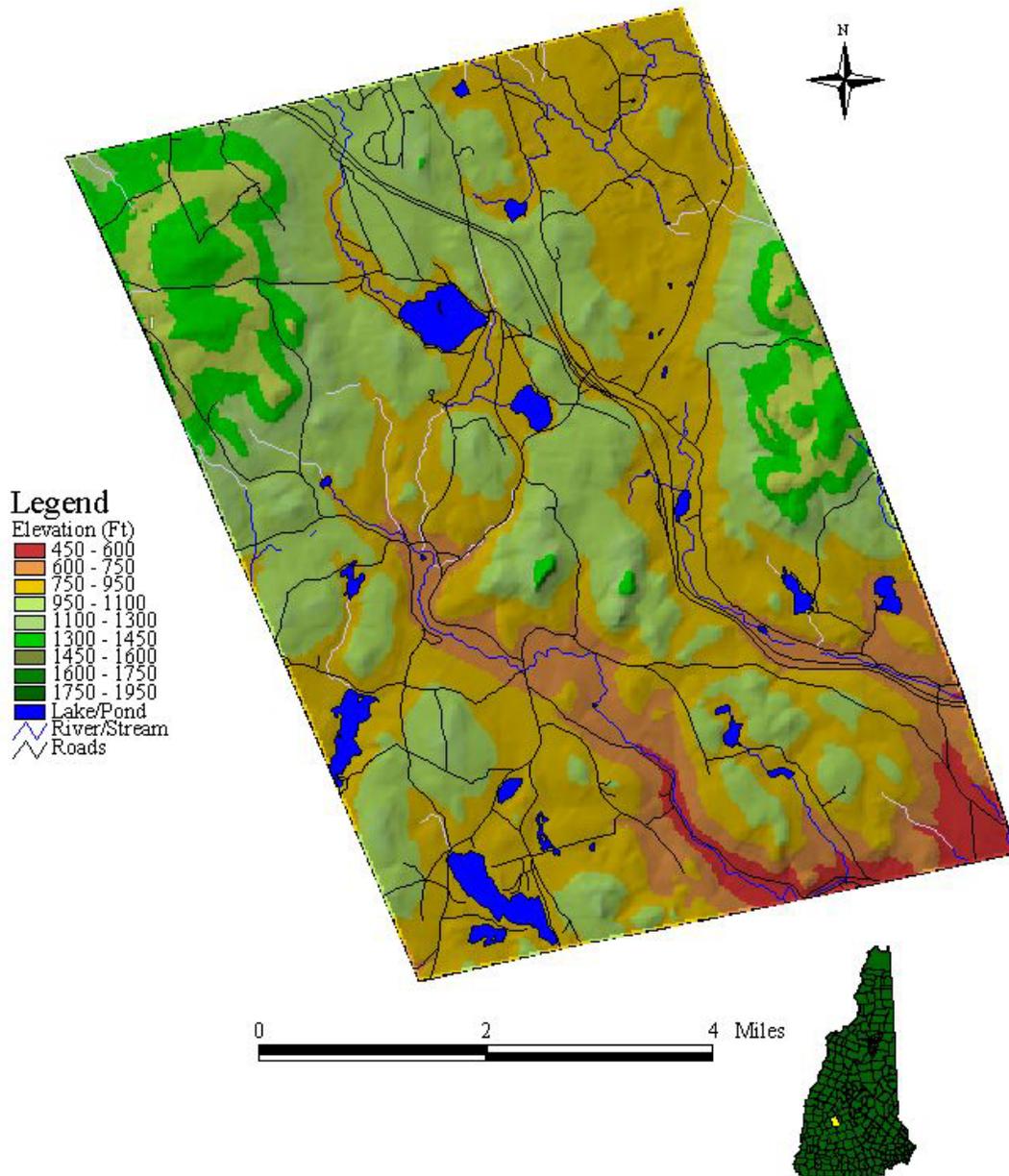


Sutton, NH



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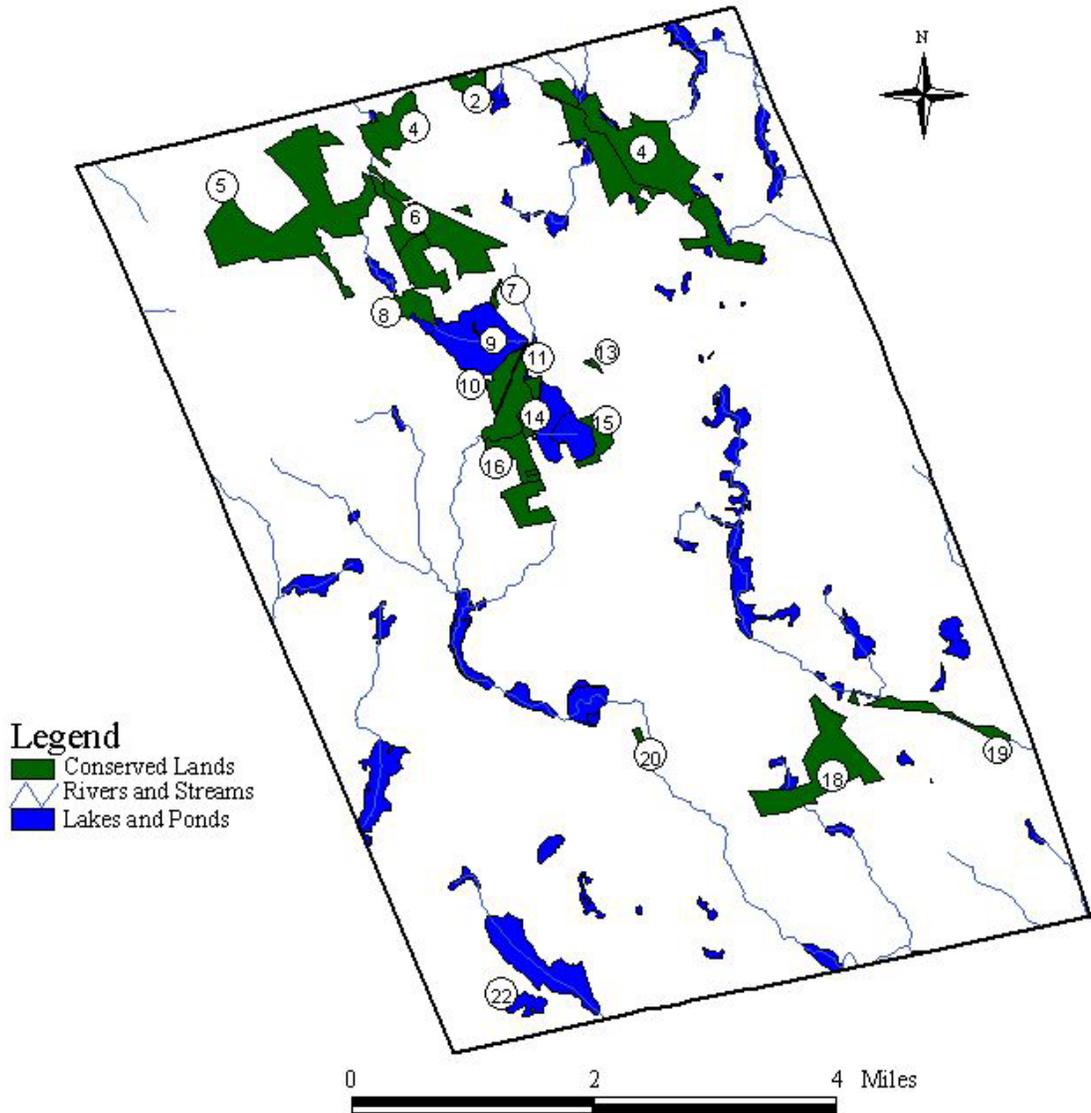
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1. How many acres does the town represent, and are there any conserved lands within the town. If so what is the percentage of conserved lands?

The town of Sutton represents 27,734 acres of land in the ASLPT region. Of the nearly 28,000 acres of land in the town, 1,912 or 7% is under some sort of conservation easement. The largest piece of conserved land in the town is the former King Ridge Ski Area which represents 431 acres of primarily undeveloped forest land. The Cascade Marsh and Musterfield Farm also hold a significant amount of acres in conservation. The town of Sutton is on track to completing the goal of twenty-five percent or more conserved land in town, but still has a way to go. The majority of the conserved land in town is located in the northern half, leaving a significant amount of open space available in the southern region. It is important when striving to meet the goals of SPNHF to conserve land throughout the entire town, and not just in one area. It is difficult to convince landowners to participate in conservation, but the long-term value of land conservation of the town is immeasurable. (GRANIT, The conserved lands layer, used on GIS. We used the Conserved lands layer and the attribute table to identify the parcels)

	NAME	AREA SQ.FT	ACRES	Holders and Notes
1	Currier Easement	4	0.000	N/A
2	Emerson	1,362,699	31	ASLPT
3	Chadwick Meadows WMA	4,356,625	100	N/A
4	Cascade Marsh WMA	19,776,151	4,534	GRANTOR: DALPHOND BROTHERS, INC.
5	King Hill Reservation	18,815,584	432	King Ridge Open Space Primarily Undeveloped Forest Land, King Ridge Ski Area, Held by ASLPT
6	Bristol	11,550,552	265	5 TRACTS (MUSTERFIELD FARM), SPNHF, SPNEA
7	Mildred T. Leffert Natural Area	228,587	5	N/A
8	Enroth	1,812,917	41	ASLPT
9	Loon Island	49,334	1	PROTECTED UNDER RSA 219-7A
10	Wadleigh State Park	1,719,724	39	N/A
11	Sutton Town Forest + Wetland	3,570,893	82	Tree Farm
12	Mount Kearsarge State Forest	2	0.000	GRANTOR: GOODNOW
13	Sutton Pines	160,434	4	N/A
14	Aquavilla Wetland	1,360,789	31	N/A
15	Shadow Hill State Forest	1,772,648	41	FOREST SOCIETY'S DR ARE ONLY ON PART OF THIS PROPERTY
16	Keith	5,002,726	115	SPNHF
17	Stoney Brook Wildlife Sanctuary	0.676	0.000	3 Tracts Shift in Parcel Boundary Due to more accurate data from abutting parcel
18	Bing	10,730,408	246	3 TRACTS ACCESSTO STEVENS BROOK ONLY, SPNHF
19	Cloves/Stevens Brook Natural Area	862,336	20	N/A
20	Sprout Lot	164,874	4	N/A
21	Warner Town Forest	632	0.015	N/A
22	Billings Pond Island	14,268	0.328	PROTECTED UNDER RSA 219-7A

