National Park Service DEWA Watergate Wetlands Restoration Project: *Restoration for Today and the Future* Matthew Holthaus, WSP, Matthew.Holthaus@wsp.com

The National Park Service (NPS) proposed to restore wetlands and the natural function of Van Campens Brook at the 114-acre Watergate Recreation Site to generate the required 33-credit acres of internal mitigation at the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area and offset environmental impacts associated with the construction of a transmission line in the area. This was achieved through restoring 20 acres of wetland habitat, 7.6 acres of upland habitat and enhanced over 55 acres of wetland and upland forest habitat. The restoration included removal of artificial dams and human-made ponds, re-establishing palustrine wetland habitat, reconstructing and enhancing sections of the Van Campens Brook, relocating 1.6 miles of an energy distribution line and restoring the connection between Van Campens Brook and its natural floodplain.





WSP performed multiple pre-design studies to understand the ecological, biological and physical processes of the project area and regional landscape. WSP and NPS engaged in a collaborative design process that integrated the results of the pre-design studies along with the project goals and feedback received from NPS expert advisors.

The resulting design maximized the ecological and functional uplift of the project area and avoided adverse impacts on known rare and threatened species in the project. Additionally, WSP developed a resilient based design, evaluating for and refining design considerations for habitat elevations and planting plans to accommodate future climate stressors, including increases in precipitation and temperature extremes.

WSP utilized over 20 climate models to develop a regionalized temporal model, daily precipitation, evapotranspiration and storm frequency rainfall depths were projected to 2100. The impact of these projected future climate conditions were used to evaluate the adaptability of the design. Adjustments were then incorporated into the restoration design to allow for the natural lateral migration of wetland habitats predicted within Van Campens Brook floodplain.



OTES: PEM = PALUSTRINE EMERGENT WETLAND; PSS = PALUSTRINE SCRUB-SHRUB; PFO = PALUSTRINE FORESTED WETLAND

ALL ELEVATIONS PROVIDED IN FEET NAVDS

for projected 2100 conditions

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TABLE 34. SATURATION AND FLOO	DDING LEVEL BY HABITAT TYPE	DURING THE GROWI	NG SEASON (APRIL	22 TO OCTOBER 18) FOR TH

Well	Habitat Type	Design Elevation	Percent of Growing Season Saturated	Percent of Growing Season Flooded
1	PEM	576.50	100.00%	86.59%
1	PSS/PFO	577.00	98.88%	1.12%
3	PEM	555.00	97.21%	1.68%
3	PSS/PFO	555.50	59.78%	0.56%
4	PEM	567.50	100.00%	8.94%
4	PSS/PFO	568.00	55.87%	1.12%
6	PEM	570.00	100.00%	99.94%
6	PSS/PFO	570.50	100.00%	64.80%
7	PEM	573.00	100.00%	95.53%
7	PSS/PFO	573.50	100.00%	55.87%
11	PEM	582.00	99.44%	20.67%
11	PSS/PFO	582.50	99.44%	3.35%
13	PEM	596.50	97.77%	27.37%
13	PSS/PFO	597.00	64.80%	6.15%
14	PEM	594.25	100.00%	83.80%
14	PSS/PFO	594.75	100.00%	43.58%
18	PEM	603.50	100.00%	37.99%
18	PSS/PFO	604.00	92.18%	11.73%
19	PEM	611.50	94.97%	70.39%
19	PSS/PFO	612.00	72.07%	56.98%

Proposed wetland design grades for present day saturation and flood conditions

Proposed wetland design grades for future degree of saturation and flood conditions



Van Campens Brook Post Restoration Profile restoration and floodplain connection





Van Campens Brook and Pond 10 (with dam) Pre-removal and floodplain





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Pond 10 post restoration Wetland and stream overlook

Pond 10 post removal Vernal pool habitat



National Conference on Ecosystem Restoration



