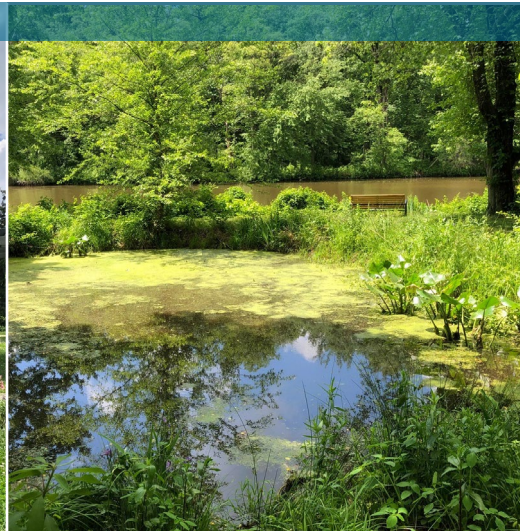
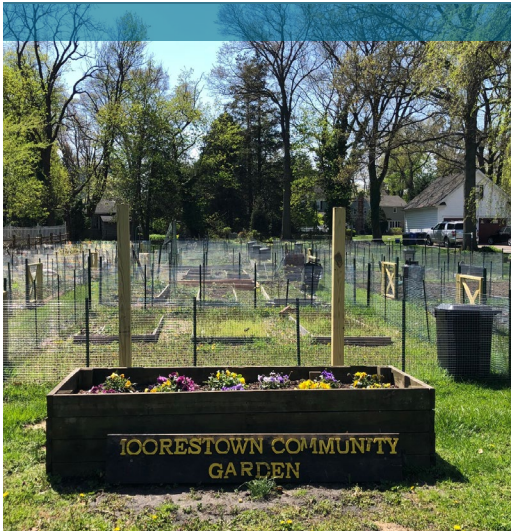


Moorestown Township

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY



NOV 2023



The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission

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Moorestown Municipal Complex Sign
Source: www.moorestown.nj.us

Acknowledgements

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Executive Summary

The purpose of this Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) is to identify and describe the natural and cultural resources of Moorestown, New Jersey. Moorestown's natural resources—its soil, water, air, forests, fields, and waterways— are fundamental to its character. The protection and wise use of resources are essential to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare of current and future residents.

The ERI is an important tool for environmental committees, open space committees, planning boards, and zoning boards to identify and prioritize environmental challenges and opportunities. The ERI can support the development of resource protection ordinances and resource-based land use planning. Community organizations help support the proper use and protection of the resources. The inventory reflects a particular moment in time and is updated on a 10-year cycle to reflect this. This current ERI is an update of the 2013 Moorestown Environmental Resource Inventory.

This document is organized topically by chapters. Chapter One reviews history and development, and Chapter Two covers the land use of Moorestown. Chapter Three and Chapter Four detail the township's local natural and biological resources, including its geology, air quality, water quality, and local flora and fauna. Chapter Five focuses on the built environment and includes demographic information as well as information on utilities, services and township government. Chapter Six will provide a detailed overview all of the open spaces, and Chapter Seven lists the protected and known contaminated sites in Moorestown.

Present-day Moorestown is predominantly developed land. Approximately one-quarter of the land remains covered in natural vegetation and farmland. These natural areas consist of wetlands, prime soils, stream corridors, floodplains, steep slopes, aquifers, and forested lands. Moorestown is bordered by the Rancocas Creek to the North and the North Branch of the Pennsauken Creek to the South. Numerous smaller streams cross over the area, including the Pompeston Creek, Swede Run, Parkers Creek, and Kendle's Run. Moorestown's water, wetlands, forests, and grasslands provide significant habitat for a wide variety of plants and animals. These areas are critically important in protecting the health and vitality of the township.

Special measures to protect and enhance the historic characteristics, economy, unique ecosystems, and water bodies of Moorestown are essential to maintain these resources in the face of development pressures. Detailed documentation of these resources aid Moorestown's residents in balancing the pressures of growth with conservation, maintaining and shaping the community's identity, and preserving its rich historic fabric and natural environment.

The people who live, go to school, and work here leave their mark on the community. This document strives to promote the social equity, economic vitality, and environmental quality of Moorestown, New Jersey. See **Figure 1: Moorestown Streets Map** on page 3 to see a detailed current map of Moorestown Township.

ERI Development and Sources

The Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) is tasked with the responsibility to manage, produce, and review the ERI for final submittal to township officials for adoption on a 10-year cycle. Many documents, data sources, and knowledgeable citizens were referenced to prepare this. See **Appendix E** on page E-01 for documents related to the formal approval and adoption of the ERI by Moorestown Township.

MEAC Origin

MEAC was created by a township ordinance in 1989 (Ord. No. 1490-89). The MEAC consists of six regular members appointed for two-year terms and two alternate members who are appointed for one-year terms by the Township Council. MEAC also includes a staff member from the Department of Community Development and a member of Township Council. MEAC members elect a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and Secretary on a yearly basis. They also appoint a liaison to the Open Space Advisory Committee.

Current members of Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee:

- Joan Ponessa, Chairperson
- Barbara Rich, Vice Chairperson/Open Space Liaison
- Christopher Salvatico, Secretary
- Nicole Gillespie, Council Liason
- George Gravenstine
- Stephen Jaffe
- Brian Thomas
- Henry Balikov
- Nancy W. Jamanow, Director of Community Development, Retired
- James Barry, Former Member
- Steve Toniatti, Former Member
- Quinton Law, Former Council Liaison

Town Council:

- Nicole Gillespie, Mayor
- Quinton Law, Deputy Mayor
- Sue Mammarella
- Jake Van Dyken
- David Zipin
- Kevin E. Aberant, Township Manager

Township Offices:

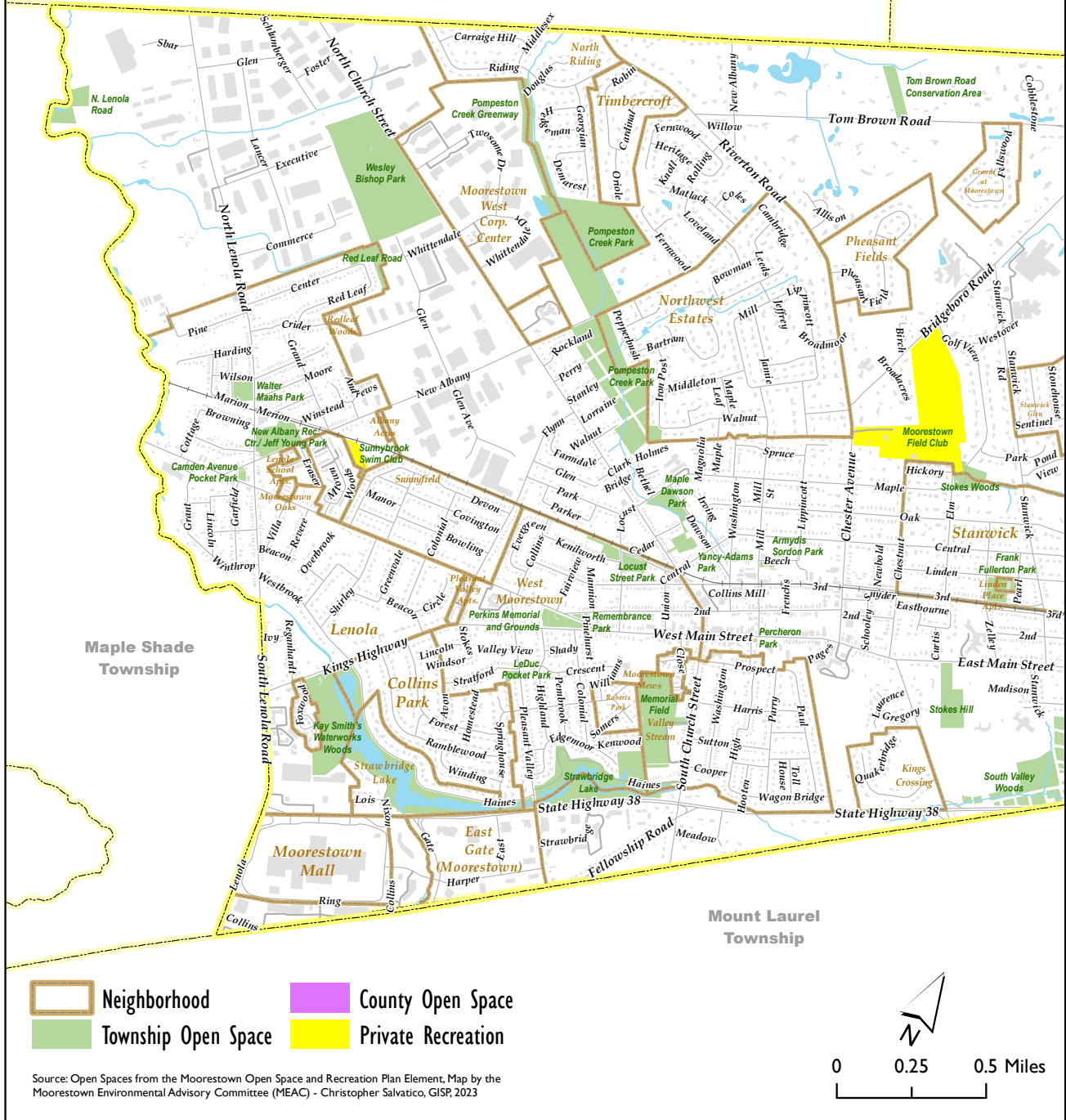
111 West 2nd Street
Moorestown, NJ 08057

Moorestown Township:

Figure 1: Moorestown Streets Map (Plate 1 of 2)

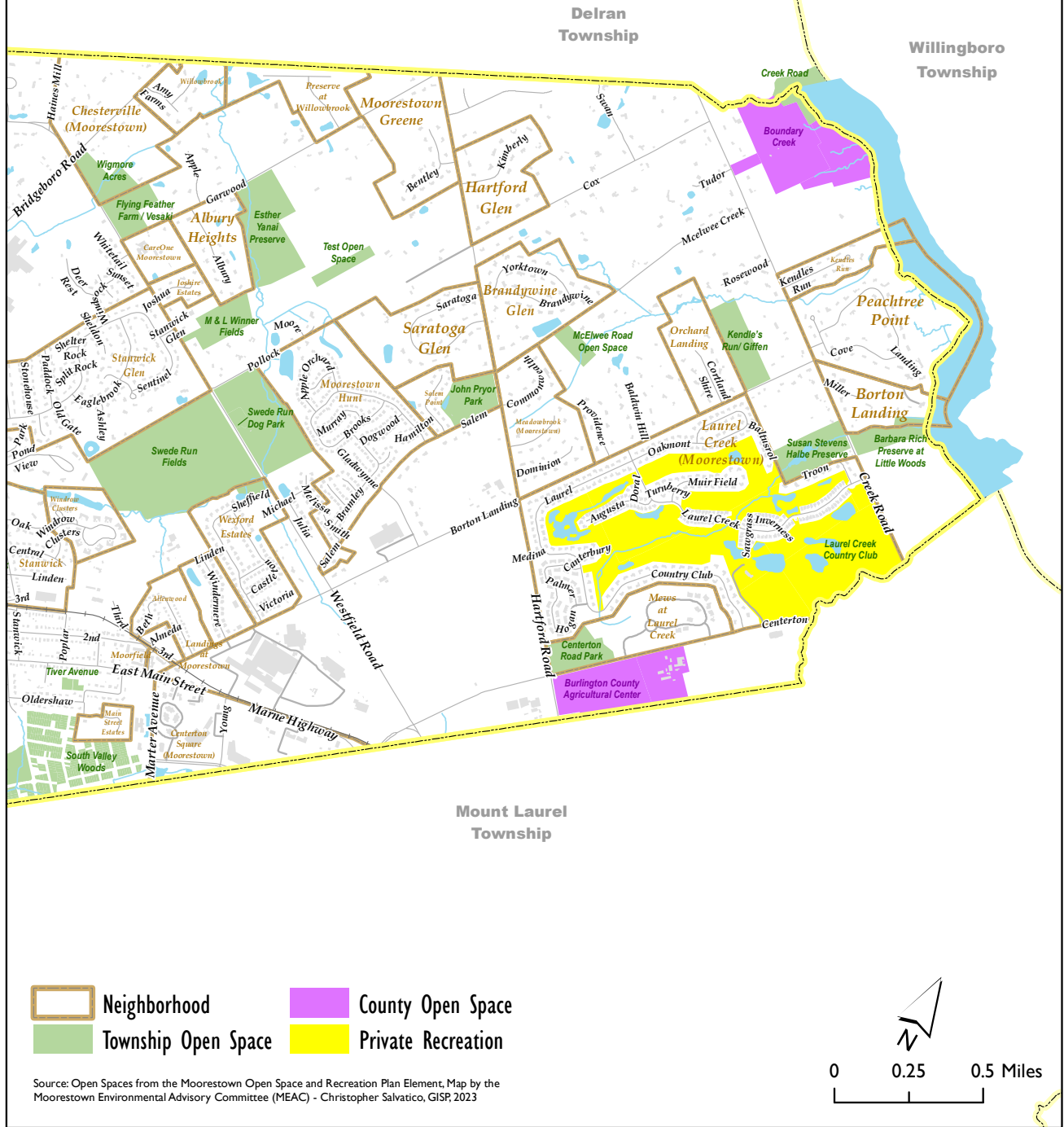
Cinnaminson Township

Delran Township



Moorestown Township:

Figure 1: Moorestown Streets Map (Plate 2 of 2)



History of Moorestown

Prehistoric Indigenous Peoples

Prior to its European settlement in the late 1600s, the area that would become Moorestown Township was occupied by indigenous peoples, the Lenni Lenape. The Lenni Lenape inhabited much of southern New Jersey and their settlements were usually located along stream banks. They primarily fished and hunted; however, there is some evidence that the Lenni Lenape managed certain wild plant communities. The Lenni Lenape valued the area for its abundance of fish and game and utilized the regional creeks extensively for food and transportation.

Although some archaeological sites were destroyed through land development, others still survive. Archaeological evidence was found along the Rancocas and Pennsauken creeks, Hooten and Swede Run, and in unexpected places such as along Second Street and along Pleasant Valley Avenue. This evidence mostly suggests small, ephemeral encampments of individuals, family, or small groups and ranges in history from 10,000 BC to 1600 AD. Larger, multi-seasonal base camps or villages were once associated with the North Branch Pennsauken Creek and Rancocas Creek Main Stem, each bracketing the township.

European Settlement (1624–1682)

The first European settlers in Burlington County were the Dutch, who populated Burlington Island in 1624. They established a fort and civil center on the island, along with several dwellings and a tavern. As early as 1638, Swedish settlers also ventured into the Delaware Valley and purchased land from Native Americans to build small settlements along the Delaware River. In 1644, King Charles II of England took control of much of America's eastern seaboard and deeded most of present-day New Jersey to his brother, the Duke of York. The British then quickly sought to occupy the land and secure control. The West Jersey area was settled mostly by English Quakers and the area of Moorestown Township was initially settled in 1682.

Early Development & Growth (1682–1922)

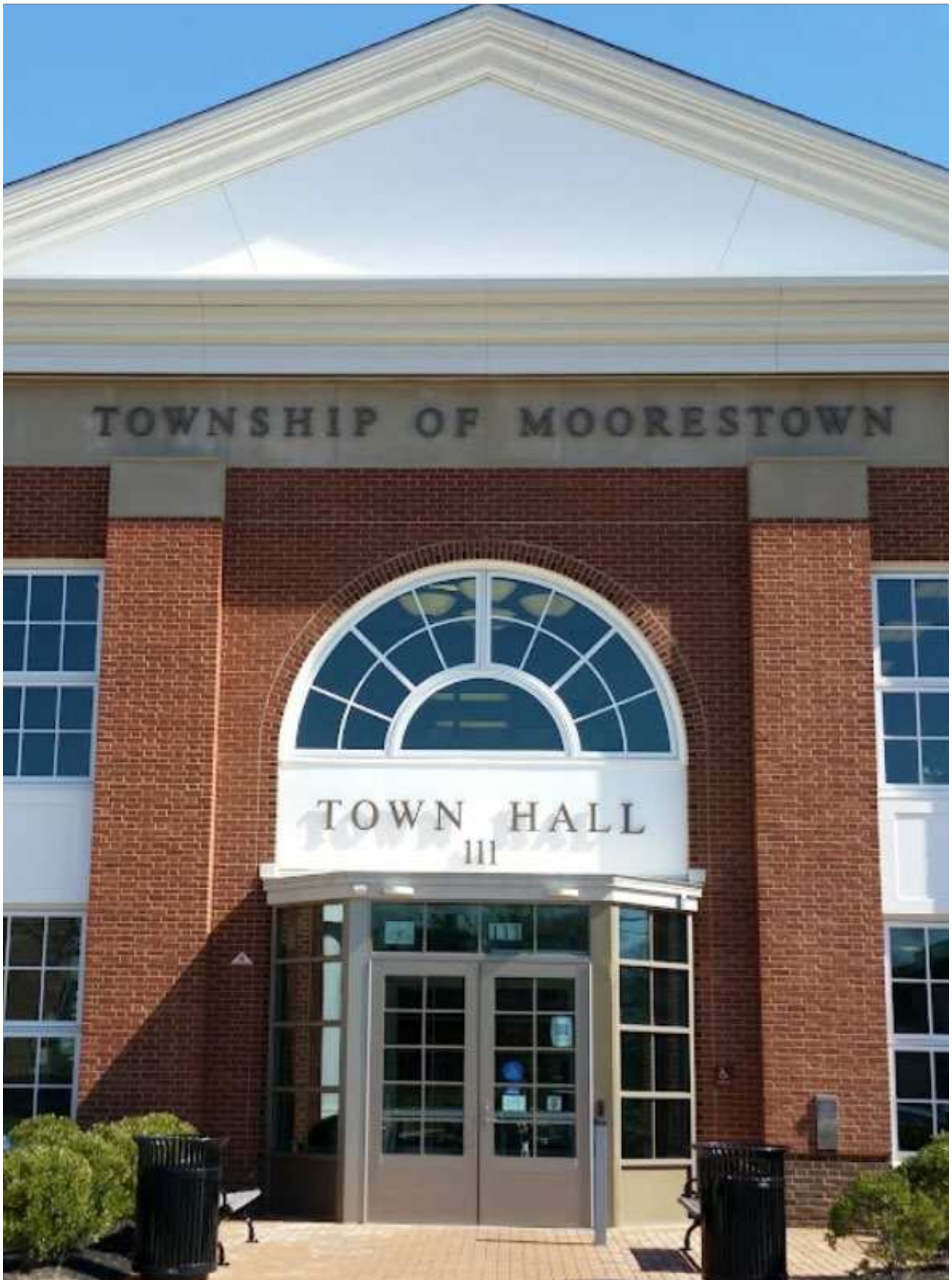
Originally, the area now known as Moorestown was a part of Chester Township, which was formed in 1688 and incorporated in 1798. Early development began as two communities separated by approximately two miles: Rodmantown to the west and Chestertown to the east. Rodmantown was named after Dr. John Rodman, who purchased 500 acres of land in 1686 in what is now the western section of Moorestown. The eastern part of Moorestown was called Chestertown, which was later shortened to Chester.

James and Esther Adams conveyed a plot for the Friends Meeting House. The Meeting House was built just after 1700 and was the first community building in what would become Moorestown. The daughter of James and Esther Adams, Elizabeth, married Thomas Moore who purchased 33 acres of land on the north side of the Kings Highway, which occupied the area from the Friends Cemetery to Locust Street. Moore subdivided this land and sold the parcels for residential and commercial development. Moore himself opened an inn in 1743 near the intersection of Union and West Main streets in an area now occupied by a bank. Because of Moore's Inn, the area became known as Moorestown around 1760. Early documents and maps,



Friends Meeting House

Source: Moorestown Historic Society



Moorestown Town Hall
Source: The Sun Newspapers

occasionally referred to it as Moorsfield or Moorfield. By 1802, with the establishment of the Post Office, the area was officially known as Moorestown. Town meetings were held in the tavern owned by John Cox who was the Town Clerk from 1748 to 1791 until the Old Town Hall was erected at 40 E. Main Street. Two key roadways, The King's Highway (Route 41), and Route 537 (known as Marne Highway heading easterly from Moorestown and known as Camden Avenue heading westerly from Moorestown), contributed significantly to the growth of Moorestown.



Hessian House in 1778
Source: Moorestown Historic Society

In 1681, the West Jersey Assembly authorized construction on The King's Highway, also known as Old Salem Road. Once completed in 1686, the King's Highway was the first road in Burlington County and connected the English settlements of Burlington and Salem. King's Highway crossed the Rancocas Creek near the present-day border of Moorestown and Delran at a place known as Hollinshead's Ferry (also spelled Hollingshead) and later as Hackney's Dock. The Hollinshead family operated a ferry for many years, which traveled between their property on the south side of the Rancocas Creek and Adam's Wharf, located on the north shore.

A second key roadway, Route 537, intersected the King's Highway at either end of Moorestown's Main Street. The easterly section, known as Marne Highway, connected Moorestown to the county seat and continued northward to the northern boundary of Burlington County, not far from Trenton. The westerly section, known as Camden Avenue, connected Moorestown to the City of Camden and the City of Philadelphia across the Delaware River. This corridor proved to be an important pathway for transporting many of the goods manufactured in Moorestown to Camden and beyond. As late as the 1930's, horse-drawn wagons loaded with tomatoes grown on the western side of Moorestown at farms such as the Browning Farm, made the trip from Moorestown fields to the Campbell Soup Company, in Camden.

In the years prior to the Civil War, Moorestown was a civic hub for the surrounding agricultural area. The early town contained grist mills, tanneries, blacksmith shops, and distilleries. The resource needs created by the Civil War and pressure to industrialize bolstered Moorestown's development. During and after the Civil War, the construction of railroads and canals in the region provided an enormous boost for shipping agricultural and other products, as well as provided the infrastructure for increased job opportunities and economic expansion. This growth included the first railroad constructed through town in 1867.

The local Quaker communities established the first schools in Moorestown. After a disagreement between the communities in 1827, the schools were separated only to eventually be consolidated in 1878 to form the present-day Moorestown Friends School. The first tuition-driven school in Moorestown was built sometime before 1830 and was open to all local children. Known as the Friendship School, parents paid a small fee for each child enrolled. In 1873, the first free public school in Moorestown was located on the north side of Second Street near Church Street. In



Barcklow Meat Market
Source: Moorestown Historic Society

addition, a segregated school for African Americans, School #7, was built on North Church Street in 1900. Since then, the school system has gone through many changes through the closing, consolidation, and building of additional facilities to accommodate the growing community. A more detailed history on education can be found in the Education section of this document.

With passenger travel by rail in the second half of the 1800s, Moorestown became a suburb of the cities of Camden and Philadelphia. As a result, residential areas expanded along the rail line. The central neighborhoods of Moorestown were established between 1875 and 1910. The diverse architectural composition of the township illustrates that era's popular domestic American architectural styles of Federal, Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Second Empire, Queen Anne, Shingle, Colonial Revival, Arts and Crafts, Bungalow, and Tudor Revival. The far eastern and western areas of the town were still primarily agricultural at this time. The Moorestown Improvement Association was formed in 1904 to preserve and enhance the quality of life in the municipality. The association initiated a study that led to the establishment of the township water works in 1912. In its initial years, the association worked to install concrete sidewalks, plant shade trees, install street signs, purchase property for parkland, initiate a trash removal system, and conduct other civic initiatives.



Breidenhart, Samuel Allen House

Source: Moorestown Historic Society

The Modern Community (1922–Present)

On March 11, 1922, Moorestown was incorporated by an act of the New Jersey State Legislature, from portions of Chester Township (now Maple Shade Township). The 1920s led to rapid suburban expansion, as more families could afford automobiles. Residential development occurred away from the more developed areas around rail lines, as many workers could now commute by car to the urban centers of Philadelphia and Camden. However, residential development stagnated during the 1930s and early 1940s.

The economic boom and mass ownership of automobiles of the post-World War II era greatly impacted Moorestown, as the population continued to shift from the cities to the suburbs. Development spread outwards from the older center of Moorestown to the surrounding agricultural lands. Moorestown experienced a surge of population in the 1950s and 1960s, growing from just over 9,000 people in 1950 to over 15,000 in 1970.

In 1953, the RCA aerospace complex brought thousands of new jobs to the community. The complex still exists today and is now owned by the Lockheed Martin Corporation and continues to be one of the township's largest employers. A large commercial center, the Moorestown Mall opened in 1964, with John Wanamaker's and Gimbels as the original anchor tenants.

Moorestown's population remained relatively flat between 1970 and 1990, and then grew again, from 16,000 residents in 1990 to over 21,000 residents in 2021. During this period, a large portion of the eastern section of Moorestown was converted from farmland to



Smith Cadbury home, at the turn of the century

Source: Moorestown Historic Society

residential and commercial sites. Today, Moorestown Township honors its rich history, while also planning for the future. In addition to preserving more open space, Moorestown continues to grow to meet the need for additional housing, including units needed to comply with the Township’s Housing and Fair Share Plan. See **Figure 1: Moorestown Streets Map** on page 3 to see a present-day depiction of Moorestown Township.

Historic Resources

In 1990, the Moorestown Historic District was added to the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places through the effort of the Moorestown Improvement Association. The district contains about 350 contributing buildings.

In addition to the Moorestown Historic District, Moorestown has seven other individual sites and one archaeological site that are listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places. These sites are listed in **Table 1: Moorestown Township Historic Sites (2022)** on page 10.

There are another five sites and one archaeological site that have been deemed eligible for the New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places and have been issued Opinions of Eligibility from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). These are also listed in **Table 1**. There are numerous other properties on the list that may be deemed eligible for the Registers, but which have not been issued a formal Opinion by SHPO. These properties and historic districts all meet the New Jersey and National Register criteria for significance in American history, archaeology, architecture, engineering, or culture, and possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition to the sites currently listed on the national and state registers for Moorestown, there are many other buildings and locations noted for local historical significance. See **Figure 2: Moorestown Township Historic Resources** on page 13 for detailed map of these resources.

Historical Resources Table Key

Label	Designation
A	Architectural and/or use
P	Person of Interest
E	Event of Interest
NR-SR	New Jersey and National Registers of Historic Places (NJ State Historic Preservation Office 2022)
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer (Opinion)
COE	Certificate of Eligibility

Table 1: Moorestown Township Historic Sites (2022)

Figure Number	Resource	Date	Address	Block/Lot	Historic Designation	Interesting Features
1	101 Hartford Road	Unknown date	101 Hartford Road	8801/1	A	Has carriage house with earlier beams.
2	762 Riverton Road	c. 1850	762 Riverton Road	4012/17	A	Frame, 4 bays, 2 stories, door with transom, 2 dormers, modillion cornice.
3	764 Riverton Road	c. 1850	764 Riverton Road	4012/16	A	Former tenant house for Lippincott Farm. Frame, 2 stories, 2 bays.
4	Abigail Bispham House	1855	17 East Main Street	4405/59	A	
5	Abraham Heulings House	c. 1720	401 Bridgeboro Road	6900/1	A	
6	Albert Lippincott House	c. 1830s	310 Borton Landing Rd	7401/10	A	5 bay, 2.5 story salt box.
7	Alfred H. Burr House	1860	37 East Main Street	4405/19	A,P,E	
8	Barclay Leeds House	c. mid-1800s	900 Riverton Road	3801/1	A	
9	Benjamin Leeds House	c. 1835	555 New Albany Road	3900/12	A	Example of late federal house.
10	Bishop House	c. mid-1800s	781 Garwood Road	7000/30	A	
11	Bondsman House	1780	436 East Main Street	6400/15	A	
12	Borton Landing House and Barn	c. 1852 and earlier	Borton Landing Road at Rancocas Creek	8600/1	A	
13	Camden and Burlington County Railroad		Right-of-way between Camden City, Camden and Mt. Holly Township, Burlington	600/1	SHPO	
14	Clayton Lippincott/Collins House	c. 1800s	310 Peasant Valley Ave	3102/24	P	19th century vernacular framed farmhouse.
15	Commodore Truxton/Bispham/Walton House	c. 1770	730 Marne Highway	6800/2	P	
16	Crispin House (or Tenant House to Bispham Farm)	c. 1760	760 Marne Highway	6800/4	A	
17	Dr. Samuel Haines House	1756	124 East Main Street	4900/3	A	
18	Elijah L. Hunt House	c. 1834 and earlier	505 Camden Avenue	1611/12	A	
19	Elisha Barcklow House	1765	272-4 West Main Street	2500/74 & 75	A,E	Underground railroad tunnel.
20	Ellen E & J Russel Gaut House	1871	123 East Central Avenue	4305/14	A	
21	Fruit Dale Farm	c. 1800 or earlier	Bridgeboro Road	6900/18	A	
22	George M. Haverstick House	1845	618 Chester Avenue	4007/12	A	
23	Haines-Spencer-House	1790	245 East Main Street	6102/22	A,P	
24	Harmony Hall, Samuel Stokes House	1753	607 Chester Avenue	5602/48	P	
25	Heaton House	c. 1835	522 Creek Road	7900/13	A	
26	Hessian House, Joshua Bispham House	1735, 1744?	139 East Main Street	4407/12	E	
27	Heuling's Tenant House	c. mid-1800s	1001 Westfield Road	6900/1	A	
28	Hugh Hollingshead House	1770	260 East Main Street	6300/11	A,P	
29	Isaac M. Strickland House	1851	41 East Second Street	4401/46.01	A	
30	Isaac M. Strickland House	1842	15 East Second Street	4400/23	A	

Table 1: Moorestown Township Historic Resources (cont.)

Figure Number	Resource	Date	Address	Block/Lot	Historic Designation	Interesting Features
31	Ivins-Conover House	1755	801 Cox Road	7500/28	NR-SR, A	
32	Jerimiah Vansciver House	1851	33 East Second Street	4400/17	A	
33	Joseph Evans House	1850	31 East Second Street	4400/18	A	
34	Joseph Lauer House	c. early 1800s	1117 N Church Street	3902/9	A	Good example of a 19th century farmhouse. Porch demolished.
35	Joshua Bispham House	1720	141 East Main Street	4407/11	A	
36	Joshua Humphreys House	1805	111 Chester Avenue	4406/7	P	
37	Josiah Venable/Browning House/ Thomas L. Slim House	1700s	834 North Lenola Road	400/11	A	Excellent example of vernacular building at its time.
38	L.L. Walton House	c. 1850 or earlier	Hartford Road across from Garwood Road	7500/1	A	
39	Lippincott House	c. 1859	1040 Riverton Road	3603/26	A	4-bay house, probably originally clapboard, now shingled.
40	Lippincott House	Mid-1800s	1237 N Church Street	3504/3	A	Substantial, unpretentious house retaining details from at least 2 periods.
41	Lippincott/Stow House	c. 1829	Relocated to 628 Windssock Way	5703/1 & 2	A	5 bay, 2.5 story frame, on NJ sandstone foundation.
42	Matlack's Store George F. Doughton	1849	101 East Main Street	4406/8	P	
43	Moorestown Community House		16 East Main Street	4605/14	COE	
44	Moorestown Friends School and Meetinghouse		Chester Avenue and Main Street	4900/2	NR-SR	
45	Moorestown Historic District		Parts of Chester, French's, East Central, East Oak, Lippincott, and West Prospect avenues; Birch, East Main, West Main, East 2nd, East 3rd, and High streets		NR-SR	
46	Old Pinehurst Farmhouse, Edward Wilson	1850	205 Pinehurst Lane	2503/36	A	
47	Old Town Hall	1812	40 East Main Street	4605/25	NR-SR	
48	Pancoast House	c. 1800 or earlier	580 New Albany Road	4000/7	A	Large house with several additions, possibly 1840s and 1880s.
49	Perkins House		Camden Avenue and Kings Highway	2001/8	NR-SR	
50	Pleasant Acres Dairy Farm, part of the Burlington County Agricultural Center	c. 1850	500, 501, and 509 Centerton Road	8801/3	A	19th century vernacular frame farmhouse. Assigned parcel with structure only.
51	Richard Flomming House	1775	243 West Main Street	2406/19	A	
52	Robert Williams Farmhouse	c. 1825	118 S Colonial Ave	2600/3	A	Simple 4-bay house in 7-course American bond.
53	Robert's Hall Joshua Borton	1800	86 East Main Street	4605/40	P	

Table 1: Moorestown Township Historic Resources (cont.)

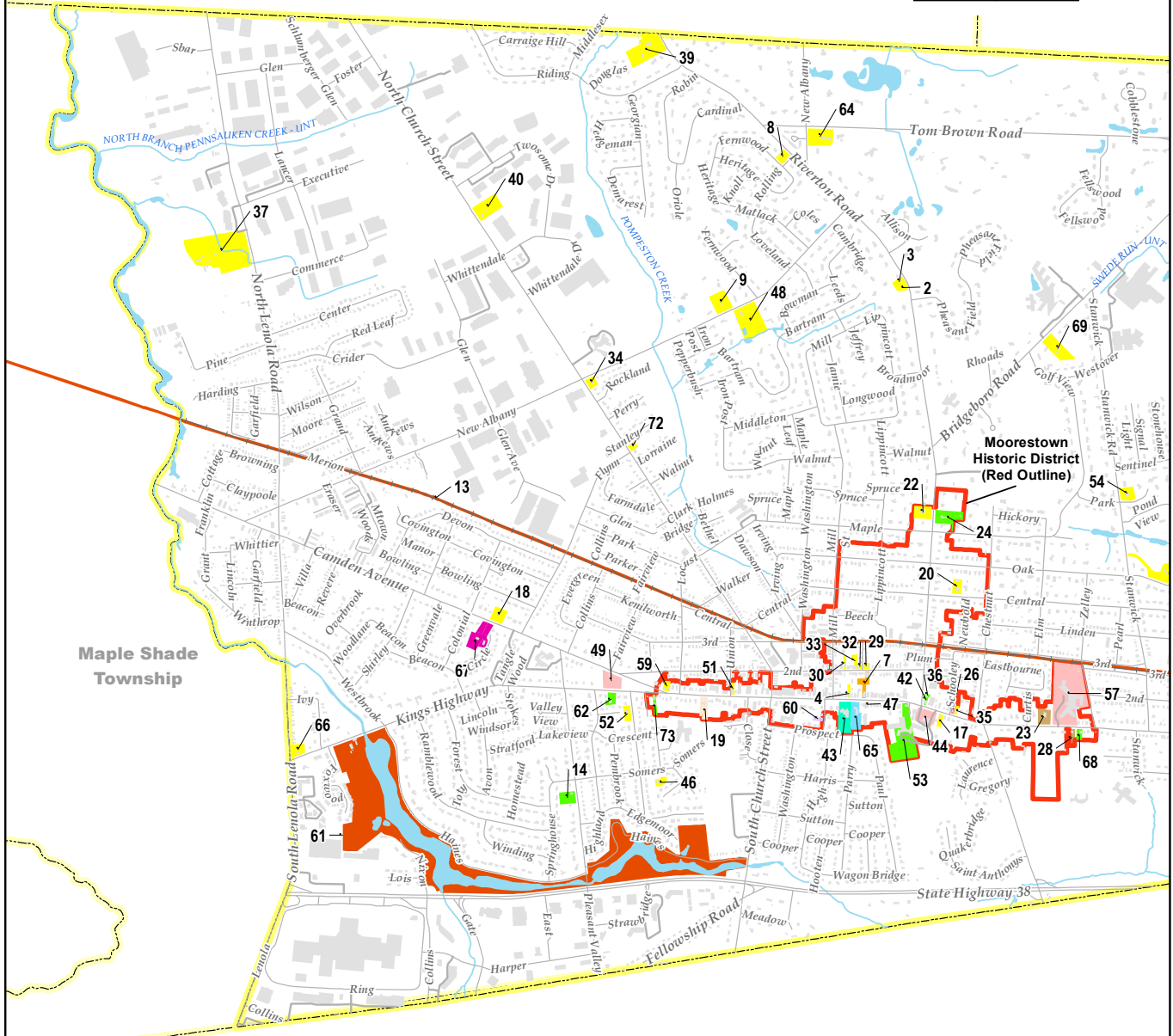
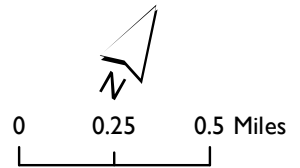
Figure Number	Resource	Date	Address	Block/Lot	Historic Designation	Interesting Features
54	Roberts House	c. 1899	555 Stanwick Road	5800/80	A	Frame, 3 stories, Victorian.
55	Roberts House	c. 1800s	770 Marne Highway	6800/5	A	
56	S. Little House	c. 1797	301 Creek Road	8600/11	SHPO	Joshua Borton House and Grist Mill.
57	Samuel Allen House, Breidenhart	1894	255 East Main Street	6102/15	NR-SR	Now part of a nursing home complex.
58	Samuel Huston House	c. 1830s	551 Hartford Road	7800/11	A	
59	Samuel Lanning House	1775	309 West Main Street	2109/5	A	
60	Smith-Cadbury Mansion	c. 1738	12 High Street	4502/19	NR-SR,A,P,E	
61	Strawbridge Lake Park		Bounded by South Church Street, Route 38, King's Highway and Haines Drive	2800/1 - 3, 2900/1 & 15, 3104/1 & 2, 3301/39	SHPO	
62	Strawbridge Mansion	1829, 1832	406 Kings Highway	2600/19	P	
63	Tallman Farmstead		Centerton Road	9101/1	SHPO	
64	The Beeches		Tom Brown Road at New Albany Road. (300 Tom Brown Rd)	5400/1	A	
65	The Greenleaf, Charles French House	1820	28 East Main Street	4605/22	A, P	
66	Thomas Cowperthwaite House	c. 1742	85 Kings Highway	1801/17	A	
67	Thomas French-Hollinshead House	1695	512 Camden Avenue	1902/13	NR-SR, E	
68	Thomas Makin House	1850	264 East Main Street	6300/13	P	
69	Thomas Stratton House	c. 1791	310 Bridgeboro Road	5604/15	A	
70	Vice Admiral James H. Doyle Combat System Engineering Development Site		300 Centerton Road	7402/1	SHPO	
71	William Cox House	c. early 1800s	800 Cox Road	7700/9	A	
72	William Roberts House	c. 1765-1785	601 N Church St	3905/17	A	
73	Wm S. Venable House	1843	328 Kings Highway	2500/62	P	
74	Zelley House	c. 1725	401 Stanwick Road	5800/64	A	

Source: Moorestown Historical Society (2022)

Moorestown Township:

Figure 2: Historic Resources (Plate 1 of 2)

Cinnaminson
Township



 A	 A,E	 A,P,E	 E	 NR-SR - District	 NR-SR,A,P,E	 P
 A, P	 A,P	 COE	 NR-SR	 NR-SR, A	 NR-SR, E	 SHPO

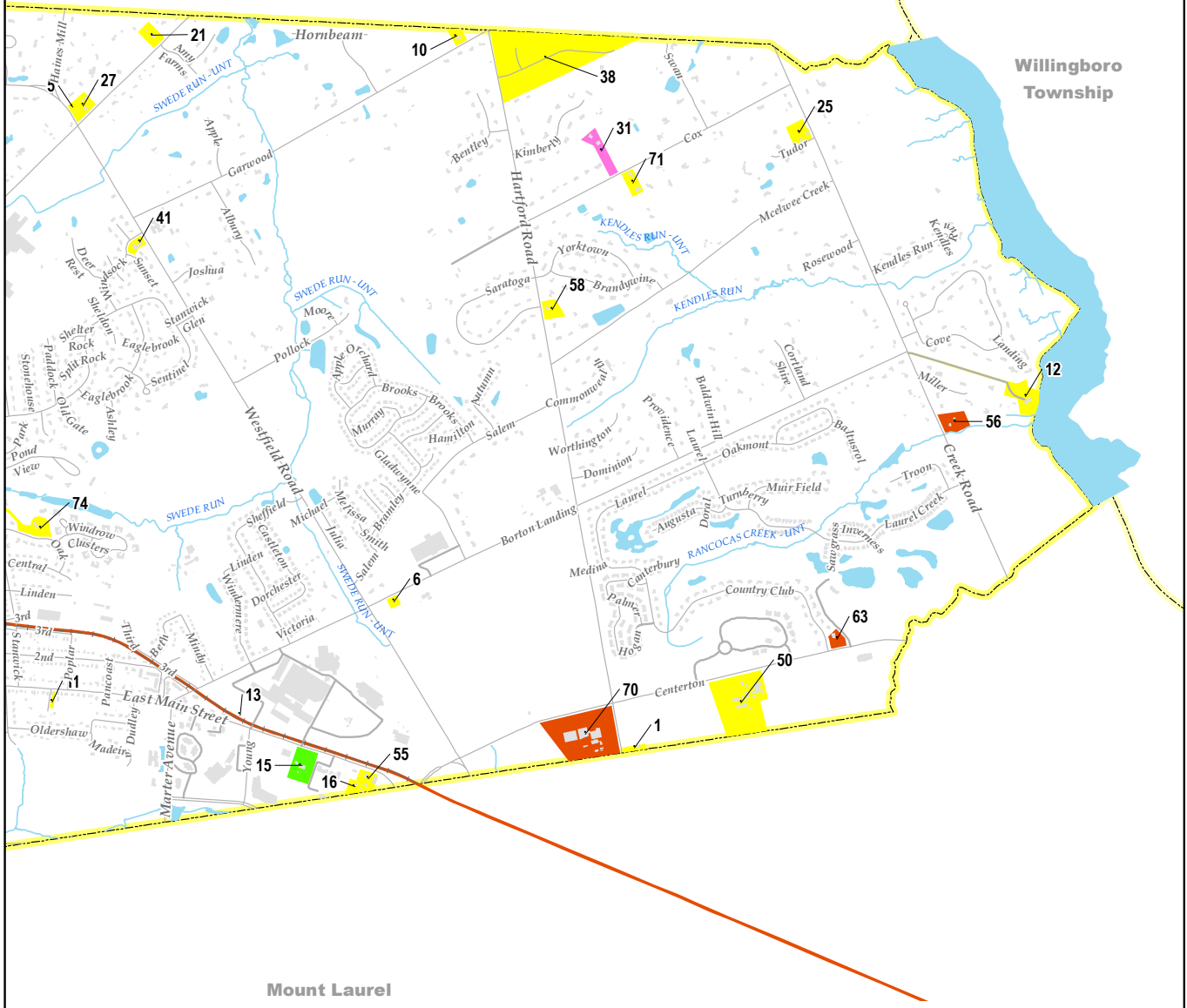
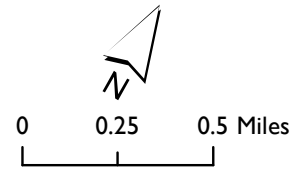
Historical Designation Key:

- A - Architectural and/or use
- P - Person of interest
- E - Event of interest
- NR-SR - New Jersey and National Registers of Historical Places (NJ State Historic Preservation Office, 2022)
- SHPO - State Historic Preservation Officer (Opinion)
- COE - Certification of Eligibility

Source: Historical Society of Moorestown, 2023. Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

Moorestown Township:

Figure 2: Historic Resources (Plate 2 of 2)



 A	 A,E	 A,P,E	 E	 NR-SR - District	 NR-SR,A,P,E	 P
 A, P	 A,P	 COE	 NR-SR	 NR-SR, A	 NR-SR, E	 SHPO

Historical Designation Key:
 A - Architectural and/or use
 P - Person of interest
 E - Event of interest
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Source: Historical Society of Moorestown, 2023. Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

CHAPTER 2:

Location, Size, Land Use

Moorestown is an incorporated township located on the southwest edge of Burlington County, New Jersey. The township is adjacent to Cinnaminson, Delran, Maple Shade, Mount Laurel, and Willingboro. Moorestown is bordered by the north branch of Pennsauken Creek to the west and Rancocas Creek to the east. See **Figure 1: Moorestown Streets Map** on page 3. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Moorestown occupies a total area of 14.73 square miles (9,427.2 acres), and is located on the inner coastal plain of New Jersey. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates that Moorestown had a population of 21,355 people in 2020, a slight increase from its 2010 population of 20,726.

Moorestown is well served by highways. The township is located close to I-295, the New Jersey Turnpike (I-95), and Routes 38, 73, and 130. Moorestown is not immediately served by passenger rail. However, there is access from adjacent townships to the River LINE and PATCO rail. There is also bus service in Moorestown Township that connects to surrounding townships and boroughs.

Table 2: Moorestown Land Use/Land Cover (2022) and **Figure 3: Land Cover/Land Use (2022)** on page 15 and page 16 show Moorestown’s land cover grouped into general categories. About half of Moorestown’s land area is residential. The majority of residences are single-family homes, but there are about 164 acres of multi-family housing as well. The second-most common land use is Forested which covers 10.82 percent (1,028.18 acres) of Moorestown’s area, and is an important part of Moorestown’s culture. See **Figure 4: Aerial – 1930** on page 17 and **Figure 5: Aerial – 2022** on page 19 for a visual comparison how Moorestown's land use has changed between 1930 and today. The two figures highlight how development has spread throughout the township over a 90-year period.

