



Town of Sandown

Prime Wetlands Designation

Cost: The Town will leverage \$15,000 CTAP funding with \$8000 in NH Estuaries Project funding and \$8650 in Conservation Commission funds to cover the \$26,650 project cost.

Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds: The preparation of a Prime Wetlands study for the Town has been approved. The project is underway with digital orthophotography (aerial photography) acquired, limited field work and wetlands interpretation underway.

Progress: The Project will be completed in time for action at the 2009 Town Meeting.

Benefits: As Sandown grows, the study will provide information as to which wetlands hold the highest value and, in turn, warrant extra protection. It will allow various land use boards to better work with home and development builders.



Photo Sources: <http://www.sandowncc.org/> , <http://www.sandown.us/>

Mark Traeger, Conservation Commission & E.R.L.A.C. Member;
Email: mtraeger@earthlink.net Phone: 887-3646



Sandown, NH

Incorporated: 1756

Scope of Services for West Environmental: (estimated costs)

Phase 1a Wetland Inventory Base Map: \$840 by September 15th 2007

Phase 1b Wetland Mapping: \$6,200 by October 15th 2007

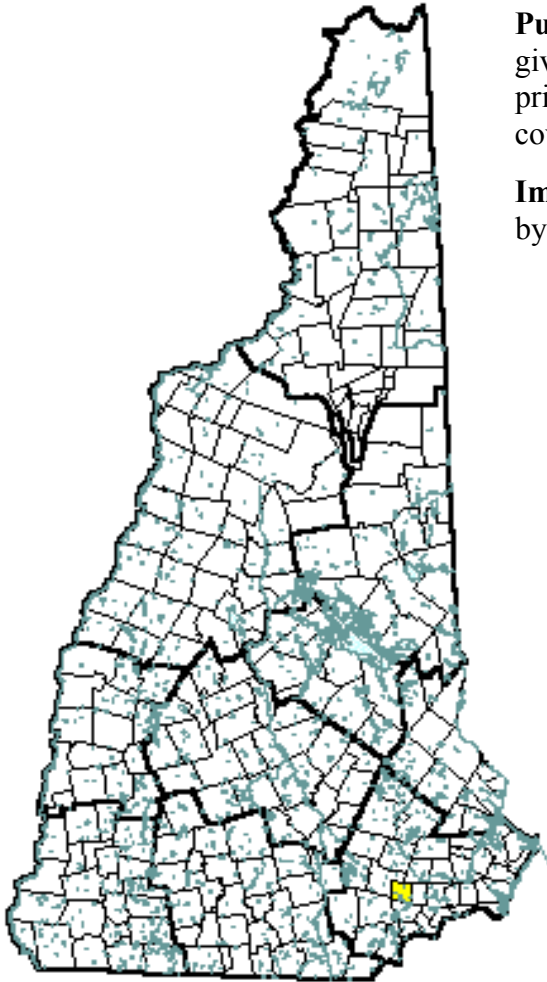
Phase 2 Wetland Evaluation: \$12,860 by June 15th 2008

Phase 3 Prime Wetland Designation: \$6750 by December 15th 2008

Total Cost: \$26650

Prime Wetlands Designation

The Town will benefit from a complete inventory of all wetlands over two acres in size to help our various land use boards better work with home and development builders. A scope of the work from West Environmental (provided above) breaks down the various tasks that will be completed allowing us to gauge progress and success.



Public education and outreach will be promoted by a number of presentations given as the study progresses to a stage where the community will need to vote on prime wetland designations. The study has received local newspaper and television coverage.

Implementation and Management: The project will be managed and implemented by the Sandown Conservation Commission through West Environmental, Inc.

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County **Rockingham**

Planning Commission **Rockingham**

Regional Development **Rockingham Economic Development Corp.**

Town Facts:

Origin: This territory was part of the original Kingston grant of 1694. As the western portion of Kingston became more heavily populated, residents felt that they could support a meetinghouse of their own, and petitioned Governor Benning Wentworth for separation. Sandown was incorporated as a separate parish in 1756. It was named for picturesque Sandown on the Isle of Wight. The first minister of Sandown, Reverend Joseph Cotton, built the Sandown Church in 1773. The church had an eleven-foot high pulpit and marble columns supporting the gallery, and is an excellent example of early New England church architecture.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 561 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Sandown had the third largest percent change, with the largest decennial percent change a 178 percent between 1970 and 1980; the population doubled in two other decades. Population change for Sandown was 4,856 over 50 years, from 315 in 1950 to 5,171 in 2000. The 2006 Census estimate for Sandown was 5,776 residents, which ranked 57th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 413.2 persons per square mile of land area. Sandown contains 14.0 square miles of land area and 0.4 square miles of inland water area.



Town of Auburn

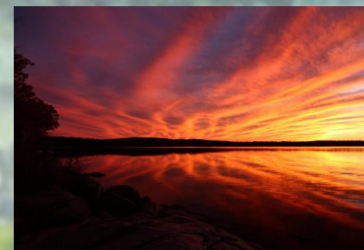
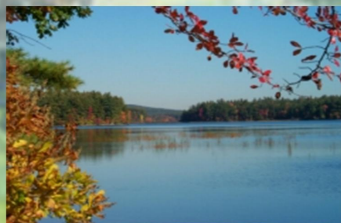
Cost: Total cost is \$70,000, Discretionary Account funding is \$15,000

Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds: Potential inter-municipal agreement or plan for independent development designed to bring sewer services to our rural community. First step in that process to prepare a detailed report that presents data and information for a 20 year planning period.

Benefits to Community: Provide sustainable economic development activities. Provision of sewer service in Auburn, particularly in the "Village District" area, would benefit the City of Manchester through increased protection of the Lake Massabesic watershed.

Current State of Project: Completed a Request for Qualifications process; selected an engineering firm to utilize for this project; NH DES has approved project scope and engineering proposal; and Board of Selectmen signed contract and authorization to proceed in April. Voters at the March 15, 2008 Town Meeting approved total funding. Work is expected to commence on May 12, 2008 and be completed in December 2008.

