

THE TOWN OF BARNSTEAD,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

2014 MASTER PLAN UPDATE
BACKGROUND INFORMATION
AND GOALS FOR 2024

Approved by the Barnstead Planning Board
January 8, 2015.

Subject to revision and update by the Planning Board as needed.

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A. THE BARNSTEAD 2014 VISION FOR 2024.

The vision for 2024 is as follows:

Moving through the town of Barnstead

When you enter the town of Barnstead a person sees a town that appears to have not changed in 20 years. The population growth that occurred in Barnstead at the turn of the century has stabilized. Most have a back yard vegetable garden to help sustain them through the winter months. Local farms provide food and employment to a small number of residents that usually live on premise. Community gardening and farmers markets have become popular. There has been a trend to people growing and purchasing or bartering local products to help keep life, commerce, and trade local. The Conservation Commission continues to work with state and non-profit organizations to help preserve our open spaces, farms, fields, and forests; in addition to protecting wetlands and wildlife habitat.

The results of the 2014 Master Plan survey indicated that most residents wanted to preserve the rural character of Barnstead. The Planning Board took this into consideration for the future plans for the town and worked to place business in appropriate areas. Most felt that small and environmentally friendly development would keep the character of town and provide local income. A senior housing complex has been developed where many of our elderly citizens are living and enjoying a good quality of life.

Residents feel that recreational opportunities add to the value of life in town. There is an active youth recreational program and also many adults participate in the program. More hiking and snowshoeing paths have been developed to meet the recreational needs of residents.

After the large growth spurt of the early 2000's the town had faced many challenges with maintaining, replacing or improving the transportation infrastructure. The results of the survey showed that most residents were in favor of implementing a large scale road & bridge maintenance and improvement plan.

Grants were obtained to build a new energy efficient municipal building in the center of town. This has improved the services to the residents of town. The current town hall is now used for meetings by various town committees and local clubs. It is also the primary location for voting on election days. The historical society now houses their antiquities in a separate building near the center of town.

The school district still maintains ownership of the Hannah Nutter property in the event of future needs.

The current population is thriving and the town can boast of a revitalized economic base.

B. CHALLENGES FOR BARNSTEAD 2014-2024

The Master Plan Committee has identified significant issues facing the Town of Barnstead over the next couple of decades. Some of these issues are unique to Barnstead; many of them are shared with towns around New Hampshire and many other states.

RSA 674¹, which governs the way Master Plans are written, requires vision and land use chapters², suggests others, and leaves additional flexibility to Towns in terms of how they write the plan. It does not require a chapter on “challenges”, but we felt that listing challenges helps us and the Town think about what we need to be addressing over the next 10 years.

Most of these issues were identified by residents through the UNH Survey conducted and compiled in February - May, 2013. Additional challenges were added by the Master Plan Committee from their knowledge and expertise.

RSA 674:

I. It shall be the duty of every planning board established under RSA 673:1 to prepare and amend from time to time a master plan to guide the development of the municipality. A master plan may include consideration of any areas outside the boundaries of the municipality which in the judgment of the planning board bear a relation to or have an impact on the planning of the municipality. Every planning board shall from time to time update and amend the adopted master plan with funds appropriated for that purpose by the local legislative body. In preparing, amending, and updating the master plan:

(a) The planning board shall have responsibility for promoting interest in, and understanding of, the master plan of the municipality. In order to promote this interest and understanding, the planning board may publish and distribute copies of the master plan, or copies of any report relating to the master plan, and may employ such other means of publicity and education as it may deem advisable.

(b) The planning board shall also have authority to make any investigations, maps and reports, and recommendations which relate to the planning and development of the municipality.

II. The planning board may from time to time report and recommend to the appropriate public officials and public agencies programs for the development of the municipality, programs for the erection of public structures, and programs for municipal improvements. Each program shall include recommendations for its financing. It shall be part of the planning board's duties to consult with and advise public officials and agencies, public utility companies, civic, educational, professional, research and other organizations, and to consult with citizens, for the purposes of protecting or carrying out of the master plan as well as for making recommendations relating to the development of the municipality.

