

2. Natural Resources

Nottingham's natural resources are a critical consideration in establishing a proper approach for land use planning and management. Understanding natural resource values provides a rational basis for determining which areas of the town are more appropriate for protection and open space and which areas are more suitable for development. Natural resources such as slope, forest resources, wildlife and water resources add to Nottingham's character, provide recreational and economic opportunities and contribute to the quality of life for Nottingham residents. These natural resources also provide both opportunities and limitations for growth. Steep slopes and wetlands, for example, are less suitable for development, while better drained, flatter areas are more suitable.

Large format versions of the maps referenced in this chapter and provided in the appendix are available in the Municipal Office Complex.

Topography and Elevation—Elevation Ranges from 200 to 1,000 Feet

Nottingham lies in the New England Upland section of the New England Physiographic Region. The hilly terrain ranges in elevation from about 200 feet in the southeast section of town to approximately 1000 feet in Pawtuckaway State Park. **See Map 1, Topography-Sand and Gravel Deposits.**

Nottingham's slopes and hilly terrain are controlled by the underlying bedrock that often is exposed as ledge or bedrock outcrops. The Pawtuckaway Mountains have been geologically determined to be massifs, formed by the erosion of volcanic ring dikes. The slopes or steepness of the terrain are variable ranging from gently sloping areas such as around Nottingham Square to over 25% mainly in Pawtuckaway State Park. Once slopes get to greater than 15%, activity such as forestry and development become more problematic and may require appropriate land management practices to minimize environmental impacts. The **Topography-Sand and Gravel Deposits Map** shows the extent of slopes with a maximum between 35 and 60%.

Surficial Geology-Sand & Gravel Deposits—Most of Nottingham Covered in Glacial Till with Sand & Gravel in Lowland Areas

The majority of Nottingham is overlain with glacial till, a relatively thin mantle of soil over the bedrock that is made up of glacial deposits containing a mixture of sand, clay, loam and stone. Some of the lower lying areas are made up of stratified drift materials that were deposited by the melt waters of the last glaciers. These deposits provide a good source of sand and gravel and in some case limited groundwater supplies. These features are shown on the **Topography—Sand and Gravel Deposits Map, Map 1**. The largest concentration of these deposits is along the Route 152 corridor west of Nottingham Center.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service has interpreted the Rockingham County Soil Survey for the potential for sand and gravel soils for use as construction materials. These soils

are associated with stratified drift materials. The soils are categorized as good/probable to yield sand (approximately 2,289 acres) and to yield gravel (3,777 acres). The map also identifies active or recently abandoned pits that have taken advantage of these resources for construction materials.

Forest and Unfragmented Lands—Nottingham has Large Tracts of Unfragmented Forest and Open Lands

Nottingham has over 22,500 acres of forest and brush land or approximately 76% of Nottingham's total land area of 30,996 acres as shown on the **Land Cover-Land Use Map, Map 2**. Much of this acreage is contained within Pawtuckaway State Park which is over 5,500 acres and five (5) state forests that range in size from 4 to 55 acres totaling 114.1 acres. In the 1999 the Strafford Regional Planning Commission (SRPC) undertook a Regional Environmental Planning Program (REPP) project that included Nottingham. This program included an inventory of numerous natural resources including Forest Soil Groups that were derived on information from the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Much of the Forest Land area in Nottingham coincides with the higher value soil groups identified in this 1999 inventory. According to the NRCS data there are about 21,000 acres of soils well suited for forestry and forest management.

Based on Nottingham's assessor data, there are over 65 private working forests totaling 6,317 acres, the largest of which is a 2027 acre piece. According to the SRPC REPP inventory, there are 2,357 acres of managed forest lands that are part of various government incentive programs such as the NH Tree Farm system through the Rockingham County Cooperative Extension. At present, there are seven (7) properties in the Tree Farm program.

