuilt of masonry on the old foundation.	2007 Old Saratoga on the Hudson Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan.
1843 Saratoga towing-path bridge carried away.	2011 Champlain Canalway Trail Action Plan (2020 update).
1844 Schuylerville aqueduct enlarged; cost of \$3,500.	2019 Completion of the Empire State Trail running adjacent to Fort Hardy Park along the Old Champlain Canal Tow Path.
1844 Saratoga dam raised, and planed, and a new apron constructed.	ca.2021 Opening of the Canal Region Visitor Center.
1854 New aqueduct completed at Schuylerville.	2021-2022 Fort Hardy Park Master Plan.
1855 Contract let to rebuild locks at Saratoga dam and Whitehall.	
1857 Saratoga dam rebuilt.	
1858-July 12, Breach near Coveville, {see errata.} cost \$5,313.53.	
1859-1878 Enlarged Champlain Canal.	
1868 Chapter 419 Iron bridge to be built at Ferry St., Schuylerville (Completed 1869).	
1869 Chapter 877 \$80,000 for improvement Waterford to Fort Ann; \$31,800 for raising Wood creek towing-path; \$6,000 for wall at Fort Edward and \$7,000 for improvements at Schuylerville.	
1869 April, Saratoga dam partly carried away during great freshet; successfully repaired during high water without interrupting navigation.	
1873 Chapter 766 Appropriates \$23,000 for completing Schuylerville aqueduct.	
ca.1880 Schuylerville Railroad Station.	
1884 June 9, Break at Coveville, {see errata.} delaying navigation 15 days; cost of repairs \$14,685.53.	
1895 Chapter 105 For repairs to berme bank at Schuylerville.	
1903-1915 Champlain Barge Canal constructed.	
1902 Fort Hardy Driving Park.	
1904 Liberty Wall Paper Company Railroad.	
1912 Fort Hardy serves as camp and parade ground for the 10th US Cavalry – Buffalo Soldiers.	
1920 Grand and band stands constructed at Fort Hardy Park to watch races and baseball games.	



## Appendix D.

# Public Outreach

### Public Outreach Summary

Public participation formed the backbone of the Master Planning process for the Fort Hardy Park Master Plan. To help guide the work of the Consultant Team (which included the design and planning professionals from The LA Group, Envision Architects, Foit-Albert Associates, and Flatley Read) throughout the duration of the project, the Village of Schuylerville invited key members of the community to serve on the Master Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC). Further, residents and stakeholders in the community were invited to share their input through a variety of channels, including a Community Workshop, a Public Review Meeting, a digital survey, phone interviews, and newsletters. The Consultant Team carefully crafted the Community Outreach Strategy to allow the community to fully engage with the project, and provide the public with access to the MPAC and Consultant Team so they could contribute their ideas and input or voice any concerns. This strategy for participation helped to ensure the final Master Plan addressed the community's needs and uses for the Park, and the improvements most important to the public were prioritized accordingly.

The Outreach Plan included the development of three newsletters. The first, published in August 2021, informed the public about the project, and indicated future opportunities for their involvement. The second, published in October 2021, provided a progress update and an invitation to the 10/20/2021 Community Workshop. The last newsletter presented the summary of the (draft) Master Plan and invited the community to the final public meeting.

To stimulate interest in the project and get an immediate understanding of the needs, opportunities, and constraints in Fort Hardy Park, a survey was developed by the Consultant Team and distributed to key stakeholders identified by the MPAC. In addition to the stakeholders, the general public was invited to also fill in survey responses at and after the Community Workshop or online via the Village's website. In addition to the surveys, interviews were conducted with any interested community members and stakeholders. The results of the surveys and interviews were compiled with the data received at the Community Workshop. This information was used to identify Priority Waterfront and Community Revitalization Projects for inclusion in the overall Master Plan.

The two public meetings were designed to develop interest for the project and receive preferences from residents regarding how the park should be improved. The first public meeting held was a Community Workshop that invited public participants to join in an open forum to identify and determine the community's preferences to determine the priority projects and focus of the Master Planning efforts. The Community Workshop process is an efficient way to form a working consensus on a vision for the Park by exploring alternative programs for development, establishing short- and long-term priorities, and identifying projects and actions required to implement those priorities.

The second public meeting presented the draft Master Plan to the community. The public was able to review the plans, ask any questions, and contribute their final comments. In general, the community fully embraced the plans presented and the Village, Department of State, and MPAC were pleased with the results.

The proceeding pages include excerpts of the Community Workshop's Priority Image Board Preference Results and the Priority Project List task submissions to the Department of State.





# Fort Hardy Park Master Plan Community Workshop Priority Summary

## Priority Image Board Preference Results

**Please Note:** The purpose of the list below is summarize the results of the green/red stickers and write in post-it note voting process conducted during the open forum of the Community Workshop. It does not include the additional feedback and direction from the Village, the Master Plan Advisory Committee, and the results of the Stakeholder, Public, and Youth Surveys. These preferential results may not mirror the Master Plan's final Priority Project List (subsequent task).

### Higher Priorities - order determined by net total support (+\_\_):

1. Upgrade Ice Skating at the Park, potentially under cover of a future Pavilion (+31)
2. Construct New Event Pavilion for Community-Wide Gatherings (+23)
3. Farmer's Market or Craft Fair Infrastructure (+20)
4. Nature-Themed Playground (+20)
5. Splash Pad (+19)
6. Easy Walking Path and Waterfront Trail (+19)
7. Snow Shoeing, X-Country Ski Trails (+19)
8. Keep Existing Historic Markers (+19)
9. Performance Stage, Waterfront Amphitheater (+18)
10. Summer Movies in the Park (+16)
11. Historical Re-enactment / Performance Space (+16)
12. Festival / Fair Grounds (+15)
13. Construct New Restroom / Concessions / Storage Facility (+15)
14. BMX Bike Park or Pump Track (+15)
15. Skate Park (+14)
16. Construct New Community Center (+13)

### Lower Priorities - order determined by engagement; total support:

1. Simple Fence-Only Dog Park / Off Leash Area (high, mixed/positive; 17)
2. Upgrade Basketball Court (mid-level, positive; 11)
3. Boathouse for Crew Shells and Docks (mid-level, positive; 10)
4. Pickleball (high, mixed; 12)
5. Introduce Interpretive Fort Theme to Playground Spaces (high, mixed; 11)
6. Tennis Court (mid-level, mixed; 7)
7. Classic Interpretive Wall (mid-level, mixed; 7)
8. Interpretive Plaza Space (mid-level, mixed; 6)
9. Construct Community-Scaled Playspace (mid-level, mixed; 6)
10. Introduce Natural Materials to Playground Spaces (low, positive; 6)
11. Keep Existing Interpretive Signage (low, positive; 5)
12. Interpretive Experience Around Native / Indigenous Peoples (low, positive; 2)
13. Construct New Shelter or Pavilion(s) for Medium Gatherings (low, positive; 2)
14. Community Garden / Native Educational Garden (low, neutral; 1)
15. Swimming Pool (low, neutral; 1)

### General Opposition - order determined by lowest net total opposition (-\_\_), i.e. - farther down the list, greater opposition received:

1. Keep Existing Playground Equipment, Add New Standalone Accessible Features (0)
2. Keep Existing Playground Equipment, Add New Equipment and Surfacing (-3)
3. Parkour Course (-3)
4. Repurpose Old VC for Concessions\* (-7)
5. Upgrade Baseball / Softball Fields to Sports Complex\*\* (-7)
6. Maintain Ex. Community Center for Youth Programming \*\*\* (-8)
7. Multigenerational Outdoor Fitness Center (-10)
8. High-Grade Dog Park with Equipment and Obstacle Courses (-10)
9. Plaza Space for Bavarian Market, Food Truck Hosting (-12)
10. Maintain Existing Restroom Facility (-14)
11. Commerce Hosting: Waterfront Recreation Rentals (-15)

\* The public has notified the consultant team that the Park's existing Visitor Center provides critical local history gallery space that will need to be retained or reconstructed in future Park improvements.

\*\* Despite any opposition, youth baseball and softball field programming is a core infrastructure requirement that Fort Hardy Park must provide for local youth recreation programming.

\*\*\* The public has notified the consultant team that the Community Center (whether retaining the existing or constructing new) should allow for greater programming for all ages, especially 65+.



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Please email your comments and questions to Tracey Clothier, [tclothier@thelagroup.com](mailto:tclothier@thelagroup.com).





# Fort Hardy Park Master Plan Priority Project List

## Task 6: Identification of Priority Waterfront and Community Revitalization Projects

The purpose of the lists below is to guide proposed design concept alternatives. Depending on the budget of each concept, not all higher priority projects may be recommended for implementation. Phasing will also depend on the logical sequencing of the Park's full development, and may not reflect a project's priority ranking.

The lists below were developed using the feedback of the Community Workshop, stakeholder surveys, youth surveys, and guidance from the the Village and the Master Plan Advisory Committee. The proposed design concepts will strike a balance between the programmatic themes represented by each list.