² Vision and Land Use

Here is a list of challenges the Master Plan Committee has identified:

1. Protecting Rural Character:

Far and away the issue that almost all Barnstead residents agree on is the importance of the factors they like most about the Town; 41% identified its rural nature. Another 14% said the “quiet and safety” that comes with a rural area was most important; and 12% listed the “beauty” of Barnstead as its most important characteristic.

Likewise when the survey asked people to rank the priority of several goals and objectives for the town from 85 – 93% ranked the following items as high or medium priority:

- Preserve open spaces: farms, fields and forests
- Protect wetlands and wildlife habitats
- Improve water quality in the ponds and streams
- Encourage conservation
- Maintain Barnstead’s rural character, historic sites, and buildings
- 79% would like continued support for recreational opportunities, including activities like hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, and horseback riding that are dependent on the open spaces that currently exist in Barnstead.

These and some other responses from residents help create a definition of what citizens mean when they speak of rural character.

The Master Plan defines “Rural Character” to mean

- The town is quiet and safe;
- Residents have a sense of connectedness, mutual support, and community that is fostered and maintained by multiple groups and activities, and an inclusive attitude conveyed to residents by town employees, churches, and private organizations;
- wildlife habitat for both recreation and natural enjoyment is plentiful and protected;
- commercial development is appropriate in scale and designed to complement the historic and rural design of the town;
- residential development is focused on the existing road network and existing lots;
- The natural beauty of the town’s lands, waters, and viewsapes is preserved as much as possible;
- A significant majority of land in the town is maintained as open land: farms, fields, and forests;
- Wetlands are protected and undisturbed, helping to keep water quality and absorb storm rainfall that would increase flooding, erosion and washout;

- A significant share of the town's open space is protected from development by permanent conservation easements;
- Water quality in ponds and streams is high so that fishing, swimming, boating and other water recreation is plentiful, and downstream waters are protected;
- The farms, fields and forests provide habitat for wildlife so animals are plentiful for nature lovers and hunters;
- The historic and cultural sites and buildings that symbolize the rural background of Barnstead are protected and enjoyed;
- Population growth is slow

This is a major challenge for a town with a small tax base, in a time of population growth, and further challenged by the increase in people and traffic that will be generated by the widening of I-93. We address this challenge in the section on Land use.

2. High taxes:

Residents are as clear that high taxes are the biggest downside to living in Barnstead as they are that the rural character is the biggest plus. Unfortunately, the founders of the town did not have the foresight to locate it on Lake Winnepesaukee, the ocean front, or a college town.

When the UNH survey asked residents to identify the single issue they liked least about Barnstead, 25% said high taxes. Another 23% said the condition of the roads and the lack of services, both issues that could be improved with a better tax base.

The high taxes are not just an imaginary concern. In 2013 the tax rate in Barnstead is \$23.50. The following chart shows the tax rates in surrounding towns.

Town	Tax Rate
Pittsfield	30.78
Barnstead	23.50
Farmington	21.00
Strafford	22.68
Gilmanton	21.15
Alton	13.44

S

Barnstead is overwhelmingly a bedroom town. People live here and commute to other towns to find work. There is almost no commercial tax base: businesses that pay taxes but do not send children to school. Although Pittsfield has more low cost rental property, Barnstead has by far the largest amount of modestly priced housing of any town around.

This attracts many first time home buyers: young families with children in tow or on the way. This in turn creates a larger than average school population.

The political climate at both the state and national levels is anti-government and anti-tax. Federal and state funds that supplemented local revenue are no longer available. The concept of revenue sharing from wealthier towns or individuals to those more in need has fallen by the wayside. Towns and local governments are at the bottom of the food chain, and increasingly must rely on their own citizens to bear the burden alone.