Another indicator of the health of Nottingham's forest resources is the amount of unfragmented lands. These are blocks of land that are not fragmented by road or railroad corridors and make up approximately 21,797 acres of the town. **See Map 3, Unfragmented Lands.** The larger the unfragmented block the more valuable it is in terms of wildlife habitat and forest resources. When such blocks exceed 500 acres, it is a significant resource area. Nottingham is fortunate to have blocks that exceed 2000 or more acres. Specifically, Nottingham has 4,464 acres of unfragmented lands greater than 500 acres; 4,385 that are between 500 to 2000 acres and 12,948 that are greater than 2000 acres.

Agricultural Lands and Farmland Soils—About 2.5% of Nottingham in agricultural activity with the same percentage of Prime Farmland Soils.

Nottingham has a total of 771 acres devoted to agricultural activity or about 2.6% of its total land area. This is down from 1200 acres that were active in the middle 1970's. The largest concentration of agricultural activity is in the Nottingham Square area and some areas along and adjacent to Route 152.

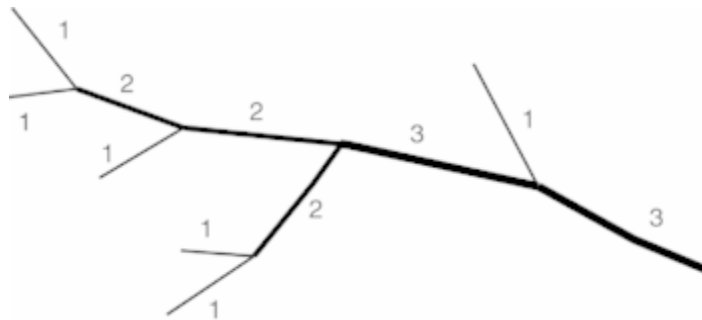
The highest quality farm lands in Nottingham are Prime Farmlands; there are only 731 acres according to the Natural Resources Conservation Service. These lands are best suited to producing food, feed, forage and fiber crops and have the soil quality and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields of crops. As shown on **Map 4, Farmland Soils**, there

are also areas of farmland soils of statewide importance (632 acres) and farmland soils of local importance (1,560 acres)

Water Resources—A Mix of Streams, Ponds, Floodplains and Groundwater

Nottingham lies almost entirely in the Lamprey River Watershed. Within this larger watershed there are four subwatersheds: the Bean River, Little River, North River and Pawtuckaway Pond as shown on the **Surface Water Resources Map, Map 5.** . The major surface water features are Pawtuckaway Pond, North River Pond and Nottingham Lake.

Streams and rivers are often categorized in hierarchical fashion with first order streams serving as the headwater streams in a watershed. When two first order streams join, the stream becomes a second order stream and so on. See figure below. As shown on the **Surface Water Resources Map** of the 49.3 miles of streams and rivers in Nottingham 36.1 are first, second or third order streams. Development adjacent to these streams needs to be managed carefully to minimize impacts to water quality and quantity.



US Army Corps of Engineers, after Strahler Stream Order

New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program

This statewide program was established in 1988 through RSA 483 and is managed by the Department of Environmental Services for the purpose of protecting the state's significant river resources through state and local resource management and protection. There are over 15 designated river segments in the state including the four regional rivers of the Lamprey. Segments are designated as natural, rural, rural community or community based on the amount of development adjacent to the stream segment. The Lamprey watershed has segments in each of the categories. The program is designed not to add any more regulatory provisions. The program does provide standards for in-stream flows, dams, channel alterations, hydroelectric dams, siting of hazardous and solid waste to protect stream water quality and integrity.

Local communities participate in the program through a local management advisory committee (LAC) that is representative of each of the riverfront communities. The LAC does not have regulatory authority, but does undertake river management planning and is a clearinghouse for obtaining grants and technical assistance from DES and providing educational programs for citizens and riparian land owners.

The lower portions of the Lamprey in Lee and Durham have previously been designated through an approval process that requires legislative approval. Recently, the upper reaches of the Lamprey were approved by the NH Legislature. In Nottingham, the North, Little and Pawtuckaway Rivers are part of the Lamprey River Watershed. These have been designated as rural segments. For the full watershed, almost 88 miles of river length would be included. With legislative approval, it would be one of two watersheds in the state to be included in the program.