### 1. Priority of Architectural Infrastructure Options:

Higher	1. Construct New Event Pavilion for Community-Wide Gatherings
	2. Construct New Restroom / Concessions / Storage Facility
	3. Provide Farmer's Market or Craft Fair Infrastructure
	4. Construct Performance Stage, Waterfront Amphitheater
	5. Construct New Community Center
	6. Construct New Shelter or Pavilion(s) for Medium Gatherings
	7. Construct New Boathouse for Crew Shells and Docks
	8. Repurpose Old VC for Concessions*
Lower	9. Maintain Ex. Community Center for Youth Programming**
	10. Maintain Existing Restroom Facility***

### 2. Priority of Recreational Infrastructure Options:

Higher	1. Upgrade Efficiency and Quality of Ballfield Complex
	2. Introduce Splash Pad
	3. Upgrade Ice Skating (Covered Preferred)
	4. Upgrade Playground (Nature Theme, Larger Age Coverage)
	5. Construct Easy Walking Path and Waterfront Trail
	6. Provide Snow Shoeing, X-Country Ski Trail Infrastructure
	7. Introduce Skate Park (with BMX Add-on Option)
	8. Upgrade Basketball Court
Lower	9. Introduce Pickleball Court(s)
	10. Introduce Tennis Court(s)

### 3. Priority of Historic Interpretation & Memorial Options:

Higher	1. Maintain / Replace (as needed) Existing Historic Markers
	2. Provide Historical Re-enactment / Performance Space
	3. Construct Interpretive Plaza Space with Memorial Wall
	4. Provide Memorialization Opportunities for Greater Community
	5. Introduce Interpretive Elements to Wide Park, Playground
Lower	6. Broaden Interpretive Topics to Include Indigenous Peoples
	7. Maintain / Replace (as needed) Existing Interpretive Signage

### 4. Priority of Activity / Programming Options:

Higher	1. Provide Infrastructure for Summer Movies in the Park
	2. Provide Festival / Fair Grounds Space
	3. Construct Dog Park / Program Off-Leash Area
	4. Construct Community Garden / Native Educational Garden
	5. Construct Outdoor Fitness and / or Parkour Center
Lower	6. Provide Food Truck Plaza / Portable Market Space
	7. Provide Infrastructure for Hosting Waterfront Rec. Rentals

## Additional Priorities Included within Master Plan Design Concept Alternatives

In addition to including a balance of the higher priority projects listed above, the Master Plan will focus on strengthening the Fort Hardy Park's connection to the Village core, enhancing walkability, improving parking infrastructure and vehicular circulation, fully utilizing the Park's waterfront from its southern extents to its new northern boundary, and recommending flood resilience strategies for both the Canal and the River.

Information and recommendations to be included in the Master Plan Report (but not necessarily reflected on the plans) include environmental management such as use of NYSDEC-dredged canal material, environmental assessment topics, maintenance, permitting, project marketing, financing and grant application strategies, and phased implementation.

- \* Any local history gallery space provided by the Old VC will be retained or reconstructed in other proposed Park improvements
- \*\* Remodel per consultant's recommendations, expand Community Center's programming to better engage all ages, especially 65+
- \*\*\* Remodel per consultant's recommendations



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Please email your comments and questions to Tracey Clothier, [tclothier@thelagroup.com](mailto:tclothier@thelagroup.com).



## Appendix E.

# Site Programming Studies

### Site Programming Study Options and Preferred Selection Summary

The Site Programming Study options provide alternatives for upgrading the Park through reorganization of existing features and circulation patterns, optimization or replacement of existing structures, and introduction of new infrastructure and amenities. Each option progressively upgrades the Park's features, increases total parking capacity (existing parking capacity estimated at 149 spaces), and alters the layout and circulation patterns of the existing conditions.

Option 1 focuses on re-organizing the sport facility layout, adding in new recreation and memorialization amenities, providing smaller-scaled vehicular circulation and parking improvements, and renovating the existing Park's architecture (Old Visitor Center, Existing Community Center). It features an expanded parking capacity of 238, retains the most existing architectural and utility infrastructure as well as original circulation patterns of the three options, and would be the easiest and most cost efficient option to phase and implement.

Option 2 builds upon the improvements proposed in Option 1 by simplifying vehicular circulation throughout the Park, creating a more centralized parking facility, introducing new passive recreation along the waterfront, and proposing a New Community Center building to replace the existing structure. It features expanded parking capacity of 252, builds off Option 1 with more substantial alterations to the existing infrastructure alterations to the existing infrastructure and original circulation patterns, but can still utilize majority of existing utility infrastructure, and could still be easily and affordably implemented in phases.

Option 3 flips the Park's existing programming and recreation arrangement by shifting the sport courts and ball fields westward towards the Canal-side of the Park to open the eastern river frontage for a new community center, dedicated passive recreation, and event space. It features expanded parking capacity of 262 and completely reinvents Fort Hardy Park. However, it would be the most difficult and expensive option to sequence in phased implementation, and would require extensive utility work for new architectural infrastructure.

The Master Plan Advisory Committee (MPAC) held its third meeting to review the three programming study options and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each alternative. After review and discussion, the MPAC reached consensus and unanimously agreed upon the selection of Option 3 for further development into the Master Plan.



## Option 1: Proposed Programming Legend

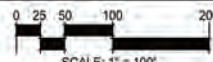
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> New Sports Complex (NCS)                                  | <b>N1</b> Heritage Memorial Plaza          |
| <b>B</b> Active Recreation Core (ARC)                              | <b>N2</b> Sports Complex Entry Plaza       |
| <b>C</b> Open Programming Recreation (OPR)                         | <b>N3</b> MWT Shelter Node                 |
| <b>D</b> Memorial Waterfront Trail (MWT)                           | <b>N4</b> Waterfront Performance Node      |
| <b>E</b> Village Beach (VB)  | <b>N5</b> Water Access Node                |
| <b>F</b> Dog Park (DP)   | <b>N6</b> River Overlook and Memorial Node |
| <b>G</b> Schuylerville Gardens (SG)                                | <b>N7</b> North Destination Node           |
| <b>H</b> Preserve Natural Forest or Meadow                         | <b>P1</b> Centralized Parking Facility     |
| <b>I</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Saratoga Street | <b>P2</b> Visitor Center Parking Facility  |
| <b>J</b> Walkability Improvements at Canal Crossing                | <b>P3</b> Northern Parking Facility        |
| <b>K</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Ferry Street    | <b>P4</b> Park Overflow Parking Facility   |
|  | <b>P5</b> Western Parking Facility         |



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Proposed Programming and Development Diagram - Option 1



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture Group

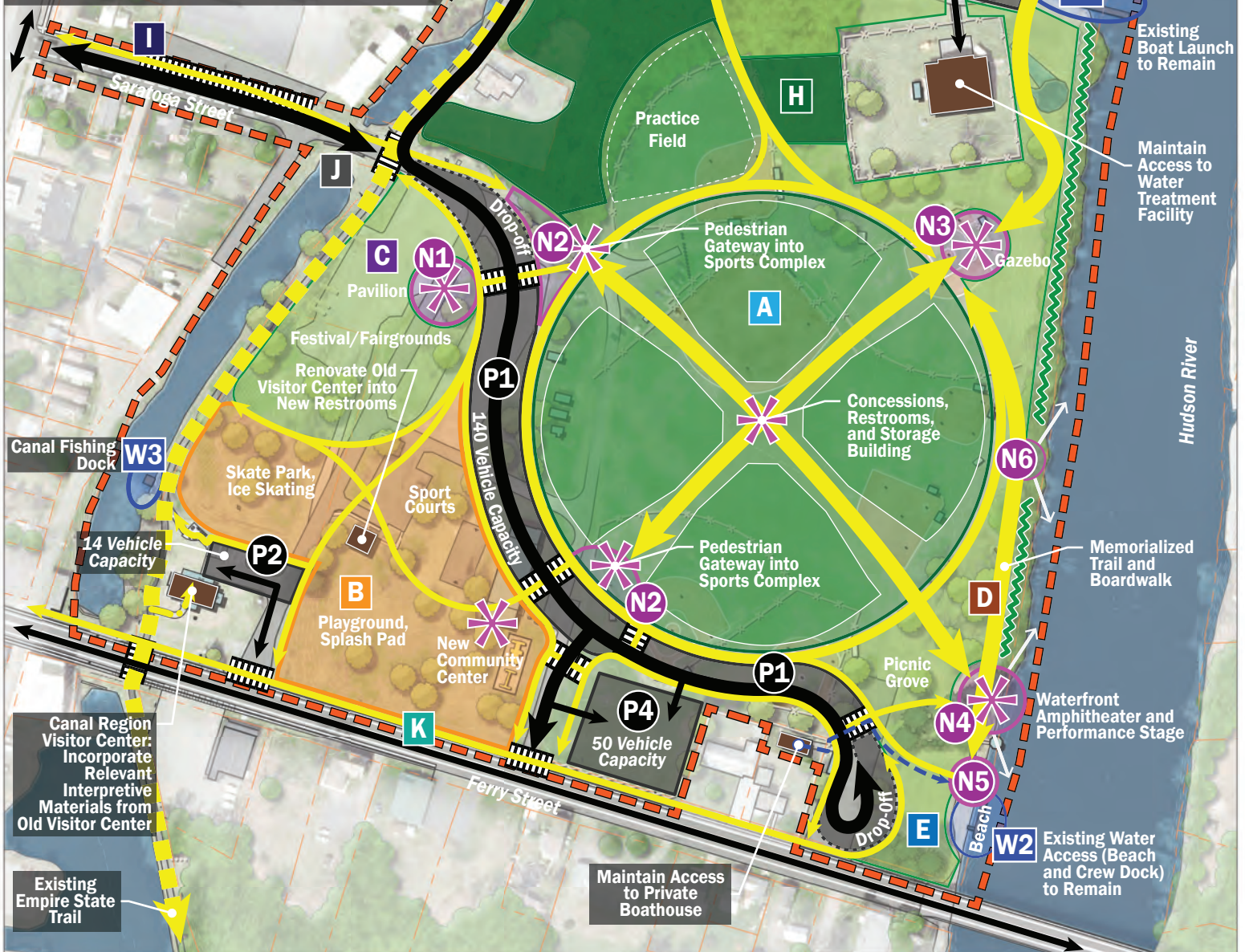
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Department of State



