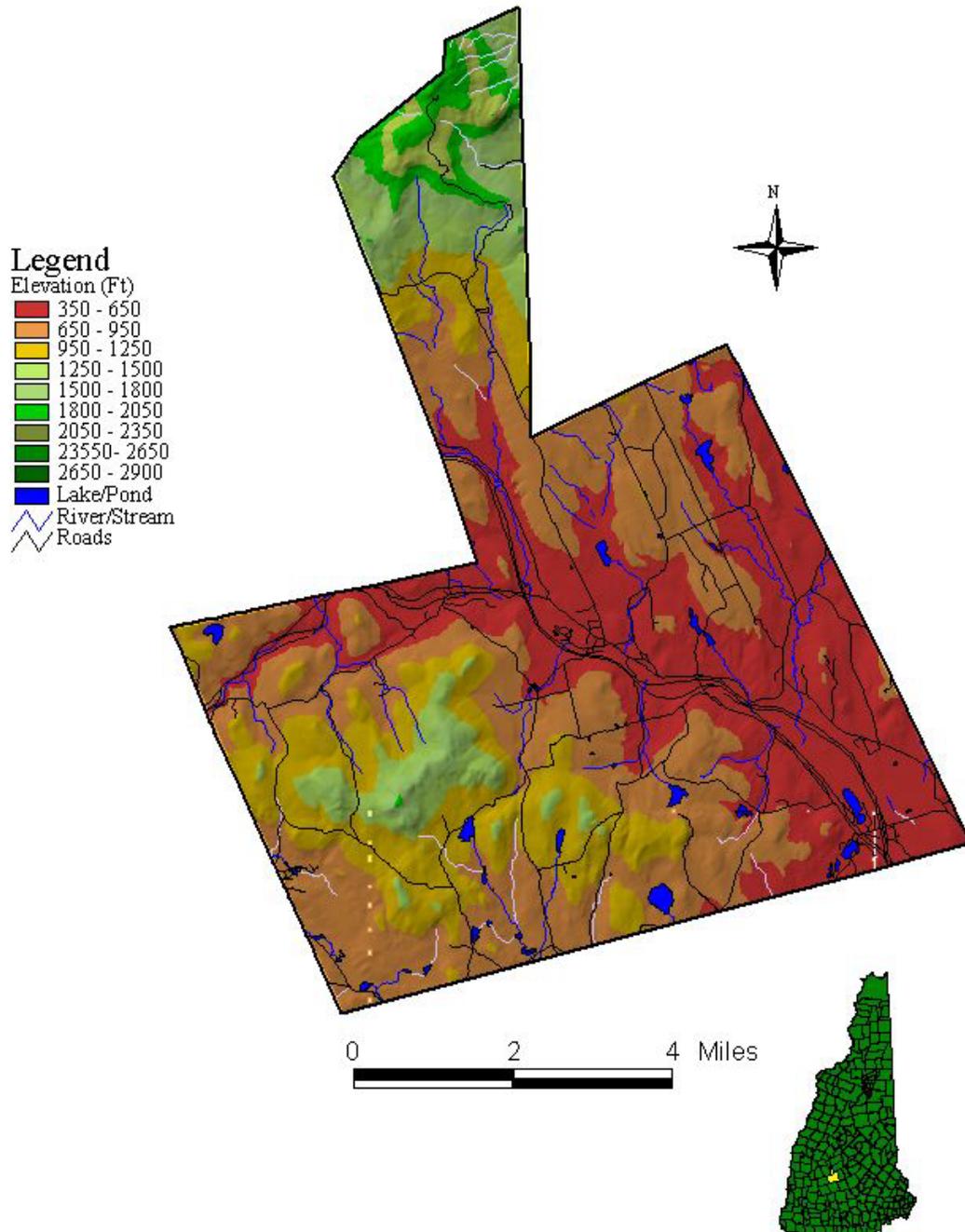


Warner, NH



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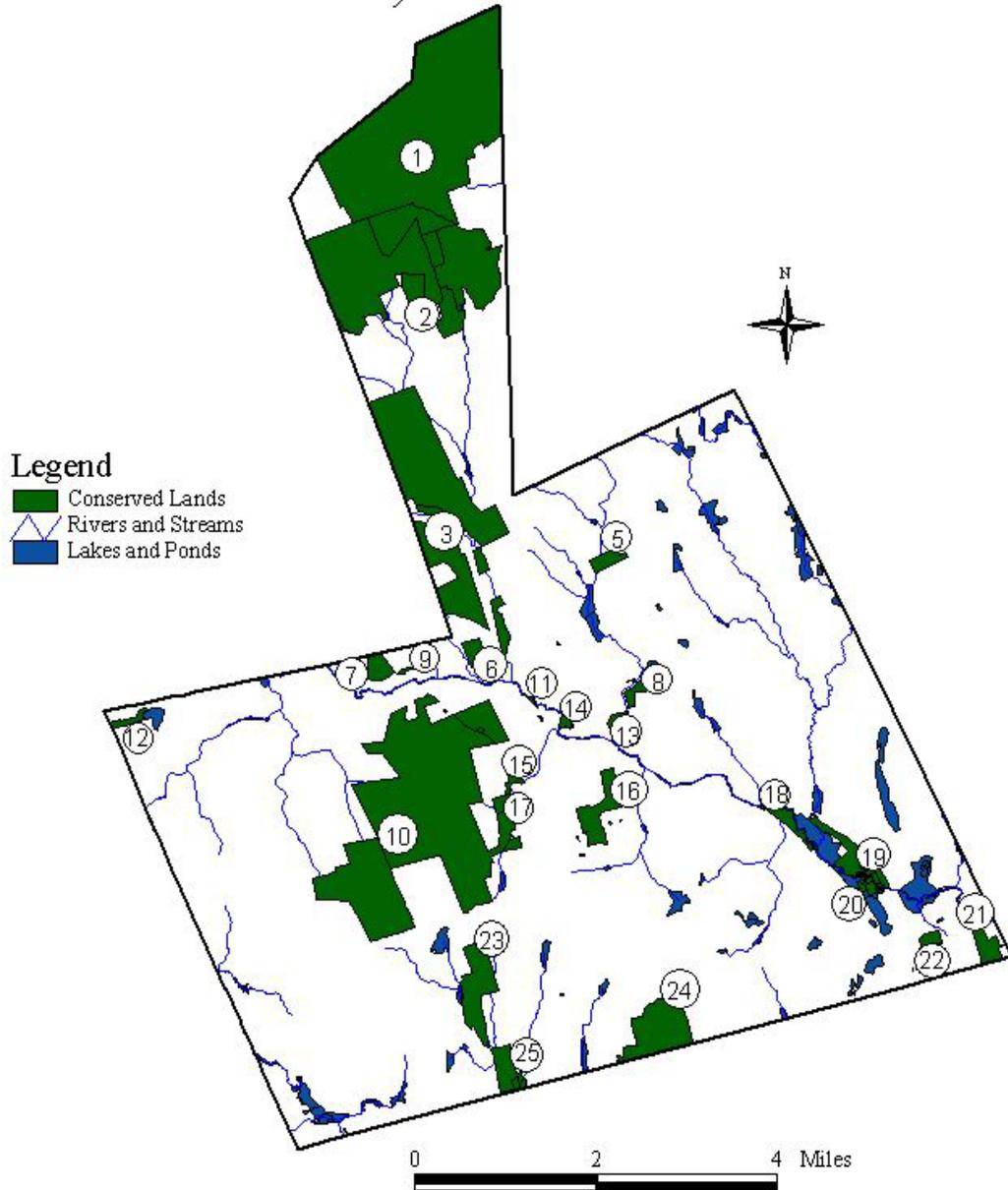
1. How many acres does the town represent, and are there any conserved lands within the town? If so what is the percentage of conserved lands?

The town of Warner represents 35,502 acres in the ASLPT region. About 6,772 acres of the town are under conservation. This means that 19% of Warner has been conserved over the years. This is one of the larger percentages of conserved land in an ASLPT town that is close to completing the *New Hampshire Everlasting* goal of twenty five percent conserved lands for each town in the state. The Mount Kearsarge State Forest is the largest piece of conserved land in Warner. This parcel makes up roughly a third of the total conserved lands of the town. Other tracts of land, such as the Chandler Reservation, and the Warner Town forest make up the other two largest parcels that Warner has conserved (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	NOTES
1	Mount Kearsarge State Forest	124399338	2856	GRANTOR: GOODNOW, LOWELL, SPNHF
2	Rollins State Park	5267529	1201	
3	Warner Town Forest	41780925	959	
4	Leonard WMA	617	0.014	
5	Carter	1514817	35	
6	Gilmore State Forest	1560901	36	
7	Scott/Ballou	1838015	42	
8	Carroll State Forest	1133812	26	
9	Ordway Woods	157595	4	
10	Chandler Reservation	79999959	1837	TOWN FOREST; MANAGED BY CHANDLER TRUST COMM.
11	Flanders Wellsite	104132	2	
12	Simmons Pond Remote Access Facility	738682	17	
13	School Street Park	574198	13	
14	Royce Well Site	369966	8	
15	Silver Lake Recreation Area	714016	16	
16	Kumin	4665521	107	
17	Warner Village Water District	934657	21	OWNED BY WATER DISTRICT - NOT TOWN
18	Bagley/Stillman Clark Parcel	1561979	36	
19	Hill Tract	4580033	105	
20	Warner River Parcel	216285	5	4 TRACTS
21	Jelleme Forest	2121609	49	
22	Davisville State Forest	846359	19	
23	Ashendon State Forest	7244866	166	
24	Contoocook Village Precinct Land	9166439	210	AKA CONTOOCCOOK VILLAGE WATER DISTRICT; WATER SUPPLY
25	Brown Easement	3251878	75	

