

Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan Kingwood Township

Hunterdon County, NJ

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INTRODUCTION

Kingwood Township is a rural municipality consisting of approximately 35.6 square miles, the fourth largest municipality in Hunterdon County. Kingwood Township has an estimated population of 3,782.¹ Kingwood is a farming community without public water or sewer systems infrastructure. The rural character of the Township is something that most residents cherish and wish to preserve to the greatest extent possible. That precious rural character is precisely what attracted many of the new residents that have immigrated to Kingwood over the years and continues to attract new residents.

Contributing greatly to the rural character is the fact that Kingwood has, since its inception, been a farming community. Although farming activities have varied over time, from high volume chicken farms to sod farms, and Kingwood has provided space for other manufacturing, processing, fabricating and assembly industries, agriculture remains the core of the Township's "industry". Kingwood has long recognized the significant role of agriculture in its past, present and future and has taken steps to help preserve the right to conduct agricultural activities, such as enacting a "Right-to-Farm" ordinance. This ordinance protects a farmer from complaints made by neighboring property owners and determines that "whatever nuisance may be caused to others by these uses and activities are more than offset by the benefits from farming to neighborhood community and society in general."² The ordinance advances the Township's desire to take additional actions to enhance the ability of the farmer to productively and profitably continue to devote lands to active farming, and to preserve farming as an integral part of Kingwood Township's future.

Residential development of the Township, through subdivision and development of existing prime farmlands to create more building lots, threatens, if left uncontrolled, to destroy the very qualities that make Kingwood Township so attractive to its residents, new and old. The use of existing farmland preservation programs and outside funding sources can help relieve that development pressure by removing properties from the inventory of lands available for development. Township residents have demonstrated the importance to them of preserving open space by approving the establishment of a General Capital Fund and Open Space Tax to provide a stable source of funding for the preservation of the Township's agricultural base, rural character and natural resources.

The Agricultural Advisory Committee recognizes that the goals of this plan can be advanced through the use of a variety of techniques such as the outright acquisition of the land, the acquisition of easements, obtaining grants and other funding from the State of New Jersey and cooperation with private conservation organizations and state and county open space agencies. For instance, woodlands are not eligible for the existing farmland preservation program and not all farm lands, even though worthy of preservation, will score sufficiently high to merit acquisition through the farmland preservation program.

An overriding concern of the Committee, however, is that the process of farmland preservation be as fair as possible to the landowners whose lands or development rights are being acquired, while accomplishing the preservation goals set forth in this Plan. In view of the foregoing, the goals and objectives identified for this Farmland Preservation Plan are as follows:

- Preservation of the rural character of Kingwood Township;

¹ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Summary File 1 (SF 1) and Summary File 3 (SF 3)

² Kingwood Township Right to Farm Ordinance: Chapter 74 of the Township Land Use Ordinance.

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- Preservation of the presence and facilitation of the viability of agriculture;
- Provide for maximum flexibility for local property owners so that lands can be preserved through the program best suited to meet the needs and desires of each individual property owner; and
- Acquire lands or development rights in a manner which is fair to the citizen whose rights are being acquired.³

This farmland preservation plan is prepared pursuant to Paragraph (13) of section 19 of P.L. 1975, c.291(C.40:55D-28). This section provides that a farmland preservation plan element shall include:

1. an inventory of farm properties in the entire municipality and a map illustrating significant areas of agricultural lands;
2. a detailed statement showing that municipal plans and ordinances support and promote agriculture as a business;
3. a plan for preserving as much farmland as possible in the short-term by leveraging monies made available by the Garden State Preservation Trust Act, N.J.S.A. 13:8-1 et seq., P.L. 1999, c. 152 through a variety of mechanisms including but not limited to utilizing:
 - i. Option agreements;
 - ii. Installment purchases; and
 - iii. Encouraging donations for permanent development easements.
4. a statement of farming trends, characterizing the type(s) of agricultural production in the municipality; and
5. A discussion of plans to develop the agricultural industry in the municipality.

On December 4, 2006, revised State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) Rules were published for comment. The revised rules took effect on June 20, 2007. These rules establish new requirements for municipal farmland preservation plans to address eligibility for funding under the SADC's Planning Incentive Grant (PIG) Program. The SADC is currently preparing a guidance document for municipalities that wish to establish PIG Programs under the revised rules and receive funding through the SADC's Planning Incentive Grant Program.

Preserving farmland offers many benefits. It maintains clean air and generates little traffic. Farmland often offers attractive views and provides land for groundwater recharge so that rainwater can filter back into the ground. Farmland can contribute to an eco-tourism program, benefiting area towns and businesses. It also provides locally grown products that are increasingly attractive to conservation-minded shoppers. Finally, farmland contributes to the rural quality of life that has been enjoyed in Hunterdon County for centuries. It is for all of these reasons that a farmland preservation program is important to Hunterdon County residents and local officials.⁴

³ Kingwood Township Master Plan, Farmland Preservation Plan Element, Adopted Aug 14, 2000.

⁴ Hunterdon County Farmland Preservation Plan draft – November 2007

I. Kingwood Township's Agricultural Land Base

A. Location and Size of Agricultural Land Base

Over the last 20 years, Kingwood's agricultural community has remained largely the same. More landowners are now expressing interest in the farmland preservation program and therefore more land is being preserved. As described in the introduction, the rural character that has long made Kingwood a retreat for new populations, has also been the staying factor for those who have been here for the last few decades, or more.

Population in Kingwood has not increased by much over the last 20 years. In 1982 Kingwood's population was 2,909. In 2000 the population increased by 30% to 3,782.⁵ This small increase helps to keep the amount of farmland developed into non-farm uses at a minimum. To ensure existing and important farmlands remain in farm uses, the Township developed a Farmland Preservation Plan in 2000 and adopted a Right to Farm Ordinance in 2005. The County has been instrumental in overseeing the majority of farms preserved in Kingwood.

Approximately 70% of the Township's total 22,336 acres (15,667 acres) qualify for reduced tax assessment under the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964 (Figure 1 and Figure 3). Table 1 identifies farmland-assessed and farm-qualified parcels within Kingwood, according to the 2007 MOD IV tax data.

According to N.J.A.C. 18:12-2.2 Property classifications with definitions:

(c) Class 3A: "Farm property (Regular)" means land being used for agricultural or horticultural purposes, including its use for the breeding, pasturing and production of livestock and animal products. Farm property also includes land, together with improvements, where the use of the land and function of the buildings thereon are for agricultural or horticultural purposes, as well as farm houses and the lots or parcels of land on which they are situated. For definitions of agricultural use and horticultural use, see N.J.A.C. 18:15- 1.1, adopted under the "Farmland Assessment Act of 1964," N.J.S.A. 54:4-23.1 et seq.

(d) Class 3B: "Farm property (Qualified)" means land which has qualified and is assessed under the Farmland Assessment Act, P.L. 1964, c.48.

As identified in Tables 1 and 2 below, Kingwood Township has a significant amount of land in agricultural activity. Farms not "qualified" or assessed through the Farmland Assessment Act could potentially be targets for development in the future. Those farms are targeted in this plan, however, for preservation

⁵ 48th Annual Report of the Division of Local Government Services, 1985

Table 1: Kingwood Township Property Class

Class	Total Acres	%
No data	412	1.8
Vacant	1,303	5.8
Residential	4,037	18.07
Farm Property (Regular)	285	1.7
Farm Property (Qualified)	9,230	57.0
Commercial	369	1.65
Industrial	136	0.06
Apartment	4	-
Public School	33	0.01
Public Property	229	0.1
Church and Charitable	127	0.05
Cemetery	5	-
Other Exempt	14	-
Total	16,184	100.0

Kingwood Township has delineated one project area for preserving farmland in the community. The boundaries of the project area follow the eastern municipal boundary from north to south to Slacktown Rd where it cuts in to the Rte. 12 business area, then back down Locktown Rd and out to the municipal boundary. From there it continues south to Milltown Rd and back north on Rte. 519 to Barbertown-Point Breeze Rd where it follows Rte. 12 west to the municipal boundary on Rte. 29. From there it continues north along Rte. 29, around the Borough of Frenchtown’s boundaries and then cuts in east along the rear of properties along Ridge Rd to Rte. 519. It continues north on Rte. 519 to the municipal boundary, then east to the starting point at the corner of Kingwood, Alexandria and Franklin Townships. The project areas are predominantly comprised of farm assessed/qualified lands and public property (Table 2). Of the total 12,428.19 acres, 76.56% (9,515.34 acres) are farm assessed/qualified and 0.44% (53.58 acres) is public property. This totals 77% of the project area as farm and preserved lands. This data is presented with the Preserved Farmland in the Township in Figure 2.

Table 2: Property Class for Kingwood Township Proposed Project Areas

Class	Acres	Percentage
No Data	8.45	0.07%
1 Vacant Land	493.76	3.97%
2 Residential	2,020.23	16.26%
3A Farm (Regular)	6,529.55	52.54%
3B Farm (Qualified)	2,985.79	24.02%
4A Commercial	170.39	1.37%
4B Industrial	21.52	0.17%
15A Public School	28.99	0.23%
15C Public Property	53.58	0.43%
15D Church & Charitable	111.07	0.89%
15E Cemeteries/Graveyards	1.94	0.02%
15F Other Exempt	2.92	0.02%
TOTAL	12,428.19	100.00%

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The nature of the Township is further highlighted by the 2002 Land Use/Land Cover data. Table 3, below, identifies the Land Use/Land Cover for the entire Township (Figure 4). 7,839 acres (34.4%) of the Township are classified as Agricultural. Agricultural wetlands make up only 5% of the Township’s total land area and agricultural wetlands make up 31% of the Township’s wetland acres.

Table 3: 2002 Land Use/Land Cover for Kingwood Township

Type	Total	%
Urban	2,656.69	11.7
Agriculture	7,839.18	34.4
Forest	8,134.84	35.7
Wetlands (Non-ag)	2,511.64	11.0
Wetlands (Ag)	1,140.76	5.0
Barren Land	63.17	0.3
Water	455.52	2.0
TOTAL	22,801.81	100.0

When the 2002 Land Use/Land Cover (LU/LC) is focused on the Township’s proposed project area, the agricultural land totals 41.5% (5,245 acres) of the area, shown below in Table 4 and in Figure 4. Table 4 also breaks out the amount of Wetland acres in the Project Area, and specifically wetlands that are in non-agricultural use (1,355.54 ac or 10.7%) and those in agricultural use (787.94 ac or 6.2%).

Table 4: 2002 Land Use/Land Cover for Kingwood Proposed Project Area

Type	Total	%
Agriculture	5,245.10	41.51%
Barren Land	44.47	0.35%
Forest	3,542.73	28.04%
Urban	1,411.66	11.17%
Water	51.13	0.40%
Wetlands (Non-ag)	1,355.54	10.7%
Wetlands (Ag)	787.94	6.2%
TOTAL	12,635.42	100.00%

Table 5 below lists the amount of acreage in the Township and in the Project Area that are Prime Soils, Soils of Statewide Importance and Non-farm soils. These factors are essential to both the SADC eligibility criteria for preservation and the Township’s ranking criteria to be included on the list of target farms. It is also important to note that the Township has nearly 5,700 acres of woodland in its Farmland Assessment Total for Agricultural Use.

Table 5: 2002 Land Use/Land Cover Cropland and Pastureland

Category	Prime Soils	Soils of Statewide Importance	Non-farm Soils	Acres	Percentage of Area
Township Wide Cropland and Pasture Land	849.59	5,289.95	1,699.65	7,839.19	34.4%
Township Project Area Cropland and Pasture Land	431.49	2,655.20	606.94	3,693.63	29.2%

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As shown in Table 6 below, the Township has, to date, 17 farms preserved through SADC, the County and Municipal Funding (Table 6).

Table 6: Preserved Farmland

Block	Lot	Name	Acres	Type of Acquisition
26	22	DeCroce, Richard	110.49	SADC Easement Purchase
26	27	Rosansky, Emily	51.436	Easement Purchase - County
1	6, 6.02	Sargenti, Dennis A.	105.141	Easement Purchase - County
6	31.02	Kocsis, Frank & Mary Mott-Kocsis	33.783	Easement Purchase - County
42	6	Foley, III, Edward J.	38.08	Easement Purchase – County
27	10, 6.04	Kenney, J & R	113.88	SADC Easement Purchase
36	11, 24.01	Michelanko, H & B	5.35	Easement Purchase - County
12	34.02	Gordeuk Farm	140.29	SADC Easement Purchase
12	34.01	Gordeuk Farm	51.56	SADC Easement Purchase
12	34	Gordeuk Farm	53.28	SADC Easement Purchase
12	27	Niciecki Farm	135.38	SADC Easement Purchase
12	35	Haring Farm	53.28	SADC Easement Purchase
27.02	2	Paulik Farm	16.95	SADC Easement Purchase
23	11	Perrotti Farm	129.9	Eight Year Program
4	2	Verity	37.2	Preserved Farm
7	7, 7.02	DeSapio, Salvatore	220.95	SADC Easement Purchase
Total Acres			1,296.95	

Additionally, three farms are in the process of becoming preserved. The proposed project area includes target farms that will expand the existing base of preserved farmland and create large contiguous areas of active and preserved farms. These targets will be discussed further in Sections 4 and 5 below but are noted here to show the proximity and nature of the Township’s proposed Project Area and Target Farms. Figure 2 displays this information with the County’s Agricultural Development Area.

The information below includes a number of tables (maps are attached) providing information on the soils, water sources, farmland assessment and census statistics, farm sizes in the Township and in the County, and the agricultural use of farms in the Township and in the County.

B. Distribution of Soil Types and Their Characteristics

Soil is the unconsolidated mineral material on the immediate surface of the earth and which serves as the medium for growth of land plants. The characteristics of each soil type have developed over time (usually many thousands of years). Soil is a basic resource for food production, in addition to its essential role in collecting and purifying water before it enters the ground water. However, soil itself can be a pollutant as dust in the air or as sediment in water.

Kingwood farmland is separated into three categories. *Prime Farmland* makes up 25.06% of the Township; *Farmland of Statewide Importance* accounts for 70.43% of land area in the Township; and lands categorized as *Not Prime Farmland* account for 4.51% of lands in the Township.

Prime Farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It has the soil

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quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, Prime Farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding.⁶

Farmlands of *statewide importance* include those soils in land capability Class II and III that do not meet the criteria as Prime Farmland, These soils are nearly Prime Farmland and economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, Some may produce yields as high as Prime Farmland if conditions are favorable.⁷

Bedrock Name	Thickness	Physical character of rocks	% of Twp.
Trl - Lockatong Formation	3,800 ft.	dolomitic or silty argillite, mudstone, sandstone, siltstone, and minor silty limestone	29%
Trlr - Red Bed Lockatong Formation		dolomitic or silty argillite, mudstone, sandstone, siltstone, and minor silty limestone, occasionally red	6%
JTrp - Passaic Formation	6,200 ft.	siltstone and shale	49%
JTrpg – Passaic Formation Gray bed		sandstone, siltstone and shale	14%
Jd - Diabase and granophyre		diabase, medium- to coarse-grained	2%
Trs - Stockton Formation	6,000 ft.	sandstone, mudstone, silty mudstone, argillaceous siltstone, and shale	.06%

The US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA NRCS) developed soils surveys (map units) in 1974 to determine soil characteristics and capabilities and to help people understand soils and their uses (accurate within about 5 acres).

There are 56 different map units in Kingwood. The ERI includes maps and a table of several important characteristics of these soils. Bedrock categories are listed above, as an example. When viewed together, most soils in Kingwood have limitations from at least one of the following factors: poor drainage, high water table, shallow bedrock or steep slopes. The 1974 Soil Survey report also placed an emphasis on limitations of the ground water.⁸

C. Number of Irrigated Acres and Available Water Sources

Kingwood Township relies solely on groundwater and, as shown in Figure 6, and encompasses two HUC 11 watershed Areas: the Hakihokake/Harihokake/Nishisakawick Creek watershed and the Lockatcong Creek / Wickecheoke Creek watershed. Surface water, however, is not a reliable source for irrigation as the Township does not have a many ponds and streams tend to dry up in the summertime when irrigation

⁶ USDA,NRCS NJ Important Farmlands Inventory <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/primefarm.html>

⁷ USDA,NRCS NJ Important Farmlands Inventory <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/importantfarm.html>

⁸ Kingwood Township Environmental Resources Inventory, 2004, Kratzer Environmental Services.

is needed most. Groundwater is the inevitably the only option for irrigating agricultural lands. The Township has a total of 96 irrigated acres. 69 irrigated acres are field crops, 8 acres are fruit crops, and 19 acres are ornamental plants. As can be seen in Table 7 below, irrigated acres in the Township have increased over the past 20 years. With no option for surface water use, lands in irrigation such as nursery crops and vegetables, compete for water with non-farm uses like residential development. This competition for water use is an issue the Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC) will be conscious of as problems may arise between the farm and non-farm uses in the Township.

Table 7: Irrigated Acres

	1983	1991	2000	2004
Kingwood Township	11.5	3.0	62.0	96.0

D. Farmland Assessment and Census of Agriculture Statistics and Trends

Census of Agriculture and Township Farmland Assessment parcel data for the following tables indicates the number of farms in the County increased over the past 20 years (Table 8). In addition, farms of larger sizes decreased significantly and smaller farms were on the rise over the last two decades (Table 9a). In Kingwood Township, target farms in the Proposed Project Acre are between 10 and 180 acres, the majority greater than 50 acres in size (Table 9b). Table 10 indicates the average farm size in the County also decreasing over the past 20 years.

Table 8: Number of Farms

	2002	1982	% Change
Hunterdon County	1,514	1,180	28%
Kingwood Twp	336	n/a	-

Table 9a: Farms by Size – Hunterdon County⁹

	2002	1982	% Change
1 to 9 Acres	341	177	92%
10 to 49 Acres	722	470	71%
50 to 179 Acres	328	367	-10%
180 to 499 Acres	86	119	-27%
500 to 999 Acres	28	37	-24%
1,000 to 1,999 Acres	7	7	0
2,000 Acres or More	2	3	-33%

Table 9b: Farms by Size – Kingwood Township Target Farms

	2007
1 to 9 Acres	-
10 to 49 Acres	10
50 to 179 Acres	24
180 to 499 Acres	-
500 to 999 Acres	-
1,000 to 1,999 Acres	-
2,000 Acres or More	-

⁹ USDA Census of Agriculture

Table 10: Average and Median Farm Size¹⁰

	2002		1982		% Change	
	Average (ac)	Median (ac)	Average (ac)	Median (ac)	Average	Median
Hunterdon County	72	24	102	n/a	-29 %	-
Kingwood Twp	29.29	n/a	n/a	n/a	-	-

Table 11: Cropland Harvested, Pasture, Woodland, Equine, Total for Agricultural Use¹¹

	Hunterdon County		Kingwood Township		Acreage Change (ac)	
	2005	1985	2005	1985	County	Township
Cropland Harvested (ac)	57,057	74,432	6,379	7,995	-17,375	-1,404
Cropland Pasture (ac)	8,899	8,608	869	838	+291	+140
Permanent Pasture (ac)	16,202	19,409	1,547	1,748	-3,207	-138
Subtotal Active Agriculture (ac)	82,158	102,449	8,795	10,581	-20,291	-1,402
Attached Woodland (ac)	20,553	39,844*	3,163	4,905.4*	-19,291	-2,403
Unattached Woodland (ac)	23,579	--	2254	--	-	-
Equine (ac)	753	n/a	43	n/a	-	-
Total for Ag Use (ac)	127,043	142,240	14,185	15,496	-15,197	-605

* Total Woodland / Wetland

Table 11 above indicates cropland and pastureland present throughout the Township as well as within the County. Within the proposed project area, "Active Agricultural Acres" is the sum of the Farmland Assessment Cropland Harvested, Cropland Pastured and Permanent Pasture acreage. NJDEP LU/LC data indicates that Farmland Assessed active agricultural acres in Kingwood totalled 9,058 acres in 2006 while in 2002 the number of acres in agricultural use was 5,245 acres including wetlands in ag use. This information is represented in Figure 7: Cropland / Pastureland.

Of the approximately 22,784 acres that make up Kingwood Township, 15,204 acres or about 66% of the land is farmland assessed according to the 2003/2004 NJ Farmland Assessment Data. As shown in Table 10 above, the majority of the farmland assessed acres are in active agriculture with a total of 9,179 acres. Harvested Cropland covers the greatest amount of active agriculture land with 6,591 acres, followed by Permanent Pasture with 1,610 acres and Cropland Pastured with 978 acres.

In summary, the Township and the County saw a decrease in active agricultural acres between 1985 and 2005. Although data for the size of farms was not available for the County in 1985, it can be assumed that the County followed the Township's trend of farms decreasing in size, as well. In addition, the Township and the County soils are on par with the amount of Prime Farmland Soils (25% and 27%, respectively) and soils not important to farming (4% for both). The Township, however, exceeds the County in Statewide Important Soils (70% and 38% respectively). Finally, it should be noted that overall, the amount of land dedicated to all agricultural uses in the County and the Township has decreased only minimally over the last 20 years. Since 1985 the County saw a 7% decrease and the Township saw a decrease of 4% in agricultural lands.

¹⁰ USDA Census of Agriculture

¹¹ NJ Farmland Assessment 2004, Tax Year 2005 – County Summary

II. Municipality’s Agricultural Industry – Overview

Kingwood Township’s agricultural industry is rooted in the history of this farming community, but it is continually important, as development happens all around Kingwood, to protect the agricultural industry that keeps Kingwood farmers farming. Trends portrayed through the NJ Farmland Assessment summaries for the last couple of decades show that, in general, less land in the township is currently being used for agricultural activities than was used 20 years ago. However, some agricultural activities have been increasingly occupying more land over the years. These activities include horse farms, a variety of field crops such as Rye and Sorghum, and seasonal crops such as Pumpkins. More specific numbers for crop acreage is shown in the Table 11 below.

Equestrian activity is a relatively new agricultural industry in Kingwood. Early summaries of the township’s agricultural land use do not show data for the equestrian industry, but today there are a total of 47 acres in Kingwood devoted to boarding, rehabilitating and training horses.

A. Trends in Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

The total amounts of revenue generated by farms in Kingwood Township are hard to identify, but we can assume that they follow the same trending as the County. As stated in the Hunterdon County Draft plan, the use of the United States Department of Agriculture’s National Agriculture Statistics Service (*NASS*) is tabulated annually with certain crop yields recorded in recent years that were not previously recorded. Additionally, trends in the market value are not compiled annually at the County level, but rather reported every five years as part of the National Census of Agriculture. While these statistics are available at the County level, they are not typically available at the municipal level. However, much of the trending witnessed at the County level correlates to the Township level.

As seen in Table 12 above, between 1987 and 2007 average market values of agricultural products sold in Hunterdon County dramatically increased on a per farm basis, as did total crop sales.

Table 12: Market Value of Agricultural Products Sold

	Hunterdon County				
	1987	1992	1997	2002	2007
Total Sales (farms)	1,398	1,299	1,313	1,514	1,623
Average per farm (\$)	\$19,710	\$20,174	\$27,461	\$27,917	\$42,973
Total sales (\$1,000)	\$27,554	\$26,206	\$36,057	\$42,267	\$69,745
Crops (farms)	855	810	901	863	955
Crops (\$1,000)	\$12,808	\$16,000	\$28,149	\$34,707	\$60,675

While farm income has been relatively low, farm production costs continue to be high for farmers. New Jersey has been described as having the highest cost of farming in the country. In 1997, the average farm production expenses were \$24,601, which represents a sizeable portion of the \$27,461 average dollar amount of agricultural products sold. That number has not changed much according to the 2002 US Census of Agriculture with a \$27,917 average dollar amount of agricultural products sold. The largest category of production expenses in Hunterdon County is property taxes, due to high property values. Other large categories of farm production expenses include the cost of hired labor, feed for livestock, and repair and maintenance of buildings and equipment.¹²

¹² 2002 USDA Census of Agriculture (<http://www.agcensus.usda.gov/Publications/2002/index.asp>) .

A look at the County and Township trends in agriculture indicates that the Township agriculture base is strong in Field Crops and Livestock (see Table 13 below) and the majority of the County’s acreage is in Field Crops, Nursery stock, and Vegetables. Based on this, it is clear that the Township’s trends in agricultural production differ from County trends, but not much. However, the market value of agricultural products sold throughout the county increased by 53% between 1982 and 2002. The mix of agricultural uses in the Township is similar to the County-wide mix and values in the Township are on average with the County values as a whole.

B. Crop/Production Trends over the last 20 years

Agriculture in Kingwood has become increasingly diverse as new farmers move into the Township and those here for generations look for new ways to enhance their farming practices. The diversity ranges from hay and grain production, horses and cattle, to sheep, nurseries, and specialty crops and animals. The agricultural diversity is largely due to the above average soils that accommodate a variety of agricultural uses, the relatively good climate, and the combination of part-time and full-time farmers that are interested in various types of agriculture.

The total amount of land available for agricultural use including woodland and equine acreage is also down from the 15,496-acre figure in 1983 with a total 14,891 acres for agricultural use according to the 2004 NJ Farmland Assessment. The total woodland figure for agricultural use is 5,665 acres, about 38% of the total amount of land for agricultural use in the Township. The amount of woodlands had been increasing over the years until 2000 when it started to decline.

In 2004 field crops dominated the land in active agriculture in the Township with 5,582 acres, a decrease from 1984; however the remaining acreage is divided among various other forms of agriculture. Nursery operations used the second greatest amount of acreage for farming in 2004 with 294 acres. Among livestock, chickens ranked number one in the number of animals raised with 828 chickens in the township, while Beef Cattle ranks second with 356 head. Dairy cattle and swine saw the most dramatic decrease by a little more than 82% and 95%, respectively, since 1984. Kingwood’s acreage for the top five agricultural commodities is very different than that of the entire County. In Kingwood, the top three are Field Crops, Nursery and Vegetables, while the top three of the County are Nursery, Hay and other Field Crops (Table 13).

Table 13: 1984 and 2004 Active Agriculture Crops

	1984 (ac)	2004 (ac)	Acreage Change (ac)	% Change
Field Crops	6,435	5,582	-853	-13.2%
Nursery	467	294	-173	-37.0%
Vegetables	76	51	-25	-32.8%
Fruit Crops	23	29	6	26.1%
Pumpkins	1.3	14	12.7	976%
Berry Crops	9	0	-9	-100%
Sweet Corn	59	0	-59	-100%
Chickens (#)	1,537	828	-709	-46.1%
Beef Cattle (head)	778	356	-422	-54.2%
Dairy Cattle (head)	547	97	-450	-82.2%
Swine	684	29	-655	-95.7%

1. The Cost of Farming

Large farm operations, particularly dairy and grain operations have been declining throughout Hunterdon County for several decades. The price of dairy and grain commodities has been relatively low over these years and contributes to low and/or unpredictable farm incomes. Over the last two decades, milk and grain prices fluctuated but never increased in proportion with the cost of living in Hunterdon County until recently. In 1980, the price paid to farmers for milk was \$13.38/cwt; in 1990 it was \$15.30/cwt and in 1995, it was \$13.30/cwt. In June of 2007, the price received for milk showed significant increase up to \$20.20/cwt. For feed corn, farmers received \$3.59/bushel in 1980; \$3.00/bushel in 1990 (June) and \$2.50/bushel in 1995 (June). In June of 2007 the price per bushel increased to \$3.51. This rise has closely followed the rise in corn used for ethanol production for addition to gasoline. This change in the market is felt throughout various agricultural products, as some farmers are abandoning previously profitable crops to take advantage of the high prices for others. Some farmers adopted new farming strategies that either increased crop yields or profit margins; others shifted directions in farming and chose new, more profitable products as a result of the new price increases for different products. Typically the latter requires investments and risks that many farmers, unfortunately, can not afford because of either retirement or financial needs.

C. Support Services within Market Region (equipment and seed dealers, fertilizer/pesticide suppliers, processing facilities, farmers markets, etc.)

1. Agricultural Support Services

Due to the rural nature of Hunterdon County and the intensity of agriculture in the region, there are a number of businesses that have located themselves within easy reach of the local farmers. Various farm equipment dealers are located in the area to sell new equipment and service existing as well. There are also used equipment dealers located in the area that provide a lower cost alternative to buying new equipment.

Along with the equipment dealers, seed suppliers are also located within the area to provide farmers with close support for their planting needs. Closely associated with the seed suppliers are the suppliers of products that help protect the crops such as pesticides. Many of these businesses are moving toward more nationally based outfits with the ease of transport and ordering through the internet. This creates an opportunity for greater diversity in products made available to local farmers that normally would not be exposed to such a wide array of products.

Local auctions are also a great service that allows for the sale and trade of agricultural goods at the local level. Many are held in the area that allow for local products to be concentrated within the area to the benefit of neighboring farmers. In addition to the available auctions, farm markets are also a great outlet for local farmers and their use is on the rise in Hunterdon County.¹³

¹³ Ibid.

Table 14: Local Agricultural Support Services

Business Name:	Belle Mead Farmer’s Co-op	Readington Farms	Perdue Farms Incorporated
Address:	100 Township Line Road Hillsborough, NJ 08844	PO Box 164 Whitehouse, NJ 08888	73 Silver Lake Rd Bridgeton, NJ 08302
Phone Number:	(908) 359-5173	1-800-426-1707	(856) 455-1166
Contact:			
Business Hours:	M-F 8am-6pm, Sat 8am– 5pm, Sun 9am-4pm		
Products:	Locally grown nursery stock, feed, grass seed, fertilizer, mulch, pet food, work clothing	Dairy Cooperative and Market	Grain Buyers
Other:	The Belle Mead Farmers Co- op is open to the public. It is owned by its employees and 110 of the local farmers and their descendants.		

2. Supplemental on-farm income

Many farmers are supplementing their farm incomes with *farm-related* and *non-farm related* businesses and activities. This is happening not only in Hunterdon County, but throughout the country. According to the FARMS Commission report, November, 1994, supplemental *farm-related* income on New Jersey farms includes hunting/fishing; leaf composting; farmstand marketing; picnic facilities; pick-your-own operations; petting zoos; hay rides; farm tours; and bed and breakfasts. Hunterdon County farmers are including many of these activities in their farm operations, particularly hay rides, pick-your-own operations, corn mazes, and farmstands. *Non-farm* businesses are an additional source of income for farmers. In Hunterdon County, *non-farm* businesses include school bus drivers, vehicle repair shops, arbor businesses and construction and excavating companies.

Table 15: Farmers’ Markets in the Hunterdon County Region

Market:	Liberty Village Premium Outlets Farmers’ Market	Golden Nugget Antique Flea Market	Dvoor Farmers’ Market	Montgomery Farmers’ Market
Address:	Liberty Village Shopping Center Off Rte. 12 Flemington, NJ 08822	1850 River Rd (Rte 29) Lambertville, NJ 08530	Rte 12 Circle Raritan Township, NJ 08822	Route 206 & Route 518, Montgomery, NJ 08520
Phone:	(908) 783-8550	(609) 397-0811	(908) 625-8241	(908) 359-9665
Contact:	Nancy Lally	Jay or Pat	Meg Metz	Kim Rowe
Open:	May-November, Sundays, 10am – 6pm	Year Round, Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday, 6am – 4pm	Sundays through October 9 AM to 1 PM	June 14 – October 25, Thursdays, 12:30pm - 6:30pm
Products:	Variety of fruits and vegetables.	Variety of produce, baked goods, and specialty foods and	Fruits and vegetables, cheese, meats, honey, flowers and more	Variety of fruits and vegetables

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		spices.		
Other:				WIC* and Senior FMNP** checks accepted by some farmers

*WIC (Women, Infants, Children) – provides Federal grants to States for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant, breastfeeding, and non-breastfeeding postpartum women, and to infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk.

**FMNP (Farmers Market Nutrition Program) - established by Congress in 1992, to provide fresh, unprepared, locally grown fruits and vegetables to WIC participants, and to expand the awareness, use of and sales at farmers’ markets.

3. Aging farmer

The average age of Hunterdon County's farmers has been increasing for the last 25 years. In 1969, the average age of the County's farmers was 52.7. Although it decreased slightly over the next 10-12 years, it has increased since then. As of 2002, the average age of the farmer was 56. The aging farmer contributes to the agricultural picture in Hunterdon County. With the average farmer close to retirement, there is little interest in taking risks and making investments to adapt to a changing industry. Therefore, if profit margins are minimal, the path of least resistance is often the sale of the farm. Some farmers hold on to the land and bequeath it to their children. However, with the current estate tax laws, even this can be a costly endeavor. Farmers’ children are also losing interest in farming as an occupation as they leave the farm to pursue more profitable jobs.