## Option 2: Proposed Programming Legend

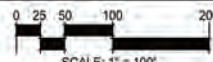
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> New Sports Complex (NCS)                                  | <b>N1</b> Heritage Memorial Plaza          |
| <b>B</b> Active Recreation Core (ARC)                              | <b>N2</b> Sports Complex Entry Plaza       |
| <b>C</b> Open Programming Recreation (OPR)                         | <b>N3</b> MWT Shelter Node                 |
| <b>D</b> Memorial Waterfront Trail (MWT)                           | <b>N4</b> Waterfront Performance Node      |
| <b>E</b> Village Beach (VB)  | <b>N5</b> Water Access Node                |
| <b>F</b> Dog Park (DP)   | <b>N6</b> River Overlook and Memorial Node |
| <b>G</b> Schuylerville Gardens (SG)                                | <b>N7</b> North Destination Node           |
| <b>H</b> Preserve Natural Forest or Meadow                         | <b>P1</b> Centralized Parking Facility     |
| <b>I</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Saratoga Street | <b>P2</b> Visitor Center Parking Facility  |
| <b>J</b> Walkability Improvements at Canal Crossing                | <b>P3</b> Northern Parking Facility        |
| <b>K</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Ferry Street    | <b>P4</b> Park Overflow Parking Facility   |



## Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
Village of Schuylerville, New York  
May 2022

## Proposed Programming and Development Diagram - Option 2



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture

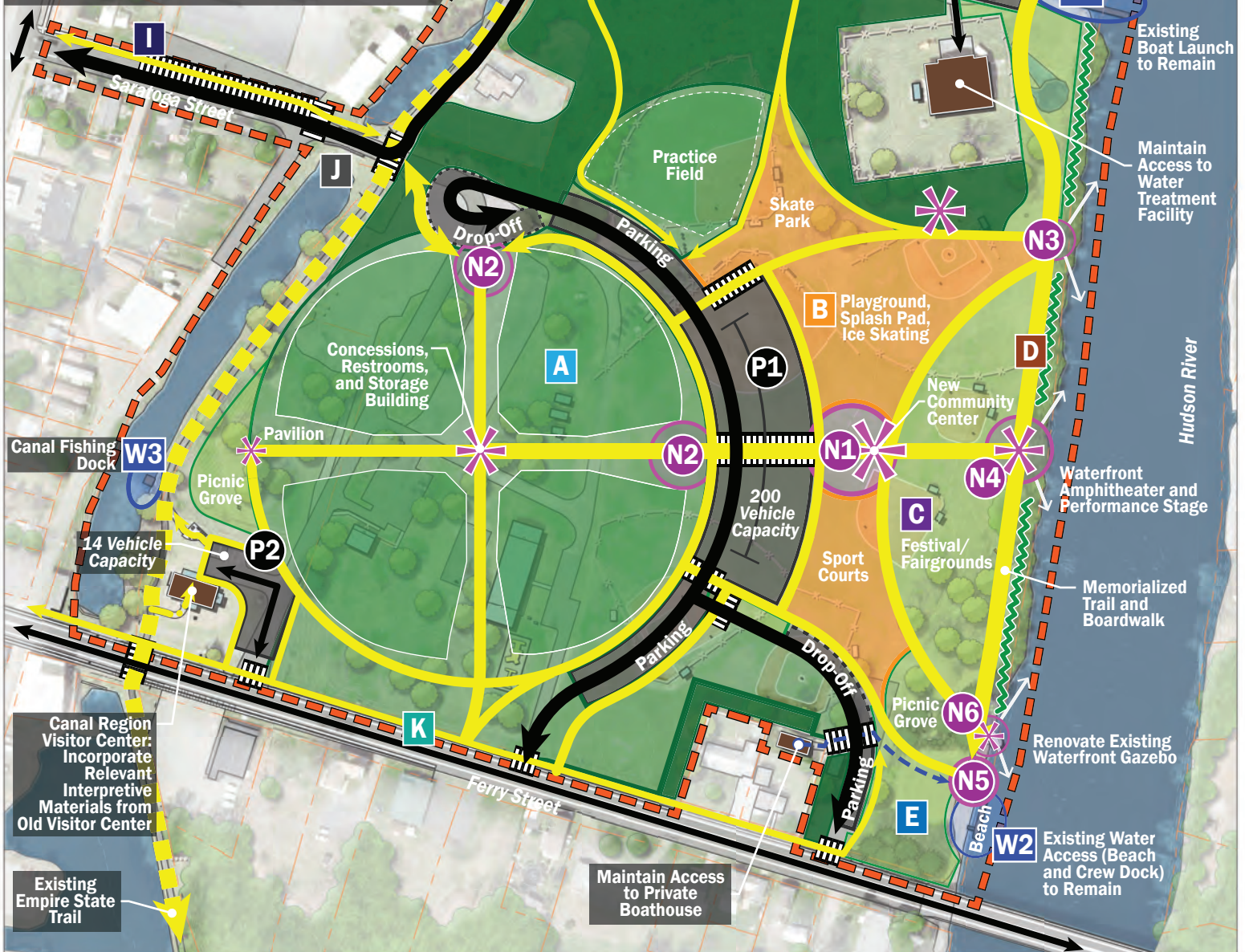
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Department of State



### Option 3: Proposed Programming Legend

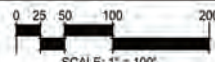
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>A</b> New Sports Complex (NCS)                                  | <b>N1</b> Heritage Memorial Plaza          |
| <b>B</b> Active Recreation Core (ARC)                              | <b>N2</b> Sports Complex Entry Plaza       |
| <b>C</b> Open Programming Recreation (OPR)                         | <b>N3</b> MWT Shelter Node                 |
| <b>D</b> Memorial Waterfront Trail (MWT)                           | <b>N4</b> Waterfront Performance Node      |
| <b>E</b> Village Beach (VB)  | <b>N5</b> Water Access Node                |
| <b>F</b> Dog Park (DP)   | <b>N6</b> River Overlook and Memorial Node |
| <b>G</b> Schuylerville Gardens (SG)                                | <b>N7</b> North Destination Node           |
| <b>H</b> Preserve Natural Forest or Meadow                         | <b>P1</b> Centralized Parking Facility     |
| <b>I</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Saratoga Street | <b>P2</b> Visitor Center Parking Facility  |
| <b>J</b> Walkability Improvements at Canal Crossing                | <b>P3</b> Northern Parking Facility        |
| <b>K</b> Pedestrian Streetscape Improvements along Ferry Street    |  |



### Fort Hardy Park

Fort Hardy Park Master Plan  
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### Proposed Programming and Development Diagram - Option 3



The LA GROUP  
Landscape Architecture Group

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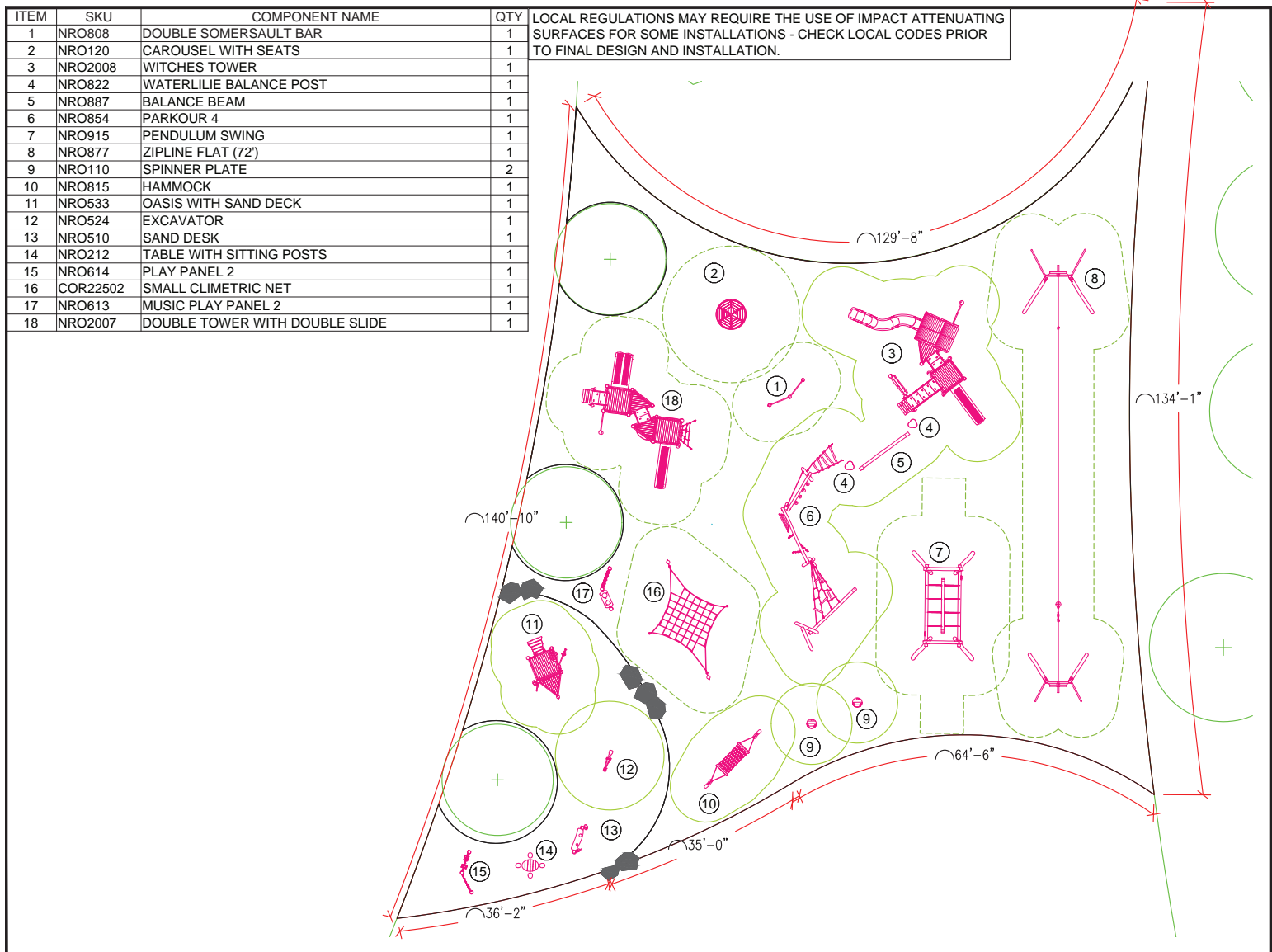
## Appendix F.