Residents are very open to find tax savings by regionalizing many services, in hopes of finding cost savings. Although fiercely loyal to local towns, New Hampshire taxpayers are beginning to question the need for separate fire, police, highway and other services in every small town.

3. Poor road conditions

This is the next most common complaint of residents and their concerns are supported by a road condition survey conducted by the Lakes Region Planning Commission in partnership with the Town Highway Department. The survey found that 16 of 47 miles of paved road in Barnstead is in such poor condition that it needs to be completely rebuilt from the ground up. The state bridge review lists two bridges in town as red listed: unable to sustain any increase in traffic levels.

The widening of I-93 will only increase the problems on Route 28, and increased population, however small, will spill over to impact Town Roads. (See section D. Transportation, 9 Barnstead Roads).

4. Support recreational and conservation opportunities

Outdoor recreation is central to the lives of many Barnstead residents. Without the presence of open fields and forests this will be lost. Conservation of our farms, fields, and forested areas is essential if the many recreational opportunities are to be maintained.

5. Dissatisfaction with many parts of Town Government:

One of the more disturbing aspects of the UNH survey is the high levels of discontent amongst townspeople with significant parts of the Town Government.

In Graph 5 (pg 36.), 48% of residents are unsatisfied with the Board of Selectmen, 44% with the School Board, 39% with the elementary school, and 35% with the Planning Board and the Town's website. Comments written on the survey indicate a wide range of reasons for dissatisfaction.

While the Town can celebrate how much less dissatisfaction with Town governments there is than with federal institutions, distrust amongst citizens will only increase the difficulty in finding answers to the difficult choices the Town must make over the next decade.

C. LAND USE POLICIES

1. Mission

The goal of the 2014 master plan is to anticipate future needs of the community and take appropriate action.

2. A Historical Zoning Perspective

At one time Barnstead was a community with a vibrant economy established by the wool and textile industry along the Suncook River Valley. Prior to World War II the industry started to shift to the south, and the population declined as individuals migrated in search of better employment opportunities. The economy depressed and reverted to an agrarian society. The outbreak of World War II saw further population decreases as men entered the military service or relocated to work in military arms industries. Other than high - density areas around the Center and Parade, population was sparse.

In the mid 1960's four season recreation communities were becoming popular in New Hampshire. Locke Lake Colony was developed around this period at a time when Barnstead had no zoning ordinances to regulate such growth.

As a reaction a planning board was established to review development, but it was not until 1971 that the first ordinances were enacted to establish rudimentary development standards.

3. Changes since the 2002 Master Plan Update

In the 2002 plan a number of changes to the Zoning ordinance were proposed which have since been approved by voters. These include a separate suburban district, a village district, the addition of the former mill complex to the commercial zone, and a table of permitted uses. The Shore land Protection Ordinance was updated to be consistent with new state laws.

After 96 building permits were issued in 2001 and 75 in 2002 a growth management ordinance was voted in to limit the number of new housing units to ensure that all the town government and facilities could manage the increased population. It went into effect in 2003. Overall, the majority of town residents who responded to the survey favor keeping the current residential growth management ordinance. This ordinance is renewed yearly by the planning board and presented to the voters every 5 years. Both the assessor's office and the building inspector's office maintain and collect data. Renewal of the growth management ordinance will be on the ballot in March of 2014.

Also as a result of the 2002 Master Plan, an impact fee has been assessed on new residential housing units for Prospect Mountain High School debt service. The amount collected each year is dependent on new housing starts.

4. Zoning Today

Barnstead is now divided into four zoning districts: a commercial district that was established along the Route 28 corridor and includes the Barnstead Business Park. There are two village districts at the Parade and in the Center. The Locke Lake Colony along with a

few small other areas are zoned as suburban. The balance, which includes the majority, is zoned Residential-Agricultural.

Present ordinances allow business and industry to operate in almost anywhere in town upon site plan approval by the planning board.