III. Land Use Planning

A. State Development and Redevelopment Plan

The New Jersey State Development & Redevelopment Plan (SDRP) is mandated by the State Planning Act of 1985 (NJSA 52:18A-196 et seq.) and establishes a state-level planning policy. The SDRP, first adopted by the State Planning Commission (SPC) in June of 1992, is required to be updated on a three-year cycle. The SDRP is implemented through the activities of various state departments and, at the municipal level, implemented and amended through “Plan Endorsement.”

Municipalities voluntarily choose to seek Plan Endorsement, a review process that ensures the goals of the municipality align and coordinate with the goals and policies of the State Planning Act. The benefits of Endorsement include financial and technical incentives, including enhanced scoring for grant funding, low-interest loans, tax credits, prioritized technical assistance and coordinated regulatory review. The process includes 10 steps: the pre-petition collection of relevant municipal planning documents and meeting with the Office of Smart Growth and other state, regional and county agencies; establishment of a municipal Plan Endorsement Citizens’ Advisory Committee; completion of a Municipal Self-Assessment report; an opportunities and constraints assessment conducted by state agencies; community visioning (including three workshops and two public hearings); Office of Smart Growth consistency review of the petition with the State Plan; municipal adoption of an Action Plan and state issuance of a Certificate of Eligibility; an Office of Smart Growth Recommendation Report and Drafting Planning & Implementation Agreement for State Planning Commission review; State Planning Commission Endorsement; and finally, ongoing monitoring and municipal eligibility for Plan Endorsement benefits. (*Plan Endorsement Process*)

The SDRP lays out Statewide Goals that deal with individual topical areas and general policies frame the strategic and tactical aspects of planning decisions. These are the “future vision.” The Planning Areas outlined in the SDRP provide a regional framework for infrastructure development decisions, including the designation of Centers, areas to which growth should be focused (Figure 8). The SDRP includes seven (7) Planning Area (PA) designations including Centers, as explained below.

PA1 – Metropolitan Planning Area characterized by areas with Densities of more than 1,000 persons/sq mile; Population clusters of greater than 25,000 persons; Land area greater than 1 square mile; Existing public water and sewer systems; and Access to public transit.

PA2 – Suburban Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mile; Are contiguous with PA1; Land area greater than 1 square mile; and has existing or planned infrastructure with capacity to support development.

PA3 – Fringe Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mile; Served by rural roadways and utilities; generally; Lacking wastewater systems except in centers; Land area greater than 1 square mile; Lands not meeting criteria for PA4 or PA5.

PA4 – Rural Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mile; Land area greater than 1 square mile; generally served by on-site water and wastewater systems; and are generally characterized by agricultural production, woodlands or other vacant lands.

PA4B – Rural /Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mile; Land area greater than 1 square mile; Generally served by on-site water and wastewater systems; Generally characterized by agricultural production, and woodlands or other vacant lands. Land satisfying the delineation criteria for PA4 that also meets the delineation criteria for the Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area (PA5) is designated as Rural/Environmentally Sensitive (PA4B)

PA5 – Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mile outside of centers; Land area greater than 1 square mile, exclusive of centers; Includes environmental features such as: Trout production/maintenance waters; Pristine non-tidal watersheds feeding Category 1 waters; Threatened & Endangered species habitat; Coastal wetlands; Significant features such as slopes, ridgelines, unique ecosystems; and Prime forest.

PA5b – Environmentally Sensitive/Barrier Islands Planning Area is characterized by areas with Densities of less than 1,000 persons/sq mi outside of centers and land area greater than 1 square mile, exclusive of centers (shapes obviously different due to barrier island morphology). Includes environmental features such as: Barrier island habitat; Threatened & Endangered species habitat; Coastal wetlands; and Natural Dune Ecosystems, Vegetation and fauna. Intended to protect barrier island ecosystems while directing development into centers.

Centers are the State Plan’s preferred vehicle for accommodating growth. Center-based development patterns are superior to sprawl for a number of reasons. A Center is compact and considerably more efficient than sprawl, providing opportunities for cost savings across a wide range of factors. Compact form also translates into significant land savings which affords a community greater opportunity to preserve lands of importance, such as lands in active agriculture. The SDRP categorizes Centers as Urban, Regional, Town, Village and Hamlet, and are described as follows:

Urban

Generally the largest Centers, offering the most diverse mix of industry, commerce, services, residences and cultural facilities.

Regional

A compact mix of residential, commercial and public uses, serving a large surrounding area and developed at an intensity that makes public transportation feasible.

Town

Traditional Centers of commerce or government throughout New Jersey, with diverse residential neighborhoods served by a mixed-use Core offering locally oriented goods and services.

Village

Primarily residential places that offer a small Core with limited public facilities, consumer services and community activities.

Hamlet

Small-scale, compact residential settlements organized around a community focal point, such as a house of worship, luncheonette, small park or a civic building.

Kingwood Township consists of a few of these hamlets, specifically Baptistown and Barbertown. These are examples of how historic land use patterns set the stage for compact development in centers, while preserving the lands surrounding them for agricultural uses. Kingwood as a whole has maintained this land use pattern to preserve the rural character and, with this plan among other land use strategies, has the opportunity to continue doing so.

In addition, the SDRP enumerates policies promoting agricultural sustainability and are listed here:

Policy #6, Economic Development Policy: *Sub-policy #18, Enhancing Agriculture* - Encourage economic development and employment opportunities that enhance the viability of agriculture as an industry.

Policy #15, Agriculture - Promote and preserve the agricultural industry and retain farmland by coordinating planning and innovative land conservation techniques to protect agricultural viability while accommodating beneficial development and economic growth necessary to enhance agricultural vitality and by educating residents on the benefits and the special needs of agriculture.

Sub-policies of Policy #15 (Agriculture) include:

- Sustainable Agriculture and Comprehensive Planning;
- Agriculture and Economic Development;
- Agriculture and Environmental Protection; and
- Human Resources.

Kingwood Township is included entirely within the SDRP Rural Planning Area (PA4) and the Rural/Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area (PA4B). The PA4B designation is the result of a mapping refinement that the Township sought to the State Plan Policy Map under a prior round of Cross Acceptance. The PA4B amendment refined the PA4-Rural Planning Area designation for the Lockatong and Wickecheoke watersheds to include the Environmentally Sensitive designation (Planning Area 4-Rural Planning Area to PA4B-Rural Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area). This is displayed in Figure 7. Additionally, Figure 9 shows the 2002 NJDEP Agricultural Land Use / Land Cover map with preserved farms, applications and open spaces in surrounding municipalities.

The PA4 and PA4B designations recognize the valuable agricultural resources and environmentally sensitive natural features that Kingwood Township seeks to protect from development pressure within the region that threatens to transform rural lands to suburban sprawl.

SDRP guidance for management of the Rural Planning Area has been provided, as follows:

“Prudent land development practices are required to protect these resources and retain large contiguous areas of agricultural land. If a viable agricultural industry is to be sustained in the future, the conversion of some of the lands to non-farm uses must be sensitive to the areas predominant rural character and agricultural land base. Throughout New Jersey, some Rural Planning Areas are subject to greater development pressure than other areas. Without greater attention to maintaining and enhancing our rural areas, these economic activities are at risk. Tools and techniques need to be

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tailored to address the distinctive situation. In particular, new development may require additional attention in areas with environmentally sensitive features.”

For the Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area, the State Plan offers the following:

“The Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area contains large contiguous land areas with valuable ecosystems, geological features and wildlife habitats, . . . The future environmental and economic integrity of the state rests in the protection of these irreplaceable resources. . . Environmentally Sensitive Planning Areas are characterized by watersheds of pristine waters, trout streams and drinking water supply reservoirs; recharge areas for potable water aquifers; habitats of endangered and threatened plant and animal species; coastal and freshwater wetlands; prime forested areas; scenic vistas; and other significant topographical, geological or ecological features, . . . These resources are critically important not only for the residents of these areas, but for all New Jersey citizens.

The Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area is highly vulnerable to damage of many sorts from new development in the Environs, including fragmentation of landscapes, degradation of aquifers and potable water, habitat destruction, extinction of plant and animal species and destruction of other irreplaceable resources which are vital for the preservation of the ecological integrity of New Jersey’s natural resources. . . New development in these Environs has the potential to destroy the very characteristics” (environmental sensitivities) “that define the area”.

The SDRP promotes the retention of large open land areas in PA4B, and the Plan defines “large contiguous area”.

“When applied to habitat, (large contiguous area) means the area of undisturbed land required to maintain a desired community of plants and animals”, and “when applied to farmland, large contiguous area means the amount of contiguous farmland usually considered necessary to permit normal farm operations to take place on a sustained basis.”

Whether through maintenance of large contiguous areas for farmland or protection of environmentally-sensitive areas, Kingwood’s stewardship of these areas requires policies and management techniques to sustain the landscape so that the long-term viability and function of these lands and natural systems may be assured. Kingwood seeks to manage these resources consistent with the SDRP policy orientation for the Rural Planning Area and the Environmentally Sensitive Rural Planning Area.

SDRP Policies seek to maintain the viability of agricultural areas and the function of natural systems through strategies aimed at the protection of these resources and coordinated growth policies that orient new development adjacent to either Centers, or existing developed areas with infrastructure capable of supporting development. Development should be compact, and innovative development approaches, such as clustering, lot size averaging or open lands zoning discourage sprawl-type patterns of development that fragment viable agricultural areas and destroy the very resources that the Rural and Environmentally Sensitive Planning Area designations seek to protect.

In addition, the SDRP calls for a Special Use Designations in the form of nodes, specifically Agricultural and Industrial land uses. The agricultural “node” in the SDRP is described as the following:

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New Jersey's agricultural industry is largely located in the State's predominantly rural areas, delineated for the purposes of the State Plan in Planning Areas 4, 4B and 5. The State Plan's policies discourage unmanaged growth and development in these Planning Areas in an effort to preserve and protect the working and natural landscapes associated with these Planning Areas. However, to maintain and enhance the economic viability of agriculture as an industry, supportive infrastructure and services must be located in close proximity to farming activity. To minimize any adverse impacts of these uses on the landscape, it is useful to concentrate these activities in appropriate locations with suitably planned and implemented measures to protect the characteristics of surrounding areas. To acknowledge the importance of agriculture-supportive infrastructure and services the State Plan includes Agricultural Node designation.

The Agricultural Node will be established and mapped through the Plan Endorsement process. They should be strategically located to utilize existing infrastructure where possible and provide maximum support to the local agricultural community.

B. Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act

Although Kingwood Township is not included within the Highlands Region, portions of Hunterdon County and a substantial portion of the region of the State in which Kingwood is located is designated within the Highlands Region. As a result of the proximity of the Highlands Region to Kingwood Township, it is anticipated that suburban growth pressure will increase in Kingwood, where no regional special resource area mandatory growth management rules govern local development.

The Highlands Act divides the Highlands Region into two primary management areas, including (1) a Preservation Area and (2) a Planning Area. While none of Kingwood Township is designated within the Highlands region, growth management policies for the two management areas of the Highlands should be expected to result in heightened growth pressure on Kingwood's flat, open agricultural lands.

C. Kingwood Township Master Plan & Development Regulations

In 2004, the Kingwood Township Planning Board conducted the most recent periodic reexamination of its master plan and development regulations, pursuant to N.J.S.A. 40:55D-89. The Reexamination Report that was adopted following this periodic reexamination identified a series of zoning and development regulations, which were subsequently adopted, and which reinforce the Township's goal to preserve agricultural lands and the rural character of the community, while at the same time, allowing for a modest level of development based upon the capacity of the land to support development.

Nearly the entire Township's agricultural and environmentally sensitive land base is designated the AR-2 Zone. 2006 zoning ordinance amendments for the AR-2 zone provide for agriculture as a principal permitted use. Residential major subdivisions require a minimum lot size of 7 acres, after deducting land for environmental constraints. The AR-2 zone encourages clustering and lot size averaging as a means of preserving open agricultural and environmentally sensitive areas. This zoning strategy is aimed at retaining large contiguous tracts of farmland as a by-product of major subdivisions in Kingwood. Kingwood Township's farmland preservation efforts are focused on actively farmed parcels in the AR-2 zone.

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Kingwood Township last adopted a Farmland Preservation Plan Element (FPP) to the Master Plan on August 14, 2000. The Plan established farmland preservation goals and objectives, conducted an inventory of farmland preserved through the State easement purchase program, and farms enrolled in the eight-year program. The FPP Goals and objectives are listed below:

- Preserve the rural character of Kingwood Township;
- Preserve the presence and facilitate the viability of agriculture;
- Provide for maximum flexibility for local property owners so that lands can be preserved through (one of) the program(s) best suited to meet the needs and desires of each individual property owner; and
- Acquire lands or development rights in a manner which is fair to the citizen whose rights are being acquired.

The Farmland Preservation Plan recommends:

- Focusing farmland preservation efforts on the inventory of farmland under farmland assessment and within the County's Agriculture Development Area.
- Zoning ordinance amendments - regulatory actions are needed to protect agriculture as an industry and way of life in Kingwood;
 - Past efforts include actions taken by the Township to maintain agriculture as an industry. One example is the Township's adoption of a Right to Farm" Ordinance;
 - Recent Planning Board efforts include work on a zoning ordinance amendment to permit farm markets as an accessory use and allow the sale of limited quantities of items not produced on the farm as a means of enhancing the economic viability of such enterprises.
 - Ongoing efforts recommended include development of new ordinances and continually reviewing ordinances to find ways to preserve agriculture as a viable business;
 - Specific ordinance amendments may include allowing the breeding of livestock, promoting agri-tourism and considering an ordinance change that would have the Planning Board addressing farm markets as an accessory use.

The Reexamination report also included a series of specific recommendations aimed at preserving farming as a way of life and agriculture as an industry. The Plan noted that the "Planning Board should prepare a Land Use Plan amendment for incentives to create larger lots and conserve environmentally sensitive land features, including one or more of the following zoning techniques:

- a. Rural Estate Minor Subdivision Option – the Planning Board should prepare and the Township Committee should adopt a Minor Subdivision Rural Estate Residence ordinance amendment. This land development option would authorize 10-acre subdivisions with limited submission requirements and under certain conditions, such as but not limited to:
 - i. No natural resource mapping or site capacity calculations;
 - ii. Allow frontage access on a common driveway;
 - iii. Deed restriction prohibiting further subdivision;
 - iv. Minimum of two off-street parking spaces per unit; and
 - v. Appropriate limitations as the Board may require.”¹⁴

¹⁴ Kingwood Township Reexamination Report, 1998

Zoning amendments in 2006 were based in part on the findings and recommendations of the Planning Board’s 2004 Reexamination Report and were adopted subsequent to actions the Township Committee set forth consistent with the 2004 reexamination report’s recommendations, including the reasons summarized below.

The Township Committee, in adopting the 2006 zoning ordinance amendments, sought to:

- Prevent suburban sprawl from destroying the agricultural landscape and rural character that prevails throughout Kingwood Township’s Agricultural/Residential District, and to protect the substantial public and non-profit investments that have been and continue to be made in farmland and open space preservation;
- Protect the highly productive farmland soils and rural character that are found throughout the AR-2 District, which constitute irreplaceable resources that are threatened by the increasing development pressures that are spreading throughout Hunterdon County; and
- Establish through zoning controls, the high priority of protecting the Township’s precious limited resources of agricultural soils and the actively farmed landscape in the Township’s Agricultural District, and to ensure the survival of agriculture and the preservation of rural character as permanent elements in the Township countryside.

D. Current Land Use and Trends

Kingwood Township’s current land use characteristics are summarized in the following table that identifies the acreage of the Township categorized by property tax class for the tax year 2004: See Tables 1 & 3 on pages 8 and 9.

1. Residential

Table R-2 of the Township’s adopted 2005 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan (shown below at Table 16) identifies the following historic trend of residential growth for the ten years 1995 through 2004.

**Table 16: Ten Year Historic Trend of
Certificates of Occupancy and Demolition Permits**

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Total
CO’s issued	22	28	15	28	22	31	31	24	22	223*
Demolition permits	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	6*
Net change	22	27	12	28	22	31	31	24	22	217*

The table above shows the pace of residential development for the 10 year period to be fairly consistent at approximately 23 Certificates of Occupancy issued each year. For the purpose of characterizing the development trend in Kingwood for these 10 years, it should be assumed that nearly all of the certificates of occupancy issued were for new dwellings in suburban style residential subdivisions that converted agricultural lands to residential use.

The following table, also excerpted from the Township’s 2005 Housing Element and Fair Share Plan, identifies residential growth projections for the period 2005 through 2013, and identifies a forecast of approximately 19 new residential dwelling units per year.

Table 17: Locally Projected Approved, Pending & Anticipated Development Residential Units by the Year Certificates of Occupancy (COs) Are Issued

Approved Development Applications	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	Total
Cacciabauda B37/L3.05 - 5-lots	2	3								5-C/o's
CDMA B19/L10 - 5-lots	2	3								5-C/o's
Frenchtown Run B12/L31 - 15-lots		5	5	5						15-C/o's
Hidden Orchards B22/L16 - 15-lots	3	4	4	4						15-C/o's
Laurelton-Belmont B22/L17 - 9-lots	3	3	3							9-C/o's
Mitchell B19/L14.02 - 5-lots	2	3								5-C/o's
Tozzi B33/L1 5-lots	2	3								5-C/o's
Tumble Partnership B32/L10 - 13-lots	3	5	5							13-C/o's
Pending Development Applications	None									
Anticipated Development Applications										
Major development #1 - 50-lots			5	10	10	10	10	5		50-C/o's
Other Projected Development (Class III Subdivisions)										
	0	0	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	50-C/o's
Total	17	29	22	19	20	20	20	15	10	172-C/o's

The pace of residential development that is forecast above does not include any potential increase of regional suburban/residential growth pressure that may seek development opportunities near, but outside of the Highlands Region. There is no consideration in the projections noted above for the impact of growth opportunities displaced from the Highlands Region, which may now result in the ‘unregulated’ nearby areas outside of the Highlands, such as Kingwood Township. However, it is reasonable to accept that there will be some uptick on the pace of residential growth in Kingwood Township, portions of which are less than 10 miles from Highlands Preservation Area.

2. Nonresidential

Nonresidential development opportunities in the Township are primarily oriented along the State Highway, Route 12. These zones are comprised of actively farmed lands, which have been zoned for nonresidential development dating back to the 1970’s and earlier. The primary threat to farmland from nonresidential development is the potential loss of these lands to industrial and large-scale business park-type uses.

For the time period 1995 through 2004, there was a total of 33,550 sq. ft. of nonresidential development that received certificates of occupancy in the Township. The pace of nonresidential development during the 2004–2014 time period will be significantly higher; due mainly to an approximately 145,000 sq. ft. flex space/storage business park development that has recently completed construction. The Township forecast a total of approximately 200,000 to 400,000 sq. ft. of nonresidential development for the 10-year timeframe. This, of course, is dependent on economic conditions and whether the demand for nonresidential development will improve in the region.

In summary, the potential for the conversion of actively farmed rural areas of the Township to suburban residential development remains significant; however local zoning regulations have been established to

encourage substantial set-asides of open lands whenever major subdivisions occur. The potential for nonresidential development appears to be limited, as does the potential for the loss of farmland to nonresidential uses in the Township’s nonresidential zoning districts that are located along the State highway (Rte. 12).

To date, for a large municipality, the statistics indicated in Tables 16 & 17 above, show very limited land use changes for the last 20 years (Figures 3 & 4). The Township, like the rest of the State and Country, is experiencing slowing growth during the economic downturn over the past few years. In anticipation of the economy picking up in the next few years, Kingwood Township is preparing this plan to protect the important farming areas of the Township. Land values may increase as the economy as a whole returns to previous levels, but that is still uncertain. In the meantime, the Township is working to ensure that if and when that happens, they exercise control over any potential growth.

E. Sewer Service Areas / Public Water Supply Service Areas

There are no portions of Kingwood Township that are included in a sewer service area or connected to centralized wastewater collection. The Township is entirely dependent on individual wells for its water supply, and there are no public water supply distribution lines or a designated service area in Kingwood Township.

F. Municipal Master Plan and Zoning - Overview

1. General Lot Size Categories and Distribution throughout the Municipality

The following table summarizes the distribution of lots by lot sizes throughout the municipality:

Table 18: Lot Comparison

LOT SIZE	# OF LOTS	ACRES	% (FROM ACRES)
Lots less than 1 acre	213	112.34	0.5%
Lots between 1 and 5 acres (septic/well)	912	2,267.54	10.15%
Lots between 5 and 10 acres (septic/well)	255	1,807.22	8.1%
Lots greater than 10 acres (septic/well)	434	18,157.97	81.25%
TOTALS	1,913	22,345.07	100%

As indicated above, the Township does not have any lots currently served by public water and sewer. The small lots identified generally represent smaller lots that resulted from piecemeal subdivision from primarily farmland. All lots are served by individual on-site septic and well. This is displayed in Figure 12, Lot Size Comparison.

2. Description of Innovative Planning Techniques

Kingwood Township’s Master Plan establishes zoning requirements to accomplish several goals. While protecting the rural nature of the community, the township would like to see areas where commerce and industry can exist to provide jobs as well as a healthy tax base. Examples of zoning in the township include the Baptistown area that is identified as village zoning where residential, commercial, and other non-residential uses can co-exist to create a zone for a mix of uses. Zoning along the State Highway 12 is primarily for business and industrial uses. Zoning in most of the rest of the Township establishes areas where agriculture-related uses can exist with residential areas. Figure 11, Kingwood Township Land Use and Zoning displays this information.

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The Township has discussed the idea of designating centers for growth in few existing hamlets and villages. The Township's Land Use Plan is currently under revision and is considering Baptistown, Barbertown, and the Route 12 Corridor as potential areas where additional growth could be accommodated. The Township is pursuing the option to study those areas in order to make that determination.

Planning in most communities strives to accommodate landowners and avoid creating hardships, while also promoting the goals of the Master Plan. It is for this reason that the township has developed, and implements, the following innovative planning techniques.

- a. Cluster zoning – Sections 132-30.J. & K. identify certain provisions in Kingwood's ordinance for a mandatory clustering and lot size averaging for all major subdivisions. A minimum lot size of 7-acres is required, and the ordinance includes a resource conservation calculation that increases the minimum lot size required to compensate for a variety of constraints on the land (i.e. environmentally sensitive features; easements, rights-of-way).
 - The provisions are mandatory for subdivisions of tracts of land 40-acres or larger; or that adjoin preserved farmland, farm assessed land or land eligible for farmland assessment; or adjoin open space lands, or lands identified for farmland preservation or open space in the Township's master plan, farmland preservation plan, or open space and recreation plan.
 - For lots between 14 and 40 acres the ordinance permits, but does not require mandatory clustering or lot size averaging, except where in the judgment of the planning board a cluster or lot-size averaging subdivision should be required to serve the goals and objectives of the Master Plan.
 - A minimum farmland/open space/open lands set-aside of 50% of the tract area is required, and such lands are required to be restricted to no further subdivision and configured such that a circle with a minimum diameter of 300' (i.e. 6.5 acres) can be circumscribed within the restricted lands.
- b. Non-contiguous clustering – the Township's zoning ordinance does not provide for noncontiguous clustering as stated above.
- c. Lot size averaging – the Township's ordinances require mandatory clustering as discussed in subsection a. above.
- d. Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) – The Township's ordinances do not include any provisions for TDR.
- e. Use of mandatory vs. voluntary options – as discussed in subsection "a." above, the Township's zoning ordinance requires mandatory clustering or lot-size averaging with a 50% farmland/open space/open lands set-aside requirement. This applies to all lots 40-acres or larger, and for all tracts that adjoin farmland, farm assessed lands, lands eligible for farmland assessment, open space and lands identified for such purposes in the master plan. For lots less than 40-acres, the Township's ordinance grants the Planning Board with the discretion as to whether or not clustering or lot size averaging is required. The Township Agricultural Advisory Committee, in general, supports the use of clustering where it is appropriate and where it preserves farmland that would otherwise be compromised.

3. Discussion of Development Pressure and Land Value Trends

The Township's goals to preserve farmland are not only to protect the character of the community, but are a means to address the development pressure in town. In particular, the Township's location adjacent to the Highlands Region leaves Kingwood vulnerable to development that may spill over from the Highlands communities. The attempt to protect the drinking water in the Highlands aims for placing development within existing communities and protecting the environs – those more rural lands. It is possible that development that can not be supported within the Highlands region may find suitable lands within surrounding communities, like Kingwood Township.

Aside from this potential scenario, Kingwood Township has been increasingly successful in partnering with the County, State, and non-profit organizations to preserve farms, and the increasing pressure to develop has driven up land values since the early 1990's. According to the SADC, in 1991 easements were about \$3,400 per acre. By the year 2002 easements were \$5,500 per acre. In 2007 they were up to \$8,000 per acre and most recently, in 2009, easements are appraised at over \$10,000 per acre. Data in Table 27 on page 51 of this plan identifies the preserved farms in Kingwood Township and their cost shares through August 2007.

4. Description of Buffer Requirements that separate agricultural uses from other land uses.

The Township's zoning ordinances require setbacks for certain types of agricultural uses (i.e. manure stockpiling-150' from nearest residence) and for all accessory farm buildings, which are required to be setback at least 50' from the side and rear property lines, plus 10' additional for each 1,000 sq. ft. of floor area. Such setbacks may be increased where deemed necessary by the Planning Board (§132-30F). Since the adoption of this ordinance, the Township has not had any conflicts between landowners with regard to the proximity of a non-farm use adjacent to a farm use.

5. Discussion of Municipal and Regional TDR Opportunities, including implementation strategy recommendations.

Since the adoption of the last Reexamination Report in 1998 a significant piece of planning legislation was enacted early in 2004 which permits municipalities to implement a local or regional Transfer of development Rights program. The Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) is a planning and zoning tool that can assist in preserving farmland, open space and natural resources. Market forces for development often threaten the natural resources that a community wishes to protect. TDR is a system for increasing permitted development in appropriate locations (receiving areas), but requiring the preservation of municipally selected areas (sending areas) in order to permit development in designated areas.

Traditional approaches to preservation have been twofold: (1) the public purchase of the threatened property; and (2) implementation of zoning restrictions on development. TDR programs offer a third option by allowing the owner of the threatened property to sell the development rights to another property owner through the private real estate market. TDR is not the same thing as cluster development. Both TDR and cluster development involve the shifting of development rights. Cluster development involves the reorganization of development yield *on the same property*, whereas TDR involves the transfer of rights *from one property to another*.

First, to enact a TDR ordinance there are several statutory requirements that must be fulfilled prior to the enactment of an ordinance. Petition for Plan Endorsement must be submitted to State Planning

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Commission (or amendment to a previously approved petition for plan endorsement must be in place). Next, there are several planning studies that must be undertaken. The Planning Board must adopt a Development Transfer Element, Capital Improvement Program for the Receiving Zone and a Utility Service Plan Element in the local Master Plan. At the same time a Real Estate Market Analysis must be prepared and County Planning Board approval must be obtained.

In light of the Township's proximity to the Highlands, where this planning mechanism will be instituted on a regional basis, the Planning Board should analyze the potential benefits of a municipal TDR program. This may help control the pace of development and ensure that growth occurs in the Township only where it can be accommodated by regional infrastructure, such as along State Highway 12. A municipal TDR program may assist with growth management as well as a meaningful land preservation program as opposed to the commonly perceived negative costs and administrative requirements of TDR.

Within the region, the Highlands Regional Master Plan released on November 19 is to include provisions for the establishment of a TDR program. The Highlands Water Protection and Planning Act provides for the establishment of a TDR program for all municipalities included in Counties that are partially or wholly located within the Highlands Region. Hunterdon County qualifies as an eligible county, and by extension, Kingwood Township is potentially eligible to participate in the Highlands TDR Program. A prerequisite of TDR is the availability of necessary infrastructure, such as sewer service. Kingwood Township does not have any existing, designated or planned sewer service areas. As such, Kingwood's participation in a TDR program would most likely be limited to a sending area – not a receiving area.

The State Development and Redevelopment Plan policies and the Office of Smart Growth (OSG) staff encourage the establishment of TDR programs under the OSG Master Plan review process known as Plan Endorsement. Kingwood Township is likely to petition OSG for Plan Endorsement sometime in the next three years as a requirement under Council on Affordable Housing (COAH) rules to maintain substantive certification of its housing element and fair share plan. The OSG Plan Endorsement review process of the Township's Master Plan will reveal whether infrastructure constraints, such as the lack of sewer service, result in OSG being able to endorse the Township's Master Plan and development regulations.

In addition to the lack of sewer service, Kingwood Township has severely limited groundwater availability due to underlying geology. As such, it is likely that water to support development in a receiving area would have to be provided from sources outside of the Township. In addition to groundwater constraints, sewer service would have to be provided to support growth in a receiving area in the Township. Notwithstanding these two factors, there may be an inherent conflict between extending infrastructure into Planning Area 4 and 4B and the goal of accommodating TDR growth area in the very planning areas where State Plan policies discourage the fragmentation of the environment and the extension of infrastructure.

One potentially feasible TDR approach that could be workable in Kingwood Township is likely to be the establishment of a receiving zone adjacent to the only existing sewer service area adjacent to the Township at Frenchtown.

Pinelands Development Credit Program

Transfer of development rights was first authorized in the state in 1981 with the Pinelands Development Credit (PDC) Program. The PDC Program is a component of the Pinelands Comprehensive Management

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Plan (CMP) created to regulate development in the Pinelands region. The program was enacted to offset the severe development restrictions imposed within the Preservation Area District, Agricultural Production Areas and Special Agricultural Production Areas designated by the CMP, and to transfer development out of these sensitive areas. Development potential is transferred to infrastructure-supported areas designated by the CMP as Regional Growth Areas. Before property owners may sell PDCs, they must first be certified by the Pinelands Development Credit Bank.

The PDC program is administered by the Pinelands Commission and the Pinelands Development Credit Bank. As of December 2006, this regional TDR program had resulted in the preservation of more than 49,000 acres, according to the Pinelands Development Credit Bank.

To date, grants for intra-municipal programs have been provided to:

- o Alexandria Township, Hunterdon County
- o Ocean Township, Ocean County
- o Mannington Township, Salem County
- o Stafford Township, Ocean County
- o Hillsborough Township, Somerset County
- o Hopewell Township, Cumberland County
- o Woolwich Township, Gloucester County
- o Washington Township, Mercer County
- o Berkeley Township, Ocean County
- o Montgomery Township, Somerset County
- o Fanwood Borough, Union County

Grants to investigate multi-jurisdictional TDR programs within Salem City, Alloway, Quinton and Elsinboro Townships in Salem County and within Western Southern Cumberland County have also been awarded.

IV. Municipality's Farmland Preservation Program – Overview

A. County Agricultural Development Areas

1. Geographic Information System Mapping/Current Location Map

The Hunterdon County Agricultural Development Board adopted Agricultural Development Areas (ADAs) in 1983 to satisfy minimum eligibility requirements for the statewide farmland preservation program, pursuant to the State Agriculture Retention and Development Act. The purpose of the ADAs is to identify where agricultural operations are likely to continue in the future and therefore be eligible for the farmland preservation program (Figure 9).

In Hunterdon County, the ADA criteria and map were based on a study of agriculture in the County prepared by the Middlesex-Somerset-Mercer Regional Study Council. Key components of the study were the mapping of productive agricultural operations and the location of prime and statewide important soils. Based upon the study, the CADB adopted criteria for the designation of ADAs and mapped them along physical boundaries or property lines. The delineation criteria (N.J.A.C. 2:76-1.3) are:

- a. Encompasses productive agricultural lands which are currently in production or have a strong potential for production in agriculture and in which agriculture is a permitted use under the current zoning ordinance or in which agriculture is permitted as a non-conforming use.
- b. Is reasonably free of conflicting suburban and commercial development.
- c. Compromises not more than 90% of the agricultural landmass of the County.

The Hunterdon County ADA map has recently been amended at the request of several municipalities. Recent interest in the County ADA is likely the result of increased public awareness of the program and the additional, but limited, state funds now available. It may also be due to the severe loss of farmland that several municipalities are experiencing as a result of development activity.

Consequently, the contiguity of farmland in these new areas is sometimes less than in other ADAs. In some cases, the CADB has waived certain ADA criteria in these suburbanizing areas because the farmland preservation program is critically important to the farmers, landowners and local officials who want to retain what little farmland remains. Minimum eligibility for inclusion in the County's ADA requirements are a minimum contiguous area of at least 250 acres; the predominance of prime or statewide important soils; land use that is reasonably free of non-farm development; and the absence of public sewers. Landowner consent is also required for a parcel to be included within the Hunterdon County ADA. This is a county requirement for all amendments to the ADA as well.