# Play

### Playground and Splash Pad Conceptual Design Summary

The professional playground and splash pad designers at the Kompan and Waterplay companies were engaged to provide technical input on the preliminary conceptual designs of the play elements of the Fort Hardy Park Master Plan. Appendix F archives these concepts for future implementation, and can be used as a starting point for schematic design and design development.

### Playground Design Plans, Renderings, and Equipment List



Proposed Playground Conceptual Design Plan and Equipment List (provided by Kompan).





Proposed Playground Conceptual Design Renderings (provided by Kompan).





Proposed Playground Conceptual Design Renderings (provided by Kompan).

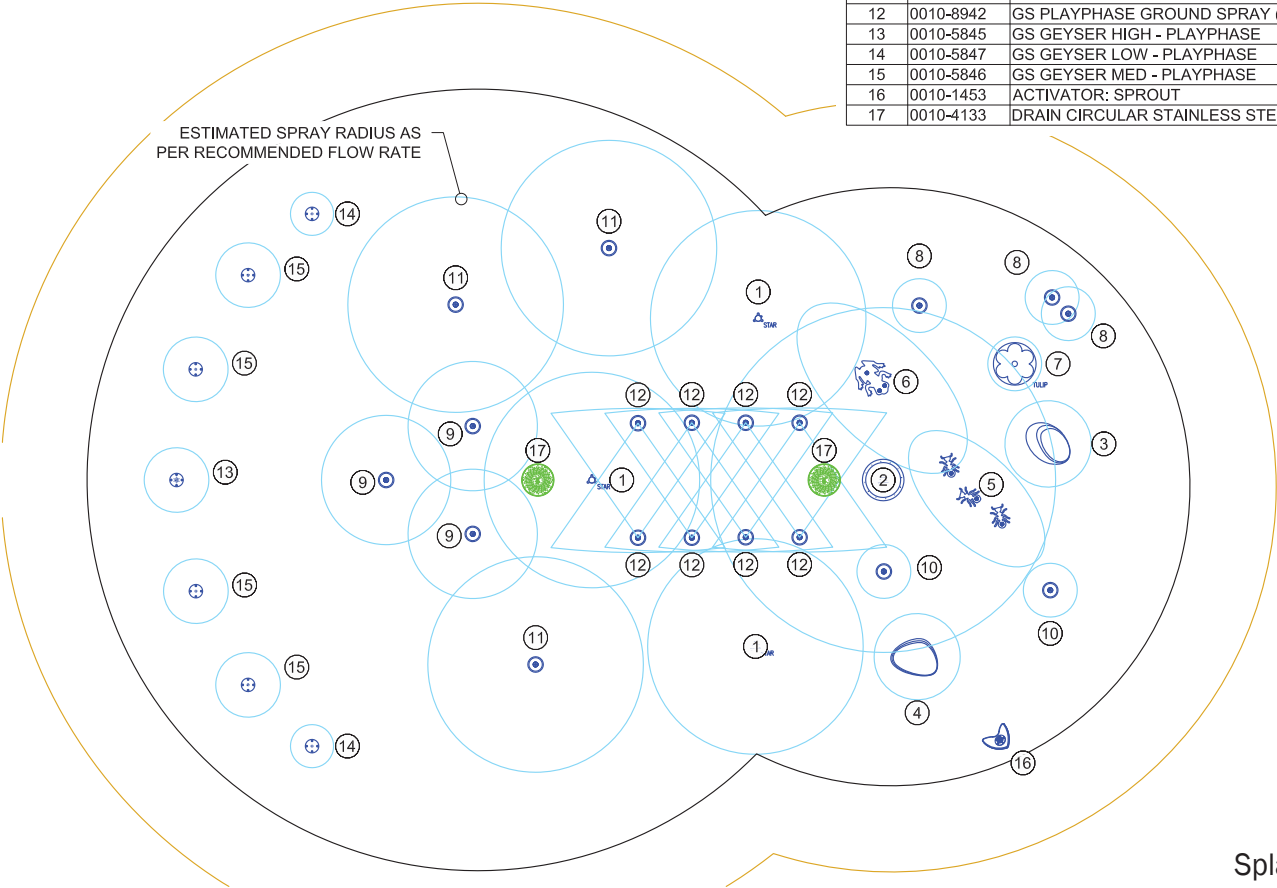


Splash Pad Design Plans, Renderings, and Equipment List

LOCAL REGULATIONS MAY REQUIRE THE USE OF IMPACT ATTENUATING SURFACES FOR SOME INSTALLATIONS - CHECK LOCAL CODES PRIOR TO FINAL DESIGN AND INSTALLATION.

Waterplay recommends installing the full surface and spray infrastructure during Phase 1. Ground nozzles are their proprietary Playphase Ground Sprays, which can be swapped out with three-dimensional equipment in the subsequent second phase.

ITEM	SKU	COMPONENT NAME	QTY
1	0010-7483	GS STARLET SPRAY	3
2	0010-7467	GS PUDDLE 2	1
3	0010-7472	FS SURF STONE 2	1
4	0010-7473	FS SURF STONE 3	1
5	0010-7453	GS ANTS 3	1
6	0010-7455	GS FROG	1
7	0010-7491	GS LILY PAD (TULIP)	1
8	0010-8942	GS PLAYPHASE GROUND SPRAY (STRAIGHT UP)	3
9	0010-8942	GS PLAYPHASE GROUND SPRAY (FOUNTAIN MOUNTAIN)	3
10	0010-8942	GS PLAYPHASE GROUND SPRAY (TULIP)	2
11	0010-8942	GS PLAYPHASE GROUND SPRAY (MISTY MOUNTAIN)	3
12	0010-8942	GS PLAYPHASE GROUND SPRAY (SPLIT SPURT)	8
13	0010-5845	GS GEYSER HIGH - PLAYPHASE	1
14	0010-5847	GS GEYSER LOW - PLAYPHASE	2
15	0010-5846	GS GEYSER MED - PLAYPHASE	4
16	0010-1453	ACTIVATOR: SPROUT	1
17	0010-4133	DRAIN CIRCULAR STAINLESS STEEL	2