Conserved Lands

Warner, NH



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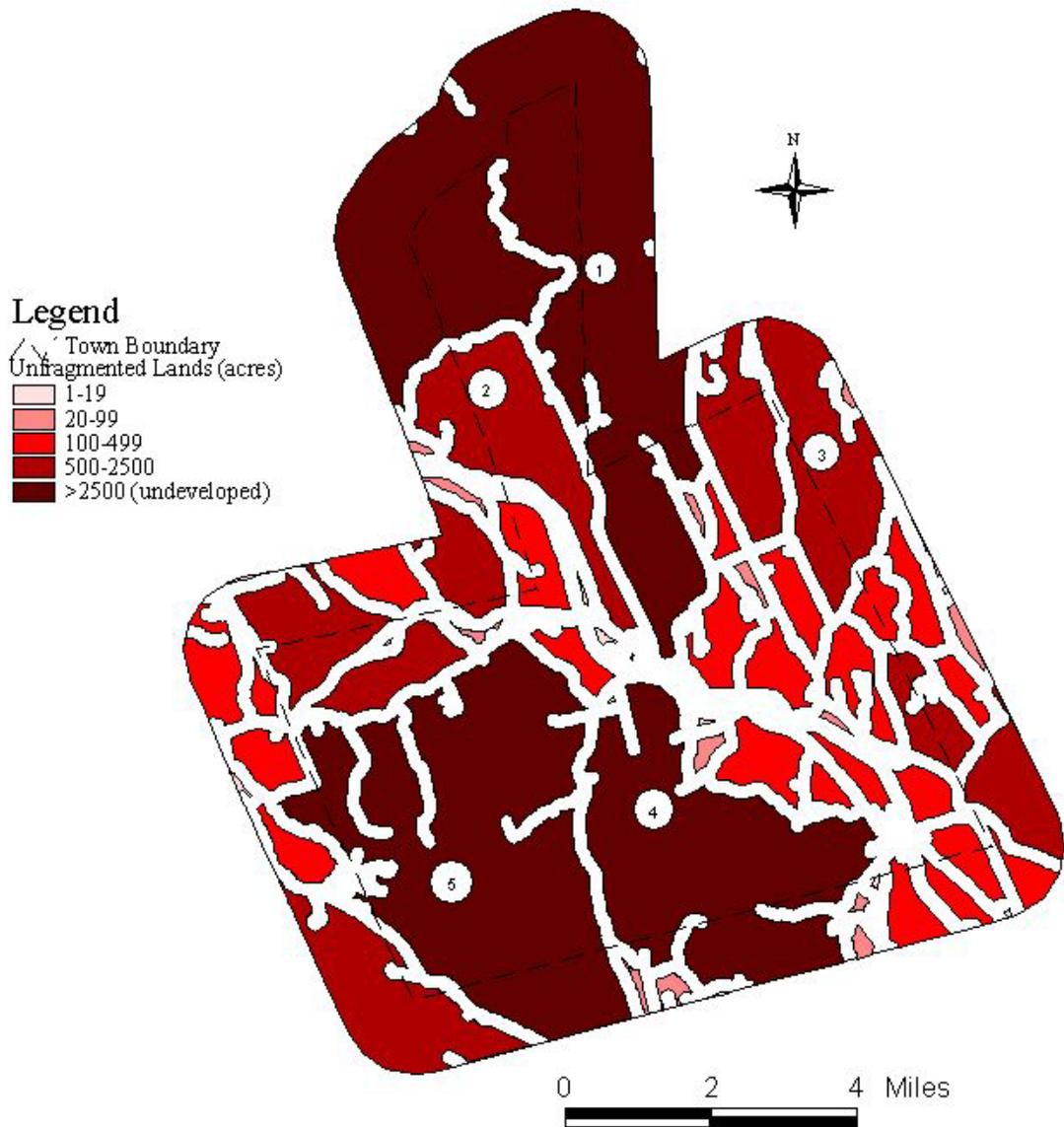
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2. Are there large, undeveloped parcels of land in your region?

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. 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 recreational 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. This buffer has been set across the whole ASLPT region, and the state of New Hampshire. For Warner, parcels of significant size are shown as 100 acres and larger.

Warner has five large parcels of unfragmented lands. Four of the five parcels have some sort of conservation easement on them. Parcel number 1 spans 12,466 acres, and nearly three thousand acres of this is made up by the Mount Kearsarge Forest. Parcel number 2 is 2,259 acres in size. The Warner Town Forest makes up over 800 acres of undeveloped land on this tract. Parcel number 3 is 2,098 acres in size and is the only parcel out of the five major parcels of unfragmented land that does not have any sort of easement on it. Parcel number 4 represents 5,522 acres, and on this parcel is the 107 acre Kumin easement and the Contoocook Village Water Supply that makes up an additional 210 acres of protected space on this parcel. Parcel number 5 is 8,235 acres in size. The Chandler Reservation and its state forest of over 400 acres are also located in this parcel. There is an even more comprehensive study on the Mink Hills area in this parcel on the town website and in the town hall. This preservation plan provides an extensive look into conserving the resources located on this parcel. (GRANIT, unfragmented lands layer)

Unfragmented Lands Warner, NH



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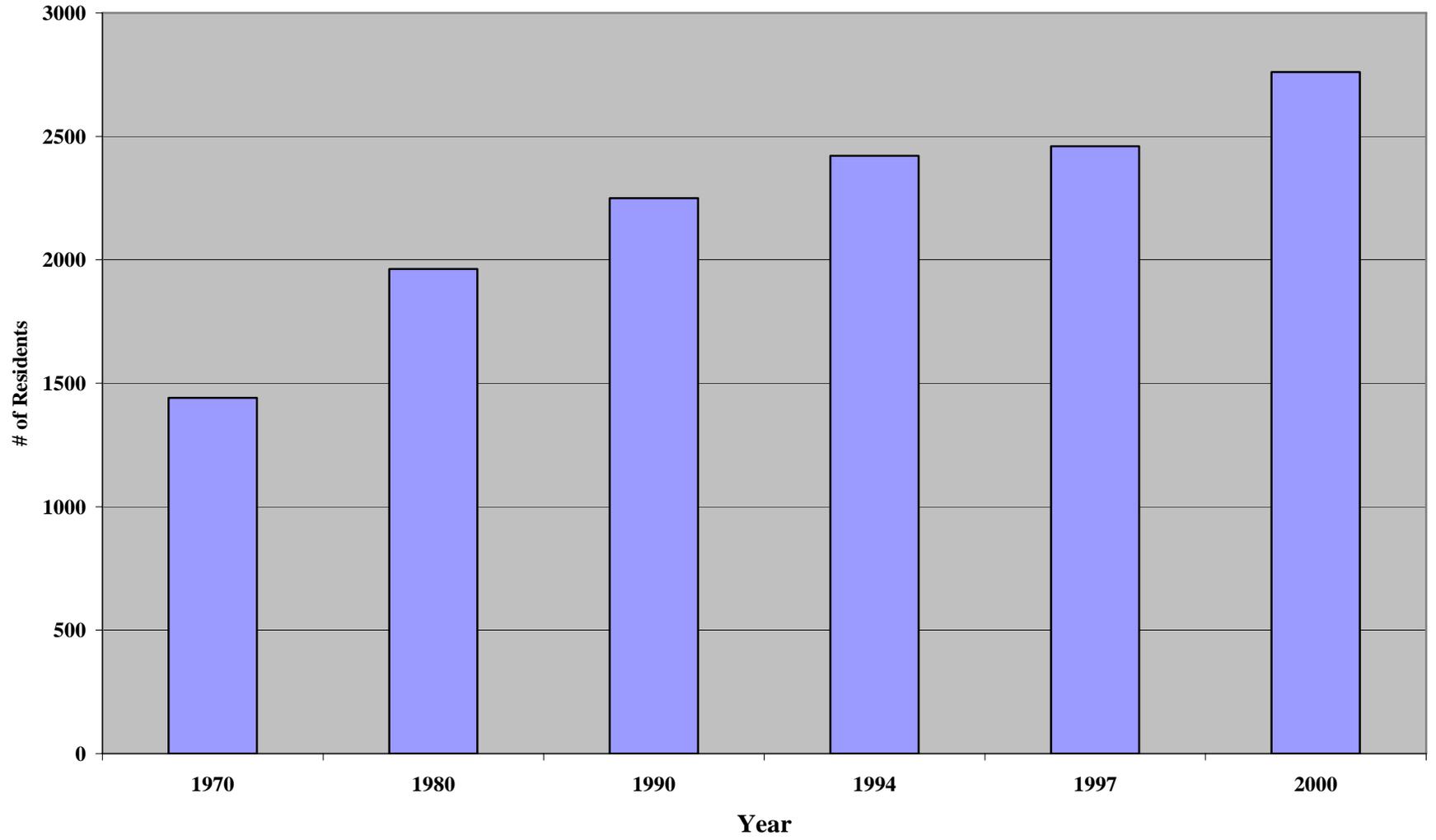
3. What is the rate of development in the past ten years, where has new development occurred, what is the potential for development, and has a build-out analysis been done?