Challenges or Changes: In the long-term, to secure voter approval for the associated expenses connected to the project (construction and sewer service establishment)



Painting of Griffin Mill Stream and Bridge by David Preece

Auburn, NH

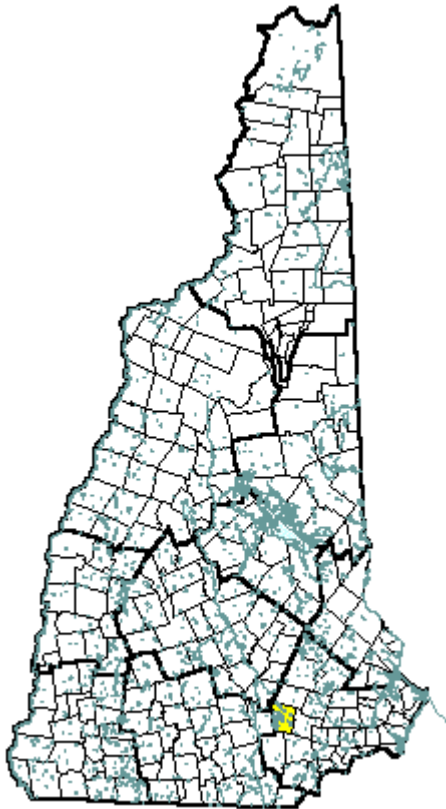
Incorporated: 1845

Sewer Services to Rural Community

Proposed Use: The total cost of the project is estimated to be \$70,000. \$14,000 is anticipated from a Matching Grant from the NH Department of Environmental Services, \$41,000 will be from Town of Auburn funds.

Challenges: There are no challenges or changes anticipated to this portion of the proposal. The main challenge for the long-term implementation of this proposal is to secure voter approval for the expenses associated with the construction and establishment of sewer service within the community, no matter on how limited a scale it might be

Benefits to Community: Provide sustainable economic development activities, particularly in the area of Exit 1 and Exit 2 off NH Route 101, and on a longer term basis, with the industrial zoned area in the southern end of the community along By-Pass 28. Provision of sewer service in Auburn, particularly in the "Village District" area, would benefit the City of Manchester through increased protection of the Lake Massabesic watershed. The provision of sewer service in these portions of Auburn will provide long-term benefit to existing municipal and school district facilities, while also allowing for improved utilization of existing, smaller-sized lots in this area of the community. Sewerage service is also being considered for the area envisioned as a "Village District" in the Town's recently revised Master Plan 2007.



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County	Rockingham
Planning Commission	Southern NH
Regional Development	Rockingham Economic Development Corp.

Town Facts:

Origin: This area was first settled in 1720 as part of Chester known as Chester Woods, Chester West Parish, or Long Meadow. It was not incorporated as Auburn until 1845. The name comes from "The Deserted Village" by English poet Oliver Goldsmith, as did Auburns in New York, Massachusetts, and Maine. Auburn includes a large portion of Lake Massabesic, water supply for the city of Manchester and surrounding communities, once a popular resort area.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 810 residents in 1850

Population Trends: Population change for Auburn totaled 3,548 over 50 years, from 1,158 in 1950 to 4,706 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was a 58 percent increase occurring between 1960 and 1970, followed by a 42 percent increase over each of the next two decades. The 2006 Census estimate for Auburn was 5,163, which ranked 63rd among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 202.6 persons per square mile of land area. Auburn contains 25.5 square miles of land area and 3.3 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Bow

- ❖ Engage the community in developing a consensus on the vision for economic development.
- ❖ Determine if the time was right to begin construction of infrastructure investment and which investments were most beneficial in the short term.

Bow Business Development Visioning Process (BDVP)

Discretionary Account Funds: \$15,000

Bow spent \$5000 to join the Northeastern University Center for Urban and Regional Policy (CURP). The CURP provides long term benefits for economic development. The first step was an assessment and report to plan for economic development. This was used to educate BDVP participants on real world conditions in Bow.

\$4000 acquired the assistance of Jeffrey H Taylor Associates to help plan, prepare for, and facilitate three visioning sessions (September 24, October 17, & November 14, 2007) as well as prepare a final report.

The remaining \$6000 was reserved for preparation of a strategic development and marketing plan.

Benefits

- ❖ *The BDVP resulted in numerous recommendations for improving communication with affected businesses and land owners.*

Challenges

- ❖ *The BDVP did not result in clear direction, so the BDC and Select Board are reviewing the Town's position to determine whether the infrastructure investment is consistent with the community vision.*

Current State of Project

- ❖ **The Business Development Commission (BDC) is reviewing the outcomes and planning for next phases. The strategic development and marketing plan phase has been paused, while the BDC considers the overall direction of the economic development strategy.**

New Hampshire



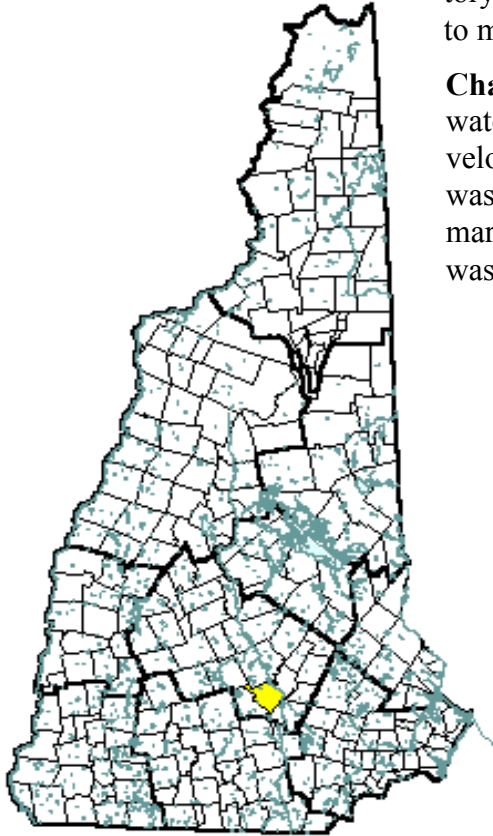
Bow, NH

Incorporated: 1727

Business Development Visioning Process (BDVP)

Benefits: Since 2002, the Town has been working toward design and permitting for a major investment in infrastructure, including a new water system, major extension of waste-water collection system, and roads. Before any construction commences the community needs to identify what types of businesses to attract and what regulatory changes are needed, and needs to engage the social resources of the community to make sure the investment strengthens the community.