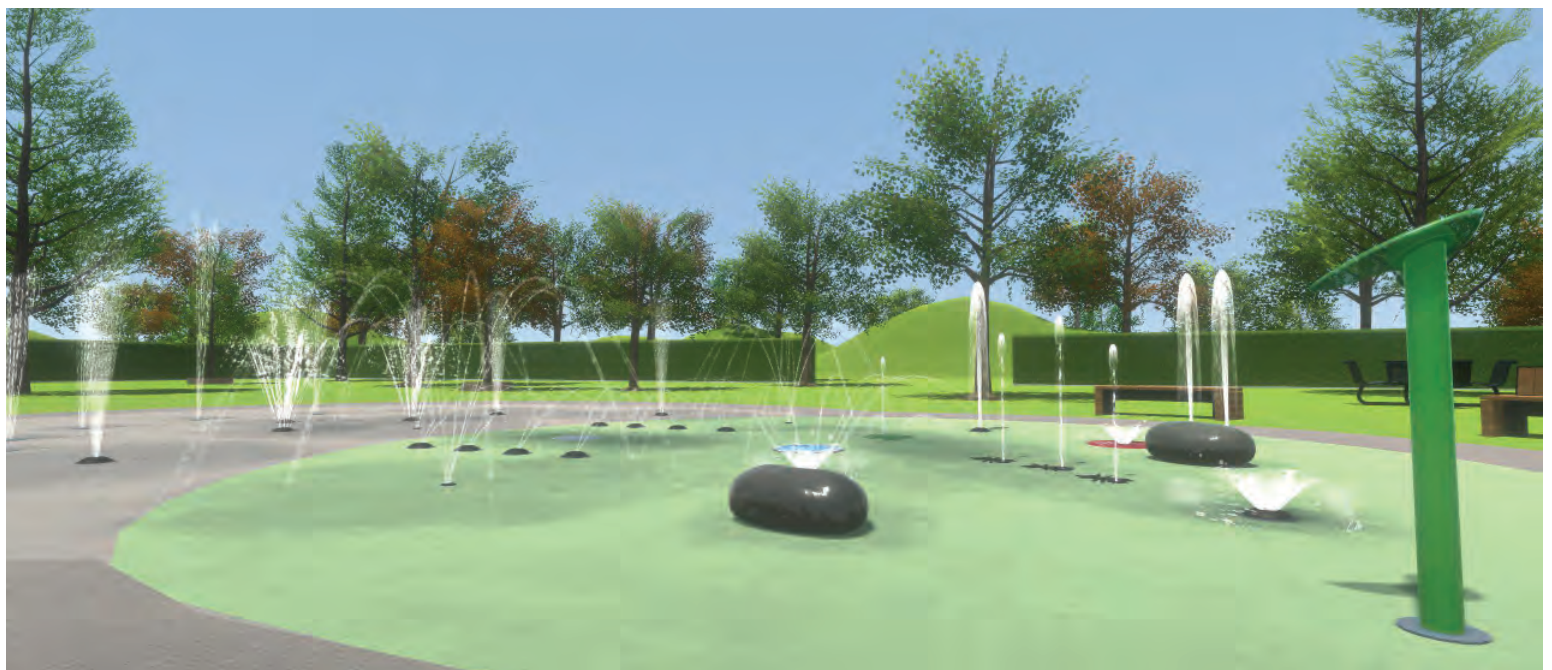
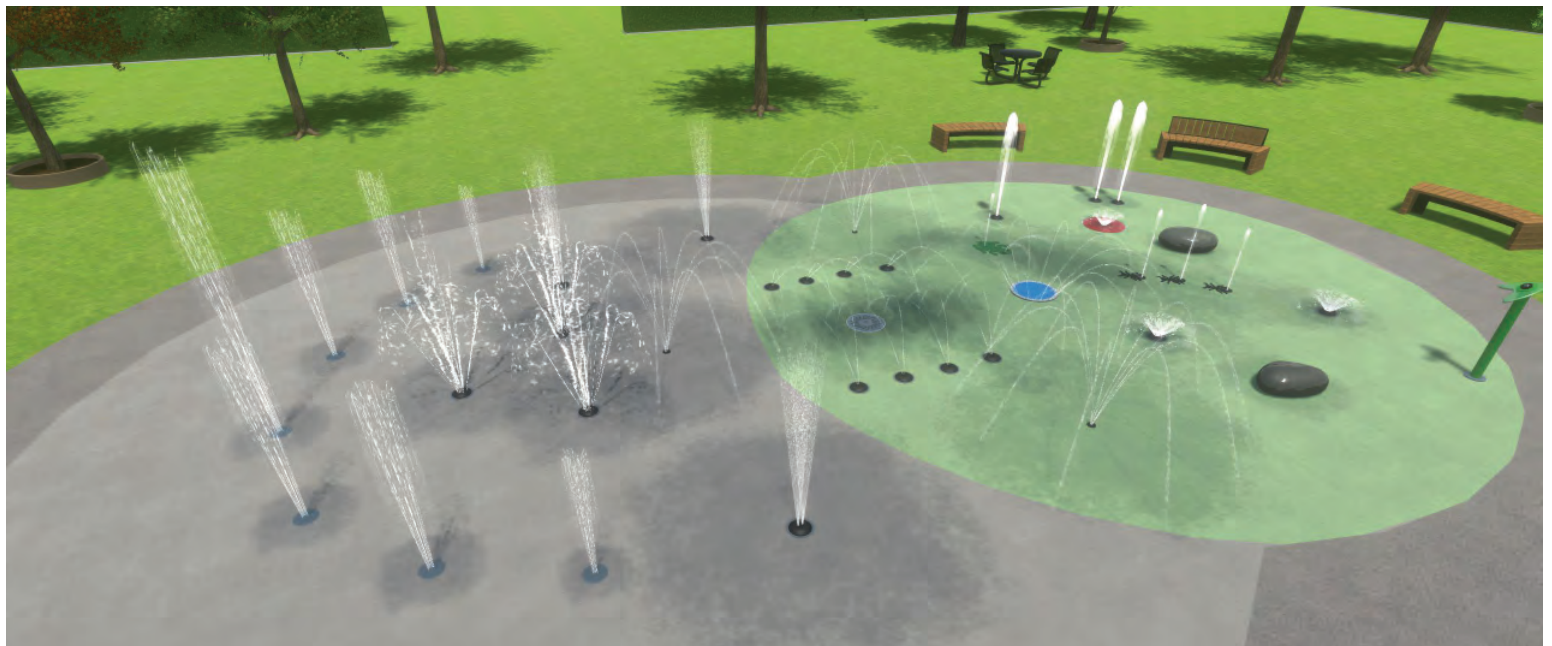


Splash Pad Phase 1



Proposed Splash Pad Conceptual Design Renderings - Phase 1 (provided by Waterplay).





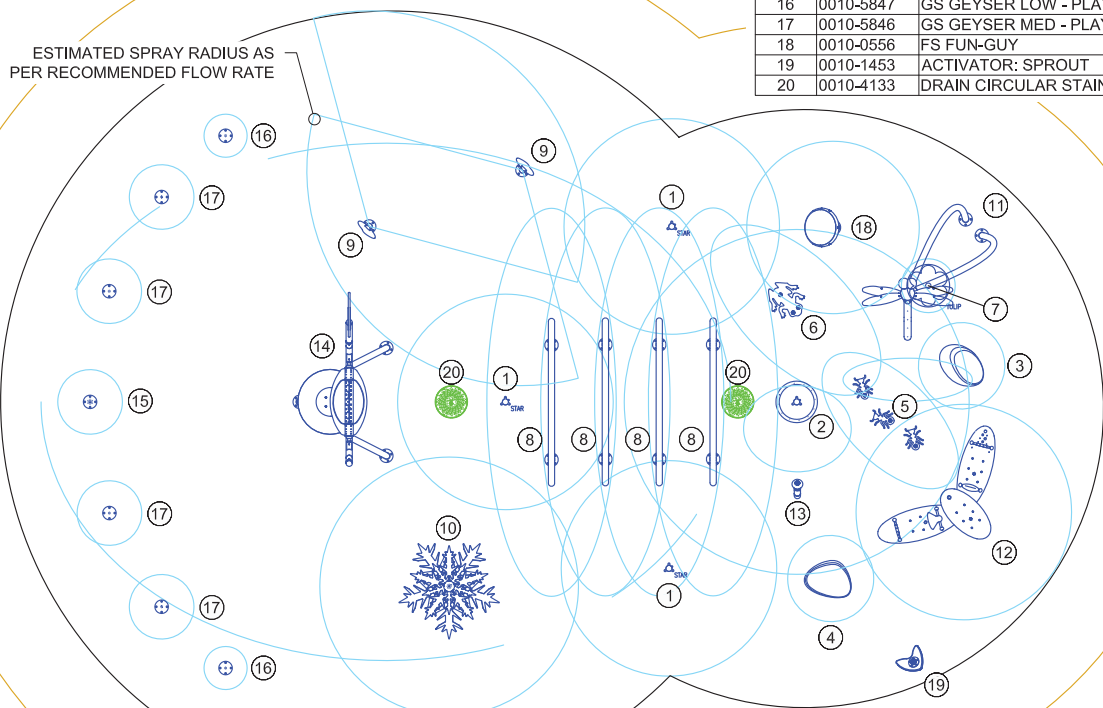
Proposed Splash Pad Conceptual Design Renderings - Phase 1 (provided by Waterplay).