The Township's project area is 12,428.19 acres and is comprised of farm assessed tax lots, most of which are situated atop Prime Farmland Soils and are located within the County's ADA. Located within the project area are identified target farms which have been selected for preservation efforts due to their size, location and contribution to agricultural retention in the Township. The Project Area is delineated as the area east of Route 519 and essentially the north-central portions of the township.

B. Farmland preserved to date by program

To date, approximately 15,000 acres or about 66% of the land is farmland assessed in Kingwood

Township. Of the farmland assessed parcels about 1,000 acres are permanently preserved.

1. County Easement Purchase

The County Easement Purchase Program in Hunterdon County has been offered to landowners for the past 24 years. The Purchase of Development Rights program (also known as the PDR or Traditional program) was developed in accordance with the enabling legislation - the State Agriculture Retention and Development Act of 1983. The program involves the sale of development rights on a farm in exchange for a permanent restriction on the land that requires it to be available for agriculture in perpetuity. The minimum eligibility requirements for the PDR program is that the farm is located in an Agricultural Development Area (ADA) and an agricultural district, is a minimum of 40 acres and is predominantly tillable farmland - farms with more than 50% woodlands are ineligible. Five of the farms preserved in Kingwood Township have used this form of preservation.

2. County Planning Incentive Grants

The goal of County Planning Incentive Grants (PIGs) is to protect and preserve large pieces of contiguous farmland through the purchase of development easements. This program took effect on July 2, 2007 in an effort to revamp the process of preserving farms at the county level. The original PIG program was available to Counties; however Hunterdon County chose to rely on the Traditional County Easement Purchase Program as their primary farmland preservation option for over 20 years. The State Agricultural Development Committee (SADC) has updated their rules (N.J.A.C. 2:76-6.3 through 2:76-17A.17) to promote County PIGs to streamline and expand the farmland preservation program throughout the state. This program is operated in a similar way to the Municipal Planning Incentive Grant Program in that it gives the county more flexibility to preserve those farms that meet the specific preservation needs and goals of the county.

Kingwood Township's Agricultural Advisory Committee is assisting the Township's consultants to develop this farmland preservation plan in order to qualify for PIGs and to ensure its correlation with the county comprehensive farmland preservation plans to target farms within the County ADA.

3. Municipal Planning Incentive Grants

The SADC established the Planning Incentive Grant Program to provide grants to eligible municipalities to purchase agricultural easements to protect concentrations of farmland in identified project areas. The local municipality and county cover the remainder of the acquisition costs. The PIG program places an emphasis on planning for farmland preservation. To qualify for a Planning Incentive Grant, municipalities must adopt a farmland preservation plan element in their municipal master plan pursuant to the Municipal Land Use Law, a right to farm ordinance, and establish an Agricultural Advisory Committee. Grant recipients have to delineate project areas and develop a list of target farms. The PIG Program has tended to be less competitive than the traditional programs as it places less emphasis on soil quality. The SADC's new rules for municipal PIGs will mean that some farms on existing municipal target farms lists will no longer be eligible for the program. Kingwood Township's 2007 PIG plan and application were approved to preserve a project area about 12,000 acres in size and a total of 30 targeted farms. This project area remains in effect for the next funding round.

In this program, the County provides matching funds for municipal PIGs with certain conditions (e.g., minimum 40-acre farm size, unless adjacent to already preserved farms, available, funding, etc.). The

municipality is required to conduct an inventory of all farmland in the municipality to indicate which farms are meet the minimum standards to be eligible for SADC cost sharing.

4. SADC Direct Easement Purchase

The State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) purchases development rights or farmland outright for preservation purposes under its state acquisition program. Under the Direct Easement Purchase program landowners sell the development rights to their land and continue to own and farm the land. This land is permanently deed-restricted for agricultural use. Landowners do not have to be within an ADA if they are making an application directly to the State, but typically, they are located within a County ADA. In most cases, the State will pay up to 100% of the certified appraised easement value in the direct easement purchase program. By participating in this program, the landowner still retains ownership of their land, but agrees to restrict land use to agricultural purposes. The Direct Easement Program does not usually receive monetary contributions from the County or the municipality. Over 40 farms and 3,400 acres have been preserved in the County through this program. Table 6 on page 8 herein, lists the nine farms preserved through the SADC Direct Easement Program

5. SADC Fee Simple

The SADC also administers fee simple acquisitions through the State Direct Program. A fee simple acquisition involves an entire property being purchased for certified market value or at a negotiated price. In this type of acquisition, the landowner does not retain any rights. The land becomes restricted so that it becomes permanently preserved for agriculture. The property is then resold at auction; the SADC does not retain ownership of the farm. To qualify to participate in this program, the farmland must be within an ADA and be eligible for Farmland Assessment. There have been 11 farms and over 1,500 acres preserved in the County through this program. None of the preserved farms in Kingwood have been preserved by this method.

6. Non-profit

There are various non profit organizations that are active within the county and take advantage of this opportunity from the SADC. The grants fund up to 50% of the fee simple or development easement purchase on project farms. These grants are obtained through a specific application to the non profit grant program and administered through the SADC. Currently the HCADB is working with various nonprofit programs to develop a system for county involvement and contribution to make up some of the 50% shortfall from State funds.

7. Transfer of Development Rights

There has not been any Farmland preserved in Hunterdon County, and therefore none in Kingwood, through a TDR program to date.

8. Other programs and partnerships

Landowners may benefit financially by donating the development easement on all or part of their farm to the SADC or the County. Landowners that donate their easement may realize significant Federal income tax benefits and a reduction in their estate tax. Such farms are also eligible for State soil and water conservation grants. The AAC advises that there have not been any open space acquisitions involving farms where agricultural uses would have been continued.

Four Hunterdon County landowners have donated their development easements for agricultural purposes, although none are in Kingwood Township. Three landowners have donated their easements to the SADC, totaling 245 acres. Two landowners have donated their easements to the CADB, totaling 209 acres. Donations are processed by either the County or State and take just a few months before they are finalized. While this program is not for everyone, it can offer an attractive benefit for the right applicant.

C. *Consistency with SADC Strategic Targeting Project*

The SADC's 2003 Strategic Targeting Project was intended to help prioritize farmland preservation investments and secure a "bright future" for the agricultural industry.

The primary goals of the SADC's strategic targeting project are:

- To prioritize the preservation of prime and statewide soils in active agricultural use outside of Sewer Service Areas.
- To coordinate farmland preservation/agricultural retention efforts with proactive planning initiatives.
- To update and create maps to target preservation efforts
- To coordinate with open space, recreation and historic preservation efforts.

In keeping with the project's goal of focusing on prime agricultural soil, the Hunterdon County CADB has long emphasized soil quality in its screening of County Easement Purchase Program and now Countywide PIG applications. The county also places a strong emphasis on planning, mapping, and coordination with municipalities and open space agencies. The County has an adopted Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan. It has helped a number of municipalities obtain Planning Incentive Grants. These municipalities have their own agricultural advisory committees which send liaisons to the monthly Hunterdon County CADB staff status meetings and otherwise track the County's work and relevant agricultural issues while keeping the Board apprised of their efforts. Hunterdon County also has an extensive GIS database which staff used not only to prepare this plan but also rely upon for daily planning tasks and parcel analysis. Finally, as described above, the Farmland Program partners with many nonprofits and state and county open space departments.

D. *Eight Year Programs*

The Eight Year program and the Municipally Approved Eight Year Farmland Preservation Programs, or MAFPP program are programs in which the farmer receives 50% cost sharing for these projects as well as protection against emergency energy and water restrictions and eminent domain. State water and soil conservation programs require land to be actively farmed for a period of eight years. The landowner receives no cash compensation for the restrictions but is eligible for state soil and water conservation cost share grants. After the eight year term expires, the landowner may renew the program for another eight years.

Landowners elect to enroll in the MAFPP for a variety of reasons. Some landowners enter the MAFPP because they want to take advantage of the cost-sharing grant program. Others enroll to help a neighboring farm apply to the PDR program. (A farm in the MAFPP within one half mile of a PDR applicant entitles a farmland preservation applicant an additional point in the evaluation of its application.) Many landowners feel the need to enroll as a gesture of support for farmland preservation and to stave off development inquires. Other benefits of the program include protection of eminent domain and agricultural zoning. This program helps fill in the gaps of an agricultural area and may

reduce potential conflicting uses.

Only one of Kingwood’s preserved farms is enrolled in this program.

E. Coordination with Municipal and County Open Space Preservation Initiatives

A comprehensive farmland preservation program also relies on partnerships between governmental and non-profit organizations. The CADB coordinates its preservation efforts with the County Parks System to complement its acquisition programs. Partnerships with other organizations have been coordinated by the CADB that have resulted in the preservation of large and/or significant parcels of farmland that the CADB could not have been able to fund by itself. Farmland preservation partners include the New Jersey Conservation Foundation, the Hunterdon Land Trust Alliance and the County Parks System, among others. The Township is in the process of developing a map to identify local and regional open space and recreation priorities, including potential trails. The Township has, however, utilized NJDEP Green Acres funding to purchase the Equestrian Village property (Block 38 Lot 26) located on County Route 519 on the border of Delaware Township. The property is expected to close in early 2010. See Figure 14 (Greenways) for a map of preserved lands, and existing and proposed greenways in the Township, a Garden State Greenways initiative for Hunterdon County.

In addition, the Township’s Open Space Committee is currently updating the Township’s Open Space Plan (2001). With funding from the Association of NJ Environmental Commissions (ANJEC), Kingwood will prepare an update to the plan that will present recommendations for new and/or improved active and passive recreation facilities, and goals and strategies to protect the Township’s more scenic and rural areas. The Open Space Committee also proposes to investigate greenways and trail connections with established trail systems in neighboring municipalities and along the Delaware River.

F. Farmland Preservation Program Funding Expended to Date by Source

The following Tables 19 and 20 highlight the total cost of preserved farmland in the Township and the year in which the farms were preserved. In addition, Table 6 on page 10 identifies farmland preserved with SADC funding. Actual transactions are listed in Table 27 on page 51.

Table 19: Total Cost of Preserved Farmland to Date

	Total
Preserved Acres	1,229.6
Total Cost	\$7,498,126
SADC Share (63.75%)	\$4,780,081
County Share (25.41%)	\$1,905,536
Municipal Share (8.83%)	\$662,427
Nonprofit Cost (1.86%)	\$139,445
Average Cost / Acre	\$6,098

Table 20: Total Cost of Preserved Farmland by Year

	1992	1997	2003	2004	2006	2007
Acres	396.87	92.32	213.544	199.13	33.783	161.92
Total Cost	\$2,710,622.1	\$289,146.24	\$1,491,391.29	\$995,655	\$209,436.00	\$1,233,684.8
SADC Share	\$1,626,373.26	\$173,487.74	\$894,834.77	\$995,655	\$125,661.60	\$1,105,094.8
County Share	\$542,124.42	\$57,820.56	\$298,278.25	0	\$41,887.20	\$60,797.00
Municipal Share	\$542,124.42	\$57,820.56	\$298,278.25	0	\$41,887.20	\$67,792.00
Cost/Acre	\$6,830	\$3,132	\$6,984	\$5,000	\$6,200	\$7,400

G. *Monitoring of Preserved Farmland*

Every farm that is permanently preserved through the farmland preservation program must abide by the restrictions set forth in the deed of easement. The easement holder is responsible for monitoring the preserved farmland (e.g. the SADC must monitor farms preserved through the Direct Easement or Fee Simple Program options). Similarly, the program requires the County inspect preserved farmland property once a year, during the business week and daylight hours. All preserved landowners are to be given at least 24 hours notice of the inspection. The Hunterdon CADB has made a practice of sending letters to all landowners at the start of the monitoring season and then making appointments as far in advance as possible.

The inspection of a preserved farm usually involves walking the farm, interviewing the landowner, and taking photographs of all buildings, property lines, and suspicious activities. The inspection report is recorded in the CADB's farmland preservation database and stored as hard copy in the property's inspection file. A copy of the report is sent to the landowner for review and verification, the acknowledgment of which is also filed with the hard copy of the inspection report.

If the inspector finds that there have been violations to the Deed of Easement, a letter is drafted to the landowner's attention, directing him or her to cease the activity. Examples of such infractions have been the use of biosolid (sludge) fertilizer, the expansion or establishment of a non-agricultural use, and the obvious neglect of a farm field (the HCADB requires all fields be mowed once a year for weed control). When the infraction involves soil or water management, the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District (SCD) may be contacted for assistance.

Monitoring is not intended to be a punitive program. The restrictions of the Deed of Easement are applied reasonably and fairly. For example, if there has been a drought and the farmer explains that is the reason that nothing has grown on a field, there will not be a report of negligence to maintain the fields. In those cases where there has been a real violation of the Deed of Easement, CADB staff and the SCD are committed to working cooperatively with the landowner to remedy the situation. Only in the most extreme cases would such situations be remanded to the courts.

Violations

Since 1996, the CADB has been required by the SADC to monitor its preserved farms on a yearly basis, with the exception of farms in the Direct Easement or Fee Simple program; the SADC monitors farms in these programs. Until that time, farms were monitored every few years - or on a complaint basis - however, it is the easement holder's responsibility for monitoring the preserved farmland. Until recently, the CADB encountered only few minor easement violations. In most cases the landowner was asked to mow an uncultivated area so the land will continue to be available for agriculture. In the case of a suspected violation, the Township and the AAC will notify the responsible agency.

Landowner Responses to Monitoring

The inspections have proved to be valuable opportunities to receive feedback on the preservation program and the state of the agricultural business from the people who live it every day. Overall, the farmers have reported that they appreciate the one-on-one contact with the CADB, and are happy for the opportunity to express their concerns in a manner that allows them to be heard. A copy of the landowner comments and

concerns section of the inspection monitoring reports is now sent to every member of the HCADB and the State Agriculture Development Committee.

H. Coordination with TDR Programs

As mentioned, there are no active TDR programs being used for Farmland Preservation within the County. TDR became an available land preservation tool in 2004 for all municipalities within New Jersey. The County's draft Master Plan lists the following steps which must be taken by municipalities in order for TDR to be effective in Hunterdon County:

1. Communities must show a commitment to using TDR by preparing the required background studies including a real estate market analysis, and determination of infrastructure for designated receiving areas.
2. The completion of a development transfer plan for inclusion in its Master Plan.
3. Completion of a development transfer ordinance.

Where Hunterdon County has the technical and financial resources available, it should assist interested municipalities in carrying forward a TDR program

V. Future Farmland Preservation Program

The Agricultural Advisory Committee recognizes that the goals of this plan can be advanced through the use of a variety of techniques such as the outright acquisition of land, through acquisition of easements, obtaining grants and other funding from the State of New Jersey and from cooperation with private conservation organizations and state and county open space agencies.

Flexibility in the farmland preservation process is considered essential and the Committee has developed a criteria ranking system for the farms in Kingwood Township. The ranking system creates differences between properties being considered for protection. Properties will be targeted based on an evaluation by the Committee which, in turn will be based on the furtherance of the goals and policies set forth in this plan. The criteria ranking system is listed above in the Introduction of this plan.

A. Preservation Goals (1, 5 and 10 year acreage targets)

The Township has determined preservation goals based on previous preservation efforts and current farmer interest. These goals can be broken down by 1, 5 and 10 year options. Table 21 highlights these acreage goals.

Table 21: Preservation Goals by Year

Year	Acres
1	227
5	1,238
10	2,476.16

The rate of previous preservation efforts identify that 1,203 acres have been preserved in the Township over the previous 15 years. The past few years have shown a dramatic increase in farmer interest with larger farms entering the preservation program. The goal of 2,476.16 acres over the next 10 years is a reasonable goal given recent activities and would double the Township’s preserved farmland. Already, the Township has 227 acres, approved and in the process of becoming preserved land.

B. Target Farms

Individual farm characteristics are provided on the attached tables. The tables show that the farms targeted for preservation in Kingwood Township’s are almost all made up of Statewide Important Soils. One farm is 100% Prime Farmland and five farms have 100% Statewide Important soils. All of the target farms are made up of some percentage of cropland and pastureland.

Prime Farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops and is also available for these uses. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, Prime Farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time, and they either do not flood frequently or are protected from flooding.¹⁵

Farmlands of *statewide importance* include those soils in land capability Class II and III that do not meet the criteria as Prime Farmland, These soils are nearly Prime Farmland and economically produce high

¹⁵ USDA,NRCS NJ Important Farmlands Inventory <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/primefarm.html>

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yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods, Some may produce yields as high as Prime Farmland if conditions are favorable.¹⁶

¹⁶ USDA,NRCS NJ Important Farmlands Inventory <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/importantfarm.html>

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Table 22: Target Farms and Farmland Capable Soils

Owner / Block and Lot		Prime Farmland Acres	% Prime Farmland	Statewide Important Acres	% Statewide Important	Other Soils Acres	% Other	Total Acres
Gergar	Bl 2 Lot 16	0	0.00%	20.35	46.66%	23.26	53.34%	43.61
Pauch	Bl 2 Lot 4	36.23	100.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	36.23
Curtis	Bl 2 Lot 2	56.88	78.48%	10.02	13.82%	5.58	7.70%	72.48
Helmer	Bl 2 Lot 5	43.68	75.25%	10.27	17.69%	4.1	7.06%	58.05
Cavallero	Bl 2 Lot 15	1.92	2.34%	20.96	25.56%	59.11	72.09%	81.99
Fadil	Bl 4 Lot 8	37.78	48.11%	26.53	33.78%	14.22	18.11%	78.53
Rey	Bl 5 Lot 4	0	0.00%	19.35	32.70%	39.83	67.30%	59.18
Rey	Bl 5 Lot 5	0	0.00%	10.71	26.14%	30.26	73.86%	40.97
Vieilles	Bl 6 Lot 7	0	0.00%	7.71	30.89%	17.25	69.11%	24.96
Gombosi	Bl 6 Lot 38	0	0.00%	21.84	45.45%	26.21	54.55%	48.05
Grossman	Bl 6 Lot 18	15.97	19.27%	41.72	50.34%	25.19	30.39%	82.88
Grossman	Bl 6 Lot 23.01	11.02	14.65%	39.5	52.51%	24.7	32.84%	75.22
Grossman	Bl 6 Lot 23.02	0.4	3.34%	11.38	94.99%	0.2	1.67%	11.98
Stepanovsky	Bl 7 Lot 3	27.64	23.77%	48.14	41.40%	40.49	34.82%	116.27
Makatura	Bl 7 Lot 6	77.17	68.83%	13.92	12.42%	21.02	18.75%	112.11
Gergar	Bl 7 Lot 2	0.15	0.25%	15.23	25.29%	44.83	74.46%	60.21
Perotti	Bl 7 Lot 14.10	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	100.00%	59.96
Ogrodnik	Bl 12 Lot 1	19.3	26.82%	41.4	57.52%	11.27	15.66%	71.97
Defrange	Bl 12 Lot 10	0	0.00%	26.22	43.62%	33.89	56.38%	60.11
Frenchtown Run	Bl 12 Lot 31	1.38	1.97%	41.14	58.59%	27.7	39.45%	70.22
Pandy	Bl 12 Lot 32	0	0.00%	105.65	66.15%	54.06	33.85%	159.71
Haring	Bl 12 Lot 33.01	0	0.00%	16.59	25.65%	48.08	74.35%	64.67
Pinkerton	Bl 14 Lot 12	21.1	49.28%	2.96	6.91%	18.76	43.81%	42.82
Wydner	Bl 14 Lot 20	9.87	10.70%	10.04	10.89%	72.32	78.41%	92.23
Augustine	Bl 14 Lot 21.03	1.24	2.00%	13.78	22.28%	46.83	75.72%	61.85
Felix	Bl 14 Lot 23	0.14	0.08%	83.85	47.70%	91.78	52.22%	175.77
Cooley	Bl 14 Lot 27	43.09	30.76%	58.03	41.42%	38.98	27.82%	140.1
Horseshoe Bend LLC	Bl 14 Lot 28	7.76	5.62%	55.03	39.89%	75.18	54.49%	137.97
Horseshoe Bend LLC	Bl 14 Lot 30	3.91	3.33%	53.06	45.16%	60.52	51.51%	117.49
Simon and T	Bl 25 Lot 8	0	0.00%	23.98	100.00%	0	0.00%	23.98
Williams	Bl 25 Lot 10	0	0.00%	93.06	100.00%	0	0.00%	93.06
Williams	Bl 26 Lot 21	0	0.00%	59.9	100.00%	0	0.00%	59.9
Trstensky	Bl 35 Lot 1	0	0.00%	40.93	100.00%	0	0.00%	40.93
Avila	Bl 35 Lot 6	0	0.00%	26.24	100.00%	0	0.00%	26.24
TOTALS		416.63		1069.49		955.62		2501.7

Table 23: Target Farms and Cropland/Pastureland

Block and Lot	Cropland and Pastureland Acres	% Cropland and Pastureland	Total
Bl 2 Lot 16	35.02	80.30%	43.61
Bl 2 Lot 4	35.06	96.77%	36.23
Bl 2 Lot 2	53.08	73.23%	72.48
Bl 2 Lot 5	45.21	77.88%	58.05
Bl 2 Lot 15	51.55	62.87%	81.99
Bl 4 Lot 8	34.51	43.94%	78.53
Bl 5 Lot 4	53.53	90.45%	59.18
Bl 5 Lot 5	35.55	86.77%	40.97
Bl 6 Lot 7	16.77	67.18%	24.96
Bl 6 Lot 38	35.92	74.75%	48.05
Bl 6 Lot 18	35.93	43.35%	82.88
Bl 6 Lot 23.01	17.33	23.04%	75.22
Bl 6 Lot 23.02	5.1	42.57%	11.98
Bl 7 Lot 3	72.34	62.22%	116.27
Bl 7 Lot 6	84.88	75.71%	112.11
Bl 7 Lot 2	51.35	85.28%	60.21
Bl 7 Lot 14.10	54.72	83.83%	65.27
Bl 12 Lot 1	58.11	80.74%	71.97
Bl 12 Lot 10	36.22	60.26%	60.11
Bl 12 Lot 31	34.52	49.16%	70.22
Bl 12 Lot 32	81.39	50.96%	159.71
Bl 12 Lot 33.01	34.96	54.06%	64.67
Bl 14 Lot 12	28.21	65.88%	42.82
Bl 14 Lot 20	33.09	35.88%	92.23
Bl 14 Lot 21.03	49.72	80.39%	61.85
Bl 14 Lot 23	114.11	64.92%	175.77
Bl 14 Lot 27	75.47	53.87%	140.1
Bl 14 Lot 28.02	61.45	44.54%	137.97
Bl 14 Lot 30	46.81	39.84%	117.49
Bl 25 Lot 8	14.65	61.09%	23.98
Bl 25 Lot 10	20.49	22.02%	93.06
Bl 26 Lot 21	15.11	25.23%	59.9
Bl 35 Lot 1	29.34	71.68%	40.93
Bl 35 Lot 6	8.91	33.96%	26.24
TOTALS	1463.15	141.42%	2510.69

C. *Project Area Summaries*

Kingwood Township has delineated one project area for preserving farmland in the community. The boundaries of the project area encompass the area of the Township with the largest number of large, contiguous parcels of farmland. Generally, the boundaries follow the eastern municipal boundary from north to south to Slacktown Rd where it cuts in to the Rte. 12 business area, then back down Locktown Rd and out to the municipal boundary. From there it continues south to Milltown Rd and back north on Rte. 519 to Barbertown-Point Breeze Rd where it follows Rte. 12 west to the municipal boundary on Rte. 29. From there it continues north along Rte. 29, around the Borough of Frenchtown's boundaries and then cuts in east along the rear of properties along Ridge Rd to Rte. 519. It continues north on Rte. 519 to the municipal boundary, then east to the starting point at the corner of Kingwood, Alexandria and Franklin Townships.

The total acreage of the Project Area is 12,645.39 and the density of project area, expressed as the ratio between the total area of the properties listed and the total area of the project area, is 12.9%. See Tables 22 and 23 for more details and Figure 2 for a map of the Project Area.

D. *Municipal and County Ranking Criteria used to prioritize farms*

As noted below, Kingwood based its preservation efforts on the State regulations. In 2007 the Township developed a ranking system that substantially mirrors the county and state ranking criteria. The criteria helps prioritize preservation efforts in the event that several farms become available for preservation at the same time and funding decisions need to be made. Kingwood Township has used County and Municipal criteria to preserve farmland in the Township in the recent past. Since the criteria ranges in points, it is unlikely that a waiver for any piece of criterion would be considered. Fewer points would be awarded where land does not fully meet the criteria. In the future, depending on any changing circumstances, the Township may consider incorporating other criteria.

The most important factors of the preservation ranking criteria (size, soils and farmability) are consistent with county and state criteria. The Township recognizes that if the criteria are not in line with county and state criteria, target farms will may not be considered priorities for preservation. Therefore, the Township has mirrored and will continue to mirror both county and state ranking criteria guidelines.

Hunterdon County utilizes criteria outlined in the state regulations at §2:76-6.16 for evaluating development easement applications, while the SADC uses it to determine whether it will use its funds to cost-share on the preservation of a particular application. The evaluation is based on the merits of the individual application with a weighted factor assigned to each criterion. These include soil quality, tillable acres, boundaries and buffers, local commitment, size of farm and density of lands dedicated to farmland preservation, local factors encouraging agriculture and threat of development. State regulations at §2:72-6.20 is used to determine whether it is possible for the SADC to cost share on an application.

Kingwood Township's Agricultural Advisory Committee, in order to prioritize its list of farms targeted for preservation, developed a ranking system of its own, but that is mandated by the State in order for the town to be eligible for Planning Incentive Grant (PIG) funding. Properties are ranked on Farmland Characteristics: Size, Soils, Tillable Soils, Density (Proximity to Preserved Farms), and Boundaries and Buffers. In these categories, a property can earn a total of 20 points. The property is also ranked on the imminence of change to the property. Properties can receive a maximum of 20 points in the categories of Ownership, Availability for Development, and the Approval Status. Since points are awarded for

prioritization it is unlikely that any of the criteria would be waived for any applicant. The ranking criteria are shown in Tables 24 and 25 below.

Table 24: Farmland Characteristics

	<u>Available Points</u>
<u>Size</u>	
Over 75 acres	4 pts
50-75 acres	3 pts
20-49 acres	2 pts
Under 20 acres	1 pt
<u>Soils</u>	
Prime Soils – percent prime x number of points	4 pts
Statewide Importance – percent SI x number of points	3 pts
Unique / Local Importance – percent U/LI x number of points	2 pts
Other	1 pt
<u>Tillable</u>	
Cropland – percent cropland x number of points	4 pts
Cropland pastured – percent CP x number of points	3 pts
Permanent pasture – percent pasture x number of points	2 pts
<u>Density (Proximity to Preserved Farms)</u>	
Within ¼ mile	4 pts
Within ½ mile	2 pts
<u>Boundaries and Buffers</u>	
Next to a preserved farm – percent touching x number of points	4 pts
Next to a preserved open space – percent touching x number of points	3 pts
Next to farms in or applied for 8-yr program – percent touching x number of points	3 pts
Next to unrestricted farmland – percent touching x number of points	2 pts
Next to stream/wetlands – percent touching x number of points	2 pts
Next to woodlands – percent touching x number of points	2 pts
Next to cemetery – percent touching x number of points	2 pts
Next to limited access park – percent touching x number of points	2 pts
Other non-development use – percent touching x number of points	1 pt

Table 25: Imminence of Change

<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Available Points</u>
Builder/Developer	4 pts
Bank / Estate	3 pts
Absentee Owner / Corporation	2 pts
Resident Owner	1 pt
<u>Availability for Development</u>	
Ready to Build	4 pts
For Sale	3 pts
Future Availability Likely	2 pts
<u>Approval Status</u>	
Approved Subdivision	4 pts
Preliminary Approval	3 pts
Plans Submitted	2 pts
Informal Activity	1 pt
<u>Number of Potential Lots</u>	
10 or more	4 pts
5 – 9	3 pts
1 - 4	2 pts

E. Municipal and County Minimum Eligibility Criteria Coordination

A brief overview of the SADC minimum eligibility criteria under NJAC 2:76-6.20 are not used for ranking applications, but they provide a threshold below which the SADC will not be a funding partner in the preservation of a particular parcel or application. The Township and the County utilize the State’s criteria when determining eligible farms for preservation.

For lands less than or equal to 10 acres

- d. The land produces agricultural or horticultural products of at least \$2,500 annually;
- e. At least 75% of the land is tillable or 5 acres, whichever is less;
- f. At least 75% of the land or a minimum of 5 acres, whichever is less, consists of soils that are capable of supporting agricultural or horticultural production;
- g. The land must exhibit development potential based on a finding the following standards are met:
 - i. The municipal zoning ordinance for the land as it is being appraised must allow additional development, and at least one additional residential site beyond that which will potentially exist on the premises.
 - ii. Where the purported development value of the land depends on the potential to provide access for additional development, the municipal ordinances allowing further subdivision of the land is possible. If access is only available pursuant to an easement, the easement must specify that further subdivision to the land is possible.
 - iii. The land shall not contain more than 80 percent soils classified as freshwater or modified agricultural wetlands according to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) wetlands maps. If the DEP wetlands maps are in dispute, further investigation and onsite analysis may be conducted by a certified licensed engineer or qualified wetlands consultant and/or a letter of interpretation issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, may be secured and used to provide a more accurate assessment of the site conditions, provided,

however, that nothing herein shall require the Committee to conduct such additional investigation.

For lands greater than 10 acres:

1. At least 50% of the land, or a minimum of 25 acres, whichever is less, is tillable;
2. At least 50% of the land, or a minimum of 25 acres, whichever is less, consists of soils that are capable of supporting agricultural or horticultural production; and
3. The land must exhibit development potential based on a finding that all of the following standards are met:
 - i. The municipal zoning ordinance for the land as it is being appraised must allow additional development, and at least one additional residential site beyond that which will potentially exist on the premises.
 - ii. Where the purported development value of the land depends on the potential to provide access for additional development, the municipal ordinances allowing further subdivision of the land is possible. If access is only available pursuant to an easement, the easement must specify that further subdivision to the land is possible.
 - iii. The land shall not contain more than 80 percent soils classified as freshwater or modified agricultural wetlands according to the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) wetlands maps. If the DEP wetlands maps are in dispute, further investigation and onsite analysis may be conducted by a certified licensed engineer or qualified wetlands consultant and/or a letter of interpretation issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, may be secured and used to provide a more accurate assessment of the site conditions, provided, however, that nothing herein shall require the Committee to conduct such additional investigation.

F. Municipal and County Policies Related to Farmland Preservation Applications

The Township, as stated previously, abides by the SADC’s policies, including those regarding housing opportunities, division of premises and approval of exceptions. The draft Hunterdon County Comprehensive Farmland Preservation Plan provided a brief summary of the state policies for each of these issues:

1. Approval of Housing Opportunities

Residential opportunities on permanently preserved farmland are severely limited because the developments rights on the farm have been purchased. However, there are special situations where a new residence may be warranted given the size of the farm and the nature of the operation. For these reasons, the CADB and the SADC permit housing on preserved farmland provided they meet the stringent criteria for “residential dwelling site opportunities”, agricultural labor housing, or are located on exception areas. The Township AAC will consider agricultural labor housing and other farm housing opportunities as they arise, with the preference of locating housing within exception areas as much as possible.

2. Overall housing opportunities permitted

The Township AAC and CADB will consider agricultural labor housing on a case-by-case basis, adhering, as much as possible, to the State’s criteria for size, location and occupation of the dwelling unit(s).

3. House replacement

The CADB understands certain needs to replace housing as long as the applicant is not excessive in the choice for a replacement house. The Board feels that the house should meet the needs for the farm and not create an estate-like situation with an excessively larger footprint than what was there previously. The need for expansion is realized; however, the board feels that it should be within reason. Again, the Township AAC and CADB will review each housing case as it arises and will, as much as possible, locate the new residence where it has a minimum impact on any agricultural operation.