The population of Warner in 1995 was 2,460. The 2003 census estimate for Warner was 2,919 which is a 459 person increase from 8 years prior. This means that there is an 18% increase over the last eight years in Warner and still growing. It is clear that since the 1970's Warner's population has nearly doubled.

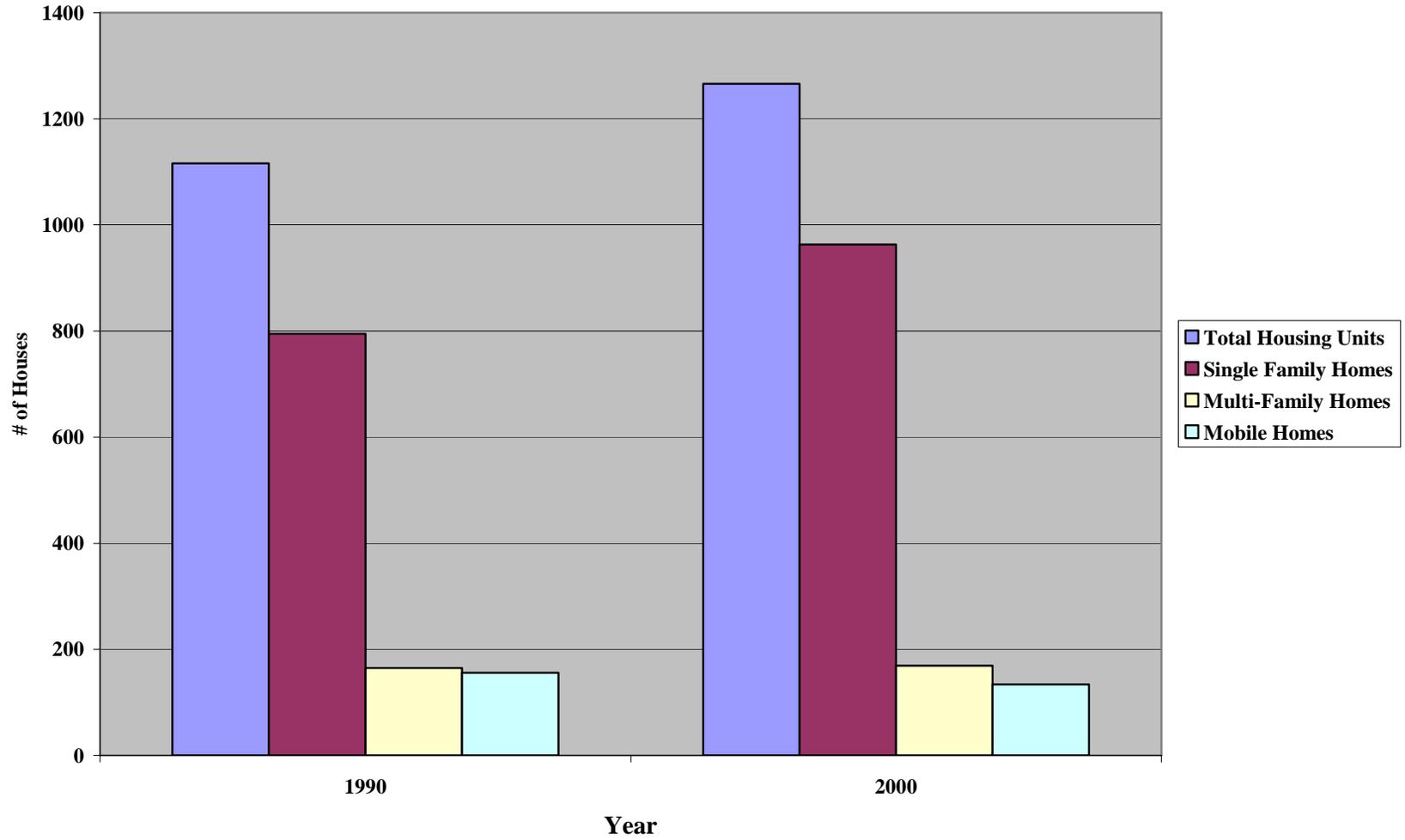
Since the 1990's there has been a steady increase in development in town. This rise in development has been proportionate to the growth in population in town, and does not appear as a very controlled situation. New development has occurred along Route 103, this is where Warner's primary development is until it turns into a commercial district when it crosses 89. There currently is a Design Charrette for the exit 9 commercial development which involves development on both sides of 103. The Design Charrette is available on Warner's town website, and provides more detail about the project (www.warner.nh.us 2005). The northern region of Warner holds the Mount Kearsarge State Forest which does not allow for development. The southwestern section of Warner represents 7,011 acres of unfragmented land area. The Chandler Reservation (1,330 acres) and the Harriman-Chandler State Forest (410 acres) take up quite a large part of this section. There is also a large section (4374 acres) of unfragmented land on the southern border of Warner. There is a large potential for development along Route 103 and throughout the rest of the town. Currently, no build-out analysis has been completed for Warner. Such a study would help the town in understanding its maximum capacity for citizens.

The majority of the people in town commute to another town in New Hampshire for work. There are also many work opportunities in town providing a number of jobs to residents of Warner. Being one of the more developed towns in the ASLPT region, Warner has much more in-town work opportunity than the other towns in the region.

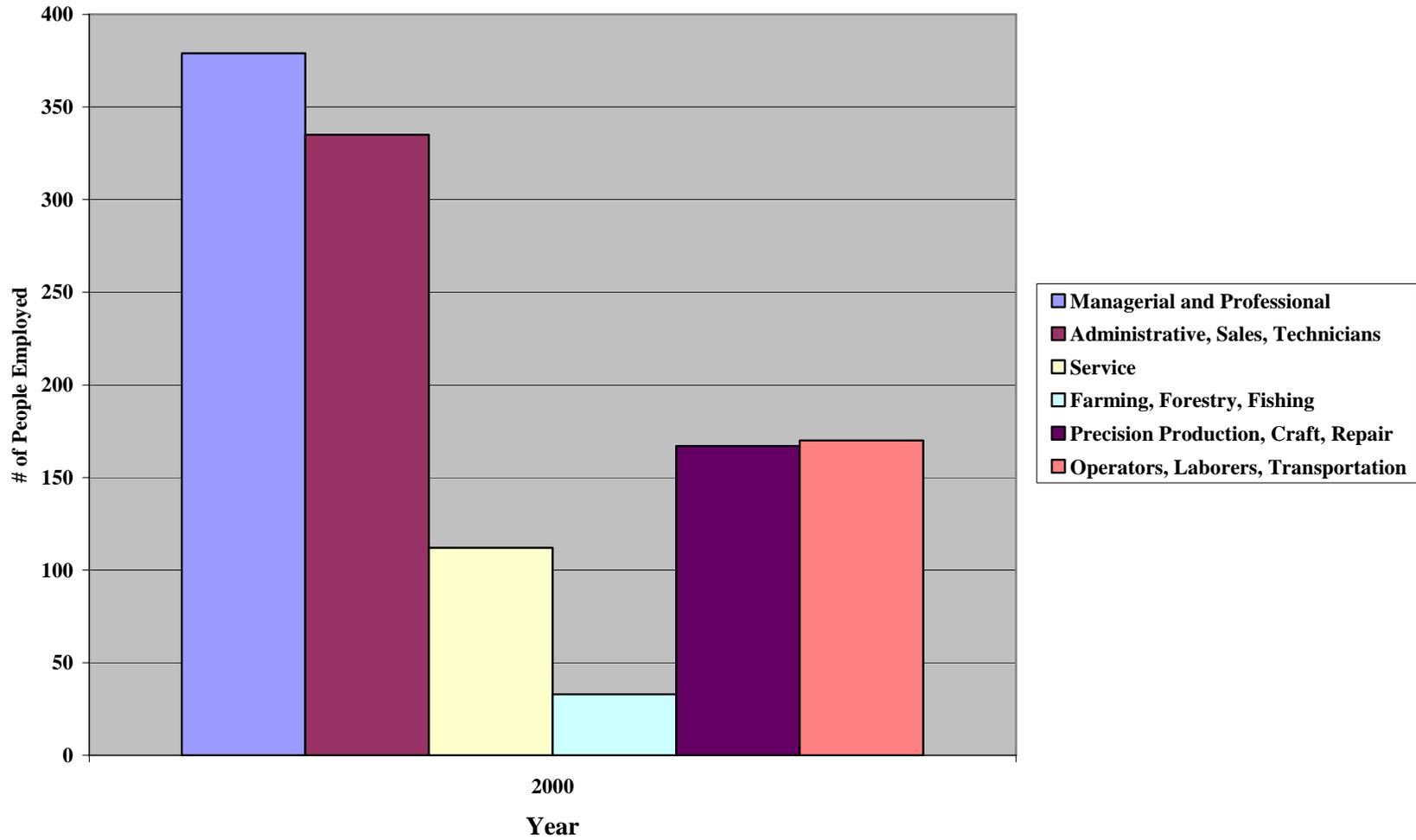
Warner Population



Warner Housing



Warner Employment



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

Warner's master plan addresses conservation by talking about conserving the natural, historical, and the cultural resources in the town. One of its other goals is to encourage growth and diversity in commercial development, while protecting the residential and rural character of the town (1999 Warner Master Plan). The town also has an active conservation commission. As of the fall of 2004 they were actively pursuing parcels for conservation. They are pursuing a 275 acre parcel along East Joppa Road, as well as a 30 acre private parcel, and are following up on the chance to add more conservation land to the Chandler Reservation as well as the Harriam-Chandler State Forest. This information was gathered by reading the monthly minutes of the conservation commission (Warner's New Paper Nov 2004).