Challenges: In 2002, the Town voted to design and permit the water and waste-water infrastructure, and authorized bonds for construction. The BDC (Business Development Commission) designed the BDVP to help determine if the infrastructure was needed to accomplish the community vision. Clearly strategic development and marketing plans cannot move forward without a decision on the future of water and waste-water infrastructure.



Community Contact

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Web Site

www.bow-nh.com

County

Merrimack

Planning Commission

Central NH Regional

Regional Development

Capital Regional Development Council

Town Facts:

Origin: This community was one of several established in the Merrimack Valley to relieve population congestion in the sea-coast. When drawn on a map, the line of communities formed a bow. There is also a bend in the Merrimack River within its borders, and the name Bow may have come from either source. Grants in this expansion were given to many prominent Portsmouth families, causing concern by residents of Rumford to the north, who objected to being hemmed in from the south, and protested to the English crown against extension of such colonization. Upon settlement of the dispute, Rumford was renamed Concord. Bow is the birthplace of Mary Baker Eddy, founder of the First Church of Christ, Scientist and leader of the Christian Science movement.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 568 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population change for Bow totaled 6,106 over 50 years, from 1,062 in 1950 to 7,168 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was an 85 percent increase between 1960 and 1970; the population increased by at least 25 percent each decade. The 2006 Census estimate for Bow was 8,098 residents, which ranked 38th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 287.5 persons per square mile of land area. Bow contains 28.2 square miles of land area and 0.4 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Candia



IMPACT FEE ASSESSMENT



- ❖ **Cost:** The total cost is \$22,250 of which the Discretionary Account provided a grant of \$15,000.
- ❖ **Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds:** Implement an Impact Fee for Candia.
- ❖ **Benefits to Community:** Help pay for needed services in the Town.
- ❖ **Current State of Project:** Still being worked on by Southern NH Planning Commission.
- ❖ **Challenges or Changes:** Taking a long time to finalize figures.

Photo Sources: <http://www.candia.nh.us/>



Candia, NH

Incorporated: 1763

Impact Fee Assessment

The impact of growth is already felt in the increased volume of EMS calls received by the Fire Department which is presently a solely volunteer organization operating from a small base. These increased pressures will not only impact emergency services but roads, schools, and waste disposal systems as well.

Impact fees will help Candia fund municipal services necessitated by the growth the Town has experienced. It will take some of the burden off of the tax payer's income and still provide for the needed services that growth requires.

The Town has given the Planning Board authority to assess impact fees and voted in favor of the ordinance authorizing the Planning Board to assess impact fees on new development.

Implementation and management will be orchestrated by the Town's Select Board and administrative staff as well as the Town Treasurer.

Community Contact

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County

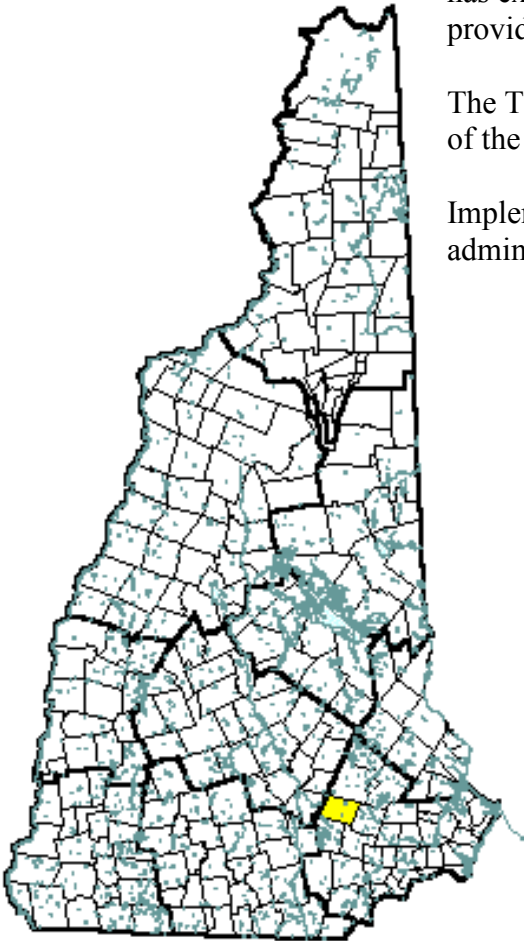
Rockingham

Planning Commission

Southern NH

Regional Development

Rockingham Economic Development Corp.



Town Facts:

Origin: First settled in 1748 as part of Chester, the town was originally called Charmingfare, probably because of its many parades, which are bridle paths winding through pleasant scenery. It was separated from Chester and named Candia in 1763 by Governor Benning Wentworth, possibly in memory of his sea travels as a Portsmouth trader following his graduation from Harvard in 1715. Candia was the name of the principal city of Crete, the largest of the Greek islands. Candia was the birthplace of poet, journalist, and publisher Sam Walter Foss.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 1,040 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population change for Candia totaled 2,696 over 50 years, from 1,243 in 1950 to 3,939 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was a 50 percent increase between 1970 and 1980; the smallest, a ten percent increase between 1990 and 2000. The 2006 Census estimate for Candia was 4,163 residents, which ranked 90th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 137.3 persons per square mile of land area. Candia contains 30.3 square miles of land area and 0.2 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Derry



Cost: \$40,000

Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds: The town of Derry has hired an Economic, Planning, and Real Estate Consulting firm to undertake a Downtown Market Plan. An analysis of the existing land use pattern will help establish baseline conditions and identify potential redevelopment opportunities. A building inventory will be done as well as a Downtown Merchant Survey.

Benefits to Community: The Plan will include a number of recommendations that address general downtown improvements, as well as initiatives that can be undertaken to improve the vitality of the downtown.

Current State of Project: The consultants will begin work on March 24, 2008. The project will be completed within a timeframe of four months.

Challenges or Changes: None anticipated although discussions with downtown retailers and business owners will be instrumental to determine both the strengths and weaknesses of the downtown.