Conserved Lands Sutton, NH



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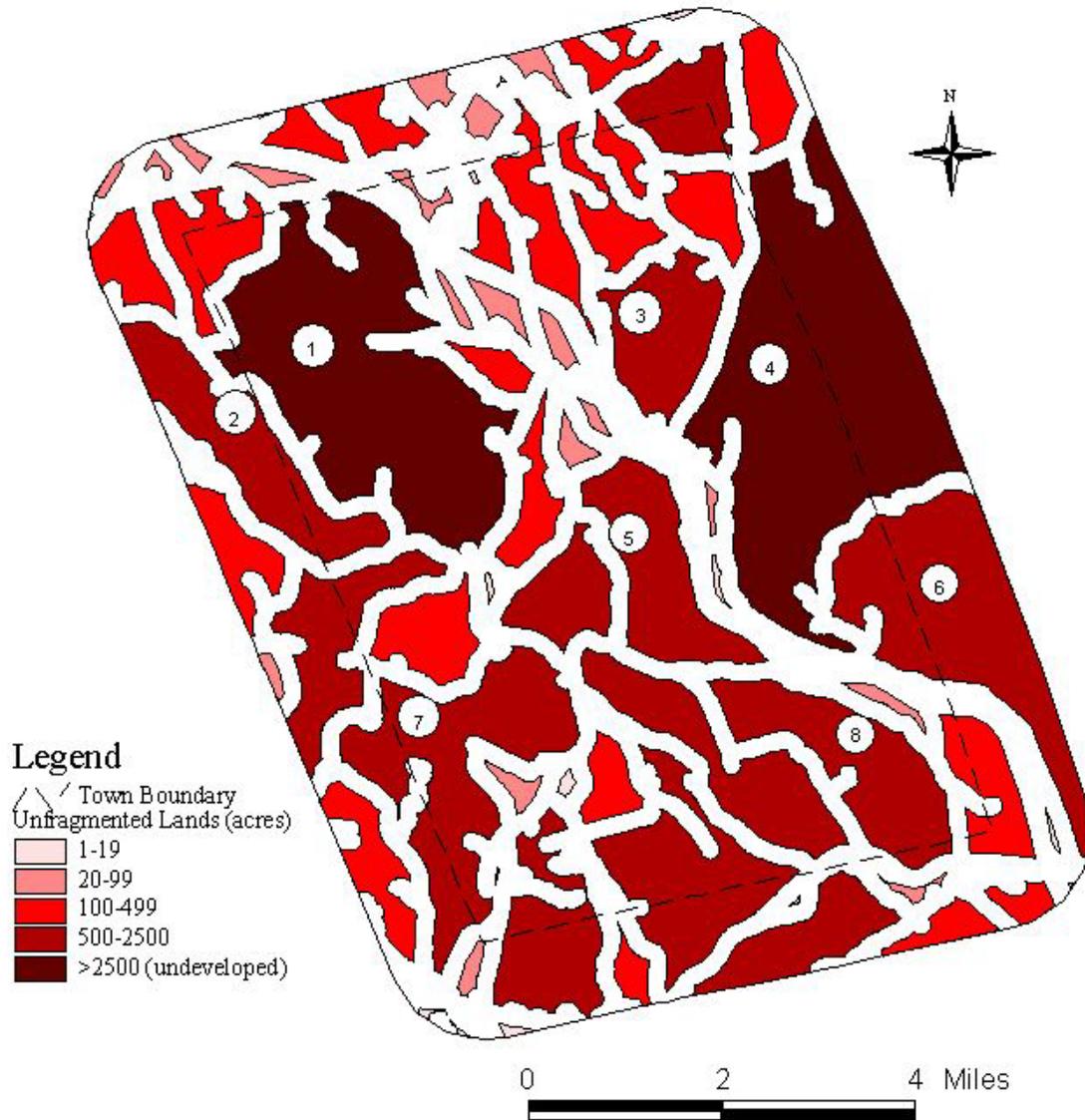
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2. Are there large, undeveloped parcels of land in your region?

Unfragmented land is the land in a town that is not bisected by roads and or development. This land is considered undisturbed by human influence, and can be viewed as prime habitat for species in a town. Unfragmented land contains undeveloped areas of natural land that are either in large lot sizes, or represent connecting parcels. These parcels act as essential corridors for wildlife, and provide habitat and breeding grounds for mammals that have large home ranges, and prefer avoidance with humans. These parcels can also be used for recreation uses or timber practices. Unfragmented lands do not include land within 300 feet of the road side. Likewise there is a one mile buffer set outside the town border to be able to view properties that may extend into the neighboring town. These buffers have been set across the whole ASLPT region, and the state of New Hampshire. For Sutton, parcels of significant size are shown as 100 acres and larger. Some of Sutton's unfragmented parcels hold conservation easements on them, and others have active forest management practiced on them. There are eight large parcels of unfragmented land in Sutton. Parcel number 1 is 3,565 acres in size. King Hill reservation resides in parcel number 1 and makes up 431 acres. Parcel number 2 is 1,169 acres in size and shows no conservation of forest management practices on it. Parcel number 2 also is primarily in the town of Newbury. Parcel number 3 is 865 acres in size. Part of Cascade Marsh is located in parcel number 3, and makes up over 100 acres in this unfragmented tract. Parcel number 4 spans 4,550 acres and has no sort of forest management or conservation easement. Parcel number 5 is 1,055 acres in size and likewise does not practice any form of active management. Parcel number 6 spans 2,156 acres of unfragmented land and also holds no easements. Parcel number 7 is located in the southwestern part of Sutton and like the previous three parcels shows no signs of active management. Parcel number 8 makes up 1,216 acres of unfragmented land in the town. The Bing Easement is located on this parcel and makes up roughly 245 acres of it. (GRANIT, unfragmented lands layer)

Unfragmented Lands

Sutton, NH



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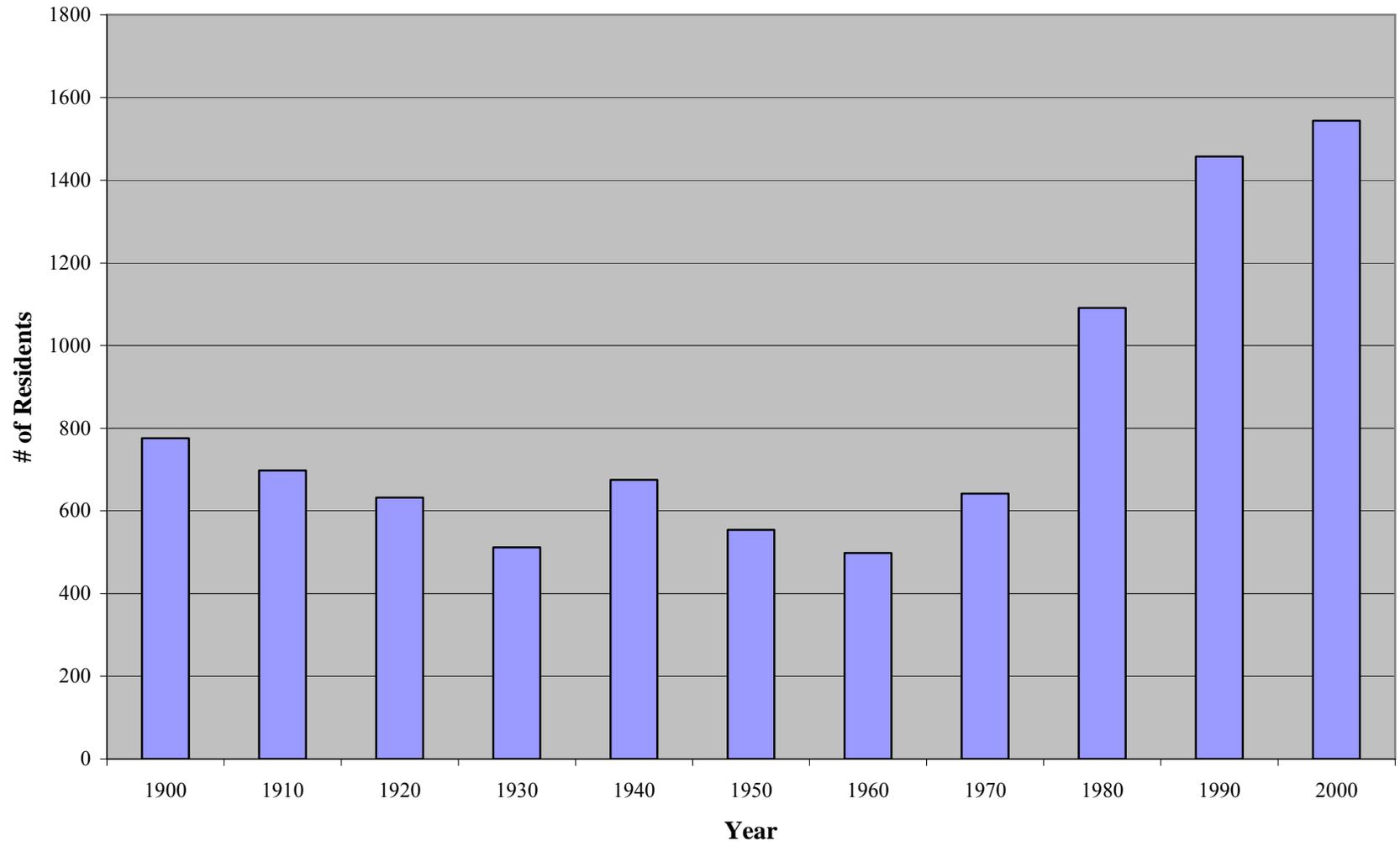