In a recent publication of the town paper, the conservation commission addresses the needs of conserved lands in their town and lays out what it means to have your parcel of land under an easement. The article also addresses the costs the conservation commission has spent to gain lands for conservation. The article also outlines some of the commission responsibilities to the town and as a conservation commission in general. It also states that landowners who take their property out of current use to be developed face a penalty for reducing open space. The town voted in 2000 to put these penalty fees towards further town conservation. The result over the years has provided the commission with enough funds to continue to preserve open space (Warner's New Paper Mar 2005 p21).

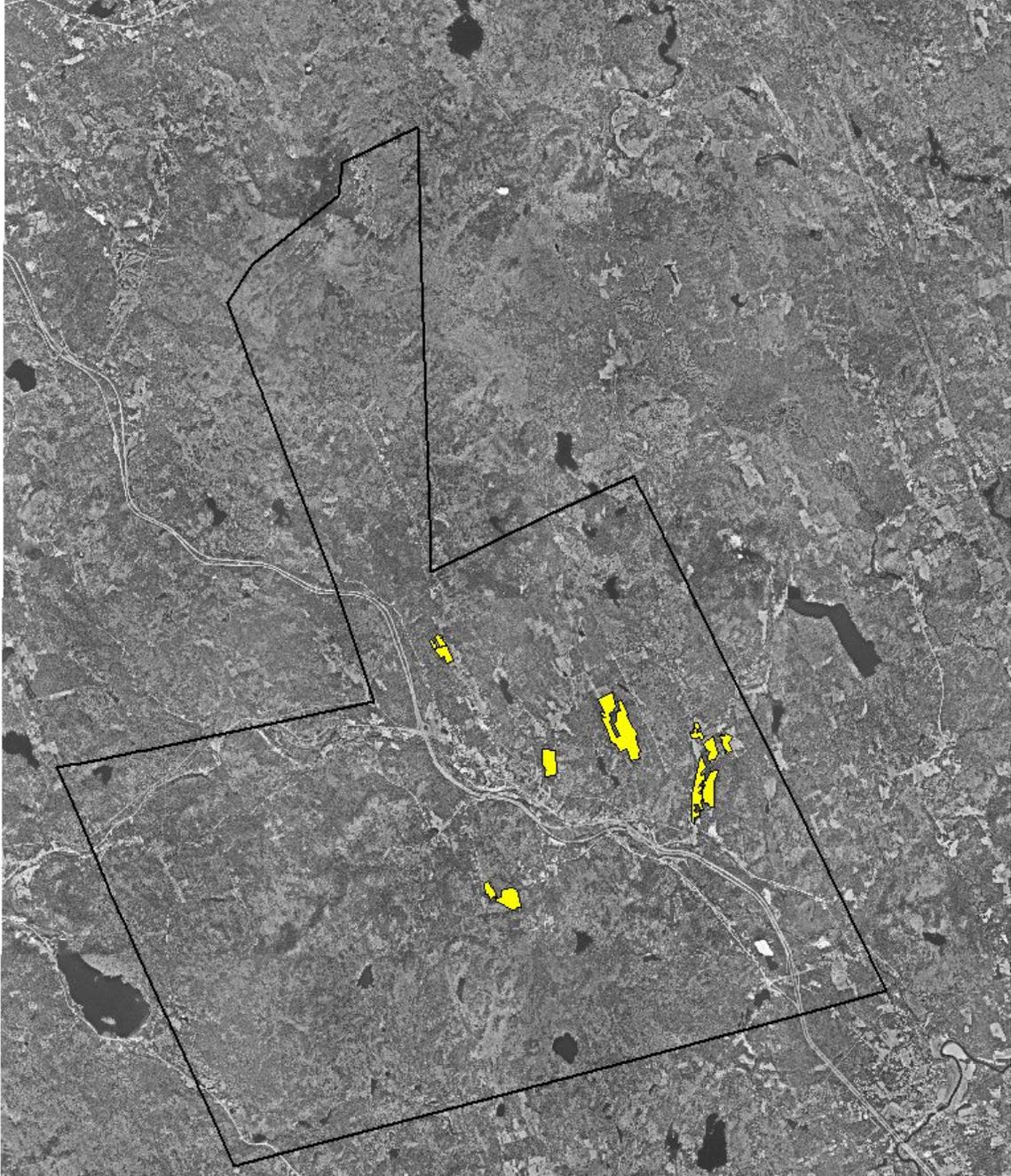
6. Are there actively managed agricultural lands in town, do they provide a public or private benefit, and do they have an easement on them?

Warner has a number of active farms and a farmers market that provide a public benefit in the town. Our class and the ASLPT decided to concentrate on agricultural lands that are ten acres in size or larger. These tracts of valuable open space are shown on the following map in yellow. There are also other active farms in town, however their property is listed under ten acres in size, and while still valuable, is not seen as a conservation priority for the ASLPT. There are many varieties of active farms in town. Some of these include, Blue Moon Berry Farm on Waldron Hill Road, Courser Cattle Farm on Schoodac Road, Dun Foolin Farm on Denny Hill Road, Kearsarge Gore Farm on Gore Road, and Stonefield Bison Ranch on Pumpkin Hill Road, a horse farm and fields on Kearsarge Mt. Road, hay fields on Coners Mill Road, hay fields and pumpkins on Poverty Plains Road, a buffalo farm on Rt. 103, a sheep farm on Colins Road, and hay fields on Howe Lane and Ladd Lane. These farms represent the most active forms of agriculture in the town. The Yankee Farmers Market on Route 103 provides a chance for area farmers to sell some of their goods, and provides the town with fresh local produce.

The following map shows aerial photos taken of Warner in 1998. The large open parcels of land were identified and digitized using GIS. The map was then shown to community members to ground truth the findings (Charlie Betz 3-05).

Agriculture

Warner, NH



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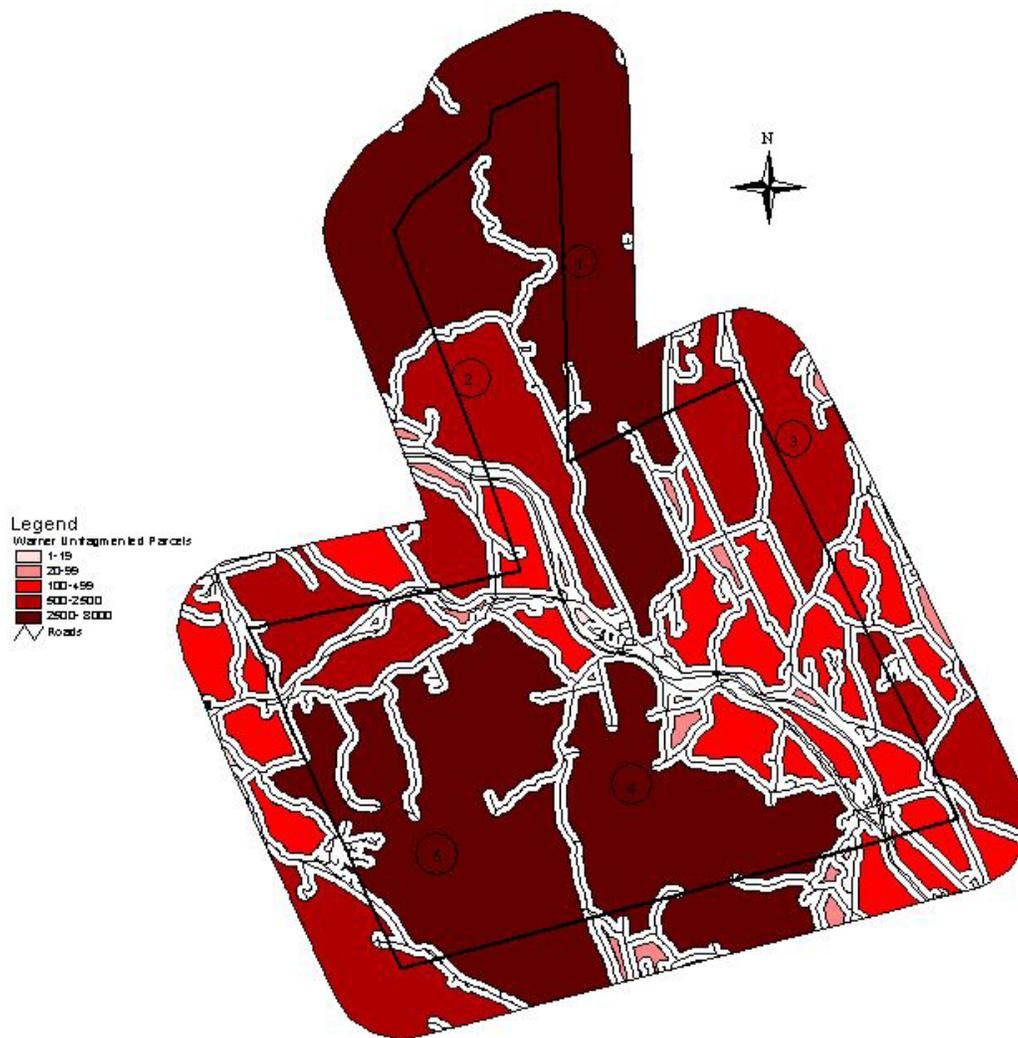
7. Are there any actively managed forested lands in town, and do they have an easement on them.