Since 2004 the rate of growth has first slowed and then reversed so that the year round population has declined slightly. The number of building permits for new homes in 2014 was 6.

5. Land Use Issues identified in the Survey

The results of the 2014 master plan survey indicated that residents largely favor development in the town that is either small or rural-based. When residents were asked what they like the most about Barnstead, most cited the town's rural/country setting, followed by its sense of community, quiet and safety, natural beauty, central location, recreational opportunities and services. A large majority favor farming/forestry development, small commercial development, single-family residences, energy generation facilities, senior citizen residences, and outdoor recreational/entertainment. A plurality also favored developing indoor recreational/entertainment. Meanwhile, three out of four residents oppose developing apartments, cluster housing, large commercial stores and co-housing.

6. Town Goals and Objectives

Barnstead has continued to serve as a bedroom community for larger towns and cities that offer increased employment opportunities. Most people moved to Barnstead because of land and housing costs, but fell in love with the rural character of the community. A significant majority of residents who responded to the survey expressed a desire to maintain the town's rural character with a minimum of industrial and residential growth.

A majority of residents believe high priorities for the towns are to preserve open spaces, protect wetlands/wildlife, improve water quality, conservation and maintain Barnstead's rural character. Encouraging commercial development, supporting recreational opportunities and improving high-speed internet all received modest support as a high priority for residents. The lowest priority was encouraging residential development.

While farming and logging are no longer the primary occupations of the majority of Barnstead residents, it is still the source of livelihood for a significant number of families. Equally important, there are an increasing number of small, part time operations that help supplement the income of retirees, families working at low paying jobs, and other town residents. Among these are raising animals, and growing vegetables and fruits, logging their land, and cutting and selling firewood.

7. Definition of Rural Character:

Based on the data and comments in the Master Plan Survey, and our own discussions, we define rural character as listed in section B-1.

8. Preserving Rural Character:

Beginning in this section we make recommendations of actions to guide the town in the next 10 years. The following actions are recommended to protect the rural character of Barnstead.

In the interest of protecting rural character the Planning Board is encouraged to support:

- 1) A Rural Character Zone that requires larger minimum lot sizes³, and increased frontage in areas of town most distant from current population centers⁴; or
- 2) Change minimum lot size in Rural Residential Zone to 20 acres, with up to 19 acres left as open space in titled land with lots held together.
- 3) Act on the 2002 Master Plan recommendation to revise the Open Space subdivision ordinance so that it most effectively protects rural character in town.
- 4) Research and present to the voters a "Dark Skies" ordinance that regulates outdoor lighting to keep skies dark at night.
- 5) Require buffer zones between new development and existing or potential agricultural uses.
- 6) Research and prepare for the voters a Steep Slopes ordinance, and a Water Quality/Stormwater Management ordinance that will prevent erosion and pollution of the Town's lakes and streams.
- 7) Require new or upgraded utilities to be placed underground.

The Board of Selectmen is encouraged to:

- 8) Establish a Town Agriculture Commission as described in RSA 673-4:b;

The Conservation Commission, Board of Selectmen, and School board may:

- 9) Facilitate agricultural, recreational, and other rural character uses of unoccupied town owned lands.
- 10) The Conservation Commission should set itself a 10 year goal for acres and specific locations to become protected.

³ The neighboring Town of Gilmanston has a Conservation zone with a minimum lot size of 50 acres. We are thinking of something like half this size in Barnstead. As readers peruse the 49 recommendations of the Master Plan they should remember that this is a 10-year plan.

⁴ This recommendation was part of Barnstead 2002 's Master Plan

D. TRANSPORTATION

9. Barnstead Roads

Barnstead is a rural residential community located in the southeast corner of Belknap County. Geography and previous transportation decisions have combined to direct much of the daily traffic flow from the town east through Strafford, to Rochester and the seacoast area along Route 126 and southwest toward Concord and points south along Route 28. Among other factors, a new major chain grocery and a new Area high school have increased traffic flow northward to Alton since the last Master Plan.