Photo by Bob Legg



www.derryarts.org



Photo Source: www.depot-square.com/interior.cfm?pid=Contact

Derry, NH

Incorporated: 1827

Downtown Redevelopment Study

The goal of this study is to create a very viable and vibrant downtown community. With growth in the retail and restaurant business over the last few years, the information and direction provided by the study will help guide growth by targeting the desired types of retail businesses as well as the professional business market for office space. The study also recognizes the need for low to moderate work force housing to support these businesses.

Process:

- Identify properties that are vacant and available for development, as well as additional properties owned by the Town.
- Outline the type of zoning needed for the redevelopment of this area
- Define the type of development that should be targeted.
- Define what percentage of retail, commercial, office space, low income residential or moderate work force housing is needed to make the area a viable and active downtown

Outreach and Education: A Public forum will be held to receive community input as to what citizens would like to see in their downtown area with the final results being presented to the Town Council at a public hearing.

Implementation and Management: The project will be managed jointly by the Town of Derry, the Derry Economic Development Corp. and the Derry Housing Authority. Broader input and assistance will come from the community and organizations such as the Derry / Londonderry Chamber of Commerce, local businesses and developers and the Planning Board.

Community Contact

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County

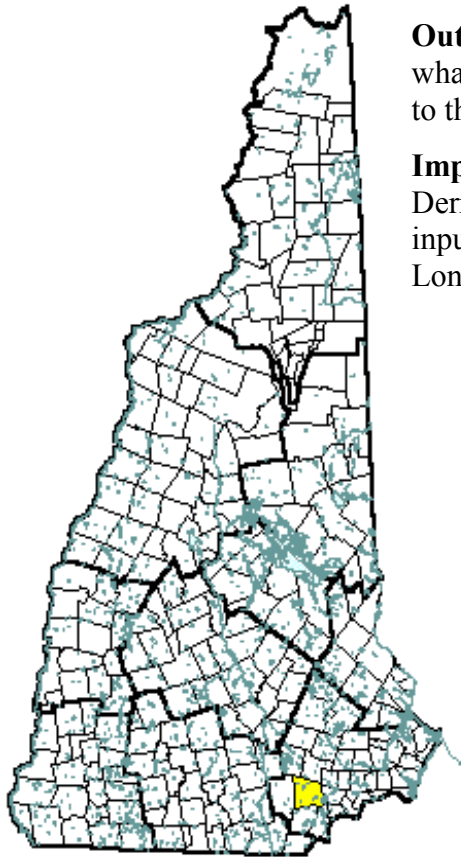
Rockingham

Planning Commission

Southern NH

Regional Development

Rockingham Economic Development Corp.



Town Facts:

Origin: Although first settled in 1719, Derry was not incorporated until 1827. For over 100 years it was part of Londonderry, which also included all of Windham and portions of Manchester, Salem, and Hudson. The town was named for the Isle of Derry, Ireland, the Gaelic word Doire meaning "oak woods." Derry is the location of poet Robert Frost's homestead, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Sites, and the birthplace of both General John Stark and astronaut Alan Shepard. Two of the oldest private schools in America were founded here as well, Pinkerton Academy, founded in 1814 and still in operation, and the Adams Female Seminary.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 2,176 residents in 1830

Population Trends: Derry had the second largest numeric population change, totaling 28,286 over 50 years, from 5,826 in 1950 to 34,112 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was 68 percent between 1960 and 1970, followed by decennial increases of 61 percent and 58 percent. The 2006 Census estimate for Derry was 34,103 residents, which ranked fourth among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 962.5 persons per square mile of land area, the ninth highest among the cities and towns. Derry contains 35.4 square miles of land area and 0.9 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Fremont



Cost: \$5428 (Total Programmed to date assuming approval of Housing Plan Update application)

Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds:

- (1) \$428 – Publicity materials / flyer to promote town meeting adoption of conservation subdivision ordinance
- (2) Housing Plan Chapter Update. Second application for Discretionary Grant to develop a new Housing Chapter for the Master Plan.

Benefits to Community: Increased public awareness of land use planning and purpose of conservation subdivisions.

Current Project Status:

Flyer/Publicity materials: Conservation Subdivision Ordinance passed.

Housing Chapter for Master Plan: Application received and forwarded to the Management Committee.

Challenges or Changes: Clarification requested from the Management Committee regarding the connection between the requested project and relevant recommendations in the Community Assessment. The Town will submit further information to support its application.

Fremont, NH

Incorporated: 1764

Educational Flyer & Housing Plan Chapter Update

An update to the Housing Chapter of the Master Plan has not occurred since 1948. The update would provide information on the existing housing stock in Fremont including the range of affordability and how the current housing reflects the Town's priorities and goals. Success will be measured by the adoption of the Housing Chapter update in the Master Plan and the implementation of its recommendations.

Public Outreach / Education: In order to adopt the new chapter 2 public meetings will need to be held by the Planning Board.

Implementation / Management: The Rockingham Planning Commission will manage the project and will also draft the proposed Housing Chapter with guidance and input from the Fremont Planning Board

Community Contact

**Town of Fremont
Board of Selectmen
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Fremont, NH 03044-0120**

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administrator@fremont.nh.gov

Web Site

www.Fremont.NH.gov

County

Rockingham

Planning Commission

Rockingham

Regional Development

Rockingham Economic Development Corp.

Town Facts:

Origin: This town was once part of Brentwood known as Poplin, which was incorporated as a separate town in 1764. In 1783, by act of Legislature, Daniel Brown and 20 other families were severed from Poplin and annexed to the Parish of Hawke (Danville) for parochial purposes. The town's name was changed to Fremont in 1854, in honor of the very popular General John C. Fremont. General Fremont was the first candidate of the Republican Party in the presidential election of 1856, losing to James Buchanan, and the first territorial governor of Arizona, 1878-1883.