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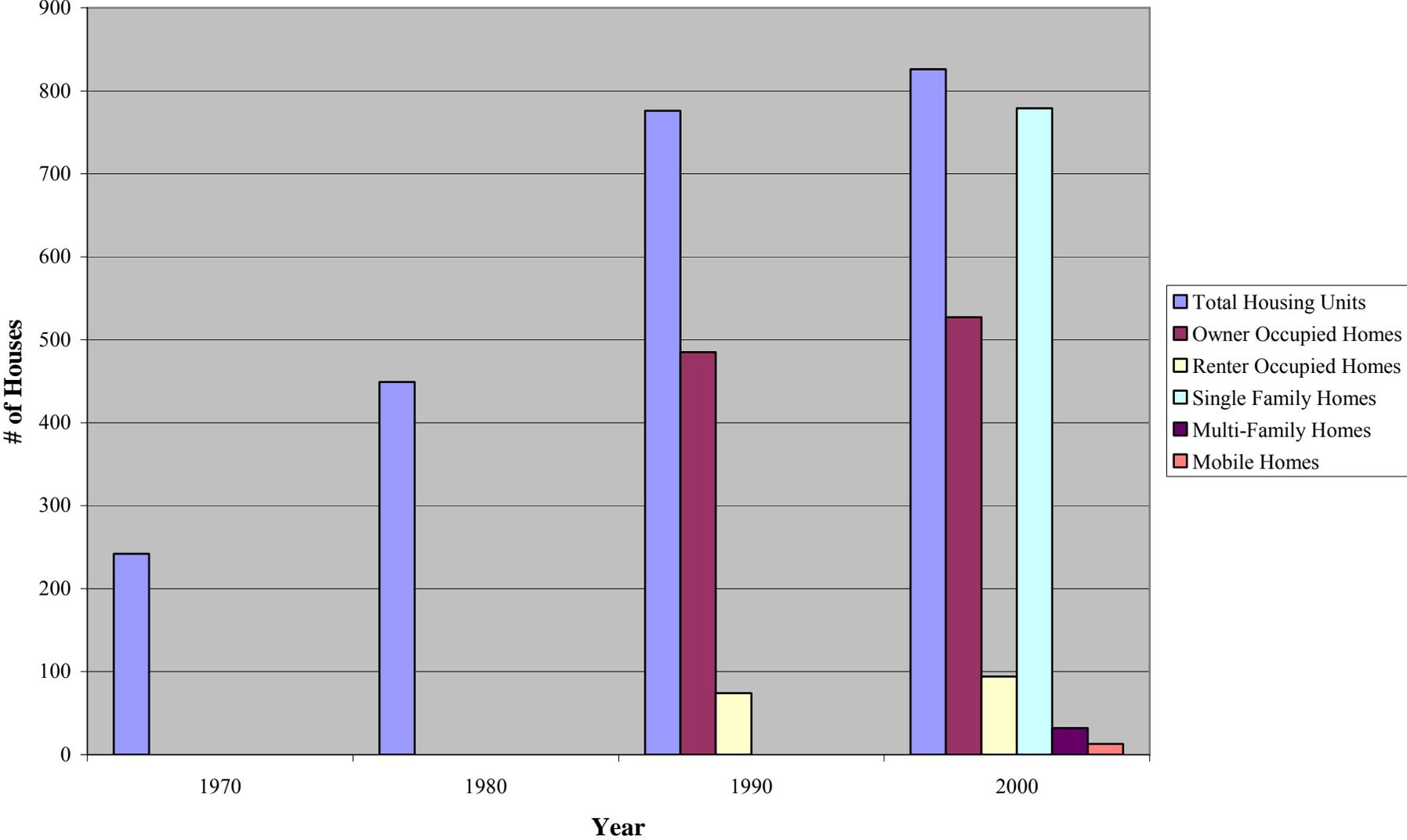
3. What is the rate of development in the past ten years, where has new development occurred, what is the potential for development, and has a build-out analysis been done?

Sutton has seen on an average of five new houses a year over the course of the last ten years. Throughout those past years, new development has occurred all over the town, rather than in one specific region. In 2003 thirty three building permits were issued for locations all over the community. Sutton's population has doubled since 1970 and is projected to continue increasing steadily. There is a lot of undeveloped land in Sutton, leaving a large opportunity for development in the town. The number of single family homes built over the last two decades shows a significant rise. To date, a build-out analysis has not been completed for the town. A build-out analysis will allow the town to plan for its future, setting aside important ecological lands and designating where homes can be built, keeping Sutton as a rural community. This information was provided by Sutton's town website (www.sutton-nh.gov 2005 Town of Sutton, NH) in the housing and population sections of the master plan.

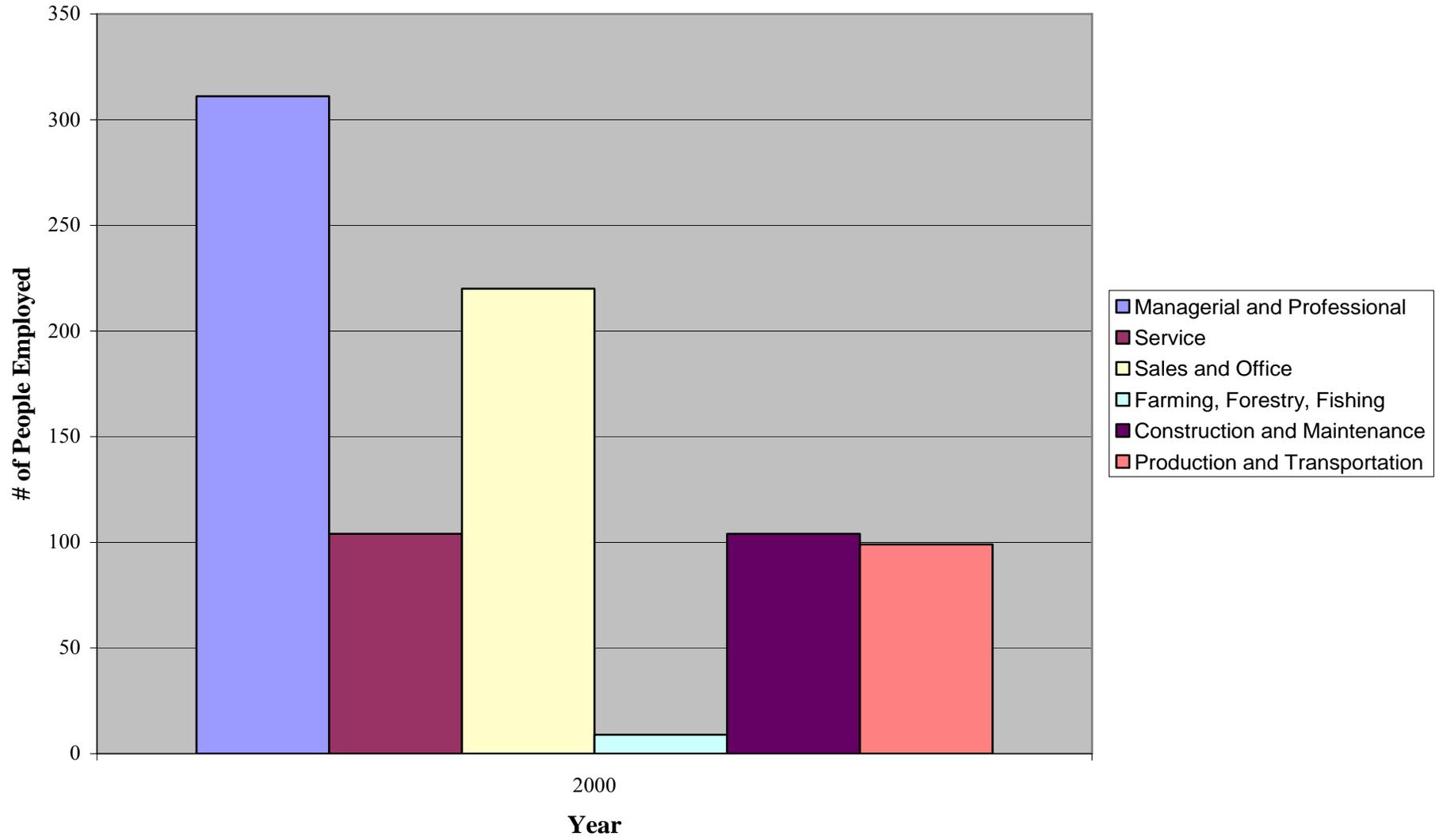
Sutton Population



Sutton Housing



Sutton Employment



4.+ 5. Does the master plan in your town address conservation? Is there a conservation commission? Are they actively pursuing any parcels?

The master plan for the town of Sutton addresses conservation principles and guidelines for the town. In the town master plan conservation is addressed as, “The need to preserve the rural character of the town, as well as its natural resources, and to reduce the effects of sprawl on the community. This unprecedented growth in the region has also created a new imperative: to work hand in hand with Conservation Commissions from surrounding towns, and various State agencies, to assure protection of great watersheds, large tracts of currently unbroken open space, and wildlife corridors which traverse town boundaries” (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

There is a conservation commission in the town of Sutton. Leslie Enroth, Co-Chair of the town conservation commission noted that the commission is actively pursuing parcels for conservation, but no information pertaining to the parcels could be given due to too many variables at the time (Enroth, Leslie. Telephone interview. Oct 2004).

