
9: HISTORIC RESOURCES

A. The History of Holland Township

Humans arrived in New Jersey at least 9,000 - 10,000 years ago (Ashley, 2004). In nearby Kingwood Township, an archeological study found more than 3,000 Native American artifacts from the *Paleo-Indian Period*, many dating back to 841 BC or earlier, including ceramics, stone tools and food remains (Burrow et al, 1999 in Frenchtown.com, 2006).

At the time the first Europeans arrived in the area, there may have been as few as 2,000 or as many as 12,000 humans living in what is now New Jersey (compared to 5,124 now living in Holland Township and 8.7 million in New Jersey, according to the 2000 Census). These Indians belonged to the Lenape tribe.

The Indians cleared the forests for village sites and agriculture, and cut wood for fuel, shelters, canoes, tools and other implements. It was also common practice to deliberately set fires for the purposes of driving game and thinning and opening up forests.

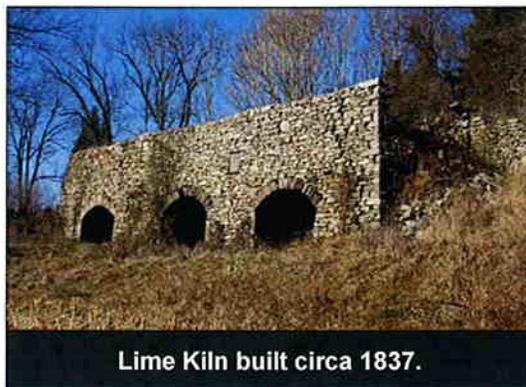
The earliest non-Indian settlers came to Hunterdon County around 1700 from the Netherlands, Germany, Scotland, England and Ireland. These settlers acquired most of the land from the Native Americans, who relocated to other areas. The *Early Agrarian Period* is characterized by the clearing of woodlands for agriculture. A variety of crops and vegetables were grown, and sawmills and gristmills were built along streams (McCall, 2005).

Although the Indians had affected the landscape of New Jersey, according to Robichaud and Anderson (1994) it was the European settlers and their descendents who truly disturbed the vegetation. "By the time New Jersey became a state in 1778, no extensive areas of land well suited to farming remained wooded in the central part of the state" (Robichaud and Anderson, 1994). The remaining forests were frequently and repeatedly cut for cordwood.

The *Late Agrarian and Industrial Period* began in the late 1800's. Railroad lines allowed farmers to transport products throughout the East. Iron was mined in Holland Township between 1776 and 1890. The human population of New Jersey continued to grow, but the introduction of coal in 1850 began to allow the woodlands to recover to some extent. For example, Hunterdon County was only 14% forested in 1899, but had increased to 36% forest cover in 1987 (Robichaud and Anderson, 1994).

The villages and small towns that flourished in the last half of the 19th century have changed little, including Pursley's Ferry, Amsterdam, Little York and Mount Pleasant. Many of the older farmsteads still exist. Holland Township was separated from Alexandria Township in 1874. In 1876 it was remerged with Alexandria Township and separated as a municipality of its own again in 1879.

In the *Modern Period*, agriculture still dominated the local economy for the first half of the 20th century, but then waned, due to competition from large-scale farms in other states and the value of land for other uses (McCall, 2005). Industry in Holland Township included mining and paper factories. John L. Riegel built a paper factory at Warren Glen on the Musconetcong River in 1873, and another at Hughesville in 1889 (Salamone, 2006). The Gilbert Power



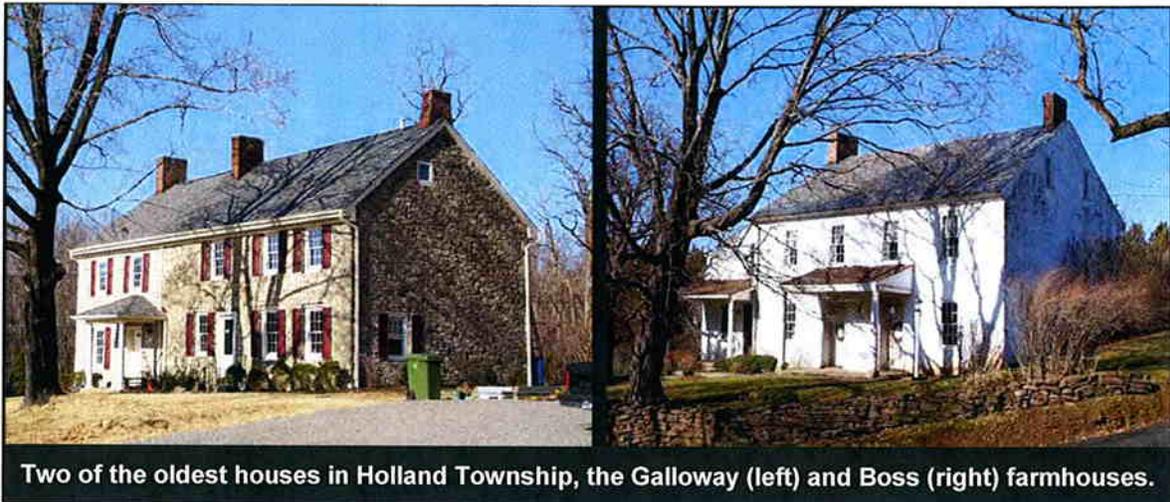
Generating Site began operation in 1970, and expanded in 1976 and 1996, for a total of 614 megawatts. All units have dual fuel capability and can burn either natural gas or oil (Reliant, 2006).

The Volendam Windmill Museum on Adamic Hill Road is a living museum which demonstrates a wind-powered grist mill. The sixty foot high structure has sail arms sixty-eight feet from tip to tip (Hunterdon County, 2006).

Despite the burgeoning human population of NJ, the fact that most of the population is concentrated in urban areas has allowed some areas to remain rural or natural. Holland Township is one of these areas. However, recently there has been a shift of population from urban and developed areas to rural areas, extending the suburbs and eliminating farms, forests and wetlands along the way.

B. Historic Preservation

A *Historic site* means any real property, man-made structure, natural object or configuration or any portion or group of the foregoing of historical, archaeological, cultural, scenic or architectural significance. A *Historic District* is one or more historic sites and intervening or surrounding property significantly affecting or affected by the quality and character of the historic site or sites (MLUL, 2002).



Historic preservation is the planned effort to help protect structures, objects and properties of historic importance. In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act created the National Register of Historic Places, which offered the protection of privately owned historic buildings and properties from federal government actions. It established criteria (see **Table 9.1**) for inclusion on the National Register and created a review process for public projects that threatened encroachment or razing of registered properties. It also enabled states to setup similar processes to protect registered properties from municipal, county and state encroachments. New Jersey created its State Register of Historic Places in 1970.

In addition, the New Jersey Municipal Land Use Law (MLUL) gives municipalities the express authority to zone for the protection of historic resources and to regulate private encroachments on designated historic properties. The MLUL outlines a specific planning process regarding the creation of local historic districts and the review of development activity within the districts (Hunterdon County, 2006).