There are many named waterbodies in Nottingham. In total there are more than 1000 acres of ponds and lakes. Nottingham waterbodies larger than twenty acres are listed in **Table NR-1**.

Table NR-1, Waterbodies

| Waterbody Name | Acres |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Pea Porridge Pond | 23.4 |
| Deer Pond | 36.9 |
| Mendums Pond | 1.3* |
| North River Pond | 63.1 |
| Nottingham Lake | 34.8 |
| Pawtuckaway Lake | 783.5 |
| Quincy Pond | 27.4 |
| Round Pond | 29.1 |
| Sub Total | 999.5 |
| Other water bodies | 116.8 |
| Total | 1,116.4 |

Source: SRPC Natural Resource Inventory, 1998

**Nottingham portion*

Watersheds

Nottingham is within New Hampshire's Coastal Watershed and also within two smaller watersheds, primarily the Lamprey River and a small portion of the Oyster River. For planning purposes each of these are further subdivided as shown on the **Surface Water Resources Map**. These subwatersheds included: the Bean River, Little River, North River and Pawtuckaway Lake. These subwatersheds are defined as Hydrologic Unit Codes by the NH DES to organize hydrologic data on a statewide basis.

There are approximately 2,130 acres of 100-year floodplains in Nottingham primarily associated with the North and Little Rivers. These areas provide value for flood control by storing flood waters during significant rainstorm events. Development in or adjacent to these areas must also minimize impact to flood storage value.

The **Surface Water Resources Map, Map 5** also indicates areas of potential groundwater extraction from surface stratified drift areas or groundwater aquifers. These areas are associated with the sand and gravel deposits along the Little and North Rivers. The deposits are rated by their transmissivity or ability to yield groundwater. Nottingham's deposits are rated primarily for less than 500 square feet per day a relatively low value for municipal consideration.

Groundwater

The following is a summary of information from the 2004 Master Updated for Natural Resources. For more detailed information on groundwater see the Town of Nottingham, New Hampshire Master Plan, 1987, Amended in 1990 and 2004, and Nottingham Water Well Survey November 2004 Results, Summative Document February 2005.

- The residents of Nottingham rely entirely on private groundwater wells for drinking water.
- Groundwater wells are usually drilled and can derive water from either bedrock fractures or deep sand and gravel deposits.
- The largest sand and gravel deposits are located along the Little River Valley between US Route 4 and Mill Pond Road and on the north side of NH Route 152 between McCrillis Road and the Nottingham-Lee municipal boundary.
- Relative to other communities in the Seacoast Region, Nottingham's average well depth is one of the highest and the average yield is one of the lowest.
- Most of the wells in Nottingham are bedrock wells.
- Based on estimates by the Strafford Regional Planning Commission, Nottingham's water consumption increased from 136,640 in 1980 to 192,500 in 2000.

There are a number of potential threats to groundwater quality and quantity as summarized in this updated list from the 2004 Master Plan Update.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| • Surface Improvements | • Waste Disposal Sites |
| • Agricultural Chemicals | • Landfills and Dumps |
| • Industrial Chemicals | • Hazardous Waste |
| • Municipal Chemicals | • Land Spread Sludge and Septage |
| • Septage Disposal Sites | • Salt Piles |
| • Sludge Disposal Sites | • Salted Roads |

Specific information (location, size, site, type, etc.) related to these potential threats is provided on the Department of Environmental Services website:

<http://www2.des.state.nh.us/DESONestop/BasicSearch.aspx>

Nottingham Water Rights & Self Governance Ordinance

The Town of Nottingham adopted the "Nottingham Water Rights and Self Governance Ordinance at the March 15, 2008 Town Meeting to strictly control the withdrawal of water within the town. Based on the concept that all of Nottingham's waters are held within the public trust as a common resource, the town does not allow any corporation or syndicate to "engage in water withdrawals in the Town of Nottingham". This ordinance relies on NH RSA 31:39 I (a), (l) and III that gives certain powers to the towns to protect its common resources. The ordinance allows, by exception, certain entities to withdraw water with conditions including the Town of Nottingham, nonprofit educational and charitable corporations and public utilities serving the community of Nottingham.