The majority of forestland in Warner is owned by private individuals, woodland investors, or has an easement on it. 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 fourteen tree farms in town totaling 4,102 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. Since having property under tree farm management is private and there is no formal list as to location or owner.

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). This makes it difficult to locate parcels that are being actively managed and look to them as a priority.

To get approximate locations of the actively managed forests in Warner we 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.

Unfragmented Lands Warner, NH



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8. What plant communities are in town? Are any of them threatened or endangered?

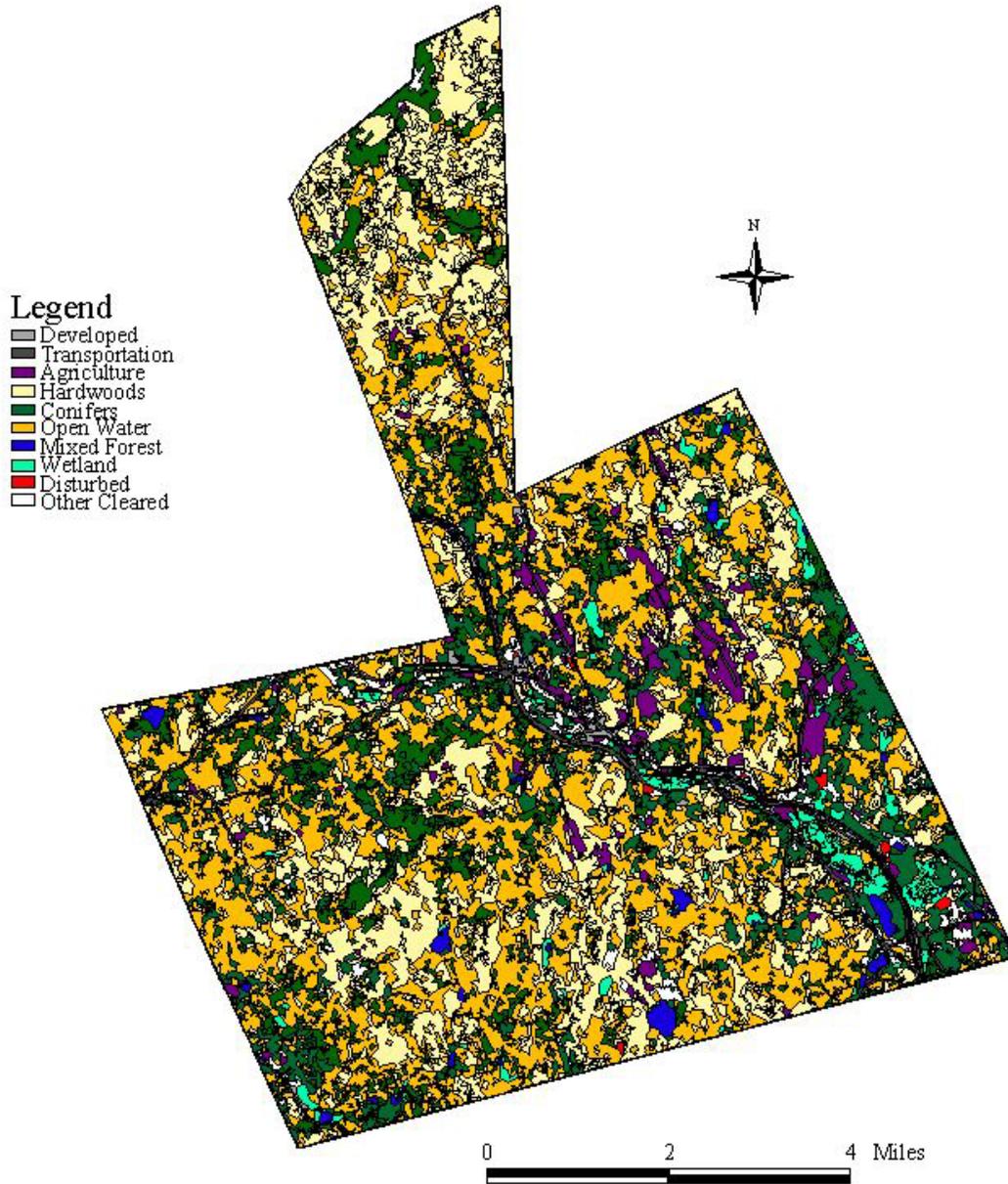
In order to find out what kind of ecologically important lands were present in our towns we used the landcover layer provided to the class through GIS, and calculated each type of habitat to find out how much of that plant community was present in town.

Mixed forest is the predominant landcover type in town, representing an overall acreage of 12,984 acres. Other prevailing landcover types include hay pasture, beech, oak, other hardwoods, white and red pine, spruce, fir, and hemlock.

There are also a number of invasive species in town. Some of the predominate invasive species for the region are Purple Loosestrife, Phragmites, Japanese Knotweed, and European Bittersweet. Warner does not have as much of a problem with invasive species in its water bodies do to the relatively small size of the lakes and ponds. Transfer of invasive aquatic species is much smaller here. There is no definite list for threatened and endangered species in town. The Bald Eagle is one known threatened specie in town. The threatened and endangered species map does not identify the names or the exact locations of the species for their protection. It does however allow us to see approximately where these threatened and endangered species reside in town. As Warner continues to update its master plan, it is important to keep these species of concern in mind for further areas of protection in town.

Landcover Type	Acres
Developed	382
Transportation	1055
Agriculture	1019
Hardwoods	10098
Conifers	7758
Mixed Forest	12985
Open Water	399
Wetland	861
Disturbed	51
Other	875
Total:	35483

Landcover Types Warner, NH

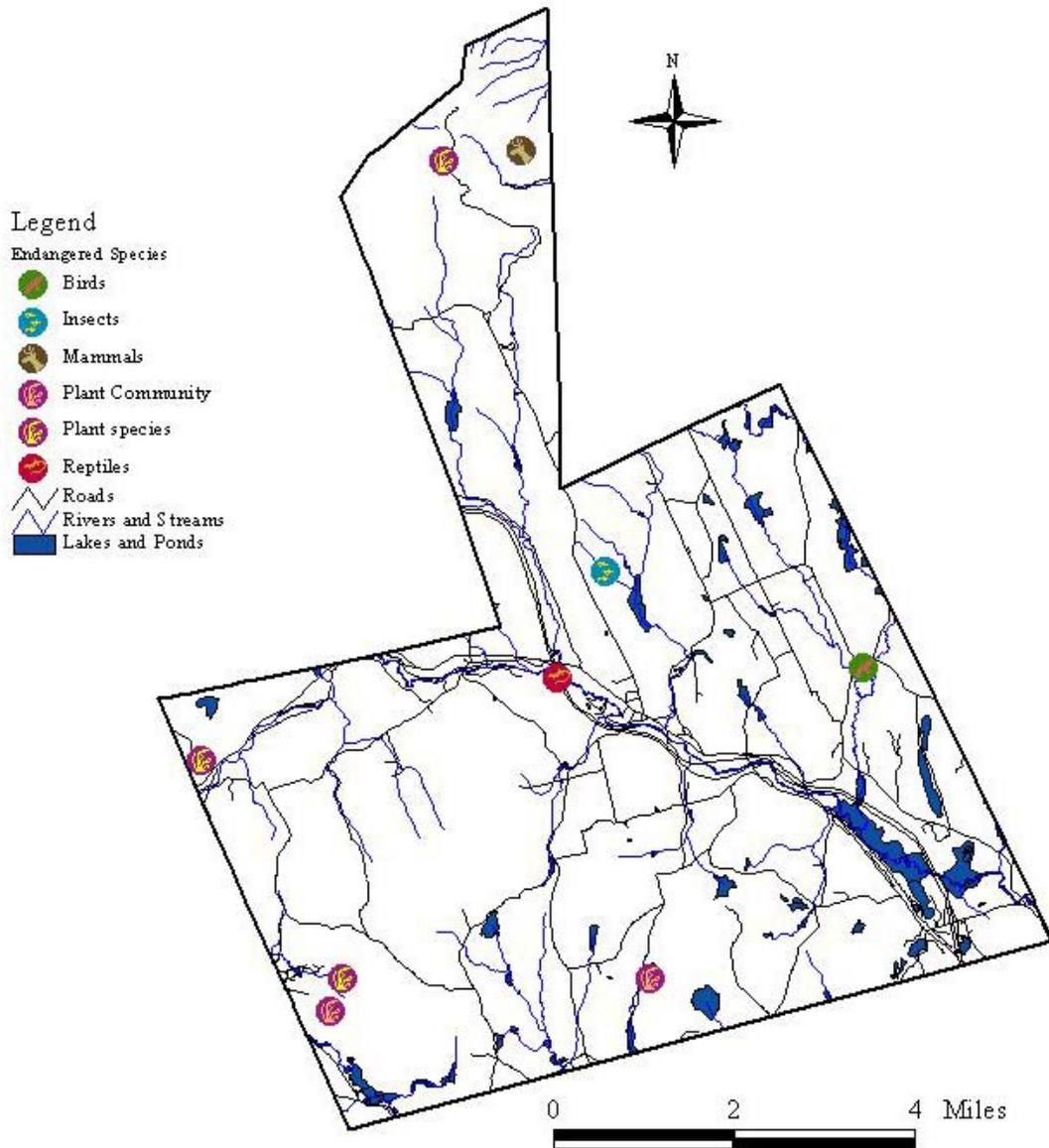


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Threatened and Endangered Species Warner, NH



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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 Warner.