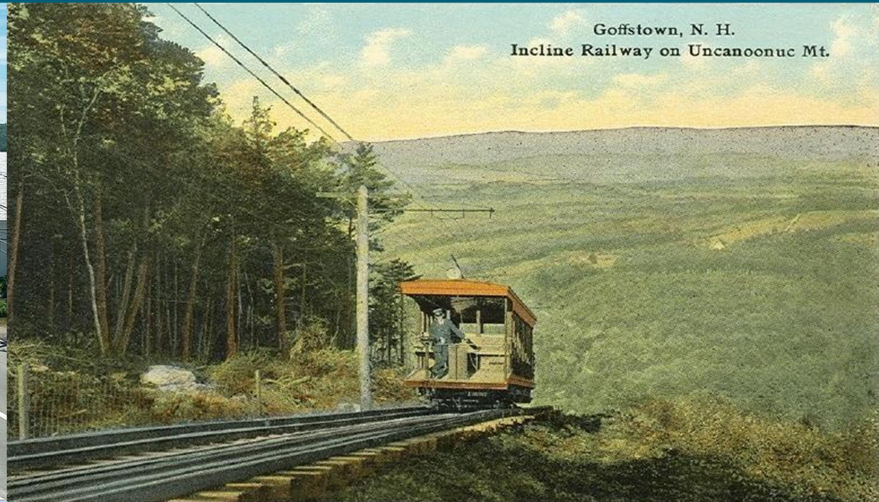
Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 493 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population change for Fremont totaled 2,831 over 50 years, from 698 in 1950 to 3,529 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was a 105 percent increase between 1980 and 1990, accounting for nearly half of the 50-year numeric growth. The 2006 Census estimate for Fremont was 4,074 residents, which ranked 92nd among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 236.2 persons per square mile of land area. Fremont contains 17.3 square miles of land area and 0.2 square miles of inland water area.



Town of Goffstown

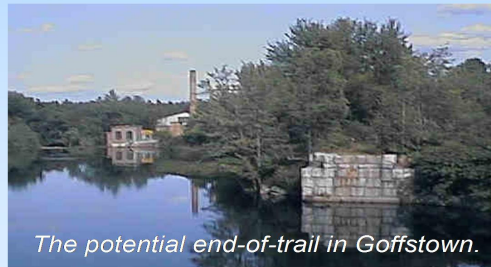


Cost: \$15,000

Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds: Partial payment to survey the Goffstown railroad corridor as a first step to creating a community rail-trail in Goffstown totaling 5.36 miles.

Benefit to Community: Creates a more cohesive trail system for Goffstown and surrounding communities. Uses in-place infrastructure to enhance recreational opportunities for residents.

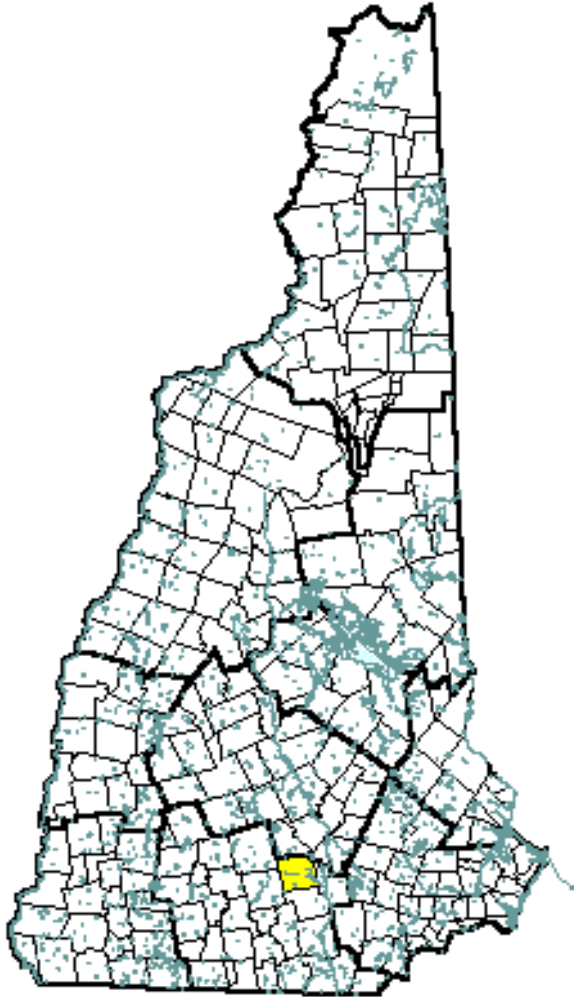
Challenges or Changes: Initial confusion over use of Discretionary Funds. Process for reimbursement of funds through Discretionary Account was slow, taking 3 months.



Goffstown, NH

Incorporated: 1761

Community Rail -Trail



Community Contact	Goffstown Planning & Economic Development Stephen B. Griffin, AICP, Coordinator 16 Main Street, Town Office Goffstown, NH 03045
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Web Site	www.ci.goffstown.nh.us
Municipal Office Hours	Monday through Friday, 8 am - 4 pm
County	Hillsborough
Planning Commission	Southern NH
Regional Development	Southeast Economic Development Corp.

Town Facts:

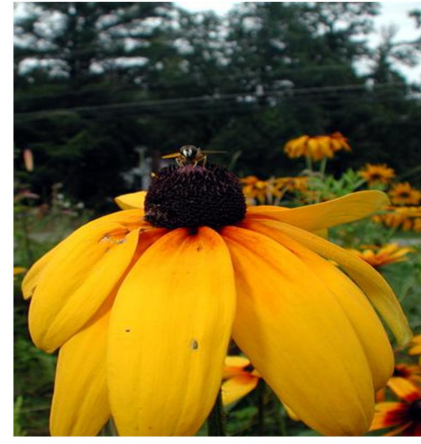
Origin: This town started as a part of Massachusetts, and was known as Narragansett Number 4, Piscataquog Village, and then Shovestown before installation of the New Hampshire provincial government. In 1748, the area was granted to new settlers, including Colonel John Goffe. He had fought in the French and Indian Wars, worked for Governor Wentworth as a surveyor, and became judge of probate for Hillsborough County. Goffstown was officially named for Colonel Goffe when it was incorporated in 1761. The town includes the village of Grasmere, named for the English home of poets Wordsworth and Coleridge.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 1,275 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population in Goffstown had the 12th largest numeric change over 50 years, increasing by a total of 11,342, from 5,638 in 1950 to 16,980 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was a 31 percent increase between 1980 and 1990. The 2006 Census estimate for Goffstown was 17,696 residents, which ranked 14th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 476.5 persons per square mile of land area. Goffstown contains 37.1 square miles of land area and 0.5 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Londonderry



Cost: \$20,000

Proposed use of Discretionary Funds: The Town of Londonderry has contracted the help of SNHPC to complete a small area master plan for the northwest section of town.