Hunterdon County's Open Space Preservation Trust is a dedicated county tax of \$.03 per \$100 assessed valuation to fund open space, farmland preservation and historic preservation projects. The county's Cultural and Heritage Commission, with input from the County Planning Board and other Departments, makes recommendations for eligible projects. The County Board of Chosen Freeholders has approval authority of which projects will be funded (McCall, 2005).

C. Historic Inventory

Holland Township encompasses part or all of four Historic Districts which are included on both the National and State Registers of Historic Places, including Little York, Mount Pleasant (both shared with Alexandria Township), Pursley's Ferry and Amsterdam, plus a historic building (see **Table 9.2** and **Figure 9a**). Two additional areas, an addition to the Little York Historic District, and the Bunn Valley may also be eligible. An inventory of historic structures from the 1979 Master Plan is listed in **Table 9.3** and displayed in **Figure 9b**.

Table 9.1: Criteria for Evaluation for Inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

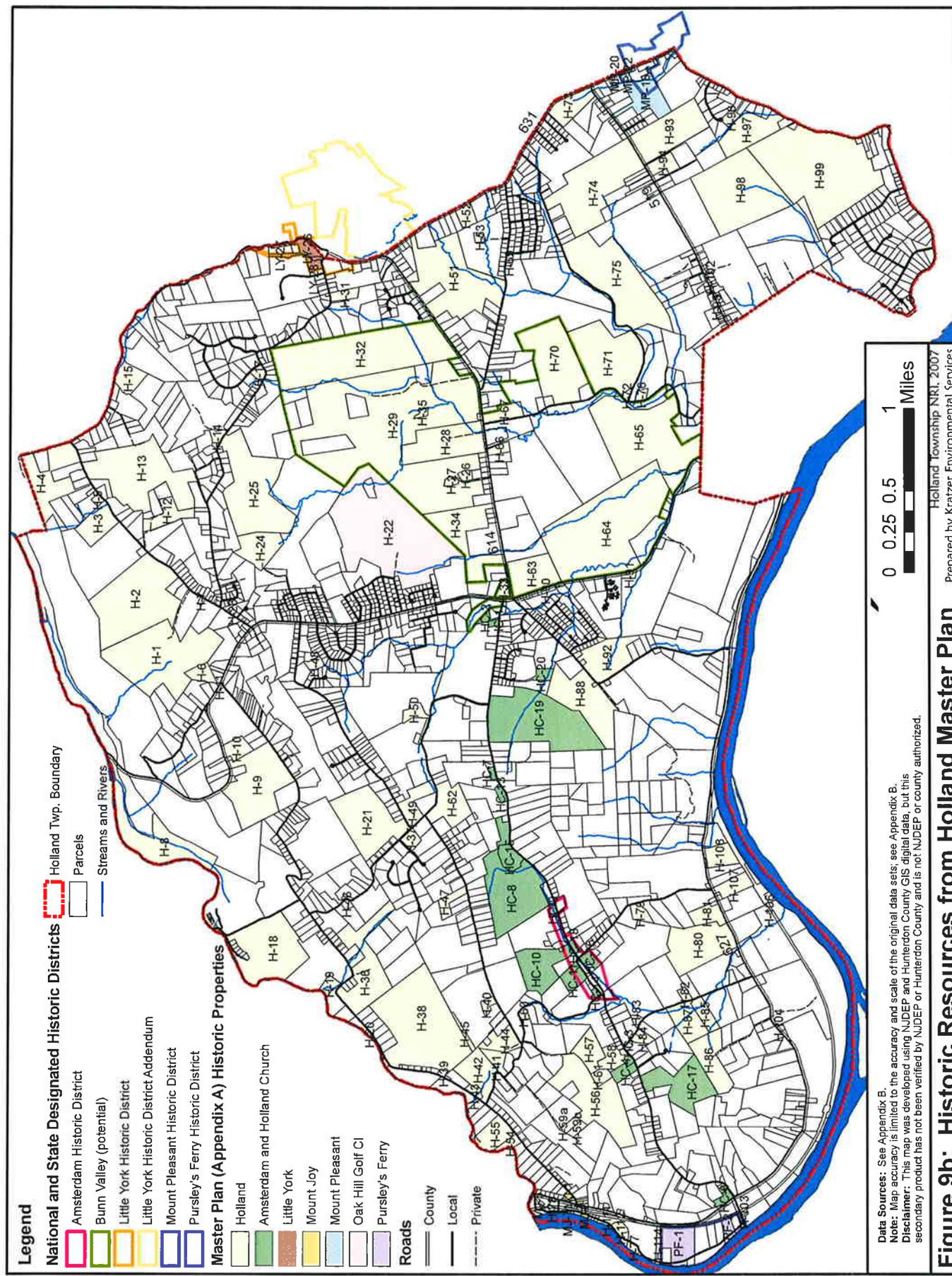
B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Note: Properties are usually at least 50 years old to be considered eligible.

Source: National Register of Historic Places Home Page: <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com>



Legend

National and State Designated Historic Districts

- Amsterdam Historic District
- Bunn Valley (potential)
- Little York Historic District
- Little York Historic District Addendum
- Mount Pleasant Historic District
- Pursley's Ferry Historic District

Master Plan (Appendix A) Historic Properties

- Holland
- Amsterdam and Holland Church
- Little York
- Mount Joy
- Mount Pleasant
- Oak Hill Golf Cl
- Pursley's Ferry

Roads

- County
- Local
- Private

- Holland Twp. Boundary
- Parcels
- Streams and Rivers

Data Sources: See Appendix B.
 Note: Map accuracy is limited to the accuracy and scale of the original data sets; see Appendix B.
 Disclaimer: This map was developed using NJDEP and Hunterdon County GIS digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP or Hunterdon County and is not NJDEP or county authorized.



Figure 9b: Historic Resources from Holland Master Plan
 Holland Township NRI, 2007
 Prepared by Kratzer Environmental Services