Wetland Resources—Over 3,000 acres of Hydric Soils

Nottingham has approximately 3,038 acres of wetland resource areas or soils which are considered to be hydric that often coincide with high value wetland resources areas. These are shown on the **Wetland Resources Map, Map 6**. These soils have poor drainage characteristics and have the value for flood storage and groundwater infiltration.

In 1999, the Nottingham Conservation Commission conducted a wetland inventory which identified 1,620 acres of critical wetland resources. These critical wetlands are identified on the **Wetland Resources Map** by numbers 1 through 27c. These wetlands have the highest value in the town inventory based on the functional value of these resources for such factors as flood storage, wildlife habitat and water quality maintenance. At present, the supporting documentation is not available. In addition, in the late 1980's the EPA listed the wetlands within the Lamprey River Watershed as priority wetlands. Much of Nottingham is within this watershed.

Areas of Ecological Interest—Includes Six Conservation Focus Areas

The New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, a bureau in the Division of Forest and Lands, finds, tracks, and facilitates the protection of the state's rare plants and exemplary natural communities. The Bureau also tracks rare animal species in cooperation with the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Program of the NH Fish and Game Department.

In Nottingham there are 76 rare species of special concern and exemplary natural communities that have been listed by the NH Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) under the Native Plant Protection Act of 1987 (NH RSA 217-A) and the New Hampshire Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1979 (NH RSA 212-A). Many of these were last reported many years ago, but are still assumed to be secure according to the NHI. These resources areas tend to be concentrated in Pawtuckaway State Park, but can also be found in scattered location around town as shown on **Map 7, Areas of Ecological Interest**.

In July 2006, a partnership of groups headed by the Nature Conservancy prepared the Land Conservation Plan for New Hampshire's Coastal Watersheds. The purpose of the plan was to develop a comprehensive, science-based land conservation plan for communities within the coastal watersheds. This plan identifies 75 Conservation Focus Areas that are targeted as priorities for protection. The principal criteria for determining the identification of these focus areas include:

- unfragmented forest blocks,
- high quality stream watersheds,
- important stream reaches and riparian zones, and
- high quality wildlife habitat.

Additional weight was also given to landscape connectivity, high value agricultural soils and important water supply resources. In Nottingham over 50% of the community has been identified for conservation focus areas and supporting landscapes as shown on the **Areas of Ecological Interest Map**. Specifically, there are 15,000 acres of Core Conservation Areas and 2,118 acres of supporting landscapes.

These include all or portions of the following identified Core Conservation Areas which are labeled on the map:

- Bumfagging Hill
- Pawtuckaway Mountains
- Kennard Hill
- Pawtuckaway River
- Langley and Cyrus Ponds
- North River/Rollins Brook

Conservation Lands

There are approximately 8,090 acres of lands in Nottingham that are in conservation and protected from land development. These lands are divided into three levels of ownership as shown on the **Map 8, Conservation Lands**—state, municipal/county or private.

The State of New Hampshire owns and manages 5,063 acres of land in Nottingham—or about 63% of the protected land while private owners control over 2,600 acres of protected land or 33%. Almost 4,940 acres are within Pawtuckaway State Park. See Appendix A for a listing of protected properties that are keyed by ID numbers to Map 8.

Nottingham is concerned that state properties within the Town that have conservation and other recreational value may be sold and developed.