The Natural Resource Chapter of the town’s master plan document provides an extensive look into goals and recommendations the town has created for specific areas of concern in the town, such as conservation techniques, plant and wildlife concerns, water resources, and scenic viewpoints. The document also provides ways to handle point and non-point pollution in town. The goals presented in the natural resources chapter of the town master plan are also backed by GIS maps created by the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission. These maps, like the ones produced through this project, provide a more tangible look into the concerns of the town (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

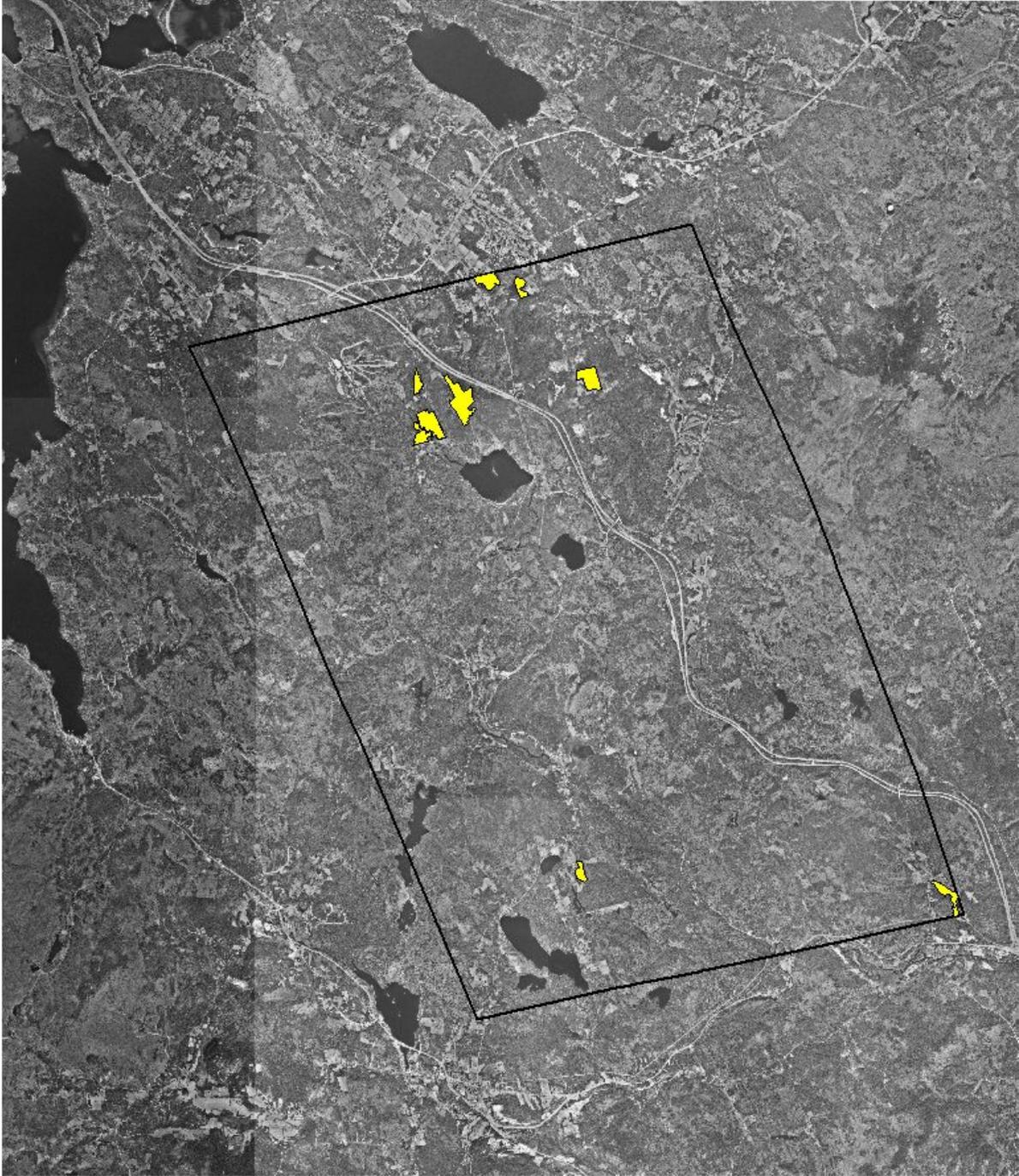
6. Are there actively managed agricultural lands in town, do they provide a public or private benefit, and do they have an easement on them?

Muster Field Farm is the largest actively managed farm in the town of Sutton. It represents 250 acres of actively managed agriculture, acts as a museum, and is also a tree farm. They provide public benefit in multiple areas, one being the production of vegetables and flowers to sell not only to locals, but to neighboring town restaurants and businesses as well. The Farm also permits tours through the Matthew Harvey Homestead on the property, as well as cross country ski and snowshoe on the numerous trails in the winter time. A visitor to this farm can also roam the fields or bring picnic lunches to eat out in the fields surrounded by scenic views (Muster Field Farm website).

The current land use map in the master plan does not even depict active agriculture in the town. It appears that the only active agriculture of significant size is taking place on conserved lands. The town has listed open space fields and agricultural properties as a goal for protection. These parcels help keep the original rural character of the town alive, and put open space land to productive use (2004 Sutton Master Plan). The following map depicts agricultural lands that we have found in town. They have been digitized and are represented in yellow. This does not represent a complete inventory of active agricultural lands in town as there was no formal documentation for this land use.

The following map shows aerial photos taken of Sutton in 1998. The large open parcels of land were identified and digitized using GIS. The digitized land was then queried to 10 acres allowing the map to show only the parcels of land greater than ten acres, in accordance to the ASLPT standards. Furthermore the maps were shown to community members to ground truth the findings.

Agriculture Sutton, NH



i.

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7. Are there any actively managed forested lands in town, and do they have an easement on them.

The majority of forestland in Sutton is owned by private individuals and woodland investors. The Sutton town forest has seventy-four acres of forest and wetland that is actively managed for wildlife, recreation, and aesthetic value (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

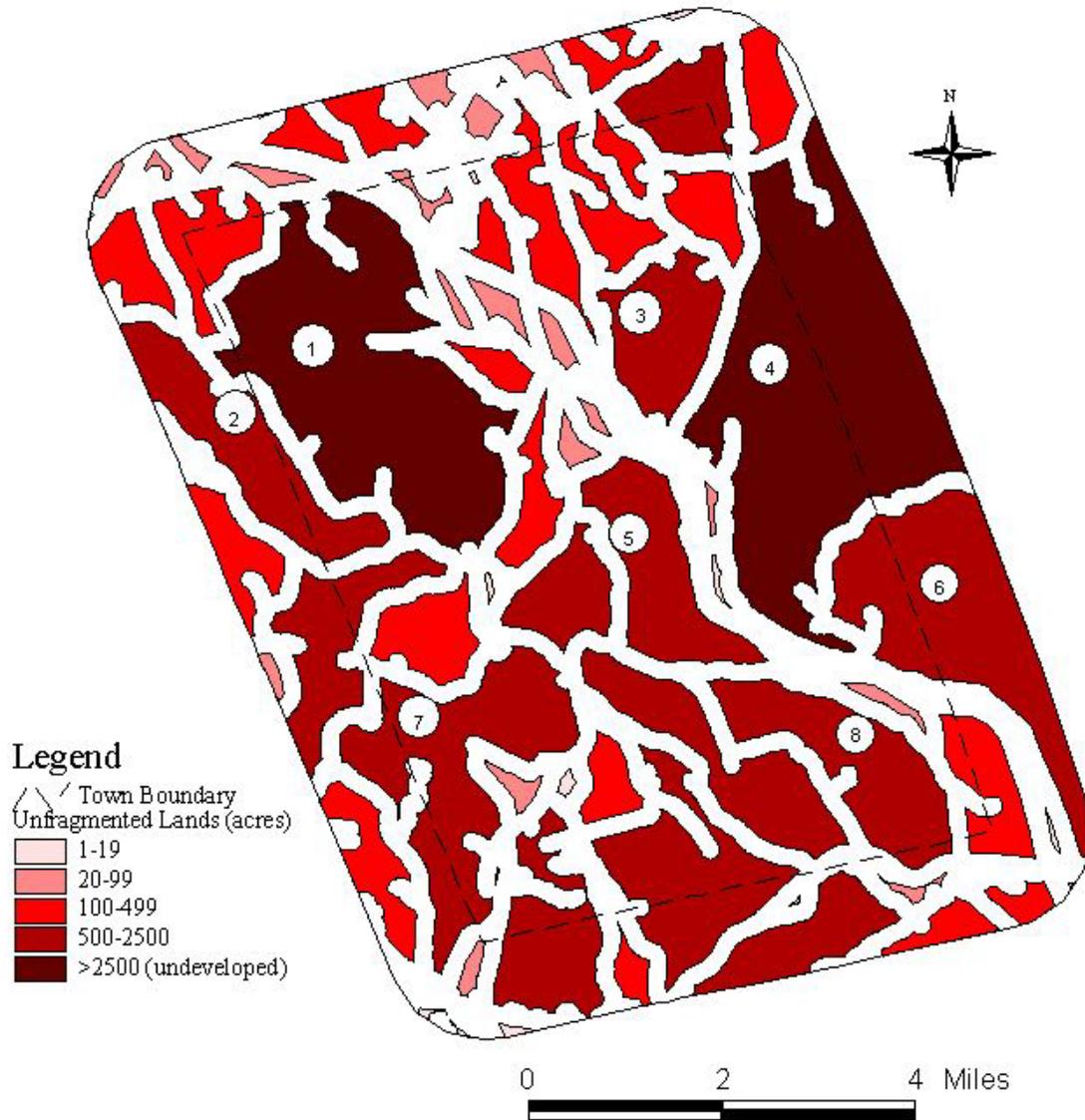
Tree farms are another form of forest management that an individual can perform on their property. To be a certified tree farm a minimum of ten acres must be dedicated to growing and harvesting forest products. This form of management is being actively practiced in town. There are thirteen tree farms in town totaling 1482 acres (SPNHF Tree Farm Data 2004). SPNHF also holds a number of parcels for active forestry in town as well. Tree farm owners do not have to list their names in documents stating that they are tree farms; rather one may notice a green and white triangle sign on the edge of the road that signifies that parcel as a tree farm. Actively managed forests would be most likely located amongst the large tracts of unfragmented lands.

There is no complete documentation for actively managed forests in the region. Current use is self reported, and since most land is privately owned, no reporting is needed except if there is intent to cut; meaning that any parcel can be in active forest management (Laura Scott CNHRPC).