4. Residual Dwelling Site Opportunity allocation SADC regulations permit up to one dwelling opportunity per one hundred acres of vacant farmland, referred to as a Residual Dwelling Site Opportunity (RDSO). The allocation of an RDSO must be approved by the CADB and the SADC and must include at least one person living in the RDSO that is actively engaged in the farm operation. At the time of closing, the value of the RDSO is deducted from the total purchase price of the easement. (The value of the RDSO will be determined by the appraiser at the time the farm is preserved) After the farm is preserved, the landowner may apply to exercise the RDSO. For RDSO approval, CADB and SADC criteria must be satisfied which generally requires that the RDSO has a minimal impact on the existing agricultural operation.

When farms apply to programs that are governed by CADB oversight and are eligible for an RDSO, the CADB generally tries to discourage RDSO use, but is accepting of those applications that choose that option as long as the applicant understands that the location must be approved by the CADB when the applicant chooses to exercise the RDSO option.

5. Division of the Premises

Due to the agricultural trends over the last few decades towards smaller, more productive farms, there are opportunities for a landowner to divide a permanently preserved farm provided the division is for agricultural purposes and both parcels result in agriculturally viable tracts. An agriculturally viable parcel has been defined as a farm that is of sufficient size and soil quality such that it can accommodate a variety of agricultural uses suitable for the County. The CADB follows the State rules when taking into consideration agricultural subdivision applications and adheres to the criteria as it pertains to the purpose of the subdivision and the resulting parcels remaining agriculturally viable. The Township AAC and the CADB will review consider these cases as they arise and will, to the greatest extent possible, adhere to the State criteria for maintaining agriculturally viable land after subdivision of land.

6. Approval of Exceptions

An exception allows a landowner to remove a portion of the farm from the deed restrictions prior to closing. There are severable and non-severable exceptions. Some landowners may prefer to remove the land immediately under the existing house so that there is no confusion about potential additions or permitted uses in the house.

Severable

A landowner may want to locate a lot on the property in anticipation of constructing a home in the future. In this case, the land may be severed from the farm with the necessary local planning approvals, and is therefore referred to as a severable exception. The size of the exception is typically the minimum lot size for that zoning district. The severable exception can present a problem because it introduces a new housing unit to the farm area that is not related to the farm

itself. The CADB has specific criteria for approving an exception, including the size of the exception, its impact on the existing agricultural operation, and the number of existing housing units already existing on the farm. Right to Farm language is also included on all deeds, should the exception be severed from the farm.

Non-severable

Considered on a case by case basis, these are exceptions of preserved land for the location for a future building. The CADB typically approves non-severable exceptions when a farm is vacant and is less than 100 acres (and therefore not eligible for an RDSO). This reflects the CADB's belief that a farm with a residence will be better managed than a vacant farm parcel. In both cases, the excepted land cannot be severed or subdivided from the farm.

In all of the cases above, the acreage of the exception is deducted from the final purchase price of the easement. The AAC and Township will work with applicants to limit the number and location of exceptions, especially where they are severable.

G. Funding Plan

1. Description of Municipal and County Funding Sources (dedicated tax, bond proceeds, annual revenues (total), annual revenues dedicated to Farmland Preservation Program)

Recognizing the need for a stable source of funding, the Hunterdon County Board of Chosen Freeholders asked County voters in November 1999, whether the County should have a dedicated open space/farmland preservation tax of up to \$0.03 per \$100 assessed valuation to fund the preservation programs. County voters approved this tax by a two to one margin. For the first five years of this program, the County allocated 10% of each municipal contribution for each municipal open space / farmland preservation program. In 2005, this allocation increased to 15%. In 2000, the County allocated \$9,000 to Kingwood Township and increased that amount each year when, in 2007 the allocation to Kingwood Township was just under \$34,000. In 2009, that allocation decreased slightly (by about 2-3%) due to the instability of the economy.

Generally, the County and the municipalities have split 40% of the cost while the State, generally, contributes 60% of the cost.

Over the years, the County has allocated (up to 2009, a nine-year period) a total of \$182,858 to municipalities for individual purposes, by application. These purposes may include open space preservation, parks and recreation, conservation or farmland preservation. Depending on the outlook of the economy, the County Freeholders may either continue their allocation as at the current 12%, or decrease it if necessary.

The trend of an increasing allocation to the Township could be characterized by an increase in ratables since 2000 to present, which manifests into a larger contribution toward the Township's open space allocation. The County encourages leveraging as many different funds as it can, therefore the Township is collecting its own tax which may be used in conjunction with County and partnerships with non-profits to use toward preservation efforts.

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Kingwood Township currently has a healthy tax ratable base that is able to leverage approximately \$211,333.76 dollars annually through the Open Space Tax, which is currently \$0.03/\$100. This fund has often been used to preserve both farmland and open space parcels and will continue to fund preservation efforts. In recent efforts to continue support for farmland preservation, the Township authorized a bond for \$950,000 which will use the entire annual open space tax revenue presently coming in (\$211,333.76) for carrying costs.

The Township would consider a variety of strategies to successfully preserve land in the face of limited funding, as follows:

- Ranking will remain the same and the Township will try to obtain additional outside funding such as the Federal Farm and Ranchland money.
- If this is unsuccessful, the target farm could be carried over to the next year, where monies from two years could be added together to accomplish the preservation.
- If this does not seem possible, the Township would consider the next farm on the list that can be preserved with the available funding.

2. Financial Policies related to cost-share requirements between county and municipal/other funding partners/installment purchases

Kingwood Township's plan for farmland preservation for the Township's Project Area will combine a variety of techniques to encourage as many landowners as possible to preserve their farms. These efforts will include encouraging farmers to enter their farms into Municipally Approved Farmland Preservation Programs, entering into option agreements for easement purchase with landowners, installment purchase agreements and direct development easement purchase. Applications are evaluated by both the CADB and the SADC using adopted easement purchase criteria. Both County and State criteria emphasize the quality of soils, the municipality's commitment to agriculture and the proximity of the farm to other farms enrolled in the farmland preservation program. If the farm adjoins another preserved farm, there is no minimum farm size for an application; otherwise the minimum size is 40 acres.

Preservation of all farms in the project area is being sought for this application. Assuming inclusion in the PIG budget, including local, county and state contributions, it is hoped that the majority of parcels identified can be preserved. This total amount can be expanded through the use of option agreements and installment purchases, which will be determined after negotiations with landowners. Applications are cost-shared by the State, County and municipality. At the estimated \$10,000 per acre easement cost, the SADC typically funds up to 60% of applications using monies from the recently passed Garden State Trust Fund and from other sources. The SADC uses a sliding scale to determine the State cost share as indicated in the SADC regulations at NJAC 2:76-6.11(d). The percent of the State's share is based on the landowner's asking price and funding is granted to properties that meet the eligibility criteria. The local share is typically split by the County and the municipality equally using government bonds, dedicated taxes and/or other sources of funding.

Upon approval of this Planning Incentive Grant Application, Kingwood will correspond with all property owners of the targeted properties in the Kingwood Project Area and advise them of the parameters of the program. Kingwood will encourage property owners to consider the financial and other advantages of participation in the Farmland Preservation Plan, and work with an assessor to determine an appropriate easement value for each individual parcel. Additionally, owners will be encouraged to assist in leveraging

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available funding through donations of easements, partial donations of easements and/or bargain sales of development rights.

In order to maximize preservation opportunities, Kingwood Township will utilize option agreements or installment sales where possible for easement purchases. These vehicles will allow the Township and property owners to develop agreements regarding price and terms that maximize the amount of farmland which can be brought into the preservation program in the early period.

3. Cost Projections and funding plan associated with 1, 5 and 10 year preservation goals

The Township of Kingwood estimates that the per acre value of development easements in the Township Project Area will be roughly \$10,000. This is based on analysis of recent SADC and Hunterdon County Park Commission purchases in the project area. However, it should be noted that the rate will increase with inflation on assessed parcels. The Township may anticipate using funding options such as the SADC sliding scale, dedicated tax revenues, or bonding to keep pace with rising land values.

The acquisition costs of preserved farms in the project area ranged from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per acre, with the average closer to the lower end of that range. There are 30 parcels located within the project area that are targeted for preservation. The size of the parcels differs dramatically, but overall, there is a total of 2,476.16 farmland acres targeted in the project area. In order to reach the preservation goal, the Township believes that development easement value for the parcels in the proposed project area is a per acre value of \$10,000. Given a per acre value the total cost to preserve all the target parcels would be approximately \$24,761,600 (Table 26).

In order to preserve the farms in the project area in light of a funding shortfall, the Township will be dependent on other programs such as Federal Farm and Ranchland, NJ Water Supply Authority and others. In addition, the Township cannot be certain that all of the targeted farmland owners will be receptive to preservation.

Table 26: Funding Needed for Target Farm Acquisition

Year	Acres	Value	State Share (60%)	County Share (20%)	Municipal Share (20%)
1	247.6	\$2,476,000	\$1,485,600	\$495,200	\$495,200
5	990.4	\$9,904,000	\$5,942,400	\$1,980,800	\$1,980,800
10	1238.0	\$12,380,000	\$7,428,000	\$2,476,000	\$2,476,000
Total	2,476.16	\$24,761,600	\$14,856,960	\$4,952,320	\$4,952,320

As identified below in Table 27, actual State cost-share breakouts are on average 65% of the share of the total cost is provided by the State. Assuming an SADC cost-share of 60%, a County cost-share of 20% and 20% Municipal cost-share, the Township is in need of \$14,856,960 from the State, \$4,952,320 from the County CADB and the Township will have to provide \$4,952,320 over the course of 10 years. The Township’s cost share over 10 years could be achieved through the use of their open space funds, which raise approximately \$211,333.76 annually, with \$105,666.88 dedicated to farmland preservation, and still be able to share funding with open space preservation efforts. Based on the Township’s Farmland Preservation goals, the approximately \$105,700 of local open space tax revenue available is approximately \$390,000 short of the amount that would be needed to effectively fund the farmland preservation targets identified in this plan.

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There are cases, as seen in Table 27 below, where the State has provided a direct easement purchase, expending 100% of the cost-share to the Township for purchase of development rights on a farm parcel. Working with the SADC Direct Easement Purchase Program is a way to move some of the better farms into preservation more quickly and at lower cost to the township, thereby providing additional leveraging. Recent recommendations by the SADC Process Review Committee may help to make this program very efficient in moving quickly to acquire the larger, better quality farms. Some of the farms in this project area would be viable candidates for the SADC Direct program.

**Table 27: Kingwood Township Preserved Farm Cost Shares
(Through 8/2007)**

Owner	Acres Preserved	Total Cost	County	Muni	Nonprofit Cost	State Cost	Per Ac Cost	State Share	Type
E. J. Foley, Inc.	37.5	\$261,900.24	\$43,401	\$44,545	\$0	\$164,623.01	\$6,984	62.86%	Cty EP
Paulik, George Jr.	12.4	\$39,087.75	\$5,513	\$4,794	\$0	\$28,780.81	\$3,132	73.63%	Cty EP
Augustine, M.	61.5	\$621,331.80	\$124,266	\$124,266	\$0	\$372,799.08	\$10,100	60%	PIG
DeCroce, R. & A.	110.4	\$883,920.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$883,920.00	\$8,000	100%	SADC EP
DeSapio, S. & M.	73.9	\$369,760.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$369,760.00	\$5,000	100%	SADC EP
DeSapio, S. & M.	125.1	\$625,895.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$625,895.00	\$5,000	100%	SADC EP
Gordeuk, J.	66.6	\$231,725.75	\$223,114	\$0	\$0	-	\$3,479		Cty EP
Gordeuk, M.	330.2	\$1,106,702.40	\$1,113,959	\$0	\$0		\$3,351		Cty EP
				\$0	\$0				SADC EP
Kenney, J. & R.	118.3	\$650,914.00	\$0			\$650,914.00	\$5,500	100%	EP
Kocsis, F. & M.	33.7	\$209,454.60	\$35,067	\$39,256	\$0	\$135,132.00	\$6,200	64.52%	Cty EP
Newcomb, S. & K.	44.6	\$352,505.90	\$60,997	\$75,097	\$0	\$216,411.85	\$7,900	61.39%	Cty EP
Rozansky, E.	51.4	\$349,764.80	\$60,797	\$67,792	\$0	\$221,174.80	\$6,800	63.24%	Cty EP
Hun Land Trust Alliance/Middleton	36.7	\$264,809.52	\$0	\$0	\$50,844	\$165,505.95	\$7,200	62.50%	NPG
Hun Land Trust Alliance/Ramirez	44.7	\$304,626.40	\$0	\$0	\$88,601	\$190,391.50	\$6,800	62.50%	NPG
Sargenti, D.	105.1	\$603,410.75	\$69,319	\$109,663		\$396,152.28	\$5,739	65.65%	Cty EP
Verity	35.2	\$994,723	\$169,103	\$228,786		\$596,884	\$10,100	60%	Cty EP
TOTALS	1,229.6	\$7,498,126	\$1,905,536	\$662,427	\$139,445	\$4,780,081	\$6,098	63.75% (avge)	

H. Farmland Preservation Program/Agriculture Advisory Committee Administrative Resources

1. Municipal Staff and/or Consultant Resources

The Kingwood Township Planning Board and Township Committee participate and authorize the Agricultural Advisory Committee, which meets once per month. The Agricultural Advisory Committee also receives consulting services, when necessary, through the Township’s Planner, Banisch Associates, Inc. The Township also utilizes the work done by an appointed member of the Township Farmland Preservation/Open Space Coordinator.

2. Legal Support

Legal support for the Township’s farmland preservation program is provided by the Township’s Attorney, Judith Kopen of Gebhart and Keifer, P.C.

3. Database Development

The Township’s Planning Consultants, Banisch Associates, Inc. currently provide database management, mapping and GIS resources for the Township.

I. Factors Limiting Farmland Preservation Implementation

1. Funding

Funding for farmland preservation within the Township is dependent on the amount and timing of funding sources on the State and County level. Township farmers have been successful in preserving their farms through State Direct Easement Purchase and County Easement Purchase programs. The Township would like to continue this relationship with the County to preserve additional properties. The Township may be able to produce enough funding through the collection of the Open Space Tax to meet their require 20% match, but these funds are a shared resource with open space preservation efforts and can not fund entire projects on their own and require the assistance of County and State matching funds. Therefore the limiting factor for funding is dependant on matching funds from the County and State.

2. Projected Costs

The Township has been able to identify a reasonable per acre value that can be projected out through the 10 year funding cycle. Given the \$10,000 per acre value and the amount of income generated in the Township for preservation efforts, the Township should be able to meet its preservation goals.

Cost share from the SADC follows a “sliding scale” percentage based upon the following:

Landowner's asking price	Percent State cost share
From \$ 0.00 to \$ 1,000	80% above \$ 0.00
From > \$ 1,000 to \$ 3,000	\$ 800 + 70% above \$ 1,000
From > \$ 3,000 to \$ 5,000	\$ 2,200 + 60% above \$ 3,000
From > \$ 5,000 to \$ 9,000	\$ 3,400 + 50% above \$ 5,000
From > \$ 9,000 to \$ 50,000	60%
From > \$ 50,000 to \$ 75,000	\$ 30,000 + 55% above \$ 50,000
From > \$ 75,000 to \$ 85,000	\$ 43,750 + 50% above \$ 75,000
From > \$ 85,000 to \$ 95,000	\$ 48,750 + 40% above \$ 85,000
From > \$ 95,000 to \$ 105,000	\$ 52,750 + 30% above \$ 95,000
From > \$ 105,000 to \$ 115,000	\$ 55,750 + 20% above \$ 105,000
From > \$ 115,000	\$ 57,750 + 10% above \$ 115,000

3. Land Supply

Kingwood has felt the pressure of development over the last 20 years, but the Township has preserved land and created zoning that has curbed development, for the time being. Increased pressure for development has also increased pressure for farmers to ensure their land remains agriculturally active. In order to do this, the agricultural base must remain strong. Fortunately, in Kingwood, there is an active community of farmers and supportive landowners. This has resulted in a continued land supply of agricultural areas that can still be brought under the farmland preservation program.

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In the long run, preserving farmland in Kingwood Township now could save taxpayers money in the future. Farmland is typically the most desirable land for development. As has been found in communities similar to Kingwood, new development increases annual costs of education, infrastructure maintenance, police, and other community services. While up-front costs of preserving farmland may appear costly, it will save the Township money from the annual costs that are likely to incur with new development. As opportunities to preserve active farmland arise, the Township will evaluate preservation options to maintain the culture of the community.

4. Landowner Interest

Kingwood is fortunate to have actively farmed areas with land owners dedicated to the promotion of farmland preservation and agricultural retention. Currently, the Township has about fifteen landowners who have displayed continued interest in placing their land in farmland preservation. This constant interest in local farmers has resulted in a large amount of lands being entered into the preservation program. There has been continued interest by land owners to enter farmland preservation.

5. Administrative Resources

The Agricultural Advisory Committee and Township volunteers have been extremely helpful in the promotion and execution of the farmland preservation program. Land owners have been able to contact the AAC, the Township Clerk and the appointed Farmland/Open Space Coordinator for assistance in preparing applications for farmland preservation. Administrative resources are not a limiting factor to the Township's preservation efforts.

An ordinance establishing the Township Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC) requires the committee consists of five members, including one member of the Township Committee and four citizen members, three of whom must be active farmers. Up until last year the AAC consisted of three members. The Township expanded it to five with the hopes of strengthening the pursuit of the AAC's mission to preserve farms and promote agricultural activity in Kingwood Township.

The Township AAC presently consists of the following members:

Chairman: Bill Pandy (Active farmer)

Vice Chairman: Cynthia Niciecki (Active farmer)

Member: Pete D'Costa (Active farmer)

Member: Ed Kralovich (formerly a farmer, citizen member)

Member: Elaine M. Niemann (member, Township Committee, Mayor)

VI. Economic Development¹⁷

Development pressure continues to be a problem for Hunterdon County farmers. Hunterdon County has had the second fastest rate of residential growth in the State since 1980. For the period 1980 to 1990, the average annualized growth rate for Hunterdon County was 2.1%, second only to Ocean County. For the period from 1990 to 1995, the County's average annualized growth rate was 1.5%, which was second only to Somerset County. Similarly, the statewide average annualized growth rate was .5% for both periods. During this period, real estate developers aggressively solicited the interest of farmers to sell their land through letters, phone calls and door-to-door visits. This is still true today. Many large developers offer down-payments to landowners in exchange for contracts to sell their farmland after subdivision approvals have been secured. This process can take up to several years, but the money initially paid to the landowner makes the offer attractive. Such offers are difficult for some farmers to resist if profit margins have been low or retirement is near.

New residential development also presents other problems. Residences and farms are not ideal neighbors. Nuisance suits, trespassing, noise and pollution complaints, and liability issues are all common problems when farms are surrounded by residential developments. The population of Hunterdon County has almost doubled in size in 25 years with a population of just over 130,000 in 2005 as compared to approximately 87,000 people residing in the county in 1980. Right-to-farm laws have attempted to address this issue and these laws have been recently strengthened. Municipalities have attempted to curb this trend as well by introducing zoning that requires larger lot sizes or encourages cluster developments.

In Kingwood, the same is true. As previously discussed, the Township adopted a "Right to Farm" ordinance for this very reason and has maintained a rural zoning ordinance to ensure new development does not impact farmland properties. Up to this point, Kingwood has not had any issues in conflict between farmers and non-farming residents. If these circumstances change in the future, the AAC will look at how the problem has been successfully addressed in other municipalities and use similar strategies to resolve the conflict.

A. Consistency with NJ Department of Agriculture Economic Development Strategies and other regional economic development plans and initiatives

The NJ Department of Agriculture has developed an Agricultural Smart Growth Plan that addresses the five components identified as critical links for the future of farming: Farmland Preservation, Innovative Conservation Planning, Economic Development, Agriculture Industry Sustainability and Natural Resource Conservation.¹⁸ The Economic Development section offers guidance to help foster and stabilize an active and productive agricultural industry which is critical to retaining viable farms. For Kingwood Township, the most important aspects of planning for agriculture would be to identify and facilitate the creation of new markets helping farmers access an ever-changing marketplace. One recommendation in particular that Kingwood should consider is to incorporate agriculture into the economic development plan to ensure that topic receives the level of acknowledgement and support it needs to succeed.

¹⁷ Hunterdon County Farmland Preservation Plan, November 2007

¹⁸ NJ Dept of Ag, Agricultural Smart Growth Toolkit "Planning for Agriculture" <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/toolkit.htm>

In particular, the sector opportunities most relevant to Kingwood Township would be agri-tourism and marketing opportunities such as farmers markets. Agri-tourism presents opportunities for New Jersey growers seeking to add value to their crops and/or capture more of the market price of their products by directly accessing consumers. Located in the scenic, western portion of the state, Kingwood is accessible by major highways and would provide an ideal location for a farmers market that could serve the local and regional communities.

The NJ Department of Agriculture’s 2008 Economic Development Strategies guidelines offer farmers and growers of all produce, strategies for maximizing their business and making connections with the appropriate resources to sustain and grow their business.¹⁹ For crop farmers in Kingwood Township, strategies include:

- Ensuring plant health;
- Supporting Organic Field Crop Production; and
- Supporting Plans for a Green Energy Initiative

For the Equine Industry in Kingwood, strategies for horse farms might include:

- Ensuring Horse Health
- Promoting the Industry
- Improving Right to Farm Protection

Farmers who wish to develop a business in agri-tourism can find strategies in the guidelines such as:

- Develop Strategic Partners
- Consumer Promotion
- Industry Education

Overall, general strategies for sustaining agriculture in Kingwood Township include creating partnerships, awareness of new market opportunities, developing and participating in training in the field of agriculture, and creating awareness and education around the business and the livelihood of farming.

B. Agricultural Industry Retention, Expansion and Recruitment Strategies

The Township AAC and the Township of Kingwood see the farming community as having a strong history in successful corn, soybean and hay farming. There are several horse farms in the Township, as well as, sheep farm and alpaca farms. While there are no farms participating in agricultural tourism at this time, Kingwood Township considers this as an element that will support the long term sustainability of its agricultural industry. Increased interest in alternative fuel sources provide the farming community with new opportunities in the future, as farmers can provide material for bio-fuel. The AAC is also exploring the incorporation of agricultural education workshops and assemblies in the local K-12 school.

Other programs that support farming in the Township include:

1. Institutional
 - a. Farmer Support (e.g., Farm Link Program, Estate Planning)

¹⁹ NJ Department of Ag. “2008 Economic Development Strategies” <http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/conventions/2008/08EcoStrategies.pdf>

As a program of the New Jersey State Agriculture Development Committee, the Farm Link Program is a resource and referral center for new farmers, farmers seeking access to land and farming opportunities, landowners seeking farmers and farmers working on estate and farm transfer plans. The Township AAC supports the Farm Link program and works with Kingwood farmers to ensure opportunities through the program are available to local farmers.

b. Marketing/Public Relation Support (e.g., local use of the Jersey Fresh promotional program, agritourism)

Agritourism promotes the use of agricultural amenities and resources, such as open fields farm houses, live stock and other scenic components of the farm for the purpose of offering fee-based recreational opportunities. Agritourism can benefit local communities by attracting tourists to the area who not only spend time at participating farms, but spend money in other local businesses. Farmers benefit by supplementing their income from those added activities.

Agritourism may be a valuable means of supplementing farm income and may increase the sale of products produced on-site. People residing in suburban and city environments are attracted to rural areas with active farm operations. Given Hunterdon County's close proximity to New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas, farmers have a large urban population to market an agritourism program uniquely tailored to their farm operations.

Kingwood Township geographically is somewhat remote, but located between NYC and Philadelphia, two major population centers, and near the scenic area of the Delaware River. Agri-tourism is a viable possibility as a result of the Township's proximity to these population centers and the natural beauty of the area that attracts visitors.

c. Community Farmers Markets

Eliminating the need for distributors, farmers are selling at farm stands and farmer markets and to nearby rural and suburban markets. There are four community farmers markets in Hunterdon County. These markets are located in Flemington, High Bridge and Sergeantsville and are open for business on Saturday or Sunday. (NJDA Jersey Fresh)

Efforts to market a county agricultural tourism program may increase the profits in local direct marketing. The urban markets offer even more substantial opportunities. The close proximity to one of the largest metropolitan markets in the world presents farmers in Hunterdon County with tremendous possibilities.

d. Community Supported Agriculture

Community Supported Agriculture (CSA) is a relationship of mutual support and commitment between local farmers and community members. Shareholders pay the farmer an annual membership fee to cover the production costs of the farm, in turn, they receive a weekly share of the harvest during the local growing season. The arrangement guarantees the farmer financial support and enables many small- to moderate-scale organic family farms to remain in business. Ultimately, CSA creates "agriculture-supported communities" where members receive a wide variety of foods harvested at their peak of ripeness, flavor and vitamin and mineral content.²⁰

²⁰ Rutgers Cook College, Cook Student Farm at <http://www.cook.rutgers.edu/~studentfarm/aboutcsas.html>

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The benefits to belonging to a CSA include a level of trust in the source of food products grown. Members, having a stake in the farm, are assured their produce comes from a local source. This helps the local economy. Customers gain an understanding of where and how their food is grown by supporting the farm, a local business. A CSA also helps to develop the community character by allowing residents to meet and talk to the farmer who grows their food. Food that is grown locally also improves air quality. The food does not have to travel long distances to get to customers, which reduces air pollution from trucks that carry the produce. Fewer trucks on the roads mean less air pollution.

CSA's that are also organic farms provide an added benefit to the community and to the members who have a stake in the farm. Using no pesticides and fertilizers, the community can be sure that fewer chemicals are running off into nearby waterways or seeping into groundwater sources. Members of the farm are also assured that the food they eat from the farm does not contain harmful chemicals.

Hunterdon County is home to two CSAs: Runnin' Free Farm on the Hillsborough/East Amwell border and North Slope Farm located in West Amwell.

e. Agricultural Education and Market Research Coordination

One AAC member regularly attends county meetings and is available to attend state meetings, to assist regional and statewide initiatives. Kingwood's farming and preservation priorities essentially match the county and state priorities and the Township's commitment to supporting this mission within the community creates a foundation of support for county and state initiatives.

As for local initiatives, the Township will consider holding annual community meetings and invite farmers to meet with the AAC to share their thoughts and views on the state of farming in the Township. It would be opportune to have such a meeting in January or February of each year, while farming activities are quiet. It is noteworthy that the Township has a strong, but small, community of farmers who regularly work together to buy supplies in bulk and share in picking up supplies for each other from distant vendors. On regular basis Kingwood Township farmers discuss emerging conditions and strategies to meet them.

Kingwood Township farmers have a variety of resources in the CADB, Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service, the NJ Agricultural Experiment Station, the Rutgers School of Environmental and Biological Sciences and others. These organizations work to disseminate information and sponsor seminars and workshops to keep Hunterdon County farmers and local officials apprised of changes in NJ agriculture. These organizations, and their assistance to Kingwood farmers, are described below.

i. Rutgers Cooperative Extension

Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service is a leading program on new-use agriculture. This is defined as agriculture where traditional agricultural crops and live stock are used for new purposes other than food. For example, plants are grown for medicinal purposes and corn is grown for bio-diesel and other types of fuel. It is anticipated that many of these types of new-use agriculture will require large areas of farmland due to economies of scale. The potential for the farm community to benefit from alternative fuels, both as consumers of energy in their farm operations and as producers of the feed stocks needed to create alternative fuels, such as corn for ethanol and soybeans for bio-diesel. An aggressive program encompassing solar, wind and bio-fuels energy was undertaken to help interested farmers pursue these

avenues for both cutting their costs and broadening the market for their commodities. There are many opportunities for interested Kingwood farmers to partner with Rutgers on some of these endeavors.

ii. New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station is the way in which Rutgers and the state of New Jersey fulfill a joint mission to provide solutions to residents. As a land-grant university, Rutgers is committed to teaching, research, and outreach. The work that NJAES does is carried out by 4-H agents, Extension specialists, Family & Community Health Sciences educators, and Agricultural and Resource Management agents. They are the ones who provide continuing-education opportunities and certification programs, work with at-risk youth, educate parents and restaurant owners about food allergies, teach proper nutrition to combat obesity and diabetes, identify invasive species, reduce pesticide use, improve soil fertility, and more. Kingwood farmers and schools that are interested in providing this information to residents can partner with the 4-H groups or the Agricultural Experiment Station to host educational workshops.

iii. Rutgers School of Environmental and Biological Sciences

The Rutgers School of Environment and Biological Sciences is based on the foundation of the physical and social sciences but also focuses on the social and human dimensions of scientific practice in majors such as environmental and business economics or environmental policy, institutions and behavior. Kingwood Township farmers, officials, and interested residents can use their services regarding any opportunities for farm research and testing.

iv. Other

Kingwood Township should continue to work closely with the CADB and other groups and organizations to form partnerships for farmland preservation. Future partners may include the Hunterdon County Chamber of Commerce, Hunterdon Economic Partnership, County Board of Agriculture and the New Jersey Farm Bureau. Working with these groups could result in such benefits as improved marketing of agricultural products, educational programs for farmers to be more competitive in today's economy, reduced crop damage caused by wildlife, agribusiness that uses locally grown produce and local regulations that are compatible with the needs of farmers.

2. Businesses

a. Input Suppliers and Services

Hunterdon County farmers have indicated that there are very few farm equipment dealers within the county. While there are two AGWAY's located in Clinton and Flemington for Kingwood farmers purchase supplies, most farmers travel to Pennsylvania to buy equipment. Many farmers are also going to the internet to purchase supplies and/or equipment. Dairy farmers that are looking for specialized equipment find that they have to go outside the County to get the equipment they need.

For equipment repairs, most farmers try to "do it themselves" and maintain their existing equipment. For those who need assistance, there are two repair services available in the region. One dealer in Ringoes (East Amwell) does repairs and sells used machinery and a farmer in Jugtown (Bethlehem Township) also does repairs and will make house calls, if necessary.

b. Product Distributors and Processors

Hunterdon County will continue to host a variety of agriculture but there will probably be a continued loss of large farms – as in previous years - due to lower profit margins of grains, and loss of local feed mills.

There are no major grain processing facilities in Hunterdon County. However, many farmers who continue to farm grains will likely grind their own feed and sell locally. The Township AAC will work with Kingwood farmers to assess their needs for products and distributors that may be found locally or regionally.

c. Anticipated Agricultural Trends

Agriculture in Hunterdon County is likely to continue its trend towards smaller, more intensive use farms. In Kingwood Township however, the trend of larger farms will likely continue. In both cases, innovative marketing techniques will be sought by many farmers to meet production needs. Part-time farmers will continue to dominate the industry. And the diversity of farming that has traditionally characterized Hunterdon County will also continue. Given these trends, the future of farming in Hunterdon County and Kingwood Township looks promising and will be geared toward a changing agricultural market.

Part-time farmers, particularly those with horses and other livestock, will continue to be important players in the County's agricultural industry and their continued existence should be nurtured. Part-time farmers often do not have the time or the land to plant enough hay or other feed for their livestock and therefore create a market for hay and grain farmers. Part-time farmers are also important because they keep land in farming, minimizing the intrusion of residential developments on neighboring farm operations. Additionally, they often provide farmland for others to farm by leasing their land. This is particularly important for grain farming which has a low per acre value and requires a considerable amount of land to be profitable. The number of small part-time farms has stabilized over the last few years, but will continue to be a large percentage of the County's agricultural complexion, assuming the rural character of the area is preserved and there are no major regulatory changes such as significant changes in the Farmland Assessment Act.

d. Market Location

Hunterdon County has a great market location due to its close proximity to New York and Philadelphia metropolitan areas. The median household income for Hunterdon County, according to the 2000 census data is \$79,888. This is well above the statewide average of \$55,146. Hunterdon has the highest median household income in the state, followed by Morris County and Somerset County. Hunterdon County had a population of 121,989 persons, according to the 2000 census.

e. Product Demand

Hay comprises 30% of agricultural lands in Hunterdon County, and it's the leading crop countywide and statewide. Corn and other grains crops, soybeans, specialty crops, nurseries, cattle, milk cows and horses also characterize the county's agricultural base. In 2004, Hunterdon County ranked first in New Jersey for hay, fourth for corn and grain and also for cattle and calves and fifth for soybeans, beans, wheat, grain, and nursery stock acreage.