Barnstead has 80.93 miles of maintained town road of which 47.9 are not paved. While the total mileage of maintained roads is almost exactly the same as in 2000, a little over 4 more miles are paved. There are also many miles of Class VI roads; some of which are currently used as trails; that provide an opportunity for both expanded recreational use, and further improvements to our transportation network.

One of the goals of the last Master Plan was to complete a road survey. This was recently done in co-operation with the Lakes Region Planning Commission. Little has changed since the 1990 6-year road improvement Plan.

The road survey shows that 16.74 miles of paved road are in need of total reconstruction, 14.33 are in need of rehabilitative surface maintenance, and a little over 3 miles are in need of routine and preventative surface maintenance. Only 3 miles of the paved road need no maintenance.

According to the recent community survey, a large majority of Barnstead residents favor developing and following a scheduled plan to improve town roads and bridges. Also favored are improving the paving budget in order to better maintain and repair roads and increasing the use of private contractors for road work when it is more economical to do so.

The town has made progress in recent years; replacing the grader last year and proposing a new excavator this year.

The Master Plan Committee recommends the following actions in the next ten years to maintain and improve Barnstead Roads:

The Planning Board :

- 11) Incorporate in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) the cost of the Road Survey maintenance needs recommendations.

These include reconstruction of 16.74 miles of paved road, rehabilitative surface maintenance of 14.33 miles, and routine and preventative surface maintenance of three 3 miles to be completed over a limited and defined number of years.

Selectmen and the budget committee

- 12) Bring the voters annual warrant articles that fund the Road Survey in line with the Capital Improvement Plan.
- 13) Replace outdated and high maintenance town highway equipment.
- 14) Purchase a compactor/roller and other necessary equipment in future years, along with training and additional personnel as required.
- 15) Work with the school district to get sand and gravel from the Hannah Nutter Property.
- 16) Bring the voters warrant articles for paving high-maintenance roads like bus routes that are not included in the Road Survey.
- 17) Evaluate all class VI roads to determine whether being brought into class V or fire lane status would improve fire response, bus routes, plowing or other transportation efficiencies.
- 18) Evaluate all class VI roads for potential inclusion in a municipal trails system under RSA 231-A, and work with the Parks and Recreation Department and Highway Department to create a map showing the locations and permitted uses of these trails.

10. Intermodal Transportation

As in 2002, the Town of Barnstead is dependent on private motor vehicle transportation. The only transportation available to the general public is a taxi service based in the adjacent town of Pittsfield and town-car service based in Alton. Through the BM-CAP there is an senior/disabled on-call van service for senior/disabled persons available. The nearest passenger rail service is available in Dover, connecting to Boston and Portland, ME. The nearest scheduled air service is in Manchester. Scheduled bus service is available from Laconia and Concord.

The Master Plan Committee recommends that the Highway Department and the Selectmen

- 19) Work with the New Hampshire Department of Transportation to provide a Park and Ride facility on state owned land along the Route 28 corridor. The intersection of Rt. 126 and 28 is a favorable location (as recommended in the 2002 Master Plan).

11. State Roads

While this Master Plan focuses largely on the town owned roads, it is important to note the importance of the State highways connecting Barnstead to the rest of the region.

Route 126 is a rural 2 lane road which runs east to Strafford and Barrington with connections to US Route 202 and NH Route 9. Apart from a number of functionally obsolete bridges, it is largely adequate for current traffic flow.

NH Route 28 was originally New England 28 which was begun in 1922 to connect Buzzards Bay, MA to Ossipee, NH through Boston, Lawrence, Salem, and Manchester. Until the expressways were built in the late 1950s and 1960s it served as one of the main highway connections to and through the state. South of Hooksett it is now largely a commercial strip with heavy slow local traffic with frequent traffic lights, while through traffic runs on closely parallel I-93. North of Hooksett, there are no alternative expressway connections. Route 28 is a heavily travelled two-lane road with many sections having closely spaced driveways and busy local road crossings. The state classifies the entire road from the Epsom traffic circle to the Alton traffic circle as "congested".