To get an approximate location of actively managed forests in Sutton we also used the unfragmented layer that we created using GIS. Unfragmented areas represent lands that are uninterrupted by roads or development thus they are generally large forested areas. The locations of these areas can be seen on the attached map which was first presented under question two above.

Unfragmented Lands

Sutton, NH



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8. What plant communities are in town? Are there any threatened or endangered species?

In order to find out what kind of ecologically important lands were present in our towns we used the landcover layer provided to the class through GIS, and calculated each type of habitat to find out how much of that plant community was present in town.

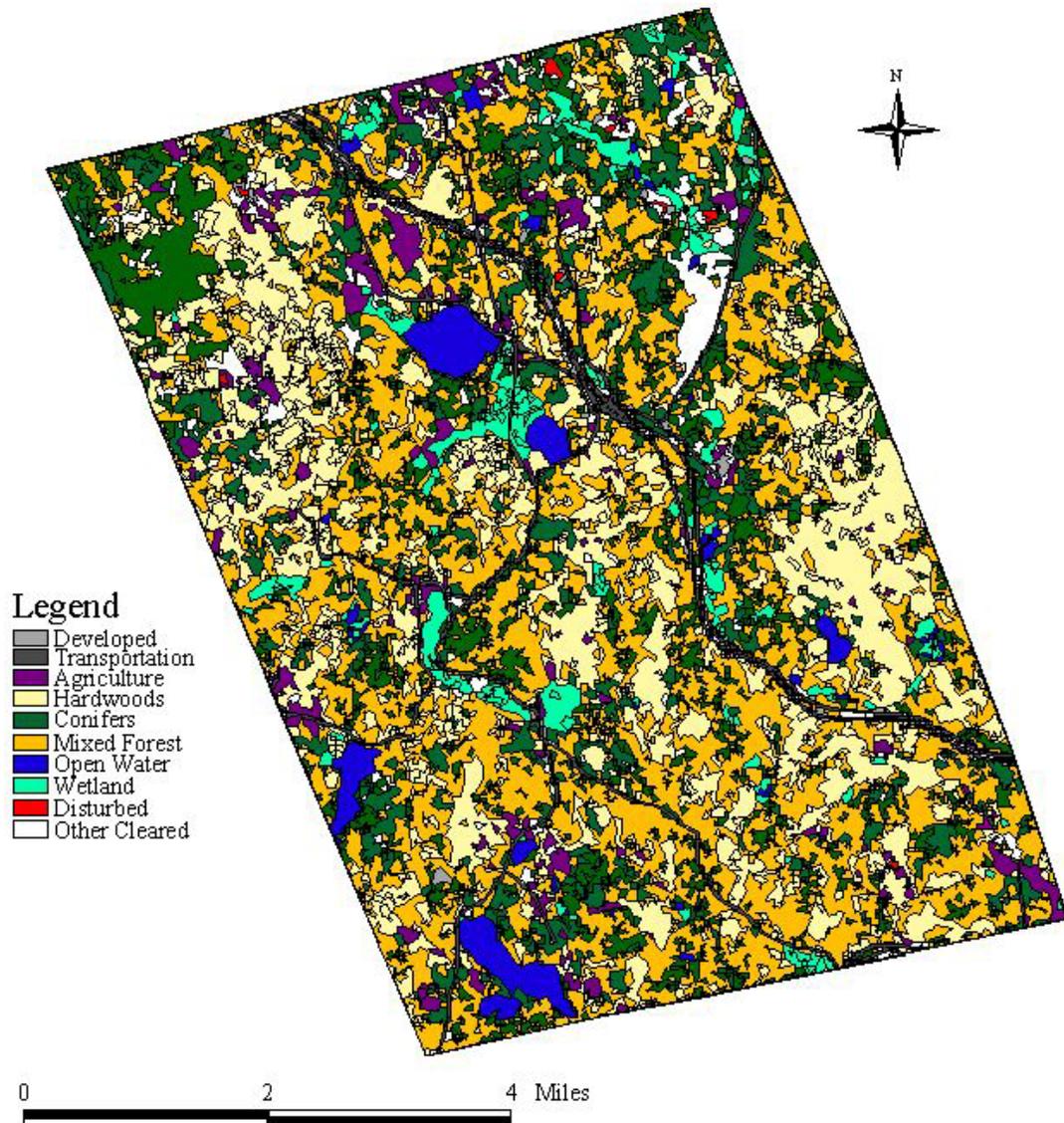
Mixed forest was the prevailing landcover type in Sutton. It represents 9,723 acres in the town. Other landcover types that are significantly large are beech, oak, other hardwoods, white and red pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock.

Sutton also has numerous rare, threatened, and invasive species in town. The invasive species in town are Purple Loosestrife, Phragmites, Milfoil, Japanese Knotweed, and European Bittersweet. Sutton also has a historic acidic seepage swamp located in town that is not under protection. Special plant communities in town include Atlantic White Cedar, and the Ciliated Willow Herb. Both species are considered threatened in town and draw attention for action to help protect them. A number of threatened bird species also reside in town. These include Great Blue Heron, Least Bittern, Northern Harrier, and the Pied Billed Grebe. The attached threatened and endangered species map shows approximate locations of these species in town. To protect these species they can not be identified, and their locations are offset by the symbols on the map. The town has yet to complete a comprehensive natural resource inventory to date, but plans to take all of these areas of concern into consideration for conservation and protective practices (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

Landcover Type	Acres
Developed	228
Transportation	765
Agriculture	945
Hardwoods	7133
Conifers	6167
Mixed Forest	9723
Open Water	744
Wetland	1043
Disturbed	36
Other	946
Total:	27735

Landcover Types

Sutton, NH

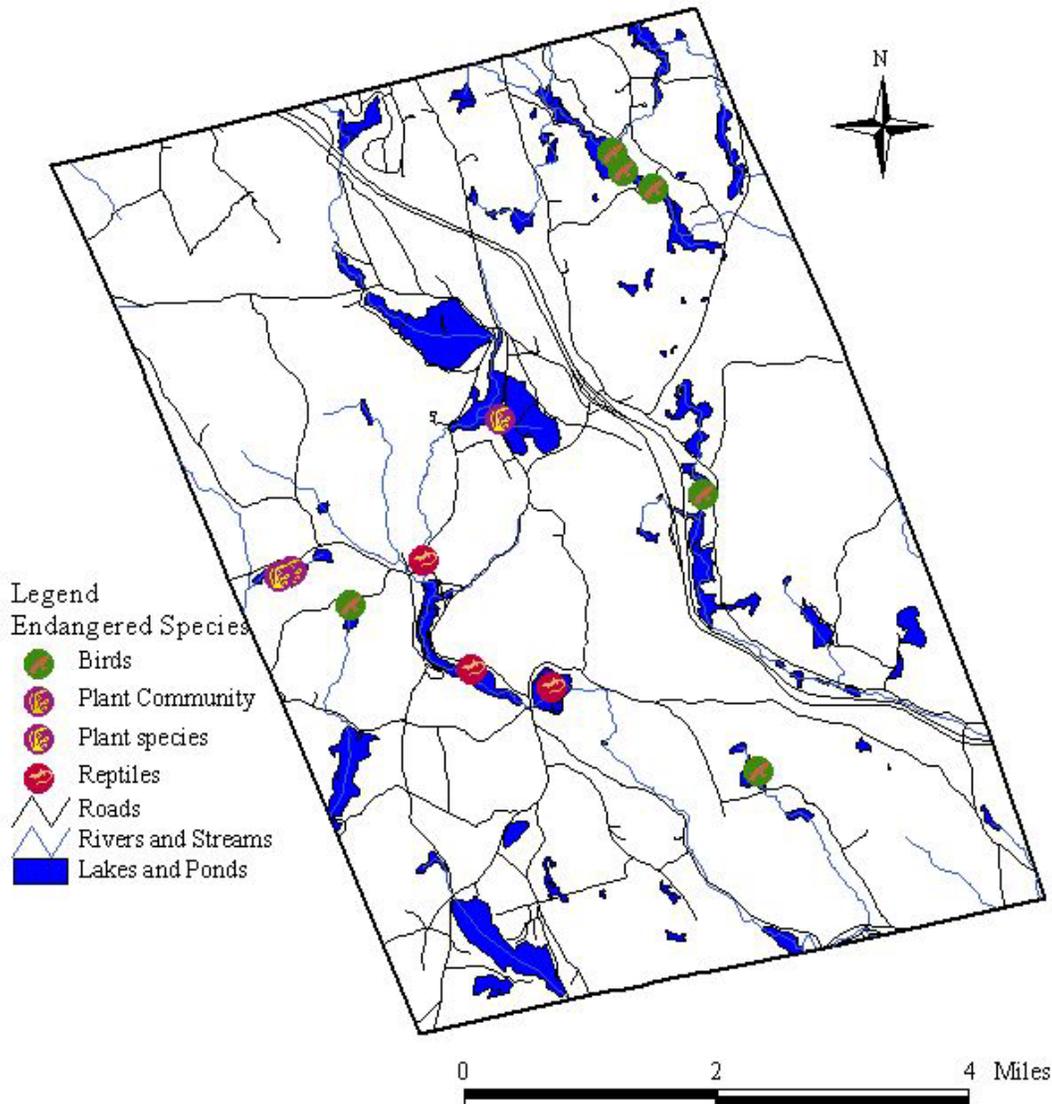


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Threatened and Endangered Species Sutton, NH



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9. Are there ecologically important lands in your town to wildlife?

Ecologically important lands represent parcels that provide prime habitat for wildlife in town. Between the layers of forest continuity, connectivity, and interior habitat we were able to view ecologically important lands for Sutton.

Interior habitat represents the core habitat within each unfragmented parcel. Species that prefer to have no human interaction, such as bear, moose and deer will remain in these pieces of core habitat. If the interior habitat of a parcel is not big enough to support such large animals, it still serves as an ideal habitat for smaller species.