Table 9.2: National Register of Historic Places in Holland Township

District Name: Amsterdam Historic District	added 1995 - District - #95000184
<p>Location: Roughly, area surrounding Amsterdam, Church, and Crab Apple Hill Roads, Holland Township (600 acres, 30 buildings, 1 structure) Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering Architect, builder, or engineer: Multiple Architectural Style: Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, Italianate Area of Significance: Architecture, Community Planning And Development Period of Significance: 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899 Owner: Private Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence, Domestic</p>	
District Name: Little York Historic District	added 1988 - District - #88001207
<p>Location: CR 614 and Sweet Hollow Road., Little York, Holland and Alexandria Townships (510 acres, 69 buildings, 11 structures) Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering Architect, builder, or engineer: Multiple Architectural Style: Late Victorian, Mid 19th Century Revival, Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals Area of Significance: Architecture, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Exploration/Settlement, Industry Period of Significance: 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924, 1925-1949 Owner: Private , Federal Historic Function: Commerce/Trade, Domestic, Education, Industry/Processing/Extraction, Religion</p>	
District Name: Mount Pleasant Historic District	added 1987 - District - #87002012
<p>Location: CR 519 & Rick Road, Mount Pleasant, Holland and Alexandria Townships (590 acres, 34 buildings) Historic Significance: Event, Architecture/Engineering Architect, builder, or engineer: Unknown Architectural Style: Federal, Late Victorian, Greek Revival Area of Significance: Agriculture, Architecture, Exploration/Settlement, Industry, Commerce Period of Significance: 1800-1824, 1825-1849, 1850-1874, 1875-1899, 1900-1924 Owner: Private , Local Government Historic Function: Agriculture/Subsistence, Commerce/Trade, Domestic</p>	
District Name: Pursley's Ferry Historic District	added 1980 - District - #80002495
<p>Location: River and Church Roads, Holland Township (610 acres, 4 buildings) Historic Significance: Information Potential, Architecture/Engineering, Event Architect, builder, or engineer: Unknown Architectural Style: Federal Area of Significance: Architecture, Historic - Non-Aboriginal, Transportation, Commerce Cultural Affiliation: American, rural Period of Significance: 1700-1749, 1750-1799, 1800-1824 Owner: Private Historic Function: Transportation (ferry across Delaware River)</p>	
Site Name: Riegel Ridge Community Center	added 1996 - Building - #96000656
<p>Location: CR 519, Holland Township (220 acres, 1 building, 4 structures) Historic Significance: Architecture/Engineering, Event, Person Architect, builder, or engineer: Rogers, James Gamble Architectural Style: Classical Revival Historic Person: Riegel, Benjamin DeWitt Significant Year: 1938 Area of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation, Social History, Architecture Period of Significance: 1925-1949 Owner: Local Government Historic Function: Recreation and Culture</p>	
Source: National Register of Historic Places Home Page: http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com	

Table 9.3: Historic Structures Listed in Holland Master Plan

Master Plan ID	Name	Block	Lot
Holland Township			
H-1	Frame House/Barn	1	4
H-2	Stires-Reading Farmstead	1	5
H-3	Outbuilding	1	6
H-4	Hawk Farmstead	1	9.01
H-5	Frame Dwelling	1	13
H-6	Stone Dwelling	1	17
H-7	Schoolhouse	1	41
H-8	Fine Farmstead	2	1.01
H-9	Stone Farmstead	2	4
H-10	Sinclair-Stever Farmstead	2	5.01
H-11	Outkitchen	2	18
H-12	Dwelling	3	18
H-13	Thatcher-Starmer Farmstead	3	22
H-14	Stone Dwelling	3	34.01
H-15	Farmhouse	3	43
H-16	Dwelling	3	45
H-17	Stone Dwelling	3	47
H-18	Dwelling/Barn	4	1
H-19	Fine Barn	4	8.01
H-20	Frame Structure	4	11
H-21	Dwelling	5	7
H-22	Dwelling (now Clubhouse of Oak Hill Golf Club)	6	1.01
H-23	Bailey's Dwelling	6	7
H-24	Barn	6	18
H-25	Stone Structure	6	24
H-26	Bunn Farmstead	6	47.02
H-27	Frame Dwelling	6	47.03
H-28	Frame Dwelling	6	48
H-29	Farmstead	6	49
H-30	Limestone Kilns	6	49
H-31	Dwelling	6	53
H-32	Dwelling	6	60
H-33	Godley Farmstead	6	61
H-34	Forman Farmstead	6	62
H-35	Dwelling	6	83
H-36	Fine Farmstead Farm	9	1
H-37	Farmstead	9	7
H-38	Riegel-Fine Tavern	9	8
H-39	Outbuilding	9	14
H-40	Volendam Windmill	9	20.01
H-41	Dwelling/Barn	9	21
H-42	Fraley Farmstead	9	22
H-43	Dwelling	9	23
H-44	Dwelling	9	25
H-45	Dwelling	9	26
H-46	Frame Dwelling	9	38
H-47	Bellis-Vanderbelt Farmstead	9	40
H-48	Stucco Frame Dwelling	10	1.02
H-49	Dwelling	10	17
H-50	Pursell Farmstead	10	67
H-51	Dwelling	11	2
H-52	Dwelling	11	3
H-53	Frame Dwelling	11	22

H-54	Pursell-Tinsman Dwelling	12	1.01
H-55	Dwelling	12	1.02
H-56	Frame Dwelling/Barn	13	5
H-57	Farmstead	13	5.01
H-58	Dwelling	13	15
H-59a	Frame Houses/Outbuildings	13	21
H-59b	Frame Houses/Outbuildings	13	22
H-60	Sinclair Farmstead	13	65
H-61	Dwelling	13	83
H-62	Dwelling	14	17
H-63	Forman Farmstead	15	1
H-64	Hamilton Farmstead	15	3
H-65	Dwelling	15	7
H-66	Federal Brick Dwelling	15	24
H-67	Frame Dwelling	16	1
H-68	T Shaped Structure , barn etc.	16	5
H-69	Dwelling	16	6
H-70	Stone Dwelling	16	16
H-71	Dwelling	16	17
H-72	Farmstead	16	18
H-73	Dwelling	17	9.01
H-74	Frame Farmhouse	17	19
H-75	Marston-Mettler Farmstead	17	20
H-76	Bunn Tenement	17	38
H-77	Moore Farmstead	18	12
H-78	Tinsman-Riegel Dwelling	19	3
H-79	Frame House/Barn	20	5
H-80	Farmstead	20	9
H-81	Dwelling	20	12
H-82	Dwelling	20	14
H-83	Taylor-Burson Farmstead	20	20
H-84	Dwelling	21	2
H-85	Stone/Frame Dwelling	21	17
H-86	Sailor Farmstead	21	18.01
H-87	Hager Farmstead	21	50
H-88	Dwelling	22	34
H-89	Stone Dwelling	23	38
H-91	Tomson Dwelling	24	3
H-92	Farm Complex	24	5
H-93	Dwelling	25	28
H-94	Dwelling	25	29
H-95	Frame Dwelling	25	39
H-96	Dwelling	25	49
H-97	Vanderbelt Dwelling	25	58
H-98	Dwelling	25	59
H-99	frame structure	25	60
H-100	Rockafellow Farmstead	25	60
H-101	Dwelling	25	65
H-102	Frame Dwelling	25	110
H-103	Fine Tenement	26	1.01
H-104	Dwelling	26	14
H-105	Hughes Dwelling	26	17
H-106	Wade-Hughes Dwelling	26	18
H-107	Frame Dwelling	26	22
H-108	Stone/Frame Farmstead	26	26
H-109	Dwelling	26	30
H-110	Roup Dwelling	27	1
H-111	Allen-Zearfoss Farmstead	27	4
H-112	Roup Tenement	27	5
H-113	Riegel Property	27	22
H-114	Zearfoss Dwelling	27	25