It is important to the future of Barnstead that NH Route 28 be maintained as an open, safe, free flowing road.

The Master Plan Committee recommends the town work with NHDOT to

- 20) Remove all traffic lights and install turning lanes and/or grade separation as appropriate.
- 21) Plan a new alignment for NH Route 28 to separate traffic from dense lakeside housing.⁵
- 22) Work with neighboring towns to improve the connection to the south by combining with neighboring towns to advocate an extension of the I-393 spur to a point on NH Route 28 north of the Chichester cut-off.
- 23) Require any traffic-intensive development along NH Route 28 to install a grade separated interchange as part of any development plan.

E. PUBLIC FACILITIES & SERVICES

12. Introduction

Community facilities are those buildings, places, and services which serve the people of the community. These include: town hall; schools; library; police department; fire & rescue services; recreational facilities including parks and beaches; solid waste disposal facility, and the highway department. In order to provide for the general welfare for the community these facilities must be maintained and improved when necessary. Descriptions of these facilities will include a statement about their current conditions and future needs.

In light of the expected continued tight budgets, the Master Plan Committee believes that there is an opportunity to bring certain Town Buildings into greater use. In particular, the Barnstead Parade Fire Station is underutilized.

In order to make the most efficient use of space, the residents of Barnstead can no longer afford to have the Town Government and the School District operating as separate fiefdoms in their space planning. Space planning must be done with the Town and School District working together.

⁵ (similar to the NH 111 realignment near Shadow Lake in Salem).

13. Public Services

For the foreseeable future the political culture of the entire country is committed to slowing or even reducing government expenditures. In the past the Town has received federal and state aid to assist in paying for town services. Towns and municipalities are at the “bottom of the food chain” when it comes to the use of federal and state funds. We have seen reductions in state and federal funding in some areas over the last few years. We should expect little or no increase, and possibly additional decreases, in federal and state funds to help pay for town services

A static or increasing share of the costs of Town services will fall on Town property tax payers. At the March, 2014 Town Meeting, several citizens commented that they thought that Barnstead’s funding of some of its key departments may be significantly out of line with the spending of neighboring communities. We believe that looking carefully at the spending patterns and priorities of neighboring towns would provide very useful for Barnstead in its future planning, both for services and for capital expenditures.

14. Public Facilities

Schools-Barnstead Elementary School serves the kindergarten through eighth grades. The original Barnstead Elementary school was built to serve the first through eighth grade, and the majority of high school students attended Pittsfield High School.

This relationship lasted for many generations and older residents still feel a sense of loyalty to their alma mater. As the population of town has expanded so has the school facility. Athletic fields have been added as the land next to school became available. It now has a current enrollment of 430 (10/1/2013 NHDOE) students. The population has fluctuated with the economic conditions of town. More recently the student population has decreased from a highpoint of 540 in 2003 to a current level of 430.

The Barnstead School Board has established a Space Needs Committee which is currently addressing issues at the elementary school including roof repairs, a new science wing, the future of the modular classrooms, and a new gymnasium.

Since 2004 ninth through 12th grade students attend Prospect Mountain High School in Alton. PMHS is operated by a new school district supported by a first of it's kind joint maintenance agreement (JMA) between Alton and Barnstead. Survey results show a high satisfaction with PMHS. While the building is relatively new, it is already in need of major repairs due to contractor's errors costing the taxpayers thousands of dollars.

The School Board has had difficulty finding satisfactory long term housing for the School Superintendent’s staff. For many years they have been renting space which, in the long term,- as we all tell our young adult children- is more expensive than owning.

The Master Plan Committee also believes that there could be significant benefits to the town if the Superintendent’s office and the Town offices were located in the same building. We hope that over time, co-location would increase cooperation and encourage additional efficiencies.