Within Sutton, there are several large pieces of interior habitat around the outer parts of the town. These areas make ideal habitat for large mammals as well as several other species. Towards the western part of the town, there are very few patches of interior habitat. None seem large enough to be worthwhile conserving. Toward the eastern, and southeastern parts of the town there are several small, to medium-sized parcels that might not allow for inhabitation of large mammals, but would make ideal habitat for smaller species.

In order to map interior habitat, the unfragmented lands layer was manipulated. A 1000 foot buffer was placed on the inside of each unfragmented parcel. The 1000 foot buffer was then clipped away, and the land remaining was said to represent the interior habitat of a parcel.

Forest continuity index (FCI) gives a measurement of how much habitat is infringed on by the edge effect. Edge effect refers to the impacts often related to habitat on the edge of development. Many species will avoid the edge of the habitat in order to stay away from potential human impacts. Certain parcel shapes provide more usable habitat, and therefore a better FCI, than parcels of the same area with a different shape. A circle has the maximum amount of usable habitat. Therefore parcels with a rounder shape will have a better FCI and more usable habitat than long parcels, or parcels with jagged edges. A circle has an FCI of one. Any other shape would have an FCI above one. The closer to one an FCI is, the more usable habitat there is within the parcel.

Within Sutton, there are several parcels with FCI's close to one. These unfortunately are very small parcels. All of the larger parcels in the region have fairly high FCI's due to their unusual shapes. This however, does mean they should be conserved. Such large parcels provide ample habitat for a number of species regardless of the FCI. On the other hand, some smaller parcels with high FCI might also be worthwhile conserving. The round shape of these smaller parcels gives them a large amount of usable habitat for their small size.

In order to calculate the FCI's for each parcel in the ASLPT region, the unfragmented lands layer was manipulated. The FCI of a parcel is equal to:

$$\frac{\text{Perimeter (ft)}}{2\sqrt{(\pi\text{area(sqft)})}}$$

This formula was entered into the GIS program, and FCI value for each parcel was calculated. These values were then used to color-code the parcels according to FCI.

Corridors are pieces of undeveloped land that connect unfragmented parcels. The connectivity created by the corridors is significant because it allows for interaction

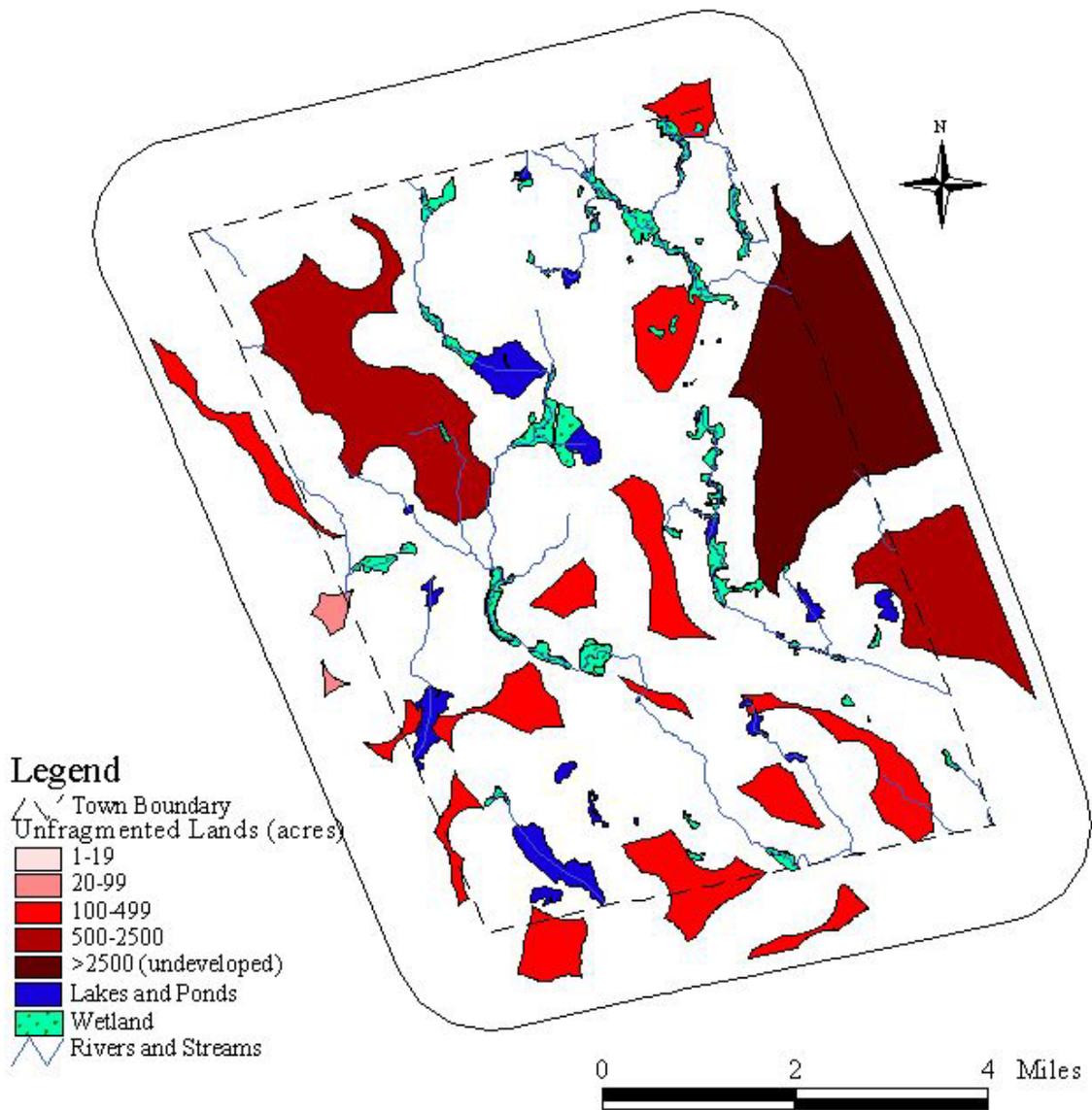
between populations in separate parcels. This is an integral aspect of maintaining ecological stability because by allowing interaction between populations, breeding between populations is made possible. Breeding between populations leads to a greater level of diversity, which is essential to sustaining healthy wildlife populations. The best way to allow for interaction between populations is to have large unfragmented parcels, but if this is not possible, corridors can reduce the isolated conditions that are typical of small parcels.

Within Sutton, there are several small, unfragmented parcels towards the center of the region. These parcels however, are connected by a number of corridors which allow for travel between parcels. Around the edges of the town, there are a number of patches of medium-sized parcels. These parcels show an even greater amount of connectivity than the small parcels, allowing for a greater amount of interaction between populations, thus a greater level of diversity.

The remainder of the town is covered by large unfragmented parcels which already allow for a sizable amount of interaction between populations. To add to the amount of interaction between populations, several of these large parcels are connected to other large parcels. Some are also connected to small and medium-sized parcels, increasing the amount of potential diversity.

In order to determine the placement of corridors, all rivers and streams (excluding intermittent streams) were located within Sutton. A 300 foot buffer was then placed around the rivers and streams to represent the land surrounding them. This land was interpreted as undeveloped because there is likely to be little or no development directly adjacent to rivers and streams. The undeveloped land represented by the 300 foot buffer was then clipped to the unfragmented lands layer. The parts of the 300 foot buffer that connected unfragmented parcels were seen as corridors (GRANIT).

Interior Habitat Sutton, NH

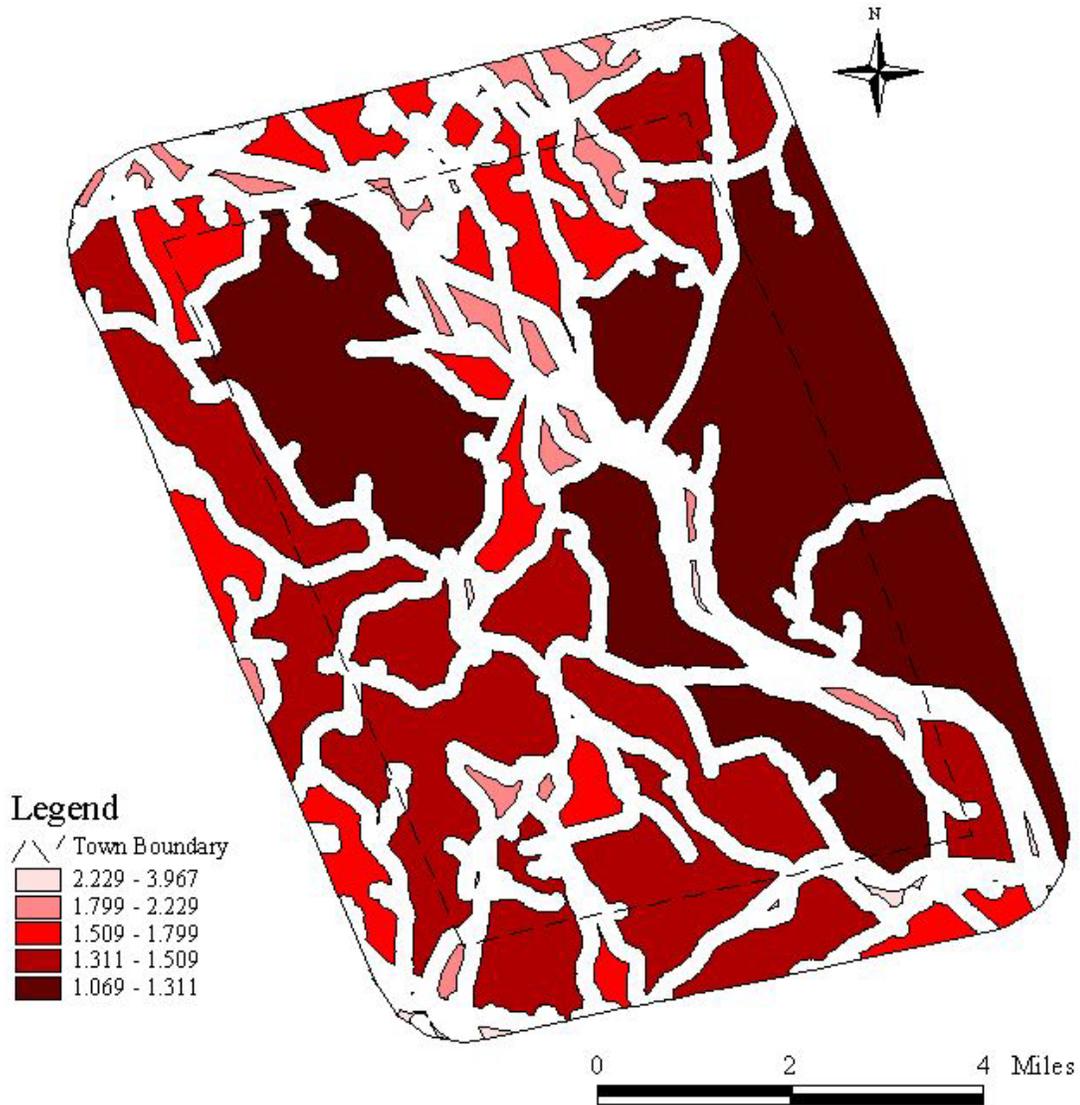


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Forest Continuity Sutton, NH

