### Hammonton Creek and Hammonton Lake Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan

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# **Rutgers Cooperative Extension**

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# Water Resources Program



Our mission is to *identify and address* water resources issues by engaging and empowering communities to employ practical science-based solutions to help create a more equitable and sustainable New Jersey.

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	Percentage (%)							
Land Use	HUC14							
	02040301170010	02040301170020	02040301170030					
Agriculture	33.1%	3.8%	8.0%					
<b>Barren Land</b>	0.5%	0.0%	0.4%					
Forest	19.7%	65.8%	53.3%					
Urban	29.1%	3.1%	5.5%					
Water	2.3%	0.3%	1.5%					
Wetlands	15.3%	26.9%	31.3%					
Total:	100%	100%	100%					



Land Use	Hammonton Lakeshed				
	(Acres)	(%)			
Agriculture	70.4	4.6%			
<b>Barren Land</b>	7.1	0.5%			
Forest	270.3	17.7%			
Urban	1,002.8	65.6%			
Water	79.7	5.2%			
Wetlands	98.3	6.4%			
Total:	1,528.5	100.0%			

Land Cover	Total phosphorus (TP) load (lbs/acre/yr)	Total nitrogen (TN) load (lbs/acre/yr)	Total suspended solids (TSS) load (lbs/acre/yr)
High, Medium Density Residential	1.4	15	140
Low Density, Rural Residential	0.6	5	100
Commercial	2.1	22	200
Industrial	1.5	16	200
Urban, Mixed Urban, Other Urban	1.0	10	120
Agriculture	1.3	10	300
Forest, Water, Wetlands	0.1	3	40
Barrenland/ Transitional Area	0.5	5	60

General Land	Area	ТР	TN	TSS
Category	(acres)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)
Agriculture	2,439	3,171	24,392	731,752
Barren Land	43.1	21.5	215.3	2,584
Forest	5,406	540.6	16,218	216,243
Urban	2,081	2,168	21,568	267,564
Water	204.5	20.4	613.4	8,179
Wetlands	3,005	301	9,014	120,189
Totals =	13,1789	6,222	72,021	1,346,510



Storm	Existing Rainfall 2020 (inches)	Climate Change Conditions 2100 (inches)	Total Existing Rainfall Runoff Volume (Acre-Feet)	Total Climate Change Runoff Volume (Acre-Feet)
2-Year	3.34	4.04	1,066	1,408
10-Year	5.26	6.40	2,093	2,814
100-Year	9.17	12.37	4,787	7,344

	HUC 020403011						
Class	70010 Area (acres)	70020 Area (acres)	70030 Area (acres)	Lakeshed			
Building	154.4	5.2	9.6	101.7			
Other	366.9	25.7	29.4	201.0			
Road	242.6	10.2	43.8	131.2			
TOTAL	763.9	41.1	82.8	434.0			
% Impervious cover	12.54%	1.20%	2.25%	28.38%			

Class	Hammonton Town Area (acres)	Mullica Township Area (acres)	Total (acres)
Building	149.3	19.8	169.1
Other	343.5	78.5	422.1
Road	227.1	69.5	296.6
TOTAL	720.0	167.8	887.8
% Impervious cover by municipality	14.8%	2.0%	6.74%

### Enhanced Leaf Collection





## **Street Sweeping**

## **Stormwater Basin Evaluation**

- 34 basins were identified in study area
- 20 of these were in the Hammonton Lakeshed
- 14 basins were wet pond or retention basins
- 14 basins were infiltration basins
- 3 basins were naturalized and acting like bioretention basins
- 3 remaining basins were detention basins that could be naturalized and converted to bioretention basins
- 3 basins to be naturalized are in the Hammonton Lakeshed

Basin ID	Project Na	ame Pro		ject Ad	ct Address		Basin T	ype	T	ownship
115505	Walden Commons	ons St		326 & 340 11th Street		D	Detention		Hammonton	
104884	Woodbridge	Voodbridge		40 Magnolia Court		D	Detention	Hammonton		
106071	Augusta Professiona Center	.1	85 White Horse Pike		orse	D	etention		Hammonton	
		Land Use								
Project Name	Basin Type	Land	Use	Drain- age Area (acres)	TP Lo (lb/ac yr)	ad c/	TP Load (lb/yr)	Red	uction %)	TP Load Reduction (lb/yr)
Project Name Walden Commons	Basin Type Detention	Land Reside	Use ntial	Drain- age Area (acres) 2.04	TP Lo (lb/ad yr) 1.4	ad c/	TP Load (lb/yr) 2.85	Red (	uction %) ).2	TP Load Reduction (lb/yr) 0.57
Project Name Walden Commons Woodbridge	Basin TypeDetentionDetention	Land Resider Resider	Use ntial ntial	Drain- age Area (acres) 2.04 23.98	<b>TP Lo</b> (lb/ad yr) 1.4 1.4	ad c/	TP Load (lb/yr)         2.85         33.57	Red ('	uction %) ).2 ).2	TP Load Reduction (lb/yr) 0.57 6.71

Naturalize these three basins and increase TP reduction by 28.6 lbs/yr.