Holland Church			
HC-1	Former Schoolhouse	10	45
HC-2	Frame Dwelling	10	46.01
HC-3	Schoolhouse - Holland 1864	13	16
HC-4	Stone Dwelling	13	17
HC-5	Frame Dwelling	13	47
HC-6	Holland Presbyterian Church	13	48
HC-7	Frame Dwelling	14	28
HC-8	Frame Farmhouse	14	34
HC-12	Frame Dwelling	14	44
HC-13	Frame Dwelling	14	63
HC-15	Frame Dwelling	14	76
HC-17	Frame Dwelling	21	4
HC-19	Dwelling/Outbuildings	22	22
HC-20	Frame Farmhouse	22	25.01
Amsterdam Historic District (also see Table 9.2)			
HC-9	Dwelling	14	35.01
HC-10	Dwelling/Outbuildings	14	38
HC-11	Dwelling	14	39
HC-14	Frame Dwelling	14	70
HC-16	Frame Dwelling	20	16
HC-18	Frame Dwelling	22	1
Little York Historic District (also see Table 9.2)			
LY-26	Hoff Dwelling	3	59
LY-27	Hoff-Vansyckle Mills	3	60
LY-28	Eckel Farmstead	3	102
Mount Joy			
MJ-1	Former Schoolhouse	12	15
MJ-2	Frame Structure	13	54
MJ-3	Frame Structure	18	5
MJ-4	Frame Structure	19	5
MJ-5	Frame Dwelling	19	9
MJ-6	Frame Dwelling	19.01	2
MJ-7	Frame Dwelling	19.01	6
Mount Pleasant Historic District (also see Table 9.2)			
MP-18	Dwelling	25	3
MP-19	Dwelling	25	9
MP-20	Dwelling	25	10
MP-21	Frame Dwelling	25	11
MP-22	Dwelling	25	14
MP-23	Bunn Rawling's Store	25	15
MP-24	Dwelling	25	16
MP-25	First Presbyterian Church	25	28
Pursley's Ferry Historic District (also see Table 9.2)			
PF-1	Pursley's Ferry House	27	12
PF-2	Bloom Farmstead	27	16
PF-3	Brick Manor House	27	17
Note: Parcels in this list which do not match a current parcel in the GIS data are not shown on map.			
Sources: McKenzie, 2001 and NJDEP GIS data.			

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Salamone, Anthony. April 07, 2006. "FiberMark Shutting Down for Good" in The Express-Times in <http://www.nj.com/news>

US Census Quick Facts: <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/34/34019.html>

US Environmental Protection Agency and Hunter Research Inc. Archeological study.

Internet Resources: Historic Resources

Hunterdon County History and Historic Preservation: <http://www.co.hunterdon.nj.us/planning/historic.htm>

Hunterdon County's Open Space, Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund:
<http://www.co.hunterdon.nj.us/openspac.htm>

History of New Jersey (includes section on Hunterdon County) (ROOTS-L): <http://www.rootsweb.com/roots-l/USA/nj/history.html>

Frenchtown, NJ History: The Lenape Era. <http://www.frenchtown.com/frenchtown-nj/lenape.html>

National Register of Historic Places Home Page: <http://www.nationalregisterofhistoricplaces.com>

New Jersey Register of Historic Places N.J.S.A. 13:1B-15.128 et seq.
<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/hpo/2protection/njsa13>

10: REGIONAL RELATIONSHIPS

A. The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act

The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act (Highlands Act) (N.J.S.A. 13:20-1 et seq.), which became effective in August 2004, is a law that aims to preserve open space and protect the state's greatest diversity of natural resources including the precious water resources that supply drinking water to more than half of New Jersey's population. The Highlands Act defines the geographical boundary of the Highlands Region and the Highlands Preservation and Planning Areas (see **Figure 10a**); requires the NJDEP to establish regulations in the Highlands Preservation Area; and creates a Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council, which will develop a regional master plan for the Highlands Region.

Of the 800,000 acre Highlands Region, the *Highlands Preservation Area* includes 398,000 acres that is designated as exceptional natural resource value. More than $\frac{1}{3}$ of this area is undeveloped. Proposals for "major development" on properties within the preservation area will require a NJDEP Highlands Preservation Area Approval, which will be guided by the environmental regulations within the act. An example of major development is one which disturbs 1 or more acres of land or increases impervious surface by $\frac{1}{4}$ acre or more. Improvements to existing single family dwellings, such as an addition, garage, patio, driveway, swimming pool, garden or septic system are exempt. The *Highlands Planning Area* encompasses all areas of the Highlands that are not designated as the Highlands Preservation Area. The Highlands Act does not establish any new regulations for development within the Planning Area, however, the *Regional Master Plan*, which will be adopted by the Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council, will provide for enhanced standards, transfer of development rights and smart growth in this area. The target date for public hearings and adoption of the Regional Master Plan is December 2006.

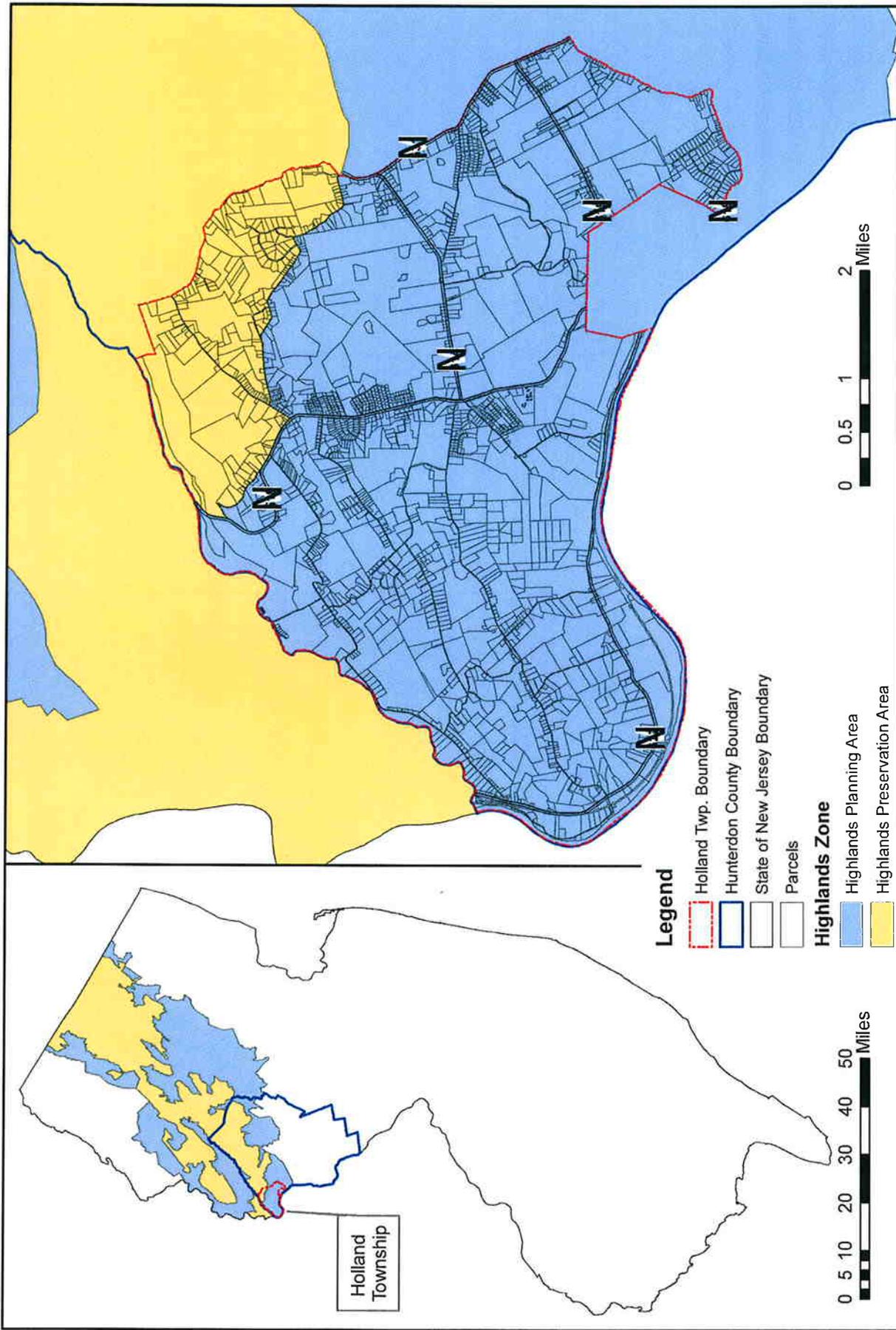
The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Council is composed of 15 members appointed by the Governor, 5 of whom must be municipal officials from the Highlands Region and 3 of whom must be county officials from the Highlands Region. The Council is responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Highlands Act.