Kingwood Township is located within the western-central portion of the state where farmland is abundant, but disappearing due to encroaching development. Municipal agencies and farmers are working together to protect a landscape of NJ that once defined the state and earned the nickname, "The Garden State". While many product distributors and services are not available in the immediate vicinity of the Township, just across the river in Pennsylvania, more regional services are available. As more farmers take advantage of these local services business will grow and perhaps new opportunities for product distributors and services will emerge in areas where they are currently lacking.

f. Agricultural Support Needs

In order to get the pulse of agricultural support needed in the area, the County of Hunterdon held a public meeting on specific topics for inclusion in this plan. Comments from the first public meeting primarily fell within these topic areas:

- Technical Support on Specific Issues
- Assistance with Specific Environmental and Wildlife Issues
- Financial Support from the Municipality
- Youth Not Interested in Farming
- Labor Assistance Needed
- Municipal Support for Local Markets
- Housing on Preserved Farmland
- Incentives for Preservation

In order for agricultural activities in Kingwood to maintain and enhance their viability, support in the marketplace is needed. As noted above, as more farmer's markets, product distributors, and other services related to agriculture, are established in the area, viability of agriculture increases. Additional support for the livelihood and business of farming is available to local farmers through various County and State business organizations. For example, the Hunterdon Chamber of Commerce lists the following member businesses that support agriculture in Hunterdon County:

Farms:

- Doggett Corporation
- Melick's Town Farm Orchards
- Van Doren Farm
- WoodsEdge Wools Farm, LLC

Equine Businesses:

- BFK Equestrian Enterprises
- Black River Farm, LLC
- Blue Bridle Insurance Agency Inc.
- Copper Creek Tack Shop
- Dreams Come True Therapeutic Riding
- Eastern States Dressage & Combined Training Association
- Ellerslie Custom Blankets
- Equi Sport, LLC
- Equine Therapy LLC
- Freedom Farm
- Horse Duds & Suds - Equine Laundry
- Mid-Atlantic Equine Medical Center
- Neigh-per-say
- Scussell Farm LLC
- Summit Sporthorses Ltd Inc.

- The Red Fox Equestrian Supply

Wineries:

- Unionville Vineyards

- g. Agricultural Facilities and Infrastructure (e.g., farm markets, food processors)
Type
Placement/Location

- h. Flexible Land Use Regulations

Ordinances and policies supporting agriculture are essential for the future of farming in Kingwood Township. Full-time farmers who rely largely, if not entirely, on the farm operation for income would greatly benefit from more positive regulations. These regulations should include ordinances giving farmers flexibility to pursue additional agricultural activities. They should also recognize the need for farmers to supplement their operations with on-farm and off-farm activities and businesses. Development regulations that streamline the review process for new farm buildings and minimize the cost of the reviews would also be helpful. Equity protection is especially important to full-time farmers as a large part of their retirement security rests in the value of their farmland. This challenges the municipality to be creative and to use innovative regulatory mechanisms that both achieve community goals and protect the farmer's future.

- i. Other Issues

The Township is also addressing issues hinder or damage agricultural activity. For instance, issues in the past included septic test holes that were left unfilled or filled improperly, significantly impair farming activities. This causes equipment to break and work time is therefore lost. Improperly filled test holes can mean that the crop does not grow well because the topsoil was not placed in position. A recommendation was made for an ordinance requiring septic testing holes be filled and earlier this year, the Township adopted that ordinance.

The AAC has also expressed concern to the Planning Board regarding stormwater runoff and the damage caused to neighboring farm fields as new construction sites are graded and prepared for the structures. The Township Engineer is monitoring the situation, though no official action has yet been taken.

Finally, the Township's farm stand ordinance is undergoing a review to determine if changes would encourage more activity in the Township.

- j. Agriculture Representation in Economic Development Organizations

The following Hunterdon County organizations, mentioned throughout this plan, lend their support to the Kingwood Township agricultural community:

- Hunterdon Chamber of Commerce is an action-oriented business organization that promotes a favorable business climate for its membership and community; works with other interested organizations to develop effective mechanisms for taking action on issues of community interest; and provides business leadership for improvement of the economy and quality of life in Hunterdon County, New Jersey.

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- Hunterdon County Agriculture Development Board (CADB) takes the lead role in farmland preservation and helps guide future policies. Their mission is to "promote the present and future of Hunterdon County agriculture by preserving agricultural land and by promoting public education and agricultural viability."
- Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension Service is a grassroots organization where the needs of the community take precedence over programs designed at other levels of government.
- Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District is a special purpose subdivision of the State. In cooperation with the State Soil Conservation Committee, they are empowered to conserve and manage soil and water resources and address stormwater, soil erosion, and sedimentation problems that result from land disturbances.
- The Agricultural Advisory Committee plays an important role in the Township's farmland preservation program by working with landowners to educate them about the farmland preservation program and through recommendations to the Township Committee. The Township Committee then authorizes money to be spent for preservation efforts.

The AAC believes that farming activities will be perpetuated when farmers can make a profit. Recent manure management regulations have placed a new burden on agricultural activities and a measure that would facilitate manure disposal would be helpful in supporting farming activities. Farm support services at this time are more in Pennsylvania and on the internet (online purchasing, etc.). While we would like to see those support services nearby, the AAC does not believe that they could stay in business here in Kingwood Township because there is not enough local business to support them.

k. Agricultural Support Implementation

Hunterdon County's success preserving farmland is largely attributed to the partnership that has been established between the Hunterdon municipalities, the county and the state. Generally speaking, the State pays about 60% of the cost of acquiring easements. The county and municipalities split the remaining 40%. To advance the Township's preservation of farmland and the viability of agriculture as a local industry, Kingwood should consider investing some portion of resources in the economic development of agriculture in the Township.

The Township AAC also sees alternate fuel sources as an emerging opportunity for farmers in Kingwood. Bio-mass energy pellets can be made from cornstalks and switch grass and almost any other plant material. Pellet processing plants are located within close proximity for farmers to deliver their product for processing and take advantage of this opportunity.

l. Cost

Many municipalities have adopted municipal dedicated taxes to fund preservation programs. As of January, 2000, twelve municipalities, including Kingwood, have dedicated farmland preservation taxes. Kingwood approved an open space tax in 1997 and renewed it in 2001 and 2006. While this is a positive commitment toward the farmland preservation program, many of the municipalities have a low tax base and the tax revenue will not cover the entire municipal cost share of easements. Municipalities may therefore need to bond monies to match the tax revenue.

m. Timeline

Regional and statewide initiatives to preserve farmland and to ensure viability of agricultural activities throughout the state are continually updated to provide the most current resources available. The Township AAC can assist these initiatives by keeping in contact with the regional and state agencies to inform them of the support and resources needed. This communication then enables the region and state agencies to provide the most appropriate resources and support an agricultural community needs. This will become especially important as Kingwood Township moves forward with preserving farms in the Township over the next 10 years. See Table 24 of the Funding Plan for more details on the timeline for preserving farmland acres.

VII. Natural Resource Conservation

Kingwood Township's natural resources are found in a variety of sources. The sweeping views across flat farmland, the highly productive and sensitive waterways, steep slopes that drop above the Delaware River, the corridor along the Delaware River that provides a look into history, rich soils, and the diversity of wildlife throughout the area account for some of the many resources in Kingwood. In 2004 the Township obtained consultants Kratzer Environmental Services to prepare an Environmental Resources Inventory (ERI) of these very resources in Kingwood. That report is currently being updated in order to contribute some of the information to a new Conservation Plan Element of the Township's Master Plan. This work is being conducted as part of a grant obtained by the Township from the Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions (ANJEC).

Below is a description of additional programs and resources that can assist Kingwood Township farmers to protect natural resources.

A. *Natural Resource Protection Coordination*

1. Natural Resources Conservation Service²¹

Farmers, ranchers, and other conservation-minded agricultural producers, rely on the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for assistance through conservation programs and technical information to help them protect the natural resources on their land. Since 1935, the NRCS (originally called the Soil Conservation Service) has provided leadership in a partnership effort to help America's private land owners and managers conserve their soil, water, and other natural resources. NRCS employees provide technical assistance based on sound science and suited to a customer's specific needs. They provide financial assistance for many conservation programs and they provide technical expertise in such areas as animal husbandry, clean water, ecological sciences, engineering, resource economics, and social sciences. They also provide expertise in soil science and leadership for soil surveys and for the National Resources Inventory, which assesses natural resource conditions and trends in the United States.

The local NRCS office serving Hunterdon County is located in Franklin Township. Hunterdon County farmers may utilize this local NRCS office for technical assistance with conservation issues. NRCS will also reach out directly to landowners if they know of a farmer who is in need of assistance, or could use the guidance of the NRCS staff.

The local NRCS office also helps to prepare Conservation Plans for Hunterdon County farmers. An approved Conservation Plan is required for all preserved farms within one year of the closing date. . The local NRCS office administers these conservation program grants, which offer financial incentives to support Conservation projects, including establishing riparian buffers and supporting wildlife habitat.

2. Soil Conservation Districts²²

The Hunterdon County farm community is served by the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District (SCD) located in Franklin Township. Some of the technical services that the SCD provides Hunterdon farmers include animal waste management, erosion control design and construction and Integrated Pest Management. Hunterdon County farmers who are interested in developing farm conservation plans apply

²¹ Hunterdon County Farmland Preservation Plan, November 2007

²² Ibid.

to local Soil Conservation Districts, which assist in developing farm conservation plans and ensuring projects are necessary and feasible. Applications are forwarded to the N.J. State Soil Conservation Committee, which recommends projects to the SADC for funding approvals. The Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District gives final approval on all Conservation Plans and program contracts.

According to the Hunterdon County SCD, approximately 25% of these plans are implemented. Although the services of the NRCS for the implementation of the Conservation Plan is cost free to the farmer, the services of the SCD may be needed to complete the implementation of the plan and this work is billable as the SCD is a separate entity from the NRCS. Funding for approved soil and water conservation projects are available from the SADC for up to 50% reimbursement.

The farmland preservation program has an ongoing annual monitoring program conducted by the Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District. Kingwood Township farmers each year comply with the monitoring inspector to allow a site walk of the preserved land and an interview with the landowner regarding agricultural activity on the preserved farm and any concerns, issues, or other comments on the preservation program.

B. Natural Resource Protection Programs²³

1. SADC Soil and Water Conservation Grant Program

This program provides grants to eligible landowners to fund up to 50 percent of the costs of approved soil and water conservation projects.

2. Federal Conservation Programs (EQIP, WHIP, CREP, etc.)

Environmental Quality Incentive Program (EQIP): This program provides technical, financial, and educational assistance to farmers/producers for conservation practices that address natural resource concerns, such as water quality. Practices under this program include integrated crop management, grazing land management, well sealing, erosion control systems, agri-chemical handling facilities, vegetative filter strips/riparian buffers, animal waste management facilities and irrigation systems.

Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP): Under CREP, farmers voluntarily remove cropland along streams, lakes and wetlands from agricultural production and convert the land to native grasses, trees and other vegetation to provide buffers. These conservation buffers slow and absorb runoff, sediment, nutrients, and chemicals from cropland while also creating beneficial wildlife habitat for many species in need.

Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP): The Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program provides matching funds to help purchase development rights to keep productive farm and ranchland in agricultural uses. Working through existing programs, USDA partners with State, tribal, or local governments and non-governmental organizations to acquire conservation easements or other interests in land from landowners. USDA provides up to 50 percent of the fair market easement value of the conservation easement. The preservation of several Hunterdon County preserved farms have been partially *funded through this program*.

3. NJDEP Landowner Incentive Program

²³ Ibid.

The **Landowner Incentive Program** (LIP) is one partnership that can provide private landowners interested in conserving threatened and endangered species on their property with financial and technical assistance. It is the goal of LIP to work with private landowners to protect important habitats so our children and great grandchildren can benefit from our conservation efforts.

The **Rutgers Cooperative Extension Service** continues to assist Hunterdon's farmers in facing the challenge of operating a business in a heavily regulated environment, while enhancing market potential and using integrated management systems that help provide for environmentally sound best management practices.

North Jersey RC&D, in partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, County Soil Conservation Districts, and the NJ Department of Agriculture has successfully leveraged federal monies to help farmers employ land management practices that reduce chemical inputs without compromising yields.

Each of these programs provides valuable natural resource protection benefits and technical and financial assistance to local farmers in coordination with agricultural activities. The degree of local participation in these programs is not known at this time by the AAC. However, the AAC will include the promotion of these programs in the local farm community as part of their outreach efforts to encourage farmland preservation.

Particularly useful is the CREP, as described above. Kingwood Township has a number of scenic and valuable waterways throughout the Township that could be protected and enhanced through this program. Farmers and landowners with active agricultural land in riparian areas can coordinate with the NJ Department of Agriculture through this program to continue farming while protecting the Township's surface water resources. CREP contracts require a 10- to 15-year commitment to keep lands out of agricultural production.

C. Water Resources

With the onset of prolonged periods of dry weather and reduced rainfall over the last decade, water supply conditions have become an increasingly important statewide concern. Hunterdon County's drinking water supply comes from surface and ground water sources. More than 70% of the households in Hunterdon County depend on ground water from individual wells for their water supply. In addition to individual residential wells, there are permitted public-community wells as well as non-community wells (for example, schools, offices, restaurants, institutions, etc.).²⁴

1. Supply Characteristics

Almost half of New Jersey's drinking water comes from ground water. Kingwood Township relies exclusively on ground water. Kingwood, like most of the Piedmont Physiographic Province, is underlain by dense, almost impermeable, bedrock that yields water mostly from secondary porosity and permeability provided by fractures. Therefore, the distribution and orientation of these fractures controls the rates and directions of ground water flow.

²⁴ Ibid.

Characteristics of the Aquifers in Kingwood Township²⁵		
Aquifer	State Rank	Aquifer Characteristics
Brunswick aquifer	C	Sandstone, siltstone, and shale of the Passaic Formation. Ground water stored and transmitted in fractures. The water-bearing units are composed of fissile shale and siltstone, and the confining units are composed of massive siltstone. Water is normally fresh, slightly alkaline, non-corrosive and hard. Calcium-bicarbonate type waters dominate. Subordinate calcium-sulfate waters are associated with high total dissolved solids.
Stockton Formation	C	Arkosic sandstone. Ground water stored and transmitted in fractures. The water-bearing units are composed of sandstone and the confining units are composed of siltstone. Water is fresh, slightly acidic, corrosive and moderately hard. Calcium-bicarbonate type waters dominate.
Lokatong Formation	D	Silty argillite, mudstone and fine-grained sandstone and siltstone with minor limestone. Ground water stored and transmitted in fractures. The water-bearing units are composed of fissile shale, and the confining units are composed of massive, thick bedded argillaceous siltstone. The Lokatong Formation is one of the poorest sources of ground water in New Jersey, but yields more water than the diabase rocks. Water is normally fresh, slightly alkaline, non-corrosive and hard. Calcium-bicarbonate type waters dominate.
Diabase	E	Hard and dense igneous rocks. Ground water stored and transmitted in fractures, which are sparse. Few high-capacity wells. Water is normally fresh, slightly to highly alkaline, moderately hard, and of the calcium-bicarbonate type. Because fractures in the diabase are so widely spaced, many unsuccessful wells have been drilled into these rocks.
Note: "State Rank" is based on High Capacity Wells (such as water-supply, irrigation, and industrial-supply wells sited and tested for maximum yield. Many of the wells have boreholes exceeding the standard six-inch diameter for domestic wells. State Rank is best viewed on a relative basis, with "A" yielding the most water, and "E" the least. Median High Capacity Wells Yield (in gpm): [A] > 500; [B] 251 to 500; [C] 101 to 250; [D] 25 to 100; [E] <25		
Sources: NJGS Readme.txt with GIS data; Lewis-Brown, 1995; Vecchioli and Palmer, 1962 in Lewis-Brown, 1995.		

2. Agricultural Demand & Supply Limitations

Recent agricultural trends in Hunterdon County tend towards higher water use for irrigation as well as increased use of temporary and permanent greenhouses. Both uses contribute to loss of ground water recharge.²⁶ In Kingwood Township, water supply is limited in most areas, as noted in the table above. The aquifers' supply in Kingwood ranges from up to 250 gpm to less than 25 gpm. Because of the geology and the demand for water in the area, irrigation using potable water should be kept to a minimum. Innovative techniques such as recycling stormwater for irrigation could provide one solution to the water supply issue.

3. Conservation & Allocation Strategies

The draft 2007 County Growth Management Plan recommends the CADB to work with agricultural organizations who lend support to the farm community, including the Hunterdon County Board of Agriculture and North Jersey RC&D. These organizations should work to promote funding opportunities for agricultural water conservation practices, such as the federally funded EQIP program and Conservation Reserve Program.

²⁵ Kingwood Township Environmental Resources Inventory, June 2004

²⁶ County FPP, 2007

In addition, Hunterdon farmers have worked with various agencies to help improve water quality in our streams. North Jersey RC&D, in partnership with the Natural Resources Conservation Service, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, County Soil Conservation Districts, and the NJ Department of Agriculture has successfully leveraged federal monies to help farmers employ land management practices that reduce chemical inputs without compromising yields. By 1999, some 14,000 acres, including acreage in Hunterdon County, were using best management practices on their lands through this program. The draft County Growth Management Plan recommends that these success stories be actively marketed.

In general, water use in the region is increasing as the need for the resource in new housing developments, commercial districts, and in agricultural areas, is required. Across the board, populations are encouraging water conservation as well as maximizing groundwater recharge. Measures to reduce consumption tend to rely on indoor solutions like replacing water fixtures with their low-flow counterparts. For uses like agriculture and residential development, solutions include drip irrigation (delivering water directly to the plant roots) or for the residential uses, planting vegetation like grasses and plants that do not require watering as often as sod or other short grasses.

Reducing the consumption of water on all irrigated lands contributes to overall conservation of the resource and could save nearby wells from going dry.

D. Waste Management Planning (e.g., animal waste, plastic mulch, tires, etc.)

The Hunterdon County Soil Conservation District offers technical assistance for Hunterdon County farmers in the area of Animal Waste Management. The County can provide farmers with technical assistance concerning the disposal of tires including locations for disposal and also recycling opportunities.²⁷

The 2002 Farm Bill also provides funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP), which provides technical, financial and educational assistance to farmers for conservation practices that address natural resource concerns, such as waste management planning.

E. Energy Conservation Planning (e.g., solar, wind, etc.)

Hunterdon County farmers have started to develop alternative energy sources for the operation of their farms. A notable example of this is the Blew Farm in Franklin Township which has recently installed a solar panel energy system to provide all of the energy requirements for their farm.²⁸

Conservation-minded farmers who are also looking to save money are becoming more aware of energy technologies that can reduce energy use on their farms. Some examples where farmers could apply these technologies include:

- Solar systems to power their energy needs;
- Solar water pumping to effectively pump water for irrigation during times when it is needed most, during full sun exposure;
- Solar electric fencing to keep animals penned in on a piece of the farm, often where electricity is not accessible. Powering an electric fence with a small scale solar system is reliable and can be used to automatically open and close gates where intensive grazing methods are used;

²⁷ County FPP, November 2007

²⁸ Ibid.

- Wind turbines to provide energy needs; and
- Farm methane to provide energy needs through the use of animal waste collected on the farm. Other benefits of using farm methane include odor reduction and pollution reduction.²⁹

Alternative energy sources located on farmland, preserved or not, has become a discussion in the Township. In general, the feeling is that wind turbines, for example, do not belong in the Township because there just is not enough wind to generate an amount of energy needed to make the facility worthwhile. Placing a wind turbine in the middle of a farm field also raises concern for the viewshed of the Township and for any critical habitat present on that land. In the case of the solar panels, as mentioned above, this is a less intrusive option as the panels can be situated atop a barn roof in order to maximize solar gain and produce a good amount of energy for the farm's use. The use of solar panels should not require land to be taken out of production.

F. Outreach and Incentives

The Draft Growth Management Plan recommends that the CADB reach out to agricultural organizations and those that work with the farm community to promote funding opportunities for agricultural water conservation practices such as through EQIP and the Conservation Reserve Program.³⁰ As always, the Township AAC is committed to working with the County and other regional interests to assist with outreach to farmers and landowners in Kingwood Township to ensure their needs, as well as the objectives of environmental protection in the Township, are met.

²⁹ USDA, NRCS, "Renewable Energy Use: Conservation Activity Job Sheet". August 2007
<http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/programs/eqip/documents/2008/NJAir02-RenewableEnergy.pdf>

³⁰ Ibid.

VIII. Agricultural Industry Sustainability, Retention, and Promotion

A. Existing Agricultural Industry Support

1. Right to Farm/Agricultural Mediation Programs

The Right to Farm Act was enacted by the State Legislature in 1983 to ensure farmers have the ability to proceed with accepted agricultural operations. It was amended in 1998. The Act provides “protection of commercial farm operations from nuisance action, where recognized methods and techniques of agricultural production are applied, while, at the same time, acknowledging the need to provide a proper balance among the varied and conflicting interests of all lawful activities in New Jersey.” (*Right to Farm Program*)

Another critical piece of legislation to support agriculture was the 1983 Agriculture Retention and Development Act. This Act created the State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC), and eighteen County Agriculture Development Boards (CADB’s). Both the SADC and CADB implement the Right to Farm Act on the State and local levels. The SADC works to maximize protections for commercial farmers under the Right to Farm Act by developing Agricultural Management Practices (AMPs), tracking right to farm cases, offering a conflict resolution process, and reviewing rules proposed by other state agencies for the impact they may have on agriculture. In order to qualify for Right to Farm protection a farm must meet the definition of a “commercial farm” in the Right to Farm Act; be operated in conformance with federal and state law; comply with AMPs recommended by the SADC, or site specific AMPs developed by the Hunterdon County Agriculture Development Board (CADB) at the request of a commercial farmer; must not be a direct threat to public health and safety; and, must be located in an area where agriculture was a permitted use under municipal zoning ordinances as of December 31, 1997, or thereafter; or, must have been an operating farm as of December 31, 1997.

It should be noted that the Hunterdon CADB has developed a “Policy for Public Hearings Involving Right to Farm Conflicts”, which was developed through guidance offered by the SADC.

Municipalities, like Kingwood, are able to limit the number of right to farm complaints and encourage farming as an industry by enforcing the comprehensive Right to Farm ordinance and by requiring notification of homeowners when purchasing a home in a new subdivision where active agriculture occurs on adjacent property. In addition, Kingwood Township’s Land Development Ordinance requires an agricultural buffer in Section 132-30F.(2) which states:

“All accessory farm buildings shall have a minimum distance to the side lot line, the rear lot line and other buildings of fifty (50) feet, plus ten (10) additional feet for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross floor area within the building, provided that, when the nature of the use requires additional setbacks in order to meet other requirements herein and in Article VI, the Planning Board may increase the distance.”

Right to Farm Ordinances are a necessary item if a municipality, or property owner, wishes to enter into the farmland preservation program. Therefore, all municipalities within Hunterdon County with commercial farms are encouraged to adopt a Right to Farm Ordinance, and to update their existing ordinances to be consistent with the SADC model ordinance. Kingwood Township, to date, has not had any issues in conflict between farmers and non-farming residents. If issues should arise in the future, the Township will look at how the problem has been successfully addressed in other municipalities and use

similar strategies. The Township's ordinance follows the State's model ordinance in that it lists acceptable activities for agricultural use and a definitions section that defines Commercial Agriculture, as well as Home Agriculture. This is a slight deviation from the State's model. In Kingwood Township, agricultural practices are encouraged on residential lots of certain acreage. The Township's Right to Farm ordinance reflects this in an effort to permit these uses on residential and protect their activity from nuisance complaints of adjacent landowners. (See Appendix B for the Township's Right to Farm Ordinance)

2. Farmland Assessment

The Farmland Assessment program is a tax incentive which reduces property taxes on active commercial farmed land, thereby assisting farmers with a critical financial aspect in helping to keep land in farms and is an important factor to landowners in Kingwood Township. This tax incentive is made possible by the Farmland Assessment Act of 1964, N.J.S.A. 54:4-23.1 et seq.

The Farmland Assessment program does not, however, apply to farm structures, such as barns and storage facilities. It has been proposed that additional tax incentives are necessary which encourage farmers to maintain their buildings in good working order as part of active farm operations, and which do not financially penalize them for renovating, or replacing, old or unsafe structures. Maintained buildings are not only critical to the farmer but also add to farm "aesthetics" for the larger community, helping to support agri-tourism, an important element of agricultural sustainability in Hunterdon County.

The Township sees the importance to sustain and expand tax incentives such as Farmland Assessment to keep land in farms, and to encourage the development or extension of other tax incentives for the agricultural industry. By making agriculture more profitable and viable, tax incentives will help ensure a steady, permanent source of agricultural lands for the County's farmland sustainability efforts. The rollback should be maintained in its current three-year requirement and that extending those protections to certain ag buildings could have the benefit of reducing the local tax burden on farmers. However, the residential assessment should be maintained as such.

B. Other Strategies

1. Public Outreach

Over the last 50 years, Hunterdon County and New Jersey have transformed from a largely rural and agricultural landscape, to a more urban and suburban landscape. However, farming remains strong and viable in many portions of the state, including Kingwood Township. If the Township's remaining agricultural areas are to survive and prosper, the non-farming public needs to be aware of, and be financially supportive of, the continuing economic, cultural, scenic and agricultural contributions made by Kingwood's farmers. Public education and outreach will increase the recognition of the farm industry importance to the non-agriculture resident, and should be continued and expanded whenever possible. Agritourism is one form of public outreach that exists in Hunterdon County and should be expanded wherever possible, especially at community events and in each municipality's schools.

As previously stated, the Township will consider holding annual community meetings at the beginning of each year for farmers to meet with the AAC and share their thoughts on farming in Kingwood.

2. Permit Streamlining

Municipalities play a key role in the preservation of farming as an industry. Without strong and active support from municipal governments, farming can be too costly and burdensome to be profitable or

worthwhile. In towns, like Kingwood, with a sizable acreage of assessed farmland, zoning can be utilized to require buffers between agriculture and other uses to minimize conflict. The aforementioned Right to Farm Ordinance is an active example of municipalities' commitment and support for agriculture. Support of municipal governments must also be actively practiced so that agriculture is seen as an important and permanent part of the community as a whole. An example of this support is ordinances to support farmers' rights to move slow moving farm vehicles on town roads, which assists farmers in running their agriculture business. Such actions create an atmosphere favorable to agriculture, and its economics and profitability.

The viability of farming in New Jersey is impacted by many issues, including government regulation, development pressures and the economics of the marketplace. While land preservation is vital for maintaining a sufficient land base suitable for farming, sustaining Hunterdon County's strong agricultural base requires support on many fronts, one of which is flexibility in government regulation. The Hunterdon County Planning Board, CADB, Board of Agriculture, County Freeholders, Soil Conservation District, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Rutgers Cooperative Research & Extension, municipal planning and zoning boards, chambers of commerce, Non-profit farm preservation groups, and other interested entities and individuals, can work together to present a united front in issues regarding government regulation and permits.

The *2006 Agricultural Smart Growth Plan for New Jersey* identified the following as important relative to regulatory flexibility and priority, and which the aforementioned entities can work towards ensuring proper advantage for agriculture in Hunterdon County:

3. Agricultural Vehicle Movement/Routes

In recent years, as many portions of the rural New Jersey landscape have become developed with residential subdivisions and shopping malls, the sometimes conflicting lifestyles of farmers and suburban residents clash. Hunterdon County farmers need to move heavy, slow moving agricultural equipment over local, county and sometimes state roads to access unconnected fields, barns, etc. The County's residents also need to commute to workplaces, or drive to area destinations for shopping, town sports and social activities, at a pace much faster than the slow moving agricultural equipment. These different paces can, and do, cause conflict between Hunterdon County's farmers and suburban dwellers. They can also create unsafe road conditions as residents and farmers "compete" for road space.

Since many farm vehicles travel over local municipal roads, municipalities should continue to support local agricultural business' right to do so. The SADC model Right to Farm ordinance recognizes as a specific right the operation and transportation of large, slow moving equipment over roads.

Signage alerting faster moving cars as to the possible movement, and road crossing of slower moving farm vehicles is an additional effective tool to protect farmer and automobile passenger safety. Signage also informs the public at large that agriculture is an important, equal and permanent fixture of Hunterdon County life. Where absent or inadequate, appropriate signage can be posted. Hunterdon County municipalities may consult with farmers as to what adequate signage is, and where it should be posted.

If local non-agriculture residents are to enjoy the scenic vistas, fresh produce, clean air and limited traffic congestion that Hunterdon County's agriculture provides, they must be more tolerant of the farming community. Local, county and state government can advertise the contributions of the farming community via public outreach at local schools and various community activities. The annual 4-H Fair,

held yearly, is a prime example of advertising the importance and permanence of agriculture in Hunterdon County.

4. Agricultural Labor Housing /Training

An adequate labor supply is integral to not only produce farming, but also for operating equine businesses, a growing and thriving segment of the Hunterdon County farming community. Measured in farmed acreage, Hunterdon County has a relatively small industry for produce products compared with field crops such as corn, soybeans, and hay, and nursery products. Harvesting of the latter farm products is more mechanized, and/or not as labor intensive as produce or equine. As an example, produce (fruits, berries and vegetables) occupy far less land in Hunterdon County than field crops and nursery products.

Rising farm labor costs in Hunterdon County overall are not currently impacting agriculture sustainability, which is due at least in part to the continued strong trend of mechanized, non-labor intensive crop farming in the county. However, as this trend may change over time especially with the growing equine industry in the County, a brief discussion of the topic is warranted.

The New Jersey Department of Labor recommends the following to address farm labor issues at the state and local levels:

- Work with the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Rural Development program to reexamine program criteria to enable New Jersey's rural communities to qualify for more programs related to farm labor. The current focus of the program, such as rural area infrastructure, is not applicable to Hunterdon County (and New Jersey).
- Link neighborhood revitalization efforts with housing opportunities for farm workers and, where appropriate, establish on-site housing, to ensure a safe and stable workforce.
- Develop and promote comprehensive and ongoing training opportunities for farm workers.
- Work with the New Jersey Department of Labor, Rutgers Cooperative Extension and others to provide farm safety training.
- Join other agricultural stakeholders in supporting ongoing efforts at the federal level to streamline and modernize the immigration process.

The cost of labor in New Jersey is a material issue for some farming sectors such as produce, and one that needs further consideration for its effect on agriculture in Hunterdon County and New Jersey. This is because as labor costs increase, so does the cost to farmers producing commodities. Though a farmer may wish to raise his/her prices to cover increased production costs, this is many times not feasible due to competition from neighboring states with lower production (i.e. labor) costs. The result is lower profits for Hunterdon County and New Jersey farmers, making the business of farming less profitable, and therefore more difficult.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture has specified the identification and posting of new markets as a specific strategy in its 2007 Economic Development Strategies report.

This effort is a necessary outgrowth of the report's finding that due to the State's high labor rates (in addition to high land values and property taxes) production costs in New Jersey are higher than in most other areas. With commodity prices based on national production costs, yields and demand, it is less profitable to produce commodity items in New Jersey than elsewhere

5. Wildlife Management Strategies

Management of nuisance and crop damaging wildlife is critical to the short and long term sustainability of Hunterdon County's agriculture industry. Crop damage from wildlife leads to economic loss for the farmer and/or land owner, and is a serious problem in Hunterdon County, with "large" losses reported in certain instances. Most damage is caused by a multitude of insects, as well as deer, turkey, Canada Geese and other wildlife. It is imperative to not only control and manage damage to crops, but also to do it in a manner which creates the least amount of collateral natural resource damage (i.e. limit pesticide use to the greatest extent possible, using natural pest control). State, county, and local government units must be sensitive to the negative economic impacts caused by crop damage, and support efforts to control it through education, technical and financial assistance, and regulatory flexibility.

Deer exclusion fencing may be effective for protecting produce, since produce is grown on relatively small plots of land. However, it is not cost effective to erect deer fencing on very large tracts of land where, for example, corn may be grown. One key way for Hunterdon County farmers to control damage from deer is through hunting of crop damaging animals. This hunting is allowed on private lands through depredation permits, issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection's (NJDEP) Fish and Wildlife Program. In many instances, this is the only short term solution to control damage of crops by what is widely considered an excessive deer population in the County. Hunterdon County farmers continue to work with the NJDEP and NJDA, as well as counties and municipalities, to implement wildlife control strategies on privately and publicly owned land. One example of this cooperation is coordinated hunting of nuisance animals on county owned lands.

Municipalities may approach the Hunterdon County Parks Commission with a request to stage a hunt on county owned lands, typically when such lands are adjacent to other publicly owned lands. The Parks Commission works with the town on details of a proposed hunt, but the township generally is the lead implementing entity. Hunting Clubs or professional hunting companies may be brought in to perform an approved hunt. This cooperative program between municipalities and the Hunterdon County has been successful in controlling nuisance wildlife, especially deer.