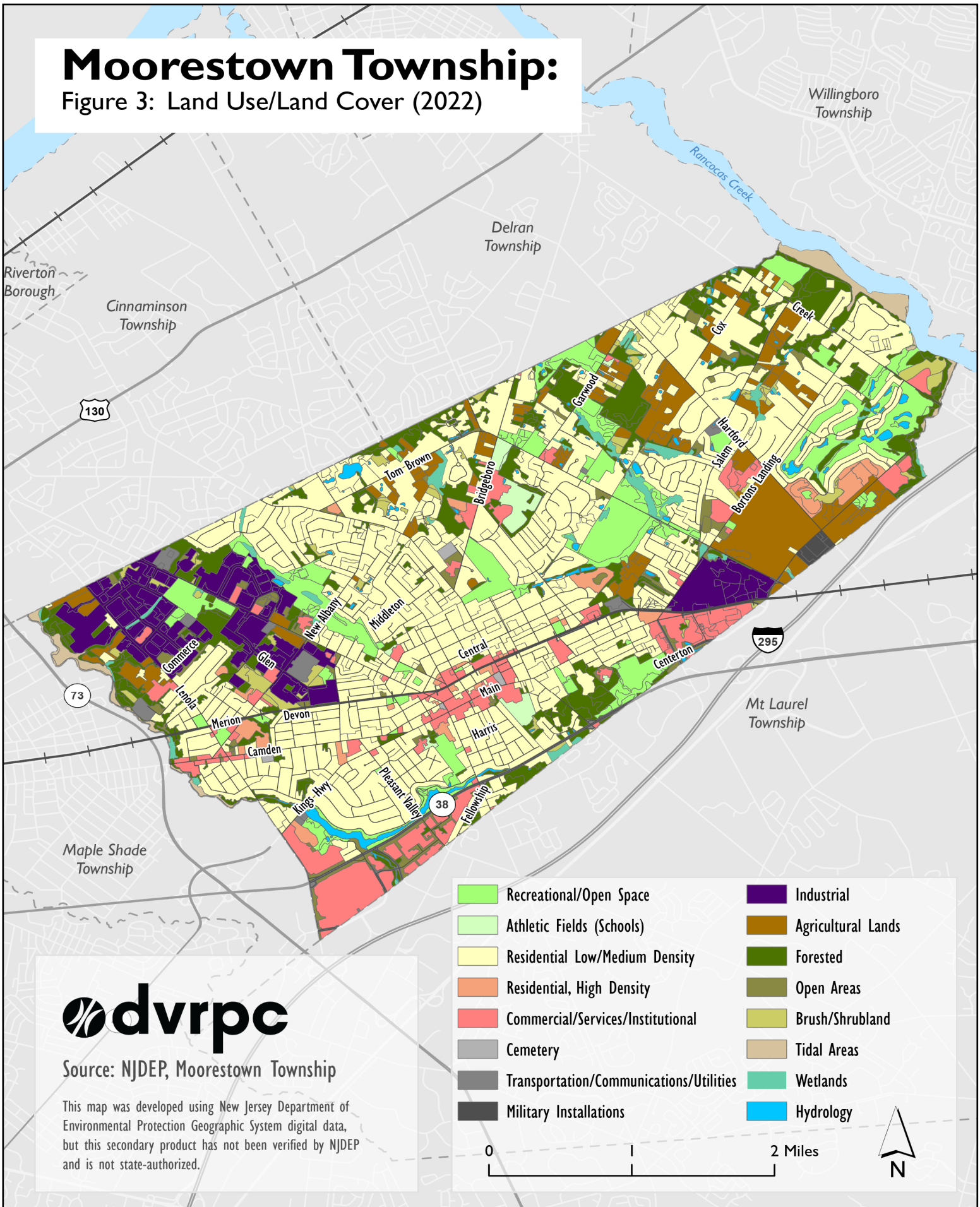
Table 2: Moorestown Land Use/Land Cover (2022)

Land Use Category	Acres	Percent
Residential Low/Medium Density	4,355.95	45.83%
Forested	1,028.18	10.82%
Recreational/Open Space	934.68	9.83%
Agricultural Lands	736.56	7.75%
Commercial/Services/Institutional	653.47	6.88%
Industrial	650.92	6.85%
Open Areas	199.74	2.10%
Residential, High Density	163.95	1.72%
Brush/Shrubland	162.2	1.71%
Transportation/Communication/Utilities	152.65	1.61%
Tidal Areas	120.39	1.27%
Wetlands	116.57	1.23%
Hydrology	112.52	1.18%
Athletic Fields (Schools)	79.43	0.84%
Military Installations	22.67	0.24%
Cemetery	15.07	0.16%
Total	9,505	100%

Source: Moorestown Township, NJDEP (2022)

Moorestown Township:

Figure 3: Land Use/Land Cover (2022)

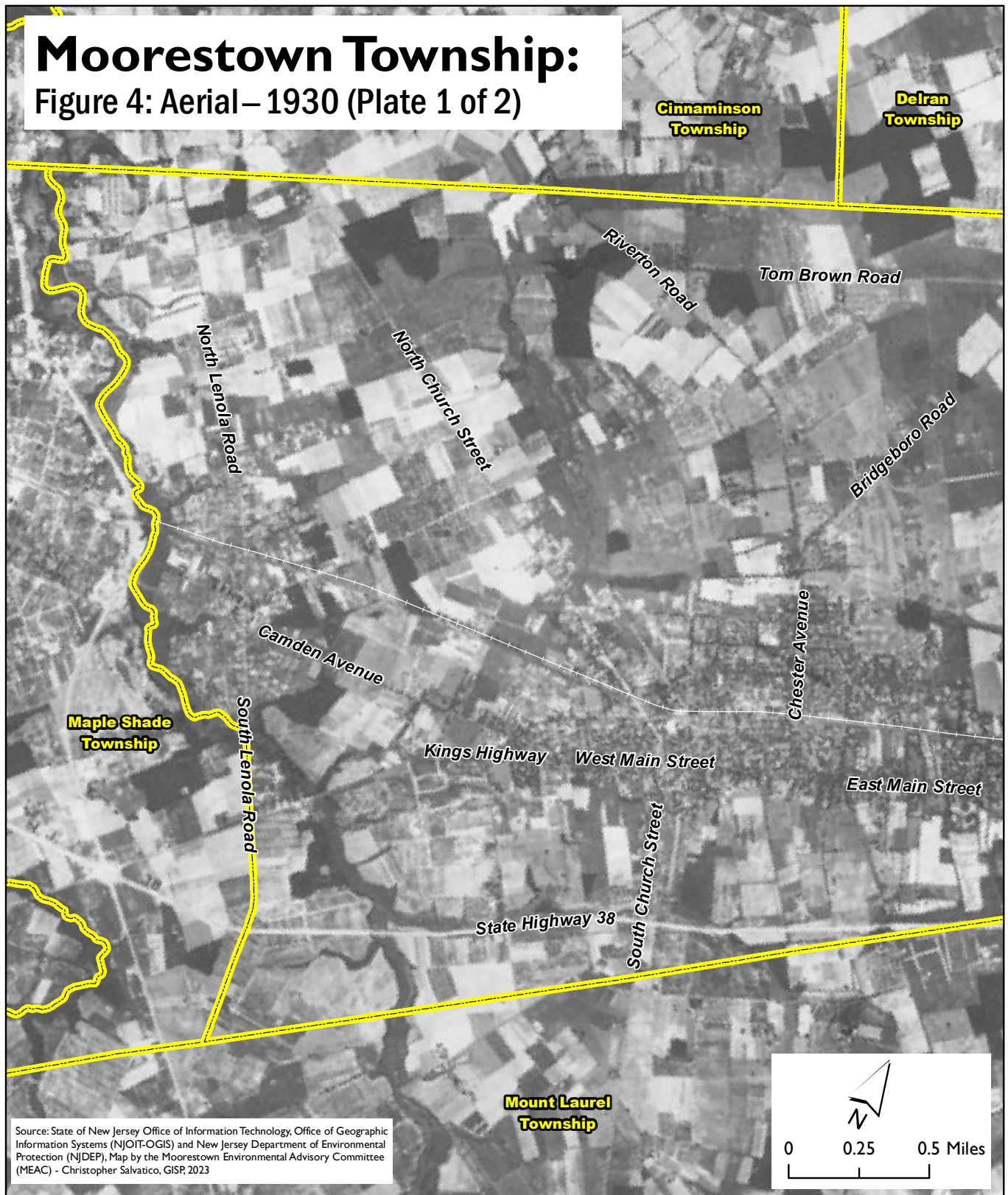


Source: NJDEP, Moorestown Township

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

Moorestown Township:

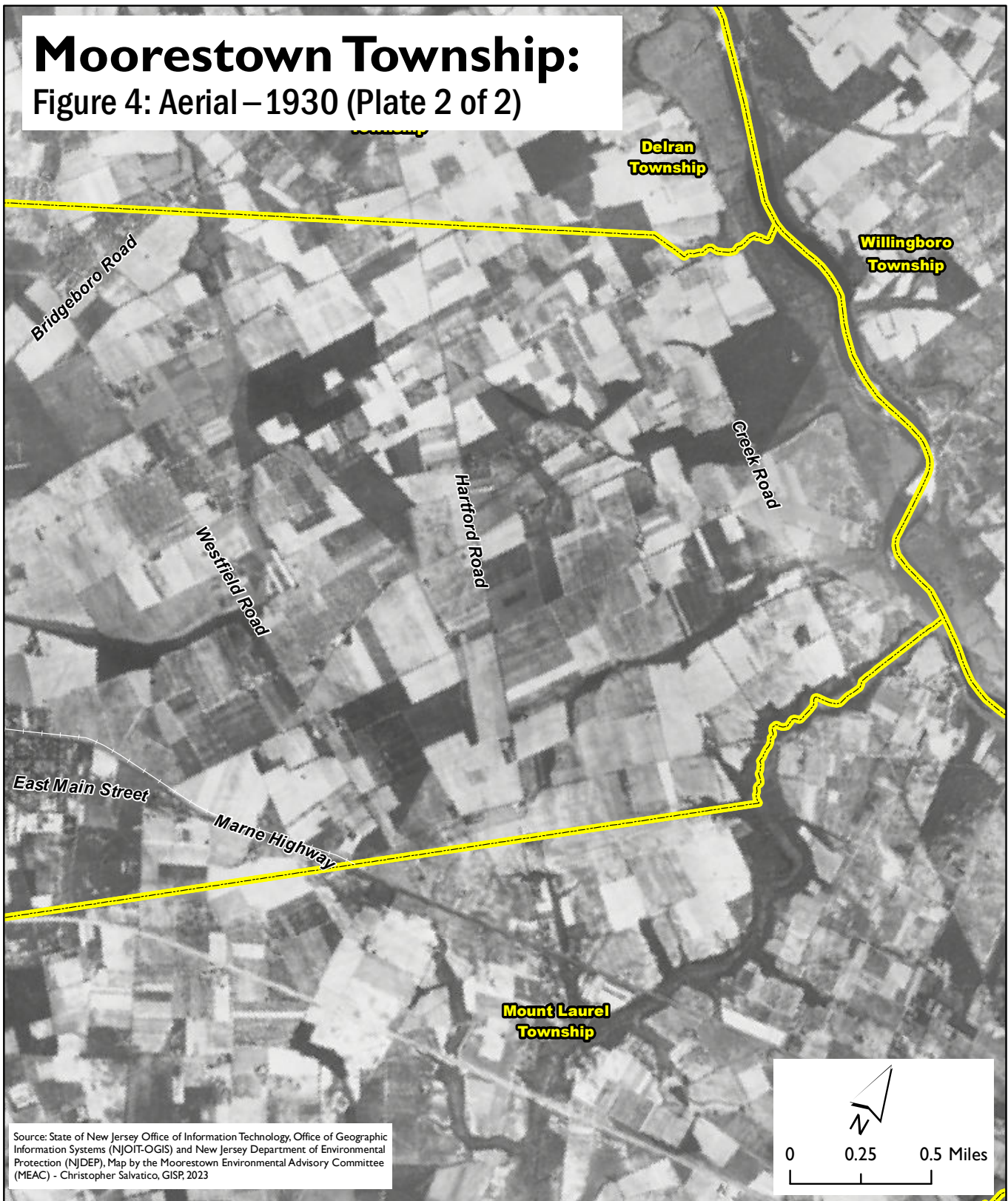
Figure 4: Aerial– 1930 (Plate 1 of 2)



Source: State of New Jersey Office of Information Technology, Office of Geographic Information Systems (NJGIT-OGIS) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

Moorestown Township:

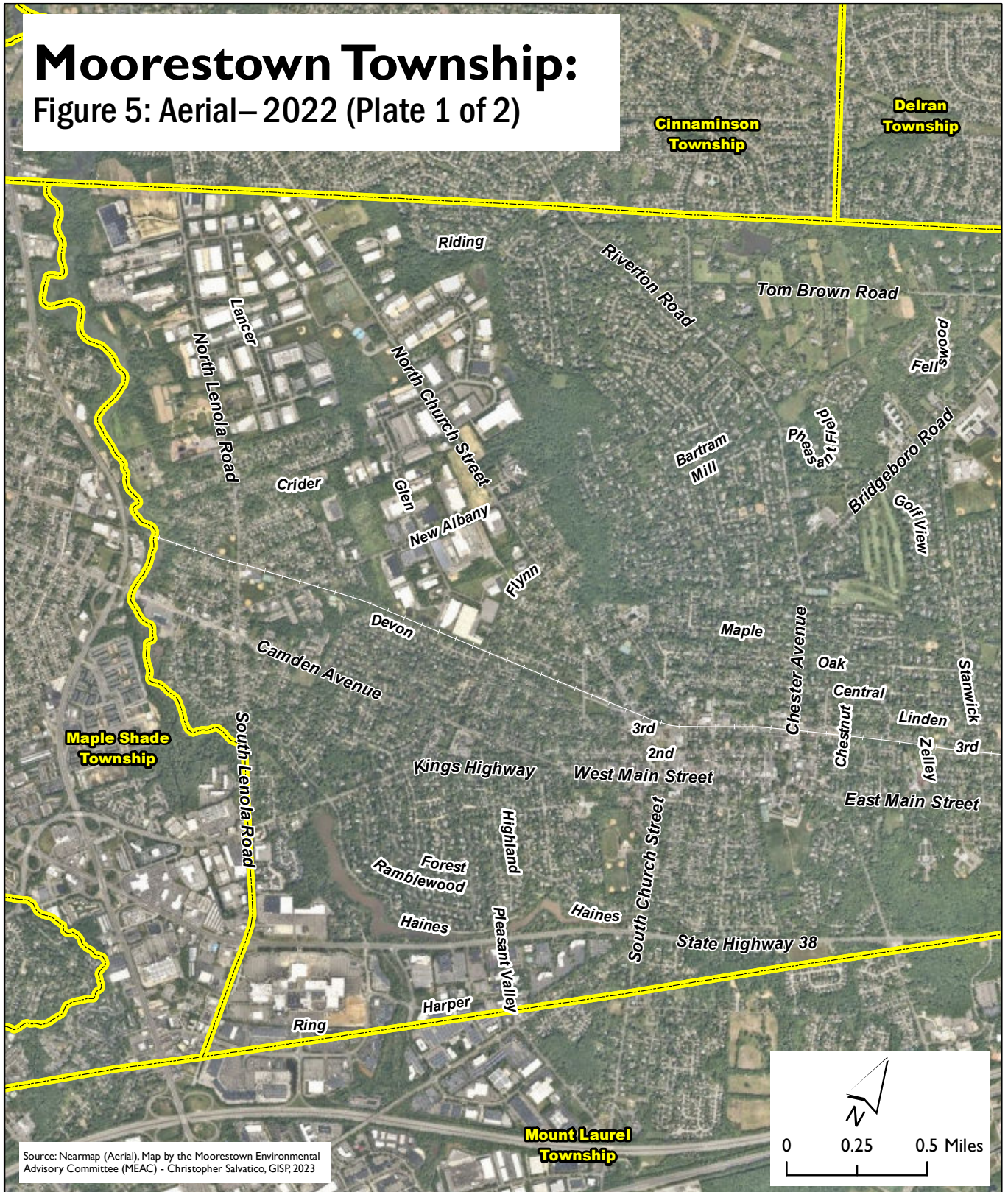
Figure 4: Aerial – 1930 (Plate 2 of 2)



Source: State of New Jersey Office of Information Technology, Office of Geographic Information Systems (NJGIT-OGIS) and New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP), Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

Moorestown Township:

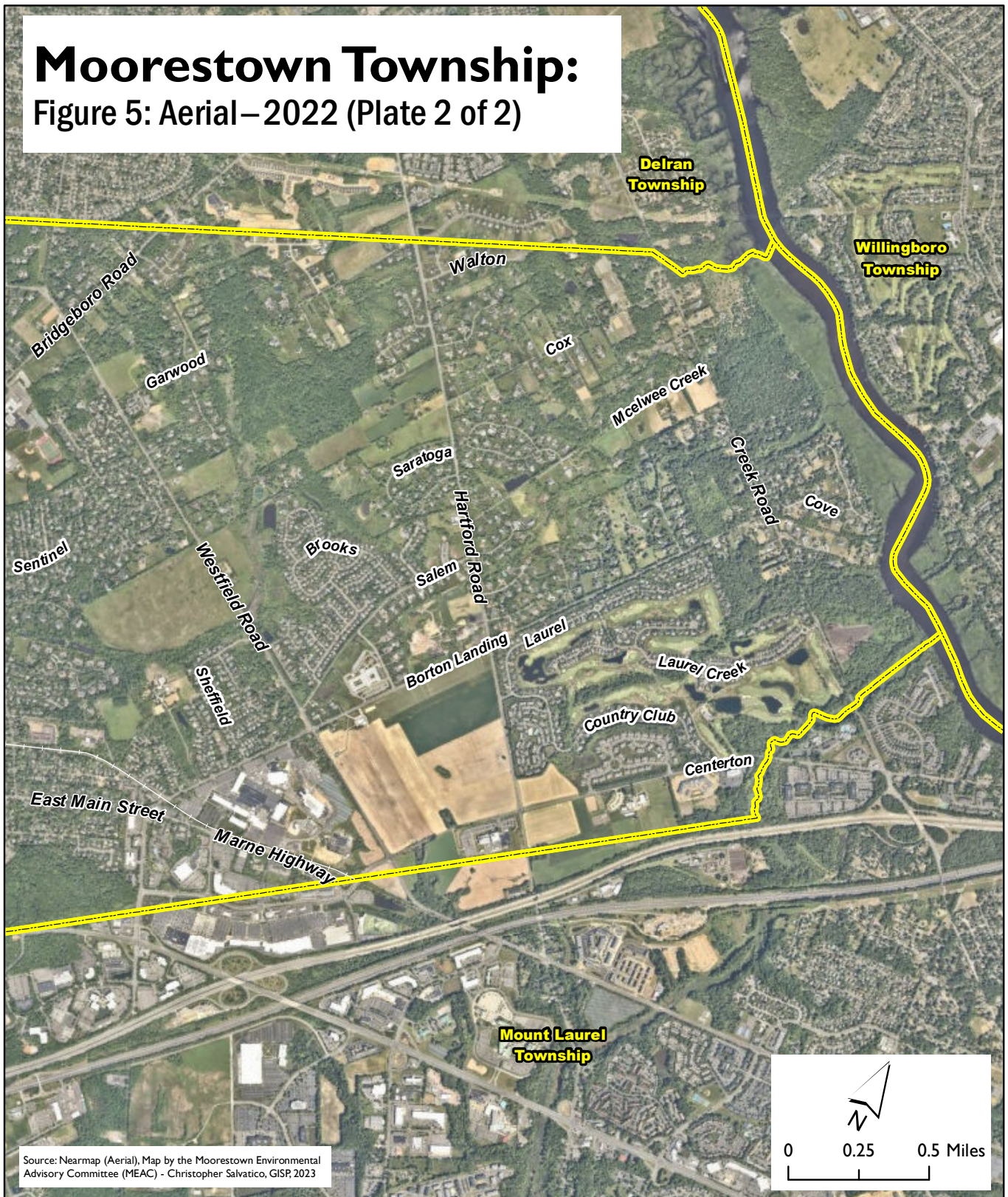
Figure 5: Aerial– 2022 (Plate 1 of 2)



Source: Nearmap (Aerial), Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

Moorestown Township:

Figure 5: Aerial–2022 (Plate 2 of 2)



Source: Nearmap (Aerial), Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023

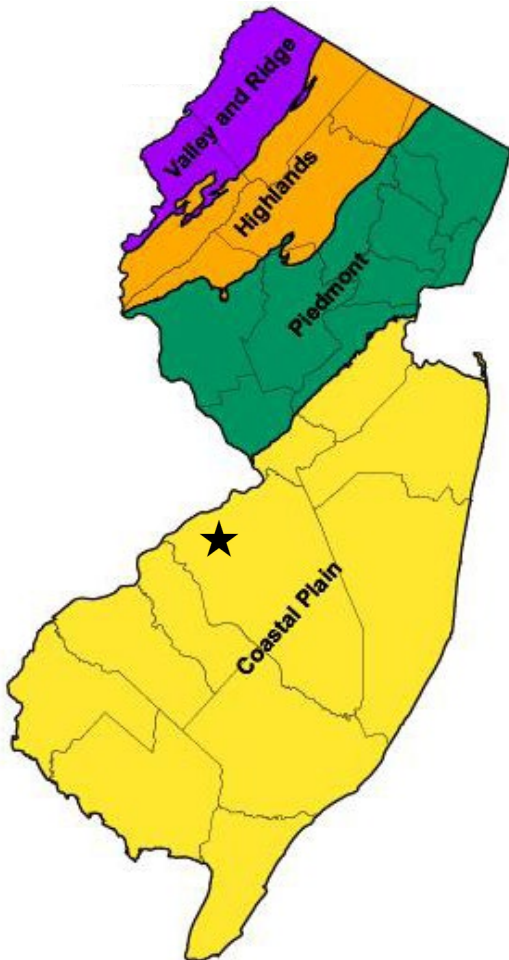
Natural Resources

Physiography

New Jersey is characterized by four physiographic provinces (see **Figure 6: Physiographic Regions of New Jersey** below). The rocky terrain of the Appalachian Province is at one extreme and the sands of the coast are at the other. The Atlantic Coastal Plain landscape extends from Massachusetts to Texas and is divided into Inner and Outer sections. The Coastal Plain generally consists of unconsolidated sands, silts, and clays. As these sediments are prone to erosion, the Coastal Plain is generally characterized by regions of low topographic relief.

Moorestown Township is completely located in the Inner Coastal Plain of New Jersey. In New Jersey, the Inner Coastal Plain consists of inter-bedded sand and clay. Deposits originating in the breakdown of Appalachian and Catskill sedimentary, metamorphic, and igneous rocks are inter-bedded with layers formed by oceanic (marine) deposition, which occurred as the ocean shoreline advanced and receded over geologic time.

Figure 6: Physiographic Provinces of New Jersey



Source: New Jersey Geological and Water Survey (2022)

The Inner Plain layers date from the Cretaceous Period, 145 to 65 million years ago. Generally, soils of the Inner Coastal Plain are quite fertile. The Outer Coastal Plain was formed more recently than the Inner Coastal Plain. It was laid down by the ocean and developed during the mid-to-late part of the Cenozoic Era, 65 million years ago to the present. Outer Coastal Plain soils are sandier and less fertile than those of the Inner Coastal Plain and do not hold water as well.

Near the dividing line between the two parts of the Coastal Plain is a belt of low hills called the cuesta belt, which runs northeast and southwest through the southern half of New Jersey. These hills are the youngest of the Cretaceous formations and are largely made up of sand and marl formations. In Burlington County, the hills are identified between Arney’s Mount in Springfield Township and Big Hill in Southampton Township.

In Moorestown Township, Main Street courses along the cuesta upland. The Inner Coastal Plain lies to the west of the band of hills and the Outer Coastal Plain lies to the east. A diversity of habitats and natural resources are found along the cuesta, which has long attracted human settlements.

Topography and Surface Landscapes

The vast majority of Moorestown is generally flat, typical of areas in the Inner Coastal Plain. (See **Figure 7: Elevation and Slope** on page 24). The highest elevations in the

township are found on Main Street, which is located along the cuesta upland on a ridge of high ground composed of upland gravel, as shown in **Figure 8: Surface Geology** on page 25. Elevations along Main Street exceed 100 feet



Local Gazebo
Source: Chris Salvatico

above sea level. The lowest elevations are located in tidal creek floodplains of the North Branch Pennsauken Creek and Rancocas Creek Main Stem. Ridges and high points delineate the boundaries of watersheds, seen in **Figure 12: Watersheds and Subwatersheds** on page 34. The ridge of Main Street forms the dividing line between land flowing to the Pompeston Creek/Swede Run watershed to the north and the Pennsauken Creek watershed to the south.

Because of its low elevation and relatively flat topography, about 10 percent of Moorestown is located in a floodplain, as shown on **Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, and Dams** on page 40. Floodplains occur exclusively along the creeks and tributaries in the township.

Steep Slopes

Slope is measured as the percent of vertical rise to horizontal distance. The majority of Moorestown has slopes of less than 10 percent. In general, development of areas with steep slopes is inadvisable, as it is likely to result in soil instability, erosion, sedimentation of streams, increased stormwater runoff, and increased flooding. These effects cause habitat destruction, water pollution, and potential damage to property. Erosion on steep slopes is especially prevalent where excessive tree removal has taken place.

Moorestown's steep slopes are depicted on **Figure 7: Elevation and Slope** on page 24. The area to the east of the Laurel Creek Country Club has some of the steepest slopes in the township. On the other side of Moorestown, upland areas to the west of Strawbridge Lake also have steep slopes. There is another band of steep slopes south of the ridge of Main Street, particularly at Stokes Hill.

Soils

Soil is the foundation for all land uses. A region's soil defines what vegetation is possible. Soil properties also affect the location of wells and septic facilities, often determining development potential in certain areas. Moorestown's soils consist of 18 series types and 42 variations within those series, as identified by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service. The top eight soil types in the township are listed in **Table 3: Top Eight Moorestown Soils** on page 26 and shown on **Figure 9: Top Eight Soils in Moorestown** on page 28.

Soil Series

According to the Burlington County Soil Survey and the National Resources Conservation Service soil database, several soil series appear more frequently in Moorestown than others and are briefly described below. The two most commonly found soil series in the township are the Woodstown and Sassafras series, both of which are fine sandy loam. Fine sandy loam soils have particle sizes slightly larger than clay soils, drain better, and are less compactable. However, because it does have a significant percentage of finer particles as well, the soil is capable of retaining nutrients for a longer period of time, making it ideal for agricultural crops.

Woodstown

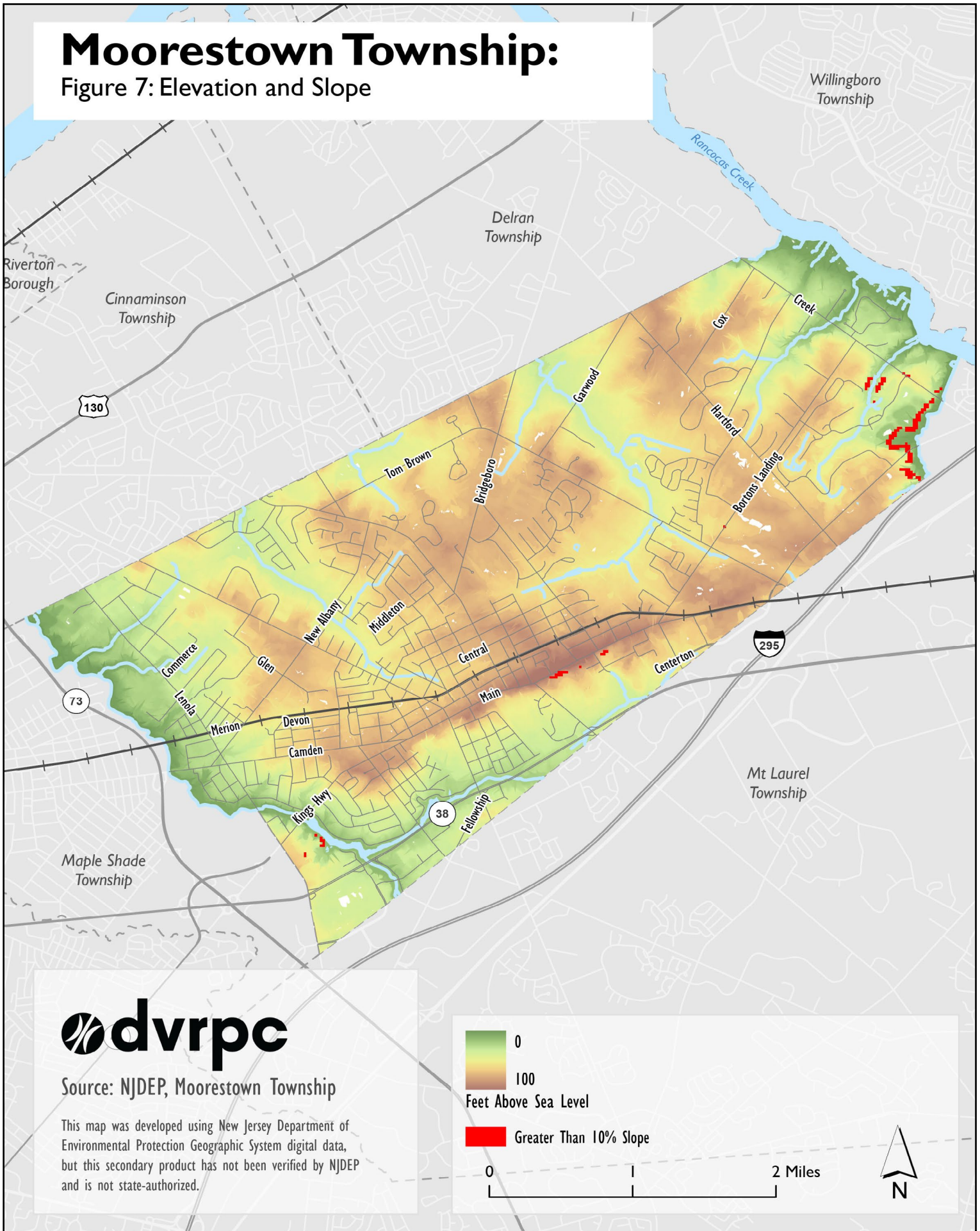
Woodstown is the most commonly found soil type in Moorestown, covering about 43 percent of the township. Generally associated with Sassafras and Fallsington soils, it is moderately well-drained fine sandy loam. The Woodstown series was formed in alluvial material and usually occurs below Sassafras and above Fallsington soils. The series has a fluctuating water table that can rise to a depth of two feet in winter. Although variations are hydric, the soil is not a wetland indicator and can be developed. The Woodstown series is identified as prime farmland soil.

Sassafras

The Sassafras series, the second most common soil type in Moorestown, covers about 28 percent of the township. This soil series is associated with Woodstown, Freehold, Holmdel, and Downer soils. Sassafras and Woodstown soils developed in material deposited by glacial water on the glauconitic marine deposits in which Freehold and Holmdel

Moorestown Township:

Figure 7: Elevation and Slope



Source: NJDEP, Moorestown Township

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

0
100
Feet Above Sea Level

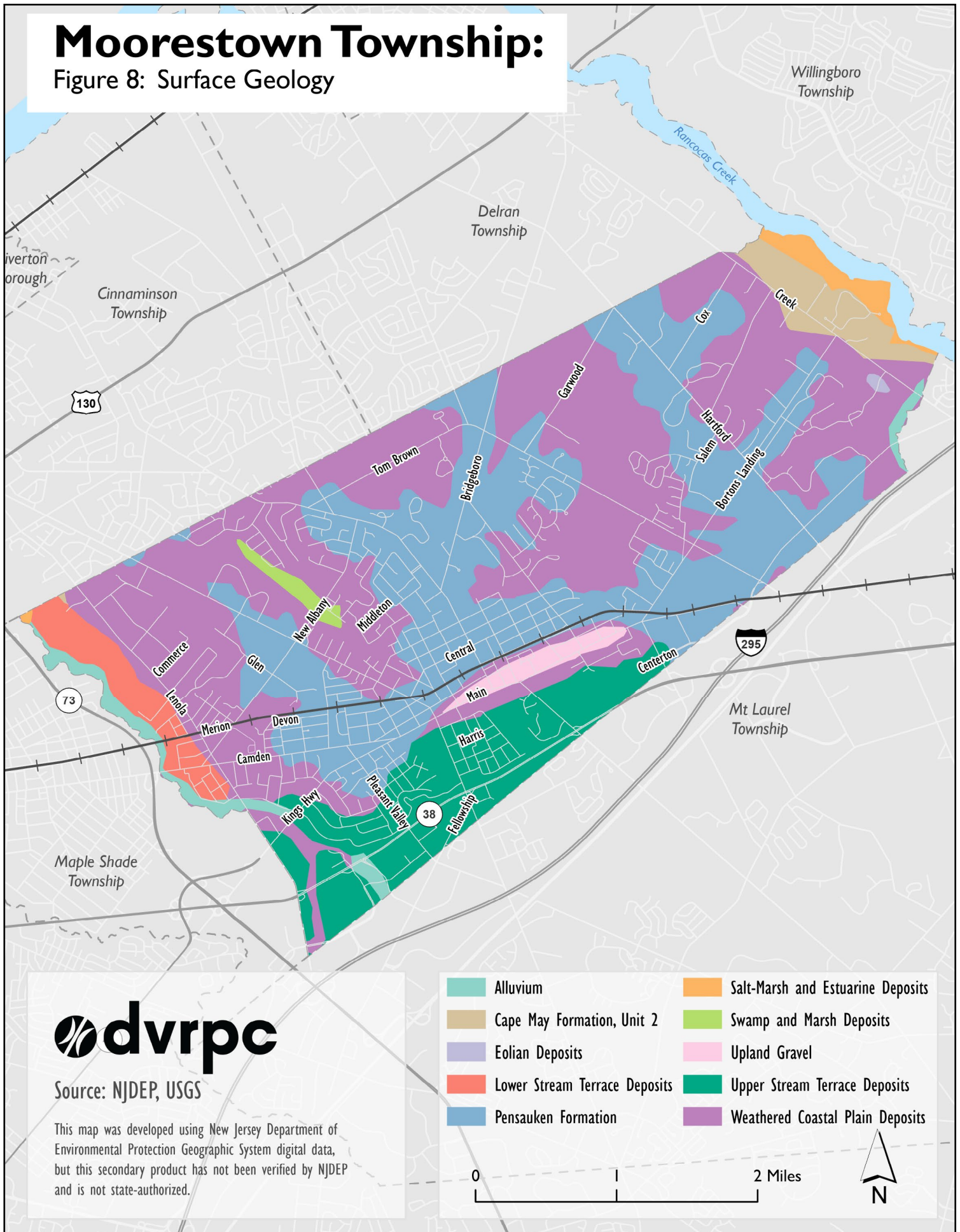
Greater Than 10% Slope

0 1 2 Miles



Moorestown Township:

Figure 8: Surface Geology



Source: NJDEP, USGS

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Alluvium | Salt-Marsh and Estuarine Deposits |
| Cape May Formation, Unit 2 | Swamp and Marsh Deposits |
| Eolian Deposits | Upland Gravel |
| Lower Stream Terrace Deposits | Upper Stream Terrace Deposits |
| Pensauken Formation | Weathered Coastal Plain Deposits |



soils formed. Sassafras soils typically occupy higher positions than Woodstown and Holmdel near the Delaware River. The native vegetation consists of red oak, white oak, black oak, scarlet oak, hickory, beech, yellow poplar, and Virginia pine. Sassafras soils are identified as prime farmland soil.

Holmdel

Holmdel soils are often found in association with Freehold soils and are very similar to them. This series drains slightly less well than Freehold and has a high water table in late winter. Holmdel soils are typically found on slightly steeper slopes. Their native vegetation consists of red, scarlet, and white oaks, yellow poplar, beech, and hickory. Flatter areas with Holmdel soil are dominated by pin and willow oak, and sweet gum. Holmdel soils are identified as prime farmland soil.

Galestown

Galestown soils are high in sand and low in clay, which makes them very highly drained. In Moorestown, this soil series is found near the Rancocas and Pennsauken creeks. These soils are low in organic matter and fertility, but they are still identified as a prime farmland soil when located on slopes less than 6 percent. Natural vegetation for this soil series consists of oak hickory forest, with a strong presence of Virginia pine.

Table 3: Top Eight Soils in Moorestown

Soil Key	Soil Type	Agricultural Quality Classification	Acres	Percent of Moorestown
WofkA	Woodstown fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	1,281.67	13.3%
WofA	Woodstown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	1,228.22	12.8%
SaeA	Sassafras fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	961.55	10.0%
WofkB	Woodstown fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	439.19	4.5%
SaeB	Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	304.82	3.1%
HodkA	Holmdel fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	260.29	2.7%
GabB	Galestown sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	173.67	1.8%
KeoB	Keyport loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	All Areas Are Prime Farmland	170.17	1.7%

Source: USGS, 2018

Agricultural Quality Classification

The upland areas of Moorestown are characterized by high quality soils suitable for farming. There are still a number of active agricultural operations in the township, although many farms are leased to farmers and are susceptible to development. The agricultural heritage of the township is still evident in the farm markets that provide fresh, local produce in a rustic setting. See **Table 4: Agricultural Values for Moorestown Soils** on page 27 for the acreage of each class of farmland. See also **Figure 10: Agricultural Quality of Soils** on page 29 for a visual depiction of all the locations of the different classes of farmland.

Prime Farmland Soils

Approximately 80 percent (7,655 acres) of all soils in Moorestown are classified as prime farmland (P-1). Prime farmlands are lands with the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed,

forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. They can sustain high yields of crops when managed with correct farming methods. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods of time and do not flood frequently. Prime farmland is located throughout the township.

The NRCS outlines specific criteria for prime farmland classification. For example, according to prime and unique farmlands federal regulation, soil horizons (layers) within a depth of 40 inches must have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 (mildly acidic to mildly basic). In addition, the soils must have an average temperature above 32 degrees Fahrenheit at a depth of 20 inches. The USDA outlines additional prime farmland requirements for mean summer soil temperature, erodibility factor, water table depth, permeability rate, and more. However, many of the lands containing prime farmland soils are developed and are no longer in agricultural use.

Soils of Statewide Importance

About seven percent (650 acres) of soils in Moorestown are classified as soils of statewide importance (S-1). These soils are close in quality to prime farmland and can sustain high yields of crops when correctly managed under favorable conditions. Criteria for establishing soils of statewide importance are determined by state agencies. These soils are located throughout Moorestown, generally on slopes greater than 5 percent.

Soils of Unique Importance

About 6 percent (595.28 acres) of soils in Moorestown are soils considered to be of unique importance (U-1). The USDA outlines specific unique farmland criteria that support particular food or fiber crops, including temperature, humidity, air drainage, elevation, aspect, or proximity to market. In order for lands to be classified as unique farmland, the land must also be used for a specific high-value food or fiber, and have an adequate moisture supply for that crop. Soils of unique importance are located on the northeastern edge of the township along the Rancocas Creek, and along the northwestern corner along the north branch of the Pennsauken Creek. These soils are mostly associated with wetland areas and riparian corridors.

Soils Not Rated

Approximately 7 percent of Moorestown soils are not been rated for agricultural use by the NRCS and are therefore labeled “N/A.” These soils are not appropriate for agricultural use and may be best suited for other uses, or they may not yet have been assessed for quality by NRCS. NRCS created all of the soil quality classifications in 1990, although several new subtypes of soils were created in 2005 and are not yet rated for agricultural use.

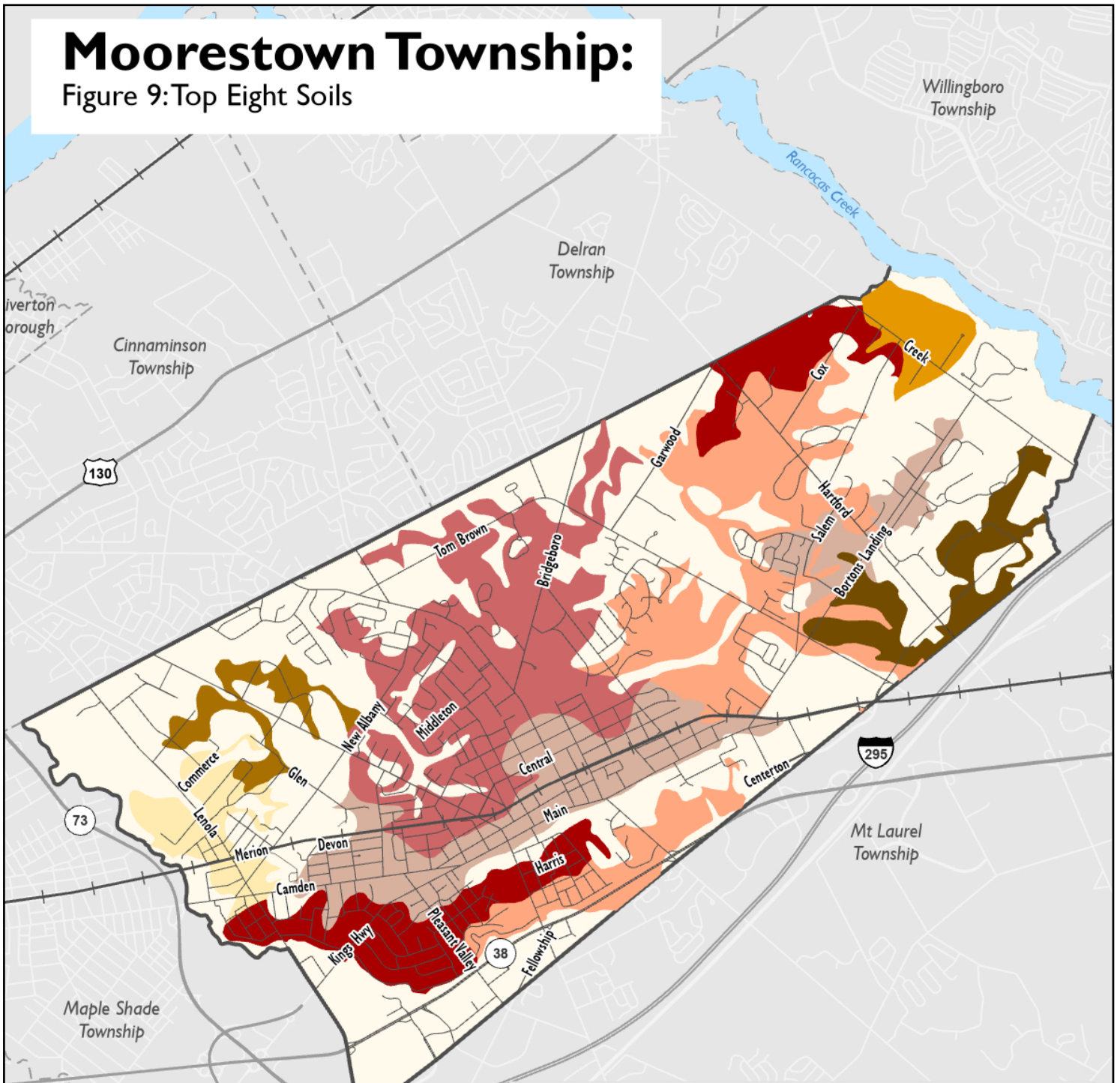
Table 4: Agricultural Values for Moorestown Soils

Designation	Type/Farm Classification	Area (acres)	Percent of Municipality
P-1	All areas are Prime Farmland	7,655.25	80%
S-1	Soils of Statewide Importance	650.46	6.8%
U-1	Soil of Unique Importance	595.28	6.2%
N/A	Not Prime Farmland	677.67	7.0%
	Total	9,578.66	100%

Source: USDA NRCS, 2013

Moorestown Township:

Figure 9: Top Eight Soils



Source: NJDEP, USGS

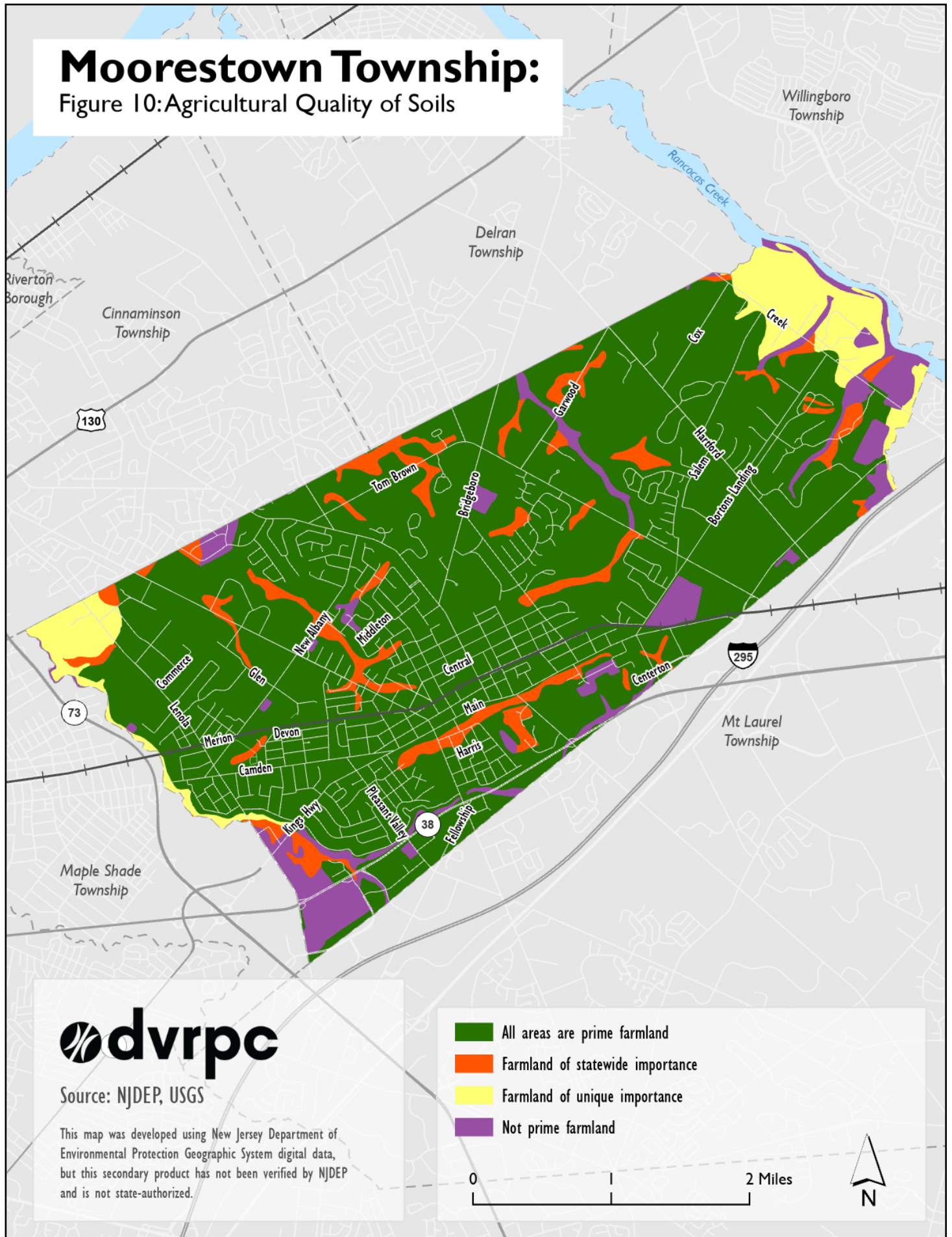
This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

- Galestown sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- Holmdel fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Keyport loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- Sassafras fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Sassafras fine sandy loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes
- Woodstown fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Woodstown fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- Woodstown fine sandy loam, clayey substratum, 2 to 5 percent slopes



Moorestown Township:

Figure 10: Agricultural Quality of Soils



Climate and Weather

New Jersey has five distinct climate zones. The geology, proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, and the prevailing atmospheric flow patterns produce distinct variations in the daily weather between each of the regions (see **Figure 11: Climate Zones of New Jersey** below). Moorestown is in the Southwest Zone, which lies between sea level and approximately 100 feet above sea level. The proximity to Delaware Bay adds a maritime influence on the climate of this region. The Southwest has the highest average daily temperatures in the state and, without significant sandy soils, tends to have higher nighttime minimum temperatures than the neighboring Pine Barrens.

Prevailing winds are from the southwest, except in winter when west to northwest winds dominate. High humidity and moderate temperatures prevail when winds flow from the south or east. Autumn frosts usually occur about four weeks later here than in the North and the last spring frosts are about four weeks earlier, giving this region the longest growing season in New Jersey.

Changing Regional and State Climate

According to the New Jersey Climate Change Resource Center at Rutgers University, New Jersey's annual temperatures have risen about 4 degrees Fahrenheit on average since 1900 and are predicted to rise even further, even with only moderate increases in greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the [2020 New Jersey Scientific Report on Climate Change](#) found that since the early 1900s, the sea level has risen about 1.5 feet and is expected to continue to rise, even when assuming moderate increases.

The report also states that by 2050, there is a 50 percent chance that sea level rise will meet or exceed 1.4 feet and a 17 percent chance it will exceed 2.1 feet. Those levels increase to 3.3 and 5.1 feet by 2100 (under a moderate emission scenario). Under a high emissions scenario, there is a 50% chance sea level rise will meet or exceed 3.9 feet by 2100 and a 17% chance 6.3 feet is reached.

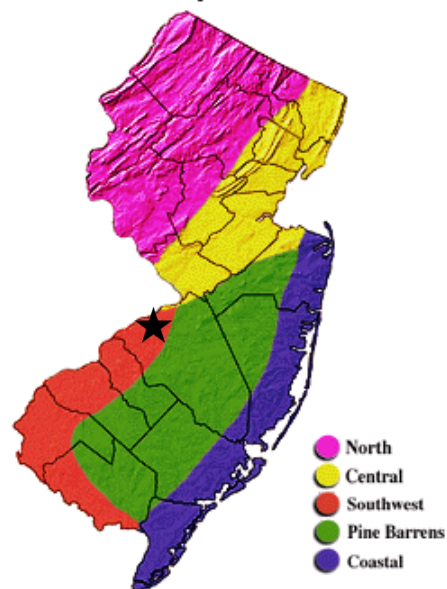
Stronger intensity rain events and storms, like Hurricane Ida or Sandy, are predicted to become more common in the future, due to the increased warming of air over the atmosphere and oceans. These increases represent a danger to our infrastructure, buildings, and environment, with a disproportionate burden to vulnerable populations.

Sea level rise alone can be devastating, as low-lying, tidal areas become more brackish and vital infrastructure is exposed to more flooding risk. In Moorestown, the effects of climate change could lead to larger and stronger flooding events along the North Branch Pennsauken and Rancocas creeks, both of which are tidal. More information on climate change and flooding in Moorestown can be found in the [2017 Moorestown Township Coastal Vulnerability Assessment Report](#).

Regional Climate and Weather Data

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Online Weather Data (NOWData) operates over 3,800 stations across the conterminous U.S., Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Guam. NOWData is a query system providing climate statistics to the public, using the NOAA Regional Climate Center Applied Climate Information System.

Figure 11: Climate Zones of New Jersey



Source: Office of the New Jersey State Climatologist at Rutgers University 2022

Data from Pennsauken Station is reflected in **Table 5: Monthly Mean Average Temperature (2010–2022)** and **Table 6: Total Monthly Rain (2010–2022)**. Data from the Philadelphia/Mt. Holly Weather Forecast Office was used for snowfall due to poor data availability from the Pennsauken station.

Temperature

As shown in **Table 5: Monthly Mean Average Temperature (2010–2022)**, the mean annual temperature in Moorestown was 54.8 degrees Fahrenheit. January was the coldest month, with a mean temperature of 32.1 degrees, and July was the hottest month, with a mean temperature of 78.1 degrees. The maximum mean monthly temperature was achieved in July 2020 with 80.4 degrees Fahrenheit. The minimum mean monthly temperature was achieved in February 2015 with 23.1 degrees Fahrenheit.

Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn
--------	--------	--------	--------

Table 5: Monthly Mean Average Temperature (2010–2022)

Temp	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	32.1	34.1	42.6	53.4	63.3	72.1	78.1	75.2	69.2	57.1	44.5	38.5	54.8
Max Monthly	37.4	41	49.8	57.6	67.8	76.2	80.4	78.2	71.5	61.3	49.1	48.2	56.1
Year Max Achieved	2020	2017	2012	2010	2015	2010	2020	2016	2015	2021	2020	2015	
Min Monthly	27.2	23.1	36.0	48.8	59.7	70.4	75.7	71.7	65.2	54.2	41.5	31.0	52.9
Year Min Achieved	2014	2015	2015	2018	2020	2018	2014	2013	2013	2015	2018	2010	

Source: National Weather Service NOWData. www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=phi. July 2022.

Rain

As shown in **Table 6: Total Monthly Rain (2010–2022)**, average annual precipitation for Moorestown between 2010 and 2022 was 52.0 inches. Moorestown received the most precipitation in July, with a mean of 5.61 inches, and the least in November, with a mean of 2.97 inches. The maximum total monthly precipitation was achieved in June 2013 with 11.08 inches. The minimum total monthly precipitation was achieved in August 2010 with 0.8 inches. The maximum annual precipitation was 65.73 inches in 2018 and the minimum annual precipitation was 40.7 inches in 2016.

Table 6: Total Monthly Rain (2010–2022)

Rain	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	3.22	3.19	4.26	3.73	4.49	5.31	5.61	4.42	4.29	4.13	2.97	4.32	52
Max Monthly	6.01	6.35	9.5	5.54	7.83	11.08	9.16	10.83	8.75	6.85	9.34	6.8	65.73
Year Max Achieved	2015	2018	2010	2011	2016	2013	2021	2011	2018	2010	2018	2020	2018
Min Monthly	1.56	0.82	1.91	1.69	1.16	2.29	3.14	0.8	1.33	2.51	0.82	1.26	40.7
Year Min Achieved	2021	2012	2012	2013	2010	2010	2011	2010	2017	2013	2021	2021	2016

Source: National Weather Service NOWData. www.weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=phi. July 2022.

Extreme Weather

Although storms can form at any time, the Atlantic hurricane season usually lasts from June 1st to November 30th. Hurricanes possess heavy winds (75 mph and greater) and driving rains and can cause death, injuries, and widespread damage. For example, Hurricane Sandy in late October of 2012 (also referred to as a “Superstorm”) was one of the most destructive storms to hit New Jersey and Moorestown.¹ Felled trees, extensive flooding, and power outages prompted both Federal and State Emergency Declaration orders to mobilize the resources necessary to react to the situation. In September 2021, Hurricane Ida hit the northeastern United States, resulting in 32 deaths and over \$800 million dollars of damage.² In Moorestown, residents reported possible tornado sightings.

Snowfall

Snowfall typically occurs in New Jersey when moist air from the south converges with cold air from the north. In Moorestown, snowfall may occur from November to mid-April, but is most likely to occur from December to March. As shown in **Table 7: Monthly Total Snowfall (2010–2022)** below, the mean monthly seasonal snowfall was 26.5 inches. The maximum total monthly snowfall occurred in February 2010 with 50.1 inches and the minimum total monthly snowfall was 0 inches. The maximum seasonal snowfall occurred in 2014 with 63.3 inches while the minimum seasonal snowfall was only 1.1 inches in 2020.

Table 7: Monthly Total Snowfall (2010–2022)

Snow	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Mean	9.2	10.8	4.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.5	4.5	26.5
Max Monthly	24.8	50.1	20.4	0.3	0	0	0	0	0	1.1	3.6	17.7	63.3
Year Max Achieved	2014	2010	2018	2018	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2011	2018	2009	2014
Min Monthly	T	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	T	1.1
Year Min Achieved	2021	2020	2012	2021	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2021	2021	2021	2020

Source: National Weather Service NOWData. weather.gov/wrh/Climate?wfo=phi. July 2022.

Note: The closest station to Moorestown is the Pennsauken station, but due to poor snowfall data availability for that station the Philadelphia / Mt. Holly Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is used here instead. T stand for Trace. This is a small amount of precipitation that will wet a rain gage but is less than the 0.01-inch measuring limit.

Growing Seasons

Moorestown is located within the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone 7a, where average annual extreme minimum temperatures are typically between 0 degrees Fahrenheit and 5 degrees Fahrenheit (-17.8 degrees to -15 degrees Celsius). Hardiness zones are helpful in indicating which plant species can survive the winter in each area. Moorestown’s agricultural growing season is approximately six months, or 180 days, from mid-April through mid-October. The growing season is generally defined as the period between the last spring frost and the first autumn frost. However, the harvest of grain crops typically continues throughout November, and winter crops, such as broccoli, cauliflower, and cabbage, are grown until the first hard freeze, usually in early January.

Surface Water Resources

The land in Moorestown drains to the Rancocas Creek, Pompeston Creek/Swede Run, or the Pennsauken Creek. These waterways then flow to the Delaware River. Moorestown contains the headwaters of both the Pompeston Creek and Swede Run. There is a total of nearly 22 miles of streams located within or on borders of Moorestown.

1. Hanchey, Arianna, Amy H. Schnall, Tesfaye Bayleyegn, Sumera Jiva, Anna Khan, Vivi Siegel, Renee H. Funk, and Erik Svendsen. 2021. “Notes from the Field: Deaths Related to Hurricane Ida Reported by Media — Nine States, August 29–September 9, 2021.” *Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report* 70 (39): 1385–86. doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7039a3.

2. “Hurricane Ida Recovery One Year Later: New Jersey.” n.d. FEMA.Gov. www.fema.gov/fact-sheet/hurricane-ida-recovery-one-year-later-new-jersey.

Watersheds

A watershed is all the land that drains to a particular waterway, such as a river, stream, lake, or wetland. The high points in the terrain, such as hills and ridges, define the boundaries of a watershed. Large watersheds are made up of a succession of smaller ones, and smaller ones are made up of the smallest area, down to the catchment area of a local site. For example, the Delaware River watershed is made up of many smaller watersheds, such as the Rancocas Creek watershed, which consists of smaller subwatersheds.

Each watershed corresponds to a hydrological unit code, or HUC, as delineated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). A HUC 11 watershed (identified by an 11-digit code) contains a number of HUC 14 subwatersheds (each identified by a 14-digit code). The State of New Jersey has 152 HUC 11 watersheds, and over 900 HUC 14 subwatersheds. Moorestown lies within three HUC 11 watersheds: Rancocas Creek, Pennsauken Creek, and Pompeston Creek/Swede Run. All watersheds eventually empty into the Delaware River, which itself flows into the Atlantic Ocean. These HUC 11 watersheds are then further divided into eight smaller HUC 14 subwatersheds, as shown in **Table 8: Watersheds and Subwatersheds in Moorestown** in Moorestown. These are also highlighted in **Figure 12: Watersheds and Subwatersheds** on page 34 and **Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, and Dams** on page 40.