The northern corner of Holland Township falls within the Highlands Preservation Area, while the remainder lies within the Planning Area. (NJDEP 2006; Hunterdon County Planning Board, 2006).

B. Hunterdon County Planning Board

The Hunterdon County Planning Board was established by the Board of Chosen Freeholders in 1957. The office is located at the Route 12 County Complex, Building #1. The Hunterdon County Planning Board's responsibilities are as follows:

- Prepare and adopt a master plan for the physical development of the County,
- review subdivision and site plan applications,
- encourage municipal cooperation in matters of mutual and regional concern.,
- advise the Board of Chosen Freeholders on capital budgets and expenditures, and
- maintain a file on municipal master plans and development regulations. (Hunterdon County Planning Board, 2006).



Data Sources: See Appendix B.
Note: Map accuracy is limited to the accuracy and scale of the original data sets; see Appendix B.
Disclaimer: This map was developed using NJDEP and Hunterdon County GIS digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP or Hunterdon County and is not NJDEP or county authorized.

Figure 10a: NJDEP Highlands Zones

Hunterdon County Planning Board reviews all land subdivisions and site plans that are located on a County road or affect County facilities. The Planning Board prepared the Hunterdon County Open Space, Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund Plan, which provides the Board of Chosen Freeholders with policy guidance on the County's open space, farmland and historic preservation goals. The Planning Board is also responsible for developing other planning documents, such as the Hunterdon County Farmland Preservation Plan, Hunterdon County Park and Recreation Master Plan, and the Hunterdon County Master Plan.