Natural Resources Composite—High Value Natural Resources

The **Natural Resources Composite Map, Map 9** represents those areas within Nottingham that provide significant benefit to the town and should be protected and managed through both regulatory and non-regulatory means. Floodplains accommodate and store floodwaters to minimize downstream flooding; wetlands are not only biologically productive but also help to store floodwaters and regulate high spring flows; protected steep slopes especially in forest areas help minimize runoff, erosion and sedimentation and Conservation Focus Areas define key areas where there are a combination of high quality natural resources for forestry, wildlife and water resources.

Observations and Issues

- Nottingham's hilly terrain, forests, water and wildlife resources make it a desirable community to live in.
- There are numerous scientifically documented resources areas including critical wetland resources, core conservation areas, farmland soils and forest resources that need to be protected and properly managed for the benefit of current and future citizens of Nottingham and the region.

- Nottingham is blessed with high quality water resources including rivers, streams, ponds and lakes. The town is also in the upper watersheds of both the Lamprey and Oyster Rivers that drain directly into Great Bay.
- Nottingham should consider both regulatory and non-regulatory strategies for protecting its valuable natural resources. These might include:
 - ✓ Continue implementing the current land protection program including key parcel identification, fee acquisition and conservation easements.
 - ✓ Stream and shoreland buffer overlay district for water quality protection.
 - ✓ Protection of Prime Farmland Soils in addition to maintaining current agricultural uses as well as promoting future agricultural activities.
 - ✓ Encouraging long term forest management and protection practices.
 - ✓ Strictly regulating development on steep slopes and ridgelines
 - ✓ Designation of Prime Wetlands on digitally based tax maps as a follow-up to the 1999 Conservation Commission inventory of Critical Wetland resources.

Action Plan

Vision Goal for Natural Resources

Protect Nottingham's natural environment and rural landscape that provides open space, protects and manages wildlife, and preserves clean water through well-managed growth by directing development away from sensitive resource areas.

Objective NR 1: Protect our water resources including: surface waters, watersheds, shorelines, wetlands, floodplains, and aquifers.

Actions

NR 1.1: Amend the Wetland Conservation Areas overlay ordinance to incorporate the following:

- Title and Authority
- Purpose
- Prohibited Uses
- Adding buffers with widths based on the value of wetlands.
- More stringent provisions for Mapped Critical Wetlands based on the Wetlands Map (see attached) incorporated in this Master Plan Update.

NR 1.2: Work with the Local Advisory Committee of the Lamprey Rivers Protection Program to:

- educate local landowners about proper land use activities within the areas adjacent to the Lamprey River and its tributaries;
- preparing a river management plan; and
- undertake activities to protect the integrity of the rivers and their water quality.

NR 1.3: Adopt a local Shoreland Protection Overlay District that would focus particularly on lower order streams not covered by the state Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act, RSA 483-B. Such an ordinance could contain sections on permitted and prohibited uses, and standards for activities within a Riparian Zone (e.g., 50 feet from Reference Line).

NR 1.4: Amend the subdivision and site plan review regulations to incorporate stormwater management standards that require best management practices for Low Impact Development and minimize the amount of impervious surfaces for any land use activity that disturbs more than 30,000 sf of land consistent with Nottingham Zoning Ordinance, Article II, with respect to standards for contiguous lot envelope. (Cross reference Transportation Chapter Action

Plan, Item T-3.1 for roadway impacts.) At a minimum these regulations should incorporate by reference the standards of the NHDES stormwater manual:

- *New Hampshire Stormwater Manual Volume 1: Stormwater and Antidegradation* (2009, as amended);
- *New Hampshire Stormwater Manual Volume 2: Post-Construction Best Management Practices Selection and Design* (2009, as amended);
- *New Hampshire Stormwater Manual Volume 3: Erosion and Sediment Controls During Construction* (2009, as amended).

NR 1.5: Amend current Floodplain Management Section of the Zoning Ordinance and adopt a revised Flood Hazard Overlay District to replace the existing ordinance when the updated digitized FEMA maps become available. Such an ordinance should be similar to other overlay districts that include permitted uses, prohibited uses and also contain requirements such as

- Restricting placement of principal building unless no other location on lot of record prior to adoption of ordinance;
- Prohibiting uses that have high potential for causing hazardous condition; and
- Requiring new structures or additions to be at least 3 feet above base flood elevation.