Table 8: Watersheds and Subwatersheds in Moorestown

WMA	Watershed (HUC 11)	Subwatershed (HUC 14) ID	Subwatershed (HUC 14) Name	Acres*
Rancocas (19)	Rancocas Creek	02040202080010	Parkers Creek (above Marne Highway)	3,194.58
		02040202080020	Rancocas Creek (Rt 130 to Martins Beach)	
		02040202080040	Rancocas Creek (Martins Beach to NB/SB)	
	Pompeston/Swede Run	02040202090010	Swede Run	5,594.29
		02040202090010	Pompeston Creek NB (Above Rt 1300)	
Lower Delaware (18)	Pennsauken Creek	02040202100010	Pennsauken Creek NB (above NJTPK)	2,688.09
		02040202100020	Pennsauken Creek NB (incl. StrwbrdgLk-NJTPK)	
		02040202100030	Pennsauken Creek NB (below Strawbridge Lk)	

Source: NJDEP, 2022. *represents entire watershed acreage

Watershed Management Areas

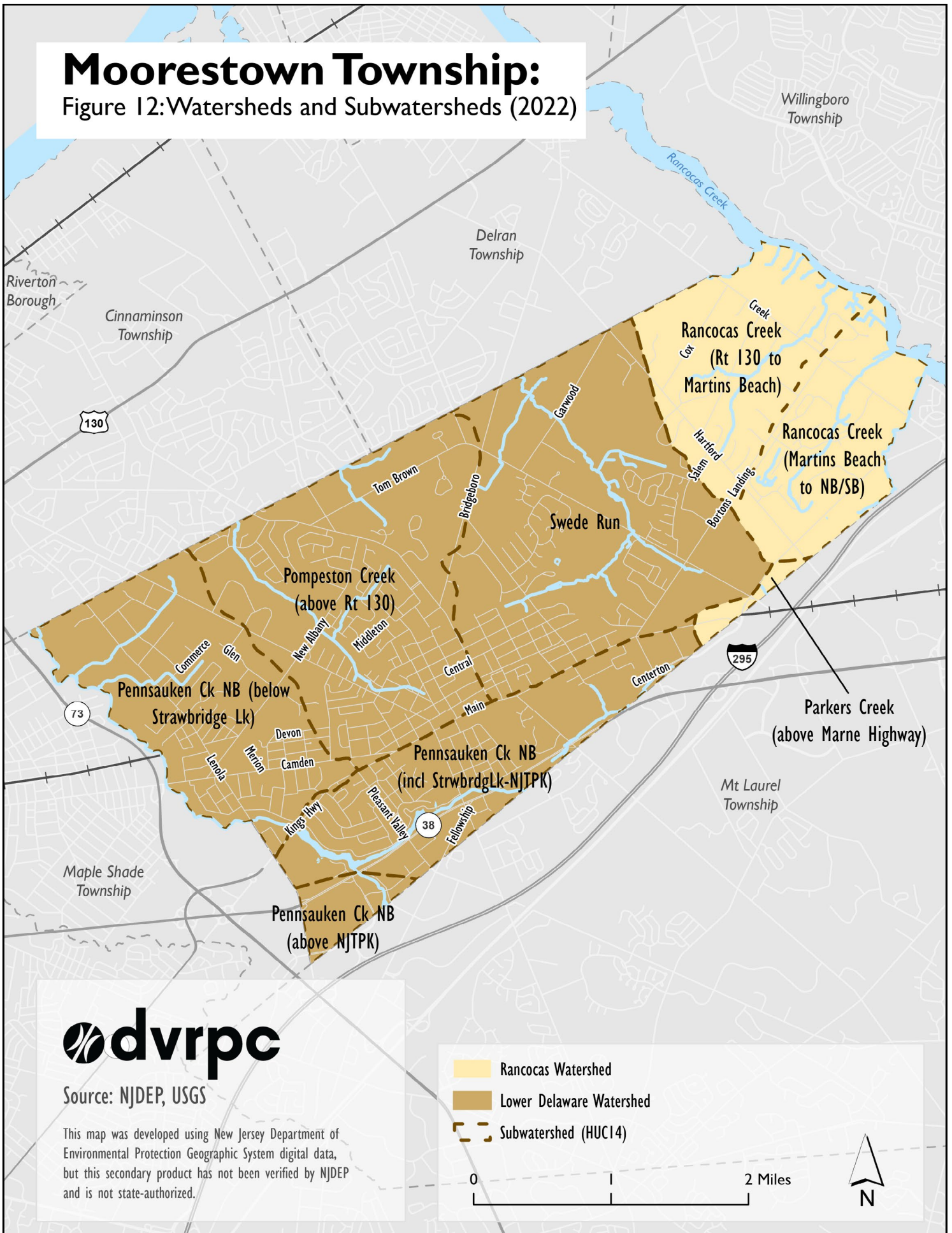
NJDEP manages natural resources on a watershed basis. The state is divided into 20 Watershed Management Areas (WMAs), which are larger in size than HUC 11s. Moorestown Township is located partially within WMA 18: Lower Delaware Tributaries and WMA 19: Rancocas. **Figure 12: Watersheds and Subwatersheds** on page 34 illustrates their location within the township.

Watershed Management Area 18: Lower Delaware Tributaries

WMA 18 includes the Cooper River, Big Timber, Mantua, Newton, Oldmans, Pennsauken, Pompeston, Raccoon, Repaupo, and Woodbury creeks, as well as Baldwin and Swede Runs, and Maple Swamp. This management area includes all or part of 68 municipalities in Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties, encompassing 391 square miles. In general, industrial and urban development is concentrated downstream closer to the Delaware River and

Moorestown Township:

Figure 12: Watersheds and Subwatersheds (2022)



Source: NJDEP, USGS

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

- Rancocas Watershed
- Lower Delaware Watershed
- Subwatershed (HUC14)

0 1 2 Miles



the upstream headwaters have more forested and agricultural land uses. The upstream areas are more influenced by suburban and agricultural runoff problems, whereas the downstream portions are influenced by both past and present industrial and urban uses. Moorestown is located within the Pompeston and Swede Run watersheds within the larger WMA and contains the headwaters for both streams.

The Pompeston Creek forms a confluence with the Delaware River at Riverton. Two other confluences occur in its six-mile run from its headwaters in Moorestown to its mouth. Swede Run flows north and forms a confluence with the Delaware River at Dredge Harbor in Delran. The Pennsauken Creek joins the Delaware River near Palmyra. The North Branch of the Pennsauken Creek forms the southern border of Moorestown, while the South Branch forms the border between Burlington and Camden counties.

The Pompeston Creek Watershed Association, formed in 1963, has conducted stream monitoring since 1998. The watershed association has also performed many stream cleanups, provided educational programming, established streambank and habitat restorations, and other activities. Save the Environment of Moorestown (STEM) conducts a Natural Care Program, and four of its annual 12 work projects are scheduled within the Moorestown portion of the Pompeston Creek watershed.

Watershed Management Area 19: Rancocas

Moorestown Township is also located partly in WMA 19, the Rancocas Creek watershed. WMA 19 is comprised of the North Branch, South Branch, and Main Stem of the Rancocas Creek, including Mill Creek. The Rancocas, which means “many kinsmen” in the Lenni Lenape language, is the largest watershed in south central New Jersey, and was also the first watershed in New Jersey to have a management plan. The entire watershed drains 360 square miles, covering 30 municipalities in Burlington, Camden, and Ocean counties. Most watersheds in the Pinelands drain either east to the Atlantic Ocean or south to the Delaware Bay; although the Rancocas Creek watershed is an exception to this in that it drains west to the Delaware River. Approximately 68 percent of the Rancocas Creek watershed is within the Pinelands Management Area, which is regulated by the Pinelands Commission.

The main stem, which flows for approximately eight miles, drains 49 square miles between the confluence of the North and South Branches at Hainesport and the Delaware River. The mouth of the Rancocas Creek is located between Riverside and Delanco on the Delaware River. The main stem of the Rancocas Creek forms Moorestown’s northeast boundary. The Parkers Creek tributary forms part of Moorestown’s boundary with Mount Laurel to the east, and Boundary Creek forms part of Moorestown’s boundary with Delran to the west. The subwatersheds of Kendle’s Run and Little Run are entirely within Moorestown and flow to the Rancocas Creek. The Rancocas Conservancy, a nonprofit land trust that has preserved approximately 2,000 acres in the Rancocas watershed, had its origins as a watershed association. Established in 1989, it is dedicated to protecting the natural and historical resources of the watershed.

Lakes

There are 106 acres of lakes in Moorestown, which are nearly all artificial lakes formed by impoundments of waterways. The largest lake is Strawbridge Lake, detailed below.

Strawbridge Lake

Strawbridge Lake is a 32.9-acre lake formed by three impoundments. Dams on Hooten Run form the upper and middle basin. The lower basin is formed at the confluence of Hooten Run and the North Branch of the Pennsauken Creek. Construction on the impoundments that formed the tri-basin lake began in the 1920s and was completed between 1931 and 1937. Water from the lower basin flows over the dam and drains in a northwest direction to meet up with the South Branch of the Pennsauken Creek to form the Pennsauken Creek proper. The Pennsauken Creek then flows directly to the Delaware River. Strawbridge Lake is surrounded by Strawbridge Lake Park, an active

park owned by Moorestown Township and maintained by the Moorestown Township Department of Public Works. The lake is accessible via Haines Drive and Route 38. Although no longer stocked, Strawbridge Lake is still a popular recreational, non-food fishing spot used by residents.

Strawbridge Lake has been severely impacted by nonpoint source pollution and shoreline erosion. Sediment deposition from upstream soil disturbances, including new construction and small landscape projects, as well as stream bank erosion within its watershed, gives the lake a muddy appearance and has reduced the mean water depth to three to four feet. Nutrient runoff into the lake causes an overabundance of algae and aquatic weeds. The lake's ecologically degraded condition causes habitat loss for aquatic species and limits recreational opportunities.

Princeton Hydro conducted a bathymetric study of the lake on May 13th and 15th, 2014. The 2014 bathymetric data was compared to 2000 data, from Pennoni Associates, Inc., following the most recent dredging of the lake. The upper impoundment had the largest increase in sediment and the middle impoundment had the least, which was not unexpected as the upper basin serves as a settling basin, trapping most of the sediment from Hooten Creek and several stormwater outfalls. The lower basin saw the largest increase in sediment at the outfall of the North Branch of Pennsauken Creek and along several eroded shorelines. The lake is heavily impacted by stormwater occurring in its 12.8 square mile (8,210 acre) watershed, 82 percent of which lies outside Moorestown. See **Table 9: Lake and Watershed Characteristics** below for more information on the characteristics of the lake and watershed.

Table 9: Lake and Watershed Characteristics

Parameter	Value
Lake Surface Area	32.9 acres
Watershed Area	8,210 acres
Mean Depth	3.7 feet
Maximum Depth	9.1 feet
Lake Volume	39.5 million gallons
Average Hydraulic Residence Time	3.7 days
Average Flushing Rate	99.5 times/year
Watershed Area/Lake Surface Area	252.6 acres

Source: Chet Dawson and George Gravenstine, Study Conducted by Princeton Hydro in Jan 2017

The lake has exceeded the state criterion for phosphorus and fecal coliform since at least the early 1990s. A diagnostic-feasibility study was conducted in 1993, and the state listed the lake as a water-quality limited water in 1998. The sources of fecal bacteria are both animal and human and are likely due to failing septic systems, waterfowl, and farm animals. Sediment core sampling of the lake found total nitrogen and total phosphorus to be relatively high and several heavy metals, including arsenic, lead, mercury, and selenium, were detected in the lake sediment.

A major lake restoration project was constructed in the late 1990s that involved over 4,000 feet of shoreline stabilization using soil bioengineering techniques and the planting of a vegetative buffer. Much of the planting was done by volunteers under the leadership of the Delaware Riverkeeper Network. Shoreline access areas were created using red gravel bordered by large flat stone. Biofilter wetlands were also constructed around the lake at the locations of seven stormwater discharges. Three of the discharges were also retrofitted with sedimentation chambers to remove coarse sediment from Route 38 runoff. Between 1997 and 2000, tens of thousands of cubic yards of sediment were dredged from all three basins of Strawbridge Lake.

The Canada goose population at Strawbridge Lake continues to grow, contributing to fecal bacteria contamination. The “no mow” vegetated buffer established as part of the lake restoration project was partially effective and is often violated in response to requests from residents and visitors for neatness and water visibility. The township contracts with a firm that utilizes teams of border collies to chase away the geese, a temporary control measure. They also contract with the USDA for goose egg addling.

The township, along with the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC), and a volunteer group named the Strawbridge Lake Beautification Committee, have recently given increased priority to the lake, in aims to better the biological and recreational quality. The township contracted with Princeton Hydro to reestablish the Children’s Pond and several sediment ponds, hydrorake spatterdock, remove knotweed, and conduct a full watershed study.

A paved path along the lower lake was constructed, providing pedestrians a safe place to walk. The township installed multiple park benches along the lake edge as well. Both the Children’s play area next to Children’s Pond and the nearby statue area were upgraded. In 2021, the Children’s Pond was stocked by New Jersey Wildlife and Game Department.

The Strawbridge Lake Beautification Committee raised considerable funds to support the lake. The riparian buffer, previously left to overgrow or be mowed down is now being maintained by the committee, which raises much of its funds with an annual paddleboard race. They are currently in the process of purchasing three extended docks to add to the use of the lake, of which two have been installed.

Wetlands

Wetlands support unique communities of flora and fauna that serve as natural water filters and as incubators for many beneficial species. The term “wetland” is applied to areas where water meets the soil surface and supports a particular biological community. The source of water for a wetland can be an estuary, river, stream, lake edge, or groundwater that rises close to the land surface. Under normal circumstances, wetlands are those areas that support a prevalence of defined wetland plants on a wetland soil. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designates all large vascular plants as wetland (hydric), non-wetland (non-hydric), or in-between (facultative). Wetland soils are areas where the land is saturated for at least seven consecutive days during the growing season. Wetlands are classified as either tidal (coastal) or nontidal (interior). Tidal wetlands can be either saline or freshwater. There are also special wetlands categories to denote saturated areas that have been altered by human activities.

New Jersey protects freshwater wetlands under the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act Rules: N.J.A.C. A 7:7A. The law also protects transition areas, or “buffers,” around freshwater wetlands. The New Jersey freshwater wetlands maps provide guidance on where wetlands are found in New Jersey, but they are not the final word. Only an official determination from NJDEP, called a “letter of interpretation (LOI),” can legally determine if there are freshwater wetlands on a property. An LOI verifies the presence, absence, and boundaries of freshwater wetlands and transition areas on a site. Activities permitted to occur within wetlands are very limited and usually require a permit. Additional information on wetlands, rules and permits is available through NJDEP. **Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, Dams** on page 40 provides information on wetland locations in Moorestown.

Floodplains

Areas naturally subject to flooding are called floodplains, or flood hazard areas. Floodplains encompass a floodway, which is the portion of a floodplain subject to high velocities of moving water, and the adjacent flood fringe, which helps to hold and carry excess water during overflow of the normal stream channel. The 100-year floodplain is defined as the land area that will be inundated by the overflow of water resulting from a 100-year flood (a flood that has a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year). Although the terms “flood hazard area” and “100-year floodplain” refer to similar concepts, NJDEP defines them in slightly different ways. New Jersey’s regulations

define the flood hazard area as the area inundated by a flood resulting from the 100-year discharge increased by 25 percent plus an additional foot in fluvial (non-coastal) areas. This type of flood is called the “flood hazard area design flood” and informs the regulations used by NJDEP.

Floodplains require protection in order to prevent loss to private properties and public infrastructure. Equally important is the preservation of the environmentally sensitive aquatic communities that exist in floodplains, which often serve as the basis for larger food chains. In addition, vegetation in the floodplains can remove and mitigate various pollutants through the uptake of excess chemical loads in the water and by the filtering of sediments. Efforts to keep development out of floodplains will help to preserve the flood-carrying capacity of streams and their water quality. In New Jersey and throughout the country, building in areas subject to flooding is regulated to protect lives, property, and the environment. New Jersey regulates construction in the flood hazard area under the Flood Hazard Area Control Act, N.J.S.A. 58:16A-50 et seq., and its implementing rules at N.J.A.C. 7:13. Activities that are proposed to occur in a flood hazard area will require issuance of a flood hazard area permit or a letter of non-applicability from the NJDEP. Moorestown also has a municipal ordinance that regulates development in the floodplain. The Flood Damage Prevention ordinance aims to reduce flood losses in five ways:

- Restricting or prohibiting uses that may increase erosion or flooding.
- Requiring flood damage protection at the time of construction.
- Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers.
- Controlling filling, grading, dredging, and other development that may increase flood damage.
- Preventing or regulating flood barriers that may divert floodwaters and increase flood hazards.

According to Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) data, 823 acres of Moorestown Township’s land is within the 100-year floodplain, and an additional 173 acres are within the 500-year floodplain. The floodplains in Moorestown are located adjacent to nearly all creeks and tributaries in the township. See **Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, and Dams** on page 40 and **Table 10: Floodplains in Moorestown** below. FEMA uses the identified floodplain areas to administer the National Flood Insurance Program. They do not necessarily represent all areas in the township subject to flooding. Official FIRMs may be obtained through the [FEMA Map Service Center](#).

Table 10: Floodplains in Moorestown

Floodplain	Area (acres)	Percent of Moorestown in Floodplain
100-Year	953	10%
500-Year	131	1.4%
Total	1,084	11.4%

Source: FEMA, 2019

Basins

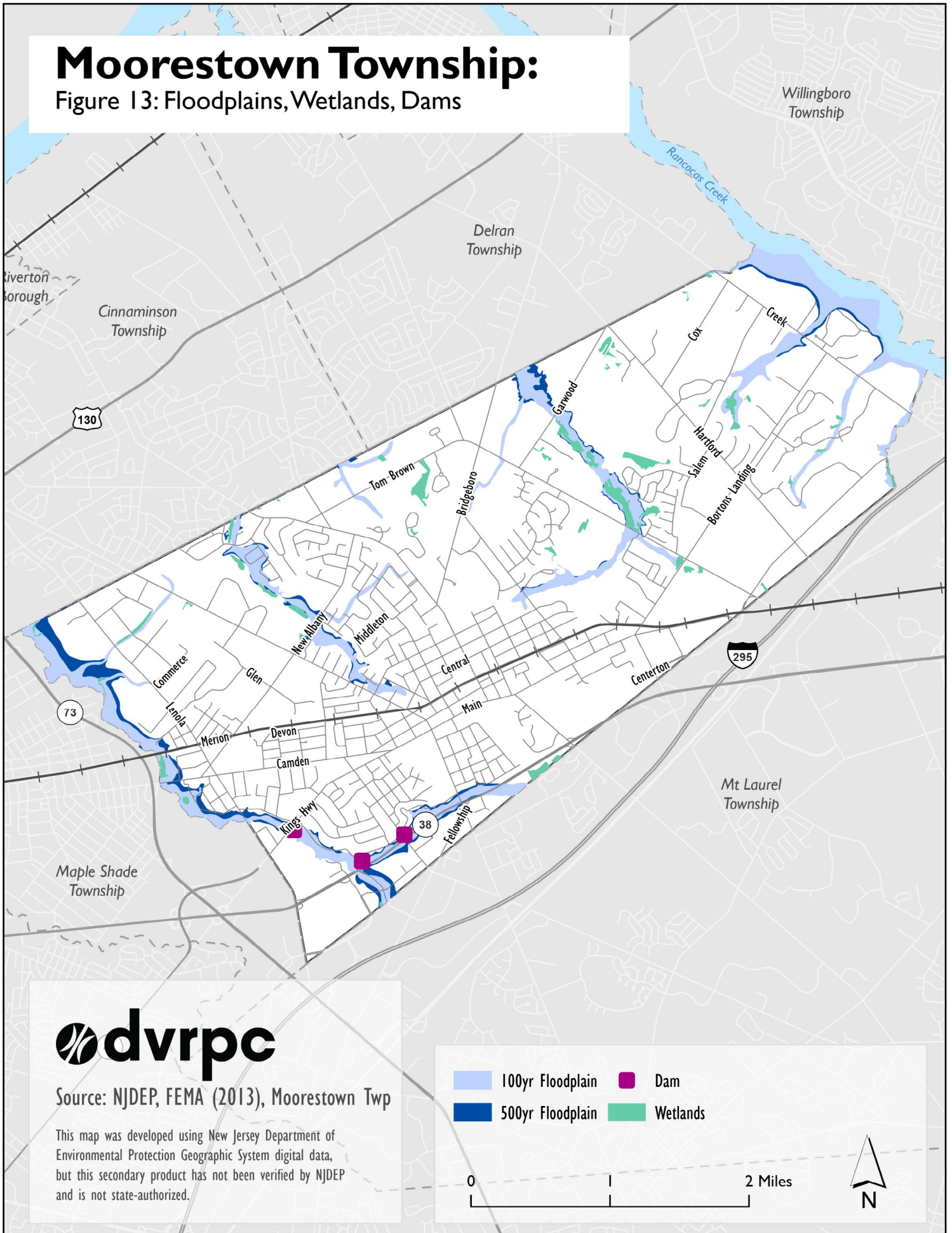
Stormwater basins are meant to protect downstream areas from flooding and erosion by capturing and then slowly releasing rainwater and melting snows. They generally take the form of retention basins, detention basins, infiltration basins, or some hybrid of these. Retention basins have an outlet higher than the base elevation of the basin and may retain a permanent pool of water. Retention basins can enhance the quality of released waters by capturing sediment and attached pollutants. Detention basins have outlets at base elevation of the basin and usually dry out between precipitation events. They are designed to control peak stormwater flows. Infiltration basins are constructed of pervious materials that capture suspended solids and recharge to groundwater. All types of stormwater management basins require regular maintenance to ensure they function as designed. See **Figure 14: Basins** on page 41.



Strawbridge Lake in Wintertime
Source: Mel Musie

Moorestown Township:

Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, Dams

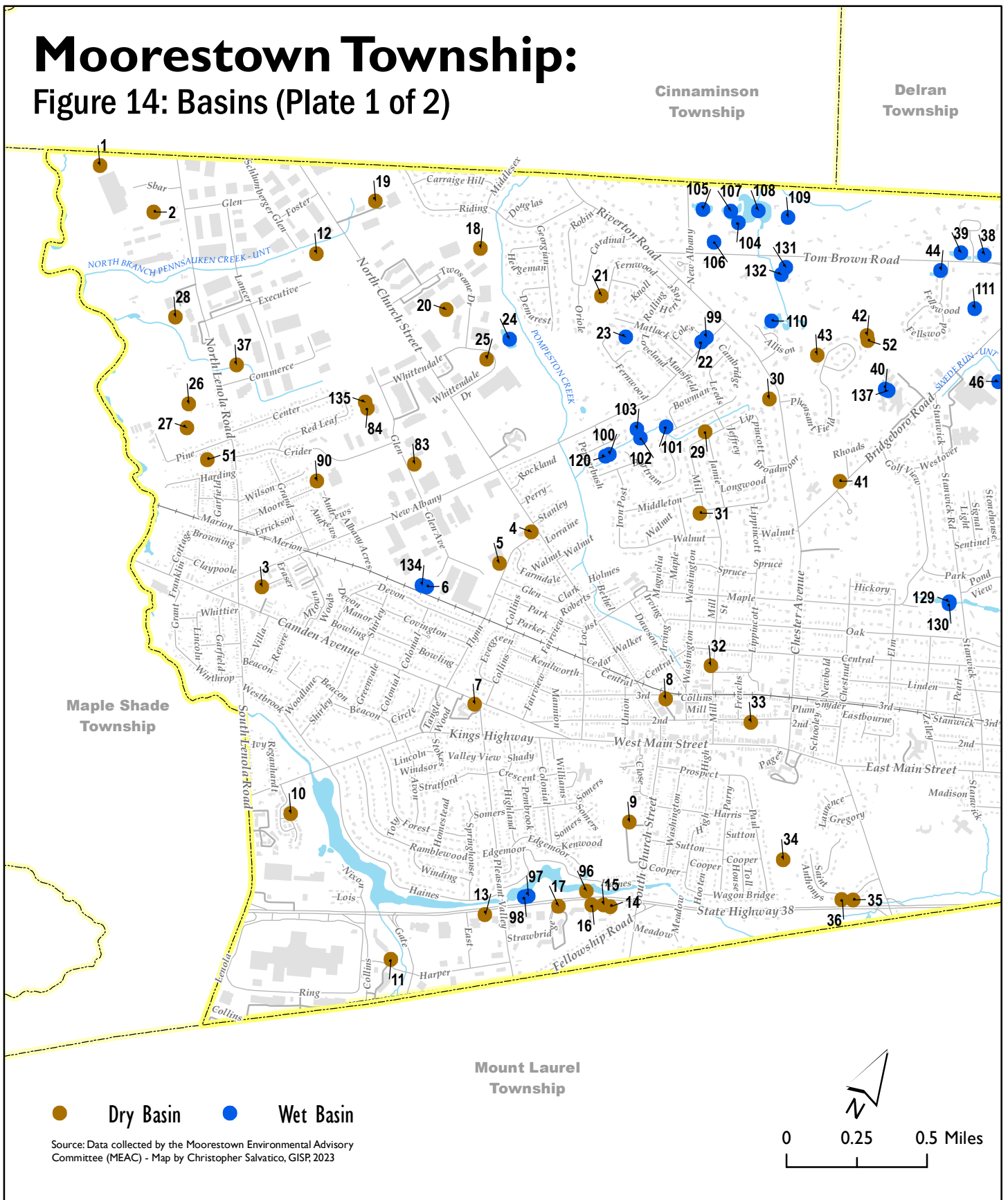


Source: NJDEP, FEMA (2013), Moorestown Twp

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

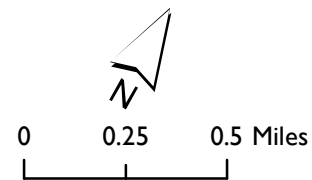
Moorestown Township:

Figure 14: Basins (Plate 1 of 2)



● Dry Basin ● Wet Basin

Source: Data collected by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Map by Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023



Moorestown Township:

Figure 14: Basins (Plate 2 of 2)

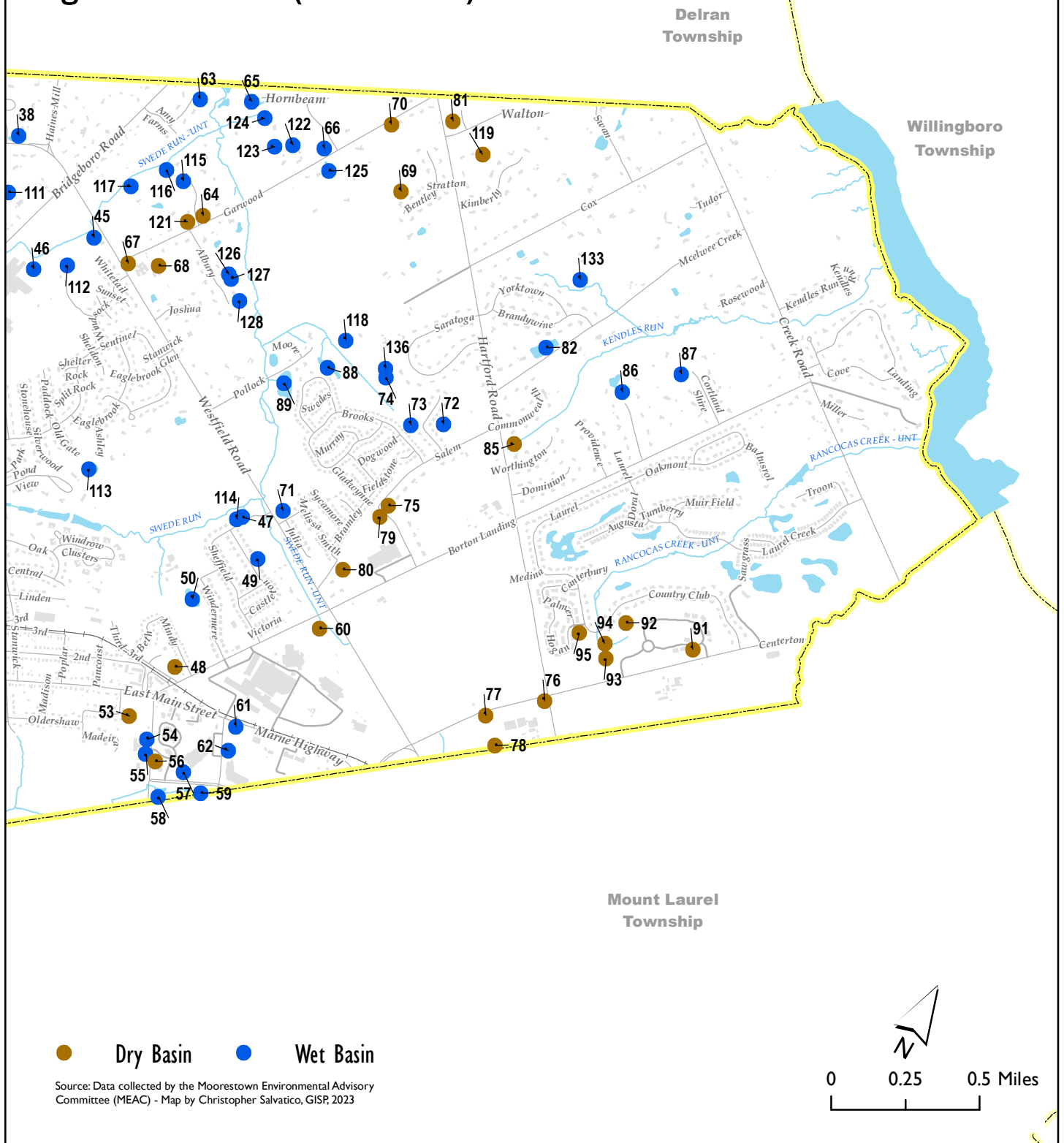


Table 11: Basins of Moorestown

Figure Number	Name	Block	Lot	Basin Type	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates
1	14 Sbar Boulevard	100	1.04	Dry	-75.00183213	39.97367026
2	908 Lenola Road	100	5	Dry	-74.99712088	39.97299317
3	120 New Albany Road Rear	1301	8	Dry	-74.97817781	39.95910274
4	800 N Church Street	1500	3	Dry	-74.96442981	39.96856719
5	410 Flynn Avenue	1500	4	Dry	-74.96522573	39.96633664
6	550 Glen Avenue	1500	7	Wet	-74.96863776	39.96340627
7	446 Camden Avenue	2000	5	Dry	-74.96187331	39.95941105
8	Municipal Complex	2403	1	Dry	-74.95100571	39.9646144
9	260 S Church Street	2500	25	Dry	-74.94893496	39.95818925
10	Blason Woods	2900	2	Dry	-74.96882941	39.94974548
11	1600-1690 Nixon Drive	3003	1	Dry	-74.95808097	39.94584993
12	1248 N Church St	302	5	Dry	-74.9863064	39.9753788
13	300 W Route 38	3201	7	Dry	-74.95417094	39.95030655
14	208 W Route 38	3401	39	Dry	-74.94717538	39.95391122
15	208 W Route 38	3401	39	Dry	-74.94760883	39.95382521
16	216 W Route 38	3401	29	Dry	-74.94830015	39.9535054
17	228 Strawbridge Drive	3401	43	Dry	-74.95018856	39.95258349
18	15 Twosome Drive	3500	47	Dry	-74.97698433	39.97988236
19	1259 N Church Street	3500	61	Dry	-74.98467754	39.97925524
20	10 Twosome Drive	3504	7	Dry	-74.97689884	39.97626748
21	948 Fernwood Road	3801	54	Dry	-74.96836861	39.98093015
22	10 Coles Court	3802	25	Wet	-74.96101609	39.98147927
23	Rear Loveland Road	3802	32	Wet	-74.96557647	39.97972631
24	Whittendale Drive	3900	26.01	Wet	-74.9722266	39.97659035
25	Whittendale Drive	3901	2	Dry	-74.9728922	39.97511207
26	810 N Lenola Road	400	22	Dry	-74.98860305	39.96536216
27	804 N Lenola Road	400	23	Dry	-74.98790349	39.96424857
28	840 N Lenola Road	400	8	Dry	-74.99231911	39.96888111
29	Mill Street	4002	3	Dry	-74.95776708	39.97756785
30	760 Riverton Road	4012	54	Dry	-74.95515844	39.98069208
31	716 Mill Street	4103	9	Dry	-74.95530249	39.97378634
32	320 Mill Street	4205	12	Dry	-74.94951115	39.9672696
33	WSFS Bank Entrance (W Second Street)	4405	23	Dry	-74.94528	39.9657922
34	Moorestown Friends Rear	4605	43	Dry	-74.93874805	39.9605135
35	212 St Anthony's Drive	4900	47	Dry	-74.93334449	39.96053353
36	216 St Anthony's Drive	4900	48	Dry	-74.93400615	39.96025072
37	1 Commerce Drive	501	6	Dry	-74.98716997	39.96834077
38	10 Cobblestone Court	5300	11	Wet	-74.9475691	39.9927065

Table 11: Basins of Moorestown (continued)

Figure Number	Name	Block	Lot	Basin Type	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates
39	1 Cobblestone Court	5300	2	Wet	-74.94900081	39.99219365
40	309 Bridgeboro Road	5400	11	Wet	-74.94877957	39.98414698
41	101 Bridgeboro Road	5400	26	Dry	-74.94828911	39.97885707
42	165 Pheasant Fields Lane	5400	65	Dry	-74.95164213	39.9860527
43	Pheasant Fields Lane	5400	70	Dry	-74.95387511	39.98390476
44	100 Fellswood Drive	5501	23	Wet	-74.94957557	39.99088795
45	N/A	5700	13	Wet	-74.94016919	39.99025579
46	803 N Stanwick Road	5700	82	Wet	-74.94246968	39.98743471
47	Sheffield Dr / Swede Run Fields	5800	46	Wet	-74.92306087	39.98211512
48	102 Borton Landing Road	6001	22.14	Dry	-74.921957	39.97411307
49	Castleton Lane	6003	22	Wet	-74.92087848	39.98071118
50	Rear Linden Street	6006	14	Wet	-74.92318298	39.97740373
51	Pine Street	602	16	Dry	-74.98563144	39.96335701
52	169 Pheasant Fields Lane	5400	64	Dry	-74.95142686	39.98586149
53	212 Marter Avenue	6505	14.01	Dry	-74.9228848	39.97090973
54	200 Marter Avenue	6505	14.02	Wet	-74.92118137	39.97036257
55	200 Marter Avenue	6505	14.02	Wet	-74.9207782	39.96971562
56	210 Marter Avenue	6600	11	Dry	-74.92001555	39.96963743
57	100-500 Young Avenue	6600	9	Wet	-74.91812255	39.96987511
58	Marter Avenue	6601	10	Wet	-74.91869696	39.96820566
59	Marter Avenue	6601	10	Wet	-74.91650289	39.96941238
60	Marne Hwy	6700	10	Dry	-74.91524344	39.97930062
61	401 Young Avenue	6800	1	Wet	-74.91669659	39.97309596
62	401 Young Avenue	6800	1	Wet	-74.91636303	39.97189416
63	Buttonwood Court	7000	10.07	Wet	-74.93878122	39.99871654
64	2 Apple Lane	7000	16.05	Dry	-74.93487161	39.99387738
65	Hornbeam Drive	7000	27.19	Wet	-74.93587	39.99988087
66	Garwood Road & Zelkova	7000	27.13	Wet	-74.93037701	39.99969907
67	895 Westfield Road	7100	1	Dry	-74.93746506	39.99002345
68	620 Garwood Road	7100	2	Dry	-74.93571827	39.99065817
69	Bentley Court	7100	21.08	Dry	-74.92479163	39.99976908
70	Garwood Road	7100	21.23	Dry	-74.9274629	40.00236212
71	Westfield Road	7200	2.01	Wet	-74.92102005	39.98337856
72	Hartford Road	7200	4.01	Wet	-74.91498555	39.99098796
73	10 Autumn Drive	7201	5	Wet	-74.91676728	39.99014881
74	634 S Saratoga Drive	7301	10	Wet	-74.9196446	39.99153974
75	Salem Road	7400	2.19	Dry	-74.91540337	39.98619278

Table 11: Basins of Moorestown (cont.)

Figure Number	Name	Block	Lot	Basin Type	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates
76	300 Centerton Road	7402	1	Dry	-74.90056677	39.98177843
77	300 Centerton Road	7402	1	Dry	-74.90333326	39.97972072
78	Centreton Road	7402	2	Dry	-74.90186974	39.97869161
79	325 Borton Landing Road	7403	2	Dry	-74.91552212	39.98551253
80	325 Borton Landing Road	7403	2	Dry	-74.91585049	39.98235736
81	775 Hartford Road	7500	1	Dry	-74.92420298	40.00403202
82	613 McElwee Road	7800	15	Wet	-74.91182582	39.99676303
83	355 New Albany Road	800	6	Dry	-74.97349868	39.96855037
84	1262 Glen Avenue	801	12	Dry	-74.97812128	39.96982526
85	701 Worthington Dr	8100	14	Dry	-74.91048322	39.991903
86	7 Baldwin Hill Place	8200	5	Wet	-74.90620902	39.99676567
87	6 Cortland Shire Drive	8400	14	Wet	-74.90353091	39.99895806
88	Open Space	8900	30	Wet	-74.92318192	39.99052212
89	Open Space	8900	35	Wet	-74.92506062	39.98879291
90	End Wilson Ave	900	1.01	Dry	-74.97858386	39.96525895
91	Centerton Road	9103	2	Dry	-74.89408719	39.98760331
92	Centerton Road	9103	2	Dry	-74.89861249	39.9870928
93	Centerton Road	9103	2	Dry	-74.89857715	39.98509314
94	Centerton Road	9103	2	Dry	-74.89911241	39.98569405
95	Hogan Way/Country Club	9401	3.01	Dry	-74.9008453	39.98551816
96	Route 38 Side of Strawbridge Lake	3301	39	Dry	-74.94907623	39.95398525
97	Route 38 Side of Strawbridge Lake	3301	39	Wet	-74.95228558	39.95224569
98	Route 38 Side of Strawbridge Lake	3301	39	Wet	-74.95248948	39.95210133
99	21 Coles Court	3802	25	Wet	-74.96088664	39.98179912
100	6 Winterberry Road	3903	9	Wet	-74.96254669	39.97404738
101	551 Bartram Road	4000	1	Wet	-74.9601659	39.97676138
102	570 New Albany	4000	2	Wet	-74.96130599	39.9755895
103	580 New Albany	4000	7	Wet	-74.96180535	39.97589326
104	301 Tom Brown Road	5100	1	Wet	-74.96292451	39.98775975
105	301 Tom Brown Road	5100	1.01	Wet	-74.96542564	39.98741732
106	301 Tom Brown Road	5100	1.01	Wet	-74.96367839	39.98625138
107	718 New Albany Road	5100	1.02	Wet	-74.96374209	39.98806963
108	315 Tom Brown Road	5100	1.03	Wet	-74.96216132	39.98880625
109	325 Tom Brown Road	5200	1	Wet	-74.96021038	39.98928222
110	779 Allison Court	5400	37	Wet	-74.95765478	39.98422236
111	343 Bridgeboro Road	5500	12	Wet	-74.94631396	39.99005992
112	7 Deer Rest Road	5705	20	Wet	-74.94073628	39.98842963

Table 11: Basins of Moorestown (cont.)

Figure Number	Name	Block	Lot	Basin Type	X Coordinates	Y Coordinates
113	Ashley Court	5800	23	Wet	-74.93301244	39.98035399
114	48 Sheffield Drive	5803	11	Wet	-74.92330913	39.98189051
115	5 Apple Lane	7000	16.03	Wet	-74.93708211	39.99485172
116	7 Apple Lane	7000	16.04	Wet	-74.93835595	39.99491351
117	410 Bridgeboro Road	7000	3	Wet	-74.93979293	39.99333488
118	642 N Saratoga Drive	7301	9	Wet	-74.92304262	39.99210488
119	1 Farm House Court	7500	1.06	Dry	-74.92149455	40.00335644
120	4 Winterberry Road	3903	10	Wet	-74.96272017	39.97388551
121	1 Apple Lane	7000	16.01	Dry	-74.93555413	39.99323879
122	711 Garwood Road	7000	25	Wet	-74.93221137	39.99906883
123	701 Garwood Road	7000	24	Wet	-74.93316943	39.9985608
124	721 Garwood Road	7000	26	Wet	-74.93462598	39.99951876
125	740 Garwood Road	7100	16	Wet	-74.92941182	39.99887478
126	807 Albury Court	7100	68	Wet	-74.93158029	39.99203709
127	805 Albury Court	7100	67	Wet	-74.9313216	39.99190305
128	801 Albury Court	7100	65	Wet	-74.93014409	39.99118687
129	516 Stanwick Road (Shares With Bk 5602 Lt 21)	5602	20	Wet	-74.93786008	39.97634238
130	512 Stanwick Road (Shares With Bk 5602 Lt 20)	5602	21	Wet	-74.93780994	39.97623625
131	318 Tom Brown Road	5400	4	Wet	-74.95863859	39.98699107
132	318 Tom Brown Road	5400	4	Wet	-74.9586628	39.98655298
133	781 McElwee Road	7700	8	Wet	-74.91212932	40.00047029
134	600 Glen Court	1400	22	Wet	-74.96895989	39.96333302
135	1270 Glen Avenue	801	11	Dry	-74.9784663	39.97002671
136	S Saratoga Drive	7301	9	Wet	-74.91995903	39.99191585
137	309 Bridgeboro Road	5400	13	Wet	-74.94855386	39.98415522

Source: MEAC 2022

Surface Water Quality

Established by federal and state governments, water quality standards ensure that water is suitable for its intended use. They are intended to restore the quality of the nation's waters to provide for the protection and propagation of fish, shellfish, and wildlife and to provide for recreation in and out of the water, wherever attainable.

All waterbodies in New Jersey are classified by NJDEP as either freshwater (FW), pinelands water (PL), saline estuarine water (SE), or saline coastal water (SC). Freshwater is further broken down into freshwater that originates and is wholly within federal or state parks, forests, or fish and wildlife lands (FW1), and all other freshwater (FW2). The water quality for each of these groups must be able to support designated uses that are assigned to each waterbody classification (Surface Water Quality Standards N.J.A.C. 7:9B-1.12). In addition to being classified as FW1 and FW2, fresh waterbodies are classified as trout producing (TP), trout maintaining (TM), or non-trout waters (NT). Each of these classifications may also be subject to different water quality standards. All streams in Moorestown are classified as FW2-NT.

According to NJDEP rules, FW2-NT waters must provide for (1) the maintenance, migration, and propagation of the natural and established biota; (2) primary and secondary contact recreation (i.e., swimming and fishing); (3) industrial and agricultural water supply; (4) public potable water supply after conventional filtration and disinfection; and (5) any other reasonable uses. The determination of whether or not water quality is sufficient to meet a body of water's designated use(s) is based on an analysis of certain surface water quality parameters, including fecal coliform, dissolved oxygen, pH, phosphorous, and toxic substances. NJDEP also evaluates water quality by examining the health of aquatic macroinvertebrate life in a stream.

New Jersey's Integrated Water Quality Monitoring and Assessment Report

The Federal Clean Water Act mandates that states submit biennial reports to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) describing the quality of their waters. States must submit two reports: the first is the Water Quality Inventory Report, or 305(b) Report, which documents the status of principal waters in terms of overall water quality and support of designated uses; the second is the 303(d) List, which lists the water bodies that are not attaining water quality standards.

States must also prioritize the impaired water bodies on the 303(d) List for Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) analyses and identify those high-priority water bodies for which they anticipate establishing TMDLs in the next two years. See **Table 13: TMDLs For Impaired Waters in Moorestown (2020)** on page 52, for the breakdown of TMDLs for water bodies in Moorestown.

In 2006, NJDEP began reporting water quality data on a HUC-14 subwatershed basis, and so the assessments of portions of rivers and streams are reported by the subwatershed that they fall within. Subwatersheds (assessment units) are assessed on their attainment of eight different designated uses, although not all uses are applicable to all subwatersheds. (See definition of HUC on page 40). The designated uses are as follows:

- Aquatic life (general)
- Aquatic life (trout)
- Recreation
- Drinking water supply
- Industrial water supply
- Agricultural water supply
- Shellfish harvesting
- Fish consumption

As none of the waters in Moorestown support trout or shellfish, these designated uses are not applicable. For aquatic life, the most general and encompassing parameter of water quality, five subwatersheds in Moorestown are impaired, one has insufficient data, and one is attaining.

For agricultural water supply quality, a rating slightly below drinking water supply quality, three subwatersheds have insufficient information and four are attaining. For fish consumption, four subwatersheds have insufficient information and three are not supporting because of chemical pollution. For industrial water supply, five are attaining and three subwatersheds have insufficient information. For primary contact recreation, such as swimming, four subwatersheds are impaired and four have insufficient information. For public water supply, three subwatersheds are attaining, two are impaired, and two have insufficient information.

See **Figure 15: Surface Water Quality—Aquatic Life** on page 51 and **Table 12: Integrated Water Quality Report (2018–2020)** on page 48 for more water quality information in Moorestown. The eight subwatersheds in Moorestown that do not attain one or more designated uses are each impaired due to one or more parameters for that use, as shown in **Table 12** below.

Table 12: Integrated Water Quality Report (2018–2020)

Subwatershed Name	ID	Water Type	Aquatic Life (general)	Recreation	Drinking Water Supply	Fish Consumption
Parkers Creek (above Marne Highway)	02020202080010	River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Full Support	Insufficient Data
Rancocas Creek (Martins Beach to NB/SB)	02040202080020	River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Full Support	Non Supporting
Rancocas Creek (Rt 130 to Martins Beach)	02040202080040	Freshwater Lake & River	Full Attainment	Insufficient Data	Non Supporting	Non Supporting
Swede Run	02040202080040	Freshwater Lake & River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting
Pompeston Creek (above Rt 130)	02040202090020	Freshwater Lake and River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Full Support	Insufficient Data
Pennsauken Ck NB (above NJTPK)	02040202100010	River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Insufficient Data
Pennsauken Ck NB (incl. StrwbrdgLk-NJTPK)	02040202100020	Freshwater Lake & River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting
Pennsauken Ck NB (below Strawbridge Lk)	02040202100030	River	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Non Supporting	Insufficient Data

Source: NJDEP 2020

Impairment Parameters

Many variables that contribute to the impairment of water. Below are descriptions for major pollutants found in Moorestown watersheds. See **Table 13: Total Maximum Daily Loads for Impaired Waters in Moorestown (2020)** and **Figure 15: Surface Water Quality: Aquatic Life** for more information on where these are found.

Acidity (pH)

Acidity (pH) of waters is very important, as it affects most chemical and biological reactions. Acidity is determined by a number of complex interactions and is affected by an area's geology. With increased acidity, water is better able to carry and dissolve substances. Acidity impairments may be due to pH levels that are too high or too low, depending on the natural level for the particular habitat.

Phosphorus

Phosphorus exists naturally at low levels within the environment, although excess phosphorus can lead to harmful algae blooms that can lead to "dead zones," where no aquatic life can survive. Typical causes of phosphorus pollution include over-fertilization of lawns and agricultural areas; runoff from impervious surfaces like parking lots, lawns, rooftops, and roadways; discharge from wastewater treatment plants; and overflow from septic systems. Soil erosion is a major contributor of phosphorus to streams, and streambank erosion occurring during floods can transport high quantities of phosphorous into the water system.

Metals

Copper, lead, mercury, and arsenic are all considered heavy, or toxic, metals. Trace amounts of some of these elements are essential to maintain the metabolism of the human body, although consuming them in larger doses can be toxic or poisonous. Heavy metals bioaccumulate, meaning they accumulate in the body and are not easily broken down. They can become concentrated in predators after they consume large amounts of contaminated prey. The consumption of heavy metals can cause kidney and liver failure, bone defects, stomach and intestinal irritation, fetal deformities, acute or chronic damage to the nervous system, and various cancers. Heavy metals usually enter water through industrial processes, such as the manufacture of electronics, paint, batteries, bullets, or lamps.

Pathogens

Pathogens are disease-causing bacteria, viruses, and protozoans that derive from the intestinal tracts of humans and animals. The consumption of pathogens can cause serious damage to the digestive system and can cause serious illness, or even death. Sources of pathogens include leaking septic tanks, wastewater-treatment discharge, and animal wastes.

E. coli

E. coli (*Escherichia coli*) bacteria inhabit the intestinal tract of humans and other warm-blooded animals and enter waterways through human and animal waste. Levels of E. coli in water may increase after periods of flooding, when stormwater runoff may carry manure or animal waste into streams. Elevated levels of E. coli may be attributed to waste from Canada geese, among other sources. E. coli itself is not necessarily a health hazard, but it serves as an indicator of the presence of sewage or animal waste, which may contain other more harmful microbes that are not as easily monitored.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a highly toxic persistent organic pollutant (POPs) and have been outlawed worldwide. POPs have long half-lives, bioaccumulate in the fatty tissue of animals, and are transmitted up the food chain. PCBs are byproducts of industrial processes used to make electrical, heat transfer, and hydraulic equipment; paints, plastics, and rubber products; pigments, dyes, and bleached paper; herbicides and pesticides; and many other industrial applications. Exposure to PCBs causes cancer and damages the immune, reproductive, nervous, and endocrine systems.

Dissolved Oxygen

Dissolved oxygen (DO) is necessary for almost all aquatic life, so its concentration provides a good indicator of the health of an aquatic ecosystem. Under low DO conditions, fish are more susceptible to the effects of other pollutants, such as metals and toxics, and at very low DO levels, trace metals from sediments are released into the water column. Summer algal bloom die-off has been implicated as a cause of low DO concentrations.

Chlordane

Chlordane is a man-made chemical that was used as a pesticide from 1948 to 1988, when it was banned due to concern over its damage to the environment and human health. Like PCBs, chlordane does not break down easily and builds up in animal life and the environment. In humans, exposure to chlordane can affect the nervous system, digestive system, and liver. Small amounts can cause pain, sickness, and vision problems; large amounts can cause convulsions and death.

Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene (DDE), Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (DDD), & Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (DDT)

DDE, DDD, and DDT are three chemical compounds once used in the United States for agriculture purposes. These compounds have been shown to have a high toxicity and are harmful to plants and animal life. Exposure to these chemicals can impair the nervous and immune systems as well as causes eggshell thinning in birds. This is one of the reasons bald eagles and other raptors became endangered. The prohibition of these compounds enabled the eagle population to become reestablished.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

EPA requires the state to establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for impaired waterways with a high-priority ranking for remediation. A TMDL quantifies the amount of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate (its loading capacity) without violating water quality standards.

The purpose of a TMDL is to initiate a management approach or restoration plan based on the sources of a pollutant and the percentage reductions of the pollutant that must be achieved by each source. These sources can be point sources, such as sewage treatment plants, or nonpoint sources, such as stormwater runoff.

A TMDL goes through four stages. First, NJDEP drafts a report describing a proposed restoration plan and submits it for comment. Then NJDEP finalizes this report, and submits into the EPA. EPA then reviews and approves the plan. Finally, NJDEP adopts it as an amendment to a water quality management plan.