Benefits to Community: Town of Londonderry benefits from this exercise in the creation of a tool to help better utilize the limited resources available within the northwest portion of Londonderry. The Town clearly recognizes that this area will be the source of growth over the next 10-15 years. Guidance at the onset of that growth will help us to make better decision on how best to manage it.

Current State of Project: SNHPC is assisting Londonderry in this effort. We are still in the early stages of the project

Challenges or Changes: Londonderry's Planning Board has decided to move forward with a more expanded survey utilizing the talents of the UNH Survey Center. This change has added a bit more time and cost to the project.



Photos Provided by: Tracy Mcgee, Jim McDonald, Laurie Stryko, Londonderry Chamber, Londonderry Historical Society
http://www.londonderrynh.org/londonderry_031.htm www.newhampshire.com/nh-towns/londonderry.aspx

Londonderry, NH

Incorporated: 1722

Small Area Master Plan

Proposed use of DA: As part of this objective, this Scope of Work will also include a review of the extension of the Airport Access Road to Route 28, as well as a review of the effectiveness of Londonderry's Route 28 corridor performance overlay zone in addressing future traffic and land use needs within the northern portion of the community. In discussing these needs with the Londonderry Planning Department, the following priorities have been identified:

1. Develop a specific area-wide plan for the northwest portion of the Town of Londonderry. This area is bounded by Interstate 93 to the east, Stonehenge and Litchfield Roads to the south, and includes both the Jack's Bridge area northwest of Route 28, the Exit 5 gateway commercial area, and the Airport Area.
2. Develop a specific area-wide plan for the northeast portion of the Town of Londonderry. This area is bounded by Interstate 93 to the west and Route 28 to the south.

The primary objective of the scope of work is to assist the Town of Londonderry and the Planning Board in developing two specific area-wide plans to be included as an amendment to the Town's 2004 Master Plan.

Community Contact

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County

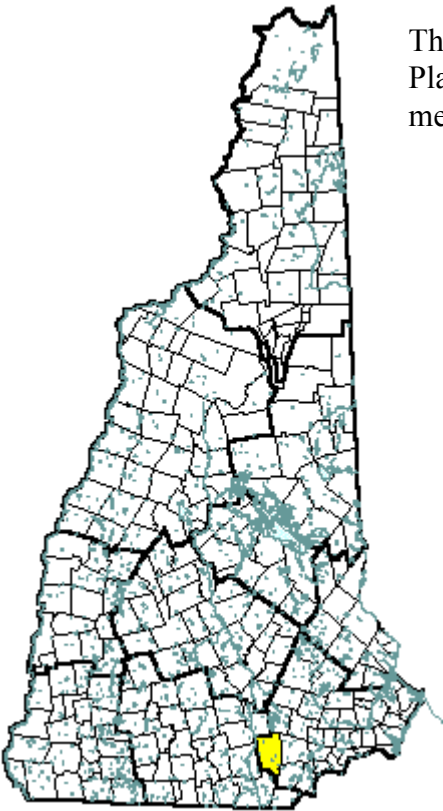
Rockingham

Planning Commission

Southern NH

Regional Development

Rockingham Economic Development Corp.



Town Facts:

Origin: This region was settled by Scotch colonists in 1718 at the encouragement of Massachusetts Governor Samuel Shute, when New Hampshire was still considered part of that colony. It was at that time known as Nutfield because of heavily wooded areas. In 1722, the township was incorporated as Londonderry, after the town in Ireland from where many of the settlers had come. At the time, Londonderry was the second-largest town in New Hampshire, and included all or part of Derry, Manchester, and Windham. Early Londonderry settlers spread out into surrounding villages, bringing Scottish and Irish names such as Antrim, Derry, and Dunbarton.

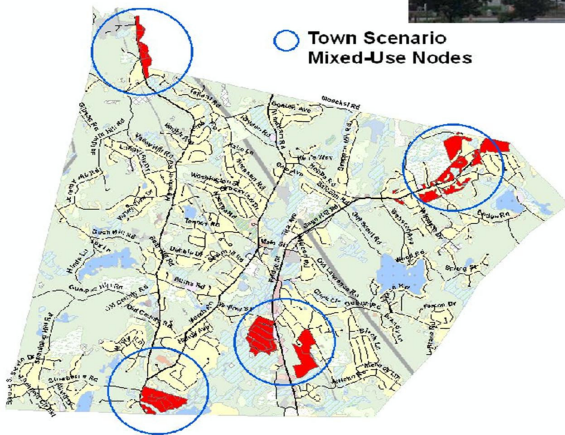
Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 2,622 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Londonderry had the fourth largest percent change and the sixth largest percent change over 50 years. Population change totaled 21,733, from 1,640 in 1950 to 23,373 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was 154 percent between 1970 and 1980. The 2006 Census estimate for Londonderry was 24,879 residents, which ranked ninth among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 592.1 persons per square mile of land area. Londonderry contains 42.0 square miles of land area and 0.1 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Pelham

Economic Development Assessment



Project Description

Economic Development Strategic Planning

The grant funded our membership within Northeastern University's Center for Urban and Regional Policy's (CURP) Economic Development Partnership as well as project management and support from NRPC who will work with Town representatives and CURP to help assess Pelham's relative strengths and weaknesses for improved economic development and develop a strategic Economic Development plan.

Once the plan is complete our partnership with CURP will continue including utilizing their contacts with site location specialists, etc.