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 Warner, 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 region 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 the Warner, 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.

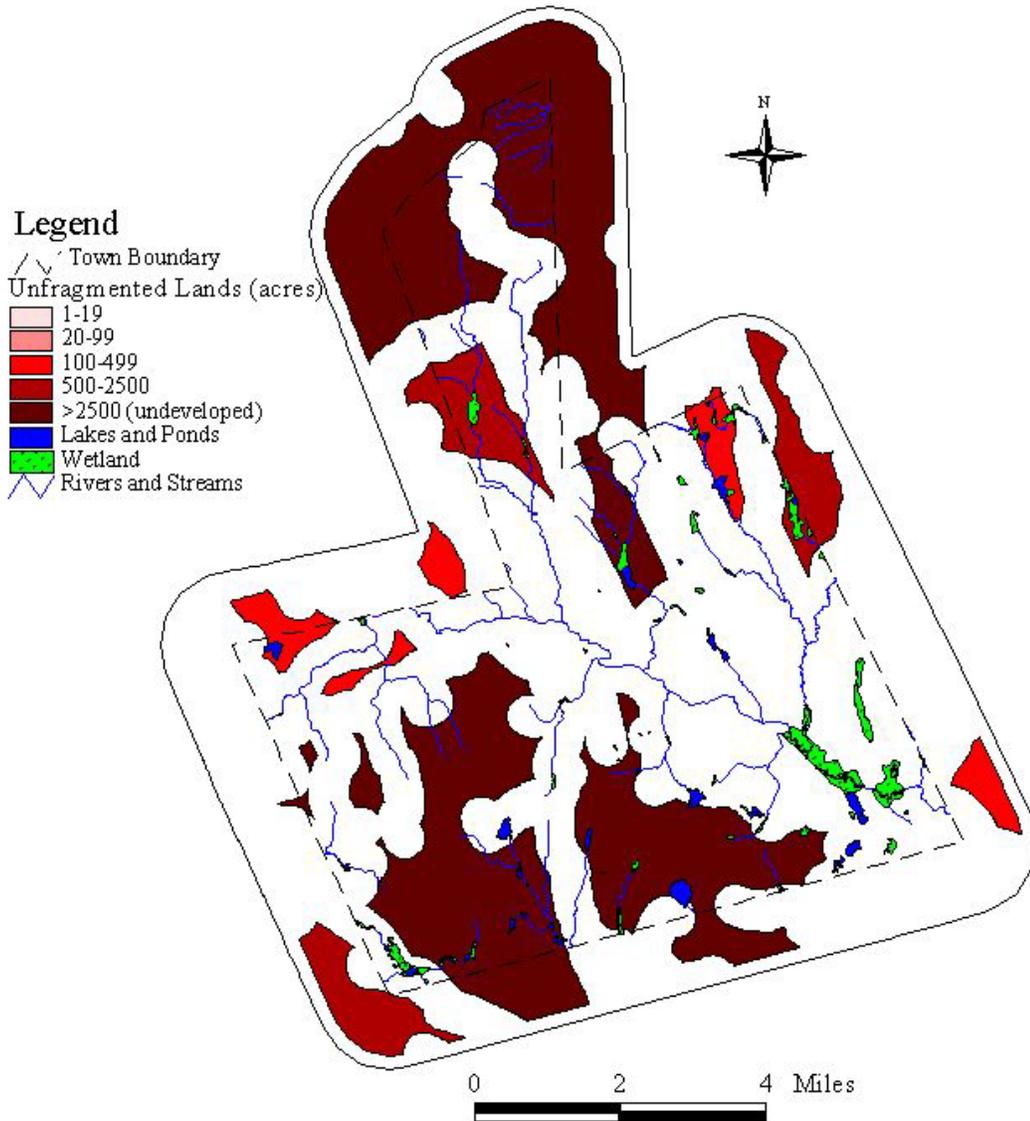
Corridors are pieces of undeveloped land that connect unfragmented parcels. The connectivity created by the corridors is significant because it allows for interaction between populations in separate parcels. This is an integral aspect of maintaining ecological stability because by allowing interaction 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 Warner, 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 region, 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 region 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 the region. 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).