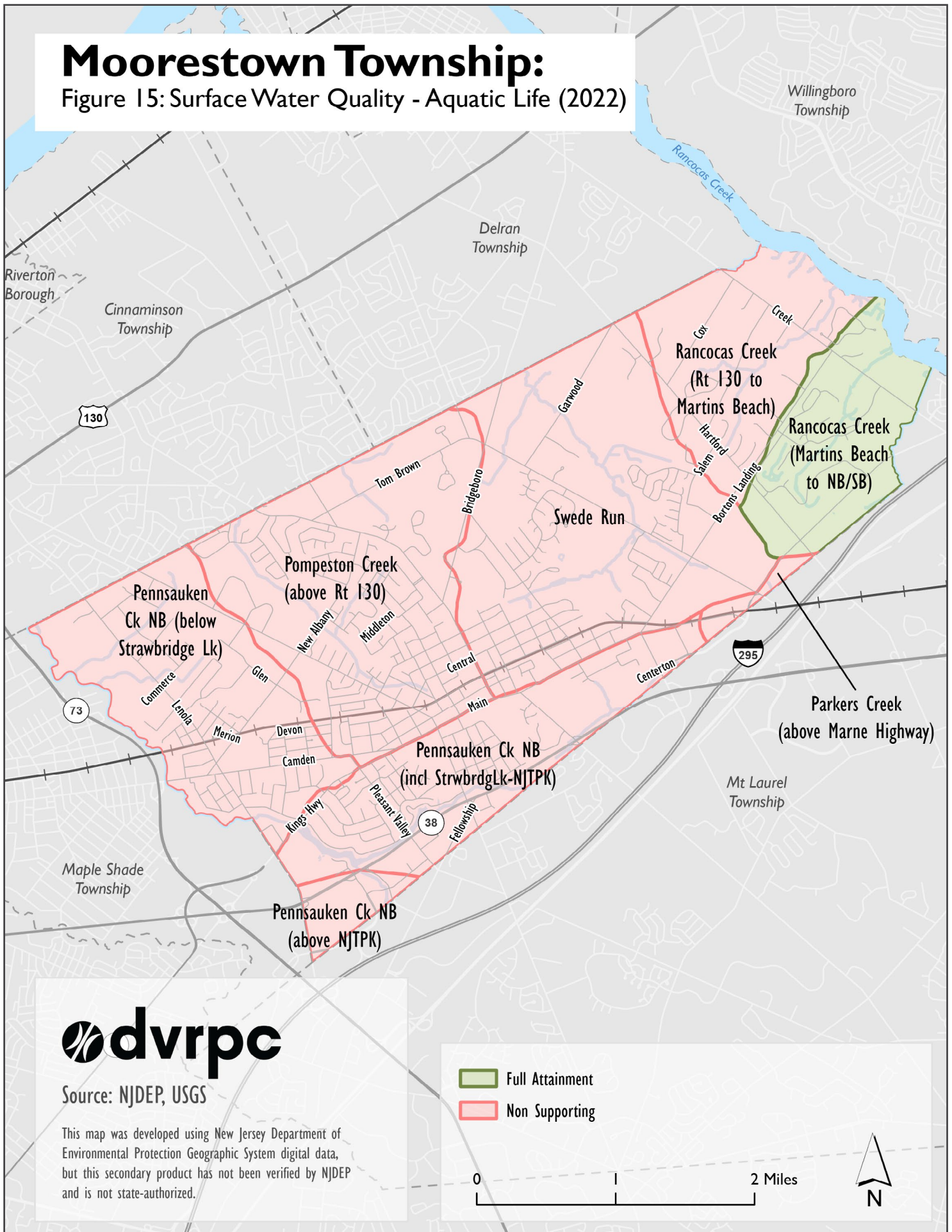
In general, implementation of a TMDL relies on actions mandated by the Municipal Stormwater Management program, which includes the ordinances that municipalities are required to adopt under that program. It also depends on voluntary improvements in stormwater and agricultural management, as well as other related areas.

A TMDL determines the pollution percentage reduction needed in order for a stream segment to meet the water quality standard. Nonpoint stormwater sources are the largest contributors, as runoff from various land uses transports pollutants into waterbodies during rain events. Nonpoint sources also include inputs from sources, such as failing sewage conveyance systems, sanitary sewer overflows, and failing or inappropriately located septic systems.

None of the subwatersheds that Moorestown falls within are located on the state's TMDL schedule with a high priority for remediation. There are eight subwatersheds with a medium priority for remediation, as seen in **Table 13**, found on page 52. In one subwatershed, pH TMDLs were present. The North Branch of Pennsauken Creek (including Strawbridge Lake) had elevated levels of DDD, DDE, DDT, mercury, PCBs, and arsenic.

Moorestown Township:

Figure 15: Surface Water Quality - Aquatic Life (2022)



Source: NJDEP, USGS

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

- Full Attainment
- Non Supporting



Table 13: Total Maximum Daily Loads For Impaired Waters in Moorestown (2020)

HUC-14 Watershed	ID	Parameters	Ranking
Parkers Creek (above Marne Highway)	02020202080010	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Medium
		Phosphorus, total	Medium
Rancocas Creek (Martins Beach to NB/SB)	02040202080020	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Medium
		Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Medium
		Phosphorus, total	Medium
Rancocas Creek (Rt 130 to Martins Beach)	02040202080040	Phosphorus, total	Medium
Swede Run	02040202080040	Phosphorus, total	Medium
		Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Medium
Pompeston Creek (above Rt 130)	02040202090020	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Medium
		Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Medium
		pH	Medium
		Phosphorus, total	Medium
Pennsauken Ck NB (above NJTPK)	02040202100010	Dissolved Oxygen	Medium
		Phosphorus, total	Medium
Pennsauken Ck NB (incl. Strwbrdg-Lk-NJTPK)	02040202100020	Total Dissolved Solids	Medium
Pennsauken Ck NB (below Strawbridge Lk)	02040202100030	Escherichia coli (E. coli)	Medium
		Phosphorus, total	Medium

Source: U.S. EPA (2020)

Water Quality Monitoring Networks

New Jersey’s Integrated Report is based on the water quality assessments of a number of different monitoring networks. The Ambient Stream Monitoring Network (ASMN) and the Ambient Biological Monitoring Network (AMNET) are the two primary sources of surface water monitoring data. Beyond the information included in the Integrated Report, additional water quality data gathered from these monitoring stations is available through the USGS and the NJDEP. This report serves as an important data source for evaluating impaired waters in Moorestown, such as displayed on **Figure 15: Surface Water Quality - Aquatic Life** on page 51.

The ASMN is a cooperative network between USGS and NJDEP that samples surface water at 112 stations in the state. ASMN stations monitor stream flow, as well as temperature, pH, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, ammonia, phosphorus, and many other parameters.

AMNET, administered solely by NJDEP, consists of over 800 stream sites in the state and provides long-term biological data. The program routinely samples and evaluates the benthic macroinvertebrate population at each site as a biological indicator of water quality. Benthic macroinvertebrates are bottom-dwelling aquatic insects, worms, mollusks, and crustaceans that are large enough to be seen by the naked eye.

Air Quality

Air quality is one of the most difficult environmental resources to measure because its sources are diffuse and regional in nature. Common sources of air pollution include industry, cars, trucks, buses, fires, buildings and dust. For example, the burning of coal in Ohio, Michigan, and Western Pennsylvania to generate electricity sends pollutants such as sulfur, nitrogen, and particulate matter all the way to the East Coast. Locally produced sources of air pollution include daily roadway traffic and industrial facilities.

Increasing public awareness regarding air pollution led to the passage of several state and federal laws, including the original Clean Air Act of 1963 and a much stronger Clean Air Act of 1970 (CAA). In 1990, the CAA was amended and expanded by Congress to include a market approach to reducing air pollution by allowing certain companies to buy and sell emission “allowances” or “credits.” The 1990 CAA required transportation projects receiving federal funding to be in conformity with state air quality goals. The 1990 CAA also revised the way that air toxins are regulated, increasing the number of regulated toxic air pollutants from 7 to 187.

Air Quality Index

The Air Quality Index (AQI) is an index for reporting air quality daily. The EPA created the AQI to indicate a region’s air quality by measuring levels of five of the six criteria pollutants (excluding lead). The AQI is focused on the potential human health hazards experienced by breathing unhealthy air. Scores for the AQI range from 0 to 500 and are divided into six color-coded categories, as shown in **Table 14: Air Quality Index (AQI)** on page 54. The higher the AQI value, the greater the level of air pollution and associated health concerns.

Criteria Pollutants

Ground level ozone (O₃) is formed when volatile organic compounds (VOC) and nitrogen oxides react with sunlight and heat. It is produced more in the summer months and is the primary constituent of smog. O₃ is a pulmonary irritant, which, even in low levels, can be dangerous to sensitive populations, such as people with asthma or emphysema, and the elderly. It can also affect plant growth and is responsible for hundreds of millions of dollars in lost crop production.

Particulate Matter (PM) or particle pollution, is made up of dust, ash, smoke, and other small particles formed from the burning or crushing of materials such as wood, rocks, and oil. When inhaled, particulate matter can lodge deep in the lungs and can contribute to serious respiratory illnesses, such as asthma or lung disease. Particulate matter also creates haze, reduces visibility, and covers buildings in dirty soot.

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colorless, odorless gas that is formed when carbon fuel is not burned completely. It is a component of motor vehicle exhaust; therefore, higher levels of CO generally occur in areas with heavy traffic congestion. The highest levels of CO typically occur during the colder months, when air pollution becomes trapped near the ground beneath a layer of rising warm air.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) are a group of highly reactive gases that contain nitrogen and oxygen in varying amounts. Motor vehicles, electric utilities, and homes and businesses that burn fuels emit nitrogen oxides; they can also be found naturally. Nitrogen oxides are primary components in O₃(smog), acid precipitation, and other toxic chemicals. Acid precipitation can cause lung ailments in humans, property damage, harm to aquatic life, and other environmental and human health problems.

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) is released into the atmosphere when fuel containing sulfur, such as coal and oil, is burned, and when gasoline is refined from oil. SO₂ dissolves in water vapor to form acid precipitation.

Lead (Pb) is a pollutant that was historically released by cars and trucks burning leaded fuel, but metals processing plants and trash incinerators are the major source of emissions today. Lead tends to be a localized air pollutant, found in urban or high traffic areas, and is deposited in soil and water, harming fish and wildlife.

Table 14: Air Quality Index (AQI)

Daily AQI Color	Levels of Concern	Values of Index	Description of Air Quality
Green	Good	0 to 50	Air quality is satisfactory, and air pollution poses little or no risk.
Yellow	Moderate	51 to 100	Air quality is acceptable. However, there may be a risk for some people, particularly those who are unusually sensitive to air pollution.
Orange	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	101 to 150	Members of sensitive groups may experience health effects. The general public is less likely to be affected.
Red	Unhealthy	151 to 200	Some members of the general public may experience health effects; members of sensitive groups may experience more serious health effects.
Purple	Very Unhealthy	201 to 300	Health alert: The risk of health effects is increased for everyone.
Maroon	Hazardous	301 and higher	Health warning of emergency conditions: everyone is more likely to be affected.

Source: AirNow.gov. AQI Basics for Ozone and Particle Pollution, 2022

Local Air Quality Index (AQI) Readings

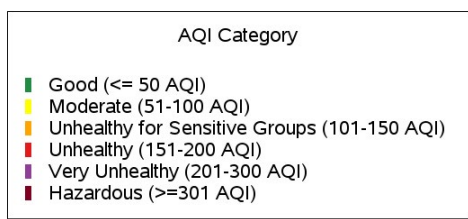
There are three NJDEP Air Quality Monitoring Stations in the broader Moorestown region, all of which are located in Camden County. The closest one is located at the Camden Water Company at 8999 Zimmerman Avenue in Pennsauken, New Jersey. This station monitors for PM_{2.5}. The next closest is in Camden City at 226-298 Spruce Street. This station monitors for PM_{2.5}, PM₁₀, CO, NO₂, O₃ and SO₂. The third station is located at the Ancora State Hospital located at 301 Spring Garden Road in Hammonton, New Jersey. This station records O₃ on the seasonal level only.

Table 15: Local Regional Daily Air Quality Index Values (2018–2022) shows the daily AQI for the region based on the three stations listed above for the years January 2018 to mid-July 2022. As shown in **Table 15**, the region has enjoyed relatively low AQI values for the last five years with the highest readings being in the Orange AQI Rating (Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups).

Table 15: Local Regional Daily Air Quality Index Values (2018–2022)



Source: U.S. EPA AirData (www.epa.gov/air-data), generated July, 2022.



Point Sources of Air Quality Pollution

Under the CAA, the EPA limits the amount of other air pollutants and toxins that are emitted by point sources, such as chemical plants, industrial factories, power plants, and steel mills. The NJDEP Air Quality Permitting Program issues permits for these point sources. There are 45 active air quality permits in Moorestown as of July, 2022, listed in **Table 16: Facilities with Active Air Quality Permits** on page 55.

Table 16: Facilities with Active Air Quality Permits

Facility Name	Address	PI Number	Facility Type
American Biltrite Inc	105 Whittendale Drive	46046	Coated and Laminated Paper, NEC
ARFA Enterprises Inc	105 Camden Avenue	A9498	Gasoline Service Stations
Cambridge Rehab & Healthcare	255 E Main Street	46018	Skilled Nursing Care Facilities
Careone at Moorestown	895 Westfield Avenue	46430	Health Care and Social Assistance
Careone Harmony Village at Moorestown	301 N Stanwick Road	46431	Health Care and Social Assistance
CCL Label Inc	390 New Albany Road	46352	Commercial Gravure Printing
Comcast Commercial Services Group Holdings	650 Centerton Road	46105	Telecommunications
EPAC	915 N Lenola Road	46653	Commercial Gravure Printing
Essentra	1224 N Church Street	46143	Pharmaceutical and Medicine Manufacturing
The Acts (Evergreens Con Care Community)	309 Bridgeboro Road	45514	Skilled Nursing Care Facilities
Freedom Mortgage Corp	301 Harper Drive	46519	Real Estate Credit
George Baker Elementary School	139 West Maple Avenue	46537	Elementary School
J Cleaners & Tailors	121-123 W Main Street	L4536	Dry cleaning
Kings Highway Water Treatment Plant	120 Kings Hwy	46603	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems
Laurel Creek Pump Station	Laurel Creek Blvd	45936	Sewage Treatment Facilities
Liberty Coca-Cola Beverages LLC	1250 Glen Avenue	45355	Bottling Plant
Lockheed Martin	199 Borton Landing Road	45077	Search, Detection, Navigation, Guidance, Aeronautical, and Nautical Systems and Instruments
Mack Cali Realty Corp	228 Strawbridge Drive	46313	Real Estate Agents and Managers
Mary Roberts Elementary School	290 Crescent Avenue	46536	Elementary School
McLean Packaging Corp	1504 Glen Avenue	46283	Commercial Lithographic Printing
Mill Street Tire	300 N Church Street	46424	Tires and Tubes
Mission Solutions Eng	121 Whittendale Drive	46516	Custom Computer Programming Services
Moorestown Auto Body	26 E. Camden Street	G4527	Top, Body, and Upholstery Repair Shops and Paint Shops
Moorestown Gas LLC	201 Rt 38	A5833	Gasoline Stations
Moorestown High School	350 Bridgeboro Road	45885	High School
Moorestown Lukoil	Rt 38 and Mt Laurel	A4527	Gasoline Service Stations
Moorestown Recreation Center	111 W 2nd Street	46010	Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support
Moorestown Twp Util Auth	250 Pine Street	46605	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems
Moorestown Twp-Water Pollution Control Plant	Cottage Street and Pine Street	45436	All Other Miscellaneous Manufacturing

Table 16: Facilities with Active Air Quality Permits (continued)

Facility Name	Address	PI Number	Facility Type
Moorestown Mall	400 Rt 38	46532	Department Stores
North Church Street WTP	1248 N Church Street	46527	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems
N Stanwick Road Pump Station	518 North Stanwick Road	46604	Water Supply and Irrigation Systems
OLP Glen Moorestown LLC	540 Glen Ave	46482	Plastics Plumbing Fixture Manufacturing
PSE&G Southern Division	300 New Albany Road	45454	Utilities
Quantum Coating Inc.	1259 N Church Street	46657	Optical Instrument and Lens Manufacturing
Quickchek Corp.	270 Monmouth Road	C0047	Gasoline Stations with Convenience Stores
Romano's Service-Mobil Oil	Chester & Plum Street 15-Ewd	A4768	Gasoline Service Stations
SFA 312 W Rt 38	312 W Rt 38	46733	Lessors of Nonresidential Buildings (except Mini warehouses)
South Valley School	210 S Stanwick Road	45887	Elementary School
The Jet Pulverizer Co	1255 N Church Street	45339	Machine Shops
Upper Elementary School	325 Borton Landing Road	46535	Elementary School
US Navy-Aegis	300 Centerton Road	45494	National Security
Vantage Surgery Center	350 Young Avenue	46635	Medical
Verizon Moorestown Co	105 E Main Street	45388	Telecommunications
Virtua Cancer Center	350 Young Avenue	46659	All Other Outpatient Care Centers
William Allen Middle School	803 N Stanwick Road	46534	Middle School

Source: NJ Dept of Environmental Protection Bureau of GIS, NJGIN Open Data, 2022

NJDEP enacted the Emission Statement Rule in 1992, requiring certain sites that have an air quality permit to report specific air contaminants, including CO, SO₂, Ammonia (NH₃), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Pb, Total Suspended Particles (TSP), VOC, NO_x, and 38 other toxic air pollutants. Emission statement reporting applies if a facility has a potential to emit five tons or greater of Pb, ten tons or greater of VOC, 25 tons or greater of NO_x, or 100 tons or greater of CO, SO₂, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, TSP, or NH₃.

Radon

Radon is an inert, odorless gas that emanates from geologic structures (rocks) in the ground. It can accumulate in buildings situated above such geologic structures. Prolonged exposure to radon increases the risk of lung cancer. Homes can be readily tested for radon. The EPA and the NJDEP recommend that residential radon levels above 4 picocuries/per liter (pCi/L) of air be remediated. This can be readily accomplished by well known, effective methods using remediation firms accredited by the state.

NJDEP's tier system classifies municipalities as having high, moderate, or low potential for indoor radon problems based on the percentage of homes with radon concentrations greater than or equal to 4 pCi/L. Even within a neighborhood, radon levels may vary significantly.

Moorestown Township was listed in Tier 2 in 2015. At that time 2,677 homes were tested and 14 percent had radon concentrations greater than or equal to 4 pCi/L resulting in a moderate rating.

Biological Resources

When a community protects wildlife and habitat, it is also protecting biodiversity, which is important for the health and productivity of the ecosystem and its inhabitants, including humans. Biodiversity refers to the variety of genetic material within a species population, the variety of species (plants, animals, and microorganisms) within a community, and the variety of natural communities within a given region. Biodiversity facilitates adaptation and evolution, improving a species' chance of survival as the environment changes. Lower organisms, many not well known, contribute to nutrient cycling, decomposition of organic matter, soil rehabilitation, pest and disease regulation, pollination, and water filtering. Once biodiversity declines, it is extremely difficult for an ecosystem to recover or replace species.

Moorestown contains numerous types of habitats, all of which are important for maintaining biodiversity. Wooded wetlands and upland forests are the two most abundant natural ecosystems found in Moorestown. Herbaceous wetlands and scrub wetlands are also present in large areas adjacent to Moorestown's stream corridors and creeks. The following sections will identify and describe in more detail the plant and animal communities that inhabit these unique ecosystems within Moorestown.

Wetlands

Wetlands are a critical ecological resource, supporting both terrestrial and aquatic animals and boasting biological productivity far greater than that found on dry land. Wetlands play a vital role in maintaining water quality by naturally filtering surface and ground waters. The ecological importance of wetlands; however, has not always been appreciated. For over three centuries, people drained, dredged, filled, and leveled wetlands to make room for development and agriculture.

Within Moorestown, wetlands are located in floodplain areas, as well as in other areas of depressions. All of Moorestown's wetlands are freshwater. Natural wetlands cover 116.57 acres within Moorestown, of which 51 acres are low-growing emergent, scrub/shrub or herbaceous wetlands, or tidal marshes. See **Figure 13: Floodplains, Wetlands, and Dams** on page 40.

Most wetlands in Moorestown are found in association with the township's many streams and tributaries. Moorestown's most abundant wetlands are deciduous wooded wetlands, scrub/shrub wetlands, and modified wetlands. These wetlands are found surrounding the township's stream corridors, such as Pompeston Creek, and Swede Run, and Kendle's Run.

Wooded wetlands are also found adjacent to the majority of the township's deciduous upland forests. Trees like sweet gum, red maple, magnolia, black gum, and ash are surrounded by an understory consisting of shrubs like buttonbush, alder, and pepperbush, and herbaceous species, such as cardinal flower, skunk cabbage, and hellebore. Many of the wooded wetlands, once covered in willow, oak, white cedar, wild rice, and river cane, are now invaded by bulrush, cattails, phragmites, and maple. Wetlands are protected through enforcement of the buffer requirements of the New Jersey Freshwater Wetlands Protection Act.

Forests

Upland forests are located on drainage divides, terraces, and slopes, where water is not the controlling factor and where drainage is sufficient so that soils do not become saturated for extended periods of time. Nearly all old growth upland forests in New Jersey were harvested for lumber during colonial times.



Swede Run at Swede Run Fields on Westfield Road

Source: Chris Salvatico

Today, forests are the second most abundant land cover in Moorestown. Forests occupy 1,028 acres (10 percent) of the township. The tree composition in the forests is mostly one of broad leaf hardwoods, including oak, hickory, beech, poplar, cherry, sassafras, and maple. Patches of coniferous pine may also occur sporadically.

Grasslands

NJDEP defines grassland habitat as brushland, shrubland, or old fields that were cleared or disturbed at one time and then abandoned. Following abandonment, old fields are overgrown by perennial herbs and grasses. These pioneer plants remain the dominant species for 3 to 20 years. Later, woody plants take over. This habitat is visible along wood edges, roadsides, and in landscapes where mowing is infrequent and where woody plants are not yet the dominant vegetation.

Brushland, shrubland, or old fields cover 162 acres of Moorestown Township. In the township, brushland and old fields are generally found adjacent to residential, industrial, or wetland areas. Trees, such as sassafras, black cherry, red cedar, and white oak, are often the first species to recolonize old field lands. Meadow onion, broom-sedge, rushes, grasses, common dogbane, and vines of Japanese honeysuckle can also be found in grassland habitat.

Community Trees

The Moorestown Tree Planting and Preservation Committee was formed to encourage and assist the community of Moorestown to successfully implement a tree management program by providing information and assistance to the Township Council and management to sustain and enhance the community forest. In 2009, the committee began an initiative to inventory the trees located in road rights-of-way and in municipal parks, which are the responsibility of Moorestown Township to maintain.

The in-depth survey was completed by local volunteers in 2012 and is updated annually for new plantings and removals. The volunteers inventoried the diameter, species, health, and GPS coordinates of over 8,600 trees in the township. In addition, the survey identified sites for potential new plantings.

After the inventory, the township used the i-Tree Eco tool to provide a broad picture of the township-owned trees. The i-Tree Eco tool is part of a state-of-the-art, peer-reviewed software suite from the USDA Forest Service that provides urban and community forestry analysis and benefit assessment tools. It used field data from the township's complete inventory of trees, along with local hourly air pollution and meteorological data to quantify urban forest structure, environmental effects, and value to communities. See **Table 17: Tree Survey Results** and **Figure 16: Tree Inventory (2021)** on page 60 for these results.



Beech Tree
Source: Joan Ponessa



Municipal Tree in front of Town Hall
Source: www.moorestown.nj.us

Overall, the most common tree surveyed was the Red maple of which there were 1,192 trees. The second most common tree was the pin oak (531), followed by Sweetgum (434). **Table 18: Top Ten Tree Species in Moorestown by Population** illustrates the results for the top ten species from this inventory.

Table 17: Tree Survey Results (2021)

Survey Measurement	Result
Number of Public Trees	8,615
Tree Cover	137.8 acres
Most Common Species of Trees	Red maple, Pin oak, Sweetgum
Percentage of Trees less than 6" diameter (15.2cm)	2.5 percent
Pollution Removal	4.083 tons/year (\$17.8 thousand/year)
Carbon Storage	7.791 thousand tons (\$1.33 million)
Carbon Sequestration	161.9 tons (\$27.6 thousand/year)
Oxygen Production	431.9 tons/year
Avoided Runoff	343 thousand cubic feet/year (\$22.9 thousand/year)
Replacement Values	21.6 million

Source: Moorestown Tree Survey and i-Tree Eco tool, 2021

Moorestown has been a designated Tree City USA municipality since 1990. The Tree City USA program, sponsored by the Arbor Day Foundation, in cooperation with the USDA Forest Service and the National Association of State Foresters, provides direction, technical assistance, public attention, and national recognition for urban and community forestry programs in thousands of municipalities across the country.

Table 18: Top Ten Species of Trees in Moorestown by Population

Species	Number of Trees	Percent of Population
Red maple	1,192	13.8%
Pin oak	531	6.2%
Sweetgum	434	5.0%
London plane	414	4.8%
Sugar maple	393	4.6%
Japanese zelkova	322	3.7%
Littleleaf linden	316	3.7%
Maple species	292	3.4%
Norway maple	282	3.3%
Northern red oak	213	2.5%

Source: i-Tree Eco, 2021

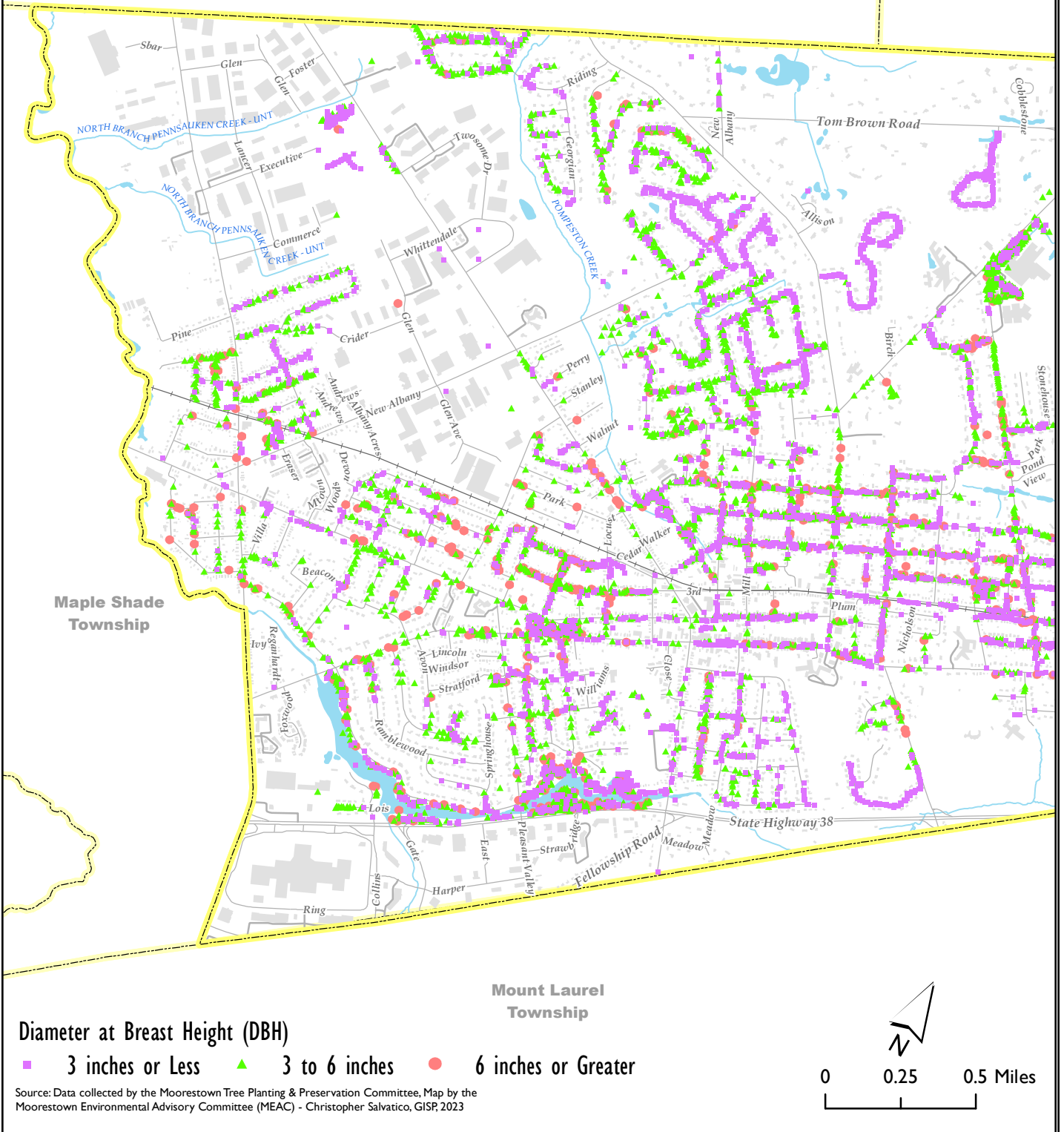
Landscape Project Priority Habitats

The Landscape Project, developed by the Endangered and Nongame Species Program of the NJDEP Division of Fish and Wildlife, documents the value of various types of habitats within New Jersey. It categorizes these habitats into one of five groups according to their importance (five being the highest). The NJDEP Division of Fish and Wildlife divides New Jersey into six habitat regions based on ecological characteristics. Moorestown Township is located entirely within the Piedmont Plains region. Moorestown contains all five rankings of habitat importance.

Moorestown Township:

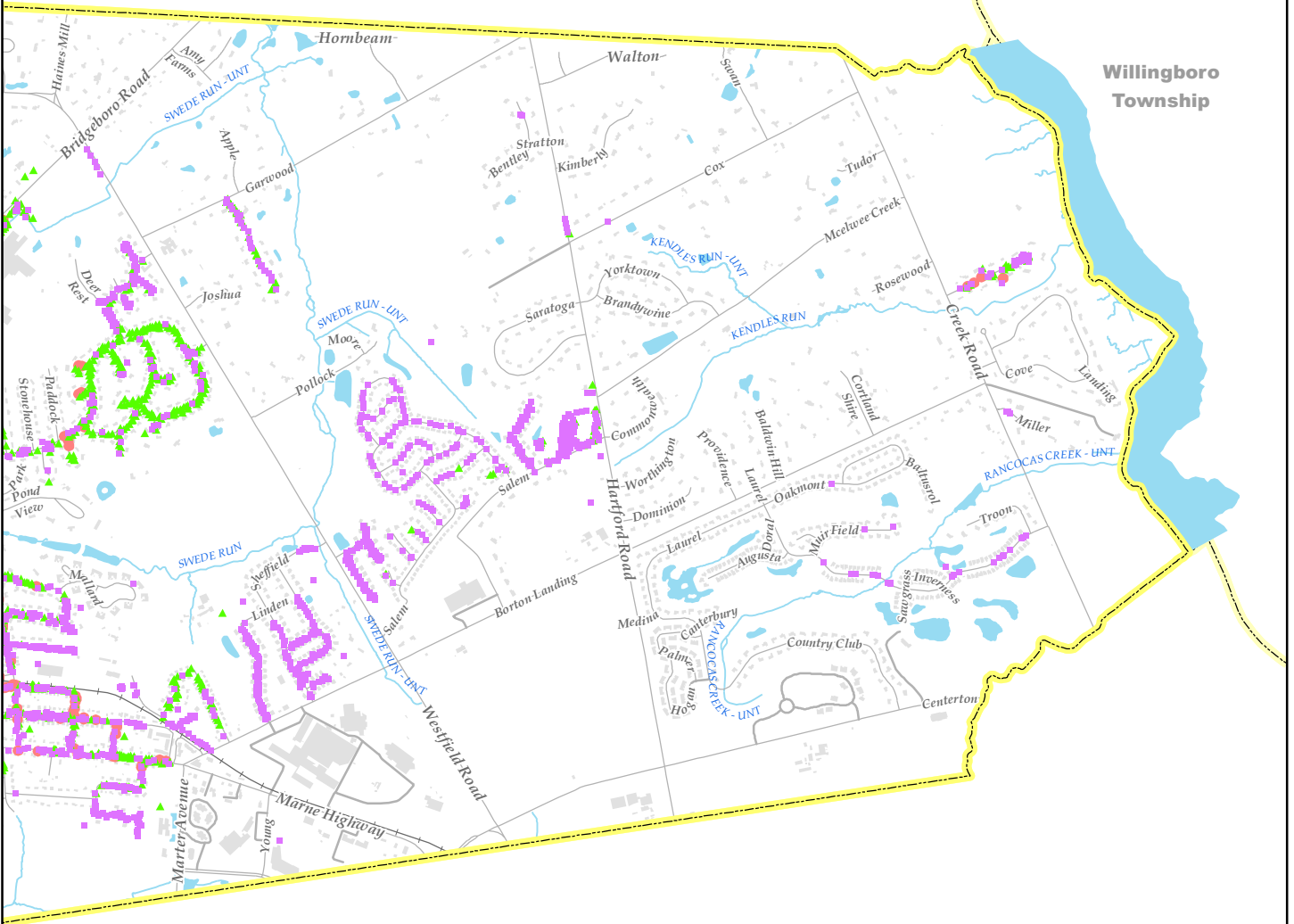
Figure 16: Tree Inventory - 2021 (Plate 1 of 2)

Delran Township



Moorestown Township:

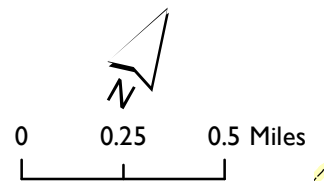
Figure 16: Tree Inventory - 2021 (Plate 2 of 2)



Diameter at Breast Height (DBH)

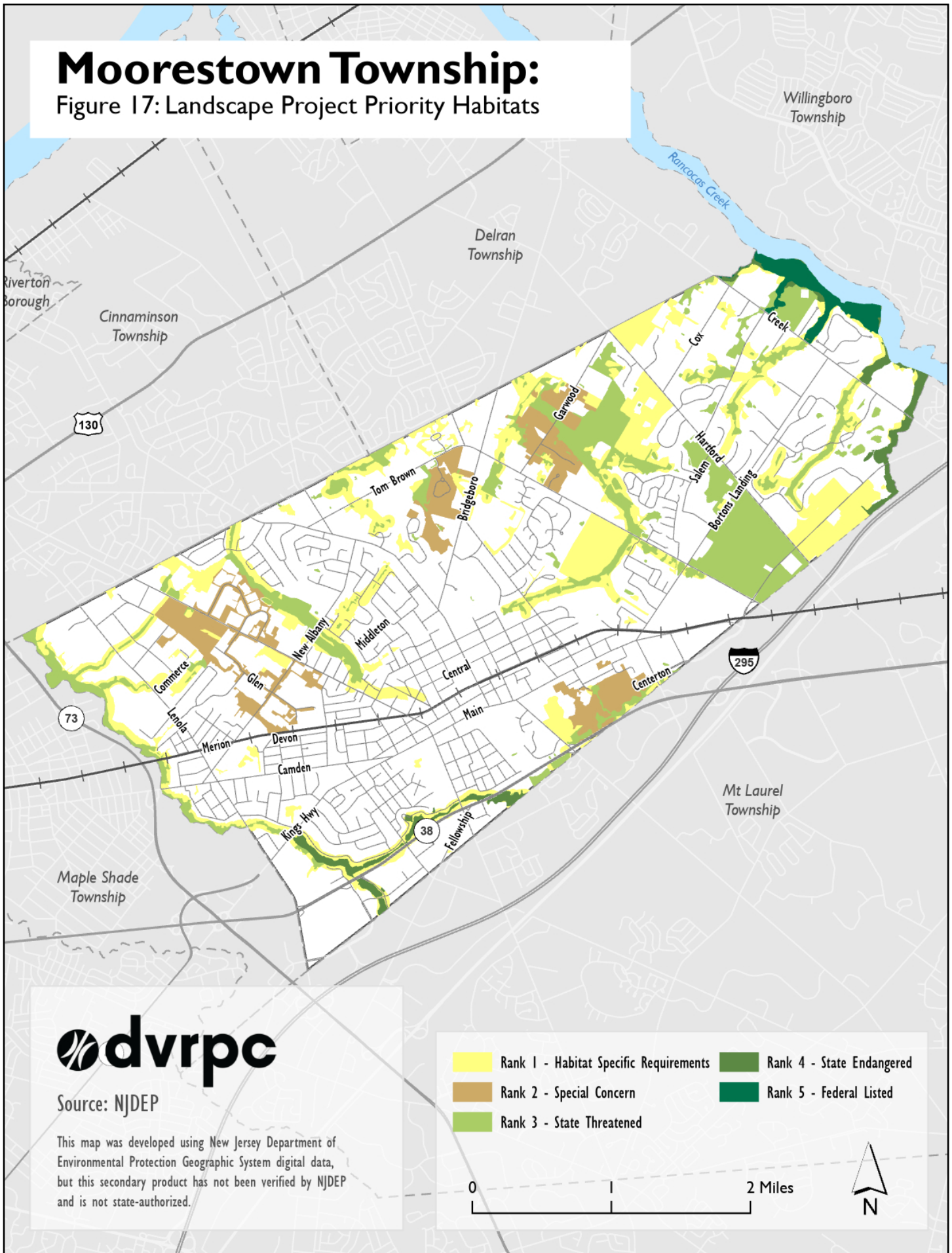
- 3 inches or Less ▲ 3 to 6 inches ● 6 inches or Greater

Source: Data collected by the Moorestown Tree Planting & Preservation Committee, Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023



Moorestown Township:

Figure 17: Landscape Project Priority Habitats



Source: NJDEP

This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified by NJDEP and is not state-authorized.

- Rank 1 - Habitat Specific Requirements
- Rank 2 - Special Concern
- Rank 3 - State Threatened
- Rank 4 - State Endangered
- Rank 5 - Federal Listed

0 2 Miles



Approximately 29.48 percent, or 2,801.71 acres, of Moorestown has been identified as landscape project priority land. These areas have been identified as priority habitat due to the presence of the following rare species: Savannah sparrow, great blue heron, bog turtle, bald eagle, black-crowned night heron, and wood thrush. See **Figure 17: Landscape Project Priority Habitats** on page 63 and **Table 19: Landscape Project Priority Habitats** below (2018).

Table 19: Landscape Project Priority Habitats (2018)

Rank	Area (Acres)	Percent of Township Land
1	1,189.86	12.52%
2	464.86	4.89%
3	930.98	9.79%
4	124.40	1.31%
5	91.61	0.96%
Total Landscape Project	2,801.71	29.48%
Total Not Designated Priority	6704.24	70.52%
Total Moorestown Township	9,505.95*	100%

Source: NJDEP Landscape Project Version 3.3 *Calculated by NJDEP, Bureau of GIS (2018)

Invasive Plants

Invasive plants are a major threat to the biodiversity of the township. Whether they are planted as part of a garden or arrive through spreading, these plants can quickly take over an area and crowd out other native species. This, in turn, has a domino effect on the rest of the environment by depriving native animals and insects of the nutrition they need to thrive. This can cause not only the degradation of the local environment but can take an economic toll on the community as well. For example, if there is a shortage of native plants and flowers, pollinator bees have nowhere to feed and as a result die off or leave the area. Even if some native plants manage to survive, they can form a monoculture that can be just as detrimental to local wildlife. This can hobble local honey production as well as impair the farming community by depriving them of the natural pollinators their crops need.

Unfortunately, many of the plants that are considered invasive are sold at many local and big box garden centers. Unsuspecting gardeners plant them because they look nice, but don't realize the short and long-term damage that can occur with such practices. A prime example is the planting of English ivy (*Hedera helix*). English ivy is native to Europe and western Asia. Brought to North America as a garden ground cover it can grow and spread quickly taking over large areas in a single season. It can quickly choke out other plants and escape the garden into more natural areas.

Several groups including STEM and Sustainable Moorestown have made major efforts to educate the public to the benefits of planting natives and eliminating invasives whenever possible through their work with pollinator gardens and information booths at town events. Generating a comprehensive list of invasive species for the township is a daunting task as there are many. Organizations such as the NJDEP, the New Jersey Audubon Society, the Rutgers Cooperative Extension, and the Friends of Hopewell Valley Open Space Species Strike Team developed their own lists of invasive plants. Some common species that are consistent among the various parties and are known to occur in Moorestown can be found in **Table 20: List of Invasive Species** on page 65. The groups mentioned above can also provide information on methods for eradication and native-friendly plant lists in your area.

Table 20: List of Invasive Species

Common Name	Scientific Name
Amur peppervine (Porcelain-berry)	<i>Ampelopsis brevipedunculata</i>
Asiatic tearthumb (Mile-a-minute)	<i>Polygonum perfoliatum</i>
Autumn olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Bamboo	<i>Various species</i>
Common reed	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Crownvetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
English (common) ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Japanese barberry	<i>Berberis thunbergii</i>
Japanese honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Reynoutria japonica</i>
Japanese stiltgrass	<i>Microstegium vimineum</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Norway maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Summer lilac	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>
Tree of heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>
Wild carrot (Queen Anne's-lace)	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wisteria	<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>

Source: NJDEP, New Jersey Audobon Society, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, Friends of Hopewell Valley Open Space, 2022

Other Plants of Concern

In addition to the number of invasives found in the township, there are native plants that also are of concern. One of the most widespread is Eastern poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*). This plant best known as a woody climbing vine can also be found in shrub form. It can thrive in just about any environment wet or dry, covered, or open. Poison ivy is easily identified by its “leaves of three”, which are three shiny leaves that grow in a step pattern on either side of the stem. It is a flowering plant that also produces berries and, in the autumn, the leaves can turn a bright red which can make them more identifiable and are considered quite beautiful.

Poison Ivy can be found all through the township along the sides of roads, gardens, lawns, parks, and in open spaces. Unchecked, it can quickly take over an area. It gets its name “Poison” because all parts of the plant contain a volatile oil (Urushiol) that can cause extreme skin irritation from just the slightest contact.

Another plant of concern is poison sumac (*Toxicodendron vernix*). This plant, although rarer than poison ivy, is just as hazardous. It grows as a woody shrub or small tree that can reach heights of 30 feet. It's rare compared to poison ivy due to the more limited environment in which it can grow. It is usually found in wetter areas, especially wetlands and areas of wet clay-like soils. Both the fruit and leaves contain the volatile oils (Urushiols) that cause skin irritation. In Moorestown, it can be found in the open spaces, especially in low, wet areas and around water bodies.

A third hazardous plant is Atlantic poison oak (*Toxicodendron pubescens*). Atlantic poison oak is found in shrub form and can look very similar to poison ivy. However, it is much rarer being found in more dry, sandy areas that can include woodlands and thickets. It too contains Urushiol oil that can cause a severe skin reaction if touched. Poison

oak is found in the township in various open spaces. Finally, there is poison hemlock (*Circuta maculata* and *Conium maculatum*). This plant looks very similar to Queen Ann’s lace or wild carrot (*Daucus carota*), but is very poisonous to both humans and animals. It has stems with purple splotches and can grow to ten feet tall. The leaves are fern-like with small white to yellowish flowers clumping together to form bunches representing open umbrellas. It is likely that poison hemlock exists in the township due to its widespread range and its original use as a garden plant.

Animal Communities

Although there is no comprehensive inventory of the different animal species that may be found within Moorestown, there are records of sightings, biological studies of range, and assessments of endangered and threatened species status. Using federal, state, local, and other sources, it is possible to identify and describe known and possible animal communities of Moorestown.

Invertebrates

Invertebrates are the basis of a healthy environment and are part of every food chain—either as food for amphibians and fish, or as a part of nutrient cycling systems that create and maintain fertile soils. Invertebrates consist of insects (beetles, butterflies, moths, dragonflies, ants, termites, bees, wasps, flies, and others), arachnids (spiders, ticks, and mites), crustaceans (crayfish and microscopic copepods), mollusks (mussels, clams, snails, and slugs), and worms.

Macroinvertebrates are invertebrates that are visible to the naked eye but smaller than 50 millimeters. Benthic (bottom dwelling) macroinvertebrate communities provide a basis for ecological monitoring and are relatively simple to collect from shallow stream bottoms. These communities consist largely of the juvenile stages of many insects, such as dragonflies and mayflies, as well as mollusks, crustaceans, and worms. Monitoring for diverse assemblages of macroinvertebrates reveals the effect of pollutants over a longer period, as compared to chemical monitoring, which measures water quality at one moment in time. NJDEP’s AMNET surveys streams for macroinvertebrate communities, which indicate certain levels of water quality. Moorestown is home to a large variety of invertebrates. However, there are a few invertebrates that exist in the township that deserve special mention due to their destructiveness.

Insect Invasives

Invasive insects are an issue everywhere in the state and Moorestown is no exception. The arrival of each subsequent pest has required residents to take measures to control the spread and mitigate the destruction. Although not exhaustive, **Table 21: Insect Invasives** shows a list of the more prevalent insect invasives identified in the township in the last decade.

Table 21: Insect Invasives

Common Name	Scientific Name
Asian tiger mosquito	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>
Brown marmorated stink bug	<i>Halyomorpha halys</i>
Emerald ash borer	<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>
European hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i>
Gypsy moth	<i>Lymantria dispar</i>
Japanese beetle	<i>Popillia japonica</i>
Spotted lanternfly	<i>Lycorma delicatula</i>

Source: State of New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Rutgers New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Wikipedia, 2022

Vertebrates

Vertebrates are less numerous than invertebrates, but their larger size makes them much more visible, and thus, better studied and recorded. According to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, there are approximately 450 species of vertebrate wildlife that can be found within the state.

Mammals

According to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, there are approximately 89 mammal species in New Jersey, of which nine are listed as endangered and none are listed as threatened. Of the endangered, only three are land-based, the bobcat (*Felis rufus*), the Eastern wood rat (*Neotoma floridana*), and the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalists*), but none reside Moorestown Township.

Mammals found in Moorestown Township include the opossum, Eastern mole, big brown bat, little brown bat, Eastern cottontail, Eastern chipmunk, gray squirrel, white-footed mouse, meadow vole, muskrat, pine vole, red fox, gray fox, raccoon, striped skunk, river otter, beaver, and white-tailed deer.

Birds

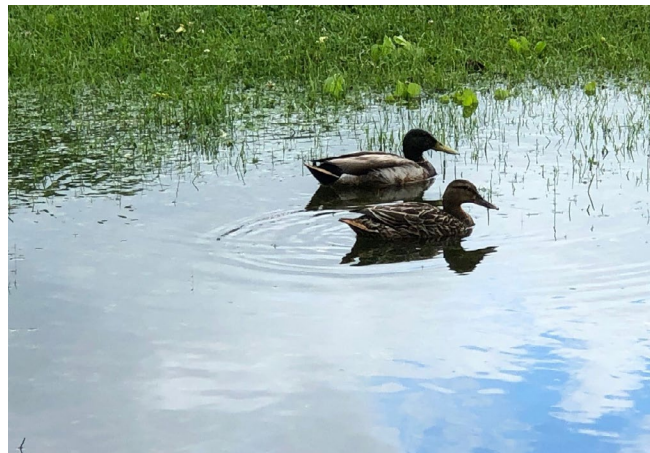
New Jersey has between 350 and 500 species of birds, which is an exceptional number given the state's small size. New Jersey is an important location for migratory birds heading south for the winter. Not only is the state an important "rest stop" for birds migrating to and from their non-breeding territories in Central and South America, but also the New Jersey Atlantic Coast and the Delaware Bay are major parts of the Eastern Flyway (established migratory air route) in North America.

Moorestown also provides habitats for all the common year-round resident birds that are found in suburban, southern New Jersey. During spring migration, many migrating neotropical songbirds use the preserved open space and suburban yards for rest and foraging space. In the spring of 2020, Mark Pensiero, a local birdwatcher, counted 16 species of warblers and four species of thrushes in Moorestown. Some of the neotropical species that nest in Moorestown include wood thrush, ovenbird, common yellow throat, yellow warbler, catbird, scarlet tanager, warbling vireo, indigo bunting, Baltimore and orchard oriole, purple martin, and ruby-throated hummingbird.

A pair of pileated woodpeckers have been spotted numerous times in Esther Yanai Preserve but have not been confirmed as breeding in town. This bird is a rare breeder in Burlington County with only one confirmed breeding pair in the last ten years.

In the winter, Moorestown hosts large populations of over-wintering birds including many juncos and white throated sparrows. Bald eagles have nested in town in recent years, although currently there does not appear to be a breeding pair in town. Moorestown also once held large numbers of grassland bird species including ring-necked pheasant, meadowlarks, and bobolinks, but none of these species currently breed in town.

A current project to convert 75 acres of former farmland into native grassland and pollinator habitat is ongoing at Swede Run Fields. It is hoped that this field, once established will provide the required habitat to attract multiple species of grassland bird species. This property will be managed to maximize its value to both migrating and breeding species.



Ducks on Strawbridge Lake
Source: Chris Salvatico

Canada Goose

One of the most common birds in Moorestown is the Canada goose. New Jersey has a “resident” Canada goose population of approximately 100,000 birds that no longer migrate to more southern locales. That number may double in the next 5 to 10 years. Geese can be problematic because their droppings can wash into surface waters during storm events and can elevate coliform bacteria to unhealthy levels, closing lakes to swimming.

Removing geese or preventing them from residing in park areas is a difficult task. Because geese move freely, the most effective management solutions are best conducted at the community level. Canada geese are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Therefore, a management program may require the USDA’s approval and permits.



Canadian Geese
Source: Chet Dawson

A federal rule signed into law in December 2005 eases hunting restrictions and allows county and municipal officials to coordinate with state fish and wildlife departments to destroy birds and/or eggs that pose a threat to public health and safety. Management techniques include planting shrubby vegetation around streams, lakes, and ponds to block waterfowl access, discouraging humans from feeding geese, and removing goose eggs and replacing with decoys.

By the early 1980s, the number of geese in Moorestown was becoming a rapidly increasing problem. Sidewalks and play areas around Strawbridge Lake became unusable and parents complained about the slippery slime on the recreation fields. With the assistance of the USDA Fish and Wildlife Service, in January and June of 2003, MEAC conducted goose counts in January and June and found that several thousand migratory geese were stopping over in Moorestown to join the close to 1,000 resident geese.

Many of those migratory geese (mostly Canadian geese with a few snow geese) would spend the winter in Moorestown and still do. Later that year, MEAC presented to the Township Council several options for goose control. A program for egg addling and goose harassment was adopted, with implementation beginning in 2004.

While geese remain a problem, the addling program has held the number of resident geese in check and the harassment program has significantly reduced the number of geese around Strawbridge Lake and the recreation fields. From 2004 to 2012, over 3,500 eggs were addled. About 100 nests are addled each year with the highest concentration along the tributaries to Strawbridge Lake and along Swede Run on the eastern part of the township. Border collies are used heavily for harassment with some use of radio-controlled boats on Strawbridge Lake. Some residents have also contracted harassment services and there is an increasing use of dog cut outs in farm fields.

Important Bird and Birding Area

The Important Bird Area (IBA) is a global effort by the Audubon Society to identify and conserve areas that are vital to birds and other species. The New Jersey Audubon Society has an expanded initiative called the Important Bird and Birding Area (IBBA) Program, which identifies areas that are essential habitat for sustaining bird populations (Bird Areas), as well as areas that provide exceptional opportunities for bird watching (Birding Areas). The New Jersey IBBA Program has identified 122 sites within the state and one site in Moorestown: Rancocas Creek IBA.

The Rancocas Creek IBA is 8,969 acres of open waters and forested riparian habitat in the Pineland Plains region of New Jersey. The Rancocas Creek IBA is located between the Pinelands and the developed areas of Burlington County. Notable species in the Rancocas Creek IBA include bald eagles and pied-billed grebes. The site also hosts many wintering mallards and American black ducks.

The Rancocas Creek IBA is an important staging area for northern pintails during the major spring migrations. Staging areas are locations where migratory animals temporarily congregate for feeding and rest. Habitat protection for established staging areas can reduce mortality during migrations from exhaustion and collisions with buildings or traffic.

Reptiles and Amphibians

Reptiles and amphibians can be quite elusive. Some reptiles and amphibians, called herpetological species, are rare because they depend on vernal ponds. Amphibians tend to be very sensitive to environmental changes, offering a visible warning to humans that significant changes are occurring.

According to the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, New Jersey is home to approximately 71 reptile and amphibian species. Of those, seven species are listed as endangered and five species are listed as threatened. The endangered species include the bog turtle (*Clemmys muhlenbergii*), corn snake (*Elaphe g. guttata*), queen snake (*Regina septemvittata*), timber rattlesnake (*Crotalus horridus*), blue-spotted salamander (*Ambystoma laterale*), eastern tiger salamander (*Ambystoma t. tigrinum*), and the southern gray treefrog (*Hyla chrysoscelis*). Of these, only the bog turtle and eastern tiger salamander have ranges that could include Moorestown .