Benefits to Pelham

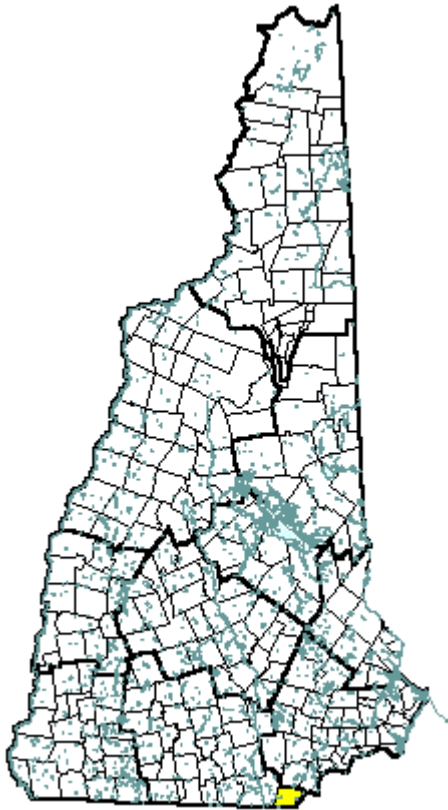
- ❖ Enhanced capability of identifying the type of businesses desired for redevelopment of existing business/industrial zoned property or new development.
- ❖ Improve the tax base generated by new commercial/industrial development while improving services to Pelham residents and maintaining an appropriate balance that improves, rather than detracts, from Pelham's community character.

Pelham, NH

Incorporated: 1746

Economic Development Assessment

Pelham's CTAP subcommittee has met several times and has worked together to complete CURP's (Center for Urban and Regional Policy) online Economic Development assessment which is a tool they provide to help communities identify where they stand in comparison to other communities within the partnership. The subcommittee met again in early April to review the assessment findings with Don Zizzi as the guest speaker (a founder of the CURP Economic Development partnership and former NRPC Executive Director). Kerrie Diers, NRPC Assistant Director and Angie Vincent, NRPC's CTAP Coordinator were also in attendance. At this meeting we mapped out our 2008 schedule of meeting dates and reviewed goals and objectives for the development of the strategic Economic Development plan.



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Web Site	www.pelhamweb.com
County	Hillsborough
Planning Commission	Nashua Regional
Regional Development	Gateway Industrial Development Corp.

Town Facts:

Origin: This territory was settled in 1722, when it was a part of Old Dunstable, which included all or part of what is now 12 towns in two states. When the New Hampshire-Massachusetts boundary line was set in 1741, Old Dunstable was split in half, with the northern half retaining the name Dunstable. Pelham was incorporated in 1746 from parts of Dunstable and Dracut, Massachusetts. The town takes its name from Henry Pelham, Prime Minister of England, a relation of Governor Benning Wentworth, and younger brother of Thomas Pelham-Holles.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 791 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population change for Pelham totaled 9,689 over 50 years, from 1,317 in 1950 to 11,006 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was a 108 percent increase between 1960 and 1970, which followed a 98 percent increase between 1950 and 1960. The 2006 Census estimate for Pelham was 12,514 residents, which ranked 24th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 476.2 persons per square mile of land area. Pelham contains 26.3 square miles of land area and 0.5 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Raymond

Master Plan Update



Costs: \$3000 granted to conduct resident and business questionnaire and survey to support the Visioning Chapter of the Master Plan.

\$12,000 requested for further Master Plan work.

\$62,560 from Town of Raymond Capital Improvement Program.



Proposed Use of Discretionary Funds: SNHRPC retained to help implement a public participatory community visioning process to craft a community vision, then to complete all of the background studies (which will include an existing land use and build out analysis of Raymond and projections for future growth) for the following chapters:

1. Vision Statement
2. Population and Housing
3. Transportation
4. Economic Growth & Development
5. Community Facilities
6. Open Space & Recreation
7. Natural Resources and Wildlife Conservation
8. Construction Materials Resources
9. Water Supply & Quality Conservation Management
10. Public Safety
11. Natural Hazards and Risk Management
12. Energy Resource Use and Efficiency
13. Utilities and Public Services
14. Heritage Resources and Historic Preservation
15. Regional Considerations



Benefits: By shaping policies and ordinances, Raymond hopes to guide growth and promote a wide range of beneficial functions to the community, including; economic vitality, environmental protection, land stewardship, transportation solutions, green infrastructure, reinvigorated downtown and a safe and vibrant community



Photo Sources: <http://www.raymond-nh.com/>



Raymond, NH

Incorporated: 1764

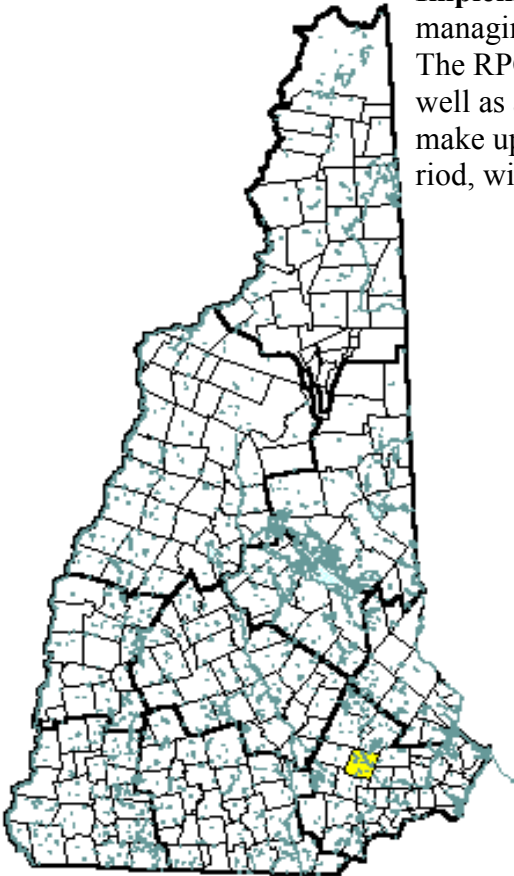
Master Plan Update

Transportation Draft: \$ 3,000
Future Land Use Draft: \$ 2,000
Implementation Strategies: \$ 2,000
Regional Consideration Draft: \$ 500
Area Wide Planning Drafts: \$ 4,500
Total: \$ 12,000

Measure Success: As part of the final document, an implementation strategy will be developed assigning responsibilities, benchmarks and timeframes by which certain goals and objectives in support of the Master Plan are to be accomplished.