NR 1.6: Monitor compliance with state and town regulations involving water resource protection, particularly with respect to surface waters, watersheds, shorelines, wetlands, floodplains and aquifers.

NR 1.7: Develop a town-wide Water Resource Inventory and Management Plan (Consumptive Water Use Plan (CWUP)) consistent with NH RSA 4-C: 22. This plan should incorporate a provision to conduct a town-wide well-water survey every 10 years and maintain an ongoing database of wells in the town. It should also incorporate Recommendations from the 2004 Master Plan to inventory land uses situated in the best potential groundwater areas and to inventory activities and impacts that threaten groundwater quality and quantity.

NR:1.8: Amend the Aquifer Conservation District to incorporate all stratified drift aquifers as identified on Master Plan Update Map 5, Surface Water Resources and Map 1 Topography—Sand and Gravel Deposits Map and bedrock aquifers.

NR:1.9: Amend and update the current commercial soil stripping ordinance to create an earth extraction ordinance that includes sand, gravel, soil, construction aggregate and minerals consistent with NH RSA 155: E.

NR 1.10: Undertake a program to designate Prime Wetlands in accordance with RSA 483-A: 7 and guidance from the *Guide to the Designation of Prime Wetlands in New Hampshire*, 1983, as amended.

NR 1.11: Evaluate ground and surface waters for future water supplies. Consider the potential reservoir sites identified in the 2004 Master Plan on the Bean River and Back Creek by the Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Objective NR 2: Preserve Nottingham's surface water resources by meeting state water quality standards consistent with NH RSA 485-A: 8.

Actions

- NR 2.1: In order to protect human health, establish a monitoring program for surface waters that might be impacted by septic systems within the proposed Shoreland Protection Overlay District. Such a program could help determine if there any pollutant discharges into Nottingham's surface waters and assure proper functioning of septic systems.
- NR 2.2: Broaden water monitoring programs in all watersheds and major rivers and ponds in town through NHDES Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP) and/or Volunteer Lake Assessment Program (VLAP) programs or UNH-Lay Lakes Monitoring Program (LLMP) sampling programs to complete the set of significant ponds and bays within Nottingham's boundaries under this program.

Objective NR 3: Protect valuable natural resource features and natural communities including high value wildlife habitat.

Actions

- NR 3.1: Develop a town-wide open space plan that identifies and maps high value natural resource areas throughout Nottingham and recommends priority areas for protection.
- NR 3.2: Review the Nottingham Zoning Ordinance and Subdivision Regulations to evaluate the adoption of amendments to ensure that any prospective development minimizes impacts to the natural environment.
- NR 3.3: Amend the Subdivision and Site Plan Review Regulations to require an applicant to undertake the following options at the Planning Board's discretion:
- An expanded environmental impact statement including the impacts from noise, dust, odors, and vapors during construction and post construction operation and recommendations for mitigation.
 - A wildlife habitat study and recommendations for mitigating impacts
 - Establish and maintain a third party consultant list to support the above

Objective NR 4: Encourage educational and outreach programs related to the protection and long-term stewardship of Nottingham's natural resources.

Actions

- NR 4.1 Sponsor regular workshops on relevant topics and use the internet and local cable outlets to promote awareness of natural resource issues. Such topics might include invasive species and their control and new or updated state laws that might affect specific land and water use activities.

- NR 4.2 Promote knowledge of, and compliance with, the updated *Shoreland Water Quality Protection Act*. For example, a mailer could be sent to all residents in the Shoreland District summarizing the major elements of the revised CSPA and where to go for additional assistance.
- NR 4.3: Educate townspeople and riparian landowners about the purposes of the *Rivers Protection and Management Program*, including beneficial programs that can be implemented to protect the water quality of Nottingham's rivers within the program.
- NR 4.4: Work with community groups to develop programs for environmental awareness aimed at educating school-aged children about the importance of local environmental conservation.
- NR 4.5: Update large format display maps in the Municipal Office Complex with the most recent map set.