The five threatened species include the wood turtle (*Clemmys insculpta*), northern pine snake (*Pituophis m. melanoleucus*), Eastern mud salamander (*Pseudotriton m. montanus*), longtail salamander (*Eurycea l. longicauda*), and the Pine Barrens treefrog (*Hyla andersonii*). Of these, the northern pine snake and the eastern mud salamander have ranges that could include Moorestown. Some common herpetological species that may be found in in Moorestown include the common snapping turtle, red-bellied turtle, eastern painted turtle, musk turtle, box turtle, northern water snake, eastern garter snake, northern brown snake, black racer, bullfrog, green frog, northern two-lined salamander, spring peeper, and New Jersey chorus frog.

Fish

When European settlers arrived in present-day Burlington County, they encountered Lenape Indians, who regularly fished along the inland streams and gathered shellfish in the Delaware River. Shad fishing was an important industry along the Delaware River until the early 20th century. Due to the unintended consequences of overfishing, urban development, industrial advancement, and mechanized agriculture, the amount and diversity of aquatic life has decreased dramatically throughout most of New Jersey.

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife, under the Bureau of Freshwater Fisheries, monitors and actively aids the propagation, protection, and management of the state's freshwater fisheries. The bureau raises several million fish for stocking in suitable waterbodies and conducts research and management surveys.



Red-Tailed Hawk
Source: Chet Dawson

Fish Monitoring

Certain fish may contain toxic chemicals, such as PCBs, dioxins, or mercury, which accumulate in bottom sediments and aquatic life, including fish tissue. Chemical contaminants, such as dioxin and PCBs, are classified by the EPA as probable cancer-causing substances in humans. Elevated levels of mercury can pose health risks to the human nervous system. Infants, children, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and women of childbearing age are at higher risk from contaminants in fish than other members of the public. Since 1982, NJDEP has been catching fish at numerous sampling stations throughout the state and testing for contaminant levels. It then adopts advisories to guide residents on safe consumption practices. The consumption advisories for fish caught in general freshwater are listed in **Table 22**. More details on preparation and consumption of fish can also be found on NJDEP's website: www.state.nj.us/dep/dsr/njmainfish.htm.

Table 22: Fish Consumption Advisories (2022)

Species	General Population Eat No More Than:	High Risk Individuals Eat No More Than:
Statewide Freshwater Advisories		
Trout (Brown, Brook, Rainbow and Hybrid)	One Meal Per Week	One Meal Per Week
Smallmouth Bass	One Meal Per Week	One Meal Per Month
Chain Pickerel	One Meal Per Week	One Meal Per Month
Sunfish (Bluegill, Pumpkinseed and Redbreast)	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Week
Brown Bullhead	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Month
Yellow Bullhead	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Month
Rancocas Creek at Delran Advisories		
Largemouth Bass	One Meal Per Month	Do Not Eat
White Catfish	One Meal Per Month	Do Not Eat
Common Carp	Four Meals Per Year	Do Not Eat
Walleye	Four Meals Per Year	Do Not Eat
Pennsauken Creek at Forked Landing Road Advisories		
Largemouth Bass	One Meal Per Week	One Meal Per Month
White Perch	One Meal Per Month	Do Not Eat
Bluegill Sunfish	One Meal Per Month	Four Meals Per Year
Pumpkinseed Sunfish	One Meal Per Week	One Meal Per Month
White Catfish	One Meal Per Month	One Meal Per Year
Channel Catfish	One Meal Per Month	Do Not Eat
Common Carp	Four Meals Per Year	Do Not Eat
Strawbridge Lake at Moorestown Advisories		
Largemouth Bass	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Month
Black Crappie	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Year
Bluegill Sunfish	No Restrictions	One Meal Per Week
Brown Bullhead	One Meal Per Week	Four Meals Per Year
Common Carp	Do Not Eat	Do Not Eat

Source: NJDEP, 2022

Strawbridge Lake Fish Survey (2015)

Moorestown hired Princeton Hydro, LLC to develop a Watershed Management and Restoration Plan (WMRP) to support the development of Strawbridge Lake. For the plan, Princeton Hydro conducted an electroshocking fishery survey on September 3, 2015. According to the report, Princeton Hydro, LLC employed a Coffelt VVP (variable voltage pulsator) Electroshocking Unit and associated probes powered by a 5 horsepower Honda generator mounted on a 17-foot Key West boat. The electrofishing component of the fishery survey was conducted during daylight hours. In total, they surveyed seven transects and identified the species that are listed in **Table 23: Fishery Results for Upper Impoundment (2015)** and **Table 24: Fishery Results for Lower Impoundment (2015)**. The term impoundment refers to a specific naturally or artificially contained water body with a shoreline, and was used to delineate the data in this survey by upper and lower locations.

Table 23: Fishery Results for Upper Impoundment (2015)

Species	0-3"	3-6"	6-9"	9-12"	Total
Bluegill	22	42	0	0	64
American Eel	0	1	7	9	17
Black Crappie	4	2	0	0	6
Smallmouth Bass	0	0	2	0	2
Golden Shiner	0	2	0	0	2
Brown Bullhead	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Princeton Hydro LLC, *Watershed Management and Restoration Plan, 2015*

Table 24: Fishery Results for Lower Impoundment (2015)

Species	0-3"	3-6"	6-9"	9-12"	12-18'	24" +	Totals
Bluegill	12	62	0	0	0	0	74
Gizzard Shad	0	0	9	0	0	0	9
Largemouth Bass	0	0	6	0	1	0	7
Black Crappie	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Common Carp	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
White Sucker	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
American Eel	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Goldfish	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

Source: Princeton Hydro LLC, *Watershed Management and Restoration Plan, 2015*

NJDEP Strawbridge Lake Fish Survey

NJDEP Fish and Wildlife completed a one-hour daytime boat electrofishing survey on October 26, 2022. New Jersey Fish and Wildlife staff had last sampled Strawbridge Lake in 2015 and 2019, using a fine mesh seive to assess the reproduction of warmwater fish. The last New Jersey Fish and Wildlife electrofishing survey was done in 1977. The 2022 survey was completed on the pond situated the furthest downstream. Biological data was collected using standard sampling techniques and equipment. Though physical parameters including bathymetry, access, watershed impacts, and aquatic vegetation presence were noted, these parameters were not quantified. Biological parameters include fish species composition, abundance, length distribution, and calculated indices of population structure and dynamics such as Proportional Size Distribution (PSD) were used to analyze the data. The PSD is a numerical index used to categorize the length distribution of a sampled population.

Forty-three largemouth bass were collected. Of those, 41 were greater than 200 mm (8 inches). The PSD of 43 and PSD-P of 9 suggest the population is slightly unbalanced. In this case, the PSD of 43 indicates that 43 percent of the sampled population is greater than 300 mm (12 inches) and the PSD-P of 9 indicates that 9 percent of the stock size fish are greater than 380 mm (15 inches). The recommended values for a balanced population are a PSD of 40-70 and a PSD-P of 10-40. The PSD correlates with the statewide size limit of 12" for largemouth bass and indicates approximately 43 percent of the bass are of legal harvestable size. The low PSD-P suggests that few larger fish are present.

The survey resulted in a Catch per Unit Effort (CPUE) of 41 bass per hour. This catch rate would be considered "average" compared to other similar New Jersey waterbodies. The CPUE is an index used to represent population abundance but is highly variable depending on the time of year, water temperature, available cover, and turbidity. As a result, CPUE values should be used cautiously when trying to compare different waterbodies.

Additional species observed but not collected during this survey include bluegill, pumpkinseed, black crappie, yellow perch, golden shiner, brown bullhead, American eel, and white suckers. Bluegill appeared to be relatively abundant with numerous year classes observed. Additional forage species observed included gizzard shad and golden shiner. Gizzard shad tend to become overly abundant when large predators are not present. The population is well balanced and should help to improve growth rates and relative weights for predators. Common carp were abundant and have the potential to increase turbidity and reduce reproductive success of nest building largemouth bass and bluegill. Channel catfish were not collected during the survey but were stocked in 2017 and 2019. These stockings were not part of the annual stocking program but part of the bonus "super cat" program. These large catfish, which ranged in weight from 5 to 8 lbs. were previously utilized for spawning purposes at the hatchery. When the fish become too large for the hatchery, they are released to small waterbodies for anglers to catch.

Rare Wildlife

The New Jersey Natural Heritage Program identifies the state's most significant natural areas through a comprehensive and continuously updated inventory of rare plant and animal species and representative ecological communities. The Natural Heritage Database compiles information on the distribution, biology, status, and preservation needs of these species and communities.

Natural Heritage Grid Maps show the general locations of rare plant species and ecological communities, without providing the sensitive detailed information that could place these resources at risk for vandalism or illegal collection. According to the Natural Heritage Database and the Landscape Project, rare wildlife species have been documented in Moorestown Township.

The Natural Heritage Database version 3.3 of the NJDEP lists six species of rare wildlife found in Moorestown, including five birds and one reptile. Moorestown provides foraging and wintering habitat for the bald eagle (endangered), as well as foraging habitat for the black-crowned night heron (threatened) and great blue heron (species of special concern). There have also been breeding sightings of the Savannah sparrow (threatened) and the wood thrush (species of special concern). The sole reptile, the bog turtle, also has habitat in Moorestown.



Local Deer
Source: Chet Dawson

The Built Environment

Population and Housing

In 2020, the U.S. Census estimated that Moorestown had a population of 21,355 people, about a 3 percent increase from its 2010 population of 20,726.³ The township's median age was 44.3, significantly above the national median of 38.2. The percentage of residents aged 65 and over was about 15 percent in 2020 compared to the national average of 16 percent. About 26.2 percent of all Moorestown residents were children between the ages of 5 and 18. This represents the age group that is most likely to generate demand for public schools, community facilities, and recreational opportunities. The largest age groups of Moorestown residents are those under 20 years of age and those in their 40s and 50s.⁴

Additionally, 75.4 percent of the population of Moorestown identified as white, 5.4 percent identified as Black or African American, 9.6 percent identified as Asian, and 4 percent identified as Hispanic or Latino. The percentage of individuals below the poverty line in Moorestown was about 2 percent, less than the national average of 14.1 percent. The average household income in Moorestown (\$199,146) was more than two times higher than the national average (\$84,938).⁵

According to the 2020 five-year American Community Survey, 72.8 percent of residents had completed high school education, and 67 percent of resident's obtained a Bachelor's degree or higher. Approximately 10,733 residents (66.6 percent of the population aged 16 and over) were in the labor force.⁶ Approximately 59.3 percent of laborers were in management, business, science, and arts occupations; 23.5 percent of jobs were in sales and office occupations; 7.9 percent were in service occupations; 5 percent were in "production, transportation, and material moving occupation" and 4 percent were in "natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations."⁷

As of 2020, Moorestown had 7,125 housing units, of which 84.7 percent were owner occupied. This is higher than the national average of 64.4 percent. The number of rental properties was about 15.3 percent, less than half of the national average of 35.6 percent. The median value of an owner-occupied single-family home in Moorestown was \$509,200, significantly higher than the national average of \$244,900.⁵

Affordable Housing

Pursuant to a series of New Jersey Supreme Court decisions known as the Mount Laurel Doctrine, New Jersey municipalities have a constitutional obligation to provide a realistic opportunity for satisfaction of their "fair share" of affordable housing. This means New Jersey municipalities may meet their fair share—also known as the affordable housing obligation—by creating the required number of affordable units or by adopting zoning that allows for the required number of affordable units to be developed.

Moorestown received a Final Judgment of Compliance and Repose on May 10, 2022. The court determined that the township's Housing Element and Fair Share Plan meets the constitutional obligation to provide a realistic opportunity for the development of affordable housing in Moorestown. The plan includes existing affordable housing, proposed new development, and mechanisms to address the need for housing over and above the

³ U.S. Census Bureau, "QuickFacts, Population Estimates," July 1, 2018.

⁴ U.S. Census Bureau, "2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates, Table S101: ACS Age and Sex," Accessed December 2022.

⁵ U.S. Census Bureau, "2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates, Table DP05: ACS Demographic and Housing Estimates," Accessed December 2022.

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau, "2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates, Table S1501: Educational Attainment," Accessed December 2022.

⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, "2020 American Community Survey (ACS) 5-year Estimates, Table DP03: ACS Selected Economic Characteristics" Accessed December 2022.



Community Garden at Camden Avenue
Source: Chris Salvatico

available land for development (the “unmet need”). The unmet need arises because Moorestown has relatively little undeveloped land, so the plan provides for a vacant land adjustment that reduces the obligation to an amount that corresponds to the remaining developable land.

The primary mechanism to address the unmet need is the use of overlay zoning districts that permit the development of residential uses as an option to the existing commercial use and underlying commercial zoning. The development of the residential units in the overlay districts is not required, but when it does occur, one in five of the new residential units must be set aside as an affordable unit. Planning for adequate affordable housing is essential to appropriately and fairly provide land and property access for those of all socioeconomic backgrounds. Moorestown has a range of affordable housing types currently, and more planned for the future to continue to meet those needs.

Per a Final Judgement of Compliance, Moorestown is obligated to meet is 1,167 housing units. Additional information on Moorestown's affordable housing obligation can be found below in **Table 25: Development—Affordable Housing Obligation** and **Table 26: Overall New Development**. Additionally, **Table 27: Overlay Zoning for Unmet Need** highlights the unmet housing need for Moorestown.

Table 25: Development—Affordable Housing Obligation

Type of Need	Units
Total affordable housing requirement per the Final Judgement of Compliance	1,167
Adjusted affordable housing obligation (after vacant land adjustment)	633
Additional affordable housing obligation ("unmet need")	534

Source: Township of Moorestown Affordable Housing Fact Sheet, 2022

Table 26: Overall New Development

Property/Location	Total New Units	Affordable Units	Type
307 Harper Drive	75	75	Family Rental
CIS (Centerton Road, Block 8801, Lot 4.03)	81	81	65 age restricted / 16 special needs units
Sbar Boulevard & Lenola Avenue	184	36	Family Rental
MRD (102 W Route 38)	173	35	Family
Diocese of Trenton (Centerton Road, Block 8801, Lot 3.01)	83	17	Family
Borton Landing Road Tract	152	76	Family
Land Resource Solutions (125 W Camden)	20	4	Family
Total	768	324	

Source: Township of Moorestown Affordable Housing Fact Sheet, 2022

Table 27: Overlay Zoning for Unmet Need

Property/Location	Total New Units	Affordable Units
Moorestown Mall	Up to 1065	213
Lenola Town Center	Up to 60	12
K-Mart Plaza	Up to 390	78
Total	Up to 1515	303

Source: Township of Moorestown Affordable Housing Fact Sheet, 2022

Business and Commerce

New Jersey is centrally located in an almost non-interrupted north-south metropolitan corridor extending from Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, DC. Moorestown sits in an advantageous place within that corridor, situated only a few miles from the City of Philadelphia. As a result, Moorestown provides an ideal location for business and commerce.

Moorestown Area Profile Analysis

For background on the makeup of Moorestown's labor force, see the "Population and Housing" section on page 73. Throughout the previous decade, Moorestown has continued to attract job growth. **Table 28: Job Growth (2010–2019)** below contains data on how this growth has been directed from 2010 - 2019. This table represents a “home” area profile, analyzing private primary job workers by where they live, rather than where they work.

Table 28: Job Growth (2010–2019)

	2019		2015		2010	
	Count	Share	Count	Share	Count	Share
Total: All Jobs	10,725	100%	9,963	100%	9,474	100%
Age						
29 or younger	1,842	18.0%	1,772	17.8%	1,595	16.8%
30 to 54	5,390	52.5%	5,462	54.8%	5,641	59.5%
55 or older	3,025	29.5%	2,729	27.4%	2,238	23.6%
Income						
\$1,250 per month or Less	1,858	18.1%	1,920	19.3%	1,962	20.7%
\$1,251 to \$3,333 per month	1,939	18.9%	2,023	20.3%	1,957	20.7%
more than \$3,333 per month	6,460	63.0%	6,020	60.4%	5,555	58.6%
Education (30 and over)						
Less than high school	666	6.5%	599	6.0%	438	4.6%
High school or equivalent, no college	1,875	18.3%	1,754	17.6%	1,515	16.0%
Some college or Associate degree	2,388	23.3%	2,414	24.2%	2,212	23.3%
Bachelor's or advanced degree	3,486	34.0%	3,424	34.4%	3,714	39.2%
*Educational attainment not available	1,842	18.0%	1,772	17.8%	1,595	16.8%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, OnTheMap Application and LEHD Origin-Destination Employment Statistics (Beginning of Quarter Employment, 2nd Quarter of 2002-2019). *Workers aged 29 or younger.

Major Employers

Lockheed Martin Government Electronic Systems is the largest employer in Moorestown, and is anticipated to grow due to their Vertical Launching Systems production, which will be relocated from Baltimore to Moorestown. Following Lockheed Martin, the largest employers in Moorestown cover a wide array of industries including food and beverage companies, healthcare, building supplies, paper products, and machinery. **Table 29: Employers in Moorestown** lists Moorestown businesses employing over 100 people.

Table 29: Major Employers

Company Name	Number of Employees	Company Name	Number of Employees
Lockheed Martin Government Electronic Systems	3,000	Harris Tea Co	150
Destination Maternity	700	Opex Corp	150
Hospice of Moorestown VNA	300	American Biltrite	120
C-Metric	201	Parts Distributors	120
Boscov's	200	Brandywine Living At	110
Careon	200	Clonadalkin Pharma & Healthcare	110
Evergreens	200	Powerback Rehabilitation	105
Mark 1 Restoration Svc	200	Jack and Jill Dsd	101
Andy's Janitorial Svc	182	Artcraft Promotional Concepts	100
		Oldcastle Building Envelope	100

Source: <https://www.choosenj.com/news/lockheed-martin-facility-in-moorestown-to-add-400-new-jobs-by-2023/> and "Employee estimates according to Burlington County Economic Development & Regional Planning," Burlington County Top Employer List - 2022

Distribution of Employment

As shown in **Figure 18: Employment Density** on page 78, Moorestown's employers are clustered in four main areas. The map depicts employment locations and the colors show employment density, using jobs per square mile as a metric. The darker the color, the denser the jobs per square mile. These areas represent a variety of industry sectors, giving Moorestown a beneficial mix. The North Church Street/North Lenola Road area is made up of primarily manufacturing and warehousing facilities and includes the Moorestown West Corporate Center. The area around Route 38 and Lenola Road is more retail-oriented and includes the Moorestown Mall and East Gate. To the east, along Route 38 are professional offices. This area also includes the Blason Office Complex on South Lenola Road and Kings Highway.

The Lockheed Martin facility and the U.S. Navy Combat Systems Engineering Development site are located on the eastern side of Moorestown around Borton Landing Road and Centerton Road. The Moorestown Office Center, a complex of professional offices is located close by, at the intersection of Marne Highway and Marter Avenue. This area is primarily medical and includes the large Virtua complex on Young Avenue. Surrounding this area is retail centers, including the Moorestown Commons Shopping Center and the Centerton Square Shopping Center, located just over the border in Mount Laurel.

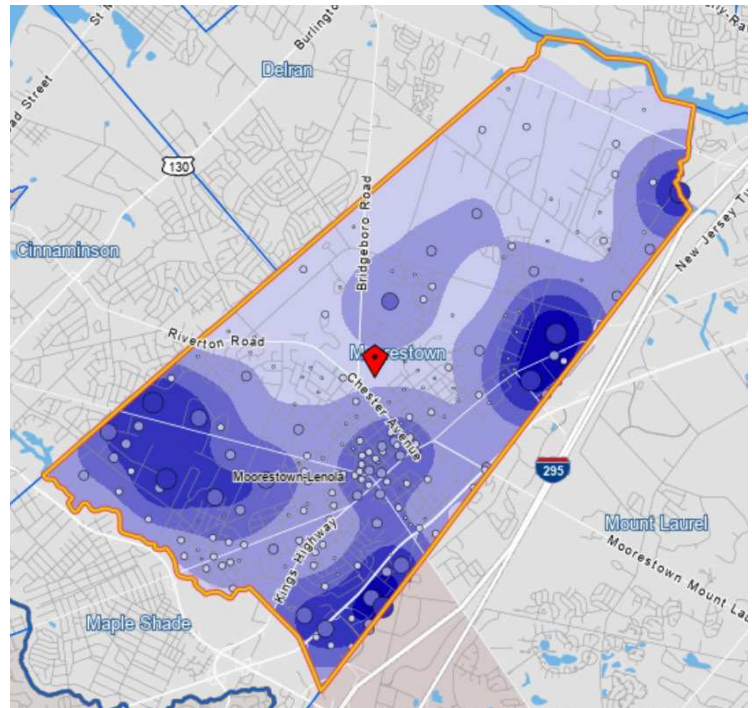
Finally, a fourth employment center is again located on the border with Mount Laurel along Creek Road. This area is mostly located in Mount Laurel but represents a significant source of employment for Moorestown.

Main Street and the Camden Avenue Business Districts

In addition to these major employment areas, there are two areas that represent the “hearts” and historic roots of Moorestown. West Main Street (County Route 537) between Chester Avenue and Church Street represents the “downtown” area, where many of the town-wide events such as Moorestown Day and Autumn in Moorestown take place. This quaint tree-lined street is full of eateries, shops, and many places of worship. It also is the center of banking with many banks having established branch offices here.

A second area is in the Lenola neighborhood and runs along East and West Camden Avenues from approximately Revere Avenue to the interchange with Route 73 and the Maple Shade border. This area includes several food establishments, shopping, and multi-family residential buildings. In recent years, both the township and local interest groups made efforts to revitalize the area. Currently, a major street-wide renovation project is taking place to upgrade West Camden Avenue from the South Lenola Road intersection to the Route 73 interchange. In addition, several private developments are also in the design and approval phases, and others are currently being constructed in the area.

Figure 18: Employment Density



Source (image): U.S. Census OnTheMap, 2020

Note: Darker colors denote denser employment, for more details visit [census.gov](https://www.census.gov)

Transportation

Moorestown is in a fairly accessible portion of Burlington County. It is approximately 15 miles from Philadelphia and 26 miles from Trenton. The township is located between the NJ Turnpike, I-295, and Routes 130, 38, and 73. These major roads provide the quickest access to Philadelphia, Camden, Trenton, and the rest of New Jersey.

Approximately 78 percent of the township’s employed population commutes to work by automobile, according to the 2020 five-year ACS. The average travel time to work for Moorestown residents is 27.7 minutes, shorter than the New Jersey average of 31.7 minutes and longer than the national average of 26.8 minutes, as reported by the 2020 U.S. Decennial Census.

Moorestown is served by New Jersey Transit buses, connecting residents to Philadelphia, the Moorestown



Main Street

Source: www.moorestown.nj.us

Mall, and Camden City. Moorestown is not directly accessible by passenger rail, but residents can access the River LINE light rail in the nearby townships of Pennsauken, Palmyra, and Riverton. Moorestown's residents can access SEPTA and New Jersey Transit trains from Camden and Trenton, which provide access to Philadelphia, as well as most of New Jersey. Atlantic City can be reached via New Jersey Transit from nearby Cherry Hill. The PATCO high speed line allows residents of South Jersey to travel to Camden and Philadelphia.

The township has an array of paths for bicyclists and pedestrians. The township's trail system consists of Class 1 and Class 3 routes. Class 1 paths are separate asphalt or concrete lanes that are usually built in the right-of-way adjacent to the cartway. Class 3 routes are located on existing streets in the cartway and are signed as bicycle routes. Class 3 routes are for bicycles only since the streets are coupled with sidewalks for pedestrians.

Freight Rail

Conrail operates a freight train line through Moorestown. The line originates in Camden, crosses from the west into Moorestown over the Pennsauken Creek, and continues east towards Mount Holly and/or Fort McGuire Dix Lakehurst.

Township Government

Moorestown operates within the Faulkner Act (also known as the Optional Municipal Charter Law) under the Council-Manager plan, which was originally implemented on June 8, 1950, and amended in 1981 (effective January 9, 1982). The township council is comprised of five members serving on a volunteer basis, who are elected at-large in partisan elections to four-year terms of office on a staggered basis, with either two or three seats coming up for election in even-numbered years.

At a reorganization meeting held each January, the council selects a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from among its members. The Township Manager, a full-time professional administrator, is appointed by the Council. Under the township's administrative code and the Faulkner Act, the manager has the township's executive and administrative authority and responsibility.

Moorestown's Council meets every other Monday unless otherwise denoted on the township calendar. Council meetings are typically held at Town Hall in council chambers. Council meetings are also available to view online through the township's website and are recorded. Agendas are posted on the website beforehand. Moorestown's government has had many "firsts" including:

- **2021:** Quinton Law (D) – Youngest and first Black Council member
- **2017:** Manny Delgado (R) – First Hispanic Mayor
- **2015:** Victoria Napolitano (R) – Youngest woman to become Mayor in New Jersey
- **2013:** Stacy Jordan (R) – First female Mayor
- **2005:** Kevin Aberant (D) – First Democratic Mayor
- **1974:** Mary Wells (D) – First woman elected to Township Council

Department of Public Works (DPW)

The Department of Public Works (DPW) is responsible for operating and maintaining the township's water and sewer infrastructure, pump stations, water treatment plants, the sewage treatment facility, parks, recreation fields, facility maintenance, transportation vehicle maintenance, planning, stormwater, and the compost facility. The DPW has a Water and Wastewater Operator, a Licensed Electrician, and a Licensed Tree Expert on staff.

DPW Recycling Center

The DPW partners with Burlington County to operate and maintain a recycling center at the Public Works Center. Residents can drop off paper, cardboard, plastic and glass bottles, and other materials for recycling. See **Trash, Recycling, Energy** section on page 86 for more details.

DPW Shade Trees and Parks

The Shade Trees and Parks Department of the DPW is responsible for the upkeep of the township’s public trees and public areas. They are responsible for the removal, planting and trimming of township-owned trees, and respond to emergency calls for felled trees and limbs during and after hours. They are charged with mowing 104 locations around Moorestown, including township parks and Strawbridge Lake. They also maintain the township-owned basins and assist in preparations for events, such as closing Main Street for festivals and the hanging of holiday decorations. (See [Appendix D](#) for list of township events).

DPW Motor Vehicles and Roads

This department is responsible for the upkeep of the township’s motor vehicle fleet and other motorized equipment, including the Police fleet, the Administration vehicles, and the Public Works fleet which includes tractors and mowers. The Roads division maintains approximately 100 miles of township-owned roads and associated stormwater infrastructure. This includes maintaining public parking areas, repairing potholes, cleaning roadways, and winter activities. They maintain road signage and collect street debris including residential leaves and brush. In addition, they also maintain 15.5 miles of county roads. Finally, this group manages the township composting facility on Creek Road.

Drinking Water

The Moorestown Township DPW is responsible for providing township residents with drinking water. The water comes from two main sources. Groundwater from the township’s wells is drawn from the Potomac-Raritan-Magothy aquifer system and additional resources are purchased from New Jersey American Water. The water allocation for the township is 917.6 million gallons per year. The amount required to be purchased per contract from New Jersey American Water is 235 million gallons per year. This amounts to 1,152.6 billion gallons per year.

The actual amount of water pumped from water bodies and then delivered residents can vary from year to year.

Table 30: Drinking Water Pumpd and Delivered (by million gallons) shows pumped versus delivered for the last five

full years (2017–2021). See [Figure 19: Sewer Service Area and Drinking Water Wells](#) on page 81 to see locations of public wells.



Sewer Grate
Source: Chris Salvatico

Table 30: Drinking Water Pumped and Delivered (by million gallons) (2017–2021)

Year	Pumped (Township)	Pumped (NJAWCO)	Pumped Total	Pumped Daily Avg	Delivered (Township)	Purchased (NJAWCO)	Delivered Total	Delivery Daily Avg
2017	634.50	357.20	972.23	2.66	617.04	357.20	972.82	2.67
2018	675.99	335.37	1,009.29	2.77	670.29	335.37	1,007.59	2.76
2019	555.10	421.69	976.78	2.68	552.25	421.69	969.77	2.66
2020	668.15	362.85	1,030.99	2.82	631.53	362.85	998.03	2.73
2021	866.72	231.39	1,098.11	3.01	847.13	231.39	1,078.52	2.95

Source: Township of Moorestown Public Works Department, 2022 (Note: Total quantity allowed to be pumped from township wells annually is 917.603 MG)

Moorestown Township:

Figure 19: Sewer Service Area and Drinking Water Wells

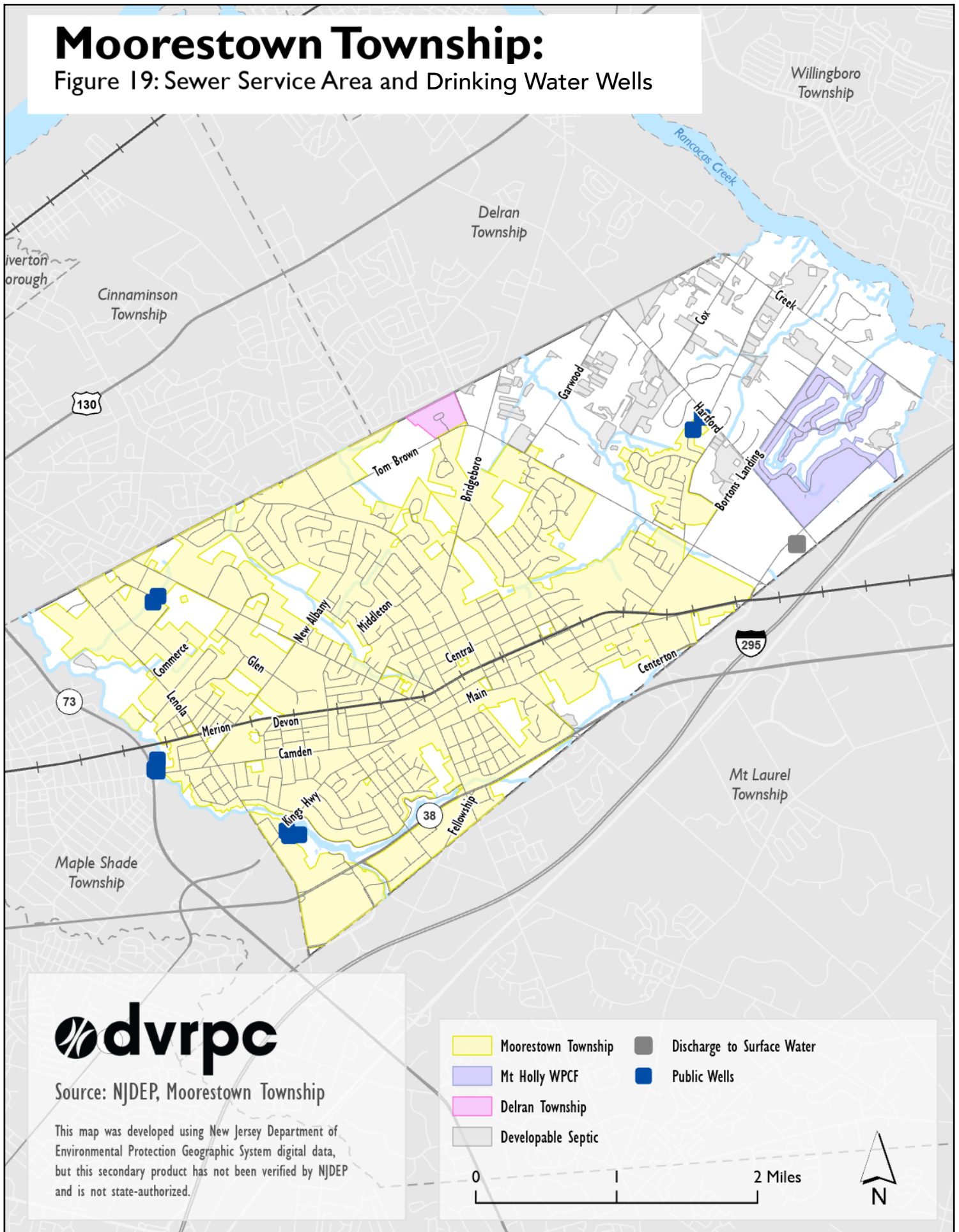


Table 31: Drinking Water Wells (2022)

Well Permit #	Well No.	Depth in Ft.	Year Drilled	Pump Capacity (Gallons Per Minute)
31-5141	3	300	1942	700 GPM
31-3806	4	340	1960	700 GPM
31-4663	5	290	1963	700 GPM
31-4727	6	300	1964	700 GPM
31-5202	7	405	1968	2000 GPM
31-5387	8	332	1970	700 GPM
E201110960	9	408	2011	2000 GPM

Source: Township of Moorestown Public Works Department, 2022

Moorestown's drinking water wells are spread among three water treatment plants (WTP). The Kings Highway WTP, built in 2017 has three wells (3, 5, and 6). The site is manned 24 hours per day and can produce 2.1 million gallons per day (MGD) at full capacity. The treatment procedures for the water at this site are aeration, pH adjustment with lime, sedimentation, carbon filtration, and sodium hypochlorite chlorination for disinfection.

The North Church Street WTP began operation in 2020 and consists of wells 7 and 9. The capacity of this facility is 2.88 MGD. The treatment process here consists of Water Remediation Technology (WRT) filters for radiological removal, Tonka Greensand/Anthracite filters to remove Iron and Manganese, ultraviolet light to destroy 1-4 Dioxane, and Calgon carbon filters. The Hartford Road WTP contains wells 4 and 8 and has a maximum capacity of 2.01 MGD. The treatment at this location consists of clarifiers, Tonka Greensand/Anthracite Filters, hydrated lime, and sodium hypochlorite. In addition, the township has two more elevated water towers. One tower is located on North Church Street, it is 120 feet tall and can hold 1.5 million gallons (MG). It was erected in 1981 and last painted in 2009. The second water tank is located on Westfield Rd, it was built in 1966 and can hold 1.0 MG. It is 108 feet and 2 inches tall and was painted in 2002.

The water gets delivered to residents through an extensive pipe network. Public Law 2021, Chapter 183 (New Jersey Bill A5343/S3398) requires all community water systems to perform an initial service line inventory and make the findings publicly available. As a community water system, Moorestown completed the required inventory, which identifies the locations and composition of all the service lines within the water system and published **Table 32: Drinking Water Service Line Inventory**.

Table 32: Drinking Water Service Line Inventory (2022)

Type	Number of Sites
Lead	36
Galvanized	4
Lead gooseneck, pigtail, or connector	0
Lead Status Unknown	4,969
Non-lead	2,692
Number of Lead Service Lines to be replaced/identified	5,009
Number of Lead Service Lines to be replaced annually	4
Number of known Lead Service Lines	40
Total number of service lines in PWS	7,701

Source: Township of Moorestown Public Works Department, 2022

Every year the township publishes an Annual Drinking Water Quality Report that provides the chemical analysis of Moorestown’s drinking water. This report highlights water sourcing, chemical composition, and the existence or not of regulated contaminants and/or other substances. A copy of this yearly report is mailed to every township homeowner. It is also available digitally on the township website (<https://www.moorestown.nj.us/>) along with past year's reports.

Sewer Service

Most of the developed areas in the township are served by sewer, as shown in **Figure 19: Sewer Service Area and Drinking Water Wells** on page 81. The township’s single wastewater treatment plant is situated in the Lenola section on the banks of the South Branch of the Pennsauken Creek. The original plant was constructed in the late 1920s and there were subsequent upgrades completed in 1952, 1968, and in 1992. In 2022, the township installed a new plant Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system.

The plant processing capacity is up to 3.88 MGD of which the township uses 2.2 to 2.5 MGD. The wastewater is treated in six phases. An extensive sewage-only pipe network and dedicated sewage pumping stations work to route sewage to the plant. There are 14 sewage pumping stations located around the township. **Table 33: Sewage Pump Stations** provides additional details on the township-owned pumping stations.

Table 33: Sewage Pump Stations

Pump Station Name	Year Built
ACME Young	2002
Allison Court	1993
Church Street South	1935
Cobblestone Court	1987
Fells / Grand	1999
Lenola Road South	1975
East Oak Avenue	1987 (Rebuilt 2019)
Route 38 Station	1964
SBAR Boulevard	1993
Stanwick Road North	1955
Stanwick Road South	1963
Wagon Bridge Run	1958
Westfield Road	1995
Public Works	1974

Source: Township of Moorestown Public Works Department, 2022

Although most of the township’s residents live in areas that have sewer service, there are still many sections of the east that are served by private septic systems for the disposal of sewage. In Moorestown, the homeowners are responsible for maintaining their septic system; however, the design, construction, and operation of septic systems in New Jersey is governed by the Standards for Individual Subsurface Sewage Disposal Systems, N.J.A.C. 7:9A, also known as Chapter 199. Health departments are responsible for enforcement of Chapter 199 throughout the state. The Burlington County Health Department is the agency that regulates septic systems and wells within the county.

Stormwater

The township has an extensive stormwater network that includes an estimated 100 miles of pipe and 1,995 storm sewer inlets. Maintaining this network is a complex endeavor. To assist with this, Sustainable Moorestown created

an “Adopt a Storm Drain” program to encourage residents to keep all storm drains in their local vicinity clear of all debris. This program also reminds residents that leaves cannot be placed in the street. Doing so can cause problems when leaves and other debris are washed into the drains.

The program is strictly voluntary, and no sign-ups are required. The township also owns and maintains numerous stormwater basins, as detailed on **Figure 14** on page 41 and **Table 11** on page 43. This Figure also includes both public and privately-owned basins. All types of stormwater management basins require regular maintenance to ensure they function as designed. An example of a township-owned basin sits in front of Town Hall.

Library

The library provides a place for students, neighbors, business associates and friends to study, work, collaborate, tutor, or socialize. It offers over 90,000 library materials that can be checked out by card holders, including books, media, entertainment, museum passes, and more. Staff is always available onsite for assistance with computer training, research guidance, and media selection. Library cards are free to those who live, work, own property, or go to school in Moorestown. The library also maintains public computers, printers, scanners, copiers, a shredder, and a fax machine. Additionally, enriching and educational programming is ongoing for both kids and adults each month.

The new Moorestown Library opened in 2014. The building is 26,000 square feet and includes two meeting rooms, two study rooms, a Children’s area, a teen space, a quiet reading space, a community art gallery, several large tables, and individual study spaces. The New Jersey Room collection provides unique samples of Moorestown history.

In 2015, the Moorestown Library opened the Flexible Flyer Sled Museum with 26 donated sleds, memorabilia, patent drawings, and historical information to honor the Flexible Flyer’s local roots (Samuel Leeds Allen of Moorestown invented the Flexible Flyer sled in 1889). The museum is open to the public and admission is free.

Moorestown Police Department

Policing in the township of Moorestown began with the appointment of Aaron Burr as a Constable on May 18, 1885 at the salary of \$25 per month. During that year, the first township jail was established. Burr served as a one-man police department until April 26, 1890 when he was replaced by Elwood Watson. Later that same year, Aaron Burr returned to the police department as the first Chief of Police. In 1971, the township opted to discontinue the Chief of Police position, hiring former Ft. Dix provost, Major Loyd Barrentine as Director of Police. The Chief of Police position was reinstated in 2015 with Lt. Lee R. Lieber. In 2023, the Director of Police position was reinstated with the hiring of Patrick J. Reilly, Jr. as Director of Police.

In 2023, department staffing stands at 34 full-time officers, and one full-time SLEOII officer standing ready to protect and serve the residents and visitors to Moorestown Township.

Two officers have made the ultimate sacrifice while protecting and serving the residents of Moorestown. On January 29, 1958 Clayton Ayres lost his life as the result of a motor vehicle crash on New Albany Road while patrolling the township. On April 3, 1979, a multi-jurisdictional pursuit of four suspects wanted for an armed robbery of a liquor store in Hammonton, New Jersey terminated in Moorestown. Sgt. Frank Fullerton Sr. was fatally wounded as he attempted to take one of the suspects into custody township.

The police department instituted a police motorcycle program in 2017 after a donation of a Harley Davidson police motorcycle by the Corr family of Moorestown. On April 8, 2019, the department was accredited, acknowledging that the department’s processes and operations measure up to the established set of State and National standards. In March 2022 the department achieved its first re-accreditation.

Fire & Emergency

Fire District No. 1 and Emergency Services

Since the early 1800's the citizens of Moorestown have been faithfully served by a volunteer fire department. In 1879, the New Jersey Legislature created Fire District No.1 of the Township of Chester to protect residents of Moorestown. There were two stations, Hose Company No. 1 and Relief Engine Company, within the boundaries of District No. 1.

Incorporated on November 14, 1888, Hose Company No. 1 rented a local hall on West Second Street and operated in what was known as the "Big Old Engine." In 1893, the Commissioners provided Hose Company No. 1 with a new house built on a lot located at North Washington Street. In 1916, Hose Company No. 1 moved to 215 West Main Street and then to 261 West Main Street where it remains today.

Relief Engine Company was first incorporated in 1890 as Hose Company No. 2. After multiple moves, in 1910, the company raised their own capital to fund the construction of their new Engine house where they are presently located at 222 Chester Avenue.

The Moorestown Fire Department has remained a volunteer organization, serving the community with state-of-the-art equipment. Today the district has three 'Class A' pumpers, a brush unit, a fire rescue/cascade unit, a ladder truck, support vehicles, and additional technological equipment to assist with daily operations. Moorestown Fire District No. 1 responds to an average of 650 incidents per year. There are a total of 54 members.

Moorestown First Aid and Emergency Squad

The Moorestown First Aid and Emergency Squad has been serving Moorestown Township since 1942. They provide emergency medical care and transportation to the citizens, businesses, and visitors within Moorestown, 24 hours a day; seven days a week. In 2021, emergency crews answered 3,294 emergency assignments.

Fire District No. 2 (Lenola) and Emergency Services

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Fire District No. 2 was founded in 1922 when they established a goal to provide the best fire protection possible to residents and those who work and travel in this western portion of the Township of Moorestown. This fire organization became the center of a vibrant community known as Lenola. Today there are 23 volunteers, 20 men and 3 women. The Lenola Fire District celebrated its centennial in 2022.

In 2014, the Board of Fire Commissioners for both Fire District No.1 and Fire District No. 2 (Lenola Fire Company) entered into a shared services agreement to provide Fire Prevention and Code Enforcement Services for Moorestown Township by sharing a Fire Official and related staff.

Lenola Fire Company Emergency Unit (Lenola Rescue Squad)

Since their inception in 1957, The Lenola Fire Company Emergency Unit has been providing the citizens, businesses, and surrounding communities, professional emergency medical services and transportation to the hospital, when needed. These services are offered via 9-1-1, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, even on holidays.

The Emergency Unit is not funded by the township for the operation of the organization. Instead, income is from medical billing and the generous donations from the residents and businesses of the community. All of the personnel, whether they are volunteer or career, are New Jersey State Certified Emergency Medical Technicians. The personnel (approximately 20 female and 20 male) are required to undergo continuing education that is mandated by the New Jersey Department of Health and Senior Services, Office of Emergency Medical Services. This same office inspects the ambulances and medical equipment on a regular basis to ensure that all are in compliance with all regulatory rules and regulations. Due to budgetary constraints, this unit ceased operations in late 2023.

Trash, Recycling, Energy

Moorestown Township maintains a DPW yard at 601 East 3rd Street in Moorestown. The yard is open to the public from 8:00 am until 3:00 pm Monday through Friday and 8:00 am until 12:00 pm (noon) on Saturdays. Moorestown residents can use a variety of services offered by the DPW.

Bulk Waste Disposal

The DPW yard is open on Saturday mornings for the disposal of bulky solid waste or other solid waste that was either not placed at the curb in time for weekly pickup or was not picked up by Moorestown's Solid Waste Contractor. Construction and Debris can also be brought to the facility for disposal but is limited to debris from homeowner projects generating one cubic yard of solid waste or less.

Brush Collection

DPW personnel will pick up brush that is 12 inches in diameter or less and cut in 3 foot lengths and neatly placed at the curb. Additionally, grass clippings should be placed in trash cans or plastic bags and placed at the curb for pick up during regular trash pick-up. The Brush Collection Schedule is available online on the township website: <https://www.moorestown.nj.us/160/Public-Works>.

e-Waste

Residents may take televisions and other electronics to the township's DPW yard for disposal. Beginning in 2022, the township began to collect e-waste from residents. The e-waste is collected and sent to a third-party processing facility for recycling. E-waste is defined as any old electronics devices that can only be recycled with specific methods, and cannot be placed with regular trash collection. Examples include televisions, computers and other technology.

Class A Recycling

Collection and recycling of cans, plastic and glass bottles, paper and cardboard is done every other Wednesday for the entire town.

Class B and C Recycling Facility

Moorestown operates an NJDEP authorized Class B and C recycling facility at 201 Creek Road (NJDEP SW PI No. 131966). The facility is authorized to accept brush, tree limbs and branches, tree parts and tree stumps, (Class B recyclable materials), and leaves (Class C materials).

The NJDEP authorization limits the facility to receipt of 125 tons per day of recyclable material. In addition, the authorization limits the amount of unprocessed Class B material to 28,556 cubic yards and may only be stored in areas designated on their NJDEP approved site plan. Unprocessed material may not be left on the site for more than one year in an unprocessed form. The facility is also limited to storing no more than 12,868 cubic yards of processed Class B material and may only be stored in approved designated areas.

The processing of leaves (Class C material) is limited to placement in windrows that have a maximum of 6 feet in height and 14 feet in width, and may not exceed 10,000 linear feet (20,000 cubic yards) and must be placed in accordance with the NJDEP approved site plan.

The Class B and C facility is open to residents and their landscape contractors Monday through Friday from 10:00 am until 2:00 pm and every other Saturday from 12:00 pm until 4:00 pm. Moorestown residents are required to receive a permit from the township's DPW office prior to bringing leaves or tree parts and brush to the facility. During Saturday hours, Moorestown residents can present their driver's license to have their recyclable material accepted.

Used Oil Recycling

Moorestown's residents may bring their used oil to the DPW yard for recycling during normal business hours. Used oil is collected in an approximately 750-gallon steel tank with secondary containment under cover.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is not accepted at the Moorestown DPW facility and instead must be taken to the Burlington County Household Hazardous Waste Facility in Florence, New Jersey.

Discarded Holiday Lights

Sustainable Moorestown maintains a collection container at the Moorestown Hardware (located at 300 Mill Street) store for discarded holiday lights. Holiday lights are collected from November to February and brought to the Burlington County e-Waste Collection facility in Florence, New Jersey.

Energy Use

Beginning in 2013, Sustainable Moorestown partnered with Moorestown Township staff to track energy usage in all township buildings to meet Sustainable Jersey certification initiative requirements. Moorestown Township owns and operates the following buildings:

- Recreation building (old high school)
- Library
- Public Works garage
- Small recreation building at municipal field
- Pump houses for the municipal water and sewage service

Sustainable Moorestown submitted gas and electric usage data for 2012 and the first half of 2013 for the facilities listed above to the New Jersey Clean Energy Program to establish a baseline. Subsequently, municipal staff personnel entered monthly Public Service Electric and Gas (PSE&G) gas and electric bills received for each building. Updates to the municipal building energy tracking have been maintained. Reports are generated periodically to finding opportunities for energy reduction. The energy tracking system was utilized to measure the reduction of electric usage for the Church Street recreation building after replacing the fluorescent lighting and upgrading the HVAC equipment. It has also been utilized to evaluate proposed energy reduction initiatives for the DPW building, the Sewer Plant facility, and water pump house stations.

Moorestown Vehicle Fleet Inventory Program

Beginning in 2013, Sustainable Moorestown partnered with the Moorestown Police Department and the Moorestown DPW to create an annual vehicle inventory program to meet Sustainable Jersey certification initiative requirements. This annual fleet inventory exercise has continued through 2021 without interruption. On an annual basis, a listing of all municipal vehicles by VIN numbers and records a wide range of data including year and specific model type, the annual miles driven, fuel type, and fuel usage. The township calculates miles per gallon for each fossil fuel vehicle, the overall fleet MPG, and overall fleet carbon footprint.

The Moorestown vehicle fleet consists of approximately 105 to 110 vehicles. The vehicle inventory data provides background information for annual departmental budgeting and highlights demand for GPS tracking capabilities to help justify purchase recommendations for alternate fuel vehicles. Additionally, the data has helped the township to evaluate the feasibility of purchasing electric charging stations and electric vehicles. The Moorestown Police Department fleet is recognized as a statewide leader for using hybrid cruisers as they now have eight hybrid police cruisers in their fleet of 31 vehicles and continue to seek additional hybrid ones. Notably in 2021, Moorestown submitted a report covering 2018 through 2021 vehicle data to Sustainable Jersey. This report highlights a 20 percent reduction for the average municipal vehicle MPG for that time period.

Education

History

Local Quaker communities founded the first schools, both one-room stone schoolhouses, in 1785. In 1827, disagreements within the Quaker community caused the Hicksite and Orthodox Friends to build different schools. In 1829 the Hicksite Friends built Moorestown Friends High School on Chester Avenue near Second Street. In 1878, the Orthodox Friends consolidated the two schoolhouses, built in 1785, as Moorestown Friends Academy, on the current Moorestown Friends School site. In 1920, the Hicksite and Orthodox schools were consolidated as Moorestown Friends School at the current location. Many of the early Quaker community facilities have been renovated and are now part of other institutions.

The first tuition-driven school in Moorestown was built sometime before 1830 at the southeast corner of Second and Church streets. This school, open to all local children, was known as the Friendship School, and parents paid a small fee for each child enrolled.

The first free public school in Moorestown opened in 1873. This new brick school building was built on the north side of Second Street near Church Street and offered free education to all local children. An adjacent high school was built in 1898, which closed in 1970. Stanwick School was built in 1895, closed in 1964, and was destroyed by fire in 1976. A segregated school for African Americans, School #7, was built on North Church Street in 1900. This school was enlarged in 1928, integrated in 1949, and closed in 1969.

Another brick school building, School #9, was built in 1906 on Second Street, and closed in 1961. A new high school was built in 1914 on Church Street at the northeast corner of Second Street, and the 1873 school was demolished. Lenola Elementary School was built in 1917, and an addition was built in 1952. Lenola Elementary School was closed in 1980.

To keep up with population growth, the George C. Baker Elementary School was constructed in 1952, and the Mary E. Roberts School was built in 1957. An annex to the Church Street High School was opened in 1940 and a new high school was built in 1962 on Bridgeboro Road, with an addition constructed in 1969. South Valley Elementary School was opened in 1964. A new middle school was built in 1971 on North Stanwick Road, renamed the William W. Allen, III Middle School in 1979. Most recently, the Upper Elementary School opened in 2001 to house grades four through six.

Education, School, Enrollment

Moorestown Public School District has a long tradition of excellence for academic and scholastic programs and has been ranked one of the best public high school systems in New Jersey for multiple years. In 2021, Moorestown was ranked as one of the top ten high schools of the state and even mentioned as one of the best public high schools in the nation. Moorestown public schools are complimented by the Moorestown Friends School system, which also continues to be highly regarded for their private school programs.

The Moorestown Township Public School District consists of six school buildings and one administration building as listed in **Table 34: Moorestown Township Public School District (2022)** on page 89.

Table 34: Moorestown Township Public School District (2022)

School/Building	Grades/Purpose Served	Building Square Footage	Land Acreage
MTPS Administration Building	Admin. Offices	8,550	101 Total for MHS, WAMS, and the Administration Building
Moorestown High School	K - 12	330,137	
William W. Allen, III Middle School	7 - 8	128,622	
Upper Elementary School	4 - 6	131,386	22.66
George C. Baker Elementary School	Pre-K - 3	50,690	9.85
Mary E. Roberts Elementary School	Pre-K - 3	50,615	8.09
South Valley Elementary School	Pre-K - 3	54, 130	9.07

Source: Moorestown School District (2022)

Enrollment in Moorestown Township public schools has declined slightly, from 4,073 in 2012 to 3,812 in 2021. A ten year overview of student enrollment is listed in **Table 35: School Enrollment**. While the Moorestown Township Public School District has seen a trend of declining enrollment and future enrollment will be dependent upon the recycling of existing homes, new home construction and affordable housing requirements.