Public Education and Outreach: A pair of community workshops will be designed and conducted to elicit broad input about Raymond's desired future and recommendations for how to best achieve it. Topic Groups, including Planning Area Groups, will work to develop action proposals for planning priorities that emerge from the first community workshop. Groups will then present these proposals to the larger community at a second community meeting to be held 10-12 weeks following the first workshop.

Implementation: Oversight will come from the Raymond Planning Board, with SNHRPC managing its own staff and consultants through to the successful completion of the project. The RPC has hired a consultant to facilitate the public participation piece of the project, as well as another to develop a community survey. A group of volunteers will be solicited to make up working groups. The whole process, projected to take place over a 16-18 month period, will be well publicized, with all of the Planning Board sessions televised.



Community Contact

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County

Rockingham

Planning Commission

Southern NH

Regional Development

Rockingham Economic Development Corp.

Town Facts:

Origin: This territory was settled in 1717 by Colonel Stephen Dudley who claimed to have purchased the land from the Sagamore Indians. The township was called Freetown, because it was exempt from the usual obligation of reserving its tall pine trees for masts in the royal English Navy. In 1726, Freetown was included in the incorporation of Chester. It was separated from Chester in 1764, and renamed Raymond for Captain William Raymond, who had raised a company of soldiers to fight in the war against Canada. Land in Raymond was granted to soldiers from Beverly, Massachusetts, and it was also known as Beverly-Canada.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 727 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population change for Raymond totaled 8,269 over 50 years, from 1,428 in 1950 to 9,697 in 2000. The largest decennial percent change was an 82 percent increase between 1970 and 1980; both the previous and next decade had a population change of over 60 percent. The 2006 Census estimate for Raymond was 10,188 residents, which ranked 28th among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 353.6 persons per square mile of land area. Raymond contains 28.8 square miles of land area and 0.8 square miles of inland water area.

Town of Windham



Impact Fee Study and Ordinance for Recreation and Public Safety facilities



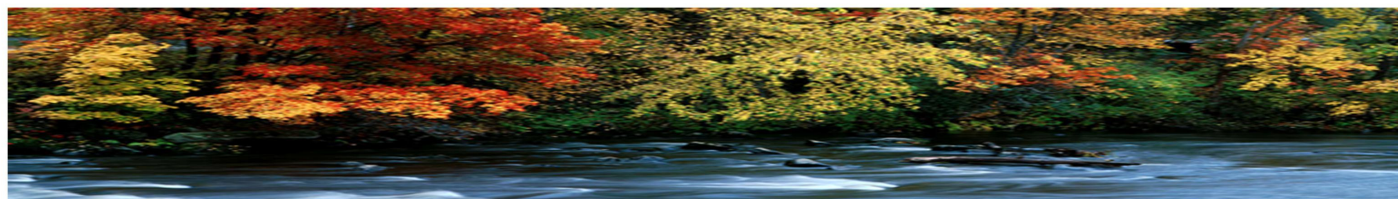
Received approval for Year One Discretionary Grant in March 2007 to complete Impact Fee studies for recreation and public safety facilities. Progress reports and 3 invoices have been received from contractor (B. Mayberry). 2 of 3 draft products (impact fee ordinance and public safety facility impact fee study) has been received by the Town for action at the March Town Meeting.



Cost:
Received \$15,000
Discretionary Grant



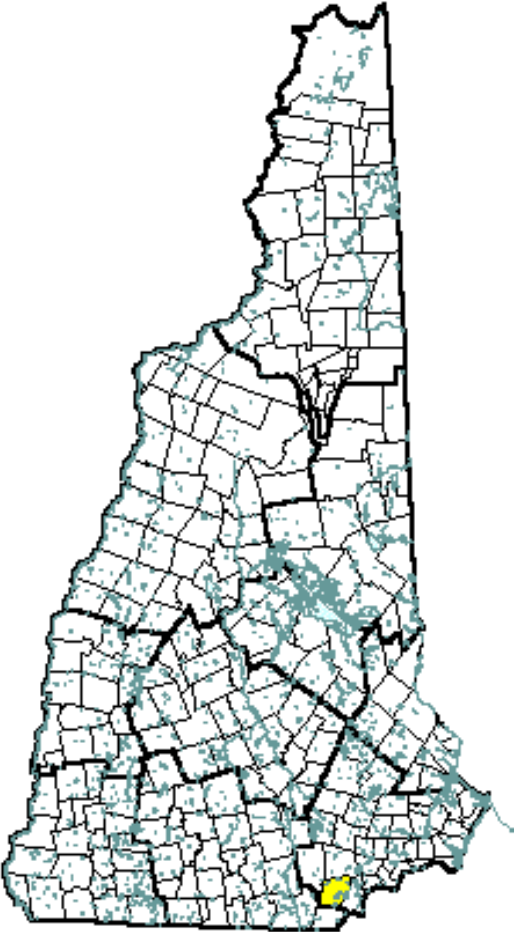
Status:
Ordinance adopted at
March Town Meeting.



Windham, NH

Incorporated: 1742

Impact Fee Study and Ordinance for Recreation and Public Safety facilities



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Web Site	www.windhamnewhampshire.com
County	Rockingham
Planning Commission	Rockingham
Regional Development	Rockingham Economic Development Corp.

Town Facts:

Origin: This town was originally a parish of Londonderry, which was settled in 1719. Incorporated in 1741, Windham was the second town designated by Governor Benning Wentworth following the establishment of the New Hampshire-Massachusetts border. It was named for Sir Charles Wyndham, Earl of Egremont and Baron Cockermouth, who was a Member of Parliament and Secretary of State when the Rockingham government favored conciliation with the American colonies. Windham was the birthplace of Samuel Dinsmoor, Governor of New Hampshire from 1831 to 1834.

Population, Year of the First Census Taken: 663 residents in 1790

Population Trends: Population in Windham grew more than 11 times larger, and had the seventh highest percent change. The largest decennial percent change was 128 percent between 1960 and 1970. Population change totaled 9,881 over 50 years, from 964 in 1950 to 10,845 in 2000. The 2006 Census estimate for Windham was 12,939 residents, which ranked 22nd among New Hampshire's incorporated cities and towns.

Population Density, 2006: 484.2 persons per square mile of land area. Windham contains 26.7 square miles of land area and 1.0 square miles of inland water area.