The New Jersey Department of Agriculture's Division of Plant Industry works to safeguard New Jersey's plant resources from injurious insect and disease pests. The Division implements several programs for detection, inspection, eradication and control of insect pests, which helps to ensure that the public can enjoy high quality, pest-free agricultural products. In addition, "the Division oversees programs that certify plant stock for interstate and international shipments, protects forested communities from tree loss caused by the gypsy moth and Asian long-horned beetle, inspects honeybees for harmful bee diseases and pests, regulates the quality of plant seeds, and produces and releases beneficial insects to reduce crop and environmental damage and decrease dependence on chemical pesticides. Protection of forest resources is important to Hunterdon County farmers who harvest wood as part of woodland management plans on their farmland assessed properties. One important example of the Division of Plant Industry's work is in control of the gypsy moth. The gypsy moth is considered the most destructive defoliation forest insect pest in New Jersey. The Division's Gypsy Moth Suppression Program is a voluntary cooperative program involving local governments, county and state agencies, as well as the USDA Forest Service. The Division promotes an integrated pest management approach, which "encourages natural controls to reduce gypsy moth feeding and subsequent tree loss."

However, aerial spray treatments of the chemical insecticide *Bacillus thuringiensis* are utilized when gypsy moth cycles are at a peak and natural controls are not sufficient to control defoliation.

The federal government is a key partner in supporting Hunterdon County agriculture. There are several federal programs that support, or could support, the agricultural industry in Hunterdon County. As such a discussion of each is warranted, and follows below.

6. Agricultural Education and Promotion

To sustain a modern, diverse and stable food and agricultural industry, education and progressive, ongoing training for farmers will promote a more efficient and productive business environment. This includes programs covering “farmer risk management education, labor education including worker safety, agricultural leadership training, secondary school and college agricultural education.”

One educational link for Hunterdon County agricultural land owners and operators is to collaborate with the Rutgers Cooperative Research and Extension (RCRE) of Hunterdon County (associated with Cook College, Rutgers University). There is not a minimum or maximum size farm to which the RCRE will lend assistance, so long as it is farmland assessed. During the growing season, RCRE of Hunterdon County can provide one on one, on-site consultations with farmers to assist with control of insect infestations and plant diseases for fruits, vegetables, greenhouse nurseries and ornamentals, Christmas trees, and also for field crops. Similar farm animal consultation can be provided on a year round basis. During these one on one consultations, technical scientific research is relayed to the farmer in a useful and applicable manner. However, it is reported that these on-site consultations have become infrequent. This is due, in part, to more farm visits by chemical company representatives that supply herbicides and pesticides, and the decline in the dairy industry to only several Hunterdon County dairy farms. Also during the growing season, RCRE of Hunterdon County coordinates with other RCRE offices in northwest New Jersey to conduct on-site farm meetings regarding a range of agricultural issues including vegetable growing, safe operation of farm equipment, and programs to certify and recertify farmers for pesticide application licenses. Hunterdon County farmers are invited, and do attend.

In the winter months, regional and local classes are conducted by RCRE of Warren and Hunterdon Counties on a diverse set of agriculture topics. Two of special significance are conducted with the North Jersey Vegetable and Fruit Growers Association. A class on vegetable growing is conducted at the Snyder Farm in Pittstown, Hunterdon County, while a similar class on fruit growing is held at the Warren Grange in Franklin Township, Warren County. Hunterdon County farmers and the RCRE of Hunterdon County participate in these classes. RCRE of Hunterdon County also provides practical assistance to farmers.

Examples include:

- Assistance in obtaining water certification and registration permits from the
- New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, for groundwater and/or surface water allocations;
- Soil testing for fields and pastures;
- Assistance with obtaining farmer certificates for N.J. Division of Motor Vehicle registrations;
- Assistance with applications for “Outstanding Young Farmer” (OYF) nominations. OYF is a state award given annually by the NJDA which “recognizes the outstanding achievements of a young person engaged in farming in New Jersey

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- Assistance with grant applications to the NJDA for various types of economic assistance. Examples include “Jersey Fresh” grants to advertise;
- Distribution of “Jersey Fresh” and “Jersey Grown” promotional material such as bumper stickers, banners and t-shirts;
- Assistance to connect owners of farmland with tenant farmers, so that land may stay in farmland assessment;
- Assist new farmers with various regulatory requirements, and acquaintance with various farmer organizations;
- Provide outreach through the RCRE of Hunterdon County Website, and at the annual 4-H Fair.

Through its Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources’ Natural Resource Conservation Program, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture offers technical, financial and regulatory assistance, and provides educational outreach to landowners throughout the state. The Department also offers, in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, farm risk management and crop insurance education programs to assist farmers in understanding what assistance is available to reduce agricultural risks

Hired farm workers continue to be one of the most economically disadvantaged groups in the United States due to low wages, seasonal employment and limited participation in the non-farm labor market. Therefore, as an important statewide resource to the agricultural industry, the New Jersey Department of Labor recommends that more must be done to ensure a well-trained, educated farm labor workforce, that has adequate living and working conditions, and is trained in worker safety. Agriculture labor education and training funding may be available through the New Jersey Department of Labor and Workforce Development programs. These programs can help to assist in upgrading the skills and productivity of the agricultural workforce. Some of the programs which may be applicable include Customized Training Initiative, Basic Skills Program, and Occupational Safety and Health Training Program.

Finally, as a form of “education”, government agencies at the state and county level can provide continuous outreach information to farmers, to ensure they take full advantage of all federal and state loan, grant, education, and technical assistance programs. This is especially important since these programs are meant to aide the farming business to thrive and survive. Due to the complexity and vast array of the programs, they may be unknown to many farmers.

C. Youth Farmer Education Programs

Due to the aging farmer population in Hunterdon County (52.7 years in 1969, as compared to 56 years in 2002) the next generation of the County’s farmers needs to become interested in, and exposed to the business of agriculture, and be prepared to enter the industry.

The National Future Farmers of America (FFA) Organization “operates under a Federal Charter granted by the 81st Congress of the United States, and is an integral part of public instruction in agriculture. The National FFA Organization was founded in 1928, and currently has 7,242 chapters and nearly 500,000 members. The Hunterdon County Agriculture Community can look to expand agriculture education beyond the Vocational Technical School so that more youth are exposed to agriculture, and may become interested in it as a future career. Youth agriculture education classes or programs are not offered at any elementary schools within the County, but are an opportunity to cultivate young people’s interest in the field of agriculture. The National Agriculture in the Classroom program helps K-12 students become

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aware of the importance of agriculture. 4-H is an informal, practical educational program for youth, which assists young people interested in farm animals through livestock projects. The New Jersey Agricultural Society's Agriculture Leadership Program provides young professionals in agriculture with leadership development skills and opportunities.

In addition, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture offers an "Agricultural Education" program. This is "a systematic program of instruction available to students desiring to learn about the science, business, and technology of plant and animal production and/or about the environmental and natural resources systems. A complete Agricultural Education program is composed of three components: class/lab instruction, supervised agricultural experience (SAE), and FFA, which provide a well-rounded and practical approach to student learning

The Township AAC is continually seeking ways to enhance the level of awareness and education surrounding the farming lifestyle in Kingwood. The Township should continue to explore strategies such as signage along routes where farm equipment frequently travels to make drivers aware of nearby farming activities. The continual presence in County farm activities like the 4-H Fair, as well as research into the changing needs of the agriculture industry, will keep Kingwood Township at the forefront of preserving farmland and enhancing the livelihood that has defined this community for generations.

The Township views the primary objective of farmland preservation in Kingwood as protection and enhancement of the local agricultural economy, and promotion of the general welfare by strengthening the economic vitality of agriculture as an industry. Farmland preservation promotes opportunities for continued agriculture as a way of life and protects the livelihood of farmers that are the stewards of the Township's farmland inventory. Preservation of agriculture also protects the rural character of the community and Kingwood's neighborhoods. The preservation of farmland and agriculture in Kingwood Township also provides opportunities for regional agri-tourism, community supported agriculture, and farmers markets to provide farm products to residents of the region. By maintaining and preserving farmland, farmers may also provide locally grown produce to local markets and the community at large. Through farmland preservation, Kingwood Township seeks to support local farmers contribute to the vitality of this industry.

APPENDIX A: Farmland Assessed Properties in Kingwood Township

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
1	1.01	40 TINSMAN ROAD	3A	AR-2	5
1	1.01	40 TINSMAN ROAD	3B	AR-2	30
1	6	1245 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
1	6	1245 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	28.46
1	6.02	KINGSRIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	46.12
1	8	1255 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
1	8	1255 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	5.55
1.02	5	24 KINGSRIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
1.02	5	24 KINGSRIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	11.7
1.02	5.12	10 RITTENHOUSE ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
1.02	5.12	10 RITTENHOUSE ROAD	3B		7.13
1.02	13	329 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
1.02	13	329 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.03
1.02	14.02	347 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.26
1.02	14.03	345 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.38
2	1	1314 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
2	1	1314 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	35.3
2	2	235 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
2	2	235 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	73
2	3	245 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	0.24
2	4	255 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	31.4
2	5	231 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
2	5	231 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	54.54
2	5.01	129 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	4
2	8	55 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	12.3
2	9	127 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
2	9	123 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.01
2	11.03	135 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
2	11.03	135 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.82
2	12	123 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.3
2	15	81 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
2	15	81 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	80.13
2	16	45 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	47
4	1	190 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
4	1	190 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	26.25
4	2	102 HAMPTON ROAD	3B	AR-2	37.2
4	4	HAMPTON ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.97
4	8	12-36 HAMPTON ROAD	3B	AR-2	78.8
4	10	376 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.17

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
4	11	352 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.96
5	1	111 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	1	111 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.04
5	1.01	93 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	105.48
5	2	157 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	2	157 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	37.58
5	2.01	137 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	2.01	137 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	20.42
5	3	75 TINSMAN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	3	75 TINSMAN ROAD	3B	AR-2	27.44
5	4	221 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	4	221 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	70.67
5	5	185 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.69
5	6	85 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	6	85 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	68.54
5	7	37 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
5	7	37 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.38
6	1	40 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.88
6	1	40 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	30.87
6	2	42-124 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	47
6	5	164 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	65.86
6	7	220 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	0.5
6	7	220 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	26
6	7.01	196 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
6	7.01	196 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	36.08
6	8	240 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	41.39
6	8.01	250 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.94
6	9	262 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
6	9	262 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	49.27
6	10	280 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
6	10	280 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	47.05
6	11	300 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
6	11	300 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	48.9
6	12	328 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	42.96
6	13	352-378 RIDGE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
6	13	352-378 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	11.65
6	13.01	352 RIDGE ROAD	3B	AR-2	28.88
6	14	1171 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	14	1171 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	12.82
6	17	1155 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	17	1155 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	118.6

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
6	18	1139 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	82.88
6	23	1103 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	CC	2
6	23	1103 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	20.7
6	23.01	1107 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	72.58
6	23.02	1105 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	CC	3.5
6	23.02	1105 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	10.59
6	26	1093 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	CC	1
6	26	1093 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	32.4
6	26.01	1089 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	18.55
6	29	1075 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	29	1075 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	12.52
6	29.02	1079 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	29.02	1079 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	54
6	29.03	1083 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	15.32
6	29.04	1071 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	8.18
6	30	1053 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	30	1053 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	71.37
6	31	1075 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
6	31	1075 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	32.21
6	31.02	1099 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
6	31.02	1099 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	33.26
6	32	1058 COUNTY ROAD 12	3A	AR-2	1
6	32	1058 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	16
6	38	1049 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	2
6	38	1049 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	46.86
7	2	50 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
7	2	50 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	60.6
7	3	132 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.4
7	3	132 OAK SUMMIT ROAD	3B	AR-2	106.4
7	6	71 HAMPTON ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
7	6	71 HAMPTON ROAD	3B	AR-2	112.63
7	7	1194 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
7	7	1194 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	79
7	7.01	KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	128
7	7.02	KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	13
7	8.1	408 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	2.12
7	8.1	408 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	22.02
7	9	1100 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
7	9	1100 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	22.33
7	9.04	1170 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
7	9.04	1170 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	11.02

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
7	9.05	1162 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
7	9.05	1162 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR02	9.72
7	13.02	1094 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1.46
7	13.02	1094 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6
7	14	578 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
7	14	578 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	38.96
7	14.03	1068 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6.82
7	14.08	584 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.17
7	14.1	500 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	56.96
7	14.11	OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.14
7	14.12	OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.14
8	7.01	401 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	2.9
8	7.01	401 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	21.39
8	7.02	409 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
8	7.02	409 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.19
8	8	395 GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.29
8	8.1	383 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
8	8.1	383 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	19.33
8	8.11	367 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
8	8.11	367 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.07
8	9	353 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	32.29
8	9.01	OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
8	10	373 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
8	10	373 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	47
8	11.03	547 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.3
8	11.04	541 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
8	11.04	541 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.73
8	11.06	559 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR02	9.72
8	17	485 OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.45
8	17	485 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.5
8	18	1026 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	3
8	18	1026 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	54.75
8	20	29 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	15.14
8	21	35 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
8	21	35 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	141.18
8	24	69 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
8	24	69 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	23.63
8	24.01	65 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
8	24.01	65 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.02
8	25.01	95 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	22.32
8	26	115 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	75.71

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
8	27.04	571 OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.53
9	9	26 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	9	26 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.52
9	9.01	32 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	9.01	32 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	1.26
9	9.02	30 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.21
9	10	937 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	6.45
9	11	38 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.65
9	13	50 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
9	13	50 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	27.22
9	13.02	60 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.5
9	13.02	60 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.5
9	14	72 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	14	72 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.25
9	14.03	74 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	14.03	74 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.03
9	14.04	76 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	14.04	76 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.23
9	15	82 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	15	82 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	36.04
9	17	144 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	17	144 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	61.24
9	19	168 LOWER OAK GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	11.14
9	23	25 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3A	CC	1
9	23	25 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	15.7
9	24	887 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	21.71
9	25.01	55 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	25.01	55 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.89
9	25.02	33 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	18.03
9	25.03	95 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	25.03	95 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.47
9	25.04	43 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	25.04	43 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	5
9	25.05	91 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
9	25.05	91 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.3
9	25.08	93 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.92
9	25.09	105 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.52
9	25.1	129 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.73
9	26	139 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.3
12	1	1194 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
12	1	1194 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	71.36

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
12	2	1148 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
12	2	1148 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	12.43
12	6	1128 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	3.7
12	7	1120 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
12	7	1120 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	16.64
12	8	1112 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	17.85
12	10	1106 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	CC	2
12	10	1106 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	58.22
12	11	1076 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	36.67
12	16	1038 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	33.26
12	19	1156 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
12	19	1156 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	56
12	22	1122 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	2.25
12	22	1122 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	13.35
12	25	97 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	101
12	26	101 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
12	26	101 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	58.66
12	27	1116 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
12	27	1116 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	134.38
12	28	1124 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	7.8
12	30	1108 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	4.88
12	32	48 SPRING HILL ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
12	32	48 SPRING HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	149.38
12	33	955 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
12	33	955 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	47.41
12	33.01	975 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	58.96
12	33.02	963 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
12	33.02	963 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	9.43
12	34	915 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
12	34	915 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	50.56
12	34.01	933 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
12	34.01	933 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	139.29
12	34.02	943 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	22.46
12	35	867 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
12	35	867 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	50
12	36	30 SPRING HILL ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
12	36	30 SPRING HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.07
13	2	839 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	12.31
13	3	811 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
13	3	811 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	12.74
13	3.02	COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6.05

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
13	7	107 SPRING HILL ROAD	3A	AR-2	7
13	7	107 SPRING HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	122
13	13	261 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
13	13	261 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.43
13	14.05	273 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
13	14.05	273 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.08
13	16	755 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
13	16	755 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.19
13	16.04	753 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6.48
14	12	3002 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	AR-2	1
14	12	3002 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	41.48
14	12.01	2998 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	5.56
14	13	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	19.09
14	20	2960 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	AR-2	1
14	20	2960 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	89.58
14	20.01	2966 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	AR-2	1
14	20.01	2966 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	6.13
14	20.02	2920 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	CONS	1
14	20.02	2920 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	CONS	10.87
14	21	28 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	21	28 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.6
14	21.01	30 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	21.01	30 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.1
14	21.02	32 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	21.02	32 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.45
14	21.03	38 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	62.66
14	22	70 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	22	HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.79
14	22.02	62 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.58
14	23	90 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	23	90 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	174.04
14	23.01	90 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
14	23.02	90 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.19
14	27	2868 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	AR-2	3
14	27	2868 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	135.48
14	31.03	2840 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	2.7
14	33	266 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
14	33	266 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	30.73
14	35	200 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
14	35	200 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	16
14	38	90 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	1

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Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
14	38	90 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.08
14	38.03	FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	6
14	41	200 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.5
14	41	200 HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	24
14	42	HORSESHOE BEND ROAD	3B	AR-2	29.05
15	1	124 SLACKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	39.14
15	3	853 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	1
15	3	853 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	137.2
15	4.03	873 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	21.58
15	5	875 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	BUSP	1
15	5	875 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	9
15	6	863 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	10.19
15	8	828 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	70.72
16	1	801 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	1
17	7	31 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	2.2
17	7	31 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	6
17	8	856 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	AR-2	0
17	8	856 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	24.74
17	9	73 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
17	9	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.42
17	9.02	55 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.89
17	10	844 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3A	BUSP	1
17	10	844 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	21
17	13	139 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
17	13	139 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	19.1
18	1	17 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	13
18	2	880 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	CC	149.37
18	3	103 FITZER ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
18	3	103 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	102.9
18	5	375 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
18	5	375 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	132.21
18	6	106 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	57
19	3.02	970 STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	AR-2	95.86
19	3.03	990 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.57
19	3.04	994 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.57
19	4	978 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
19	4	978 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	13.26
19	6	2 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	54.47
19	9	72 FITZER ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
19	9	72 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.04
19	9.01	6 ALFORD LANE	3A	AR-2	1

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
19	9.01	6 ALFORD LANE	3B	AR-2	23.17
19	9.05	78 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.16
19	9.06	90 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.18
19	9.07	84 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	22.13
19	9.08	2 ALFORD LANE	3B	AR-2	5.03
19	9.09	4 ALFORD LANE	3A	AR-2	1
19	9.09	4 ALFORD LANE	3B	AR-2	23.12
19	10	5 BRITTON ROAD	3B	AR-2	5
19	10.03	154 FITZER ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
19	10.03	154 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.49
19	10.07	FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.73
19	10.08	2 BRITTON LANE	3B	AR-2	2.03
19	10.09	4 BRITTON LANE	3B	AR-2	4
19	10.1	6 BRITTON LANE	3B	AR-2	4.09
19	10.11	1 BRITTON LANE	3B	AR-2	6.72
19	10.12	3 BRITTON LANE	3B	AR-2	5.94
19	11	150 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
19	11	150 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	34.75
19	14	174 FITZER ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
19	14	174 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	42.06
19	14.01	68 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
19	14.01	68 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	21.58
19	18	285 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
19	18	285 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	8.66
19	18.01	263 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
19	18.01	263 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	7.01
19	19	321 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	7.14
19	19.01	198 FITZER ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
19	19.01	198 FITZER ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.55
20	3	193 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
20	3	193 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.43
20	5	155 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
20	5	155 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	58.38
20	6	111 THATCHER ROAD	3B	AR-2	72.96
20	7	87 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
20	7	87 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	54.9
20	8	127-219 THATCHER ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
20	8	127-219 THATCHER ROAD	3B	AR-2	116.33
20	9	23 UNION ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
20	9	23 UNION ROAD	3B	AR-2	41.84
20	9.01	233 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
20	9.01	233 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	6
21	1	550 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	BUSP	1
21	1	550 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	BUSP	44.91
21	1.01	STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	15.13
21	1.02	STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	20
21	1.03	STATE HIGHWAY 12	3B	BUSP	5.39
21	4	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	88.29
21	6.01	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.97
21	8	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A		0
21	8	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	34
21	9	263 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
21	9	LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	36.02
21	9.01	289 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
21	9.01	289 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	16.51
21	10	275 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.02
21	10	275 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	13
21	12	81 WHISKEY LANE	3B	AR-2	19.4
21.01	2	99 WHISKEY LANE	3B	AR-2	2.23
22	1	334 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
22	1	334 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	8.85
22	2	358 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
22	2	358 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	34.06
22	2.01	460 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	3.63
22	11	220 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
22	11	220 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	50.61
22	13	258 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
22	13	258 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	28.32
22	13.02	270 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	4.2
22	13.02	270 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.4
22	13.06	262 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
22	13.06	262 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.03
22	14	408 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
22	14	408 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	63.47
22	16	322 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
22	16	322 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	7.24
22	16.01	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.16
22	16.02	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.13
22	16.03	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2
22	16.04	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.16
22	16.05	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.3
22	16.06	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	3.44

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
22	16.07	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.45
22	16.08	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.31
22	16.09	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.71
22	16.1	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.36
22	16.11	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.02
22	16.12	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.02
22	16.13	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	6.49
22	16.14	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	3.19
22	16.15	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	2.01
22	17	324 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	9.66
22	17.01	1 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.4
22	17.02	3 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.18
22	17.03	5 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.92
22	17.04	7 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.88
22	17.05	10 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	10.18
22	17.06	8 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.51
22	17.07	6 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.04
22	17.08	4 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.13
22	17.09	2 READING ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.57
22	18	424 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	2.85
22	18	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	14.86
22	18.01	436 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2.2
22	18.02	430 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	15.35
22	20	563 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	105.4
22	20.01	446 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	21.26
22	21	128 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	18.96
22	21.01	118 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	23.34
22	23	292 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.42
22	23	292 LOCKTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	25
23	1	14 THATCHER ROAD	3B	AR-2	1.75
23	5.03	100 THATCHER ROAD	3B	AR-2	75.43
23	5.07	838 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	5.07	838 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	4.53
23	5.08	COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.19
23	6	810 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1.1
23	6	810 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	11.81
23	11	796 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	11	796 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	128.9
23	11.01	796 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	11.01	796 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	3.58
23	13	162 THATCHER ROAD	3A	AR-2	1

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
23	13	162 THATCHER ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.77
23	14	736 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
23	14	736 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	29.38
23	15	706 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	14.06
23	15.05	718 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	15.05	718 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	10.83
23	17	662 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	17	662 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	50.13
23	18	674 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
23	18	674 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	4.8
23	22	BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	12.95
24	4	60 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
24	4	60 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	84.26
24	7	18 MUDDY RUN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
24	7	18 MUDDY RUN ROAD	3B	AR-2	52.76
24	8	586 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	59.48
24	8.01	570 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	11.76
24	11	506 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
24	11	506 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6.91
24	11.01	504 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
24	11.01	504 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	6.99
24	13	206 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	19.09
24	13.05	206 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1
24	13.05	206 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	10.75
24	13.09	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2
24	13.1	206 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	7.74
24	14.01	178 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	43.18
25	2	170 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
25	2	170 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	24
25	2.01	1 STANBURY LANE	3A	AR-2	1
25	2.01	1 STANBURY LANE	3B	AR-2	19.36
25	2.02	3 STANBURY LANE	3A	AR-2	1
25	2.02	3 STANBURY LANE	3B	AR-2	17.8
25	2.03	6 STANBURY LANE	3A	AR-2	1
25	2.03	6 STANBURY LANE	3B	AR-2	9.85
25	4	226 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	61.68
25	5	280 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3A	AR-2	1
25	5	280 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	7.24
25	5.02	278 BARBERTOWN PT BREEZE	3B	AR-2	6.62
25	6	147 HAMMAR ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
25	6	147 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	15.94

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
25	6.01	145 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.2
25	6.05	HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.07
25	7	57 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	15.38
25	7.1	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	12.31
25	7.14	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	8.22
25	7.15	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	6.73
25	8	130 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1
25	8	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	24.27
25	8.01	132 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2.16
25	10	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	92.41
26	3	203 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1
26	3	KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	9
26	3.01	193 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1
26	3.01	193 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	28.79
26	3.02	306 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	5.95
26	3.03	209 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2
26	3.04	207 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2
26	3.05	197 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2
26	3.06	195 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	2
26	9	346 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
26	9	346 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	19
26	16	102 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
26	16	102 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	28.26
26	17	151 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1
26	17	151 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	24.98
26	20	125 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	5
26	20	125 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	17.4
26	21	115 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	2
26	21	115 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	59.8
26	22	80 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
26	22	80 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	117.82
26	23	92 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
26	23	92 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.29
26	24	68 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
26	24	68 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	60.55
26	25	19 HAMMAR ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
26	25	19 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	43.66
26	25.01	HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.05
26	27	56 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
26	27	56 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	44.42
27	2	427 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3A	AR-2	1.09

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
27	2	427 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	9
27	6	48 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	20.77
27	6.04	46 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	68.44
27	7	155 WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
27	7	155 WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.3
27	7.02	151 WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3B	AR-2	28.36
27	10	16 HAMMAR ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
27	10	16 HAMMAR ROAD	3B	AR-2	47.75
27	11	WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.5
27	12	WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3B	AR-2	1
27.01	1	160 WICKECHEOKE ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.56
27.01	2	481 KINGWOOD-LOCKTOWN RD	3B	AR-2	14
28	2	227 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
28	2	227 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	114.31
28	3.01	151 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
28	3.01	151 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	23.5
28	4	131 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	60.5
28	5	115 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
28	5	FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	43.32
28	6.01	109 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
28	6.01	109 FAIRVIEW ROAD	3B	AR-2	25.2
28	11	693 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
28	11	693 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	36.72
28	12.02	673 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.17
28	12.03	669 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
28	12.03	669 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	5.37
28	13	647 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
28	13	647 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	78.75
28	15	215 KINGWD STA- BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	2
28	15	215 KINGWD STA- BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	52.29
28	16	139 KINGWD STA- BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	3
28	16	139 KINGWD STA- BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	105.32
28	20	2720 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	33.93
28	27	2710 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	9
29	1	2684 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3A	AR-2	1
29	1	2684 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	121.83
29	2	66 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	1
29	2	66 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	25

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
29	2.01	72 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	1
29	2.01	72 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	5.14
29	3	100 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	1
29	3	100 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	98.98
29	5	164 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	47.2
29	5.01	172 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	5.17
29	14	258 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3A	AR-2	2.75
29	14	258 KINGWD STA-BARBERTOWN	3B	AR-2	14
29	22	607 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	3
29	22	607 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	5.4
29	22.01	321 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.89
29	22.02	323 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.74
29	26	285 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	3
29	26	285 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	12
29	29	205 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	5
29	29	205 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	36.59
29	29.01	32 WARFORD ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
29	29.01	32 WARFORD ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.74
29	29.02	38 WARFORD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
29	29.02	38 WARFORD ROAD	3B	AR-2	15.07
29	30	56 WARFORD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
29	30	56 WARFORD ROAD	3B	AR-2	40.91
29	32	2684 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	40
30	1	DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	90.7
30	2	127 WARFORD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
30	2	127 WARFORD ROAD	3B	AR-2	40.57
30	2.01	WARFORD ROAD	3B	AR-2	31.24
30	6	152 WARSAW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2.8
30	6	152 WARSAW ROAD	3B	AR-2	47.74
31	3.01	169 WARSAW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
31	3.01	169 WARSAW ROAD	3B	AR-2	11.32
32	1	38 HILL ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
32	1	38 HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	41.48
32	1.02	HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.11
32	1.09	HILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.5
32	3	67 WARSAW ROAD	3A	AR-2	2

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
32	3	67 WARSAW ROAD	3B	AR-2	12.3
32	4	39 WARSAW ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
32	4	39 WARSAW ROAD	3B	AR-2	27
32	5	149 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	11.7
32	6	109 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	16.8
33	1	248 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	39.83
33	1.02	256 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	17.92
33	4	316 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
33	4	316 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	22.59
33	6	579 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
33	6	579 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	7.85
33	6.02	569 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	14.74
33	6.03	589 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1.2
33	6.03	589 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	15.4
33	8.03	8 COREY'S SAWMILL LANE	3A	AR-2	2.19
33	8.03	8 COREY'S SAWMILL LANE	3B	AR-2	12
33	8.05	539 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1.3
33	8.05	539 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	8.9
33	12	162 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
33	12	162 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	62.43
33	14	363 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	4
33	14	363 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	68.57
33	14.05	50 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
33	14.06	32 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
33	14.09	3 CREAMERY LANE	3A	AR-2	1
33	14.09	3 CREAMERY LANE	3B	AR-2	11.18
33	16	355 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
33	16	355 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	26.1
33	22	9 CREAMERY LANE	3A	AR-2	2
33	22	9 CREAMERY LANE	3B	AR-2	40
33	24	509 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
33	24	509 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	66.5
33	25	268 BARBERTOWN-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	104.71
34	5	256 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
34	5	256 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	20.59
34	5.01	246 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.31
35	1	540 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
35	1	540 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	41
35	6	343 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	26.02
35	7	339 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
35	7	339 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	11.6

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
35	10	494 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	73.64
35	10.01	11 PICNIC GROVE ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
35	10.01	11 PICNIC GROVE ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.18
35	12	319 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	8.23
35	12	319 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	10.41
35	12.01	325 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2.09
35	14.01	18 MILLTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
35	14.01	18 MILLTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.82
36	2	324 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
36	2	324 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	32.57
36	2.02	302 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
36	2.02	302 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	10.95
36	3	99 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	35.51
36	5	91 FEATHERBED ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
36	5	91 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	12.75
36	7	79 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	50.52
36	8	300 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
36	8	300 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	76.05
36	9	FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	86.34
36	10	17 SAWMILL ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
36	10	17 SAWMILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.6
36	11	SAWMILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.25
36	16	COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	2
36	23	246 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	9.44
36	23.01	248 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
36	23.01	248 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	18.31
36	24	SAWMILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.4
36	24.01	19 SAWMILL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.1
36.01	1	65 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	9
36.01	2	55 FEATHERBED ROAD	3B	AR-2	24.3
37	2	302 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
37	2	302 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.63
37	3	251 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
37	3	251 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	51.7
37	3.05	ARNWINE LANE	3B		5.53
37	3.06	ARNWINE LANE	3B		6.08
37	3.07	ARNWINE LANE	3B		4.3
37	3.08	ARNWINE LANE	3B		5.64
37	3.09	ARNWINE LANE	3B		15.41
37	3.1	FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.74
37	3.11	198 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
37	3.11	198 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.39
37	4	172 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	0
37	4	172 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	102.77
37	12	142 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
37	12	142 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	73.8
37	13	213 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
37	13	213 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	113
37	14	8 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	12.85
37	15	126 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	5.66
37	15.01	124 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.58
37	15.02	122 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.8
37	17.01	120 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	40.02
37	19	46 LOCKATONG ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.5
37	19	46 LOCKATONG ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.5
37	21	40 LOCKATONG ROAD	3B	AR-2	5
38	6	19 MILLTOWN ROAD	3A	AR-2	7.6
38	6	19 MILLTOWN ROAD	3B	AR-2	65
38	8.01	259 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
38	8.01	259 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	8.29
38	16	220 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	11
38	17	COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	8.8
38	18	259 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	2
38	18	259 KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	129
38	19.01	253 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	13.38
38	20	235 COUNTY ROAD 519	3A	AR-2	1
38	20	235 COUNTY ROAD 519	3B	AR-2	63.69
38	30	158 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.75
38	31	158 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
38	31	158 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.76
38	32	154 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
38	32	154 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.4
38	35	148 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
38	35	148 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	16.7
38	36	FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	133.78
39	1	215 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3A	CONS	1.5
39	1	215 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	CONS	15.46
39	2	173 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3A	CONS	2
39	2	173 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	CONS	61.74
39	3	137 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	10
39	3	137 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	54.51
39	3.03	TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	36.27

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
39	4	107 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.16
39	6	7 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
39	6	7 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	13.7
39	6.01	11 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.75
39	6.02	9 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	2
39	9.02	217 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	3.66
39	12	21 OLD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
39	12	21 OLD ROAD	3B	AR-2	9
39	12.02	15 OLD ROAD	3B	AR-2	47.19
39	13	13 OLD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
39	13	13 OLD ROAD	3B	AR-2	24.15
39	14	11 OLD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
39	14	11 OLD ROAD	3B	AR-2	61.26
39	22	68 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
39	22	68 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	50.4
39	22.01	84 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	CONS	19.84
39	23	78 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	CONS	1
39	23	78 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	CONS	15.12
39	27	88 TUMBLE-IDELL ROAD	3B	AR-2	9.62
39.01	1	10 OLD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
39.01	1	10 OLD ROAD	3B	AR-2	7.3
40	6.02	43 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	6.12
40	6.04	85 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	CONS	1
40	6.04	85 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	CONS	6.33
40	6.1	83 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	CONS	8.61
40	7	43 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	CONS	3
40	7	43 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	CONS	28
40	8	21 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	AR-2	10
40	8	21 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	4.21
40	8.01	39 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
40	8.01	39 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	32.25
40	8.02	19 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
40	8.03	17 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.12
40	9	5 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
40	9	5 TUMBLE FALLS ROAD	3B	AR-2	18.83
40	12	117 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
40	12	117 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	129.9
40	15	123 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	CONS	2
40	15	123 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	CONS	59
40	23	67 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
40	23	67 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	46.73

Kingwood Township Farmland Preservation Plan

Block	Lot	Property Location	Property Class	Zone	Acreage
40	24	35 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	3.5
40	24	35 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	94.2
40	25	53 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
40	25	53 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.77
40	26.04	21 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	CONS	1
40	26.04	21 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	CONS	7.53
40	29	89 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
40	29	89 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	19.14
41	1	57 LOCKATONG ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.9
41	1	57 LOCKATONG ROAD	3B	AR-2	24
41	7	FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	14.41
41	8.07	157 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	4
41	8.08	157 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
41	8.08	157 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.4
41	8.15	123 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	2.26
41	8.15	123 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	6
41	9	119 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
41	9	119 FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	88
41	10	82 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
41	10	82 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	18.21
41	12	60 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	85.36
41	12.01	54 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
41	12.01	54 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	8.64
41	13	50 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	AR-2	42.82
41	14	44 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1.19
41	14	44 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	AR-2	81.64
41	15	30 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	AR-2	2
41	15	30 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	AR-2	27.91
41	15.01	34 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	AR-2	1
41	15.01	34 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	AR-2	37.06
41	16	20 BYRAM-KINGWOOD ROAD	3B	CONS	135
41	22	FEDERAL TWIST ROAD	3B	AR-2	2.4
41.01	2	2302 DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	CONS	2.5
42	1.02	95 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	CONS	1
42	1.02	95 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	CONS	8.2
42	3	71 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	CONS	1
42	3	71 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	CONS	7.03
42	5	43 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3A	CONS	1
42	5	43 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	CONS	37.13
42	6	27 STOMPF TAVERN ROAD	3B	CONS	35
50	14	DANIEL BRAY HIGHWAY	3B	AR-2	3

Appendix B: Right to Farm Ordinance

See attached pdf

§ 74-1

FARMING

§ 74-2

Chapter 74

FARMING

§ 74-1. Right to farm.