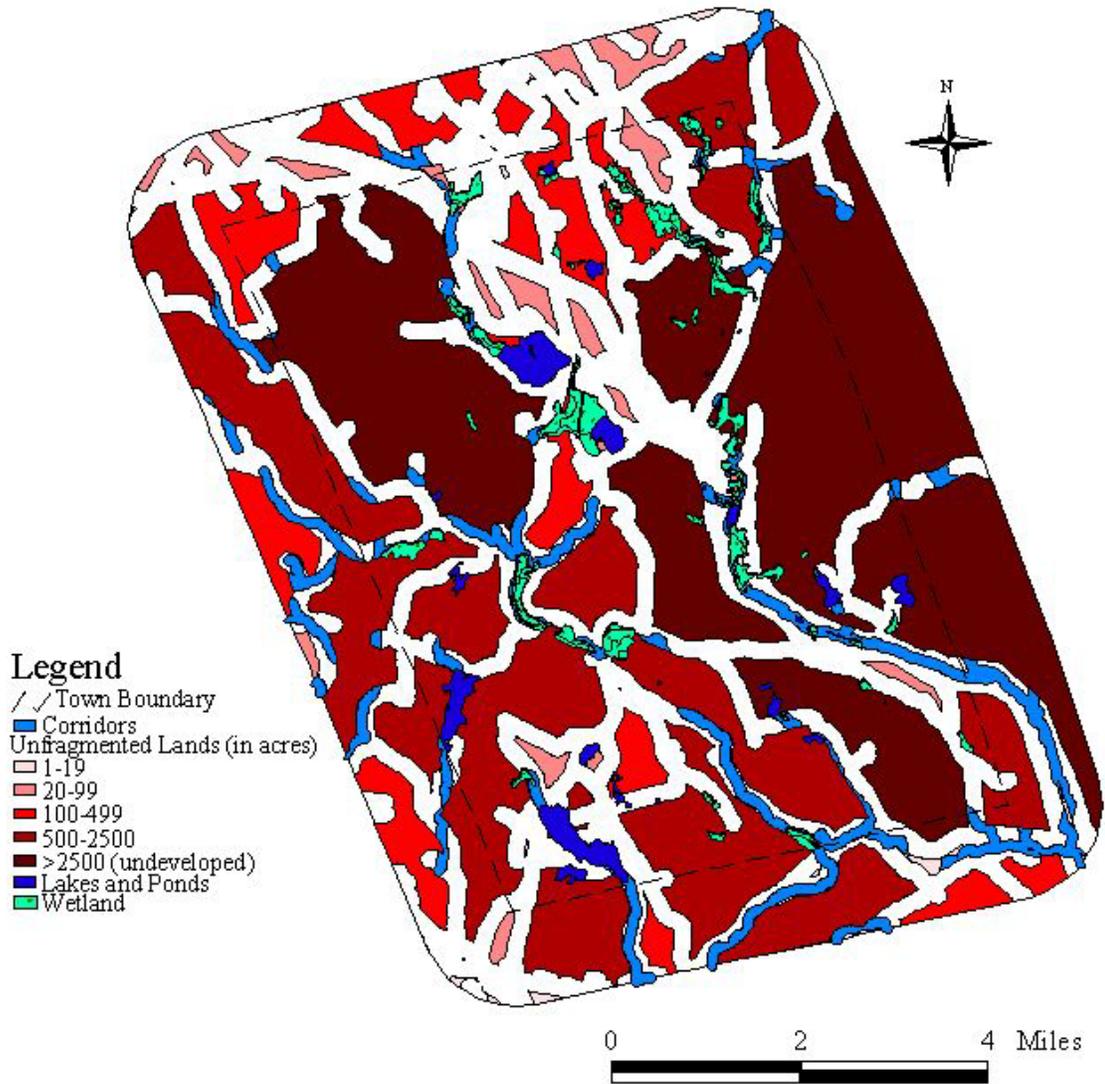


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Corridors Sutton, NH



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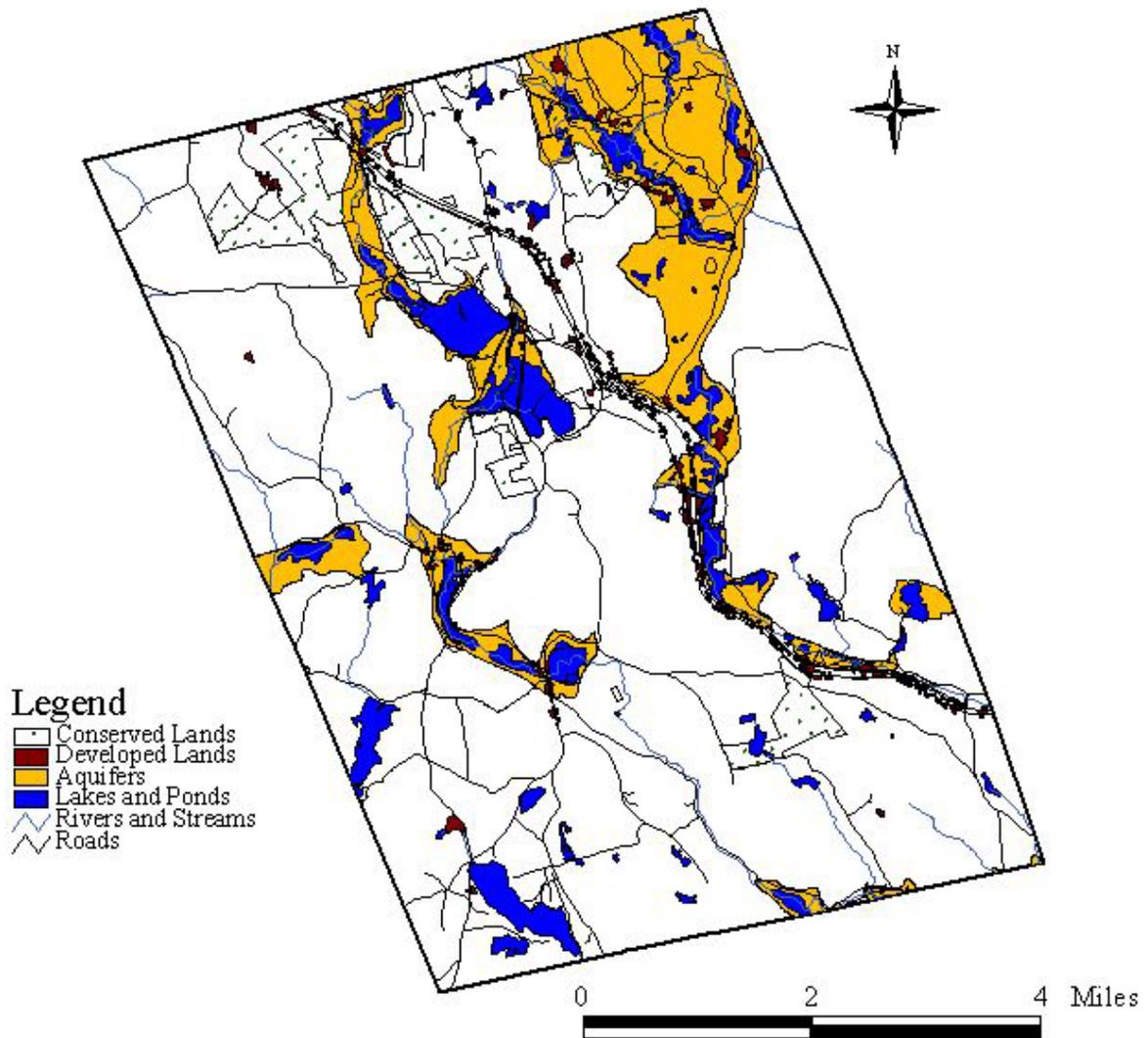
10. Are there any areas in your town adjacent to surface that are undeveloped, are there any aquifers in town? Identify where impervious surface threatens water quality.

There are six state-owned public bodies of water within the town of Sutton. Billings Pond and Gile Pond are both a part of the Warner River system. The majority of Gile Pond rests in the Shadow Hill State Forest. Blaisdell Lake is the second largest body of water in town. Kezar Lake is the largest body of water in town even though half of this lake lies in New London. Ninety acres of the Newbury Reservoir lies in Sutton as well. Recently the town has purchased a nine acre parcel on Russell Pond providing approximately two thousand feet of frontage (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

There is one aquifer out of the three in town with a high potential to yield groundwater. This is the large long strip from Cascade Marsh to Steven Brook. Most developed land in town occurs in areas away from the aquifers in town. There is still a lot of undeveloped shoreline in town, leaving it very susceptible to future development (2004 Sutton Master Plan).