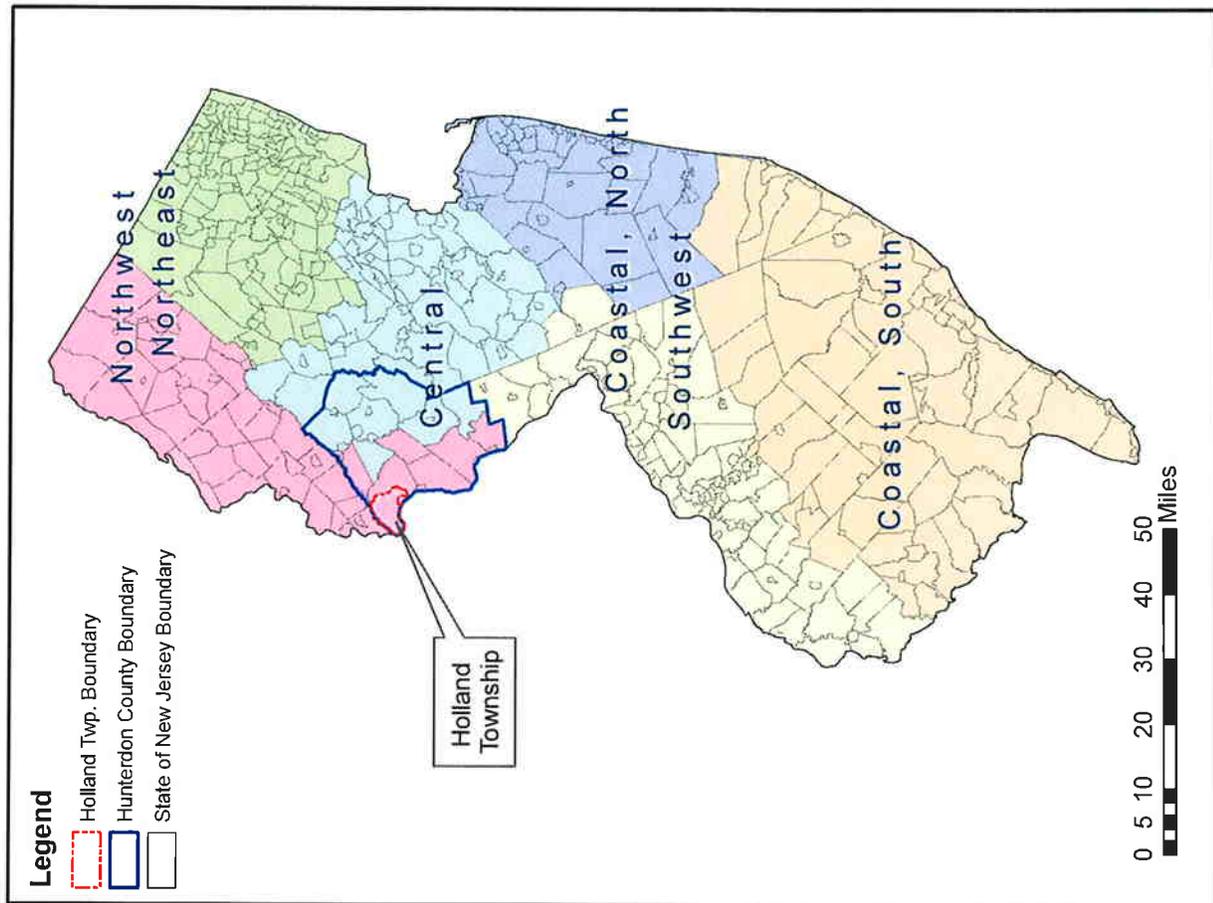
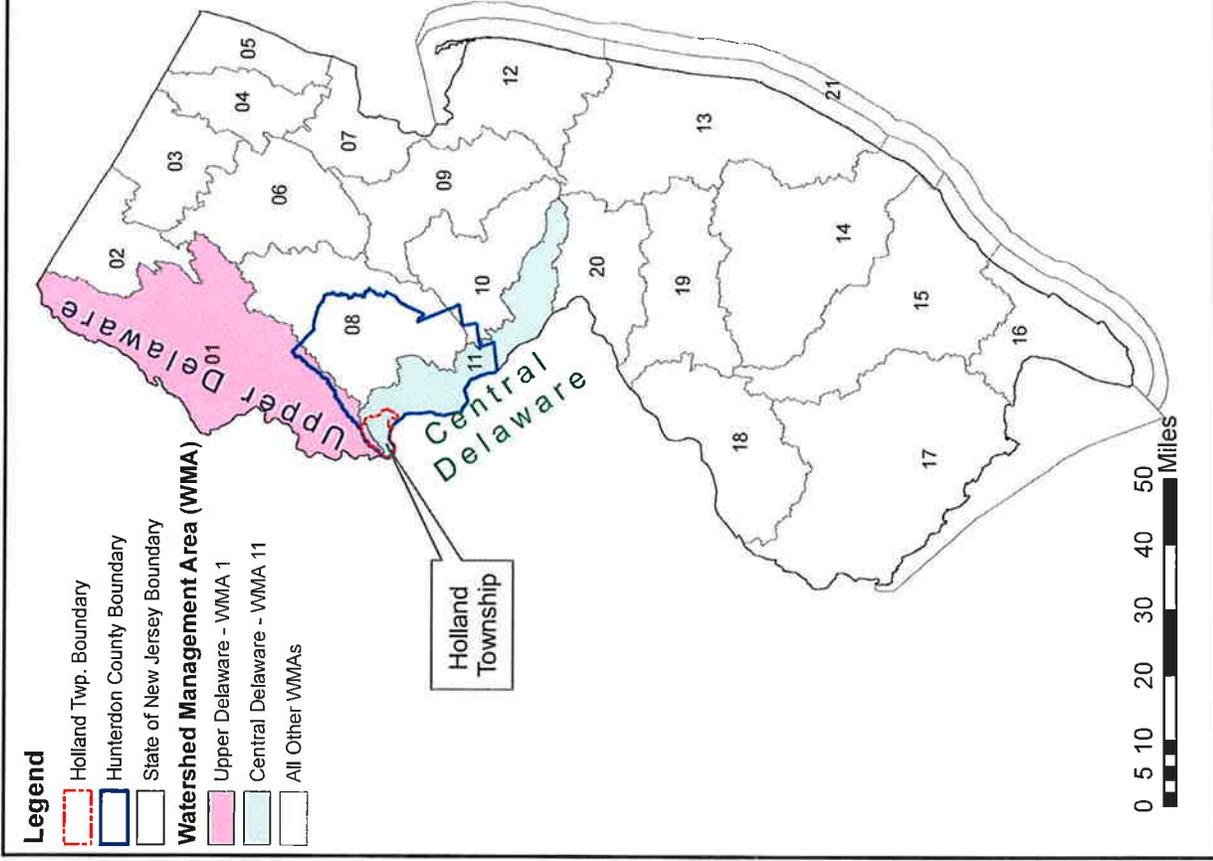
The Planning Board has written a number of publications, many of which are free or downloadable from the internet, including a Woodland Conservation Handbook (2003), Community Design Handbook (1999), Strategies for Managing Growth in Hunterdon County (1998), County Databook (demographics) (2003), and Sites of Historic Interest (1979). The Planning Board developed the *Hunterdon County Environmental Toolbox*, which consists of a series of model ordinances which municipalities may use to help manage growth and ensure environmentally sound development. Eleven model ordinances have been approved, with input and consensus by diverse interests in order to ensure they were legally sound, scientifically valid and responsive to the concerns of the diverse interest groups that would ultimately be affected by them (Hunterdon County Planning Board, 2006).

C. Watershed Management

Watershed management is the process of managing all of the water resources within the area of a watershed, rather than on a site-specific basis. A watershed management approach is based on three key components: 1) a geographic focus; 2) continuous improvement based on sound science; and 3) partnerships/stakeholder involvement.

In the Statewide Watershed Framework Document (NJDEP, 1997), the NJDEP provides a framework to move toward a more holistic, rather than site-specific, approach to most effectively protect our water resources today and well into the future. The key elements of this plan include:

- *Watershed Management Areas:* The state has been divided into 20 watershed management areas (WMA's). Holland Township is located within two separate WMA's; WMA 1, known as the "Upper Delaware Tributaries" includes that portion of Holland that is in the Musconetcong watershed, while the rest of the township is part of WMA 11, known as "Central Delaware Tributaries" (See **Figure 10b.**)
- *Strategic Monitoring:* Monitoring activities will be strategically coordinated by watershed to address various needs including water quality assessment, prioritization, watershed modeling, air deposition and evaluation.
- *Watershed-based Permitting:* NJDEP will issue permits and renewals for discharges to surface water (DSW) within the same water region so that the permits expire in the same fiscal year. Watershed-based DSW permits will be issued/renewed in five year cycles.
- *Watershed Management Plans:* NJDEP administers the Statewide **Water Quality Management (WQM)** Planning rules, N.J.A.C. 7:15 in conjunction with the Statewide WQM Plan, which together constitute the Continuing Planning Process conducted pursuant to the Water Quality Planning Act, N.J.S.A. 58:11A-1 et seq., the Water



Data Sources: See Appendix B.
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Figure 10b: NJDEP Watershed Management Areas and Drought Regions

Pollution Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:10A-1 et seq., and N.J.S.A.13:1D-1 et seq., and as required by Sections 303(e) and 208 of the Federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C.1251 et seq.).