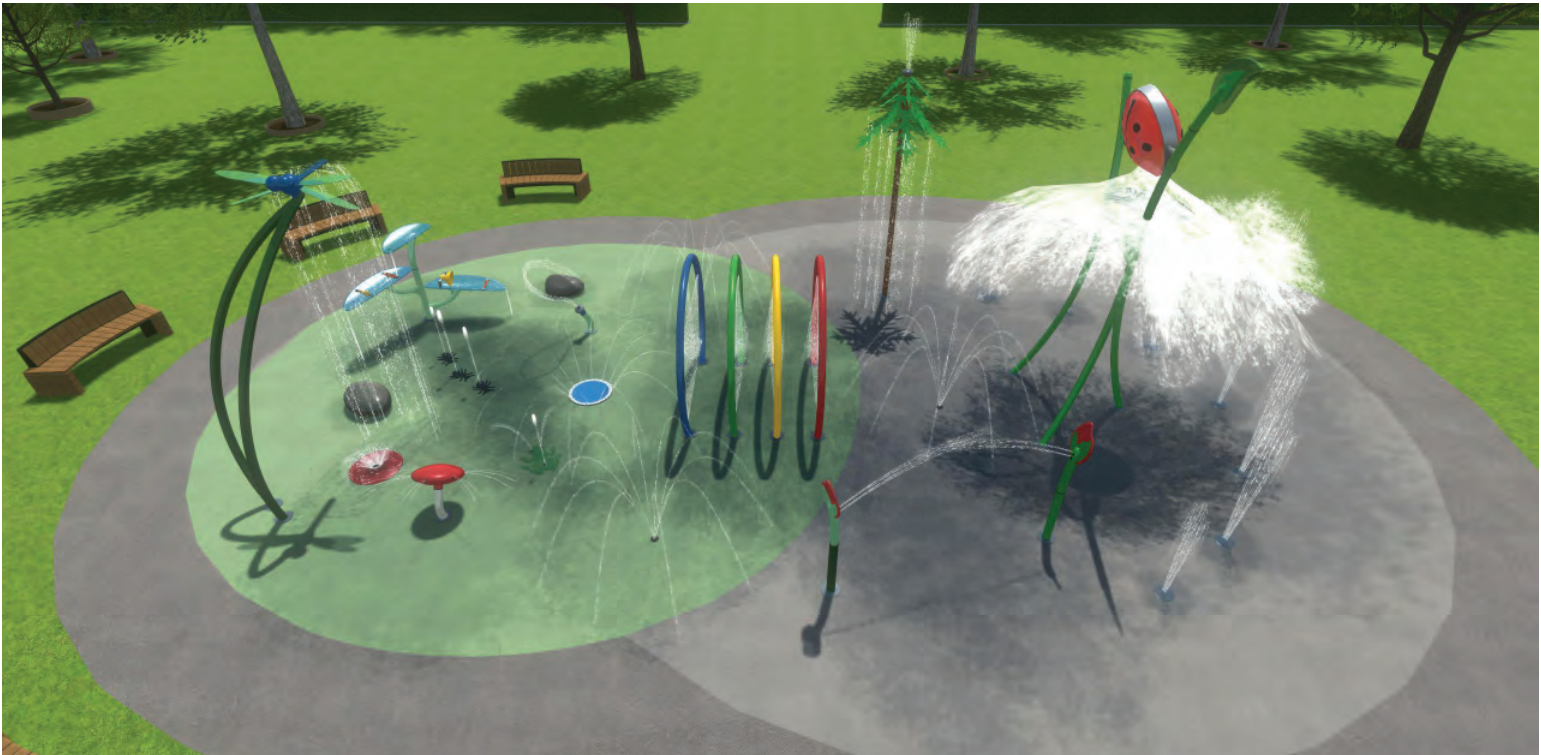
LOCAL REGULATIONS MAY REQUIRE THE USE OF IMPACT ATTENUATING SURFACES FOR SOME INSTALLATIONS - CHECK LOCAL CODES PRIOR TO FINAL DESIGN AND INSTALLATION.

ITEM	SKU	COMPONENT NAME	QTY
1	0010-7483	GS STARLET SPRAY	3
2	0010-7467	GS PUDDLE 2	1
3	0010-7472	FS SURF STONE 2	1
4	0010-7473	FS SURF STONE 3	1
5	0010-7453	GS ANTS 3	1
6	0010-7455	GS FROG	1
7	0010-7491	GS LILY PAD (TULIP)	1
8	0010-0369	FS WATER-O	4
9	0010-1451	FS POPPY BUD	2
10	0010-1709	FS RAIN FOREST	1
11	0010-1452	FS SPARX	1
12	0010-4591	FS WATERFALL 2	1
13	0011-0393	FS WOBBLY CANNON	1
14	0010-3080	FS LADYBUG SOAKER	1
15	0010-5845	GS GEYSER HIGH - PLAYPHASE	1
16	0010-5847	GS GEYSER LOW - PLAYPHASE	2
17	0010-5846	GS GEYSER MED - PLAYPHASE	4
18	0010-0556	FS FUN-GUY	1
19	0010-1453	ACTIVATOR: SPROUT	1
20	0010-4133	DRAIN CIRCULAR STAINLESS STEEL	2

ESTIMATED SPRAY RADIUS AS  
PER RECOMMENDED FLOW RATE

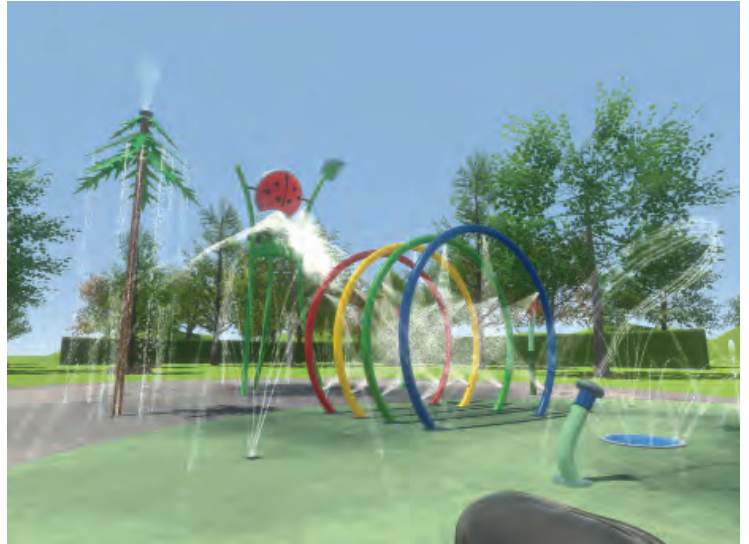


Splash Pad Phase 2



Proposed Splash Pad Conceptual Design Renderings - Phase 2 (provided by Waterplay).





Proposed Splash Pad Conceptual Design Renderings - Phase 2 (provided by Waterplay).



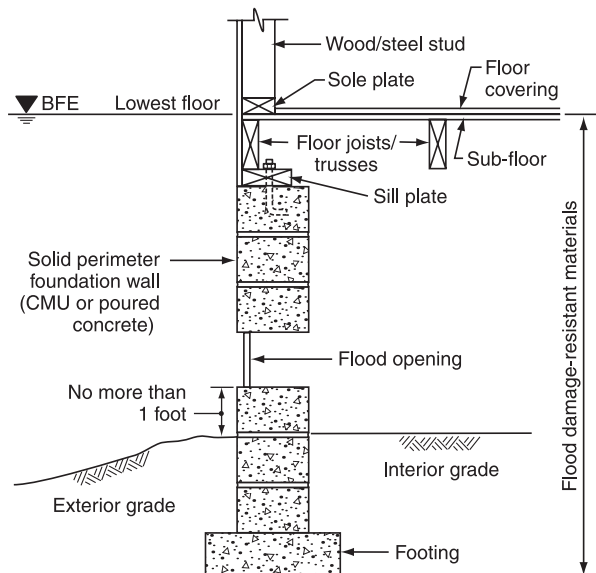
## Appendix G.

# Stormwater-smart Development and Flooding Resiliency

### Development Guidance Summary

Fort Hardy Park is almost entirely within FEMA Flood Hazard Zone AE: a high risk area / Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) [refer to the FEMA Flood Hazard Areas Analysis Plan, Appendix B). It has a 1% Annual Chance of Flooding (Base Flood or 100-Year Flood) or a 26% Chance of Inundation over a 30-Year Period. With such a high risk of flooding, rather than attempting to stop flooding, development at the Park needs to focus on minimizing a flood's impact on the Park by limiting the amount/cost of damage that can be done as well as considering how the Park can still be used despite flood conditions.

Maintaining open air structures, such as shelters and pavilions, should be prioritized when possible, as they will recover quickly from any flooding. Raising finished floor elevations of all enclosed buildings (restrooms, concessions, community center) and open structures (pavilions, shelters) will mitigate flooding. It is generally recommended in NYS that finish floor elevations for buildings and structures be constructed 2' above base flood elevations (BFE). From floodplain mapping it appears that BFE at Fort Hardy Park is between elevation 100 and 101. If buildings and structures cannot be located at higher elevations, the design of their lower structures/foundations should provide openings below and through the structure to allow flood waters to pass through without affecting structural integrity of the building. See the proceeding pages for excerpts from the NYSDEC on floodplain construction requirements in NYS for additional info.

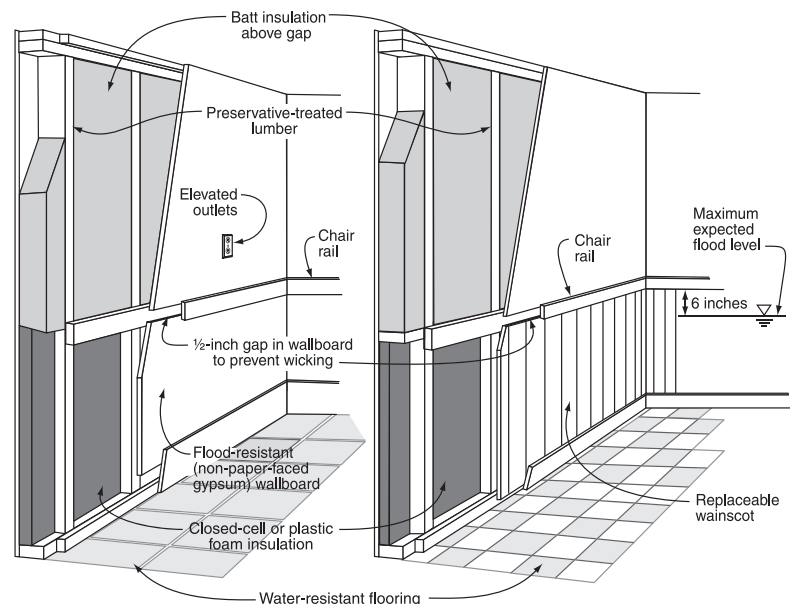


Example of a building elevated on solid foundations walls with flood openings to meet National Flood Insurance Program requirements for Zone AE (Figure 1 from the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, for additional information on flood openings, refer to FEMA Technical Bulletin 1).

Electric panels and utility access will always need to be elevated. Consideration will be required regarding how utilities such as sanitary sewer will be impacted in the event of flooding. Backflow valves will be necessary to prevent gray water from flooding structures during flood and inundation periods.