### Evaluating Green Infrastructure Retrofit Opportunities

- 23 sites were identified as possibilities
- 18 sites could be retrofitted with green infrastructure
- Three green infrastructure practices were considered
  - Rain gardens
  - Porous pavement
  - Rainwater harvesting systems
- If all were implemented, TP would be reduced by 7.25 lbs/yr

# **Green Infrastructure**

...an approach to stormwater management that is cost-effective, sustainable, and environmentally friendly.

Green Infrastructure projects:

- capture,
- filter,
- absorb, and
- reuse

stormwater to maintain or mimic natural systems and treat runoff as a resource.









# **Green Infrastructure Practices**

### **Bioretention Systems**

- Rain Gardens
- Bioswales
- Stormwater Planters
- Curb Extensions
- Tree Filter Boxes
- Permeable Pavements
- Rainwater Harvesting
- Rain Barrels
- Cisterns
- Dry Wells
- Rooftop Systems
- Green Roofs
- Blue Roofs



## **Rain Gardens**





# Lots of Rain Gardens



























## **Bioswale**

### NATIVE PLANTS

A bioswale is planted with a variety of grasses, wildflowers, and woody plants that are adapted to the soil, precipitation, climate, and other site conditions. The vegetation helps filter stormwater runoff as it moves through the system.

CONVEYANCE Unlike other systems,

This is the area

where stormwater

INFLOW

enters.

the bioswale is designed to move water through a vegetative channel as it slowly infiltrates into the ground.

### SLOPE

The slope is designed at a maximum of 3:1. These slopes often require erosion control materials for stabilization.







## **Permeable Pavement**

POROUS ASPHALT It is common to design porous asphalt in the parking stalls of a parking lot. This saves money and reduces wear. DRAINAGE AREA

The drainage area of the porous asphalt system is the conventional asphalt cartway and the porous asphalt in the parking spaces. Runoff from the conventional asphalt flows into the porous asphalt parking spaces.

#### SUBGRADE

Porous pavements are unique because of their subgrade structure. This structure includes a layer of choker course, filter course, and soil.

### UNDERDRAIN

Systems with low infiltration rates due to soil composition are often designed with an underdrain system to discharge the water.

#### ASPHALT

This system is often designed with conventional asphalt in areas of high traffic to prevent any damage to the system.
# **Permeable Pavements**

- Underlying stone reservoir
- Porous asphalt and pervious concrete are manufactured without "fine" materials to allow infiltration
- Grass pavers are concrete interlocking blocks with open areas to allow grass to grow
- Permeable paver systems are concrete pavers with infiltration between the spaces of the pavers
- Ideal application for porous pavement is to treat a low traffic or overflow parking





# <u>ADVANTAGES</u>

# <u>COMPONENTS</u>

- Manage stormwater runoff
- Minimize site disturbance
- Promote groundwater recharge
- Low life cycle costs, alternative to costly traditional stormwater management methods
- Mitigation of urban heat island effect
- Contaminant removal as water moves through layers of system



# Porous Asphalt



# **Pervious Concrete**

## **Permeable Pavers**

# Grass Pavers

# **Rainwater Harvesting Systems**



CISTERN TANK This tank is designed in different sizes to accomodate the runoff from a designated drainage area. ......

#### SPIGOT

A spigot is installed near the base of the cistern tank to allow water to be removed for use without an electronic pump system.

#### SEDIMENT

Sediment and other pollutants that enter the tank will settle to the bottom. 

## **Rain Barrels**



## Cisterns



























### **Veterans of Foreign Wars**







#### **Kathedral Event Center**













### **Littlefield Real Estate**



### **TSD Motorsports**







### Hammonton Arms Apartments





### Frog Rock Golf and Country Club





### **Mullica in the Pines Historical Society**


### **Other Recommendations**

- Residential Rain Garden Program retrofit 25% of the homes with a rain garden
- Roadside Bioswale Program capture 25% road runoff in bioswales

## **Agricultural Land Uses**

- Farms contribute 3,171 lbs of TP/year
- 140 parcels are classified as farms
- Grouping them together = 41 farmers
- There are 11 farms that have greater than 70 acres
- These 11 farms total 70% of the farmland in the watershed (1,460 acres total)
- On these 11 farms, the agricultural land use is only 933 acres
- From this 933 acres, TP load is 1,213 lbs/yr