Table 35: School Enrollment (2022)

Fiscal Year	Enrollment
2021	3,812
2020	3,954
2019	3,977
2018	3,930
2017	3,880
2016	3,911
2015	3,924
2014	4,030
2013	4,069
2012	4,073

Source: Moorestown School District. (2022)

(Staffing, full-time educators (FTE) specifically, remains consistently in the 625 FTE – 650 FTE range with a mix of certificated staff (teachers, occupational therapist, physical therapist, speech therapist, etc.), non-certificated support staff (paraprofessionals, custodians, maintenance workers, secretaries, bus drivers, etc.), and administrative staff.)

Religious Organizations

Moorestown Township is home to a wide variety of religious organizations that provide many social services and events to create a sense of community for all residents regardless of their affiliations. **Table 36: Religious Organizations** below, lists the major religious establishments in Moorestown and is not meant as an endorsement of any one faith. It is organized alphabetically.

Table 36: Religious Organizations

Name	Location	Type
Bethel AME Church	512 North Church Street	African Methodist Episcopal
Church of God of Prophecy	32 New Albany Road	Pentecostal
Converge Church	802 North Lenola Road	Christian
Evergreen Baptist Church	540 Bethel Avenue	Baptist

Table 36: Religious Organizations (cont.)

Name	Location	Type
First Baptist Church	19 West Main Street	American Baptist
First Presbyterian Church	101 Bridgeboro Road	Presbyterian
First United Methodist Church	446 East Camden Avenue	United Methodist
Jehovah's Witnesses Moorestown-Riverside	339 Bridgeboro Road	Christian
Maranatha Christian Fellowship	802 North Lenola Road	Non-Denominational
Moorestown Ecclesia	101 North Lenola Road	Christian
Moorestown Friends	110 East Main Street	Quaker
Moorestown Friends Meeting	118 East Main Street	Non-Denominational
Our Lady of Good Counsel Parish	42 West Main Street	Roman Catholic
Second Baptist Church	319 Mill Street	American Baptist
St Matthew Lutheran Church	318 Chester Avenue	Evangelical Lutheran in America
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints	321 Bridgeboro Road	Christian
The Evergreens CCRC	309 Bridgeboro Road	Episcopal
Trinity Episcopal Church	207 West Main Street	Episcopal

Source: MEAC

Community Groups in Moorestown

Moorestown Township is fortunate enough to have a variety of civic organizations staffed by hard-working volunteers. Below is a non-exhaustive list of some of the largese township. (See **Appendix D** for a list of events that take place in Moorestown).

Historical Society of Moorestown

Founded in 1969, the Historical Society is dedicated to preserving the history of Moorestown and providing opportunities for the community to learn about the past. The Historical Society is housed in the Smith-Cadbury Mansion on High Street, which was constructed as a home and farm around 1738.



Community House of Moorestown

Source: Chris Salvatico

The Historical Society contains an extensive library that serves as a local repository for all things Moorestown, including genealogical resources, local and state historical documents, photos and books, local family scrapbooks, information about historic buildings and houses in the area, historic maps, local school yearbooks, and city directories. They maintain a gift shop where visitors can purchase a variety of items on local history.

Lions International (Moorestown Lions Club)

Lions International was formed in the early part of the 20th century and given significant notoriety by the attendance of Helen Keller at the first convention. Her words inspired the aims of the founding members to formulate an organization that would serve local communities as well as the entire world. While sight-related issues are a dominant focus, the Lions mantra is to serve the community at large. In Moorestown, the Lions Club, which was founded in 1946, has played a key role in fostering good will and community unity for over seven decades. Notably, they donate away all funds raised during the year from their projects

MEND

Moorestown Ecumenical Neighborhood Development (MEND), is a nonprofit organization that began with the revitalization of the Beech Street neighborhood. MEND has continued to support low and moderate income families, single adults, senior citizens, and or individuals with special needs to provide them the safe, secure and affordable housing. MEND has provided more than 771 affordable-housing apartments throughout Moorestown and South Jersey.

MoorArts

MoorArts is an all-volunteer, nonprofit organization dedicated to supporting the fine and performing arts in Moorestown Public Schools and throughout the community. Proceeds from sponsored events support scholarships for eligible Moorestown High School seniors and the MoorArts Grants Program for arts-based projects in the school system.

Since its inception in 1991, MoorArts (established as Moorestown Arts Advocacy Council) has awarded over 250 scholarships for outstanding achievement in the visual arts, vocal music, theater, instrumental music, and dance. Several scholarship recipients now have promising careers in fine or performing arts or arts-related fields, and many of them have returned to participate in MoorArts as performers, technical and creative assistants, and in leadership positions.

MooreKids

MooreKids is a nonprofit organization that works in the community to assist Moorestown's under-served youth in accessing sports and extracurricular activities. MooreKids believes that all children should have the opportunity to participate in an activity that allows that child to connect to other children, learn and develop a new skill, and be a source of excitement, joy, and pride for that child, regardless of economic status.

Moorestown Business Association (MBA)

Moorestown Business Association (MBA) is an organization of retail, professional, and nonprofit businesses that works to improve the township's business potential for the benefit of all the community stakeholders—residents, merchants, and property owners. They serve as a liaison between the business community and local government. Since 2008, MBA has awarded annual scholarships to graduating high school seniors who pursue a major in business or a related field. They also sponsor Daffodil Day, Moorestown Day, the End of Summer Block Party, Autumn in Moorestown, and the Main Street Candlelight Stroll.

The Moorestown Community House

The Moorestown Community House was built in 1923 with funds donated by Eldridge Reeves Johnson, the founder of the Victor Talking Machine Company. Opened in 1926, the Moorestown Community House offers a ballroom, meeting rooms, offices for nonprofit organizations, and until recently had a heated indoor swimming pool. A library is the newest event space. Their mission is to strengthen community by providing a gathering place for individuals, families, and organizations.



Light Post on Main Street with Event Banner

Source: Chris Salvatico

Moorestown Creates!

Previously known as the Sustainable Moorestown Arts Committee, Moorestown Creates! is made up of representatives from MooreArts, the Moorestown Business Association, Moorestown Library, Moorestown Township School District, Moorestown Theatre Company, Sustainable Moorestown, and the Perkins Center for the Arts. The committee's focus is to form a stronger community of creative people living and working in Moorestown by connecting, advocating for, and informing Moorestown's artistic community.

Moorestown Garden Club (MGC)

Established in 1954, the Moorestown Garden Club (MGC) was started by a group of women who separated from the Moorestown Women's Club Garden Department. Their goals were to become an active working gardening group to educate the public about horticulture and nature. In the mid-1950s, the MGC joined the Garden Club of New Jersey, now providing the opportunity to attend horticultural, floral, and landscaping seminars, which are requirements for becoming flower and horticultural judges and landscaping critics.

The club supports many educational events including the Standard Home and Garden shows, Garden Walks, and participation in the Philadelphia Flower Show. Members volunteer and financially support many projects, some of which include gardening at the Community House, garden education at the public library, senior citizens tours and programs, the Junior Garden Club, community wreath-making, and holiday decorating. The club awards an annual scholarship and continues the upkeep of the Evelyn K. Seaton Memorial Gazebo and Garden at Strawbridge Lake. In 2019, the MGC celebrated 65 years of community beautification and service.

Moorestown Improvement Association, Inc.

Established in 1904, the Moorestown Improvement Association, Inc. is the oldest civic organization in Moorestown. It is dedicated to preserving and enhancing the quality of life in the community, with a focus on historic preservation, heritage appreciation, environmental concern, and tree planting.

Moorestown Theater Company (MTC)

Founded in March of 2003, the Moorestown Theater Company is an award-winning, nonprofit organization that celebrated its 20th anniversary Season in 2022. Since its founding, the MTC has produced over 871 performances of 194 musicals featuring 8,383 actors.

The MTC has received 56 national, regional, and local awards including 14 'Best Of' Awards (seven cast & seven individual) at the National Jr. Theater Festival since 2013; two 'Outstanding' Awards for Showcase Production and Choreography at the regional Eastern States Theater Association Festival in 2017; & 41 'Best Of' Awards from local organizations and publications since 2007.

MooreUnity

MooreUnity is a civic group formed by engaged citizens in the wake of increasing social divisions locally and across the nation. They endeavor to increase and strengthen the connections within the community through programming designed to bring individuals from different walks of life together by embracing diversity and facilitating unity.

Vision: to raise awareness of divisive forces in the community and promote inclusion by building bridges across those divides. Core Values: engaging with citizens and groups, organizing events, and actions which promote acceptance and support efforts of allied organizations.

The Perkins Center for the Arts

The Perkins Center for the Arts is a regional, community cultural asset that enriches lives, inspires life-long learning, and offers interdisciplinary and intercultural experiences through the arts. The Perkins Center offers instruction, year-round visual and performing arts instruction, exhibitions, public concerts, artist-led in-school residency programs, summer arts camps, the Perkins Folklife Center, and other community enrichment projects.

The Perkins Center for the Arts is recognized by the New Jersey State Council on the Arts as a Major Presenting Organization for free and fee-based arts programs. The Center is overseen by a Board of Trustees and is managed by a professional staff of arts administrators. Since incorporation, the Center has expanded from a local, community arts center to a regional arts center serving Burlington, Camden, Gloucester counties, and the greater South Jersey and Delaware Valley region.

The Rotary Club of Moorestown

Founded in 1925, the Rotary Club of Moorestown is focused on improving the local and global communities through community, vocational, and international service projects. Through special and social events, Rotarians raise money for scholarships, human service agencies, community projects, and international health needs.

The Strawbridge Lake Beautification Committee (SLBC)

The Strawbridge Lake Beautification Committee is a 501(c)3 nonprofit, all-volunteer organization that was founded in 2018 by a small group of Moorestown families. The mission of the SLBC is to work in conjunction with local officials to restore Strawbridge Lake to the beautiful town treasure it once was through community involvement, fundraising events, and grant writing. In the few short years of its existence, the SLBC raised thousands of dollars to fund various projects, including a yearly lake-edge clean up and the installation of permanent floating docks. SLBC's largest and most successful event is the Annual Moorestown Paddle Board and Kayak Race and Family Festival held each June.

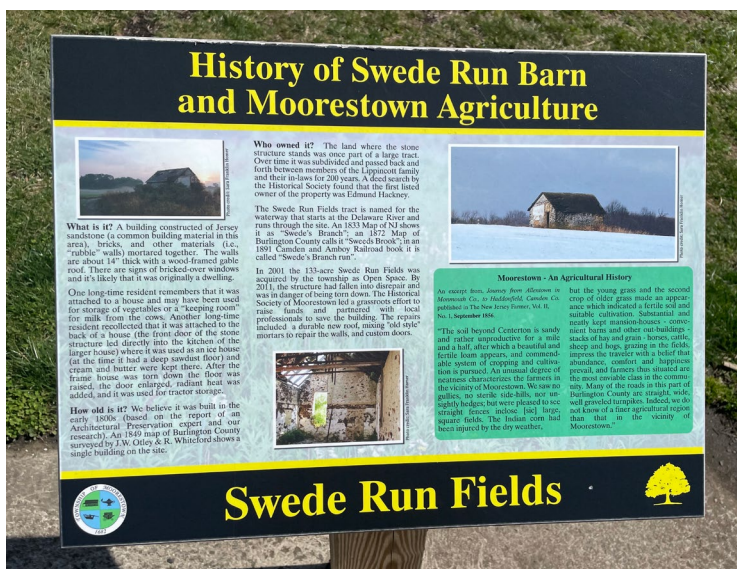
Save the Environment of Moorestown (STEM)

In 1972, a small group of Moorestown citizens saw a need for a community-based environmental organization to address local issues, and formed the Save the Environment Moorestown (STEM). Anticipating Moorestown's tremendous future growth and increased development, STEM played a pivotal role in initiating open space planning and funding, while promoting the protection of environmentally sensitive areas.

Fifty years later, STEM continues to serve the community by enhancing preserved open spaces and advocating for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive open spaces through Moorestown's Open Space Fund. STEM also offers volunteers opportunities to share their enthusiasm for the environment through its many diverse activities.

STEM's cooperative efforts with local, county, and state bodies have led to the preservation of over 275 acres of land within Moorestown. Partnering with government committees, land trusts, local watershed associations, and like-minded area groups is central to STEM's philosophy. By reaching out to existing organizations and area volunteers, STEM looks to achieve shared objectives and to educate itself, local landowners, and the community at large about the broader impact of ecological change.

Two recent projects at Swede Run Fields exemplify STEM's ability to positively impact our local environment. STEM and a team of committed volunteers established a 1,300-plant native pollinator garden. In the second project, STEM led the drive to convert 75 acres of dormant farmland into a native grassland and pollinator field.



Sign at Swede Run
Source: Chris Salvatico

Sustainable Moorestown Green Team (Sustainable Moorestown)

The Sustainable Moorestown Green Team is a volunteer committee comprised of Moorestown residents, small business owners, and other stakeholders passionate about sustainability. Their mission is to lead and coordinate the township's efforts to obtain certification in the Sustainable Jersey Municipal Certification Program.

Through a diverse mix of projects and outreach initiatives focused on sustainability, Sustainable Moorestown works to develop ways to achieve prosperity while creating a long-term, sustainable environment for future generations. The Sustainable Jersey program is a certification program for municipalities in New Jersey that are interested in maintaining their quality of life and controlling costs. Sustainable Jersey encompasses the complex issue of managing resources that municipalities are faced with today, such as air and water quality, land use, sustainable agriculture, and local economies.



Swede Run Barn at Swede Run Fields

Source: Chris Salvatico

Parks, Open Space, and Recreation

Parks, Open Space, Recreation

In 2022, the Open Space and Recreation Plan Element of the township’s Master Plan was updated to identify open space ownership. It highlights current needs and discusses and identifies priority parcels for acquisition. It also examines the available funding mechanisms, and sets an action plan for implementing the township’s open space goals and policies.

Moorestown Township’s Master Plan and the Open Space and Recreation Plan Element focus on three primary goals with regard to open lands and recreation resources, with recommendations to implement each. These three primary goals are protecting the land, envisioning the future, and improving the environs. Much of what is included in this section is derived from the 2022 update. Facilities mentioned in this section are shown in **Table 37: Township Parks and Recreation Facilities** on page 99.

Figure 20: Timeline of Open Space in Moorestown on page 97, offers a detailed timeline of the history of Moorestown's efforts to preserve, protect, and manage open space since the 1970s. This timeline does not include the details of the efforts of Moorestown Township's residents and governing bodies to preserve open space and farmland but represents a snapshot of highlights throughout the past.

For a map of open space in Moorestown Township, see **Figure 21: Open Space and Recreation** on page 118.

Township-Owned Parks and Open Space Lands Inventory

Moorestown currently owns and manages 19 parks and recreational facilities, totaling 367.97 acres. These assets are used for both active and passive recreation, conservation, field sports, the arts, indoor activities, sledding, and much more.

The two largest park assets are Swede Run Fields, located on Westfield Road, and Strawbridge Lake Park, which winds between Haines Drive and Route 38 and includes lake frontage for Kay Smith’s Waterworks Woods.

In addition to lands dedicated to parks and recreation, there are another 252.2 acres preserved by the municipality for various purposes. This includes greenways along the Pennsauken, Rancocas, and Pompeston Creeks, Swede Run, and other areas with the largest asset being the Pompeston Creek Open Space bisected by New Albany Road. See **Table 38: Conservation and Other Township Lands** on page 100.



Strawbridge Lake Welcome Sign
Source: Chris Salvatico



Moorestown Open Space Art Banners, Available for viewing at Town Hall

Source: Chris Salvatico

Figure 20: Timeline of Open Space in Moorestown

1970's

Save the Environment of Moorestown (STEM) formed, 1972

Moorestown's Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) was first published, with STEM as the main participant, 1978

1980's

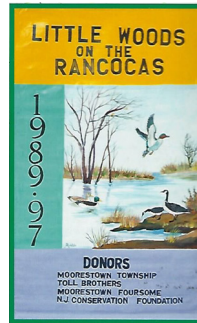
STEM's Moorestown Disappearing Open Spaces Road Show narrated by Diane Allen was presented to Moorestown groups and clubs in the 80's

STEM initiated a petition effort to place question of favorability to preserve open spaces with 3:1 in favor

Non-binding referendum approved for the preservation and acquisition of open space, 1989

Little Woods acquired, 1989

The ERI update published, 1989



1990's

Moorestown was named a Tree City, 1990

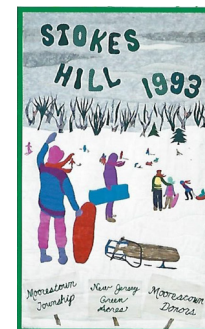
Stokes Hill acquired, 1993

South Valley Woods acquired, 1994

Pompeston Creek dedicated, 1996

Approval of ballot proposition, the "Moorestown Open Space, Recreation, and Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund". This secured \$0.02 per \$100.00 levy of assessed value of real property, not exceeding 4 years, 1998

Town Council appointed an Ad Hoc Open Space Committee with a 3-year life, 1999



2000's

Swede Run Fields acquired, 2001
 Wigmore Acres preserved, 2001

Locust Street Park preserved, 2001
 Town Council formally appointed a seven-member Open Space Advisory Committee, 2003

M & L Winner Fields preserved, 2003

Esther Yanai Preserve preserved, 2004

Policy approved authorizing a proposition for an annual levy at the increased rate of six cents (\$0.06) per \$100.00 of assessed value of real property for the Open Space, Recreation, and Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund program and extending the time for said levy for 6 additional years, 2001

Susan Stevens-Halbe Preserve acquired, 2007

First synthetic Turf Field constructed at Wesley Bishop Park, April 2007

Policy approved authorizing a proposition for an annual levy in an amount between one and six cents (\$0.01 and \$0.06) per \$100.00 of assessed value of real property for the Open Space, Recreation, and Farmland and Historic Preservation Trust Fund program, 2007

Farrago Farm (aka Kendles Run/Giffen) preserved, 2008

2010's

Chet Dawson (MEAC) and Jake der Hagopian (EDAC) shepherded the creation of a Green Team through Town Council, resulting in a resolution authorizing the Township to participate in the Sustainable Jersey program, October 2011

The Green Team meets for the first time, 2012

Second ERI update published, 2012

Browning Hess Farm, preserved, 2013

Second Synthetic Turf Field constructed at Wesley Bishop Park (aka Lower Field), May 2013

Synthetic Turf "infields" constructed at both Lower and Upper baseball fields at John Pryor Park, May 2013

Moorestown Council passes a resolution to formally recognize the Moorestown Green Team (Sustainable Moorestown) and passes the Sustainable Land Use Pledge, 2013

Sustainable Moorestown earns the Bronze Certification Award, 2013

Sustainable Moorestown earns it's first Silver Certification Award and remains Silver to the present date, 2014

Moorestown Council passes Ordinance No. 14-2015 to create the Sustainable Moorestown Green Team as a standing township committee of nine members, 2015

Swedes Run Dog Park dedicated, 2017

First Synthetic Turf Field Re-Constructed at Wesley Bishop Park (aka Middle Field), April 2017

Little Woods renamed The Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods, 2019

Moorestown was named Bee City USA Municipality, 2019

2020's

Water Works Woods renamed Kay Smith's Water Works Woods, 2020

Flying Feather Farm (Garwood Road parcel) acquired, 2022

STEM celebrates 50 years of service, 2022

STEM partners with the Township and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to turn the 75-acre parcel across from Swedes Run Dog Park into a meadow of native grasses and pollinator plants, 2022

Pecheron Park dedicated, 2022



Table 37: Township Parks and Recreation Facilities

Key to Figure No.	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
1	Wesley Bishop Park	502	5	56.55	Field Sports, Conservation
2	Walter Maahs Park	607	1	3.21	Field Sports
3	New Albany Rec. Ctr./ Jeff Young Park	1300	3	7.65	Indoor Meeting Space, Field Sports, Courts
4	Maple Dawson Park/ West End Field	2301	2	4.13	Courts, Playground, Field Sports
5	Yancy-Adams Park	2301	2	2.58	Passive Recreation
6	Locust Street Park	2103	22,23	4.48	Passive Recreation, Pollinator Garden
		2400	1, 2, 29, 30		
7	Perkins Art Center Memorial and Grounds	2001	7-9	3.98	Arts Center, Community Gardens
7A	Remembrance Park	2109	1	0.63	Memorial Garden
8	Kay Smith's Waterworks Woods/ Strawbridge Lake	2800	1-3	95.65	Passive Recreation, Playground
		2900	1, 15		
		3104	1, 2		
		3301	39, 53		
9	Church Street Recreation Center/ Township Green	2403	Pt. 1	2.29 ¹	Indoor/Outdoor Recreation, Gymnasium
10	Armydis Sordon Park	4307	9	.57	Passive Recreation, Playground
11	Frank Fullerton Park	5909	1, 2, 3, 5	4.29	Courts, Little League Field, Playground
12	Stokes Hill	6300	7	8.5	Sledding, Passive Recreation
13	Wigmore Acres	7000	1	11.08	Passive Recreation
14	Swede Run Fields	5800	23, 46	140.98	Passive Recreation, Pollinator Field, Dog Park, Wildlife Meadow
		7200	12.58		
15	John Pryor Park	7200	4.01	14.36	Field Sports, Tot Lot
16	McElwee Road Open Space	8100	1	5.42	Passive Recreation
17	Camden Avenue Pocket Park	1103	3	0.61	Passive Recreation
18	LeDuc Pocket Park	2704	9.10	0.91	Passive Recreation
19	Percheron Park	4605	20	0.10	Passive Recreation
Total Acres:				367.97	

Source: Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

Burlington County owns an additional 129.46 acres of open space in Moorestown, which includes the Boundary Creek Natural Resource Area, the Burlington County Agricultural Center, and a smaller piece of property called Camishion. There are another 177.36 acres of recreational land located at five different schools, owned and maintained by the Moorestown Township Board of Education. The school district also owns Memorial Field, which is maintained by the township.

See **Table 38: Conservation and Other Township Lands** below for more detailed information on quasi-public recreational facilities and open space. Additionally, see **Table 39: Board of Education Open Space Facilities** on page 101 for information on school affiliated properties.

Table 38: Conservation and Other Township Lands

Key to Figure No.	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
20	N. Lenola Road	100	8	6.27	Pennsauken Greenway
21	Red Leaf Road	502	43	4.89	Conservation
22	Pompeston Creek Park	3900	17	26.25	Next to Pompeston Greenway
23	Pompeston Creek Greenway	3500	44	75.83	Conservation
		3900	18, 25		
		3902	16, 17, 36-41		
		3904	6-9		
		3905	7-10		
		3906	9-12		
		4101	23-28, 84, 88, 89		
24	Tom Brown Road Conservation Area	5200	7	4.54	Conservation
25	Stokes Woods	5602	13	4.35	Swede Run Greenway, Conservation
26	Tiver Avenue	6400	20.02, 25	1.5	Conservation
27	Flying Feather Farm/Vesaki	7000	12.02	11.53	Agriculture
28	M & L Winner Fields	7100	43	13.7	Passive Recreation
29	Esther Yanai Preserve	7100	11	35.36	Conservation
30	Test Open Space	7100	30	5.38	Passive Recreation
31	Centerton Road Park	8700	1	13.03	Temp. Passive Recreation, Future Active Recreation
32	Susan Stevens Halbe Preserve	8700	18	18.12	Conservation
33	Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods	8600	8	15.11	Rancocas Greenway, Conservation
34	Creek Road	800	1	16.34	Rancocas Greenway, Conservation
Total Acres:				252.50	
Entire Township Acres:				620.17	

Source: Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

There are eight development-restricted properties totaling 218.74 acres in Moorestown. These privately-owned properties have easements for conservation or agricultural purposes that restrict new development. The largest of these being South Valley Woods and Moorestown Farms/Moriuchi. There are also over 317.95 acres of privately-owned community facilities including the Sunnybrook Swim Club, the Moorestown Field Club, the Laurel Creek Country Club, and others within the township. Although these are private entities, they are included here to demonstrate the wide variety of recreational opportunities within the township. See **Table 40: Development Restricted Properties** on page 102 for more information. Additionally, see **Table 41: Burlington County-Owned Properties** for information specific to Burlington County properties, as well as **Table 42: Property Totals** on page 103 for a tabulation of all the open space properties in Moorestown.

Table 39: Board of Education Open Space Facilities (2022)

Key to Figure	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
35	Baker Elementary	4101	35	9.31	Playground, gym
36	Memorial Field	2500	25	21.4	Field Sports, Track
37	Roberts Elementary	2500	53	7.76	Playground, gym
38	Moorestown HS/ Middle School	5700	1, 82	101.95	Stadium, baseball, field sports, tennis, gym
39	South Valley Elementary	6406	1	12.6	Playground, gym
40	Upper Elementary	7403	2	24.34	Playground, field sports, gym
Total Acres				177.36	

Source: Moorestown Township Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

Table 40: Development Restricted Properties and Community Facilities (2022)

Key to Figure	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
41	Browning-Hess Farm	400	5-7, 11, 12, 19	41.09	Agricultural Easement
42	Moorestown West	3500	47, 49	10.62	Conservation Easement
43	Hill House (private residence)	6300	12	26.2	Conservation Easement
44	South Valley Woods	6300	20-29, 32-39	42.20	NJ Natural Lands Trust (42.20 acres) Township Owned (2.57 acres)
		6301	1-8		
		6302	3-9		
		6303	1		
		6304	9, 9.01, 10, 11, 19		
		6305	3		
		6404	1-21, 24-33		
		6405	3-9, 11-16, 18-32		
		6407	1-20, 22, 24-29		
		6408	2		
		6409	3-5, 7, 8, 10, 13-15	2.57	
		6410	1-8, 11, 15-23		
		6411	1-10		
		6412	1-8, 11		
		6413	1-9		
		6500	1-6, 8-18, 20-25, 28, 29		
6501	1-18, 21, 23, 25				
6502	1-21, 24, 26, 28				
6503	1, 3-25				
6504	1-21				
6505	19-23, 25, 30, 31, 35-37				
45	Stowe Farm	7700	Pt. 1	11.25	Agricultural Easement
46	Moorestown Farms / Moriuchi	7400	Pt. 1	45.32	Agricultural Easement
47	Borton Landing	8200	17	21.43	Restricted Development
48	Kendle's Run/ Giffen	8300	14	18.06	Conservation easement
49	Sunnybrook Swim Club	1301	15	3.4	Pool, court games, playground

Source: Moorestown Township Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

Table 40: Development Restricted Properties and Community Facilities (cont.)

Key to Figure	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
50	Moorestown Field Club Golf Course	5602	39, 52	55.8	Private 9-hole course, clubhouse, pickleball and tennis
51	Community House	4605	14	2.3	Nonprofit offices, banquet facility, meeting rooms
52	Moorestown Friends School	4605	40-43	37.58	Field sports, tennis, gym
		4900	1, 2, 2.01, 42, 43		
53	YMCA	6800	7	5.03 ¹	Pool, gym
54	Laurel Creek Country Club	8700	3, 4, 4.01, 4.02, 21, 21.01, 21.02, 22, 23	212.3 ²	Private 18-hole course, pool, pickleball, clubhouse
		8800	1, 2		
Total Acres:				534.85	

Source: Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022, (1 - YMCA building straddles the municipal boundary with Mount Laurel; acreage only includes the Moorestown lot, 2 - includes buildings, parking and facilities, clubhouses, and other recreation and community facilities on the site)

Table 41: Burlington County-Owned Properties (2022)

Key to Figure	Name of Site	Block	Lot(s)	Acres	Facilities/Character
55	Camishion	8000	28	9.10	Conservation
56	Boundary Creek	8000	2, 23, 29	74.01	Conservation/Passive Recreation
57	Burlington County Agricultural Center	8801	2, 3	46.35	Farm Market, Community Gardens
Total Acres:				129.46	

Source: Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

Table 42: Property Totals

Total Other Protected Open Space, Quasi-Public Open Space, and Community and Privately-Owned Rec Facilities:	841.67 acres
Total Municipal Open Space:	620.17 acres
Total Community Open Space and Facilities:	1,462.84 acres

Source: Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, 2022

Parks, Recreational Facilities and Open Spaces of Moorestown

Armydis Sordon Park (formerly Beech Street Park)

Armydis Sordon Park (formerly Beech Street Park) is located at the corner of Beech Street and Mill Street. It contains a playground and picnic tables. Between 2011 and 2012, the township installed new playground equipment, a swing set, a walking path, picnic tables, and mulched border. The most recent work was in 2022 with the installation of a renovated bench on a concrete pad. In early 2023 the park was renamed "Armydis Sordon Park" in honor of Armydis Sordon who was a Moorestown resident born in April 1895 and grew up at 18 Beech Street, the current location of the park. He served in the First World War in the 541st Engineer Regiment and died in France on October 4, 1918.

Camden Avenue Pocket Park

The Camden Avenue Pocket Park is a small parcel of land situated between the McDonald's and Manhattan Bagel on Camden Avenue in the Lenola section of Moorestown. A New Jersey Transit bus shelter sits in front of the property.

Centerton Road Park

Centerton Road Park is located across Centerton Road from the Burlington County Agricultural Center. It was accepted by the Township Council as part of an approved subdivision for the development of the Mews at Laurel Creek. As of January 2023, the property is temporarily designated for passive recreation, but is intended for active recreation in the future as demand for recreation facilities grows.

Church Street Recreation Center

The North Church Street Recreation Center is located at 111 West 2nd Street and is part of the municipal complex, sharing a parking lot with the combined Town Hall and Library. The three-story building was constructed in the late 1930s and served as the town's high school gymnasium and cafeteria until the new high school was constructed at Bridgeboro and N. Stanwick Roads in the 1960s. It is the remaining portion of the old high school. It contains a full-size gymnasium with three basketball courts on the first floor. The Department of Parks and Recreation's administrative offices are on the second floor. The third floor consists of a Community Room, Art Room, and fully functioning Commercial Kitchen used for Culinary/Baking classes throughout the year. There is a weight room in the basement level. In addition, there is an open grassy area adjacent to the building facing the Town Hall that is used as a "Township Green." This area is host to a monthly food truck event held during the summer as well as for other events scheduled throughout the year.

Creek Road

Located off Creek Road adjacent to Boundary Creek Park, the Creek Road parcel is intended primarily for conservation of the Rancocas Creek greenway and watershed.

Esther Yanai Preserve

Located on Garwood Road, Esther Yanai Preserve is a largely wooded preserve that offers wildlife habitat, wetland areas, and nature trails. The vernal pools found here are breeding grounds for frogs and toads as well as certain unique plants. This beautiful property with high environmental value and low development potential was finally preserved as a Moorestown Open Space in October 2004, following an unusually long acquisition process. This property has been named in honor of Esther Yanai, a founding member of STEM.

Farrago Farm (also known as Kendle's Run, or Giffen)

This deed restricted land located on Borton Landing Road is open to the public. It was preserved by the Giffen family in 2008, following the final wishes of True Giffen. Pastured with semi-rugged trails and framed by woods, the area paths lead to almost 300 feet of Kendle's Run frontage. This area is a nice place for bird watching as there are numerous bird houses surrounding the property.

Flying Feather Farm (also known as Vesaki)

This property is located at the intersection of Westfield Road and Garwood Road. This newly purchased property (2022) will be used for passive recreation.

Frank Fullerton Park

Frank Fullerton Park is at the corner of Linden Street and Zelle Avenue. It has two playground areas with climbing units, swings, and spin rides. Sports amenities include one Little League baseball field and two tennis courts. It offers picnic tables and restroom facilities. This Green Acres Park is named for Moorestown Police Officer Sgt. Francis Fullerton who was killed in the line of duty in 1979. The community originally built a playground in 1992 and re-built the current playground in 2010–2011 with funding from the nonprofit, “Friends of Fullerton” and the township. In 2011, the township received a \$250,000 Burlington County Municipal Park Development Grant for renovations. This included making the baseball field a regulation Cal Ripken field and adding new fencing in front of the players benches and backstop and at the tennis courts. The township also purchased ADA bleachers, players benches, bicycle rack, and trash/recycles receptacles.

Jeff Young Park and New Albany Recreational Center

Jeff Young Park and the New Albany Recreational Center are located on the corner of New Albany Road and Lenola Road at 109 New Albany Road. The building contains several meeting rooms, a small kitchen, restroom facilities, and an open porch area. The park has one basketball court, two softball fields, and two playground areas (ages 2-5 and 5-12) with climbing equipment, spin rides, and a swing set. It also has two dedicated Pickle Ball courts; two tennis courts with two Pickle Ball overlay; one Basketball court and two softball fields. All areas have lights and a Control Link System was installed in 2016–2017. This Green Acres Park was initially constructed in the 1960s and is named for Sgt. Jeffrey Young, USMC, who was killed in the Beirut bombing in 1983. The park was dedicated in July 1984.

John Pryor Park

John Pryor Park is at the corner of Salem Road and Hartford Road. It consists of two baseball fields, two batting cages, two soccer fields, and a playground. Support amenities include restrooms, a concession stand, bleachers, and storage facilities. The park was constructed in 1995–1996. Originally known as Salem Road Park, it was renamed in 2010 after township resident, Major John P. Pryor, MD, who was killed during his second tour of duty in Iraq. This state-of-the-art Little League complex has Little League fields with synthetic "turf" infields constructed in 2013 and are used to host tournaments such as the U12 Cal Ripken State Tournament and league games in spring, summer, and fall. Two baseball fields and one soccer field have lights and a Control Link System was installed in 2016–2017.

Kay Smith's Water Works Woods

Across the lake at Strawbridge Park lies a wooded area with trails called Waterworks Woods. A series of trails offers a hike with a view. Remnants of a community swimming pool and outdoor hearth seen along the trail give a peek at Moorestown's past. In 2020, this space was renamed the “Kay Smith Water Works Woods” to commemorate Kay Smith, a founder of STEM who worked to preserve many open spaces in town.

LeDuc Pocket Park

LeDuc Pocket Park is at the corner of Pleasant Valley Avenue and Lakeview Drive. It is a mini park used for passive recreation.

Locust Street Park

Located on both sides of Locust Street, this parcel is presently a pleasant open area, in sharp contrast to the Farmers Storage facility previously on the site. Demolition was conducted in anticipation of site redevelopment. A combination of limiting factors including poor drainage, wetlands, and the presence of a floodplain made the site less attractive for development. Negotiations among the owner, developer, and Moorestown Township resulted

in preservation of this property in 2001 as a neighborhood park. Recently Sustainable Moorestown converted a portion of the property into a pollinator garden.

M and L Winner Fields

Winner Fields is located on the east side of Westfield Road, adjacent to Moorestown water tower. Formerly the Maurice Winner Farm, this narrow agricultural property extends almost to Swede Run and comprises part of its corridor. The farm, minus a residential lot, was purchased in 2003. The township leases out the tract for farming.

Maple Dawson Park (also known as West End Field)

Maple Dawson Park is at the corner of Maple Avenue and Dawson Street. The park consists of four tennis courts, two basketball courts, a playground, and restroom facilities. Park development began in the 1960s through the Federal Land Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) and continued in the 1970s under the Green Acres program. This program funded the reconstruction of lights on the basketball and tennis courts, in the mid-1970s. A Control Link System was installed in 2016–2017. Also, recent renovations include work to the restroom building as well as the renovations and repair of various pieces of playground equipment, tennis courts, and benches.

Memorial Field

Memorial Field is at 254 South Church Street. While owned by the Board of Education, it functions as a township park, has five baseball fields, four soccer fields and a track since it was formerly the high school outdoor facility. The track was renovated in 2015 with a new cinder track surface (replenished in 2020), curbing and drainage improvements.

This park is aptly named for the multi-war memorial that stands at the entryway and is the site of the Annual Memorial Day Ceremony. On May 31, 2010, the township dedicated the five Little League Baseball fields with the shared outfield in memory of four men from Moorestown who were killed in action during the Vietnam War who played at the fields as young boys. A sign was erected reading “Moorestown Vietnam Veterans Ball Fields” and granite markers were laid at each field with the names of George S. Yohnnson, Howard H. Mayer, Roger A. Ross, and W. Phillip Seel, Jr. The memorials were updated in 2021 and rededicated in April 2022.

McElwee Road Open Space

Located on McElwee Road on the eastern side of Moorestown, the McElwee Road Open Space is a development-restricted parcel of land used for passive recreation.

North Lenola Road

The North Lenola Road parcel is along the Pennsauken Creek. The site is intended primarily for conservation with some passive uses.

Percheron Park

Located at 1 High Street, Percheron Park is a pocket park on the site of a former Puritan Oil Company fueling station on Main Street. The site was remediated and provides a seating area and raised planting beds. The landscaping installation was dedicated in the Fall of 2022.

The friends of Pecheron Park group celebrate the efforts of Edward Harris II to bring the first Percheron horses from France to the United States, in 1839. Harris lived in the Smith Cadbury mansion, a short distance from the park on High Street and the headquarters of the Moorestown Historical Society. Much of the funding came from individual donations, with an allocation from Township Council.

Perkins Memorial and Grounds

Perkins Memorial is the location of the Perkins Center for the Arts. It is located on a triangular parcel at the convergence of Kings Highway and East Camden Avenue at 395 Kings Highway. The historic, 1910 Tudor home and carriage house was once home to the Perkins family. The parcel was donated to the township as a park in

1965, and in 1977, the Perkins Center for the Arts was incorporated and based on the site. See page 99 for more information on the Perkins Center for the Arts.

Pompeston Creek and Pompeston Creek Conservation Easement

Dedicated in 1996, Pompeston Creek Open Space and Conservation Easement park extends from the Baker School almost to the Cinnaminson border. The area offers extensive trails, nature preservation, and recreational opportunities with an “in town” location. The area features streams, nature trails, and a large field dubbed, “Square Field” by the residents.

Red Leaf Road

Located on Centre Street and Red Leaf Road in Lenola, this parcel forms a natural connection to Wesley Bishop Park and includes a trail connecting the neighborhood to the park area.

South Valley Woods

This space can be accessed from the parking lot of the South Valley Elementary School on South Stanwick Road. Red-headed woodpeckers and other vulnerable species find a home in this woodland area. Native vegetation is easy to spot along the natural trails with running streams and wetlands throughout. CAREZ, a group of local volunteers, started the acquisition process. Their acquisitions, plus the 1994 township donation of tax defaulted lots, combined to protect much of the woods that occupy most of the space enclosed by Route 38, Mount Laurel Road, Marter Avenue, and the rear of Oldershaw Avenue homes.

Stokes Hill

Located on East Main Street, Stokes Hill occupies a unique place among the township’s open space parcels. This familiar town vista and sledding hill was acquired in 1993 after passage of the first non-binding Open Space Referendum that supported expenditure of township funds to preserve open space. It is across the street from Breidenhart, the historical home of Samuel Leeds Allen, the inventor of the Flexible Flyer sled. There is also a wooded area at the base of Stokes Hill.

Stokes Woods

Located on Golf View Road this wooded, non-traversable area is the location of the headwaters of Swede Run.

Strawbridge Lake Park and the Children’s Pond

This linear park is located along Route 38, between Church Street and Kings Highway. The park contains three large lakes separated by dams as well as a smaller pond located next to recently upgraded playground equipment. The park was built as part of Roosevelt’s New Deal initiatives and the Works Progress Administration efforts from 1931–1941.

The lake was built by employing residents during the Great Depression and by securing donations of parcels of land. The Strawbridge Family donated the largest parcel thereby the name, Strawbridge Lake. The lake offers residents fishing, kayaking and canoeing access, plenty of open space, and walking, running, and biking opportunities.

There are two boat launch areas and two floating docks marked for easy parking and access to the lake. The park also contains a pergola, statuary, and trails. In 2017, the Burlington County Grant Development Program awarded \$200,000 to the township to add a pedestrian path from Kings Highway to Springhouse Lane (completed in 2020).

The Children’s Pond is adjacent to the Strawbridge Lake Park playground and is a popular fishing spot. Over the years, organic and inorganic matter accumulated, reducing the depth. This affected the pond’s ability to sustain fish and was detrimental to the water quality of Strawbridge Lake. To address this, the pond was dredged in 2020, removing sediment, and restoring the pond to its original depth. In September 2021, the New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife stocked the Children’s Pond with largemouth bass, bluegill, and catfish.

Susan Stevens Halbe Preserve

The Susan Stevens Halbe Preserve is located off Creek Road across from the Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods. A natural amphitheater sits alongside the stunning lake, which also serves as natural runoff area for the Laurel Creek development. The area has sloping terrain and natural trails set amongst the wooded areas. Originally envisioned as a housing site, the Stevens property was acquired by the township in 2007. The property is named in memory of Mr. Stevens' daughter, Susan Stevens Halbe.

Swede Run Fields

Formerly known as the Benner Farm, the township purchased Swede Run Fields in 2001. The park features multiple trails, a restored, historic barn, the Swede Run Fields Dog Park, and a pollinator garden built by STEM. STEM, in conjunction with Moorestown Township and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, is working to establish a 70-acre native grass and pollinator field on the western side of Westfield Road. In addition to the native grasslands, the site will also feature two vernal pools. These pools will be created by enhancing the two wet areas that exist on the property. These shallow, seasonal pools will provide critical habitat for migrating ducks and shorebirds as well as provide breeding grounds for frogs and salamanders. This project will greatly enhance the value of this property for both residents and wildlife. It is hoped that grasshopper sparrow, a threatened species in the state of New Jersey, will begin to use this property for nesting.

Swede Run Fields Dog Park

This popular canine spot is located at 735 Westfield Road and is part of the larger Swede Run Open Space. For safety reasons, the small and large dogs have separate areas, and the park has a double access gate to prevent escape. There is a picnic pavilion for pet owners, small and large dog runs, agility structures for dogs, a drinking fountain, pet waste station, information kiosk, and portable ADA toilet. Opened in 2017, the park received a Burlington County Development Grant of \$180,000. In 2022, STEM cleaned up and mulched an area adjacent to the dog park and planted a pollinator garden.

Test Open Space

The Test Open Space is amongst and surrounded by the Holzinger and Evergreens/Hartford Road agricultural parcels and the Esther Yanai and Winner Fields Open Spaces. The site is intended primarily for conservation with some passive recreation.

The Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods

Located off Creek Road and across from the Susan Stevens Halbe Preserve, this area features STEM blazed trails, dramatic creek vistas, old stand beech trees, and an understory of mountain laurels. Named for both Silas Little, a former Rutgers botanist and Barbara Rich, a founder of STEM, this site is amongst the most scenic in Moorestown and a frequent sighting location for bald eagles. The acquisition of this property, starting in 1989, occurred as a byproduct of the Laurel Creek development. The New Jersey Conservation Foundation holds a conservation easement on the property and oversees the conservation restrictions on it.

Tiver Avenue

The Tiver Avenue parcel located off the corner of Oldershaw Avenue and Tiver Avenue is a small, wooded area nestled between single-family homes in an active neighborhood.

Tom Brown Road Conservation Area

Located on Tom Brown Road this parcel is primarily considered passive recreation. The Tom Brown Road Conservation Area is the result of a NJDEP action against a group of homeowners in The Grande, a subdivision located on the opposite side of Tom Brown Road. Due to mistakes in the surveying of wetlands and wetlands transition areas, landscaping and other disturbances took place in contravention of the Freshwater Wetlands Act.

NJDEP entered an administrative Consent Order with the homeowners, which required the restoration of disturbed areas and the acquisition of Block 5200, Lot 7 as compensation for the filling and disturbance. About two-thirds of

the conservation property is freshwater wetlands and was acquired to replace the wetlands that were disturbed. The property is deed-restricted from further development and was transferred to the township in April 2012.

Walter Maahs Park

Walter Maahs Park is located at the corner of Lenola Road and Wilson Avenue. It contains two Little League fields, bleachers, a swing set, and a Spot-a-Pot. The park was initially constructed in the 1970s. In 2016, it was dedicated to former Mayor, Walter Maahs. In 2021–2022 both fields were renovated and regraded. The swing set was installed in 2021 with a donation from the BBU foundation.

Wesley Bishop Park

Wesley Bishop Park is located at 1248 North Church Street. This sports complex is named after Wesley Bishop, who became Moorestown's first casualty of World War II when the USS Arizona was destroyed during the attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Wesley Bishop South is home to two softball fields in spring, and then one softball field and four flag football fields in the fall.

Wesley Bishop North has two synthetic turf fields. The middle turf is lined for lacrosse, football, soccer, and field hockey. The lower turf is lined for lacrosse, field hockey, and football (temporary soccer lines were put down in Fall 2018). There is also a multi-purpose grass field (Upper Field). The middle turf was constructed April 2007 and renovated April 2017. The lower turf was constructed May 2013. There are two street/roller hockey rinks and a 90 foot grass infield baseball field. Rink #1 was renovated in 2016 with a \$250,000 grant from Burlington County Municipal Park Development Program. There is a playground with restrooms and a concession stand. All fields at this park are lighted. The lights were originally installed in 2006 with a Control Link System installed in 2016.

Wigmore Acres

Wigmore Acres is at the northeast corner of Westfield Road and Bridgeboro Road and was preserved in 2001. It was formerly a garden nursery. The nature trails will lead to a tributary of Swede Run.

World War I Memorial Park (Remembrance Garden)

The World War I Memorial Park is on a triangle-shaped piece of land at the intersection of East Camden Avenue and West 2nd Street across from the Perkins Center for the Arts. It consists of a granite World War I Memorial dedicated in 1919 and renovated/rededicated in 1994 to those Moorestonians who died during the First World War. The park includes decorative stone benches, a garden, and open space. In 2022 a committee has been formed to assist the town in maintaining the area through volunteers and donations.

Yancy-Adams Park

Located at Walker Avenue, between Maple Dawson Park and Church Street, Yancy-Adams Park was named after community organizers Roxanna Yancy and James Adams. It contains one softball field for children up to 12 years old. The Park was constructed with one softball field in the mid-1990s. The township removed the old bleachers and JoBoxes as well as various dead tree and stumps in the areas. The brick wall and brick pavers were repaired during this time. Currently, the township is examining a possible refocus of the park and is getting resident feedback. Suggestions include a community garden, an interpretive art area, a skatepark, ballfield, or open space.

Hiking and Multi-Purpose Trails

Moorestown Township offers an extensive network of trails available to the public distributed throughout the community. Combined with Moorestown's open spaces and park facilities, there are a multitude of options for walking, hiking, and jogging, or just enjoying the outdoor spaces. There is over 10 miles of marked trail throughout protected forest areas, perfect for quick hikes, group outdoor activities, or trail running. There are nearly 14 miles of dedicated, paved pathways, allowing for safe and extensive walking and also running opportunities. See **Table 43: Parks and Open Space with Trail Facilities (2017)** on page 110 and **Table 44: Roadways with Trail Facilities** on page 111.

Bikeways

The township's Circulation Element, adopted in 2014, includes a bicycle route plan for establishing bikeways and bike routes throughout the municipality. The 2022 Open Space and Recreational Plan Element of the Master Plan also reinforces the current and future plans for bikeways. Though the term "bikeway" is used, the system is intended for both pedestrians and cyclists and is designed accordingly. Either as a municipal capital improvement project or as part of the development of adjacent properties, 12 miles of Class I bikeways have been constructed. Class III bikeways are routes designated on existing streets, and total about 2.3 miles in Moorestown. The township has not yet established any Class II bikeways.

The Class I category represents paved bicycle paths that are horizontally separated from the paved cartway of a road. Class II bikeways are those where the existing cartway is striped out for use as a bicycle lane. Class III routes are share the roadway with motor vehicle traffic, without a specific lane drawn out.

Trail Type Description Key

Type of Trail	Description
Driveway	Transition area between roadways, walking paths and parking areas. Usually provides ingress and egress.
Hiking	Generally uneven and comprised of soil and natural earth.
Multi-Purpose	Consisting of an asphalt or concrete surface suitable for walking, jogging, biking, and rollerblading. Usually found along roadways.
Pedestrian	Generally flat areas that are comprised of concrete, crushed stone, asphalt, or other stabilized material.
Roadway	Thruway for motor vehicles as well as can be used as a pedestrian segue to more walk-friendly pathways. Usually made of asphalt or concrete.

Table 43: Parks and Open Space with Trail Facilities (2017)

Name	Trail Type	Trail Length (Feet)
Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods	Hiking	3,303
Armydis Sordon Park	Pedestrian	27
Boundary Creek Natural Resource Area	Hiking	1,372
	Pedestrian	7,833
	Roadway	985
Burlington County Agricultural Center	Pedestrian	806
	Roadway	946
Esther Yanai Preserve	Hiking	4,610
Farrago Farm (Kendle's Run / Giffen)	Hiking	3,422
Frank Fullerton Park	Pedestrian	510
	Driveway	163
Jeff Young Park	Pedestrian	267
	Multi-Purpose	1,388
John Pryor Park	Pedestrian	2,400
	Hiking	4,580
Maple Dawson Park	Pedestrian	1,468

Table 43: Parks and Open Spaces with Trail Facilities (cont.)

Name	Trail Type	Trail Length (Feet)
Memorial Field	Multi-Purpose	2,468
	Pedestrian	1,583
Pompeston Creek Park	Hiking	10,779
South Valley Woods	Hiking	5,882
Strawbridge Lake Park	Hiking	2,738
	Multi-Purpose	8,559
	Pedestrian	391
Susan Stevens Halbe Preserve	Hiking	2,529
Swede Run Field	Hiking	12,306
Wesley Bishop Park	Pedestrian	7,858
	Roadway	3,107
Yancy-Adams Park	Pedestrian	581
		Total: 94,254

Source: Trail Data from Sustainable Moorestown, 2017

Table 44: Roadways with Trail Facilities (2017)

Roadway Name	Trail Type	Trail Length (ft)
Bortons Landing Road	Multi-Purpose	11,847
Bridlewood Court and Loveland Road	Multi-Purpose	265
Centerton Road	Multi-Purpose	5,407
Crider Avenue & Wilson Avenue	Multi-Purpose	529
Flynn Ave & Evergreen Dr	Pedestrian	338
Flynn Avenue	Multi-Purpose	915
Garwood Road	Multi-Purpose	1,508
Hartford Road	Multi-Purpose	9,997
Julia Court and Old Salem Road	Pedestrian	419
Marne Avenue	Multi-Purpose	2,134
Marter Avenue	Multi-Purpose	3,328
Moorestown High School	Hiking	5,841
N Church Street	Multi-Purpose	6,450
New Albany Road	Multi-Purpose	1,287
Old Salem Road	Multi-Purpose	2,488
Riverton Road	Multi-Purpose	8,296
Salem Crossing	Multi-Purpose	1,647
Sheffield Drive	Multi-Purpose	615
Tom Brown Road	Multi-Purpose	650
Westfield Road	Multi-Purpose	7,506
Young Avenue	Multi-Purpose	2,032
		Total: 73,499

Source: Parks and Open Space Digital Asset Management Inventory Project, Sustainable Moorestown, 2017

Select Trails Overview and Descriptions

Esther Yanai Preserve Trail

Established in 2004 as part of Moorestown's Open Space initiative, Esther Yanai is a very popular trail for viewing wildlife and is one of the most secluded woodland experiences in Moorestown. The approximately 1-mile loop is excellent for walking or running and is frequently used as a quick lunch break hike.

The trail can be accessed from the small parking lot located on Garwood Road. There are two separate trailheads to start the loop, both leading back to the parking lot. Begin the hike by heading southeast, following the well-marked and worn dirt path. White trail markers on the trees and logs framing the path make navigation easy, with several plank bridges installed to traverse wet spots. The trail continues about one-third mile before turning right (southwest). Be mindful of the posted property line, as the nature preserve is adjacent to a privately owned local farm. The trail loops back around towards the parking lot, but not before passing a small overlook with a bench beside Swede Run creek.

Pompeston Creek Trail

Second only to Swede run Yellow and Red Trails in terms of length, Pompeston Creek is one of Moorestown's most popular trails. Dedicated in 1996, the trail is perfect for walking, hiking, running and enjoying the best of what nature has to offer in Moorestown.