Objective NR.5: Maintain and protect the quality of Nottingham's scenic and "dark sky" environment.

Actions

- NR 5.1: Undertake a Visual Resource Analysis based on a systematic approach to identifying and prioritizing visual resources such as that described in the NH OEP Bulletin #10, *Preservation of Scenic Areas and Viewsheds* or the US Bureau of Land Management's Visual Resource Management program. See link below.

<http://www.blm.gov/nstc/VRM/>

Such a survey could begin with existing scenic views identified in the current Master Plan.

- NR 5.2: Amend the Zoning Ordinance, such as through the addition of a Skyline District, to provide for greater protection of scenic quality from the impact of development.

For example, a Skyline District may define all areas over a specified contour elevation as determined by the most recent USGS topographic mapping.

- NR 5.3: Amend the Zoning Ordinance, such as through the addition of a Scenic Steep Slope Protection District, to provide for greater protection of scenic quality from the impact of development. Such a district may also provide protection for valuable wildlife habitat and special plant communities. Such a district would complement the steep slope standard contained in the Subdivision Regulation, Design and Technical Requirements, Unfit for Building.

For example, a steep slope may define all areas over a specified contiguous area (e.g., 100 acres) in a community over a specified percentage of slope (e.g., 25%) as determined by the most recent USGS topographic mapping.

- NR 5.4: Review current scenic road designations and determine if additional roads in Nottingham should be classified as scenic roads consistent with NH RSA 231.
- NR 5.5: Amend the subdivision and site plan review regulations to include a statement to consider protection of scenic road qualities.
- NR 5.6: Incorporate into the Zoning Ordinance a permitting process for the installation or upgrade of residential, commercial, or industrial outdoor lighting, including signs that require internal or external lighting, to preserve Nottingham's dark sky environment.

Objective NR 6: Support and encourage protection and management of high value conservation and open space lands that are linked by trails and/or wildlife and natural resource corridors.

Actions

- NR 6.1: Establish conservation/land protection and regulatory priorities based on the Core Conservation Areas identified in the *Land Conservation Plan for New Hampshire's Coastal Watersheds*, August 2006 and the Areas of Ecological Interest Map (see attached) of this Master Plan Update.
- NR 6.2: Continue to encourage cooperation among the Town, Conservation Commission, landowners, independent land protection agencies and others to protect identified parcels through purchase, conservation easements, donations and other mechanisms consistent with the Vision Goal of this Master Plan Chapter and the Vision of this Master Plan Update.
- NR 6.3: Manage existing and future protected lands through active stewardship by the Nottingham Conservation Commission or the entity that holds the title or conservation easement on the property.
- NR 6.4: Consider acquisition of land for a Town Forest as per RSA 23:110 for the purpose of encouraging proper management of timber resources, firewood and other natural resources.
- NR 6.5: Maintain current, and create additional, non-motorized trail networks by connecting trails, pathways and Class VI roads, while minimizing impact to wildlife.
- NR 6.6: Develop a means to inform residents to promote the use of identified natural resources within the Town of Nottingham, such as ponds, trails, State Forests, other publicly accessible conservation easement lands, etc.
- NR 6.7: Continue to dedicate Land Use Change Tax (LUCT) to the Town Conservation Fund.
- NR 6.8: Work with neighboring towns abutting state-owned properties that contain open space, recreation or forest land in Nottingham to ensure that such holdings are maintained for present purposes.