- According to these rules, the Commissioner of the NJDEP shall not undertake, or authorize through the issuance of a permit, any project or activity that affects water quality and conflicts with the applicable sections of adopted WQM Plans or the Statewide WQM Planning rules. The rules establish a mechanism for the determination of consistency of proposed projects or activities, and procedures for amendments.
 - NJDEP anticipated development of Watershed Management Plans for each of the 20 watershed management areas; however funding constraints have stalled this effort. Plans would include: baseline information, water resource trends and priority concerns, watershed goals and objectives, selected management strategies, including pollution trading agreements where appropriate, and implementation schedules.
- *Wastewater Management Planning:* Certain changes to a WQM Plan also require a **Wastewater Management Plan (WMP)** amendment. This document provides 20 year planning for wastewater and certain other water resource protection concerns, including, but not limited to, an evaluation of depletive and consumptive water use, detailed land use, environmental build-out and pollutant loading. All wastewater management planning agencies must prepare and submit a WMP to the NJDEP. A WMP is valid only upon its adoption by the Governor or his designee as WQM plan amendment.
- *Watershed-based Stormwater Management Planning:* **Stormwater Management Plans (SWMP)** are required to address regional stormwater concerns and will be integrated as elements of Water Quality Management Plans. The purpose of these plans is to reduce flooding, prevent pollution, and produce cost efficiencies through development of regional/watershed-based solutions instead of site-specific requirements.
- Two sets of stormwater rules became effective February 2, 2004. The first set of rules is known as the Phase II New Jersey Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Regulation Program Rules (N.J.A.C 7:14A). These rules are intended to address and reduce pollutants associated with existing stormwater runoff. The permit program establishes the Statewide Basic Requirements that must be implemented to reduce nonpoint source pollutant loads, including such measures as the development of a municipal stormwater management plan, adoption and implementation of ordinances (e.g. litter control, pet waste, street sweeping and catch basin cleaning); locating discharge points and public education.
 - The second set of rules is the Stormwater Management Rules (N.J.A.C. 7:8), which describe the required components of regional and municipal stormwater management plans, and establish the stormwater management design and performance standards for proposed development. These standards include ground water recharge, runoff quality and quantity controls, and buffers for Category One streams.

- *Geographic Information Systems (GIS)*: GIS is utilized for data development, data updates and enhancements, assessment and modeling, and improved data sharing.

Holland Township has responsibility for wastewater management planning within the township. It does not currently have an approved WMP, and therefore is not in compliance with NJAC 7:15-5.23 (NJDEP Division of Watershed Management, September 2005). A draft WMP was submitted in June 2006, and is being revised in November, 2006.

D. Drought Regions (NJDEP)

NJDEP provides information about droughts according to Drought Region (see **Figure 10b**), using indicators of 90-day precipitation, 90-day stream flow, reservoir levels and ground water levels for each region. Holland Township lies within the Northwest Drought Region, which includes Sussex, Warren and the western half of Hunterdon County.

During a *drought watch*, voluntary water conservation measures are encouraged. During a *drought warning*, measures are taken to manage water supplies in order to avert a *drought emergency*. A water supply emergency results in mandatory restrictions on water use in order to curtail water demand.

E. Lower Delaware Wild & Scenic River

Segments of the Delaware River between the Delaware Water Gap and Washington Crossing were designated as part of the National Wild and Scenic River System in 2000. With this addition of about 65 miles of the Delaware, $\frac{3}{4}$ of the non-tidal Delaware River is now included in the national system.

The management area for the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic Area extends from the river to the prominent ridgelines; within Holland Township, this is roughly the ridges above the Riegelsville-Milford Road (Route 627). Holland Township joined others in their support of the designation.

The Management Plan recommends actions to maintain and improve the Lower Delaware River, its tributaries and surrounding natural, historic and cultural resources. While each level of government retains its existing level of authority, designation requires federal agencies to make decisions compatible with the plan. A grant program (Municipal Incentive Grant program) provides federal money for projects which support the management plan goals (Lower Delaware River Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force, 1997).

The Delaware River Greenway Partnership (DRGP) is the non-profit organization which coordinates the efforts of the Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic Management Committee and is responsible for administering the Municipal Incentive Grant program. The DRGP played a leading role in securing the National Wild and Scenic River designation for the Lower Delaware River.

The mission of the DRGP is to promote the public and private stewardship of a regional corridor of natural, historic, cultural, scenic and recreational resources along the Delaware River and its tributaries, and to acknowledge the integrity of the nationally recognized Delaware River System through a public/private partnership (Brunner, 2004).

F. Musconetcong Wild & Scenic River

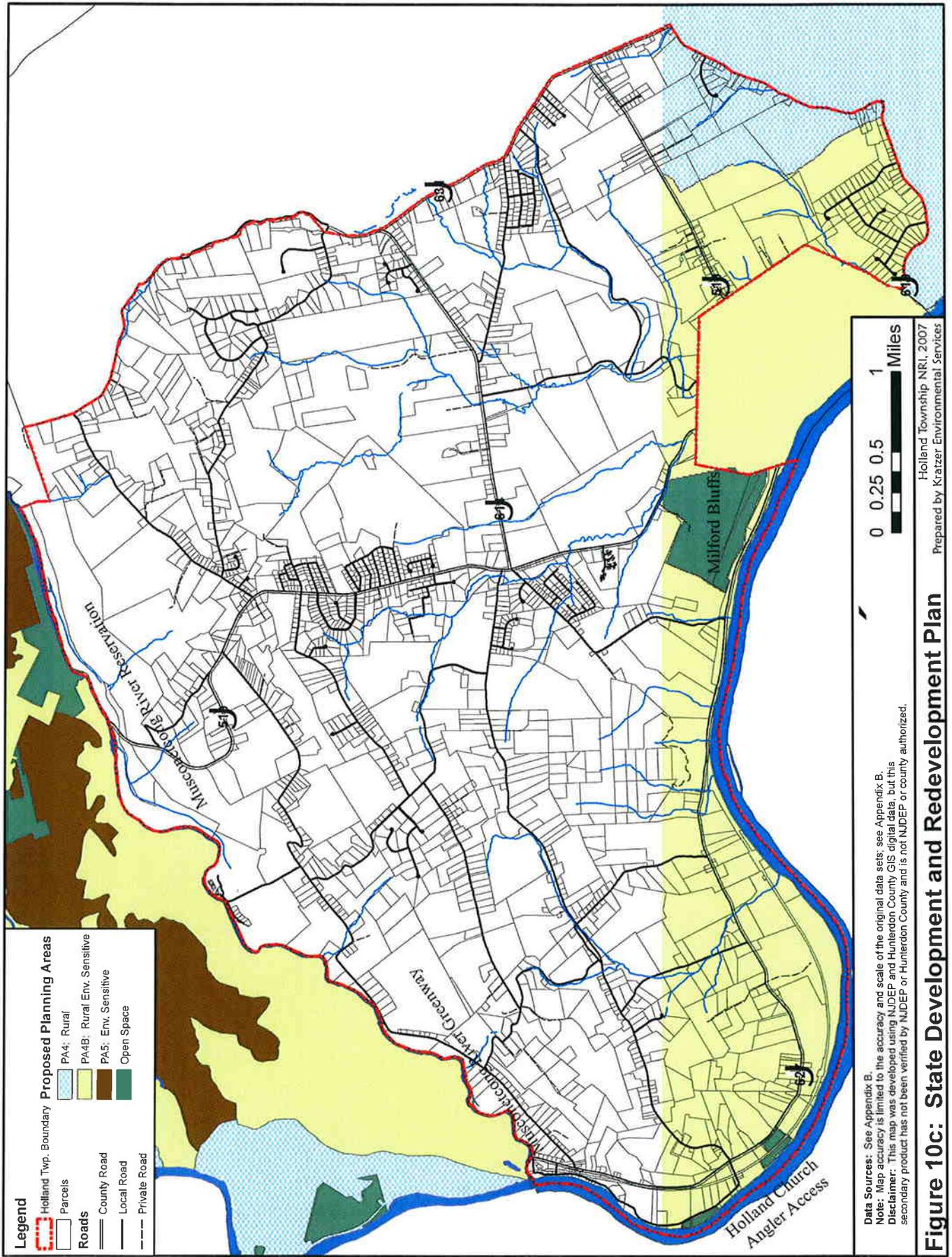
The Musconetcong River flows 42 miles southwesterly from Lake Hopatcong, forming the northern border of Holland Township for 6.2 miles before joining the Delaware River at Riegelsville. In 1997, 18 of 19 Musconetcong River municipalities petitioned the National Park Service to determine the Musconetcong's eligibility for National Wild and Scenic River designation. The Eligibility and Classification Report, completed in 1999, determined that three segments of the river, representing 28.5 river miles, are eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System based on flow characteristics and natural and cultural resources. The Musconetcong Advisory Committee, with the assistance of the National Park Service, developed the Musconetcong River Management Plan in April 2003. Thirteen out of 14 municipalities bordering the eligible segments voted to support the management plan and the designation of the river into the National Wild and Scenic River System. The "Musconetcong Wild and Scenic Rivers Act," became law on December 22, 2006. The law designates two portions of the Musconetcong River (24.2 miles) as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. A third segment, which includes 4.3 river miles bordering Holland Township from Hughesville Mill to the Delaware River confluence was deemed eligible for a "Recreational" designation. However, since Pohatcong Township did not support the designation, this segment is not included in Wild and Scenic system at this time. Inclusion would be possible if Pohatcong passes a resolution of support in the future. (National Park Service, 2006; Musconetcong Watershed Association, 2007).