Structural and finish material selection should be appropriate for floodplain construction: exterior Park improvements should use materials anchored solidly in the ground, such as concrete pavement rather than pavers. For structures, development should avoid materials that absorb or retain water after submergence. Materials of the entire building or lower portions of the buildings should be made of material that will not sustain severe water damage, such as concrete or CMU. For more flood resistant materials, FEMA has a list of classes of building materials and how appropriate they are for construction in a floodplain, summarized in the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2: Flood Damage-Resistant Materials Requirements for Buildings Located in Special Flood Hazard Areas in accordance with the National Flood Insurance Program:

[https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema\\_tb\\_2\\_flood\\_damage-resistant\\_materials\\_requirements.pdf](https://www.fema.gov/sites/default/files/2020-07/fema_tb_2_flood_damage-resistant_materials_requirements.pdf)



Example of a partial wet flood proofing technique using flood damage-resistant materials for finished wall construction (Figure 4 from the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2, for additional information on wet floodproofing, refer to FEMA Technical Bulletin 7).



In order to maintain park-wide accessibility during flood events, it is recommended primary pedestrian paths be elevated along tops of berms to protect patron access. Directing flood waters to the Park’s natural open areas, such as picnic, festival, and fairground areas first by locating them at lower elevations will prioritize protecting architectural structures and play spaces, helping to limit structural damage.

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be required for the project. Because the project site will discharge runoff directly to the Hudson River, which is considered a fifth order stream or larger, stormwater detention will likely not be required. However, both water quality (WQv) treatment and runoff reduction (RRv) will be required with all Park development. Green infrastructure throughout the Park, such as bioretention and raingardens will promote the maximum infiltration possible and reduce runoff. Permeable pavement should be considered for the parking facilities to further reduce the overall amount of runoff and promote infiltration. Earth moving and grading to promote smart stormwater management strategies will have to be coordinated with preserving of any archaeologically sensitive areas during Park development.

Regarding predevelopment considerations, with the Village of Schuylerville’s participation in the National Flood Insurance Program, all proposed development will need to meet the local Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance. Further, proposed construction may require hydraulic analysis, with design for no adverse affect on the Hudson River’s regulated floodway, and coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). Refer to the proceeding pages for excerpts from the NYSDEC on development within the floodplain.

NFIP	Class	Class Description
ACCEPTABLE	5	Highly resistant to floodwater <sup>1</sup> damage, including damage caused by moving water. <sup>2</sup> These materials can survive wetting and drying and may be successfully cleaned after a flood to render them free of most harmful pollutants. <sup>3</sup> Materials in this class are permitted for partially enclosed or outside uses with essentially unmitigated flood exposure.
	4	Resistant to floodwater <sup>1</sup> damage from wetting and drying, but less durable when exposed to moving water. <sup>2</sup> These materials can survive wetting and drying and may be successfully cleaned after a flood to render them free of most harmful pollutants. <sup>3</sup> Materials in this class may be exposed to and/or submerged in floodwaters in interior spaces and do not require special waterproofing protection.
UNACCEPTABLE	3	Resistant to clean water <sup>4</sup> damage, but not floodwater damage. Materials in this class may be submerged in clean water during periods of flooding. These materials can survive wetting and drying, but may not be able to be successfully cleaned after floods to render them free of most <sup>3</sup> harmful pollutants.
	2	Not resistant to clean water <sup>4</sup> damage. Materials in this class are used in predominantly dry spaces that may be subject to occasional water vapor and/or slight seepage. These materials cannot survive the wetting and drying associated with floods.
	1	Not resistant to clean water <sup>4</sup> damage or moisture damage. Materials in this class are used in spaces with conditions of complete dryness. These materials cannot survive the wetting and drying associated with floods.

Notes:

1. Floodwater is assumed to be considered “black” water; black water contains pollutants such as sewage, chemicals, heavy metals, or other toxic substances that are potentially hazardous to humans.

2. Moving water is defined as water moving at low velocities of 5 feet per second (fps) or less. Water moving at velocities greater than 5 fps may cause structural damage to building materials.

3. Some materials can be successfully cleaned of most of the pollutants typically found in floodwater. However, some individual pollutants such as heating oil can be extremely difficult to remove from uncoated concrete. These materials are flood damage-resistant except when exposed to individual pollutants that cannot be successfully cleaned.

4. Clean water includes potable water as well as “gray” water; gray water is wastewater collected from normal uses (laundry, bathing, food preparation, etc.).

Table listing class descriptions of materials and their acceptability for use by the NFIP (Table 1 from the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2).

Types of Building Materials	Uses of Building Materials		Classes of Building Materials				
	Floors	Walls/ Ceilings	Acceptable		Unacceptable		
			5	4	3	2	1
Structural Materials (floor slabs, beams, subfloors, framing, and interior/exterior sheathing)							
Asbestos-cement board		■	■				
Brick							
Face or glazed		■	■				
Common (clay)		■		■			
Cast stone (in waterproof mortar)		■	■				
Cement board/fiber-cement board		■	■				
Cement/latex, formed-in-place	■			■			
Clay tile, structural glazed		■	■				
Concrete, precast or cast-in-place	■	■	■				
Concrete block¹		■	■				
Gypsum products							
Paper-faced gypsum board		■			■		
Non-paper-faced gypsum board		■		■			
Greenboard		■				■	
Keene's cement or plaster		■			■		
Plaster, otherwise, including acoustical		■				■	
Sheathing panels, exterior grade		■			■		
Water-resistant, fiber-reinforced gypsum exterior sheathing		■		■			
Hardboard (high-density fiberboard)							
Tempered, enamel or plastic coated		■				■	
All other types		■					■
Mineral fiberboard		■					■
Oriented-strand board (OSB)							
Exterior grade	■	■				■	
Edge swell-resistant OSB	■	■				■	
All other types	■	■					■
Particle board	■						■
Plywood							
Marine grade	■	■	■				
Preservative-treated, alkaline copper quaternary (ACQ) or copper azole (C-A)	■	■		■			
Preservative-treated, Borate²	■	■	■				
Exterior grade/Exposure¹ (WBP – weather and boil proof)	■	■		■			
All other types	■	■					■
Recycled plastic lumber (RPL)							
Commingled, with 80-90% polyethylene (PE)	■		■				
Fiber-reinforced, with glass fiber strands	■		■				
High-density polyethylene (HDPE), up to 95%	■		■				
Wood-filled, with 50% sawdust or wood fiber	■				■		
Stone							
Natural or artificial non-absorbent solid or veneer, waterproof grout	■	■	■				
All other applications		■				■	
Structural Building Components							
Floor trusses, wood, solid (2x4s), decay-resistant or preservative-treated	■	■		■			
Floor trusses, steel³	■		■				
Headers and beams, solid (2x4s) or plywood, exterior grade or preservative-treated		■		■			
Headers and beams, OSB, exterior grade or edge-swell resistant		■				■	
Headers and beams, steel³		■	■				
I-joists	■					■	
Wall panels, plywood, exterior grade or preservative-treated		■		■			
Wall panels, OSB, exterior grade or edge-swell resistant		■				■	
Wall panels, steel³		■		■			

Table listing structural materials and finish materials commonly used in construction of floors, walls, and ceilings (Table 2 from the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2).



Types of Building Materials	Uses of Building Materials		Classes of Building Materials				
			Acceptable		Unacceptable		
	Floors	Walls/ Ceilings	5	4	3	2	1
<b>Structural Materials (floor slabs, beams, subfloors, framing, and interior/exterior sheathing)</b>							
Wood							
Solid, standard, structural (2x4s)		■		■			
Solid, standard, finish/trim		■			■		
Solid, decay-resistant <sup>4</sup>	■	■	■				
Solid, preservative-treated, ACQ or C-A		■		■			
Solid, preservative-treated, Borate <sup>2</sup>		■		■			
<b>Finish Materials (floor coverings, wall and ceiling finishes, insulation, cabinets, doors, partitions, and windows)</b>							
Asphalt tile <sup>5</sup>							
With asphaltic adhesives	■				■		
All other types	■						■
Cabinets, built-in							
Wood		■				■	
Particle board		■					■
Metal <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Carpeting	■						■
Ceramic and porcelain tile							
With mortar set	■	■		■			
With organic adhesives	■	■				■	
Concrete tile, with mortar set	■		■				
Corkboard		■				■	
Doors							
Wood, hollow		■				■	
Wood, lightweight panel construction		■				■	
Wood, solid		■				■	
Metal, hollow <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Metal, wood core <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Metal, foam-filled core <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Fiberglass, wood core		■		■			
Epoxy, formed-in-place	■		■				
Glass (sheets, colored tiles, panels)		■		■			
Glass blocks		■	■				
Insulation							
Sprayed polyurethane foam (SPUF) or closed-cell plastic foams	■	■	■				
Inorganic – fiberglass, mineral wool: batts, blankets, or blown	■	■			■		
All other types (cellulose, cotton, open-cell plastic foams, etc.)	■	■				■	
Linoleum	■						■
Magnesite (magnesium oxychloride)	■						■
Mastic felt-base floor covering	■						■
Mastic flooring, formed-in-place	■		■				
Metals, non-ferrous (aluminum, copper, or zinc tiles)		■			■		
Metals							
Non-ferrous (aluminum, copper, or zinc tiles)		■			■		
Metals, ferrous <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Paint							
Polyester-epoxy and other oil-based waterproof types		■		■			
Latex		■		■			
Partitions, folding							
Wood		■				■	
Metal <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Fabric-covered		■					■
Partitions, stationary (free-standing)							
Wood frame		■		■			
Metal <sup>3</sup>		■		■			
Glass, unreinforced		■		■			
Glass, reinforced		■		■			
Gypsum, solid or block		■					■

Continuation of table listing structural materials and finish materials commonly used in construction of floors, walls, and ceilings (Table 2 from the FEMA Technical Bulletin 2).