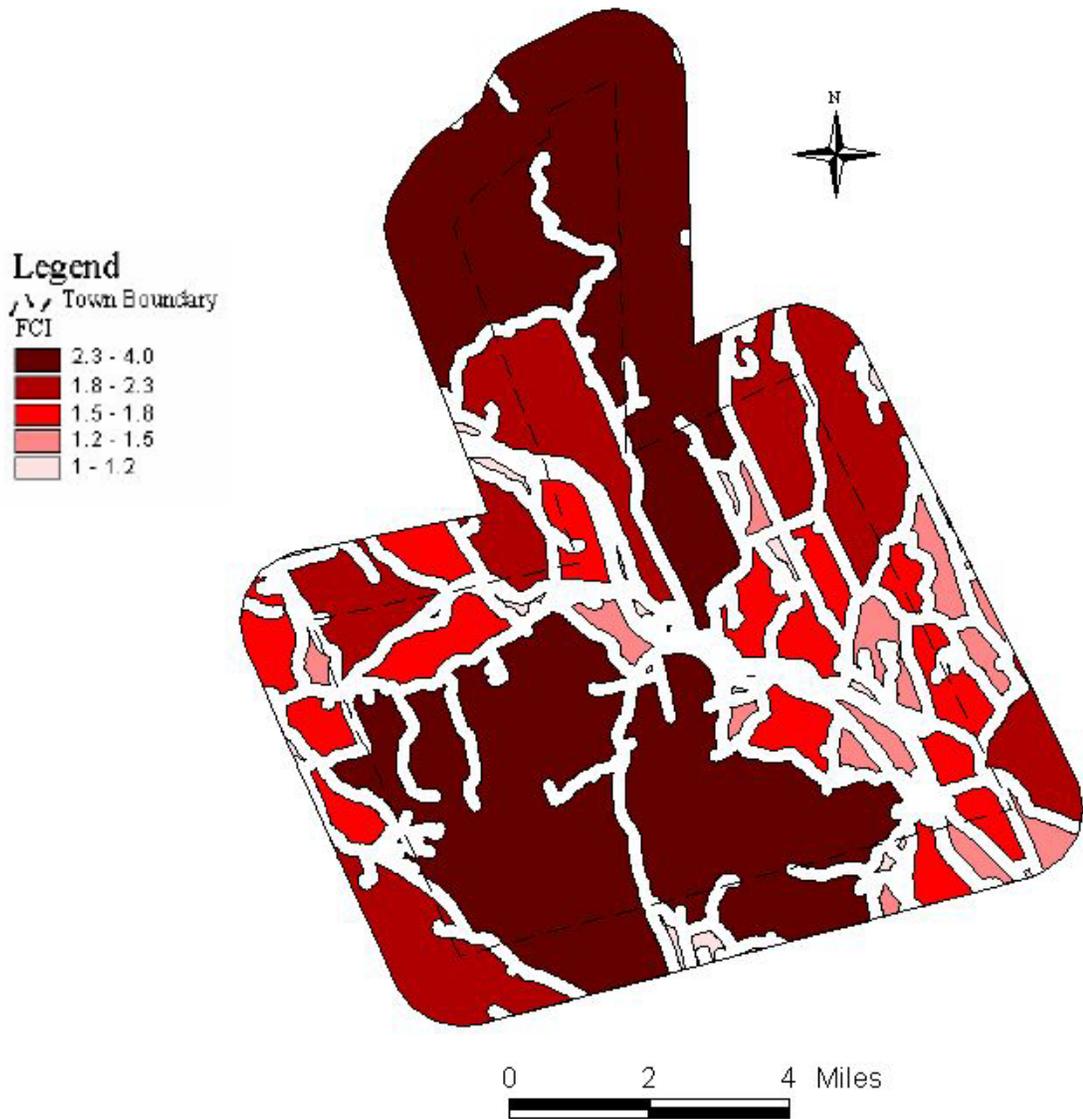
Interior Habitat Warner, NH



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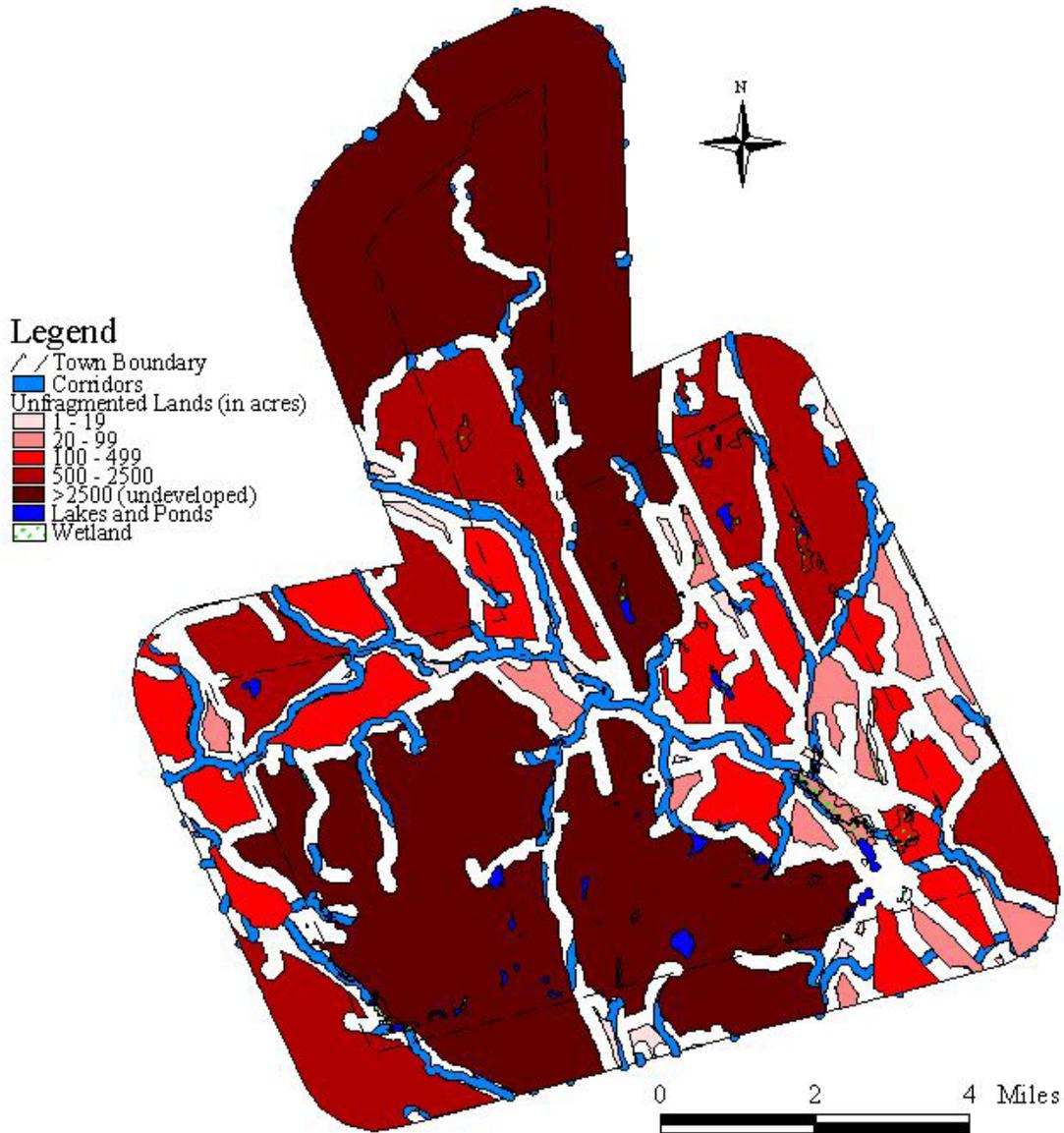
Forest Continuity Warner, NH



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Corridors Warner, NH



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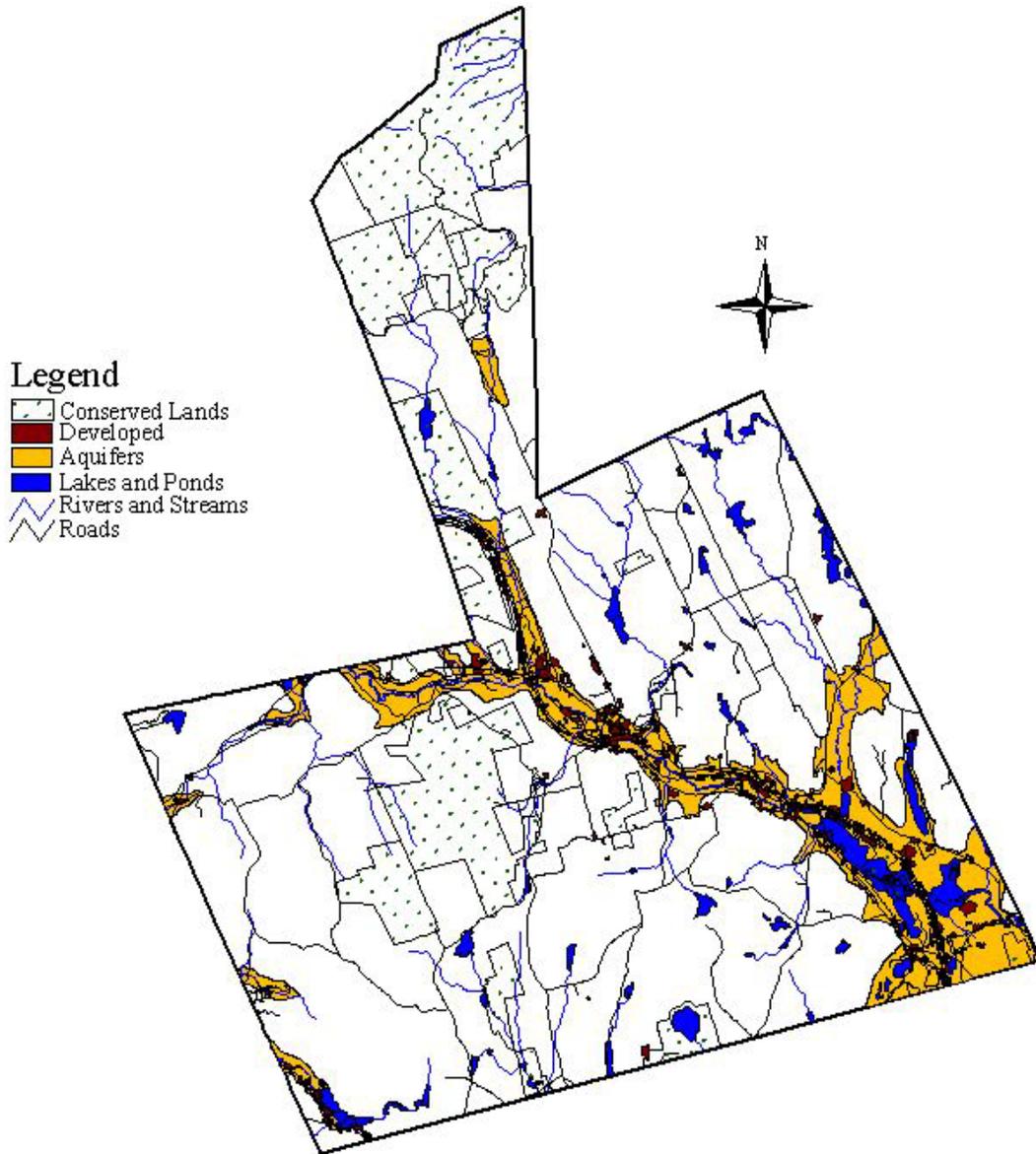
10. Are there areas in town adjacent to surface waters that are undeveloped, are there any aquifers in town? Identify where impervious surface threatens water quality.

Warner has a number of small lakes and ponds throughout town that do not have any development around them. Most development occurs heavily along the Warner River which runs directly on top of the largest aquifer in the town. This aquifer has a potentially high yield for groundwater, and most development is concentrated on this aquifer. This aquifer is connected to the largest aquifer in Sutton, and should be viewed as a prime concern in regards to impervious surface.

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 there is large quantities of roads and houses along the Warner River and its aquifer the danger of water quality being threatened is high. Runoff from rooftops and roads can pollute water quality and force a town to look elsewhere for its water supply.

The Mink Hills area of town has nine brooks in its vicinity, as well as Long Pond and Bear Pond which all have little to no development around them. This area is already being heavily examined for conservation practices, and won't be facing immediate risks if the area continues to gain conservation land. The prime area for concern in the town is along the Warner River where the majority of impervious surface exists (Warner Town Website, Mink Hills Conservation Plan www.warner.nh.us).