Library- The Oscar Foss Memorial Library was built in 1917. The building underwent extensive renovations and expansion in 2002/2003. The addition of the rear wing provided handicap access and a small meeting room for community activities. As the way we access books and media through the internet the library has had to change how it offers it items. The library offers a variety of programs for children, young adults and adults. The only capital need for the Library is additional parking space to support the increase in library usage.

BCEP – Solid Waste Disposal Facility – Is busy recycling and supporting itself. Survey results showed a 96% satisfaction rate. No additional capital expenses appear necessary for the BCEP over the next 10 years. However, the appropriate disposal of hazardous waste is an unresolved problem. Current regulations and practices provide only a few days each year when hazardous waste is collected. This leaves residents responsible for storing such wastes until a disposal day is available and discovering and remembering the appropriate day.

The Master Plan Committee recommends that The Barnstead Selectperson who sits on the BCEP Board:

- 24) Work actively to change policy at BCEP so that residents can leave their hazardous waste at the BCEP more frequently than the 2 weekend days per year under the current schedule.
- 25) If this policy change requires legislative authorization, the Board of Selectmen meet in public session with the three members of the legislature who represent Barnstead to persuade them to introduce and work actively to adopt the necessary changes.
- 26) Revisit whether staying open late 1 night per week would be useful.

Recreational Facilities- including beaches and athletic fields. The town currently has two beaches located on Upper Suncook Lake. The small beach at the Narrows is primarily used as a boat launch. The larger beach has 32 acres of land with toilet facilities, hiking paths and picnic tables. During a summer a beach attendant is on duty.

Currently the lakes, streams and forested areas that exist in Barnstead provide recreational opportunities for the town's residents. These activities include canoeing, fishing, hunting, and snowmobiling, cross country skiing, snowshoeing, hiking, and horseback riding. Please be sure to ask permission to hunt & fish on private land.

The property behind the Barnstead Police Station known as the 'Big River Recreation Area' has access to year round hiking trails, river access for fishing and small craft boating, an ice skating rink, horse shoe pits, playground equipment and a picnic area. There are water access points for fishing with small craft available on Brindle Pond and the Suncook River in the Parade.

A series of softball fields for Barnstead Youth Baseball are available on Route 126. There is a bandstand available in the Center for seasonal events such as Memorial Day and special band concerts. The bandstand on the Parade grounds (owned by the Congregational Church) is used in the summer for town sponsored band concerts.

Barnstead has a thriving soccer and archery program. Access to additional soccer fields is needed.

Police Department – A uniform house numbering and identification system has been implemented. All addresses have been assigned a number and while display of the number is not mandatory, it is encouraged to help emergency services respond more quickly to calls.

The police department has been housed in its current location since 1990. The department believes that the building they are housed in needs some remodeling in order to better serve the needs of the town.

Fire & Rescue Department – Over the past 10 years the fire department has changed from a private, mostly volunteer effort to a paid municipal department. While there are growing pains over the changes made in the department, most residents feel it is a step in the right direction for services.

There has been talk of moving the fire station from its current location in the Center closer to the majority of the population in the North Barnstead Locke Lake neighborhood. The UNH survey shows only 7% support for this.

A system of cisterns has been installed with each new major subdivision. Emergency Access to some camps around lakes remains a problem in the off season due to snow and mud conditions.

Since the population growth rate in Barnstead has slowed considerably the need for a more rapid replacement equipment schedule may decrease due to the minimal growth.

Highway Department – Facility needs – 1 heated service/wash bay fueled with waste oil. A salt shed has been added in the past five years. Additional covered unheated storage is needed for equipment that is used seasonally such as the sander attachments, mowers, etc.

Town Hall- Was built in 1847 and has been used over the years as a meeting place and voting. The addition in the back was added in mid-1970s and the second addition added in 1987. The office space *was* considered very usable for the Selectboard and town employees at the time. Currently it is a crowded, poorly ventilated workspace for many of the staff. Parking is still an issue at Town Hall.