There are multiple points of access for this large trail, with the most popular trailhead starting from Baker Elementary School on Maple Avenue (access the trail behind the school near the blacktop courts). The well-trodden dirt trail starts by heading northwest bordering housing in the Northwest Estates development. Approximately one-third of a mile from Baker School, the trail splits. Continuing straight leads to a trail access point in the adjacent neighborhood. Following the trail left (southwest) leads to Pompeston Creek and continues along the larger loop. The trail meets Pompeston Creek and the follows the creek for approximately half a mile, crossing New Albany Road. There are several points of access to walk down to the creek during this stretch. After crossing New Albany Road, the trail forks and loops around the perimeter of the forest preserve—either direction leads back to this point. There are multiple plank walkways to assist walkers in some of the low-lying, wet portions of the trail before emerging along the side of a large grassy area colloquially known as "Square Field," with additional trail access points in the surrounding neighborhoods. Continuing along the trail leads to a dedicated memorial bench and viewing area along the Creek. Follow the trail back across New Albany Road and return to the original trailhead at Baker School to complete the full 2.3-mile loop.

Strawbridge Lake Trail

The Strawbridge Lake trail is a 1.6-mile point-to-point walk, combing sections of dedicated asphalt walking paths, dirt trails and roadway along Haines Drive. Starting from the eastern end of the trail, begin walking west from the intersection of Church Road and Haines Drive, with the lake on your left. A popular playground is located on the right, and an enclosed pergola sitting area is on the left, overlooking the lake. Continue west along Haines Drive and find numerous access points to the lake and lakeside open spaces to enjoy fishing or picnics.

The trail continues across Pleasant Valley Avenue and becomes a dedicated paved walking path. There are numerous benched sitting areas along the lake in this three-quarter mile stretch of path, as well as 2 boat launches, multiple parking locations, and a concrete dam at the far western end of the lake frequently used for fishing. The path concludes at the intersection of Haines Drive and Kings Highway. From here, walkers have the option of continuing along King Highway and accessing the Water Works Woods Trail, which leads through the wooded area across the lake on the southwest shore.

Swede Run Fields Red and Yellow Trails

The Swede Run Fields Red and Yellow Trails, when combined, comprise the longest contiguous walking and hiking trail in Moorestown. They provide a smooth gravel surface, perfect for walking and running off-pavement. The Yellow Trail trailhead specifically is located in the parking lot, adjacent to the newly constructed Dog Park and recently refurbished Swede Run barn.

The 1.2-mile loop begins along a gravel path heading northwest alongside Westfield Road for a quarter mile, before turning right and following the tree line to the back of the field. The trail follows a worn path alongside the Swede Run wetland area for about a quarter mile before crossing a large plank bridge over the stream and into a small, secluded loop protected by trees and tall brush. The path circles back and recrosses the bridge, and then bears southeast and rejoins the gravel path along Westfield Road before returning to the trailhead in the parking lot. The trail terminates at a newly established pollinator garden surrounding the historic barn, planted in the Spring of 2022.

The Red Trail is an easy 1.4-mile walking path, which can be reached by crossing Westfield Road from the Swede Run parking lot via the crosswalk. Head southeast along the asphalt walking path and pick up the trailhead right before the Memorial Bridge. The clearly marked Red Trail begins just off to the right and follows the tree line around the open soy field. The gravel trail is flat and perfect for running. The trail rejoins the asphalt walking path on Westfields Road and loops back to the trailhead.

The Barbara Rich Preserve at Little Woods Trail

Featuring diverse wildlife, dense wooded areas, and beautiful vistas overlooking Rancocas Creek, the Little Woods trail is one of the most beautiful hiking options in Moorestown. The property was acquired in 1989 and protected in partnership with the New Jersey Conservation Foundation.

The trailhead is located on Creek Road, with streetside parking available across from a Laurel Creek Country Club housing development entrance. The trail begins with a quick drop through an enclosed grassy area before entering the dense forest. Follow the trail for another 0.1 miles before reaching a fork. Either direction will loop around and return to the original starting point. Bear right and follow the trail northeast through dense forest until reaching the banks of Rancocas Creek. The midpoint of the loop offers a benched sitting area overlooking the water and surrounding area, where occasionally bald eagles flying overhead can be seen. Continue along the path back towards Creek Road to complete the 0.6-mile loop.

Parks and Open Space Digital Asset Management Inventory Project

In January of 2017, the Sustainable Moorestown Green Team, with support from Moorestown Township Council, STEM, the Open Space Advisory Committee, the Environmental Advisory Committee, and Burlington County collaborated to survey and catalog the parks and open spaces within the township, to create a digital record of existing properties. The project team used geographic information software to collect park, and open space property boundaries, existing trails, parking areas, sites of interest, sports facilities, support facilities, and many other important assets.

The data generated from this project has been used to create a series of custom maps focusing on the recreational aspects of Moorestown's parks and open spaces. The Sustainable Moorestown Green Team has also added the individual trails to the online, web-driven database known as AllTrails (www.alltrails.com) where the user can search for individual trails using filters for difficulty, length, elevation gain, route type, and ratings. In early 2022, the data was also provided to the NJDEP to augment their statewide inventory of public trails.

Township Management of Parks and Open Spaces

Moorestown Township has a Parks and Recreation Department and a Recreation Advisory Committee that coordinate a range of programs. The township also has an Open Space Advisory Committee, described on page 114, that advises the township on open space matters, including new acquisitions.

Department of Parks and Recreation

The Department of Parks and Recreation is responsible for coordinating use of athletic facilities, including the synthetic turf fields, with many of the sports organizations, and for maintaining parks and recreational facilities in general. The Department of Parks and Recreation strives to serve the needs and interests of Moorestown Township residents by providing constructive and creative leisure opportunities.

The department offers a variety of programs throughout the year for residents of all ages, including pre-school, youth, special needs, teens, adults, and seniors. Programs include, but are not limited to art, pottery, basketball, yoga, tai chi, group fitness classes, dance, robotics, pickle ball, soccer, field hockey, lacrosse, tennis, and volleyball. These programs are scheduled at the Church Street Recreation Center, the New Albany Recreation Center, facilities at the Moorestown Township Public Schools, and various township parks. They also provide senior programs throughout the year and supports senior bus excursions and entertainment.

Open Space Advisory Committee (OSAC)

The Open Space Advisory Committee (OSAC) is comprised of nine members of the community appointed by the Township Council. One of the committee members is a Township Council member. A member of the Environmental Advisory Committee is appointed as a liaison to the Open Space Committee and serves as a non-voting member.

OSAC serves as an advisory body to the Township Council and the Township Manager on matters related to open space preservation. The OSAC examines and updates the township open space inventory, identifies critical sites and environmentally sensitive areas, and identifies and prioritizes open space goals and implementation recommendations.

Recreation Advisory Committee

Within the Department of Parks and Recreation, there is a Recreation Advisory Committee that consists of 11 members, 4 teen members, 1 Council member and 1 Board of Education member appointed by the Council, each for two years. The committee advises the Township Council and Manager on matters relating to recreational policies, programs, and activities.



Habitat Enhancement Signage

Source: Chris Salvatico

Pollinator Sites

Sustainable Moorestown Locust Street Site

Sustainable Moorestown and the Public Works Department created a pollinator site at Locust Street Park to promote more pollinator planting. The goal was to provide an example with supporting educational events and social media articles to encourage expanded planting of pollinators for residential and commercial properties. The initial pollinator area was approximately 1,250 square feet and added an additional 1,000 square feet.

In May 2021, Sustainable Moorestown received free kits of pollinator plugs from the Xerces Society to facilitate the expansion of the Locust Street Park pollinator area. The Sustainable Moorestown team decided to proceed with a no till planting approach for this section. In addition, Sustainable Moorestown shared concepts with STEM who were creating a tilled pollinator site near the Swede Run area. These two projects offered the ability to share and compare the approaches of a no till versus a tilled site and would also provide unique educational opportunities to township residents.

Planting of 800 plugs at the expanded Locust Street Park site was completed by volunteers during two planting sessions during an unusual drought period for our region. Three hundred remaining plugs were provided to STEM for their pollinator site. A team of volunteers with the assistance of Public Works watered and monitored the plugs closely after planting, especially during the first 60 days. Public Works also installed a Xerces pollinator sign to complement the existing signage demonstrating that Sustainable Moorestown has partnered with the Moorestown Lions Club at this site as well as to demonstrate that Moorestown has been recognized as a Bee City USA community.



Barn at Swede Run Fields

Source: Chris Salvatico

Approximately 80–90 percent of the new plugs survived and are firmly established. The plugs flowered throughout the Summer and Fall seasons and have complimented the initial pollinator plants in the original tilled site.

Swede Run Field Site

A Pollinator Garden was installed around a historical stone building that is adjacent to the dog park at Swede Run Fields on Westfield Road. Approximately 1,300 plants were installed at the site. This included the extra 300 plants from the Sustainable Moorestown project on Locust Street. Approximately 30 volunteers were utilized over the two days of planting.

Much time was spent prepping the site for planting, laying out the garden, and mulching the entire site before anything was planted. Before prepping the soil, large rocks and mortared pieces that were the remnants of another structure that stood on the site had to be removed. A local landscaper used a Harley rake over the entire site so the soil could be cleared of vegetation before it was planted.

The plant layout was done by a local gardener who laid out the plants to maximize their “wow factor.” The garden was divided into nine sections and most of the plants were installed using a drill with a two-inch auger. Each

section was delineated by paths, with the paths bordered by the stones that were dug up when preparing the soil. Each of the sections had an “owner” who was responsible for weeding, mulching, and watering their assigned section. A coordinator tracked the amount of rain each week and suggested when the plots needed to be watered. This information was distributed to the plot owners via text message. The coordinator also organized backups who covered sections when their “owners” were on vacation. The DPW also dropped off mulch at the site when requested to keep the plants well mulched. No pesticides or herbicides were utilized at the site. Approximately 80-90 percent of the plugs survived and are now firmly established.

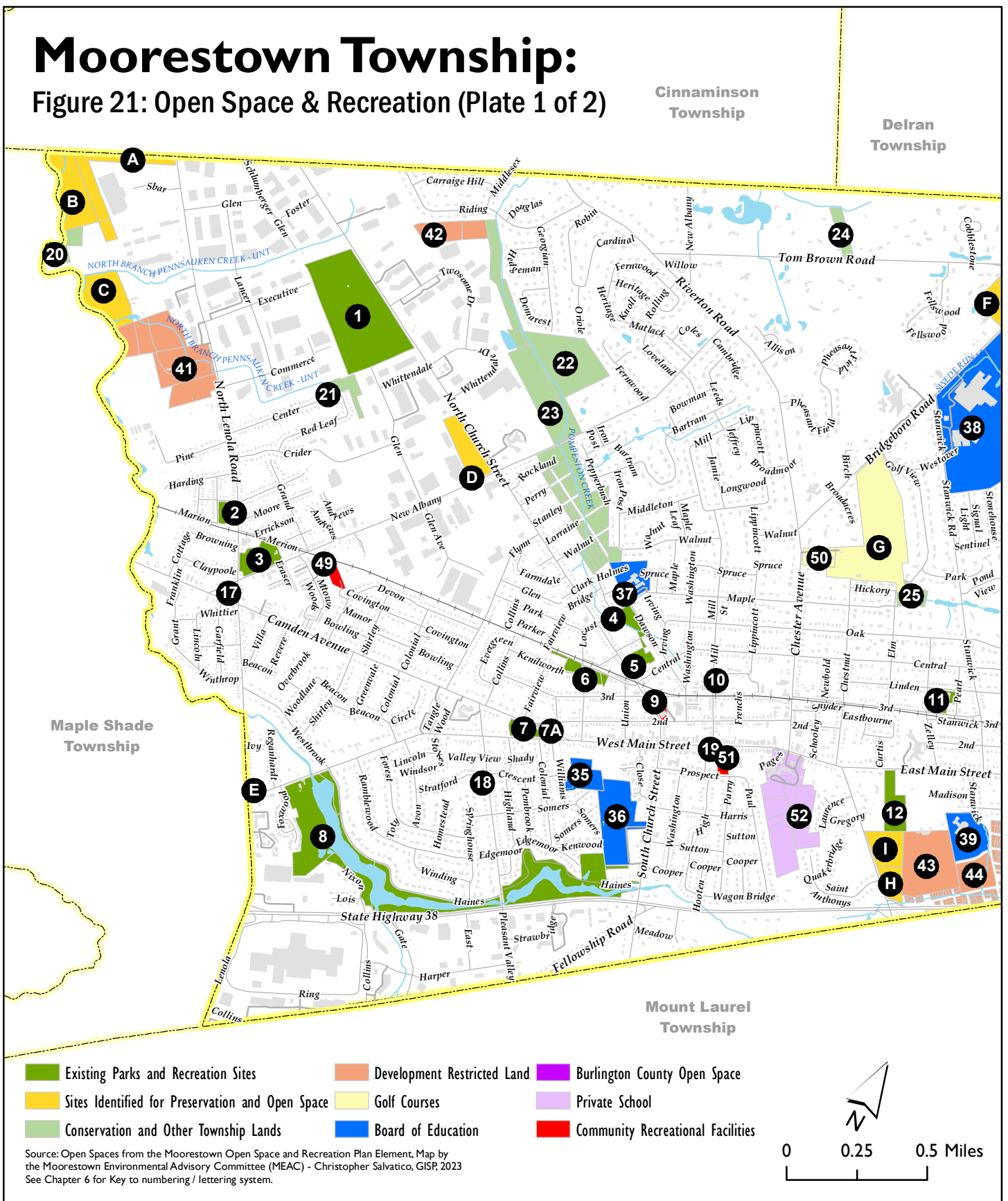


Harley Rake used for the preparation of the soil prior to planting

Source: Mark Pensiero

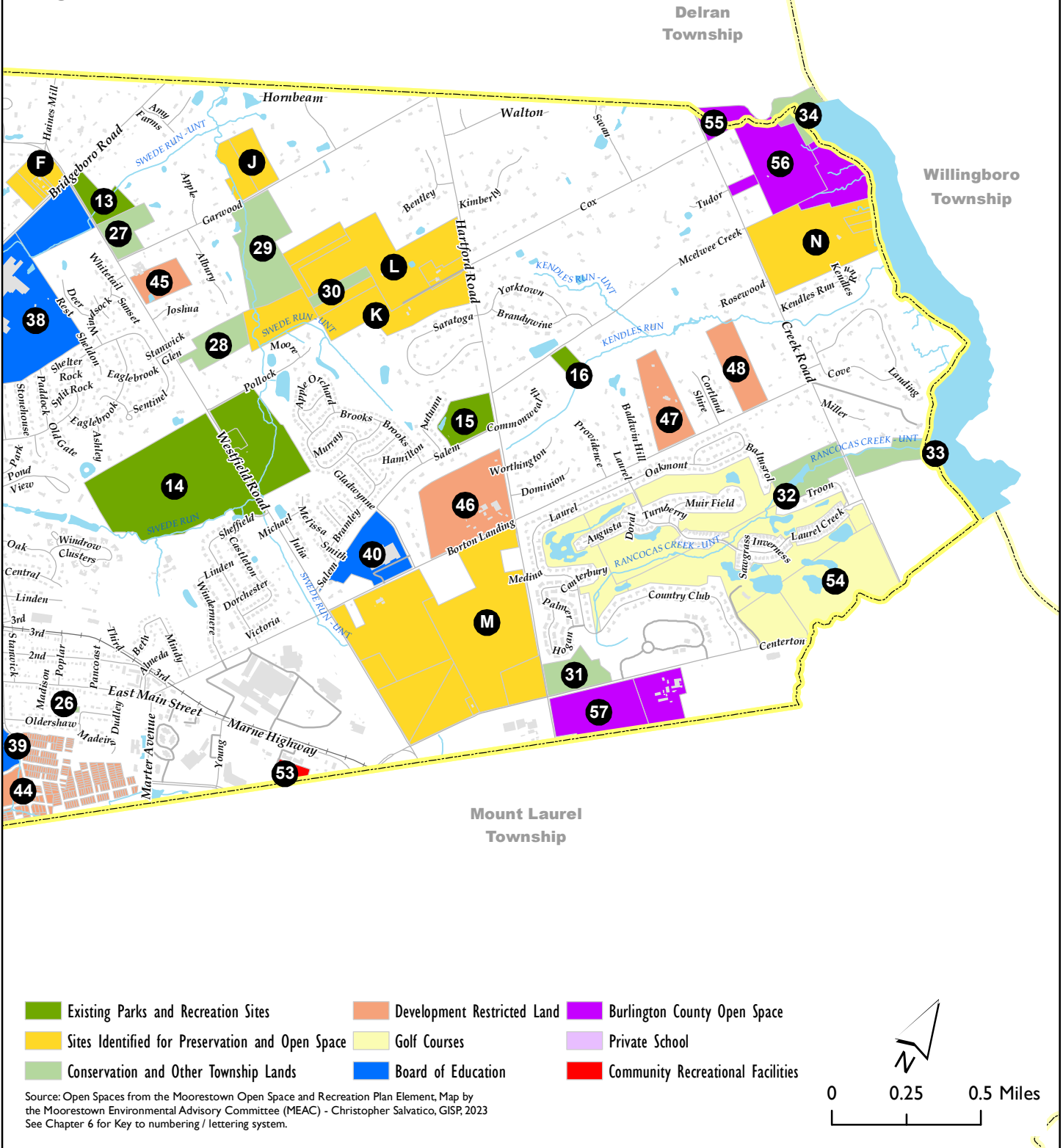
Moorestown Township:

Figure 21: Open Space & Recreation (Plate 1 of 2)



Moorestown Township:

Figure 21: Open Space & Recreation (Plate 2 of 2)



Source: Open Spaces from the Moorestown Open Space and Recreation Plan Element, Map by the Moorestown Environmental Advisory Committee (MEAC) - Christopher Salvatico, GISP, 2023. See Chapter 6 for Key to numbering / lettering system.

Environmental Issues

Priority Sites for Protection and Stewardship

The township has identified 14 sites totaling 545.56 acres for future preservation and open space. The Open Space Advisory Committee (OSAC) developed the 2009 update to the Open Space and Recreation Plan Element and modified it in the updated Element. This was done to remove the properties where the township has determined that the current landowners are not interested in an agreement that would make the land available for open space and recreation purposes.

Table 45: Priority Sites for Protection below includes the current list of target properties. The Trucksess property, a site that the township and Burlington County have identified for preservation, is currently Moorestown’s top priority for acquisition, followed by the Carson Woods/Evergreens tract on Hartford Road. These properties can be found on **Figure 21: Open Space and Recreation Map** on page 118.

Table 45: Priority Sites for Protection (2022)

Figure Letter	Name of Site	Block	Lots	Acres	Comments
A	Reidenbaker	100	1	7.89	Agriculture/Conservation
B	NJDOT	100	3, 4, 6	31.20	Conservation use
C	Cope, J., L. and M.	400	4	17.84	Historic property; Pennsauken Greenway
D	Stevens	800	4	10.90	Agricultural use
E	High Dollar Realty/ Goodman	1801	17	1.03	Historic Cowperthwaite House
F	Flying Feather Farm/ Boenitsch	5500	13, 14, 15, 16	14.67	Agricultural use
G	Moorestown Field Club	5602	39, 52	55.8	Recreation use
H	Pearson, E.	6300	40	4.32	Conservation use
I	Zalkind, S.	6300	41	8.82	Conservation use
J	DiPaolo, A. and A. and Georgetti, R.	7000	23.02, 23.03	19.12	Conservation use
K	Carson Woods / Evergreens	7100	25-29, 31, 32, 45	74.73	Identified for Active Recreation/ parts for Conservation
L	Holzinger, R. and D.	7100	24	55.36	Extension of Carson Woods
M	LMC Properties	7401	1, 2, 5-8	185.20	Multiple open space users
N	Trucksess, J.	8000	3, 4, 5	58.68	Township reviewing for possible purchase
Total Acres				545.56	

Source: Open Space and Recreation Element Plan, 2022

Known Contaminated Sites

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Site Remediation and Waste Management Program webpage contains information on contaminated sites in the state and can be searched by municipality (www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/). From this page, users can access the NJDEP Data Miner page to obtain additional information on "Known Contaminated Sites." The stand-alone Known Contaminated Sites List no longer exists as it has been



Diligence Statue at Pecheron Park

Source: Chris Salvatico

replaced by the reports within the Data Miner database (<https://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/kcsnj/>). The database still includes former factory sites, landfills, locations of current or former leaking underground storage tanks, sites where chemicals or wastes were once routinely discharged, and places where accidents have resulted in spills and pollution. Contamination may have affected soil, groundwater, surface water, or a combination of site conditions.

The Data Miner site can be accessed here: NJDEP New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DataMiner) <https://njems.nj.gov/DataMiner>. The report has links to details on each site listed and at the top links to categories for sub-reports. These sub-reports list sites as follows: closed, active, sites with conditions, non-remedial sites, and other sites. Additionally, see **Appendix C** for a table with further details on the status of individual SRP locations.

Federally-regulated sites can be listed on the National Priorities List (NPL), under the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLA is commonly referred to as “Superfund” because sites on the NPL are eligible for federal and state cleanup funds. Other sites may be remediated by state cleanup funds (via the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act). Most of the sites are remediated by the responsible parties as required pursuant to state and federal regulations. Responsible parties may be current or former owners or users of the site. See **Table 46: Known Contaminated Sites** for a breakdown of sites by category.

Table 46: Known Contaminated Sites (2022)

Type	Number
Active	35
Pending	2
Closed	281
Closed With Conditions	5
Non Remedial	23
Other	16

Source: NJDEP Known Contaminated Sites, 2022

There are 22 hazardous waste sites in Burlington County that were nominated for the National Priority List (NPL), more commonly referred to as Superfund sites. Eleven of these sites in the county are currently on the NPL, meaning they pose a major human health hazard and need federal funds for cleanup. There are no Superfund sites located within Moorestown. The two closest Superfund sites are in Cinnaminson and Evesham.

Pulverizing Services, Inc. Site

Although not listed on the NPL, the known contaminated site of Pulverizing Services, Inc. underwent remedial action in 2000. The plant produced pesticide products through the grinding, micronizing, and blending of pesticides. Pulverizing Services Inc began operations in 1935. Between 1946 and 1948, the plant was owned and operated by Micronizer Company, a subsidiary of Freeport Sulfur Company. PPG Industries, Inc. oversaw the plant between 1948 and 1963. Pulverizing Services, Inc. then took over the plant until it was shut down and abandoned in 1979.

At first, inorganic pesticides such as lead arsenate, calciumarsenate, sulfur, and tetrasodium pyrophosphate were used. The plant then moved to formulating synthetic, organic pesticides such as dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethylene (DDT), aldrin, malathion, dieldrin, lindane, rotenone, and n-methyl carbamate.

NJDEP responded to a report of improper waste disposal at the site and performed a site inspection in 1985, which found evidence of contamination. Further investigation found pesticide contamination throughout the property. In 1996, contaminated surface soils were removed from two adjacent off-site properties, and a third property in 1998. From May 2000 through December 2004, and again from October 2006 through May 2007, contaminated

soil and sediment from a swale and drainage ditch at the site were removed. Over 110,000 cubic yards of soil and sediment were excavated and transported off-site to appropriately permitted disposal/treatment facilities. Buildings were also demolished as part of the soil removal activities.

The site is currently unoccupied, heavily vegetated, and secured with chain link fencing. No structures exist on the site other than a dilapidated old office building located on one portion of the site southeast of New Albany Road.

PPG Industries, Inc. has implemented a Removal Action (RA) to evaluate groundwater at the site. The scope for this RA included:

- installation of two new shallow, overburdened groundwater monitoring wells;
- collection and analyses of ground water samples from the existing and new wells;
- establishment of a groundwater Classification Exception Area (CEA); and
- monitoring and reporting to confirm the protectiveness of the soil RA.

The objective of the RA was to collect data to monitor downgradient transport of contaminants and fulfill the requirements under N.J.A.C. 7:26C-7.3 for establishing a Classification Exception Area/Well Restriction Area (CEA/WRA) pertaining to site-related contaminants of interest (COIs). Site COIs are arsenic and select pesticides, specifically alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, and dieldrin. PPG also analyzed samples for 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP), which has been detected in area drinking water wells, as part of this RA.

PPG completed groundwater sampling in April 2020. Below is an overview of the results of laboratory analysis of samples collected in the two newly installed monitoring wells (MW-12 and MW-13):

- 1,2,3-Trichloropropane (1,2,3-TCP) was not detected. In addition, 1,2,3-TCP was not detected in any of the ground water samples collected from existing groundwater monitoring wells at the Pulverizing Service Site.
- Results for targeted pesticides (4,4'-DDT, alpha-BHC, beta-BHC, gamma-BHC, and dieldrin) were either not-detected or reported at concentrations below the NJDEP Ground Water Quality Standard (GWQS).
- Targeted VOCs were either not detected or reported at concentrations below the NJDEP GWQS in downgradient monitoring well MW-12. In well MW-13, carbon tetrachloride and tetrachloroethene were reported at concentrations exceeding the NJDEP GWQS of 1 µg/L.

Because carbon tetrachloride and tetrachloroethene were detected at concentrations greater than the NJDEP GWQS in samples collected at MW-13, PPG conducted a vapor intrusion investigation at the Albany Acres property. Carbon tetrachloride was reported at concentrations below the NJDEP Residential Indoor Air Screening Level (RIASL) in all three crawl space samples collected and the ambient air sample.

The absence of carbon tetrachloride in the crawl space samples at concentrations exceeding the NJDEP RIASL and the sample results in ground water at MW-13 (closest to the building), supports that the groundwater to indoor air pathway for these compounds is not complete.

At this site, activity and use limitations that EPA calls institutional controls are in place. Institutional controls play an important role in site remedies because they reduce exposure to contamination by limiting land or resource use. They also guide human behavior. For instance, zoning restrictions prevent land uses, such as residential uses that are not consistent with the level of cleanup. A deed notice that restricts use of the site to non-residential use was established on October 25, 1999. A five-year review conducted in 2019 by the EPA found that the remediation activities onsite provided adequate protection of human health and the environment.

Percheron Park Site

The township acquired the Pecheron Park site in 2008 from Puritan Oil, which had previously used the land as a gas station and an automobile repair facility. The use as a gasoline and service station contaminated the soil and groundwater with gasoline-related chemicals. The site has been in the process of remediation by Puritan Oil for many years. The site is still active with the NJDEP but nearing closure with a CEA and permit for extended groundwater monitoring. The site has now been redeveloped as Percheron Park.

Underground Storage Tanks

There are four active and compliant sites in Moorestown with regulated underground storage tanks that contain hazardous substances, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 7:14B et seq. They are listed in **Table 47: Active and Compliant Underground Storage Tanks**. A hazardous material may be motor fuel, petroleum products, toxic pollutants, or other hazardous wastes or substances. If there is a known release to soil and/or groundwater, a site will also be listed on the Site Remediation Program (SRP) Active Sites or SRP Closed Sites list, which can be found on [NJDEP's website](#). Additionally, the table located in **Appendix B** contains further detailed information regarding the status of UST facilities in Moorestown Township.

Table 47: Active and Compliant Storage Tanks

Regulated UST Sites	
Terminated/Closed	73
Effective/Active	4

Source: NJDEP DataMiner

There may also be private residences in Moorestown that still have underground storage tanks, used primarily to hold home-heating oil. As these tanks age and rust, they often begin to leak, which becomes a serious threat to the groundwater below them. Those private residences are not publicly listed by NJDEP unless they pose a human health hazard. Underground storage tanks are not required to be removed, although removal may reduce any resulting environmental liabilities. Information regarding underground storage tanks can be obtained at the NJDEP website.

Appendices

- A:** Hydrology Effects of Trees by Species (i-Tree Eco, 2021)
- B:** Regulated Underground Storage Facilities (2022)
- C:** Municipal Site Remediation Program Locations (2022)
- D:** Township Events List
- E:** Approval Process Documentation

APPENDIX A: HYDROLOGY EFFECTS OF TREES BY SPECIES (I-TREE ECO) 2021

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Pin oak</i>	531	160.85	1,397,950.04	261,799.27	351,900.53	262,028.57	55,169.59	3,687.86
<i>Red maple</i>	1,192	106.76	927,856.62	173,763.14	233,565.74	173,915.33	36,617.52	2,447.73
<i>London plane</i>	414	71.85	624,428.00	116,938.94	157,184.83	117,041.36	24,642.82	1,647.27
<i>Sweetgum</i>	434	64.25	558,419.88	104,577.36	140,568.86	104,668.95	22,037.84	1,473.14
<i>Sugar maple</i>	393	46.42	403,484.24	75,561.98	101,567.52	75,628.17	15,923.36	1,064.41
<i>Maple spp</i>	292	42.42	368,684.94	69,044.99	92,807.62	69,105.46	14,550.02	972.61
<i>American sycamore</i>	153	41.72	362,563.11	67,898.53	91,266.60	67,958.00	14,308.42	956.46
<i>Northern red oak</i>	213	35.02	304,375.62	57,001.55	76,619.29	57,051.47	12,012.07	802.96
<i>Silver maple</i>	171	32.91	286,003.67	53,560.96	71,994.59	53,607.88	11,287.03	754.49
<i>Littleleaf linden</i>	316	32.71	284,307.80	53,243.37	71,567.70	53,290.01	11,220.10	750.02
<i>Norway maple</i>	282	28.08	244,063.30	45,706.64	61,437.10	45,746.67	9,631.87	643.85
<i>Oak spp</i>	127	25.63	222,761.14	41,717.30	56,074.79	41,753.84	8,791.19	587.65
<i>Eastern white pine</i>	205	24.69	214,577.23	40,184.67	54,014.69	40,219.87	8,468.21	566.06
<i>Willow oak</i>	120	19.93	173,226.85	32,440.83	43,605.72	32,469.25	6,836.33	456.98
<i>Japanese zelkova</i>	322	19.37	168,374.88	31,532.19	42,384.35	31,559.80	6,644.85	444.18
<i>American beech</i>	58	16.85	146,435.06	27,423.43	36,861.53	27,447.45	5,779.01	386.30
<i>Norway spruce</i>	64	15.67	136,150.51	25,497.41	34,272.64	25,519.74	5,373.13	359.17
<i>Black maple</i>	120	14.34	124,622.32	23,338.48	31,370.69	23,358.92	4,918.17	328.76
<i>Tulip tree</i>	51	13.72	119,245.38	22,331.52	30,017.18	22,351.08	4,705.98	314.57
<i>Sawtooth oak</i>	83	10.62	92,280.22	17,281.66	23,229.34	17,296.79	3,641.81	243.44
<i>White oak</i>	58	10.05	87,388.84	16,365.63	21,998.05	16,379.97	3,448.77	230.54
<i>Plum spp</i>	163	9.99	86,784.59	16,252.47	21,845.95	16,266.71	3,424.92	228.94
<i>Pear spp</i>	149	9.00	78,198.05	14,644.44	19,684.49	14,657.26	3,086.06	206.29
<i>Ash spp</i>	116	7.96	69,153.98	12,950.72	17,407.86	12,962.06	2,729.14	182.43
<i>Black tupelo</i>	109	7.59	65,994.87	12,359.10	16,612.63	12,369.93	2,604.46	174.10
<i>Honeylocust</i>	139	7.30	63,487.71	11,889.58	15,981.51	11,899.99	2,505.52	167.48
<i>Black locust</i>	53	5.12	44,497.26	8,333.17	11,201.12	8,340.46	1,756.07	117.39
<i>Hickory spp</i>	39	4.87	42,329.33	7,927.17	10,655.40	7,934.11	1,670.51	111.67

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Callery pear</i>	68	4.77	41,445.66	7,761.68	10,432.95	7,768.48	1,635.64	109.34
<i>Black cherry</i>	68	4.73	41,067.57	7,690.88	10,337.78	7,697.61	1,620.72	108.34
<i>Ginkgo</i>	65	4.64	40,348.66	7,556.24	10,156.81	7,562.86	1,592.35	106.44
<i>White ash</i>	51	4.03	35,024.27	6,559.12	8,816.52	6,564.87	1,382.22	92.40
<i>American basswood</i>	72	3.89	33,782.15	6,326.51	8,503.85	6,332.05	1,333.20	89.12
<i>Elm spp</i>	96	3.56	30,923.92	5,791.24	7,784.36	5,796.31	1,220.40	81.58
<i>Black oak</i>	20	3.38	29,391.22	5,504.20	7,398.54	5,509.02	1,159.91	77.54
<i>Amur corktree</i>	32	3.36	29,186.86	5,465.93	7,347.09	5,470.72	1,151.85	77.00
<i>Pine spp</i>	62	3.25	28,272.25	5,294.65	7,116.86	5,299.29	1,115.75	74.58
<i>Amur maple</i>	45	3.02	26,252.00	4,916.31	6,608.31	4,920.61	1,036.03	69.25
<i>Black walnut</i>	20	3.01	26,169.16	4,900.80	6,587.46	4,905.09	1,032.76	69.04
<i>American hornbeam</i>	91	2.95	25,666.23	4,806.61	6,460.86	4,810.82	1,012.91	67.71
<i>Green ash</i>	46	2.91	25,272.80	4,732.93	6,361.82	4,737.08	997.38	66.67
<i>Eastern hemlock</i>	23	2.87	24,948.57	4,672.21	6,280.21	4,676.30	984.59	65.82
<i>Hedge maple</i>	79	2.49	21,612.18	4,047.39	5,440.35	4,050.94	852.92	57.01
<i>Spruce spp</i>	25	2.40	20,859.64	3,906.46	5,250.92	3,909.88	823.22	55.03
<i>Ohio buckeye</i>	42	2.31	20,072.35	3,759.02	5,052.73	3,762.32	792.15	52.95
<i>Dogwood spp</i>	103	2.09	18,174.21	3,403.55	4,574.92	3,406.53	717.24	47.94
<i>Pitch pine</i>	25	2.06	17,938.20	3,359.35	4,515.51	3,362.29	707.92	47.32
<i>Northern hackberry</i>	40	2.03	17,615.60	3,298.94	4,434.31	3,301.83	695.19	46.47
<i>Katsura tree</i>	19	1.98	17,252.06	3,230.86	4,342.79	3,233.69	680.85	45.51
<i>River birch</i>	16	1.85	16,042.58	3,004.35	4,038.34	3,006.99	633.11	42.32
<i>Chestnut oak</i>	7	1.72	14,981.25	2,805.59	3,771.17	2,808.05	591.23	39.52
<i>Eastern hophornbeam</i>	20	1.72	14,940.30	2,797.93	3,760.86	2,800.38	589.61	39.41
<i>Boxelder</i>	20	1.66	14,425.23	2,701.47	3,631.21	2,703.83	569.29	38.05
<i>Eastern red cedar</i>	31	1.63	14,183.06	2,656.11	3,570.25	2,658.44	559.73	37.42
<i>Amur maackia</i>	79	1.61	13,981.04	2,618.28	3,519.39	2,620.58	551.76	36.88
<i>American elm</i>	27	1.60	13,898.48	2,602.82	3,498.61	2,605.10	548.50	36.66

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Eastern redbud</i>	80	1.50	13,030.35	2,440.24	3,280.08	2,442.38	514.24	34.37
<i>European beech</i>	12	1.49	12,925.17	2,420.54	3,253.60	2,422.66	510.09	34.10
<i>Goldenrain tree</i>	25	1.45	12,560.14	2,352.18	3,161.71	2,354.24	495.68	33.13
<i>Red pine</i>	12	1.29	11,189.89	2,095.57	2,816.79	2,097.41	441.60	29.52
<i>Southern red oak</i>	8	1.28	11,081.80	2,075.33	2,789.58	2,077.15	437.34	29.23
<i>Northern pin oak</i>	6	1.27	11,062.92	2,071.79	2,784.82	2,073.61	436.59	29.18
<i>Kentucky coffeetree</i>	8	1.15	9,967.72	1,866.69	2,509.13	1,868.33	393.37	26.30
<i>Chonosuki crabapple</i>	35	1.15	9,961.30	1,865.49	2,507.52	1,867.12	393.12	26.28
<i>Horse chestnut</i>	19	1.10	9,554.14	1,789.24	2,405.03	1,790.81	377.05	25.20
<i>Baldcypress</i>	11	0.99	8,633.69	1,616.86	2,173.33	1,618.28	340.73	22.78
<i>Douglas fir</i>	10	0.96	8,386.14	1,570.50	2,111.01	1,571.88	330.96	22.12
<i>Japanese flowering cherry</i>	32	0.92	8,032.26	1,504.23	2,021.93	1,505.55	316.99	21.19
<i>American yellowwood</i>	43	0.92	8,010.98	1,500.25	2,016.57	1,501.56	316.15	21.13
<i>Overcup oak</i>	1	0.89	7,737.08	1,448.95	1,947.62	1,450.22	305.34	20.41
<i>Mulberry spp</i>	17	0.88	7,659.90	1,434.50	1,928.20	1,435.75	302.30	20.21
<i>Hardy rubber tree</i>	87	0.85	7,397.46	1,385.35	1,862.13	1,386.56	291.94	19.51
<i>Virginia pine</i>	7	0.72	6,269.90	1,174.19	1,578.30	1,175.22	247.44	16.54
<i>Japanese pagoda tree</i>	12	0.71	6,160.65	1,153.73	1,550.80	1,154.74	243.13	16.25
<i>Sassafras</i>	9	0.60	5,249.56	983.10	1,321.45	983.97	207.17	13.85
<i>Pond cypress</i>	11	0.59	5,140.61	962.70	1,294.03	963.54	202.87	13.56
<i>Willow spp</i>	3	0.57	4,934.87	924.17	1,242.24	924.98	194.75	13.02
<i>European ash</i>	4	0.54	4,706.04	881.32	1,184.63	882.09	185.72	12.41
<i>Bur oak</i>	4	0.54	4,664.63	873.56	1,174.21	874.33	184.09	12.31
<i>Japanese tree lilac</i>	109	0.53	4,584.70	858.59	1,154.09	859.35	180.93	12.09
<i>Scarlet oak</i>	2	0.49	4,250.99	796.10	1,070.09	796.80	167.76	11.21
<i>Snowdrop tree</i>	18	0.46	4,019.92	752.82	1,011.92	753.48	158.64	10.60
<i>European larch</i>	3	0.44	3,830.34	717.32	964.20	717.95	151.16	10.10

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Black birch</i>	5	0.43	3,733.68	699.22	939.86	699.83	147.35	9.85
<i>Laurel oak</i>	5	0.43	3,716.44	695.99	935.53	696.60	146.67	9.80
<i>American holly</i>	6	0.43	3,707.43	694.30	933.26	694.91	146.31	9.78
<i>Royal paulownia</i>	5	0.40	3,505.09	656.41	882.32	656.99	138.33	9.25
<i>Northern white cedar</i>	35	0.38	3,260.89	610.68	820.85	611.21	128.69	8.60
<i>Hackberry spp</i>	4	0.37	3,256.81	609.91	819.82	610.45	128.53	8.59
<i>Atlas cedar</i>	13	0.37	3,256.62	609.88	819.78	610.41	128.52	8.59
<i>Holly spp</i>	14	0.37	3,207.07	600.60	807.30	601.13	126.57	8.46
<i>Apple spp</i>	8	0.37	3,203.72	599.97	806.46	600.50	126.43	8.45
<i>White spruce</i>	5	0.37	3,201.82	599.62	805.98	600.14	126.36	8.45
<i>Hawthorn spp</i>	4	0.34	2,975.49	557.23	749.01	557.72	117.43	7.85
<i>Paperbark maple</i>	30	0.34	2,952.03	552.84	743.10	553.32	116.50	7.79
<i>Blue spruce</i>	6	0.34	2,949.33	552.33	742.42	552.82	116.39	7.78
<i>Japanese snowbell</i>	21	0.32	2,760.01	516.88	694.77	517.33	108.92	7.28
<i>Florida maple</i>	4	0.31	2,734.62	512.12	688.37	512.57	107.92	7.21
<i>Trident maple</i>	2	0.30	2,648.47	495.99	666.69	496.42	104.52	6.99
<i>Magnolia spp</i>	9	0.30	2,590.26	485.09	652.04	485.51	102.22	6.83
<i>Japanese pine</i>	3	0.30	2,573.82	482.01	647.90	482.43	101.57	6.79
<i>Tatar maple</i>	3	0.29	2,480.98	464.62	624.53	465.03	97.91	6.54
<i>Shagbark hickory</i>	1	0.28	2,424.23	453.99	610.24	454.39	95.67	6.40
<i>Higan cherry</i>	3	0.28	2,410.83	451.48	606.87	451.88	95.14	6.36
<i>Caucasian ash</i>	2	0.27	2,307.91	432.21	580.96	432.59	91.08	6.09
<i>Scots pine</i>	2	0.24	2,115.91	396.25	532.63	396.60	83.50	5.58
<i>Leyland cypress</i>	14	0.23	2,028.68	379.92	510.67	380.25	80.06	5.35
<i>Slippery elm</i>	2	0.23	2,014.99	377.35	507.23	377.69	79.52	5.32
<i>Black ash</i>	2	0.23	1,970.78	369.08	496.10	369.40	77.78	5.20
<i>Japanese maple</i>	12	0.21	1,824.93	341.76	459.38	342.06	72.02	4.81
<i>Water oak</i>	2	0.20	1,774.77	332.37	446.76	332.66	70.04	4.68

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Swamp chestnut oak</i>	1	0.20	1,751.21	327.96	440.83	328.24	69.11	4.62
<i>Chinese elm</i>	4	0.19	1,643.01	307.69	413.59	307.96	64.84	4.33
<i>European mountain ash</i>	3	0.17	1,475.07	276.24	371.31	276.48	58.21	3.89
<i>Yellow birch</i>	1	0.17	1,462.11	273.81	368.05	274.05	57.70	3.86
<i>White fir</i>	1	0.15	1,289.49	241.49	324.60	241.70	50.89	3.40
<i>Cherry plum</i>	4	0.14	1,259.39	235.85	317.02	236.06	49.70	3.32
<i>Swamp white oak</i>	1	0.14	1,249.58	234.01	314.55	234.22	49.31	3.30
<i>Pagoda tree</i>	10	0.14	1,228.86	230.13	309.34	230.33	48.50	3.24
<i>Toxicocendron spp</i>	1	0.14	1,214.83	227.50	305.80	227.70	47.94	3.20
<i>Bitternut hickory</i>	1	0.14	1,209.95	226.59	304.58	226.79	47.75	3.19
<i>English oak</i>	4	0.14	1,205.74	225.80	303.52	226.00	47.58	3.18
<i>Shingle oak</i>	16	0.14	1,183.01	221.55	297.79	221.74	46.69	3.12
<i>Cedar of lebanon</i>	3	0.13	1,143.24	214.10	287.78	214.29	45.12	3.02
<i>Red mulberry</i>	1	0.13	1,089.11	203.96	274.16	204.14	42.98	2.87
<i>Western redcedar</i>	12	0.11	951.71	178.23	239.57	178.39	37.56	2.51
<i>European white birch</i>	3	0.11	949.31	177.78	238.96	177.94	37.46	2.50
<i>Paper birch</i>	2	0.10	906.69	169.80	228.24	169.95	35.78	2.39
<i>Kousa dogwood</i>	3	0.10	879.65	164.74	221.43	164.88	34.72	2.32
<i>Chinese holly</i>	2	0.09	824.73	154.45	207.61	154.59	32.55	2.18
<i>Shortleaf pine</i>	1	0.08	720.98	135.02	181.49	135.14	28.45	1.90
<i>Flowering dogwood</i>	5	0.08	703.60	131.77	177.11	131.88	27.77	1.86
<i>Broad Leaved Carbeen</i>	1	0.07	631.99	118.36	159.09	118.46	24.94	1.67
<i>Gray birch</i>	1	0.07	625.45	117.13	157.44	117.23	24.68	1.65
<i>Whitethorn ceanothus</i>	1	0.07	592.60	110.98	149.17	111.08	23.39	1.56
<i>Cucumber tree</i>	1	0.07	575.34	107.75	144.83	107.84	22.71	1.52
<i>English yew</i>	2	0.07	565.56	105.91	142.37	106.01	22.32	1.49
<i>Russian olive</i>	1	0.06	492.86	92.30	124.06	92.38	19.45	1.30

Species Name	Number of Trees	Leaf Area (ac)	Potential Evapotranspiration (ft ³ /yr)	Evaporation (ft ³ /yr)	Transpiration (ft ³ /yr)	Water Intercepted (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff (ft ³ /yr)	Avoided Runoff Value (\$/yr)
<i>Pittocaulon spp</i>	1	0.05	391.16	73.25	98.47	73.32	15.44	1.03
<i>Deodar cedar</i>	3	0.04	388.91	72.83	97.90	72.90	15.35	1.03
<i>Lilac spp</i>	12	0.04	378.93	70.96	95.39	71.03	14.95	1.00
<i>Rose-of-Sharon</i>	4	0.04	375.32	70.29	94.48	70.35	14.81	0.99
<i>English holly</i>	1	0.04	342.60	64.16	86.24	64.22	13.52	0.90
<i>Bear oak</i>	4	0.04	336.61	63.04	84.73	63.09	13.28	0.89
<i>Freeman maple</i>	5	0.04	336.51	63.02	84.71	63.07	13.28	0.89
<i>Peach</i>	2	0.03	252.18	47.23	63.48	47.27	9.95	0.67
<i>Juniper spp</i>	2	0.02	207.22	38.81	52.16	38.84	8.18	0.55
<i>Star magnolia</i>	1	0.02	163.13	30.55	41.07	30.58	6.44	0.43
<i>Umbrella pine</i>	6	0.02	154.05	28.85	38.78	28.88	6.08	0.41
<i>Lagerstroemia spp</i>	3	0.01	113.69	21.29	28.62	21.31	4.49	0.30
<i>Common pear</i>	2	0.01	112.12	21.00	28.22	21.01	4.42	0.30
<i>Maskerekur</i>	1	0.01	88.48	16.57	22.27	16.59	3.49	0.23
<i>Green hawthorn</i>	3	0.01	76.15	14.26	19.17	14.27	3.01	0.20
<i>Boxwood spp</i>	2	0.01	59.33	11.11	14.93	11.12	2.34	0.16
<i>American chestnut</i>	1	0.01	52.62	9.85	13.25	9.86	2.08	0.14
<i>Dawn redwood</i>	2	0.01	47.65	8.92	11.99	8.93	1.88	0.13
<i>Black willow</i>	1	0.01	44.77	8.38	11.27	8.39	1.77	0.12
<i>Sourwood</i>	1	0.00	41.84	7.84	10.53	7.84	1.65	0.11
<i>Shining sumac</i>	1	0.00	33.93	6.35	8.54	6.36	1.34	0.09
<i>Japanese red cedar</i>	1	0.00	29.26	5.48	7.36	5.48	1.15	0.08
<i>Swiss mountain pine</i>	1	0.00	27.10	5.08	6.82	5.08	1.07	0.07
Total	8,615	1,000.07	8,691,842.29	1,627,753.44	2,187,963.64	1,629,179.11	343,020.40	22,929.49

Source: Moorestown Tree Planting and Preservation Committee, 2021 (Avoided runoff value is calculated by the price \$0.067/ft³. The user-designated weather station reported 35.8 inches of total annual precipitation. Eco will always use the hourly measurements that have the greatest total rainfall or user-submitted rainfall if provided.)

APPENDIX B: REGULATED UNDERGROUND STORAGE (UST) FACILITIES 2022

PI Number	PI Name	Street Address	Doc Status	Expiration Date
919891	130 Plum Street	130 Plum Street	Terminated	N/A
026943	214 Flynn Avenue	214 Flynn Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
624835	228 Chester Avenue	228 Chester Ave	Terminated	N/A N/A
010395	56111 Getty	201 W Camden Ave	Terminated	3/31/2001
G000026395	876 N Lenola Rd @ Mayberry Ind Park	876 N Lenola Rd	Terminated	N/A
002317	Albert Ellis Inc	124 Mill St	Terminated	11/16/2000
022079	Ben Craft Builders	5 Main St E	Terminated	11/16/2000
019039	Cavalieri's Service Center	Main St & Marter Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
026320	Central Telephone Bureau	308 W Rt 38	Terminated	3/31/2001
018390	Chevron Chemical Moorestown Research Station	1130 N Church St	Terminated	11/16/2000
95043	Church St Properties	235 S Church St	Terminated	3/31/2004
023177	Combat System Engineering Dept	Centerton Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
009182	D'Andrea Tire Inc	Rte 38 & Nixon Dr	Terminated	11/16/2000
002229	Denton Park	1259 N Church St	Terminated	3/31/2007
004794	Eckenhoff Buick	219 W Main St	Terminated	11/16/2000
008569	Emergency Services Building	261 W Main St	Terminated	11/16/2000
018669	Former B&D Auto	229 E Camden Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
024708	GM Training Center	Rte 38 & Pleasant Valley Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
000044	Hollingshead Co Inc	309 Chestnut St	Terminated	3/31/2001
006101	Industrial Building at 365 New Albany Road	365 New Albany Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
003032	Jet Pulverizer Company	1255 Church St N	Terminated	11/16/2000
018252	John Wanamaker	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
021185	J Wittman & Sons Inc	1253 North Church St	Terminated	3/31/2001
005347	Kmart 3350	Rt 38 & S Lenola	Terminated	11/16/2000
019961	Latter Day Saints Church	319 Bridgeboro Rd	Terminated	3/31/2001
026873	Lenola Auto Service	104 W Camden Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
030231	Lenola Auto Service	121 To 125 Camden Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
023838	Lenola Fire House	Lenola Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
019421	Lindell Enterprises	285 Church St S	Terminated	11/16/2000
014885	Lockheed Martin	199 Borton Lndg Rd	Terminated	N/A
013292	Masco Bath	540 To 550 Glen Ave	Terminated	3/31/1998
025165	Merit Cordage Co Inc	353 Crider Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
027021	Mill Street Properties	301 303 Mill St	Terminated	3/31/1998
007875	Moorestown Amera	107 W Camden Ave	Terminated	3/31/2001
019891	Moorestown Community House	16 East Main St	Terminated	11/16/2000
021880	Moorestown Friends Meeting	Main & Chester Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
031513	Moorestown Friends School	110 E Main St	Terminated	3/31/1998
013360	Moorestown Gardens Corp	410 Flynn Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000

PI Number	PI Name	Street Address	Doc Status	Expiration Date
026251	Moorestown Hartford Road Plant	510 Hartford Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
014628	Moorestown Oaks Apts	Camden Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
004358	Moorestown Public Works	601 3rd St E	Terminated	11/16/2000
005695	Moorestown Service Station LLC	401 Mount Laurel Rd	Effective	3/31/2023
004357	Moorestown Townhall	111 2nd St W	Terminated	11/16/2000
022907	Moorestown Twmsp BOE	Stanwick Rd N	Terminated	3/31/2001
023585	Moorestown Twp STP	Pine St	Terminated	11/16/2000
023620	Moorestown Twp WWTP	250 Pine St	Terminated	3/31/2001
026250	Moorestown Water Dept	1248 Church St N	Terminated	11/16/2000
026243	Moorestown Water Treatment Plant	120 Kings Hwy	Terminated	11/16/2000
000734	Moorestown Xtra Service Station Former	1 High St	Terminated	11/16/2000
025888	Moorestown Friends School	Page Ln	Terminated	11/16/2000
006823	NJ Bell Telephone	105 E Main St	Terminated	11/16/2000
021800	Our Lady Of Good Counsel Church	42 West Main St	Terminated	3/31/2001
008513	Penn Jersey Subaru Inc	Glen Ave & Foster Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
004147	Perla Block Corp	320 Stanwick St N	Terminated	3/31/2001
002538	Philadelphia Coca-Cola Btlg Co	1250 Glen Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
026870	Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co	333 New Albany Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
014627	Pleasant Valley Apts	531 Kings Highway	Terminated	11/16/2000
004181	PSE&G Southern Division - Moorestown	300 New Albany Rd	Effective	3/31/2023
000333	Pulverizing Services Inc	300 To 332 New Albany Rd	Terminated	3/31/1998
008570	Relief Engine Co	222 Chester Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
007206	Romanos Service Station	225 Chester Ave	Effective	3/31/2023
020242	Sears Roebuck and Co	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	Terminated	3/31/2001
262452	Semcor Property Former	216 Rt 38 W	Terminated	N/A
026105	Service TBA & Auto Parts Inc	300 Church St N	Terminated	3/31/1995
006591	Shell Service Station 138432	253 W Main & Union Sts	Terminated	3/31/2001
012457	Stern's Mooretown Mall	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
020288	St Mathew Lutheran Church	318 Chester Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
022718	The Evergreen Episcopal Home	309 Bridgeboro Rd	Terminated	11/16/2000
013206	The Jet Pulverizer Company	1255 Church St N	Terminated	11/16/2000
202367	Thomas Grimes	426 Dawson St	Terminated	N/A
012928	Trinity Church	207 Main St W	Terminated	11/16/2000
016675	Union Carbide Corp	308 Harper Dr	Terminated	11/16/2000
006585	US Gas	201 Rt 38 W	Effective	3/31/2023
007576	US Postal Service	200 Chester Ave	Terminated	11/16/2000
025747	WCAU Radio Transmitter	1267 Church St N	Terminated	11/16/2000
012860	Whitesell Enterprises	540 To 550 Glen Ave	Terminated	3/31/1998
012863	Whitesell Enterprises	400 Colonial Ridge	Terminated	3/31/1998

Source: NJDEP, Retrieved from njems.nj.gov/DataMiner on September 6, 2022. (Further report details pertaining to specific sites can be found at njems.nj.gov/DataMiner.)