Water Resources Warner, NH



0 2 4 Miles

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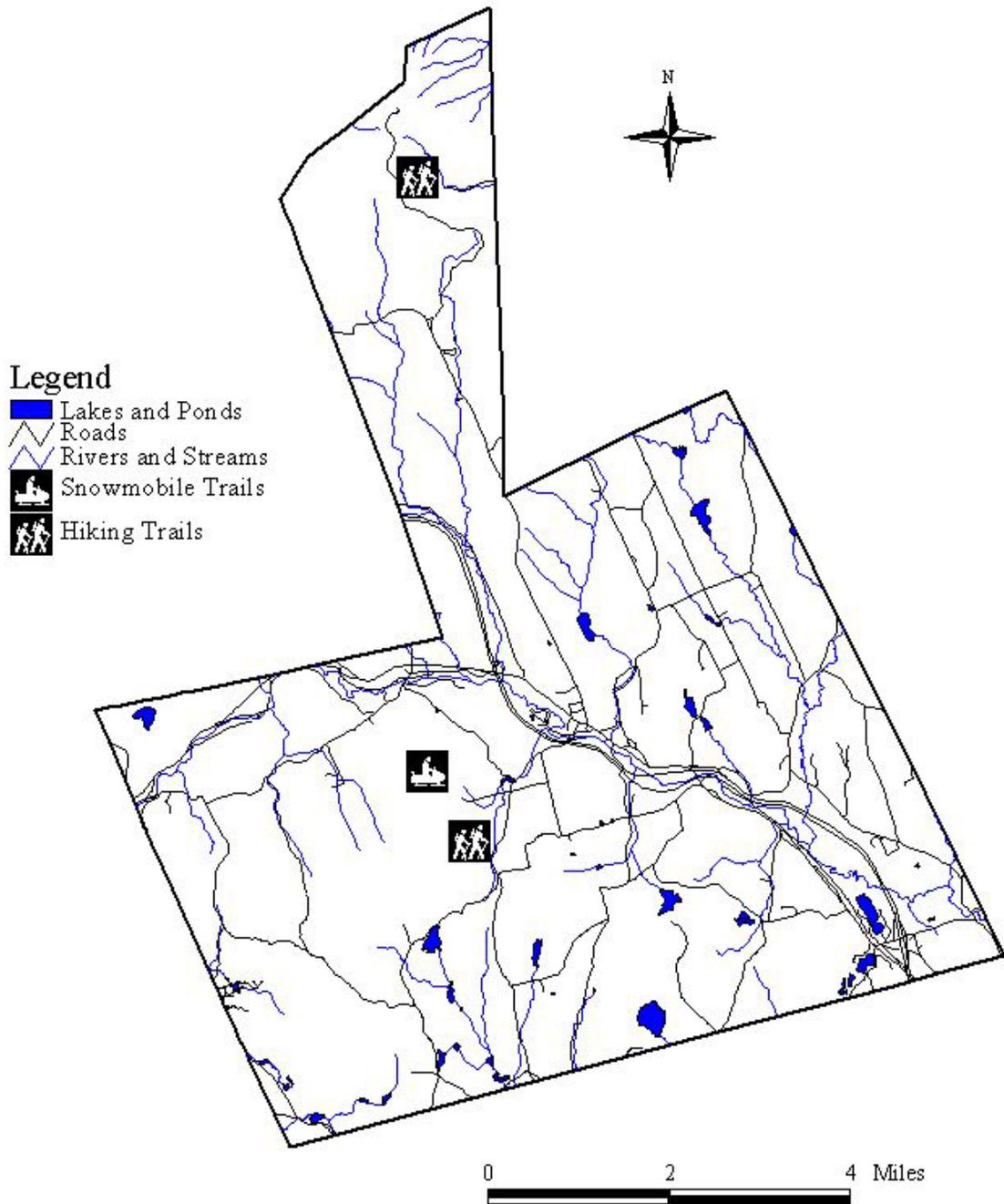


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11. What are the recreational uses of the land in town?

There are numerous recreational activities in the town of Warner. Some of these capabilities include hiking, biking, snowmobiling, walking, horseback riding, cross country skiing, hunting, fishing, boating, and swimming. There is an extensive snowmobiling trail map located online provided by the Kearsarge Trail Snails Snowmobile Club that depicts the routes snowmobile riders can take in and through Warner (KTS Trail Maps www.kearsargetrailssnails.com/ktstopo3.htm). Included in the town of Warner for recreational and parks services are the Mount Kearsarge State Forest, the Warner Town Forest (Rollins State Park), and the Chandler (Mink Hills) Reservation (Warner town website. www.warner.nh.us). Besides these recreational opportunities there are also a number of cultural events that happen throughout the year in the town, such as the annual Fall Foliage Festival. The icons shown on the map are general representations of recreational opportunities, and are not to be considered entirely accurate as to location.

Recreational Resources Warner, NH



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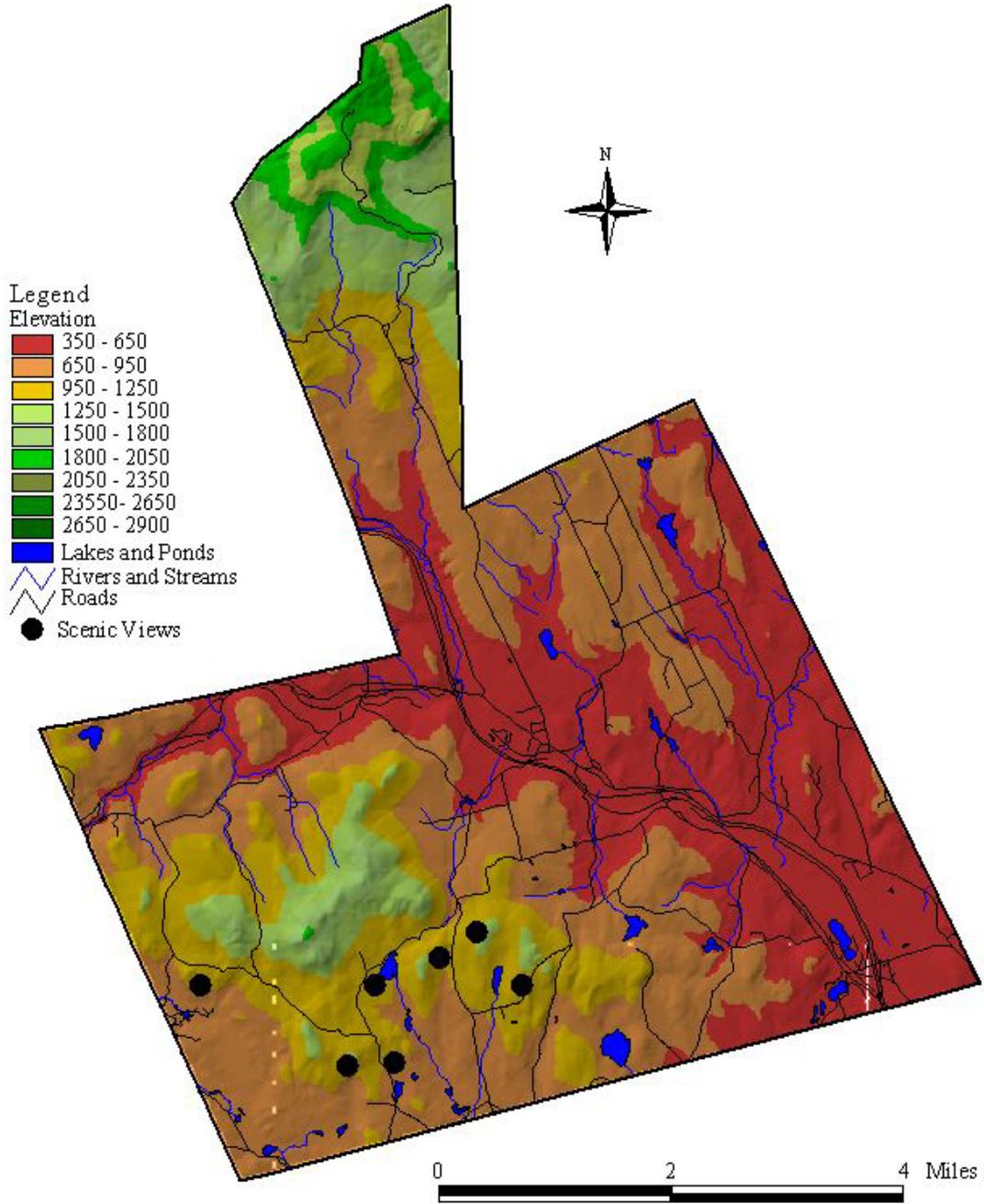
12. Where are the scenic viewing opportunities in town?

There are multiple scenic viewing opportunities in and around Warner. The only documented scenic views in town are listed in the Mink Hills Conservation Plan. They are restricted to the southern half of town. To date the town has not listed its other scenic viewing opportunities which include the Kearsarge State Forest area, Burnt Hill, and the ridgeline along Kearsarge Mountain Road. These are important scenic viewing opportunities in town and should be noted even though direct documentation has not occurred (Jim McLaughlin). The viewpoints documented by the Warner Conservation Commission are shown as black dots on the following map. Since there was no pre-comprised list to use as a base besides the Mink Hills area, we found a few of our own scenic views in town. These are listed below and are a result of our exploration of Warner.

Warner:

- Route 103 and exit 9 looking towards Mount Kearsarge
- Dalton Covered Bridge
- Waterloo Covered Bridge
- Mt. Kearsarge from Waldron Hill
- Top of Mount Kearsarge
- Picnic area at Mount Kearsarge

Scenic Views Warner, NH



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