§ 74-2. Acceptable activities.

§ 74-3. Notice of farm use.

§ 74-4. Definitions.

§ 74-5. Agricultural Advisory Committee.

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Township Committee of the Township of Kingwood 9-21-1989 by Ord. No. 6-15-1989. Amendments noted where applicable.]

GENERAL REFERENCES

- Animals — See Ch. 57.
- Farmland preservation — See Ch. 75.
- Zoning — See Ch. 132.
- Swine — See Ch. 157.

§ 74-1. Right to farm.

The right to farm land is hereby recognized to exist in this Township and is hereby declared a permitted use in all zones of this Township, notwithstanding specified and prohibited uses set forth elsewhere in this chapter.

§ 74-2. Acceptable activities.

- A. In accordance with the purposes and preambles set forth herein, the following farming activities shall be deemed established as acceptable, recognized and entitled to encouragement and protection as the collective embodiment of the right to farm, subject in all cases however, to any supervening applicable federal, state

§ 74-2

KINGWOOD CODE

§ 74-2

county or municipal laws or regulations respecting the public health, safety or otherwise:

- (1) Producing agricultural and horticultural crops, trees and forest products, livestock, poultry and other related commodities.
- (2) Providing for the wholesale and retail marketing, including U-pick marketing, and sales of the agricultural output of the farm and related products that contribute to farm income, including the sale at the owner's farm stand of agricultural products so long as at least 75% of the products being sold at the farm stand by the owner of the farm have been grown on said farm where the stand is located.
- (3) Replenishing soil nutrients, including but not limited to the spreading of manure and applying environmentally approved chemical and organic fertilizers.
- (4) Using federally approved products, in accordance with labeled instructions, as recommended by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station and the United States and New Jersey Environmental Protection Agencies for the control of pests, predators, varmints, diseases affecting plants and livestock and for the control of weed infestation.
- (5) Clearing of woodlands using accepted techniques and installing and maintaining vegetative and terrain alterations and other physical facilities for water and soil conservation and surface water control in wetland areas.
- (6) Using irrigation pumps and equipment and undertaking aerial and ground seeding and spraying, consistent with state guidelines, using tractors and other necessary equipment.
- (7) Hiring and utilizing necessary farm labor.

§ 74-2

FARMING

§ 74-3

- (8) Constructing and maintaining fences for the orderly control of livestock.
- (9) Transporting large, slow-moving equipment over roads within the Township.
- (10) The use of farmland for a limited recreational use (noncommercial and nonincome producing), e.g., snowmobiling, shall be done only with the permission of the farm owner. Any expanded recreational use of the farmland which changes the underlying agricultural nature of the use shall be subject to the usual prior site plan review, variance application and all permits where otherwise required.

B. The foregoing uses, activities and rights when reasonable and necessary for farming, livestock or food production and when conducted in accordance with generally accepted agricultural practices may occur on holidays, Sundays and weekends by day or night and shall include the attendant or incidental noise, odors dust and fumes associated with these practices.

C. It is hereby determined that whatever nuisance that may be caused to others by these uses and activities is more than offset by the benefits from farming to the neighborhood community and society in general by preservation of open space, the beauty of the countryside and clean air. The preservation and continuance of farming operations in Kingwood Township and New Jersey is a source of agricultural products for this and future generations and saves a nonreplenishable resource, i.e., the land.

§ 74-3. Notice of farm use.

For the purpose of giving due notice of nearby farming uses to proposed new residential areas adjacent to unimproved land then being farmed or suitable therefor, the Planning Board shall require any applicant for an adjacent major or minor

§ 74-3

KINGWOOD CODE

§ 74-4

subdivision, as a condition of approval of such application, to include a provision in each and every deed conveying all or any portion of the lands thereby subdivided, as well as on filed final subdivision maps, the following record notice to and waiver by grantees of such present or future proximate farming uses, which provision shall be made to run with the land. The grantee hereby acknowledges notice that there are presently or may in the future be farm uses adjacent or in close proximity to the within described premises from which farm use may emanate noise, odors, dust and fumes associated with agricultural practices permitted under the Kingwood Township Right to Farm Ordinance, and, by acceptance of this conveyance, the grantee does hereby waive objection to such activities.

§ 74-4. Definitions.

For purposes of interpretation of this chapter, the following definitions shall apply:

COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURE — The production, principally for sale to others, of plants and animals or their products, including but not limited to forage and sod crops; grain and feed crops; dairy animals and dairy products; livestock, including beef cattle, poultry, sheep, horses, ponies, mules and goats; the breeding and grazing of such animals; bees and apiary products; fruits of all kinds, including grapes, nuts and berries; vegetables; and nursery, floral, ornamental and greenhouse products.

FARM — An area of land of single or multiple contiguous or noncontiguous parcels which is actively devoted to agricultural or horticultural use, including but not limited to cropland, pasture, idle or fallow land, woodland, wetlands, farm ponds, farm roads and certain farm buildings and other enclosures related to agricultural pursuits.

§ 74-4

FARMING

§ 74-5

HOME AGRICULTURE — The production principally for home use or consumption of plants, animals or their products or bees or their products and for sale to others where such sales are incidental, including but not limited to gardening, fruit production and poultry and livestock products for household use only.

§ 74-5. Agricultural Advisory Committee. [Added 7-5-2005 by Ord. No. 13-6-2005]

- A. Establishment. There is hereby established an Agricultural Advisory Committee to identify, review and recommend agricultural properties for preservation as farm properties, and to review and recommend changes to the Kingwood Township ordinances for purposes of facilitating and enhancing the viability of agricultural activities, all within the Township of Kingwood.
- B. Membership.
- (1) The Agricultural Advisory Committee shall consist of three members to be appointed by the Township Committee. The members of the Agricultural Advisory Committee shall consist of:
 - (a) The member of the Township Committee that is not appointed as a member of the Open Space Advisory Committee; and
 - (b) Two members of the general citizenry of the Township with a preference that such appointees be actively engaged in agricultural activities where possible.
 - (2) The Township Committee member shall be appointed annually. The members who are appointed from the general public shall have terms of three years; however, the initial public members appointed shall have the following terms as designated by the Township Committee:
 - (a) One member: two years;

Farm Assessed/Farm Qualified Parcels




Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

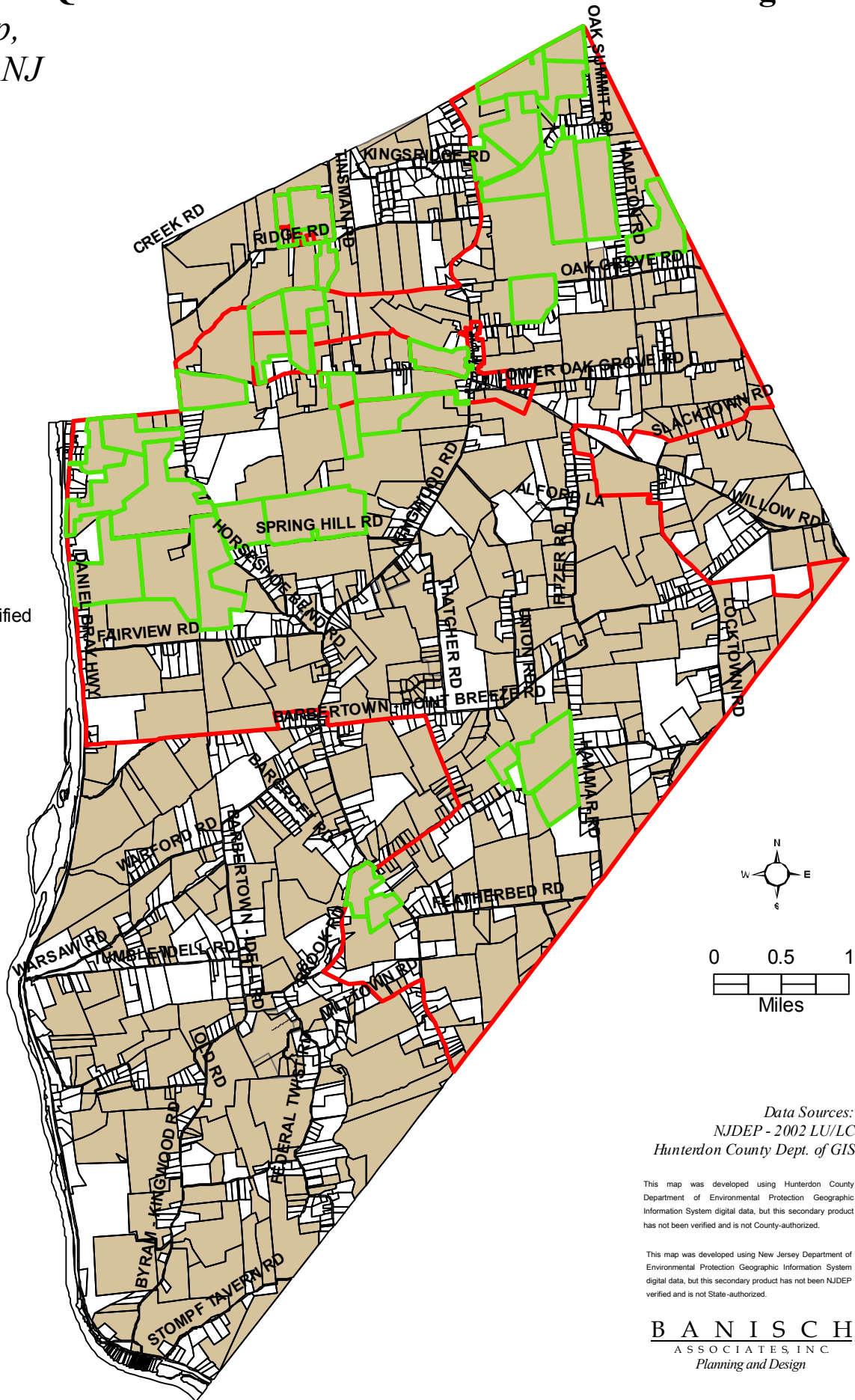
Figure 1

December 2007

Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Target Farm
-  Project Area
-  Farm Assessed/Farm Qualified



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

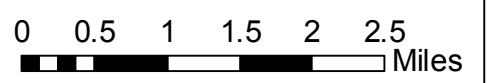
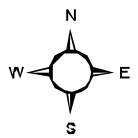
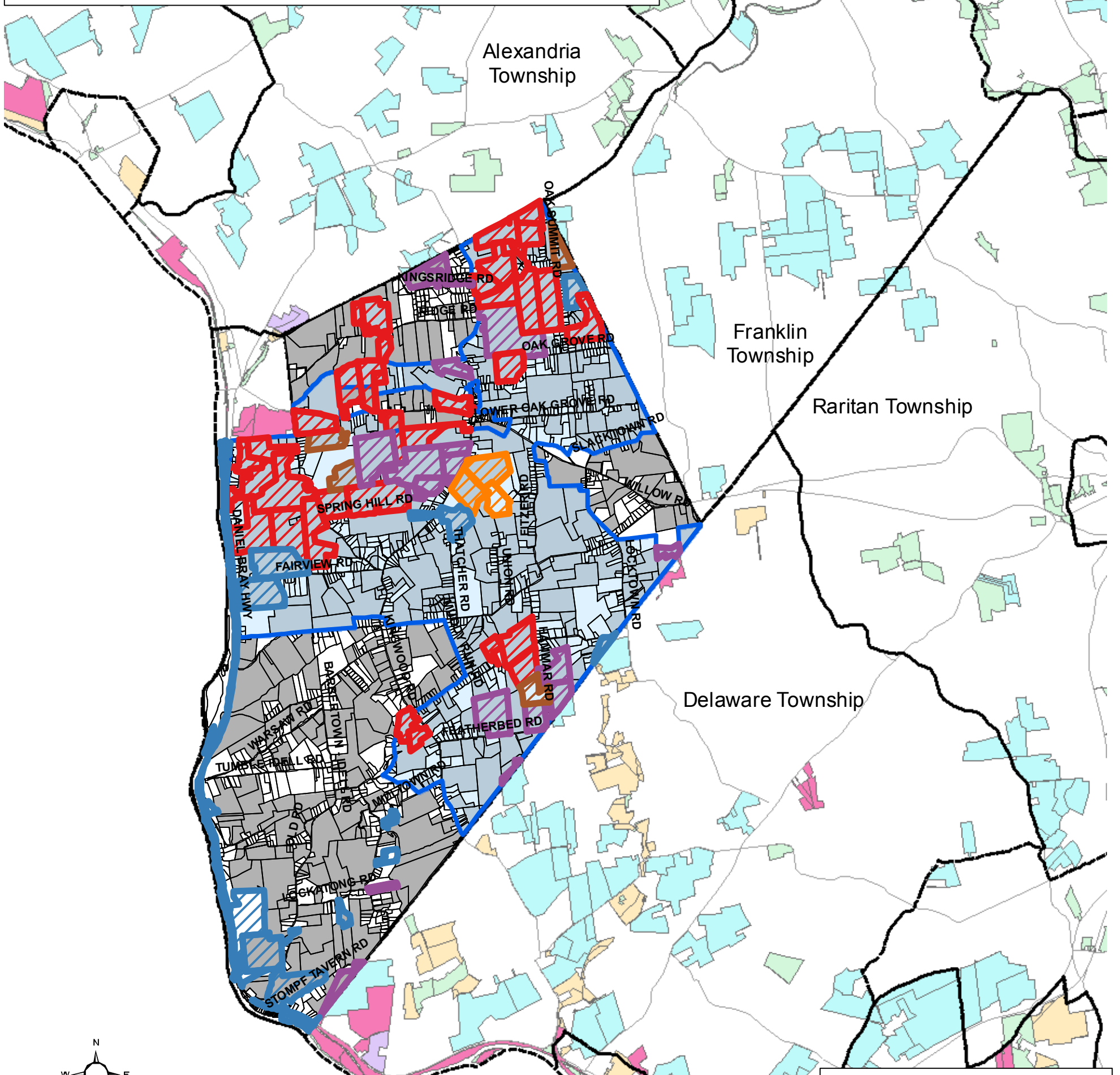
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This map was developed using New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been NJDEP verified and is not State-authorized.

Figure 2 Preserved Farmland, Targeted Farms and Project Area

*Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ*

December 2007 Revised As Of 1/28/08



Legend

- Green Acres Preserved
- Township Preserved
- Preserved Farm
- Farmland Preservation Project in Process
- Target Farm
- FPP Project Area
- Farm Assessed/Qualified
- Road

Key Adjoining Municipality Lands

- Hunterdon County Open Space
- Preserved Farmland
- Public and Private Conservation Easement
- State
- Open Space

*Data Sources:
NRCS - SSURGO version 2.2
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS*

This map was developed using Hunterdon County Department of Environmental Protection Geographic Information System digital data, but this secondary product has not been verified and is not County-authorized.

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

BANISCH
ASSOCIATES, INC.
Planning and Design















Property Class

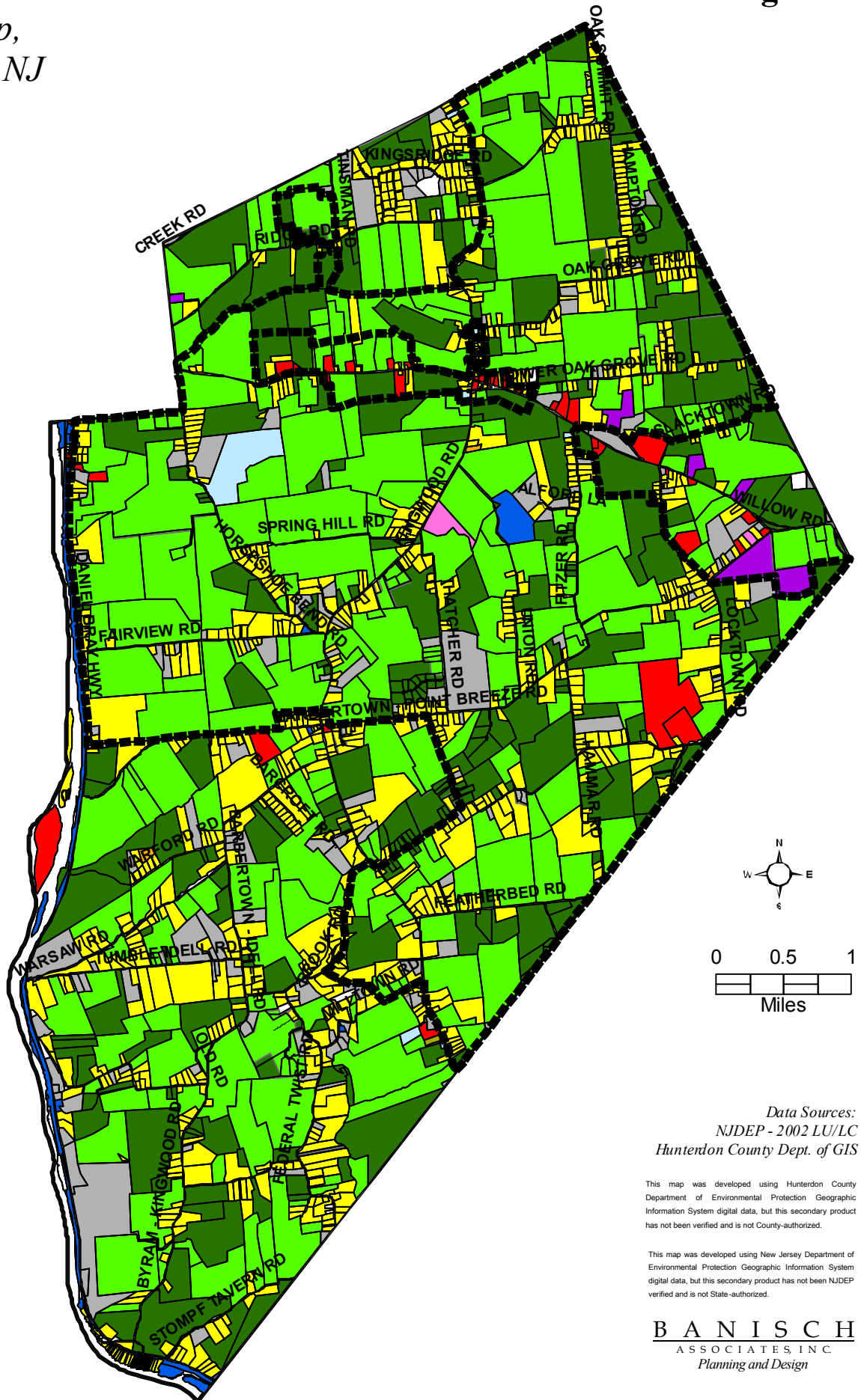
Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 3

December 2007
Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Project Area
-  Vacant
-  Residential
-  Apartment
-  Farm Assessed
-  Farm Qualified
-  Commercial
-  Industrial
-  Public School
-  Public Property
-  Church and Charitable
-  Cemetery
-  Other Exempt
-  No Data



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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Land Use/Land Cover

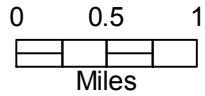
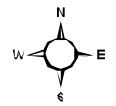
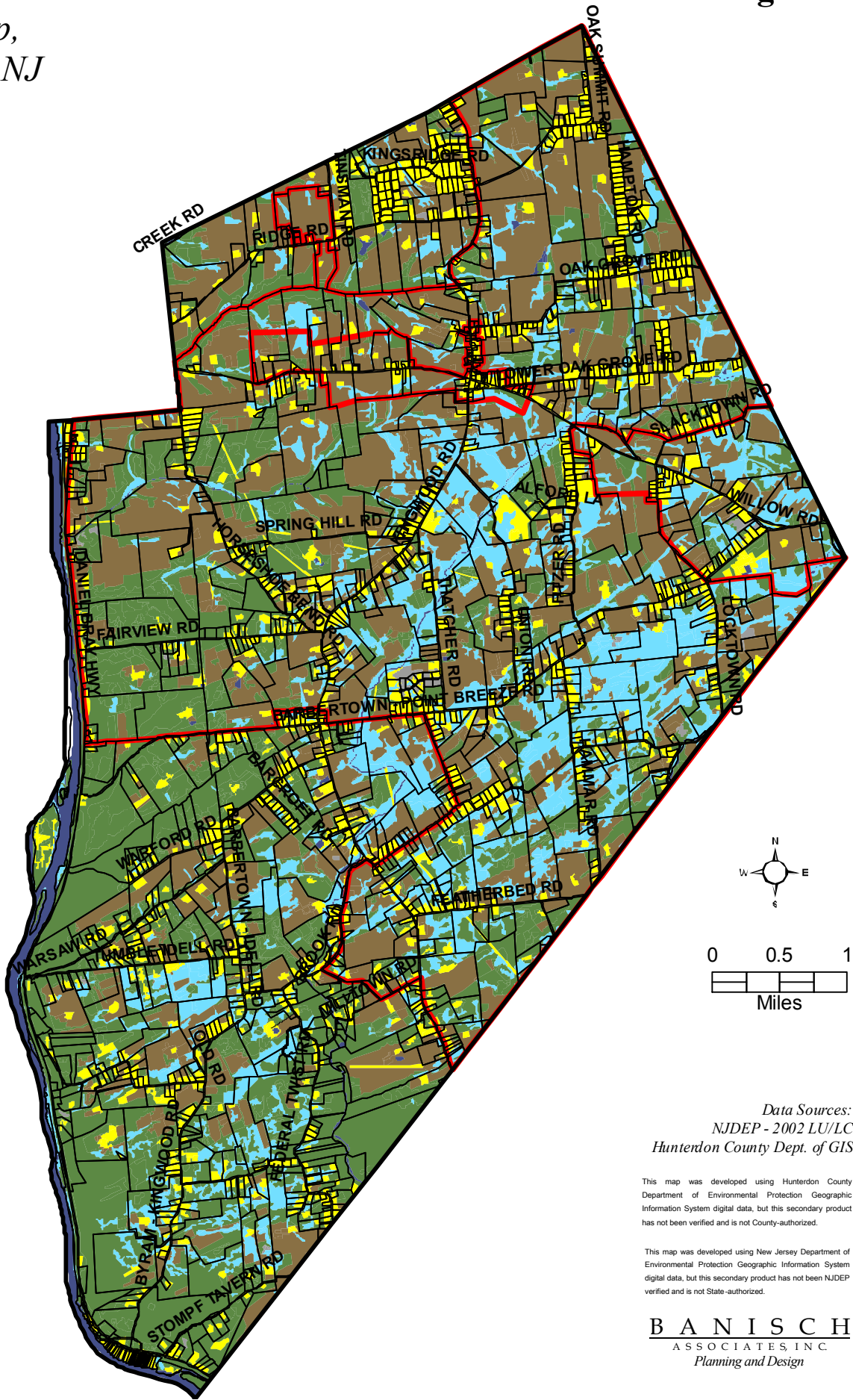
Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 4

December 2007
Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Project Area
-  Agriculture
-  Barren Land
-  Forest
-  Urban
-  Water
-  Wetlands



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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Hydrology and Surface Water Quality

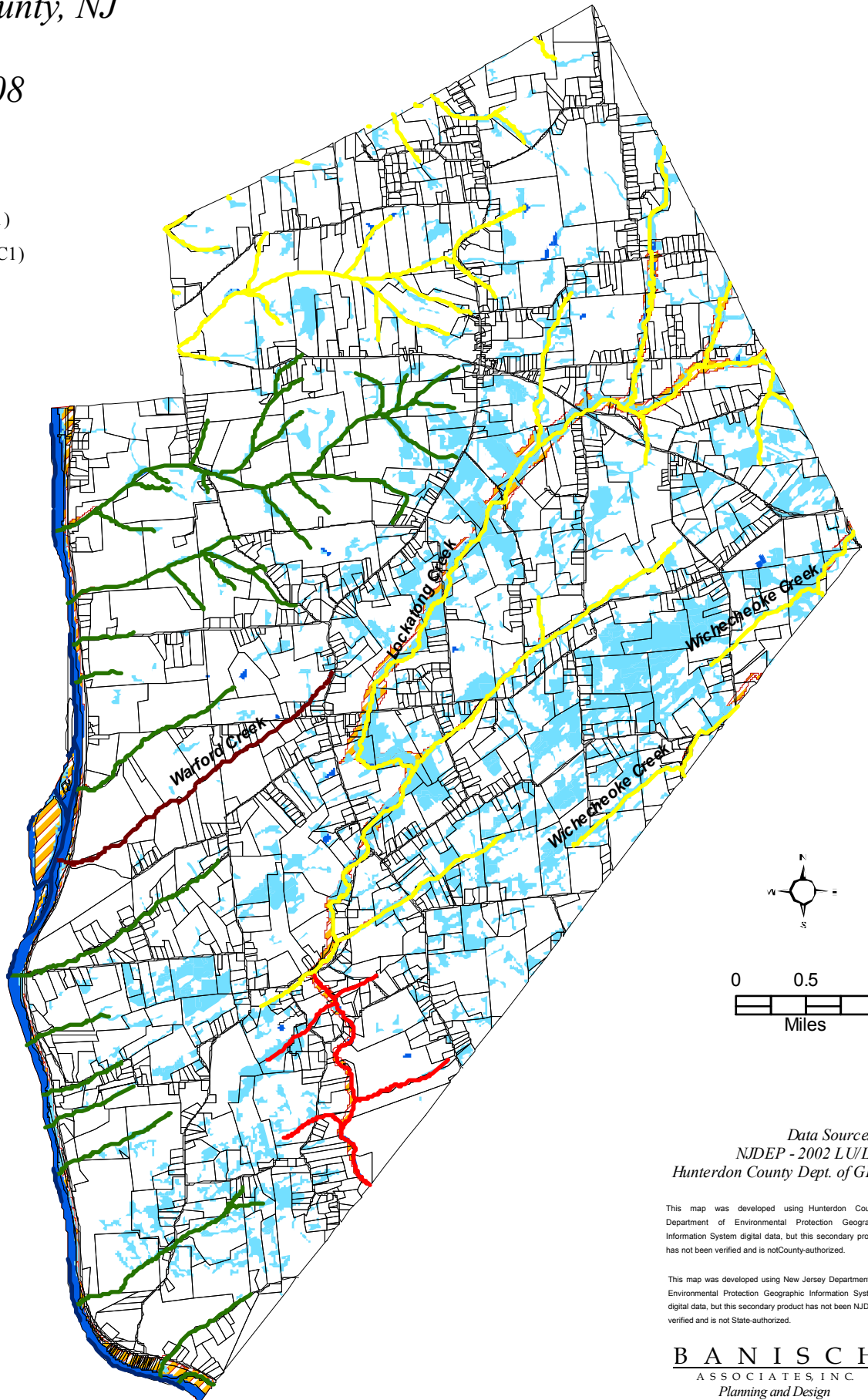
Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 5

September 2008

Legend

-  Trout Production (C1)
-  Trout Maintenance (C1)
-  Non-Trout (C1)
-  Non-Trout
-  Delaware River
-  Water
-  Wetlands
-  100 yr Floodplain



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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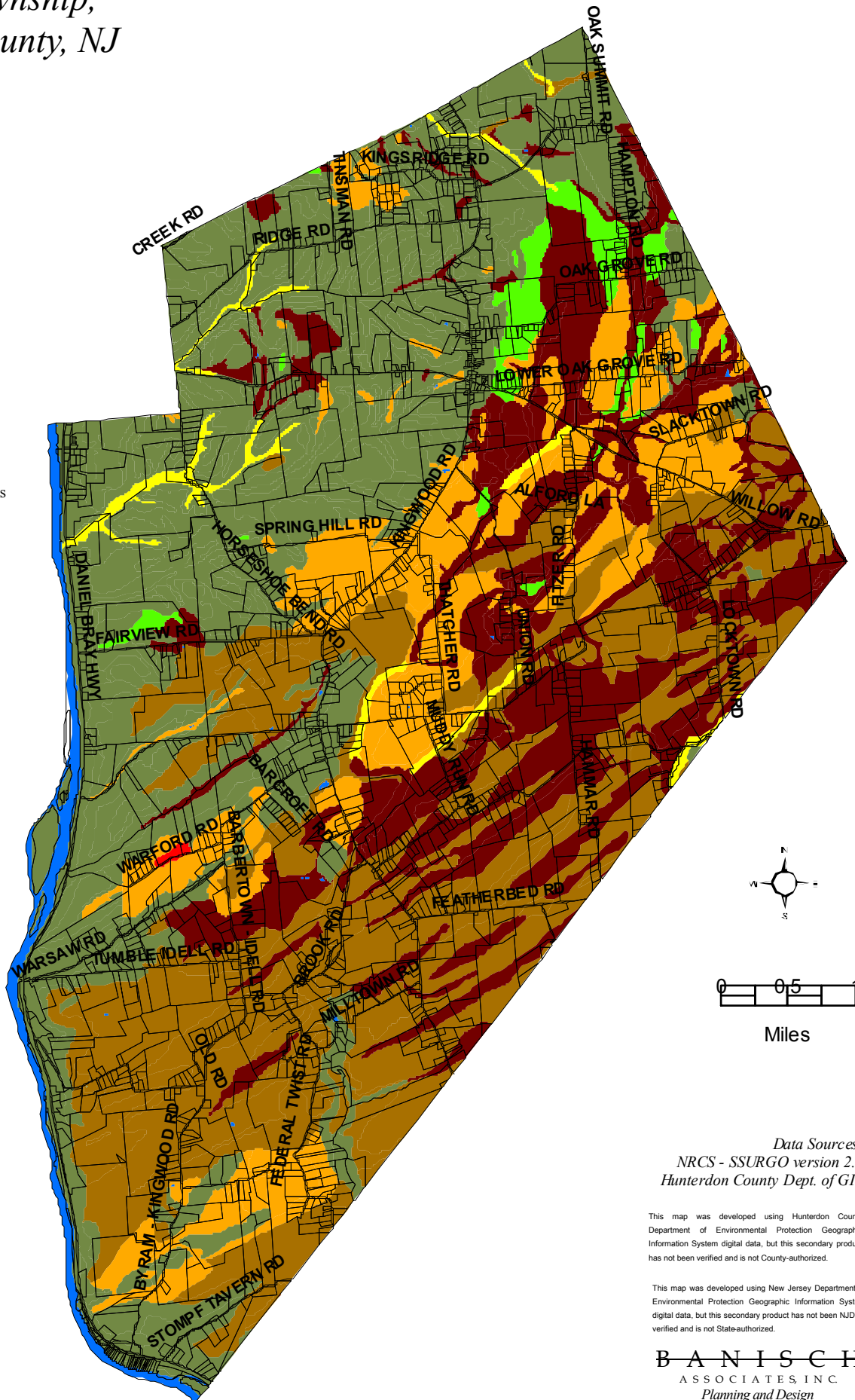
Depth to Seasonal High Water Table

Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 6

June 2007

Legend



Data Sources:
NRCS - SSURGO version 2.2
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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Cropland And Pastureland

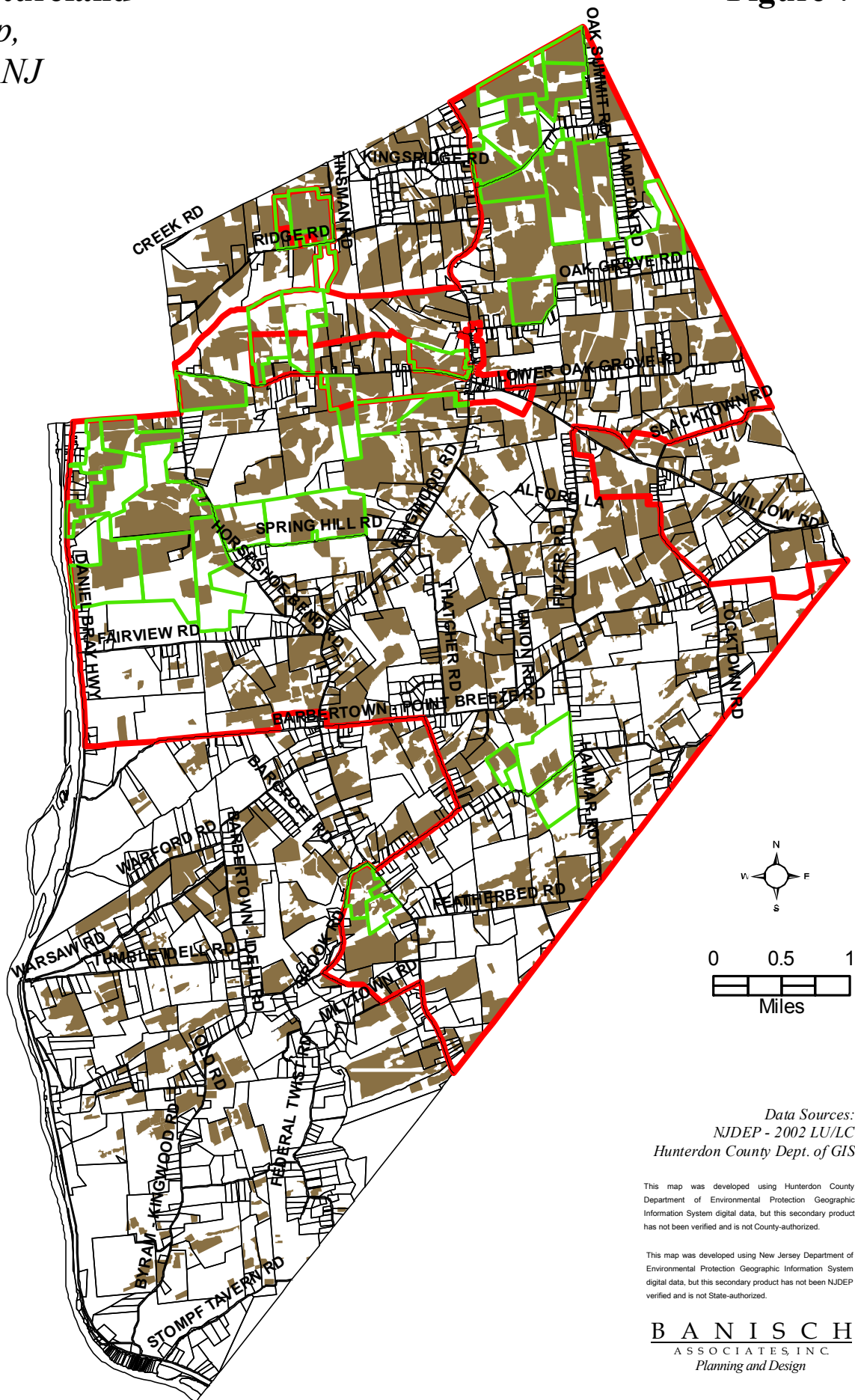
Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 7

December 2007
Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Target Farm
-  Project Area
-  Cropland and Pastureland
-  Parcel



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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Farmland Capable Soils

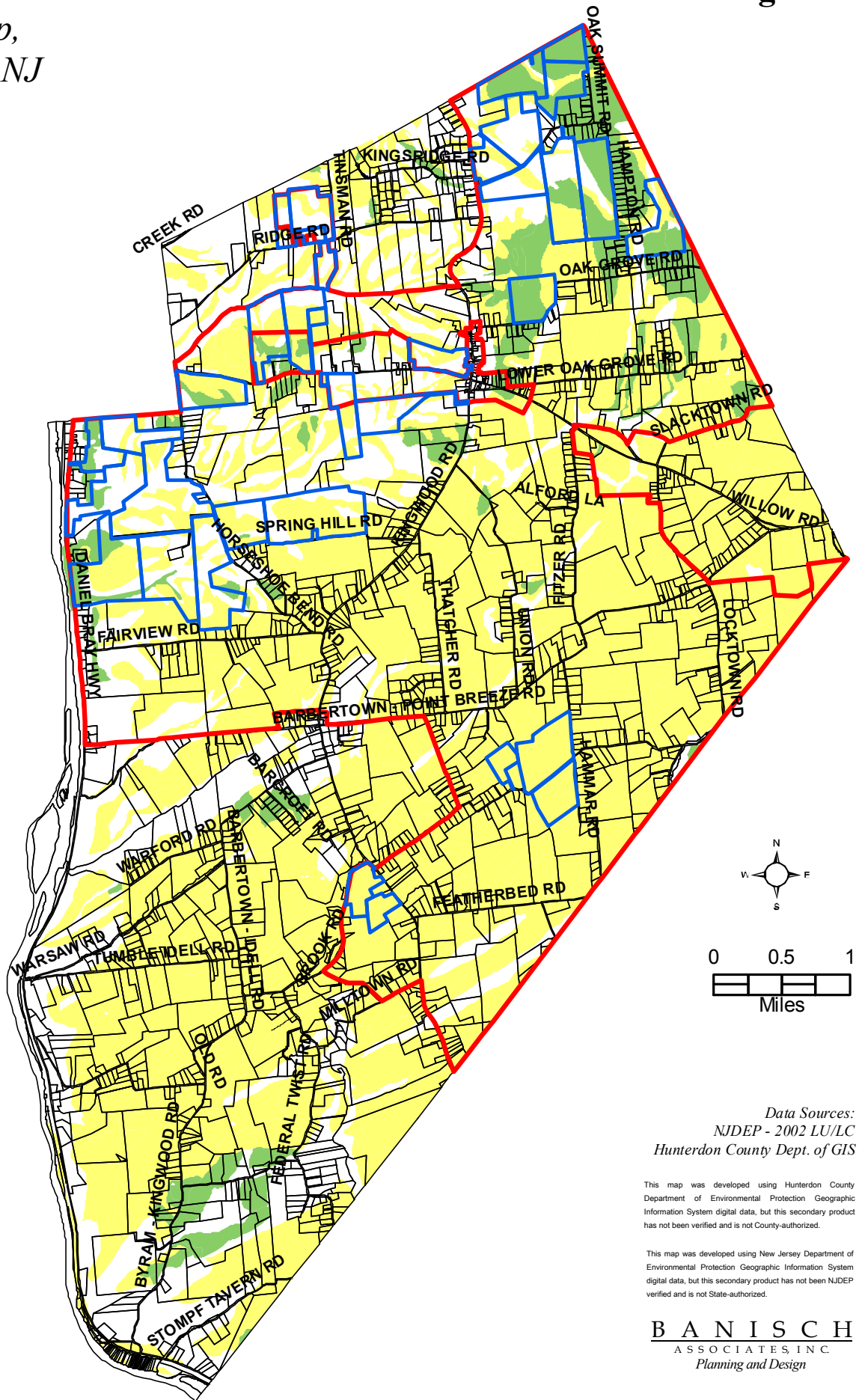
Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 8

December 2007
Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Target Farm
-  Project Area
-  Prime
-  Statewide



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

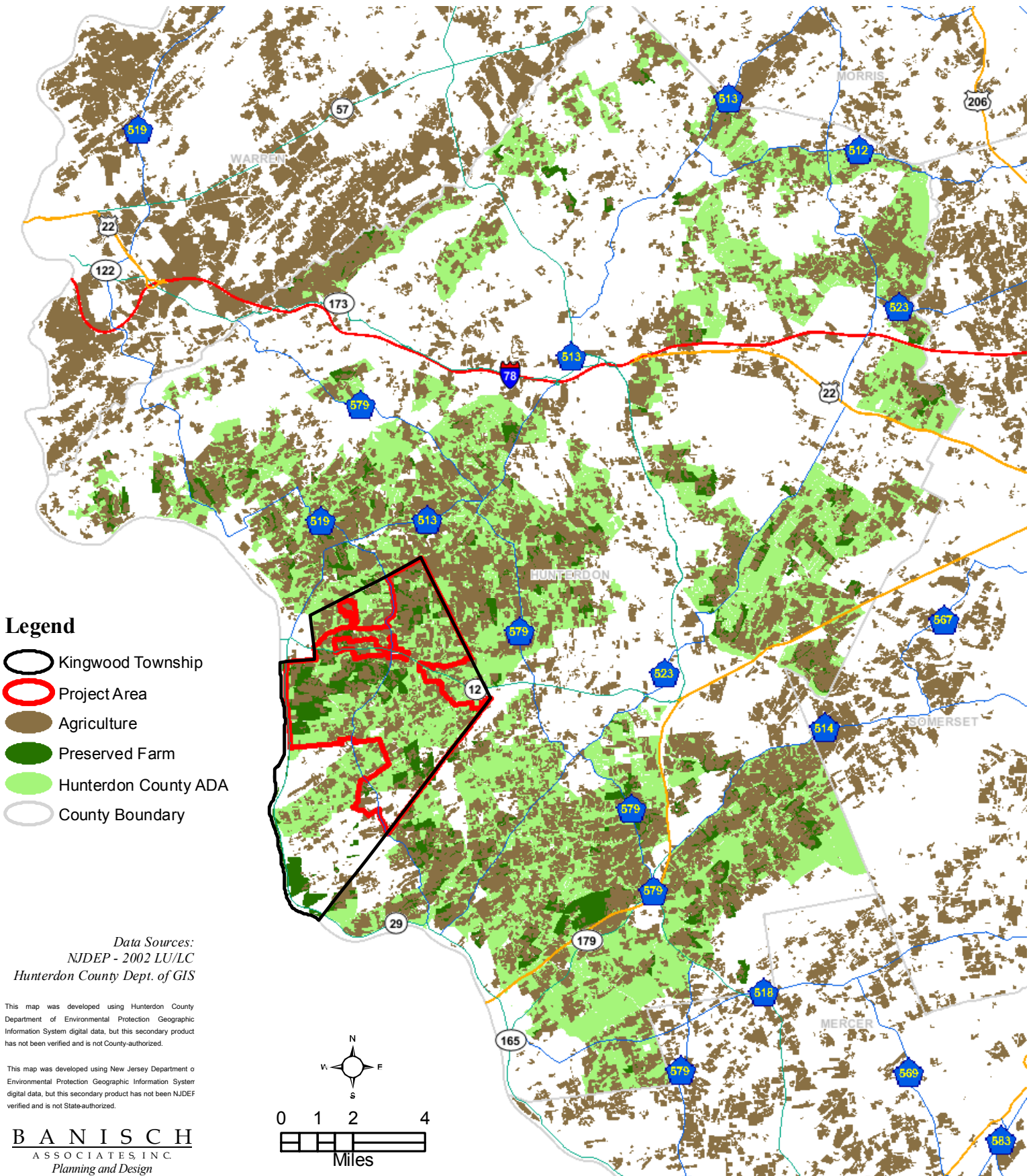
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Agricultural Land Use/Land Cover

Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ
October 2009

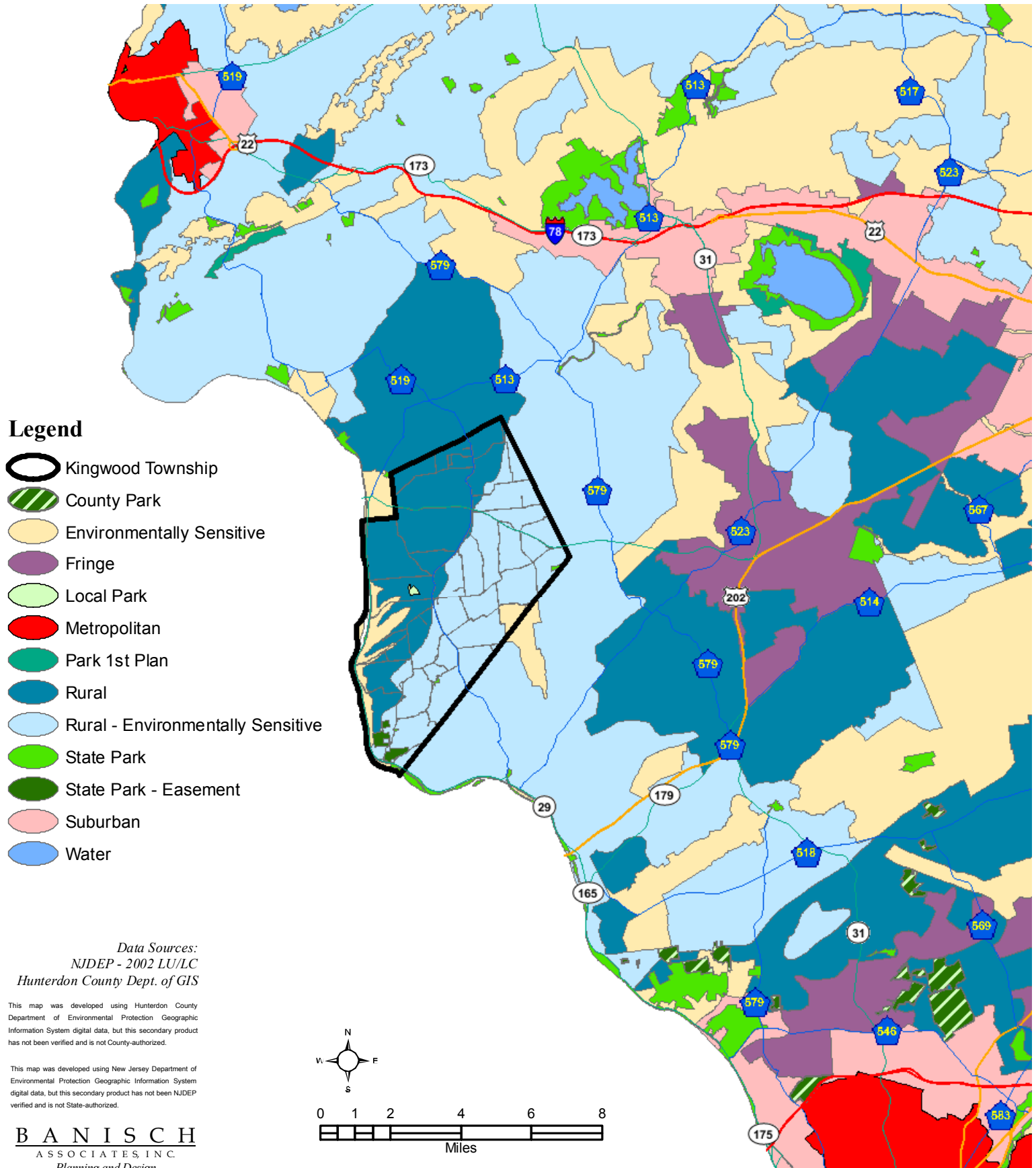
Figure 9



State Planning Policy Areas

Figure 10

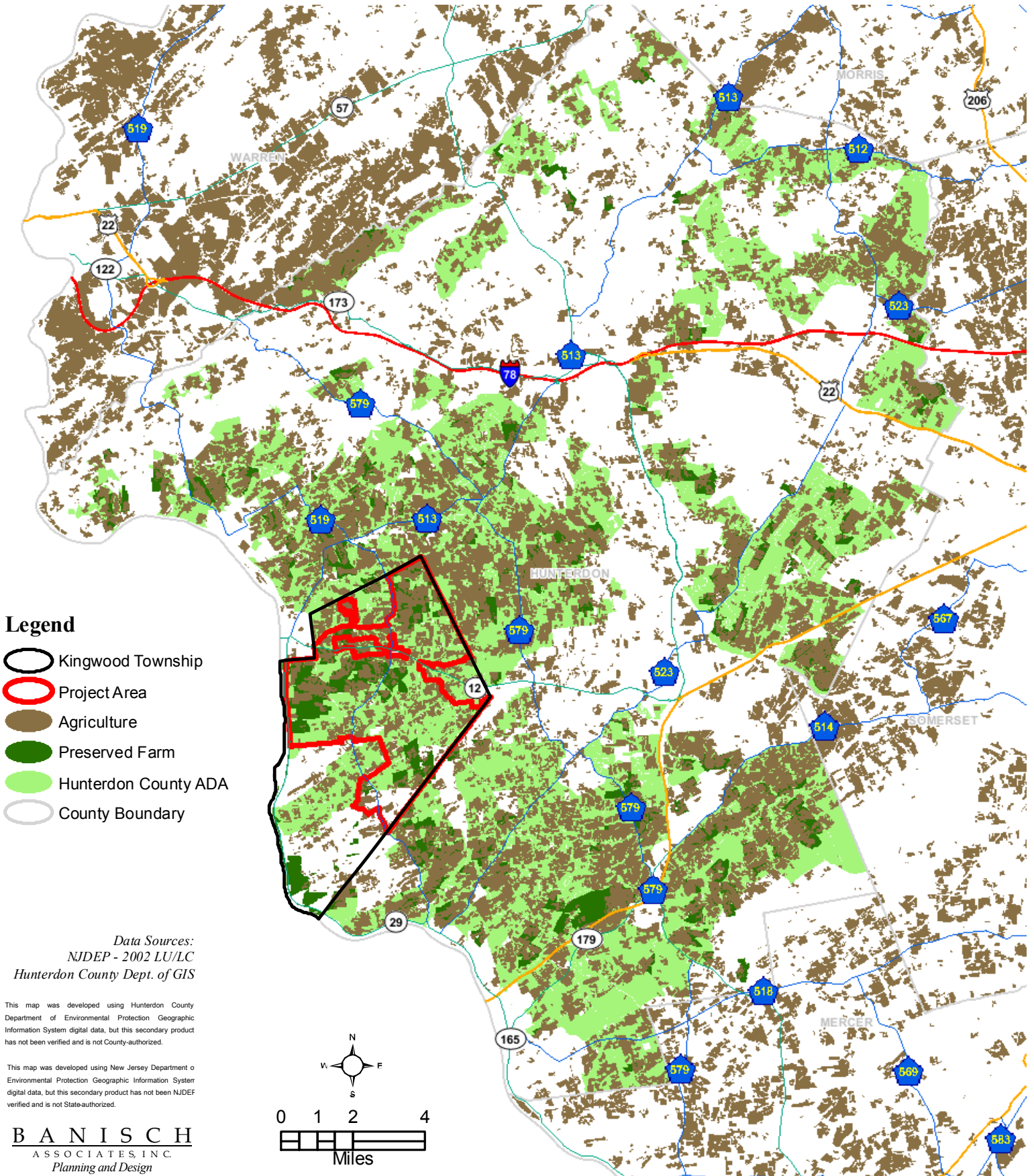
Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ
October 2009



Agricultural Land Use/Land Cover

Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ
October 2009

Figure 11



Lot Size Comparison

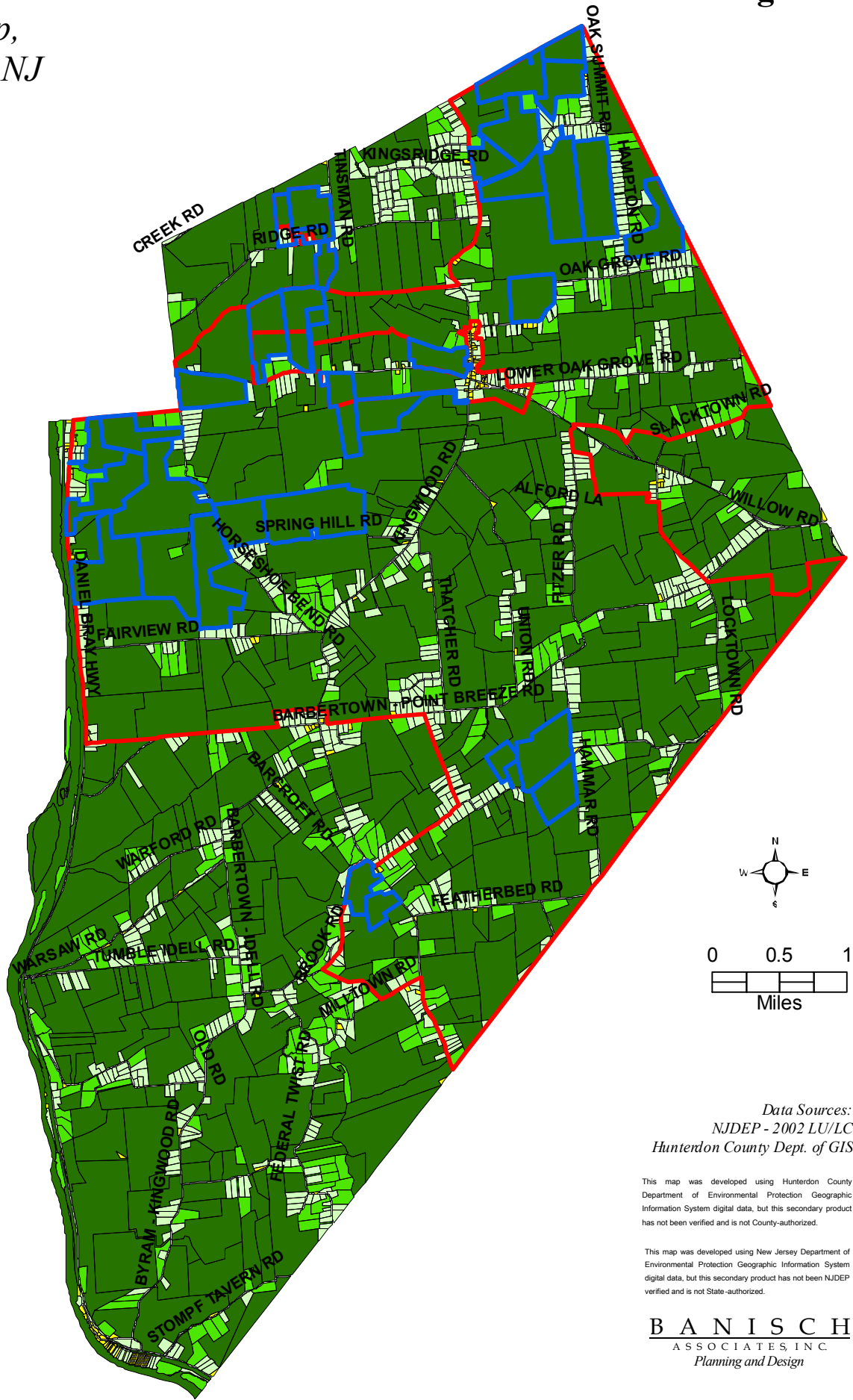
*Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ*

Figure 12

December 2007

Legend

-  Greater Than 10 Acres
-  Between 5 and 10 Acres
-  Between 1 and 5 Acres
-  Less Than 1 Acre
-  Target Farm
-  Project Area



*Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS*

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Zoning

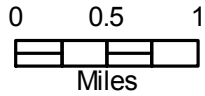
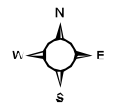
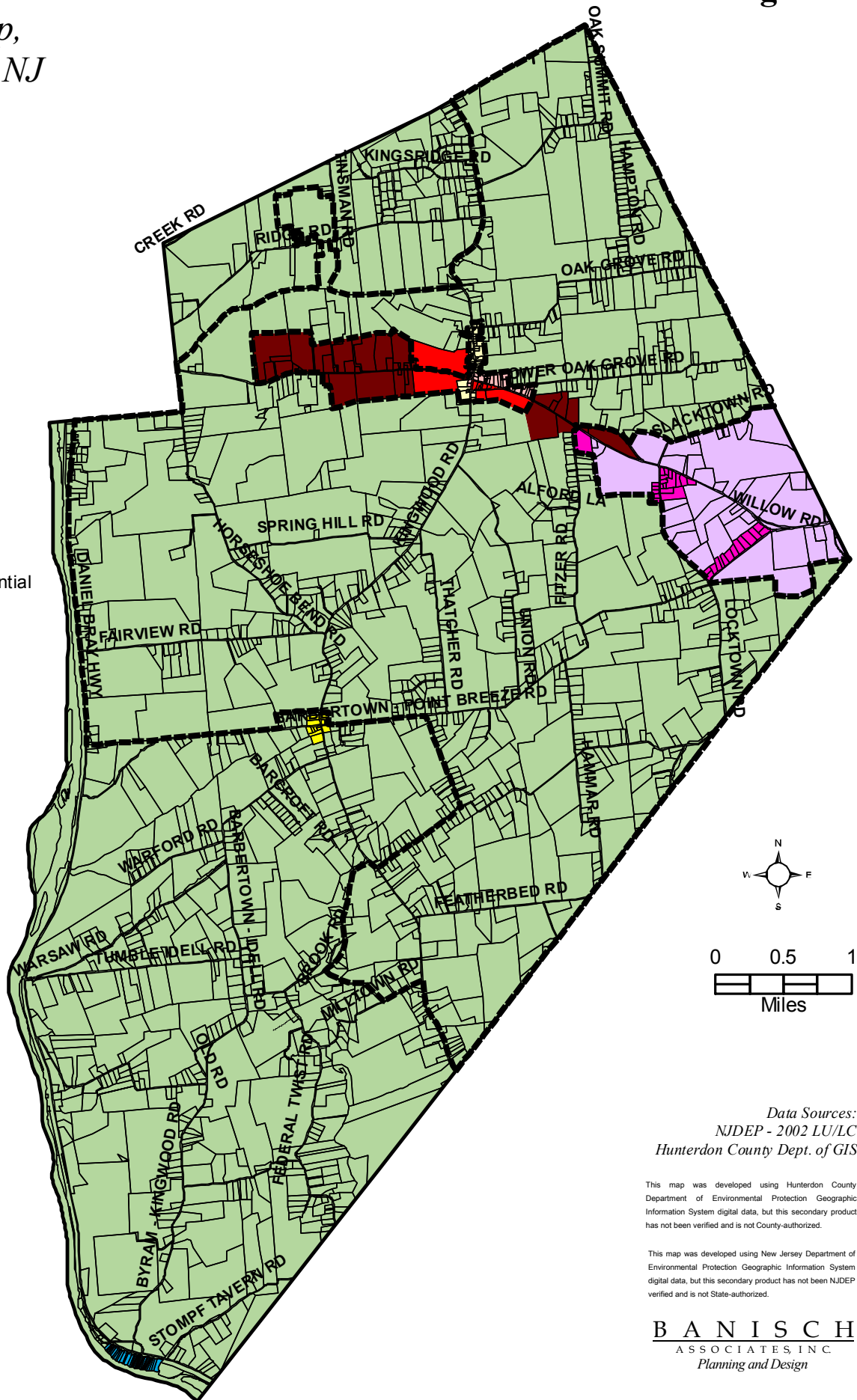
Kingwood Township, Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 13

December 2007
Revised As Of 1/28/08

Legend

-  Project Area
-  Village Residential-1
-  Village Residential-2
-  Agricultural/Residential
-  Village Commercial-1
-  Village Commercial-2
-  Highway Commercial
-  Business Park
-  Professional Office/Residential
-  Byram Colony



Data Sources:
NJDEP - 2002 LU/LC
Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS

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


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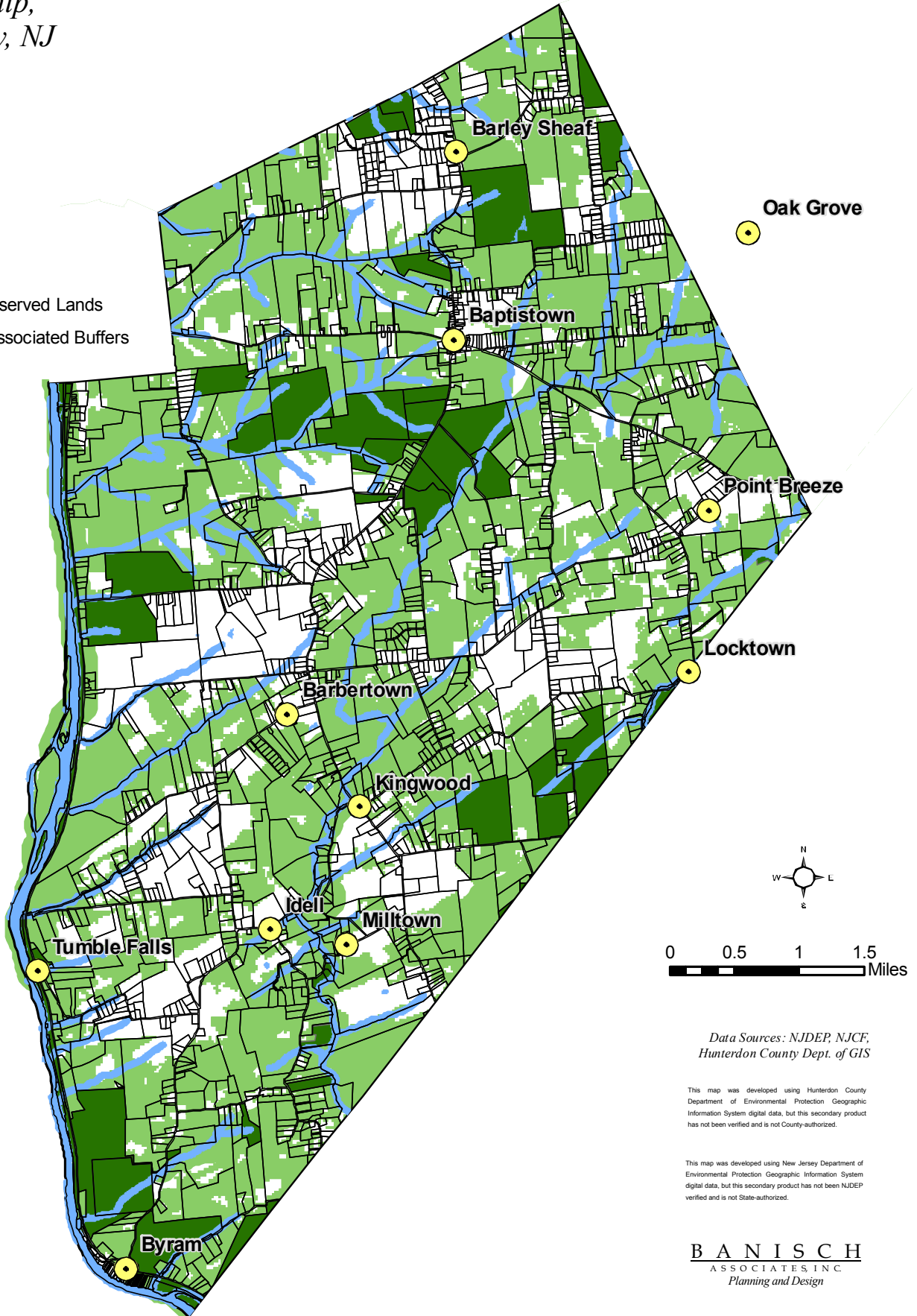
Greenways
Kingwood Township,
Hunterdon County, NJ

Figure 14

September 2008

Legend

-  Village
-  Greenway Areas*
-  Open Space and Preserved Lands
-  Surface Water and Associated Buffers
-  Parcel



*Data Sources: NJDEP, NJCF,
 Hunterdon County Dept. of GIS*

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* According to the NJCF Garden State Greenways Program