Types of Building Materials	Uses of Building Materials		Classes of Building Materials				
			Acceptable		Unacceptable		
	Floors	Walls/ Ceilings	5	4	3	2	1
<b>Finish Materials (floor coverings, wall and ceiling finishes, insulation, cabinets, doors, partitions, and windows)</b>							
Polyurethane, formed-in-place	■		■				
Polyvinyl acetate (PVA) emulsion cement	■						■
Rubber							
Moldings and trim with epoxy poly-amide adhesive or latex-hydraulic cement		■		■			
All other applications		■					■
Rubber sheets or tiles <sup>5</sup>							
With chemical-set adhesives <sup>6</sup>	■		■				
All other applications	■						■
Silicone floor, formed-in-place	■		■				
Steel (panels, trim, tile)							
With waterproof adhesives <sup>3</sup>		■	■				
With non-waterproof adhesives		■				■	
Terrazo	■			■			
Vinyl asbestos tile (semi-flexible vinyl) <sup>5</sup>							
With asphaltic adhesives	■		■				
All other applications	■						■
Vinyl sheets or tiles (coated on cork or wood product backings)	■						■
Vinyl sheets or tiles (homogeneous) <sup>5</sup>							
With chemical-set adhesives <sup>6</sup>	■			■			
All other applications	■						■
Wall coverings							
Paper, burlap, cloth types		■					■
Vinyl, plastic, wall paper		■					■
Wood floor coverings							
Wood (solid)	■						■
Engineered wood flooring	■					■	
Plastic laminate flooring	■					■	
Wood composition blocks, laid in cement mortar	■					■	
Wood composition blocks, dipped and laid in hot pitch or bitumen	■				■		

Notes\*:

- Unfilled concrete block cells can create a reservoir that can hold water following a flood, which can make the blocks difficult or impossible to clean if the floodwaters are contaminated.
- Borate preservative-treated wood meets the NFIP requirements for flood damage-resistance; however, the borate can leach out of the wood if the material is continuously exposed to standing or moving water.
- Not recommended in areas subject to salt-water flooding.
- Examples of decay-resistant lumber include heart wood of redwood, cedar, and black locust. Refer to Section 2302 of the International Building Code<sup>®</sup> (IBC<sup>®</sup>) and Section R202 of the International Residential Code<sup>®</sup> (IRC<sup>®</sup>) for guidance.
- Using normally specified suspended flooring (i.e., above-grade) adhesives, including sulfite liquor (lignin or "linoleum paste"), rubber/asphaltic dispersions, or "alcohol" type resinous adhesives (culmar, oleoresin).
- Examples include epoxy-polyamide adhesives or latex-hydraulic cement.

\* In addition to the requirements of TB 2 for flood damage resistance, building materials must also comply with any additional requirements of applicable building codes. For example, for wood products such as solid 2x4s and plywood, applicable building code requirements typically include protection against decay and termites and will specify use of preservative-treated or decay-resistant wood for certain applications. Applications that require preservative-treated or decay-resistant species include wood in contact with the ground, wood exposed to weather, wood on exterior foundation walls, or wood members close to the exposed ground. In some cases, applicable building code requirements (such as those in ASCE 24-05 and IRC 2006) do not reflect updated guidance in TB 2 and specify that all wood used below the design flood elevation be preservative-treated or naturally decay-resistant regardless of proximity to ground or exposure to weather. (Revision made in October 2010)



## Floodplain Construction Requirements in NYS (Excerpt from NYSDEC)

### *The National Flood Insurance Program*

The National Flood Insurance Program is a federal program created in 1968 to provide flood insurance to people who live in areas with the greatest risk of flooding, called Special Flood Hazard Areas. The program provides an alternative to disaster assistance and reduces the escalating costs of repairing damage to buildings and their contents caused by floods. The program provides flood insurance, while at the same time encouraging the sensible management and use of floodplains to reduce flood damage.

The National Flood Insurance Program offers flood insurance to homeowners, renters and business owners, provided their communities use the program's strategies for reducing flood risk, including adopting and enforcing floodplain management ordinances to reduce future flood damage. Community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program is voluntary. However, flood insurance and many kinds of federal disaster assistance are not available in communities that do not participate in the program. Fortunately, in New York, 1,466 communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program.

Each participating community has a local law for flood damage prevention that contains specific standards for any development in federally mapped Special Flood Hazard Areas. These areas have a one percent or greater chance of experiencing a flood in any year and are shown on Flood Insurance Rate Maps provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is the state's National Flood Insurance Program coordinating agency. Local officials, developers, and the public may contact the DEC for technical assistance and guidance in all matters associated with the National Flood Insurance Program.

### *Construction Regulations*

All communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program have a local law or ordinance that regulates development within mapped floodplains. The basic standards are contained below. However, anybody who wishes to develop any area within a floodplain should consult with their local floodplain manager, often a building inspector or zoning officer, for specific requirements.

All development, including buildings and other structures, mining, dredging, filling, paving, excavation, drilling, or storage of equipment or materials is subject to construction regulations if it occurs within a Special Flood Hazard Area. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area that would be inundated by the 100-year flood, better thought of as an area that has a one percent or greater chance of experiencing a flood in any single year.

"AE" zones are areas with specific flood elevations, known as Base Flood Elevations. Within an "AE" zone, there may be an area known as the "regulatory floodway," which is the channel of a river and adjacent land areas which must be reserved to discharge the 100-year flood without causing a rise in flood elevations. ***In the case of Fort Hardy Park, presence and/or extents of the Hudson River's regulatory floodway will need to be confirmed and mapped as part of the pre-development efforts for future development.***

The floodway is shown either on the community's Flood Insurance Rate Map or on a separate "Flood Boundary and Floodway" map for maps published before about 1988. Within regulatory floodways, more stringent development controls exist than elsewhere in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

In New York State, local communities that participate in the National Flood Insurance Program regulate development in Special Flood Hazard Areas. An exception is development funded and undertaken by the State or Federal government, which is regulated by the responsible agency, subject to technical assistance by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Nearly all New York communities participate in the National Flood Insurance Program. Each participating community in the state has a designated floodplain administrator. This is usually the building inspector or code enforcement official. Local communities are encouraged to provide an extra margin of safety by requiring structures to be elevated above the base flood elevation. Always check with your local community to find out what their standards are.

Private development is subject to local floodplain development permits. In addition, New York State Environmental Conservation Law states that local laws or ordinances passed to qualify for participation in the National Flood Insurance Program shall apply to any development undertaken within the community by any county, city, town, village, school district or public improvement district.

*Any new structure or structure that is substantially improved or substantially damaged by any cause is subject to floodplain development regulations.* Substantial improvement or damage occurs when the improvement or the value of the damage exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure.



#### *Standard Development Requirements Within an “A” Zone*

When there is a base flood elevation available, the lowest floor including any basement, must be at or above the base flood elevation (plus two feet beginning in 2007). Elevation may be by means of properly compacted fill, a solid slab foundation, or a “crawl space” foundation which contains permanent openings to let flood waters in and out. Non-residential structures may be flood proofed in lieu of elevation.

#### *Standard Development Requirements Within a Regulatory Floodway*

No development is allowed within a regulatory floodway unless the developer has first proven that the development will not increase flood elevations at any location during the 100-year flood. Refer to the **Floodplain Development and Floodway Guidance** excerpt on the proceeding pages.

#### *Standard Development Requirements with no BFE*

The base flood elevation (BFE) is the elevation that the one hundred-year flood, better thought of as the flood that has a one percent or greater chance of occurring in any given year, rises to. It is the basic standard for floodplain development, used to determine the required elevation of the lowest floor of any new or substantially improved structure. As of May 2020, the new requirement as stated in R322.1.4.1. Determination of Design Flood Elevations requires a BFE be obtained from a local, federal, or state source, or the applicant can have a BFE established by a licensed P.E. The use of historical flood data may be used if it is well documented.

*Note: Machinery and equipment servicing a building must be elevated to or above the base flood elevation.*

#### *Building Elevation and Flood Insurance*

Flood insurance for a house built two or more feet above the base flood elevation will cost about half as much as for a house built to the base flood elevation. Flood insurance for a house built just one foot below the base flood elevation will cost about four times more than for a house built to the base flood elevation. This additional cost could mean tens of thousands of dollars over the life of a 30-year mortgage. Refer to the NYSDEC Q&A About Flood Insurance in NYS for additional information:

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/40564.html>

#### *Additional Guidance on Development in the Floodplain*

The New York DEC website provides additional floodway guidance with the purpose of providing aid in those situations when floodplain development is proposed and the intent of the project is to meet the “no-rise” and/or “no adverse effect” criteria by using the effective hydraulic model, but not to revise the flood maps. Under these conditions, which may apply to future development at Fort Hardy Park, the analysis can be reviewed at the local or state level, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) need not be involved. If changes to the maps are required, such as a change in base flood elevation (BFE), a change to the extent of the special flood hazard area (SFHA), or a change to the location of the floodway, then a request must be submitted to FEMA for a map change. Refer to the NYSDEC guide for additional information:

<https://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/24281.html>