Impervious surfaces are mainly constructed surfaces, sidewalks, roads, parking lots, and even rooftops. These surfaces are covered by impenetrable materials that prevent water from returning to the ground. Since most development in town is away from aquifer regions and bodies of water, the immediate damage from impervious surface is minimal. Road surface represents the largest threat for the town at the moment, since numerous roadways dissect the aquifer regions and run alongside lakes and ponds. Sutton has made it a point in their master plan to identify impervious surface concerns and to take these concerns into effect in the future.

Water Resources Sutton, NH



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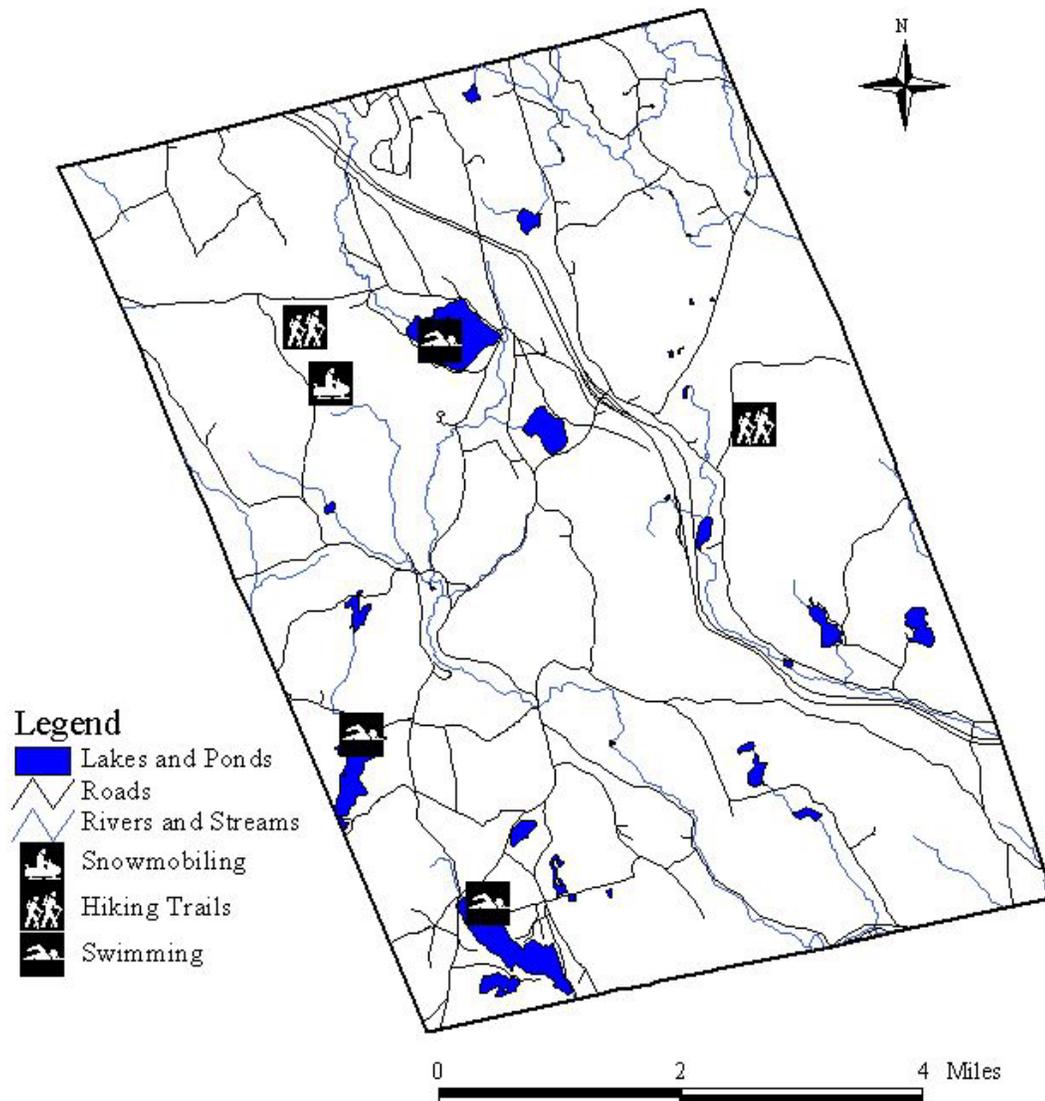
11. What are the recreational uses of the land in town?

The town of Sutton has numerous recreational possibilities in the town. These include hiking, biking, snowmobiling, walking, horseback riding, cross country skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, and swimming. Sutton has Wadleigh State Park, the Sutton Town Forest, Sutton Pines, Winslow State Park, and King Hill Reservation as its prime park and recreational facilities. In addition to the active recreations that residents and or visitors may partake in, there are also a number of historical recreational activities present in the town, such as The Matthew Harvey Homestead and Musterfield Farm, historic cemeteries, and numerous cultural events. The icons shown on the map are general representations of recreational opportunities, and are not to be considered entirely accurate as to location.

"2004 Sutton Master Plan." Town of Sutton, NH. Feb. 2005

http://www.suttonnh.gov/Public_Documents/SuttonNH_Planning/features/features).

Recreational Resources Sutton, NH



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12. Where are the scenic viewing opportunities in town?

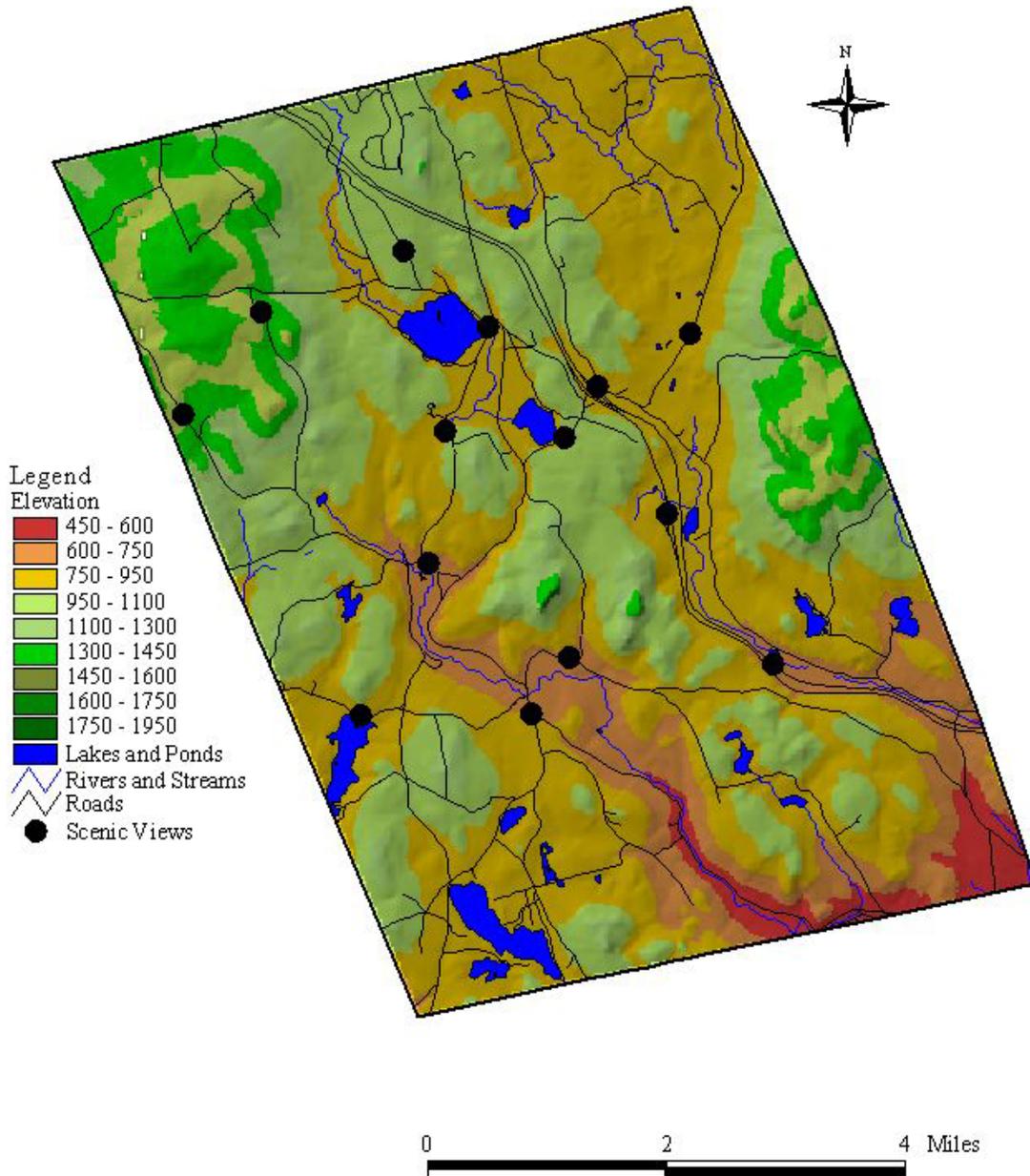
There are multiple scenic viewing opportunities in and around the town of Sutton. The following list was gathered off of the town's website under their master plan section. The list provides the majority of noticeable scenic views in the town, and on the following map are indicated by black dots.

Sutton:

- Rt. 114 at Little Britton Road
- Kearsarge Valley road at town line and at Country Club of New Hampshire
- Exit 10 at North Road and I-89
- Musterfield Farm / Harvey Homestead on Harvey Road
- Horse Beech at Kezar Lake
- Intersection of Corporation Hill Road and Main St. in Sutton Mills
- Old Newbury Road at Newbury reservoir
- Rt. 114 South Sutton at Roby Road
- I-89 Northbound 1 ¾ miles north of Warner town line
- Russel Pond
- Blaisdell Lake
- Gile Pond
- Rest stop on I-89 South
- Meetinghouse Hill Road ¾ mile east of Roby Road
- Blaisdell Hill road ½ mile north of town line

"2004 Sutton Master Plan." Town of Sutton, NH. Feb. 2005 http://www.sutton-nh.gov/Public_Documents/SuttonNH_Planning/features/features

Scenic Views Sutton, NH



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