APPENDIX C: MUNICIPAL SITE REMEDIATION PROGRAM LOCATIONS (2022)

PI Number	Pi Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
000044	Hollingshead Co Inc	309 Chestnut St	08057				X		
000333	Pulverizing Services Inc	300 To 332 New Albany Rd	08057	X					
000734	Moorestown Xtra Service Station Former	1 High St	08057	X					
002229	Denton Park	1259 N Church St	08057				X		
002317	Albert Ellis Inc	124 Mill St	08057						X
002538	Philadelphia Coca-Cola Btlg Co	1250 Glen Ave	08057	X					
003032	Jet Pulverizer Company	1255 Church St N	08057				X		
004147	Perla Block Corp	320 Stanwick St N	08057				X		
004181	PSE&G Southern Division - Moorestown	300 New Albany Rd	080571189				X		
004357	Moorestown Townhall	111 2nd St W	080572480				X		
004358	Moorestown Public Works	601 3rd St E	080573096	X					
004794	Eckenhoff Buick	219 W Main St	08057					X	
005347	Kmart 3350	Rt 38 & S Lenola	08057					X	
005695	Moorestown Service Station LLC	401 Mount Laurel Rd	08057	X					
006101	Industrial Building @ 365 New Albany Road	365 New Albany Rd	08057	X					
006585	US Gas	201 Rt 38 W	08057				X		
006591	Shell Service Station 138432	253 W Main & Union Sts	08057				X		
006823	NJ Bell Telephone	105 E Main St	08057						X
007206	Romanos' Service Station	225 Chester Ave	08057				X		
007576	US Postal Service	200 Chester Ave	080579998				X		
007875	Moorestown Amera	107 W Camden Ave	08057	X					
008513	Penn Jersey Subaru Inc	Glen Ave & Foster Rd	08057				X		

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
008569	Emergency Services Building	261 W Main St	08057			X			
008570	Relief Engine Co	222 Chester Ave	08057						X
009182	D'Andrea Tire Inc	Rte 38 & Nixon Dr	08057			X			
010395	56111 Getty	201 W Camden Ave	08057	X					
012457	Stern's Mooretown Mall	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	08057			X			
012860	Whitesell Enterprises	540 To 550 Glen Ave	08057			X			
012863	Whitesell Enterprises	400 Colonial Ridge	08057			X			
012928	Trinity Church	207 Main St W	08057			X			
013206	The Jet Pulverizer Company	1255 Church St N	08057			X			
013292	Masco Bath	540 To 550 Glen Ave	08057			X			
013360	Moorestown Gardens Corp	410 Flynn Ave	08057			X			
014627	Pleasant Valley Apts	531 Kings Highway	08057						X
014628	Moorestown Oaks Apts	Camden Ave	08057						X
014885	Lockheed Martin	199 Borton Lndg Rd	08057			X			
016675	Union Carbide Corp	308 Harper Dr	08057			X			
018252	John Wanamaker	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	08057			X			
018390	Chevron Chemical Moorestown Research Station	1130 N Church St	08057				X		
018669	Former B&D Auto	229 E Camden Ave	08057			X			
019039	Cavalieri's Service Center	Main St & Marter Ave	08057			X			
019421	Lindell Enterprises	285 Church St S	08057			X			
019891	Moorestown Community House	16 East Main St	08057						X
019961	Latter Day Saints Church	319 Bridgeboro Rd	08057			X			
020242	Sears Roebuck and Co	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	08057			X			
020288	St Mathew Lutheran Church	318 Chester Ave	08057			X			
021185	J Wittman & Sons Inc	1253 North Church St	08057			X			
021800	Our Lady Of Good Counsel Church	42 West Main St	080572497			X			

PI Number	Pi Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
021880	Moorestown Friends Meeting	Main & Chester Ave	08054					X	
022079	Ben Craft Builders	5 Main St E	08057			X			
022718	The Evergreen Episcopal Home	309 Bridgeboro Rd	08057			X			
022907	Moorestown Twmsp BOE	Stanwick Rd N	08057			X			
023177	Combat System Engineering Dept	Centerton Rd	08057			X			
023585	Moorestown Twp STP	Pine St	08057			X			
023620	Moorestown Twp WWTP	250 Pine St	08057			X			
023838	Lenola Fire House	Lenola Rd	08057			X			
024708	GM Training Center	Rte 38 & Pleasant Valley Ave	08057	X					
025165	Merit Cordage Co Inc	353 Crider Ave	08057			X			
025747	WCAU Radio Transmitter	1267 Church St N	08016			X			
025888	Moorestown Friends School	Page Ln	08057			X			
026105	Service TBA & Auto Parts Inc	300 Church St N	08057			X			
026243	Moorestown Water Treatment Plant	120 Kings Hwy	08057			X			
026250	Moorestown Water Dept	1248 Church St N	08057	X					
026251	Moorestown Hartford Road Plant	510 Hartford Rd	08057			X			
026320	Central Telephone Bureau	308 W Rt 38	08057			X			
026870	Philadelphia Insulated Wire Co	333 New Albany Rd	08057			X			
026873	Lenola Auto Service	104 W Camden Ave	08057						X
026943	214 Flynn Avenue	214 Flynn Ave	08057			X			
027021	Mill Street Properties	301 303 Mill St	33134			X			
030231	Lenola Auto Service	121 To 125 Camden Ave	08057				X		
031513	Moorestown Friends School	110 E Main St	08057			X			
131520	4004 Bridgeboro Road	4004 Bridgeboro Rd	08055			X			
131690	726 Maple Court	726 Maple Ct	08057			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
133782	101 E Camden Avenue	101 E Camden Ave	08057			X			
133806	Wilson Boyer Samost Tract	Bortons Lndg Rd	08057			X			
133868	800 McElwee Road	800 McElwee Rd	08057			X			
14-0015	Township of Moorestown	1248 N Church St	08057					X	
156262	114 Borton Landing Road	114 Borton Lndg Rd	08057			X			
158085	Georgakis Tract	Westfield & Salem Rds	08055			X			
158433	991 Westfield Road	991 Westfield Rd	08057			X			
159964	840 Golf View Rd	830 Golf View Rd	08057			X			
161754	548 Eaglebrook Drive	548 Eaglebrook Dr	08057			X			
161798	33 Robin Road	33 Robin Rd	08057			X			
165413	First Union National Bank	91 E Main St	08057	X					
187772	250 Stanwick Road	250 Stanwick Rd	08057			X			
190484	520 North Church	520 North Church St	08057			X			
191942	Farmers Brokerage & Supply Inc	800 N Church St	08057			X			
192347	569 East Main Street	569 E Main St	08057			X			
195428	728 Iron Post Road	728 Iron Post Rd	08057			X			
202274	T T & M Associates	21 Twosome Dr	080571367			X			
202367	Thomas Grimes	426 Dawson St	08057			X			
208375	723 Iron Post Road	723 Iron Post Rd	080571861			X			
213290	275 West Main Street	275 W Main St	08057			X			
214754	205 Pinehurst Lane	205 Pinehurst Ln	08057			X			
219466	508 Kings Highway	508 Kings Hwy	08057			X			
219603	7 Deer Rest Road	7 Deer Rest Rd	08057			X			
219830	10 Cortland Shire Road	10 Cortland Shire Rd	08060			X			
221426	217 Winding Way	217 Winding Way	08057			X			
222150	320 East Maple Avenue	320 E Maple Ave	08057			X			
229174	551 Eaglebrook Drive	551 Eaglebrook Dr	080572127			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
234752	Lutheran Home @ Moorestown	255 E Main St	08057	X					
240984	4209 Bridgeboro Road	4209 Bridgeboro Rd	08057				X		
241484	891 Heritage Road	891 Heritage Rd	08057				X		
243864	773 Hartford Road	773 Hartford Rd	08057				X		
249127	113 Pinehurst Lane	113 Pinehurst Ln	080572732				X		
249647	112 Center Street	112 Center St	080571204				X		
258263	101 West Oak Avenue	101 W Oak Ave	08057				X		
262452	Semcor Property Former	216 Rt 38 W	08057				X		
279549	895 Heritage Road	895 Heritage Rd	08057				X		
283034	558 Sentinel Road	558 Sentinel Rd	08057				X		
286664	301 Main Street	301 Main St	08057				X		
288620	921 Fernwood Road	921 Fernwood Rd	08057				X		
290768	Denglas Technologies LLC	1259 Church St	08057				X		
291230	730 Garwood Road	730 Garwood Rd	08057				X		
292135	604 Beacon Street	604 Beacon St	08057				X		
294683	320 Collins Avenue	320 Collins Ave	08057				X		
295322	29 Central Avenue	29 Central Ave	08057				X		
296103	25 Robin Road	25 Robin Rd	08057				X		
297056	118 Chestnut Street	118 Chestnut St	08057				X		
299163	Eastern Custom Graphics	1535 Glen Ave	08057				X		
299266	29 Oriole Drive	29 Oriole Dr	08057				X		
329793	14 Third Street	14 3rd St	08057				X		
331038	22 B Claypool Ave	22 B Claypool Ave	080571004					X	
332833	Route 38 Farm Field	118 E Rt 38	08057				X		
333123	Cardinal Health 406, LLC	1224 N Church St	08057				X		
420632	Former Acme Market	123 Chester Ave	08057				X		
436076	123 East Main Street	123 E Main St	08057				X		
437302	642 Chester Avenue	642 Chester Ave	08057				X		

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
438325	321 Oak Avenue	321 Oak Ave	08057			X			
438777	901 Rolling Road	901 Rolling Rd	08057			X			
440049	9 Baldwin Hill Place	9 Baldwin Hill Pl	08057			X			
441343	Montessori Children's House	252 S Church St	08057			X			
441911	Roberts Elementary School Prime Time	290 Crescent Ave	08057					X	
443626	The Goddard School	235 Strawbridge Ln	08057			X			
444912	Alpha Academy Infant Nursery & Christian Learning Center	2 Executive Dr	08057			X			
444922	Chesterbrook Academy	130 Borton Landing Rd	08057			X			
444943	First Presbyterian Church Nursery School	101 Bridgeboro Rd	08057			X			
444987	Moorestown Children's School	760 Garwood Rd	08057			X			
444991	Pre-School Learning Baker School	39 W Maple Ave	08057			X			
444992	Pre-School Learning South Valley	210 S Stanwick Rd	08057			X			
445012	Upper Elementary School Prime Time	325 Borton Landing Rd	08057					X	
450767	904 Fernwood Road	904 Fernwood Rd	08057			X			
458574	308 Elm Avenue	308 Elm Ave	08057			X			
460585	Trinity Episcopal Preschool	207 W Main St	08057			X			
461377	3 Silverwood Road	3 Silverwood Rd	08057			X			
465931	NJDOT I-295 Route 38 Interchange	I-295 & Rt 38	08054	X					
466674	138 W Maple Avenue	138 W Maple Ave	08057			X			
466808	First United Methodist Church Preschool	446 Camden Ave	08057			X			
467567	33 East Central Avenue	33 E Central Ave	08057			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
470533	648 Lippincott Avenue	648 Lippincott Ave	08057			X			
479361	221 Colonial Avenue	221 Colonial Ave	08057			X			
489554	First Presbyterian Church Nursery School	101 Bridgeboro Rd	08057			X			
490075	916 Heritage Road	916 Heritage Rd	08057			X			
496542	520 Bethel Avenue	520 Bethel Ave	08057			X			
505486	18 Oriole Way	18 Oriole Way	08057			X			
509571	96 Westbrook Drive	96 Westbrook Dr	08057			X			
511382	808 Riverton Road	808 Riverton Rd	08057			X			
511474	315 High Street	315 High St	08057			X			
516972	Graebel Van Lines	923 N Lenola Rd	08057			X			
520716	812 North Stanwick Road	812 N Stanwick Rd	08057			X			
529050	120 Mount Laurel Road	120 Mt Laurel Rd	08057			X			
530618	28 East Main Street	28 E Main St	08057			X			
533211	908 N Lenola Rd	908 N Lenola Rd	08057			X			
542658	Resource Control Corp	1274 N Church St	08057						X
544237	1 Harris Avenue E	1 Harris Ave E	08057			X			
544846	Trek Connect Inc @ Moorestown Ind Pk	310 B Commerce Dr	08057						X
547421	133 Walker Avenue	133 Walker Ave	08057			X			
548838	Erico Fastening Systems	301 New Albany Rd	08057	X					
555224	336 East Central Avenue	336 East Central Ave	08057			X			
555302	155 Haines Drive	155 Haines Dr	08057			X			
556154	308 South Church Street	308 S Church St	08057			X			
563968	20 East Maple Avenue	20 E Maple Ave	08057			X			
566314	326 High Street	326 High St	08057			X			
566462	151 Haines Drive	151 Haines Dr	08057			X			
566801	400 Stanwick Road	400 Stanwick Rd	08057			X			
568677	179 Rockland Avenue	179 Rockland Ave	08057			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
571575	329 Evergreen Drive	329 Evergreen Dr	08057			X			
574977	Cardinal Press Inc	1253 N Glen Ave	08057			X			
576405	T T & M Associates	21 Twosome Dr	080571367			X			
578436	Lockheed Martin	199 Borton Lndg Rd	08057	X					
578768	77 E Main Street	77 E Main St	08057			X			
584925	NW Sign Industries Inc (A NJ Corporation)	360 Crider Ave	08057	X					
585157	Granite Packaging Supply Corporation	111 Whittendale Dr	08057			X			
587353	Goddard School	240 W Rt 38	08057			X			
590831	250 West Main Street	250 W Main St	08057			X			
591581	310 Park Drive	310 Park Dr	08057			X			
592412	414 Pleasant Valley Avenue	414 Pleasant Valley Ave	08057			X			
594701	11 & 13 West Main Street	11 & 13 West Main St	08057			X			
596352	Ralph Wilson Plastics Company	Twosome Dr	08057			X			
605698	751 Cox Road	751 Cox Rd	08057			X			
614162	330 High Street	330 High St	08057			X			
615079	870 Cox Road	870 Cox Rd	08057			X			
620585	2 West Sutton Avenue	2 W Sutton Ave	08057			X			
622708	524 Bartram Road	524 Bartram Rd	08057			X			
624326	12 East Sutton Avenue	12 E Sutton Ave	08057			X			
624835	228 Chester Avenue	228 Chester Ave	08057			X			
627293	2 Baldwin Hill Place	2 Baldwin Hill Pl	08057			X			
636546	Hinshillwood Dawson St Historic Pesticides	426 Dawson St	08057			X			
650983	188 Highland Avenue	188 Highland Ave	08057			X			
663321	10 Victoria Court - Wexford @ Moorestown	10 Victoria Ct	08057			X			
669105	314 Bridgeboro Road	314 Bridgeboro Rd	08057			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
669203	2 Broadacres Court	2 Broadacres Ct	08057						
690823	41 Robin Road	41 Robin Rd	08057						
691707	435 Camden Avenue	435 Camden Ave	08057						
703258	140 West Camden Avenue	140 W Camden Ave	08057	X					
711619	Industrial Bldg @ 1263 Glen Ave	1263 Glen Ave	08057						X
717511	421 Toll House Lane	421 Toll House Ln	08057						
722369	228 High Street	228 High St	08057						
727895	48 Wagon Bridge Run	48 Wagon Bridge Run	08057						
734700	7 East Sutton Avenue	7 E Sutton Ave	08057						
740373	300 Chester Avenue	300 Chester Ave	08057						
743249	48 Westbrook Drive	48 Westbrook Dr	08057						
744439	15 Harding Avenue	15 Harding Ave	08057						
746792	Opex Corp @ Moorestown Ind Pk	305 Commerce Dr	080574234						
748393	Weiler Labeling Systems LLC	1256 N Church St	08057						
748557	Weiler Labeling Systems LLC	97 Foster Rd	08057						
750837	328 Chester Avenue	328 Chester Ave	08057						
752508	Creative Design Management Inc	1 Executive Dr Ste 3	08057						
752784	Ketec Inc @ Moorestown Ind Pk	1256 N Church St Unit 1	08055						X
753052	Xerimis Inc	102 Executive Dr	08057						X
754157	Otis Elevator Company	30 Twosome Dr	08057						X
754484	Tozour Energy Systems Inc	2 Executive Dr	08057	X					
754603	Old Castle Building Envelope	1507 Lancer Dr	08057						
754824	570 New Albany Road	570 New Albany Rd	08057						
755662	CHP Acquisition Corp	40 Twosome Dr	08057						
758588	Schindler Elevator Corp	840 N Lenola Rd	08057						

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
759784	Coca Cola Refreshments USA Inc	1250 Glen Ave	08057	X					
761654	900 N Lenola Rd @ Mayberry Ind Park	900 N Lenola Rd	08057	X					
761676	876 900 N Lenola Rd @ Mayberry Ind Park	876 900 N Lenola Rd	08057	X					
761676	876 900 N Lenola Rd @ Mayberry Ind Park	876 900 N Lenola Rd	08057	X					
764688	733 Riverton Road	733 Riverton Rd	08057				X		
765536	306 High Street	306 High St	08057				X		
775490	183 Stanley Avenue	183 Stanley Ave	08057				X		
775834	19 Sutton Place North	19 Sutton Pl N	08057				X		
777721	17 Oriole Way	17 Oriole Way	08057				X		
778278	304 High Street	304 High St	08057				X		
780156	2 Eaglebrook Court	2 Eaglebrook Ct	08057				X		
782171	9 East Spruce Avenue	9 E Spruce Ave	08057				X		
782293	231 East Central Avenue	231 E Central Ave	08057				X		
784478	450 E Main Street	450 E Main St	08057				X		
788305	10 Robin Road	10 Robin Rd	08057				X		
792363	PSE&G Stanwick Substation	101 Bortons Landing Rd	08057				X		
798266	730 North Stanwick Road	730 N Stanwick Rd	08057				X		
803135	Moorestown Woods Apartment Homes	138 New Albany Rd	08057				X		
803661	303 High Street	303 High St	08057				X		
807529	5 Sheldon Place	5 Sheldon Pl	08057				X		
812969	2 South Shirley Avenue	2 S Shirley Ave	08057				X		
830155	14 Robin Road	14 Robin Rd	08057				X		
836790	Quantum Coating Inc	1259 N Church St	08057				X		
837182	302 High Street	302 High St	08057				X		
841958	351 Creek Road	351 Creek Rd	08057				X		

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
842661	199 Pancoast Avenue	199 Pancoast Ave	08057				X		
843725	Exacta V&H Corp	107 Whittendale Dr	08057				X		
877915	121 North Church Street	121 N Church St	08057				X		
919891	130 Plum Street	130 Plum Street	08057	X					
923487	5 W Harris Ave	5 Harris Ave	08057				X		
926069	700 Cox Road	700 Cox Rd	08057				X		
926644	Fujitec Elevator	225 Executive Dr., Suite 10	08057				X		
928712	Tozour Energy Systems Inc	2 Executive Dr	08057	X					
928753	Big NJ Portfolio Lp	97 Foster Rd	08057				X		
928797	Big NJ Portfolio Lp	102 Commerce Dr	08057				X		
929271	31 Twosome Drive @ Moorestown West Corp Ctr	31 Twosome Dr	08057				X		
929282	459 East Camden Ave	459 E Camden Ave	08057				X		
929370	Weiler Labeling Systems	1256 N Church St	08057				X		
929400	Big NJ Portfolio Lp	844 N Lenola Rd	08057				X		
929405	Old Castle Building Envelope	1507 Lancer Dr	08057				X		
929410	Big NJ Portfolio Lp	40 Twosome Dr	08057				X		
929784	Circuit Tech Assembly LLC	341 New Albany Rd	08057	X					
939525	Essentra	1224 N Church St	08057				X		
940898	309 West Walnut Avenue	309 W Walnut Ave	08057				X		
943915	Bancroft	101 Executive Drive	08057	X					
945259	345 Tom Brown Road	345 Tom Brown Rd	08057				X		
95043	Church St Properties	235 S Church St	08057				X		
96-0025	325 New Albany Associates	332 New Albany Rd	08057					X	
964319	Flexprint Inc	390 New Albany Rd	080571105	X					
969381	Frmr. Mr. Tire At Moorestown Mall	400 Rt 38 Unit 900	08057	X					
981645	Proposed Residential Redevelopment Area	400 Rt 38	08057	X					

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
981703	Hordis Brothers Inc @ Moorestown Ind Pk	1500 Glen Ave	08057			X			
983512	Idyll Acres	340 Tom Brown Road	08057	X					
988415	McLean Packaging	1504 Glen Avenue	08057						X
G000001786	Cardinal Press Inc / Thomason Press Inc	1253 Gln Ave	08057			X			
G000002064	Imco Reinforced Plastics Incorporated	858 Lenola Rd	08057			X			
G000002858	Omnimed Incorporated	800 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000002911	Northern Telecom Incorporated	344 New Albany Rd	08057			X			
G000003212	Citation Graphics Inc	1249 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000003527	Thermacon Industries Incorporated	345 New Albany Rd	08057			X			
G000003689	Danyl Corp	1509 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000003979	NW Sign Industries Inc (A NJ Corporation)	360 Crider Ave	08057			X			
G000004225	Hordis Brothers Incorporated	1500 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000004734	Flexprint Inc	390 New Albany Rd	08057	X					
G000004972	Fidelipac Corporation	97 Foster Rd	08057			X			
G000005366	RCA Corporation Advanced Tech Lab	Rte 38	08057			X			
G000006516	Color Graphics Incorporated	101 Commerce Dr	08057			X			
G000006813	3E Group	850 Glen Ave	08057						X
G000007327	Yates Electromagnetics	355 Crider Ave	08057			X			
G000009863	336 New Albany Road	336 New Albany Rd	08057			X			
G000010400	1250 Church St North	1250 Church St N	08057					X	
G000010929	Moorestown Township Sanitary Landfill	Creek Rd	08057			X			
G000013452	Kwik Kopy Printing	188b Camden Ave W	08057			X			

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
G000014217	Rainbow Reproductions Incorporated	1273 Church St N	08057	X					
G000014246	RCA Advanced Technology Laboratories	Moorestown Corp Ctr	08057				X		
G000014518	Sir Speedy Printing Center	Rte 38 & Lenola Rd	08057				X		
G000014682	Telescience Incorporated	351 New Albany Rd	08057				X		
G000015234	Menardi Criswell	201 Commerce Dr	08057				X		
G000023587	851 McElwee Road	851 McElwee Rd	08057				X		
G000024232	Moorestown Shopping Center	200 Camden Ave	08057					X	
G000025216	Ralph Wilson Plastics Company	Twosome Dr	08057				X		
G000025997	129 Schooley Street	129 Schooley St	08057	X					
G000026395	876 N Lenola Rd @ Mayberry Ind Park	876 N Lenola Rd	08057	X					
G000029450	ARCO Gasoline Service Station	13 W Camden Ave	08057					X	
G000029514	340 West 3rd Street	340 West 3rd St	08057					X	
G000029560	159 Haines Drive	159 Haines Dr	08057				X		
G000030510	333 High Street	333 High St	08057					X	
G000031535	700 Lippincott Avenue	700 Lippincott Ave	08057					X	
G000031644	329 Chester Avenue	329 Chester Ave	08057				X		
G000031763	740 Garwood Road	740 Garwood Rd	08057				X		
G000031845	National Filter Media Corporation	351 Crider Ave	08057					X	
G000032906	18 Cardinal Drive	18 Cardinal Dr	08057					X	
G000033554	711 Lippincott Avenue	711 Lippincott Ave	08057				X		
G000033873	Granite Packaging Supply Corporation	111 Whittendale Dr	08057				X		
G000034055	East Gate II	1520 1599 Nixon Dr Morrestown	08057				X		

PI Number	PI Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
G000036027	750 Garwood Rd	750 Garwood Rd	08057					X	
G000036105	Wexford at Moorestown	Bortons Landing Rd	08057			X			
G000037028	Moorestown Farms LP	333 Bortons Landing Rd	08057			X			
G000037062	809 Riverton Rd	809 Riverton Rd	08057			X			
G000037384	309 Westover Rd	309 Westover Rd	08057			X			
G000037521	Prism Color Corporation	323 New Albany Rd	08057					X	
G000037525	800 Golfview Road	800 Golfview Rd	08057			X			
G000037588	9 Cardinal Dr	9 Cardinal Dr	08057					X	
G000038698	504 Stanwick Road North	504 Stanwick Rd N	08057			X			
G000039071	7 W Harris Ave	7 W Harris Ave	08057			X			
G000039853	Blue Chip Graphics Incorporated	400 Church St N	08057				X		
G000039931	630 Garwood Rd	630 Garwood Rd	08057					X	
G000040001	14 E Spruce St	14 E Spruce St	08057					X	
G000040258	Kit Industries Incorporated	41 Twosome Dr Units 2 & 3	08057			X			
G000040259	Prism Color Corporation	31 Twosome Dr	08057						
G000040260	Stanfast Incorporated	202 Commerce Dr	08057			X			
G000040261	Computer Sciences Corporation	2 Commerce Dr Unit 1 To 6	08057			X			
G000040262	RGP Impressions Incorporated	102 Commerce Dr	08057			X			
G000040636	6 E Sutton St	6 E Sutton St	08057		X				
G000041496	720 Cox Rd	720 Cox Rd	08057			X			
G000041993	74 East 2nd St	74 East 2nd St	08057					X	
G000042754	Formation Incorporated	121 Whittendale Drive	08057			X			
G000042876	Whirl Pool, Inc	102 Executive Drive	08057			X			
G000043293	Package Coordinators Inc	1256 Church St N	08057			X			
G000043740	147 Haines Dr	147 Haines Dr	08057			X			
G000043793	9 E Main St	9 E Main St	08057			X			

Pi Number	Pi Name	Address	Zip	Active	Pending	Closed	Closed With Conditions	Non-Remedial Only	Other
G000043796	75 Second Street East	75 Second St E	08057			X			
G000043939	Mill Street Properties	300 310 Mill St	08057				X		
G000044126	300 Mill Street Building	300 Mill St	08057						X
G000044289	Adpel Associates Incorporated	1537 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000044697	425 Chestnut St	425 Chestnut St	08057			X			
G000060054	Economy Data Products Incorporated	1533 Glen Ave	08057			X			
G000060361	310 High St	310 High St	08057					X	
G000060362	308 High St	308 High St	08057			X			
G000061005	26 E 3rd Street	26 E 3rd St	08057		X				
G000061006	218 Frenches Avenue	218 Frenches Ave	08057			X			
G000061702	Vacant Lot@650 Centerton Road	650 Centerton Rd	08057	X					
G000061851	Stanwick Glen	Hayfield Ct	08057			X			
G000061940	150 Clark Avenue	150 Clark Ave	08057			X			
G000061949	Acme Moorestown	100 500 Young Ave	08057			X			
G000062491	539 Eagle Brook Drive	539 E Brook Dr	08057			X			

Source: NJDEP, Retrieved from njems.nj.gov/DataMiner on September 6, 2022. (Further report details pertaining to specific sites can be found at njems.nj.gov/DataMiner.)

APPENDIX D: TOWNSHIP EVENTS LIST

During the year there are numerous events held in town. Below is a list of the major yearly events organized by when they occur.

Seasonal Events:

Burlington County Farmer's Market, Saturday (Seasonal)
Perkins Concert Events Series, Summer
Parks & Recreation Summer Concert Series, Monday evenings
Rotary Club 2nd Street Market Food Truck Events, Every 2nd Thursday in Summer

Annual Events:

Lenola Volunteer Fire Company Annual Easter Egg Hunt, Spring
Sustainable Moorestown Health Fair, Spring or Fall
Moorestown Business Association (MBA) Daffodil Day Event, April
Arbor Day Celebration, April
Sustainable Moorestown Spring Community-Wide Yard Sale Event, 2nd Saturday in May
Parks and Recreation Memorial Day Ceremony, May
Strawbridge Lake Beautification Committee Annual Paddle Board & Kayak Race, June
MBA Moorestown Day, June
Perkins Annual Juneteenth Celebration, June
Moorestown 4th of July Parade, July 4th
MBA End of Summer Block Party, August
Sustainable Moorestown Fall Community-Wide Yard Sale Event, 1st Saturday in October
MBA Autumn in Moorestown, October
STEM Steps Out Open Space Festival, October
MBA Halloween Parade & Costume Contest, October
Historical Society Ghost Tours, October
MBA Main Street Candlelight Stroll, November
Parks & Recreation Annual Charity Bowl Fundraise, November
Annual Holiday Tree Lighting & Holiday Celebration, November
Virtua Memorial Auxiliaries Cooks Tour, 1st Wednesday in December
Menorah Lighting & Hanukkah Celebration, December
Moorestown Lions Club Holiday Parade December
Hose Company and Relief Engine Company Santa Firetruck Run December
MoorArts Holiday Arts Festival December

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Govt Bids & Proposals

**NOTICE
ADVERTISEMENT OF REQUEST
FOR PROPOSALS (RFP)**

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received for the Board of County Commissioners of the County of Burlington on October 11, 2023 at 1:00pm EST., at which time sealed proposals will be recorded as received in the Office of the Burlington County Solicitor, or authorized designee, outside the County Administration Building located at 49 Rancocas Road, Mount Holly, NJ, 08060, for the following solicitation:

**TO PROVIDE CONSULTATION
SERVICES FOR THE
DEVELOPMENT AND
IMPLEMENTATION
OF COUNTY OPTIONAL
HOSPITAL FEE PROGRAM,
(PHASE II)**

Copies of the Requests for Proposal are available on the Burlington County website <https://www.co.burlington.nj.us/904/RFP-RFQ-Listing> or, upon request, if the Burlington County Solicitor's Office, 49 Rancocas Road, P.O. Box 000, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060. All interested qualified candidates are encouraged to download the RFP from the website. Questions regarding the RFP should be directed in writing to Ashley Buono, County Solicitor abuono@co.burlington.nj.us. Responses must be submitted to the Office of the Burlington County Solicitor, 49 Rancocas Road, Room 25, P.O. Box 4000, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060 on or before October 11, 2023 at 1:00 PM. All responses received after said specified prevailing time, whether by mail or otherwise will be returned unopened. No responses will be accepted after the above referenced date. Proposals must be submitted in sealed envelopes with the name of the applicable RFP clearly marked on the outside of the envelope. Responses may not be e-mailed, faxed or transmitted over a telephone.

It is recommended that each response be hand delivered to the Burlington County Solicitor. The County assumes no responsibility for delays in any form of carrier, mail or delivery service causing the proposal to be received at the Office of the Burlington County Solicitor after the specified prevailing time. Nothing herein is intended to include any responsible proposer or any way restrain or restrict competition. All responsible qualified proposers are encouraged to submit proposals. The Board of County Commissioners of the County of Burlington reserves the right to accept or reject any or all responses submitted in the best interest of the County. The County further reserves the right to waive any defect or informality in any proposal should it be in the best interest of the County.

Responses to the RFP are required to comply with the requirements of N.J.A.C. 17:27 and submit a Conflict of Interest Certification. Requests for Proposal does not constitute a bid(s) and is intended

Govt Public Notices

Upon a resolution to rescind the current Employment Contract of Misty Weiss and approve the new Employment Contract of Misty Weiss, Superintendent of Schools effective July 1, 2023. The public hearing shall be held in the: All Purpose room, Chatsworth Elementary School, 2 John Bowker Jr. Blvd., Chatsworth, NJ 08019. (9/11/23) 9/17/2023

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on October 5, 2023 at 7:00 pm, a public hearing will be held before the Moorestown Township Planning Board in the Municipal Building Council Chambers at 111 West 2nd Street in Moorestown Township to consider an Amendment to the Master Plan by review and consideration of the Environmental Resource Inventory, its technical appendices and studies which constitute an amendment to the Conservation Element of the Master Plan. This notice is being published pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28 and N.J.S.A. 40:55D-13.

If adopted, the Moorestown Township Environmental Resource Inventory dated September 2023 will serve as an amendment to the Conservation Element of the Master Plan. Municipal Land Use Law section N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28, permits the Planning Board, after a public hearing, to adopt or amend a master plan or components parts thereof to guide the use of lands within municipality in a manner which protects public health and safety and promotes general welfare. A copy of the draft document can be provided to you upon request to the Planning Board or viewed online by going to the Township of Moorestown's website at <https://www.moorestown.nj.us/LiveMeetingsandScroll> down to the 'Planning Board Meetings' on October 5, 2023 Planning Board Meeting date. Any member of the public who wishes to inspect the Environmental Resource Inventory but does not have access, or cannot access the Township of Moorestown's website may contact Community Development at 856-235-0912, to make an appointment to review the ERI in the Department of Community Development, Township of Moorestown, 111 West Second Street, Moorestown, NJ between the hours of 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Moorestown Township Planning Board 9/17/2023 (\$22.23)

**Township of Burlington
Ordinances on First Reading**

Title: **ORDINANCE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF BURLINGTON AMENDING THE DEFINITION OF "SWIMMING POOL" IN LAND DEVELOPMENT §330-5 "SPECIFIC PHRASES" AND §360 "PROHIBITED NOISES"**

The above titled ordinance was introduced and passed upon first reading at a meeting of the Township Council of the Township of Burlington, County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, held on September 12, 2023.

They will be further considered for

Govt Public Notices

<https://www.hgacbuy.org/products-and-services/view-product?productid=23778>
Any comments concerning this proposed contract will be accepted, in writing, to Evesham Township Fire District No. 1, Attn: Maureen Mitchell, 984 Tuckerton Road, Suite 205, Evesham, NJ 08053 or via email at mmitchell@eveshamfire.org. September 17, 2023 (\$16.77)

**TOWNSHIP OF DELANCO
ORDINANCE 2023-14**

ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING THE INSTALLATION OF VARIOUS CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS IN AND FOR THE TOWNSHIP OF DELANCO, COUNTY OF BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY; APPROPRIATING THE SUM OF \$90,000 THEREFOR FROM THE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT FUND

NOTICE
The above entitled ordinance was passed upon final reading after a public hearing at a meeting of the Township Committee on September 11, 2023, 770 Coopers Road in said Township of Delanco.

Beverly Russell, RMC
Deputy Municipal Clerk
September 17, 2023 (\$9.75)

**TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD,
BURLINGTON COUNTY**

**NOTICE OF PENDING
ORDINANCES**

**ORDINANCE 2023-06
AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD, COUNTY OF BURLINGTON, STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AMENDING SECTION 150-2 ENTITLED "INSPECTIONS PRIOR TO RENTAL OR SALE"**

**ORDINANCE NO. 2023-07
AN ORDINANCE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SPRINGFIELD AMENDING CHAPTER 160 ENTITLED "SEWERS" OF THE TOWNSHIP CODE TO ADD ARTICLE III TO PREVENT STORED SALT AND OTHER DE-ICING MATERIALS FROM BEING EXPOSED TO STORMWATER, ARTICLE IV TO REGULATE THE RETROFITTING OF PRIVATE STORM DRAIN INLETS, AND ARTICLE V PERTAINING TO THE MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF REFUSE CONTAINERS AND DUMPSTERS**

The Ordinances published herewith was introduced and passed upon first reading at a meeting of the governing body of the Township of Springfield in the County of Burlington, State of New Jersey held on Wednesday, September 13, 2023. A copy of the pending Ordinance is posted at the Municipal Building. It will be further considered for final passage, after a public hearing thereon, at a meeting of the governing body to be held in the Meeting Room of the Municipal Building, 2159 Jacksonville-Jobstown Road, Jobstown, New Jersey on Wednesday, October 11, 2023 at 7:30 P.M.

Govt Public Notices

wishing to be added to the existing Certified Pool described above is hereby advised that the necessary documentation to support such firm's request is available only online at <https://www.co.burlington.nj.us/904/RFP-RFQ-Listing>. Completed submissions must be made to the Office of the Burlington County Solicitor, c/o Ashley Buono, Solicitor, 49 Rancocas Road, Room 225, P.O. Box 6000, Mount Holly, New Jersey 08060 on or before Friday, October 6, 2023 at 3:00 PM. 9/17/2023 (\$10.92)

**TOWNSHIP OF DELANCO
ORDINANCE 2023-15
AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 110 OF THE CODE OF THE TOWNSHIP OF DELANCO TO MODIFY AND AMEND THE I-3 (MODIFIED INDUSTRIAL) ZONE WITH REGARD TO DISTRIBUTION FACILITIES**

NOTICE
The above entitled ordinance was passed upon final reading after a public hearing at a meeting of the Township Committee on September 11, 2023, 770 Coopers Road in the Township of Delanco. Beverly Russell, RMC
Deputy Municipal Clerk
9/17/23 (7.41)

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that sealed bids will be received by the Township of Westampton, for the FY 2022 N.J.D.O.T. Municipal Aid Program - Improvements to Greenwich Drive, Contract No. 2023-1, and will be opened and read in public at the Municipal Building, Room 107, 710 Rancocas Road, Westampton, New Jersey 08060 on Thursday, September 28, 2023 at 10:00 A.M., prevailing time.

The work includes the furnishing of all labor, material and equipment necessary or required to complete all work set forth in these Specifications and shown on the Plans. The estimated item quantities are summarized as follows:

APPROXIMATE ESTIMATED QUANTITIES

ITEM	APPROXIMATE ESTIMATED QUANTITIES
1. Mobilization	LS
2. Performance, Payment and Maintenance Bond	LS
3. Inlet Sediment Trap, Type "2", 2' x 4'	11 UN
4. Traffic Cone	50 UN
5. Drum	25 UN
6. Breakaway Barricade	25 UN
7. Construction Signs	400 SF
8. No Bid Item	N/A
9. Uniformed Police Traffic Directors	AL
10. HMA Millings, 2"	13,350 SY
11. Hot Mix Asphalt Pavement Repair (19M64 Base Course, 5" Thick)	

Note: Image of public notice published in the Burlington County times letting residents know a public hearing is upcoming

To: Moorestown Township Planning Board

From: John Barree, PP, AICP
Megan Stanley, PP, AICP

CC: Patricia Muscella, Land Use Administrator
Matt Wieliczko, Esq
Christopher Noll, PE, CME, PP
Anthony Lopez, PE, CFM, CME

Date: October 3, 2023

Re: Environmental Resource Inventory – Conservation Element Consistency Review

Introduction

At their October 5, 2023, meeting the Planning Board will consider the adoption of PB#2023-35 which revises the 2013 Conservation Element to include an updated Environmental Resource Inventory, completed in September 2023.

As part of this process, the Planning Board must review the Environmental Resource Inventory per the regulations included within the Municipal Land Use Law at N.J.S.A. 40:55D-26.a., which state:

“Prior to the adoption of a development regulation, revision, or amendment thereto, the planning board shall make and transmit to the governing body, within 35 days after referral, a report including identification of any provisions in the proposed development regulation, revision or amendment which are inconsistent with the master plan and recommendations concerning these inconsistencies and any other matters as the board deems appropriate.”

The Board’s task is twofold: 1) identify any potential inconsistencies with the Conservation Element, and 2) provide a report to the governing body with any recommendations pertaining to the inconsistencies or other matters. The following sections outline the content of the Environmental Resource Inventory and includes a review of pertinent sections of the Conservation Element.

Content of the Environmental Resource Inventory

The proposed Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) identifies and describes the natural and cultural resources present throughout the Township. The ERI notes that “the protection and wise use of resources

are essential to maintain the public health, safety, and welfare of current and future residents” (P. 9). The ERI is organized into seven chapters as follows:

1. **History of Moorestown:** This chapter provides an overview of the Township’s history from prehistoric times to modern day. The chapter also includes an inventory of historic sites within the Township, including their address and their historic designation criteria.
2. **Location, Size, Land Use:** This chapter provides an overview of the Township’s population, location, and existing land use coverage by acreage.
3. **Natural Resources:** This chapter discusses the existing natural resources present throughout the Township, including, but not limited to, topography, soils, agricultural quality, climate, surface water, and air quality.
4. **Biological Resources:** This chapter provides an inventory of the Township’s biological resources, noting the importance of protecting biodiversity throughout the Township’s various habitats. Specifically, the chapter discusses the Township’s wetlands, forests, grasslands, community trees, landscape project priority habitats, invasive plants, and animal communities.
5. **The Built Environment:** This chapter discusses housing, business, commerce, and transportation statistics and trends within the Township. The chapter also discusses the Township government, public utilities, public amenities, and emergency facilities. These include subsections regarding drinking water, sewer service, stormwater, libraries, education, policing, fire services, emergency medical services, trash, recycling, and energy.
6. **Parks, Open Space, and Recreation:** This chapter provides an inventory of the parks, open space, and recreational areas present throughout the Township. The chapter also includes a list of community facilities and development restricted properties.
7. **Environmental Issues:** This chapter includes a list of priority sites for protection and a list of known contaminated sites throughout the Township.

Conservation Element Consistency Review

The Conservation Element outlines the preservation and management of environmentally sensitive lands throughout the Township, including stream corridors, open water, wetlands, floodplains, soils, slopes, aquifer recharge lands, and areas with significant vegetative cover. The Conservation Element places an



emphasis on the goal of protecting land and advances that goal by “describing the natural environment, identifying environmentally sensitive lands, and recommending methods of land preservation” (P. III-1).

The ERI is consistent with the purpose of the Conservation Element as it provides detailed descriptions and maps of natural and biological resources within the community, including water, wetlands, soils, steep slopes, grasslands, and forests. In several locations, the Conservation Element references additional information which will be contained within the ERI. The ERI also provides a list of environmentally sensitive lands and existing contaminated sites throughout the Township. A core purpose of the ERI is to provide the background necessary to protect and manage the use of natural and cultural resources in a manner which advances the public’s health, safety, and welfare. As such, the ERI serves as a useful tool to inform future decision making regarding the protection and preservation of environmental resources.

The following relevant recommendations were set forth in the 2013 Conservation Element.

- Recommendation: Encourage cluster development in locations where soil types or public infrastructure permit.
- Recommendation: Encourage sale or donation of development rights to preserve existing open space and environmentally sensitive lands.
- Recommendation: Request of the Tree Planting and Preservation Committee an effort to map other significant tree resources in the Township as resources permit.

The ERI provides maps and descriptions of soil types, existing open space, and environmentally sensitive lands. This information is necessary to guide decisions regarding where cluster development should occur and where sending and receiving areas should be located for the transfer of development rights. The ERI also includes a tree inventory map depicting the location of trees throughout the Township along with their diameter.

Conservation Element Consistency Review

The Environmental Resource Inventory (ERI) advances the intent and the spirit of the Township’s 2013 Conservation Element. The ERI provides maps, and detailed descriptions of the natural and cultural resources present throughout the Township. As such, the ERI advances the Conservation Element’s aim of describing the natural environment and identifying environmentally sensitive lands within the Township.



The 2013 Conservation Element also includes several specific references to additional information which will be contained within the 2023 ERI. The information contained within the ERI will also serve as a basis which guides future decision making regarding the preservation of environmental resources within the municipality. This provides the basis necessary to fulfill several recommendations within the Conservation Element, including encouraging cluster development where soils permit, and encouraging the transfer of development rights from environmentally sensitive areas. Therefore, the 2023 Environmental Resource Inventory is consistent with the intent and recommendations of the 2013 Conservation Element.



**TOWNSHIP OF MOORESTOWN
PLANNING BOARD
AGENDA
THURSDAY, October 5, 2023
7:00 PM
Moorestown Town Hall in the Council Chambers
111 West Second St., Moorestown NJ 08057**

MEETING AGENDA

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Opening Statement:**
 - Notice of this meeting has been provided in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act by:
 - 1. Posting a copy of the agenda on the bulletin board at Town Hall.
 - 2. Filing a copy of the agenda in the office of the Board Secretary at Town Hall.
 - 3. Forwarding a copy of the agenda to the Burlington County Times and Courier Post
 - 4. Forwarding a copy of the agenda to each person who has requested copies of the regular meeting schedule.
 - All of the above posting, filing and mailing of the agenda have taken place on or before September 25, 2023.
- III. Moment of Silence and Flag Salute**
- IV. Roll Call**
- V. Meeting Minutes- August 17, 2023 & September 7, 2023**
- VI. Adoption of Resolutions-None**
- VII. New Business**
 - PB#2023-35, Conservation Element Revision with the addition of the Environmental Resource Inventory 2023**
- VIII. Discussion Items-MEAC Criteria**
- IX. Adjournment**

OFFICIAL ACTION MAY BE TAKEN ON ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Next Meeting: November 2, 2023

Note: Moorestown Planning Board meeting agenda held to vote on ERI approval

**TOWNSHIP OF MOORESTOWN
PLANNING BOARD
AGENDA
THURSDAY, November 2, 2023
7:00 PM
Moorestown Town Hall in the Council Chambers
111 West Second St., Moorestown NJ 08057**

MEETING AGENDA

- I. Call to Order**
- II. Opening Statement:**
 - Notice of this meeting has been provided in accordance with the Open Public Meetings Act by:
 - 1. Posting a copy of the agenda on the bulletin board at Town Hall.
 - 2. Filing a copy of the agenda in the office of the Board Secretary at Town Hall.
 - 3. Forwarding a copy of the agenda to the Burlington County Times and Courier Post
 - 4. Forwarding a copy of the agenda to each person who has requested copies of the regular meeting schedule.
 - All of the above posting, filing and mailing of the agenda have taken place on or before October 22, 2023.
- III. Moment of Silence and Flag Salute**
- IV. Roll Call**
- V. Meeting Minutes- October 5, 2023**
- VI. Adoption of Resolutions**
 - PB#2023-35, Conservation Element Revision with the addition of the Environmental Resource Inventory 2023**
- VII. New Business**
 - PB#2023-26, Domenica Foundation, 920 N Lenola Road, Block 100 Lot 1.09, Preliminary and Final Site Plan for 150 Dwelling Units with 20% set aside for low and moderate income families.**
- VIII. Discussion Items**
- IX. Adjournment**

OFFICIAL ACTION MAY BE TAKEN ON ANY ITEM ON THE AGENDA

Next Meeting: December 7, 2023

Note: Moorestown Planning Board meeting agenda held to formally adopt ERI into the Conservation Element plan

RESOLUTION NO. 2023-35
MOORESTOWN TOWNSHIP PLANNING BOARD

A RESOLUTION ADOPTING THE SEPTEMBER 2023 ENVIRONMENTAL
RESOURCE INVENTORY AS AN UPDATE TO THE CONSERVATION
ELEMENT OF THE MASTER PLAN

WHEREAS, the Master Plan adopted on June 27, 2002 and revised April 3, 2014 includes a Conservation Element Plan pursuant to N.J.S.A 40:55D-28b(4); and

WHEREAS, on August 1, 2013 and by way of Resolution No. 2013-23, attached hereto as Exhibit “A” and incorporated herein by reference, the Planning Board adopted a revised Conservation Element of the Master Plan by adopting an Environmental Resource Inventory, its technical appendices and studies, all in support of the land use policies in the Moorestown Master Plan; and,

WHEREAS, the Planning Board of the Township of Moorestown, County of Burlington, State of New Jersey, adopted its most recent Master Plan Reexamination pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-28 on December 6, 2018; and

WHEREAS, upon notice duly provided pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-13, the Planning Board of Moorestown held a public hearing on October 5, 2023 on a proposed amendment of the Conservation Element of the Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, Planning Board Planner, Heyer Gruel & Associates prepared a Consistency Report dated October 3, 2023, attached hereto as Exhibit “B” and incorporated herein by reference, concluding that the September 2023 Environmental Resource Inventory, which coversheet, Table of Contents and Executive Summary are attached as Exhibit “C” and is hereby incorporated herein by reference, advances the intent and spirit of the Township’s 2013 Conservation Element and advances the Conservation Element’s aim of describing the natural environment and identifying environmentally sensitive land within the Township. Moreover, the Report also concluded that the 2023 Environmental Resource Inventory is consistent with the purpose and intent of the 2013 Conservation Element; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Board has determined that the proposed revisions to the Environmental Resource Inventory are necessary and consistent with the goals and objectives of the Township of Moorestown’s Conservation Element of the Master Plan and that the revised Environmental Resource Inventory is in the public interest in order to protect the public health and safety and promote the general welfare.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the Planning Board of the Township of Moorestown, County of Burlington and State of New Jersey, hereby adopts the revised September 2023 Environmental Resource Inventory as an amendment to the Conservation Element of the Master Plan, as presented to Moorestown Planning Board at its October 5, 2023 public hearing.

Note: Official documentation of Moorestown ERI approval by the Moorestown Planning Board

The foregoing action was taken and memorialized by the Township Planning Board on October 5, 2023 upon motion of McGuire seconded by Aberant with the vote on the motion being as follows:

AYE: Aberant, Acaro-Burns, Maguire, Moriuchi, Musnug, Petriello, Wesolowski, Barry & Bertino

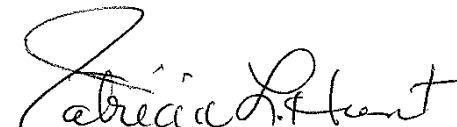
NAY: None

The foregoing action was memorialized by the Moorestown Township Planning Board on November 2, 2023 upon the motion of Joseph Maguire, seconded by Kevin Aberant with the vote on the motion being as follows:

AYE: Aberant, Maguire, Musnug, Petriello, Wesolowski, Barry, Bertino

NAY: None

The undersigned Secretary of the Moorestown Township Planning Board hereby certifies that the above is a true copy of Resolution #PB-2023-35 adopted by the Moorestown Township Planning Board on November 2, 2023.



PATRICIA HUNT, ACTING SECRETARY
Moorestown Township Planning Board

Sources

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Archaeology

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Moorestown Township

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE INVENTORY

Publication Number:

22240

Date Published:

September 2023

Geographic Area Covered:

Moorestown Township

Key Words:

Agriculture, air quality, aquifers, biodiversity, biological resources, built environment, Burlington County, climate, conservation, development, endangered species, environmental issues, environmental resource inventory, floodplains, forests, grasslands, groundwater, habitat, land preservation, Landscape Project, master planning, Moorestown Township, natural resources, New Jersey, open space, Pennsauken Creek, population, Rancocas Creek, soils, steep slopes, topography, U.S. Census, vernal pools, water quality, watersheds, wetlands.

Abstract:

This publication documents the natural and community resources of Moorestown Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. The natural resource information includes descriptions, tables, and maps of: land use; soils; drinking water, basins, wells; surface waters, including watersheds, streams, lakes, wetlands, and floodplains; impacts on water resources and surface water quality; impervious coverage; vegetation, including wetlands, forests, and grasslands; animal communities; threatened and endangered species; Landscape Project Priority Habitats; and known contaminated sites. Community resources that are briefly described include population, transportation, township utilities and services, community groups, historic sites and buildings, and protected open space. A short history of the community is also included.

Staff Project Team:

Mel Musie, *Planner*

Staff Contact:

Mel Musie

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