G. State Development & Redevelopment Plan

The *State Plan* is a dynamic vision of New Jersey's development and conservation patterns; it is not a regulation, but a policy guide. According to NJSA 52:18A-200(f), the purpose of the plan is to "coordinate planning activities and establish statewide planning objectives in the following areas: land use, housing, economic development, transportation, natural resource conservation, agriculture and farmland retention, recreation, urban and suburban redevelopment, historic preservation, public facilities and services, and intergovernmental coordination." Through a process called *Cross-Acceptance*, the state works with local and county governments and residents to compare their local master plans with the State Plan and to identify potential changes that could be made to achieve a greater level of consistency with statewide planning policy (NJDCA, 2005).

Most of Holland Township has been designated as PA4B, Rural Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area (see **Figure 10c**), while part of the township is designated PA4, Rural Planning Area. The goals for PA4 and 4B are to maintain the environs as large contiguous areas of farmland and other lands; revitalize cities and towns; accommodate growth in Centers; promote a viable agricultural industry; protect the character of existing stable communities; and confine programmed sewers and public water services to Centers"(State Plan, 2001). Holland contains no PA1 (Metropolitan), PA2 (Suburban), PA3 (Fringe), or PA5B (Environmentally Sensitive/Barrier Islands) Planning Areas. Holland is currently undergoing the Cross-Acceptance process.

In the land area surrounding Holland, Milford Boro is designated PA4B; Alexandria is PA4, PA4B and some park areas; while Bethlehem is PA5 and park. Pohatcong, bordering Holland in Warren County, is similarly designated as mostly PA4B, with some PA5, PA4 and parkland.



- Legend**
- Holland Twp. Boundary
 - Parcels
 - County Road
 - Local Road
 - Private Road
 - PA4: Rural
 - PA4B: Rural Env. Sensitive
 - PA5: Env. Sensitive
 - Open Space



Data Sources: See Appendix B.
 Note: Map accuracy is limited to the accuracy and scale of the original data sets; see Appendix B.
 Disclaimer: This map was developed using NJDEP and Hunterdon County GIS digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP or Hunterdon County and is not NJDEP or county authorized.

Figure 10c: State Development and Redevelopment Plan
 Holland Township NRI, 2007
 Prepared by Kratzer Environmental Services

References: Regional Relationships

Brunner, John. Executive Director, Delaware River Greenway Partnership. March 2004. Personal Communication

Hunterdon County Planning Board. 2006. Home Page. <http://www.co.hunterdon.nj.us/planning.htm>

Lower Delaware River Wild and Scenic River Study Task Force with assistance from the National Park Service, Northeast Field Office. 1997. Lower Delaware River Management Plan. 106 pages.

Musconetcong Watershed Association, 2007. http://www.musconetcong.org/projects/wild_and_scenic.htm

NJ Department of Community Affairs, Office of Smart Growth. 2005. New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan Home Page. <http://www.nj.gov/dca/osg/index.shtml>

NJDEP Division of Watershed Management Home Page: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/index.html>

NJDEP Drought Information Home Page. 2006. <http://www.nj.gov/dep/drought/>

NJDEP Office of Environmental Planning. January 1997. Draft Statewide Watershed Management Framework Document for the State of New Jersey.

NJ State Planning Commission. March 1, 2001. New Jersey State Development and Redevelopment Plan. <http://www.nj.gov/dca/osg/plan/stateplan.shtml>

US Department of the Interior, National Park Service. Lower Delaware River Official Map and Guide.

Internet Resources: Regional Relationships

Highlands Act & Highlands Council

NJDEP Highlands Information Home Page: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/highlands/>

Hunterdon County Planning Board

Home Page: <http://www.co.hunterdon.nj.us/planning.htm>

Watershed Management

Division of Watershed Management Home Page: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/index.htm>

Division of Watershed Management programs (Water Quality Management Plans, Wastewater Management Plans, applications, information, completeness and consistency checklists, etc.)

http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/water_quality_management_planning.htm

Model Stormwater Control Ordinances for Municipalities (Dec. 2003)

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/DOCS/pdfs/ModelSWOrdinance2.pdf>

Stream Buffer Conservation Zone Model Ordinances (Dec. 2003)

<http://www.state.nj.us/dep/watershedmgt/DOCS/pdfs/StreamBufferOrdinance.pdf>

Drought

NJDEP Drought Home Page: <http://www.state.nj.us/dep/drought/>

NJDEP Drought Hotline: 1-800-4-ITS-DRY or 1-800-448-7379

Outside NJ: 1-609-633-0560

Lower Delaware Wild and Scenic River

Lower Delaware River Study Report: <http://www.nps.gov/phso/sp/jrivlod2.htm>

Delaware River Basin Commission Wild and Scenic River Information:
http://www.state.nj.us/drbc/wild_scenic.htm .

Delaware River Greenway Partnership Home Page: www.delawarivergreenway.org

Musconetcong Wild and Scenic River

Musconetcong River Study Report: <http://www.nps.gov/nero/rivers/muskie.htm>

Musconetcong Watershed Association: <http://www.musconetcong.org>

State Development and Redevelopment Plan

Office of Smart Growth <http://www.nj.gov/dca/osg/index.shtml>