Ref	Block No.	Lot No.	Property Class	Property Location	Owner Name	City, State	Area (ac)
1	4301	1	3A	151 MAIN RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	9.97
2	4902	12	3A.	450/490 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	16.36
3	4902	11	3B	REAR PLEAS MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	2.45
4	4902	9	3A	540 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	3.92
5	5502	2	3A	660 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	8.26
6	5502	1	3B	658 PLEAS ANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	0.67
7	4901	9	3B	539 PLEAS ANT MILLS RDREAR	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	4.66
8	4901	27	3B	569 PLEASANT MILLS RD RR	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	12.97
9	5501	14	3B	733 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	9.61
10	5504	4	3B	345-385 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	59.45
11	5402	3	3B	BRIDGE AVE REAR	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	36.27
12	5402	4	3A.	832 LAUREL AVE	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	20.88
13	5504	6	3A	854 LAUREL AVE	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	21.18
14	5504	11	3B	488-530 COLUMBIA RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	29.99
15	5504	7	3B	767 PLEASANT MILLS RD	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	29.52
16	5504	10	3B	862 LAUREL AVE	PLEASANTDALE FARMS INC	HAMMONTON, NJ	1.93
TOTAL							268.08

#### Legend



#### Pleasantdale Farms – Land Use and Total Phosphorus Load

Land Use	Area	TP	TN	TSS
2020	(acres)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)
Agriculture	155.81	202.55	1,558	46,742
Barren Land	0.31	0.2	1.6	18.7
Forest	7.56	0.8	22.7	302.6
Urban	20.25	24.1	247.4	3,164
Water	5.52	0.6	16.6	220.8
Wetlands	78.63	7.9	235.9	3,145
TOTAL	268.08	235.98	2,082	53,594





#### Land cover of the largest 11 farms

	Area	TP Load	TN Load	TSS Load
Land Use Type	(acre)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)
Agriculture	933	1,213	9,327	279,817
Barren Land	1.0	0.5	5.0	60.0
Forest	83	8	248	3,307
Urban	52	60	616	8,102
Water	13	1	40	540
Wetlands	378	38	1,134	15,126
TOTALS	1,082	1,283	10,237	291,825

#### Land cover summary for all the farm parcels

	Area	TP Load	TN Load	TSS Load
Land Use Type	(acre)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/yr)
Agriculture	1,407	1,829	14,073	422,175
<b>Barren Land</b>	1.00	0.50	5.00	60.00
Forest	115.1	11.51	345.2	4,603
Urban	84.89	81.36	796.7	11,460
Water	15.14	1.51	45.42	605.6
Wetlands	459.4	45.94	1,378	18,377
TOTALS	2,083	1,970	16,643	457,281

### **More on Agriculture**

- Total Ag land use is 2,439 acres
- Total Ag land use on farm parcels is only 1,407 acres
- Remaining Ag land use is due to non-classified parcels and leasing of non-agriculture lands

### **Recommended Actions**

- 4R Nutrient Management (right source, right rate, right time, and right place)
- Work with NRCS to install agricultural management practices (vegetative buffers/filter strips, bioswales, etc.)
- Account for practices already installed

#### **Other Measures**

- Stream Bank Erosion
- Septic Management
- Wildlife Management

#### Load reductions for proposed management strategies

Management Strategy	TP Reduction (lb/yr)
Street sweeping	59.3
Leaf collection and street sweeping	205.5
Green infrastructure for proposed retrofit sites	7.4
Rain gardens for 1/4 rooftops for 1/4 of buildings	13.4
Bioswales for 25% of roadways	135.5
<b>Converting existing detention basins to bioretention basins</b>	28.6
Agricultural management practices on the 41 farms	1,097.7
TOTAL =	1,547.4 (29%)

Action	Management Strategy	Cost
1	Annual street sweeping	\$100,000
2	Annual leaf collection and additional street sweeping	\$100,000
3	Green infrastructure for proposed retrofit sites	\$1,632,780 <sup>6</sup> \$81,639 <sup>7</sup>
4	Rain gardens for 25% of a rooftop for 25% of the buildings	<b>\$923,472</b> <sup>6</sup>
5	Bioswales for 25% of roadways outside of the 1,000-ft buffer	\$6,220,368 <sup>6</sup> \$311,018 <sup>7</sup>
6	<b>Converting existing detention basins to bioretention basins</b>	\$150,000 <sup>6</sup>
7	Riparian buffers for farms	\$703,500 <sup>6</sup> \$31,175 <sup>7</sup>
	<b>Total construction cost estimate =</b>	\$9,830,120
	Total annual maintenance cost estimate =	\$423,832

### **Educational Programs**

- Hammonton Lake Problems and Solutions
- Green Infrastructure for Hammonton Creek and Hammonton Lake Watershed
- What can you do to help Hammonton Creek and Hammonton Lake?
- How to Build a Rain Garden
- Landscape Makeover Program

# **Questions?**