Appendix NR-A
Conservation Lands—Town of Nottingham
July, 2009

| Map Label | NAME | Primary Protection Type | Primary Protecting Agency Type | Reported Acreage of Full Parcel | Mapped Acreage of Full Parcel | Mapped Acreage of Parcel Segment in Nottingham | Percent of Total |
|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------------|
| S1 | Southeast State Forest | FO ¹ | State | 4.3 | 5.0 | 4.5 | |
| S2 | Nottingham State Forest | FO | State | 15.0 | 13.9 | 13.9 | |
| S3 | Mendums Pond | FO | State | 57.8 | 50.2 | 50.2 | |
| S4 | Stevens Pines State Forest | FO | State | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | |
| S5 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 5410.0 | 4880.8 | |
| S6 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 34.5 | 34.5 | |
| S7 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | |
| S8 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 7.1 | 7.1 | |
| S9 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| S10 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | |
| S11 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| S12 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 12.5 | 12.5 | |
| S13 | Pawtuckaway State Park | FO | State | -999.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| S14 | Vienna Smith State Forest | FO | State | 50.0 | 50.8 | 50.8 | |
| | Subtotal - State | | | | | 5062.7 | 62.6 |
| M1 | Curry | CE ² | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 111.6 | 41.4 | |
| M2 | Curry | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 138.2 | 20.3 | |
| M3 | Terninko | CE | Municipal/County | 107.0 | 106.2 | 106.2 | |
| M4 | Nottingham98-0156 | CE | Municipal/County | 6.7 | 7.9 | 7.9 | |
| M5 | Nottingham04-099 | CE | Municipal/County | 43.8 | 45.6 | 45.6 | |
| M6 | Nottingham04-099 | CE | Municipal/County | 9.5 | 9.5 | 9.5 | |
| M7 | Nottingham04-099 | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | |
| M8 | Friend | CE | Municipal/County | 58.5 | 61.9 | 61.9 | |
| M9 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 36.9 | 36.9 | |
| M10 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 42.0 | 42.0 | |
| M11 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | 5.7 | 4.9 | 4.9 | |
| Map Label | NAME | Primary Protection Type | Primary Protecting Agency Type | Reported Acreage of Full Parcel | Mapped Acreage of Full Parcel | Mapped Acreage of Parcel Segment in Nottingham | Percent of Total |

Appendix NR-A
Conservation Lands—Town of Nottingham
July, 2009

| | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|----|------------------|--------|--------|---------------|--------------|
| M12 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 5.2 | 5.2 | |
| M13 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | -999.0 | 2.7 | 2.7 | |
| M14 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | 9.3 | 7.4 | 7.4 | |
| M15 | Nottingham01-2006 | CE | Municipal/County | 4.1 | 4.3 | 4.3 | |
| | Subtotal - Municipal/County | | | | | 396.5 | 4.9 |
| | | | | | | | |
| P1 | Fernald et al | CE | Private | 2028.0 | 2012.0 | 2012.0 | |
| P2 | Bock Easement | CE | Private | -999.0 | 13.5 | 13.5 | |
| P3 | Bock Easement | CE | Private | -999.0 | 1.2 | 1.2 | |
| P4 | Comte Easement | CE | Private | 132.2 | 143.0 | 143.0 | |
| P5 | Stillbach | CE | Private | 402.5 | 382.6 | 301.0 | |
| P6 | Rosenfield / Mallette Easement | CE | Private | 89.0 | 88.6 | 54.4 | |
| P7 | Bacon Easement | CE | Private | 50.2 | 51.2 | 51.2 | |
| P8 | General Bartlett Memorial Forest | FO | Private | 65.0 | 54.2 | 54.2 | |
| P9 | Mendum's Landing Ass. | CE | Private | | 30 +/- | | |
| | Subtotal - Private | | | | | 2630.5 | 32.5 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Total Conservation Lands in Nottingham | | | | | 8089.7 | 100.0 |
| | | | | | | | |
| | Note: A -999 value in reported acreage of parcel signifies no data available. | | | | | | |

Source: July 2009, HCPP Report; GRANIT Database, 2009

1. FO = Full Ownership
2. CE = Conservation Easement

Note: In 2011 the Town purchased the fee interest of 2 parcels protected by NRCS/WRP conservation easements: Tasker (47.01 acres) and Merriam-Daggett (46.41 acres)