The advantage to having the Town Hall in the center of the village lies in it serving as a drawing card to the village area. We believe that a thriving town center will over time serve as an encouragement for future economic development. The village development potential would be considerably less without the town hall.

15. Thoughts and recommendations

Given the prospect of little or no increase in state, federal, or other outside funding for Town services, the Master Plan Committee makes the following recommendations:

- 27) That all residents of the town consider running for office or volunteering to serve on one or more of the many committees, commissions, or boards that keep the town operating.

- 28) The Budget Committee and the Board of Selectmen should prepare and communicate to the voters, and include in the town report, a comparison of how Barnstead's percent of budget per department compares with that of surrounding towns, and towns of similar size.
- 29) All board, committees, and commissions within the town should meet at least bi-annually, to compare their goals and challenges, and look for opportunities to collaborate. This meeting should be facilitated by an outside entity such as LRPC.

The Master Plan Committee believes that existing town buildings could be utilized in more efficient ways so that some buildings do not sit nearly empty most of the time, while others are overcrowded. This needs to be addressed before any new construction is proposed, with the exception of additional covered space for the highway department and the space needs of Barnstead Elementary school students. The Master Plan recommends:

- 30) The Planning Board should appoint a standing Capital Improvements Plan Subcommittee, including one member of the Board of Selectman, one member of the Budget Committee, and one member of the School Board to prepare a complete Capital Improvement Plan as a tool for long range planning for capital expenditures; and update the CIP annually to reflect changing needs and circumstances.
- 31) The Board of Selectmen and the School Board appoint a Joint Space Needs and Utilization Committee tasked with recommending the most efficient use of existing building space to both Boards. The Committee should specifically consider use of the Parade Fire Department for alleviating space needs for other town departments.
- 32) Any plan for Elementary School construction should include ending lease payments for so called temporary space.
- 33) Any changes to Town Hall space should be made either on the existing building or on Town owned land adjacent to the current Town Hall.
- 34) The CIP Subcommittee should include additional covered space for equipment storage in the next capital improvement plan.
- 35) The Library Board should identify space for additional parking and recommend funding to the Capital Improvement Plan.
- 36) The CIP Subcommittee should review the equipment replacement schedule in the context of the comparative study of surrounding town budgets when it creates the next Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
- 37) The CIP should consider use of an Improvement Assessment to cover some share of the cost of Road improvements.
- 38) Covered Space should be provided for all road department equipment.
- 39) The Town Meeting and School Annual meeting be held on the same day, as was historically the case. During even numbered years the town would go first, and on the odd years the school would go first.

F. RECREATION AND CONSERVATION

The Master Plan Committee sees recreation broadly. It includes:

- The sports and scout activities that are possible only because concerned citizens give hours of volunteer time to coach soccer or baseball, or lead a scout group.
- the local snowmobile club members who volunteer their time to keep the trails open and viable, and work with land owners to allow trails on their private land;
- non-motorized sports like cross country skiing, hiking, horseback riding, and walking—alone or with the family dog;
- the hunting and fishing carried on by family tradition and friends; and
- the enjoyment of social and cultural or recreational events like the concerts on the Parade, whether sponsored by the Town, a church, affinity groups or friends

A significant share of all forms of recreation need outdoor space. Continuation of these forms of recreation depends upon the continued presence of open fields and forests. Many forms of recreation will disappear from the town if the open fields, forests, and farms are not protected from development. Thus, the critical link with conservation.

The Master Plan Committee recommends:

- 40) The Conservation Commission continue its active pursuit of conservation easements at the best terms available to the town, and encourage landowners to grant conservation easements on their land for no cost or below market cost.
- 41) The Conservation Commission strengthen its connections with outdoor sporting groups such as the snowmobile club to develop a greater understanding of the mutual interests of the Commission and outdoor recreation enthusiasts.
- 42) The Conservation Commission and Recreation Commission partner with each other and with outdoor recreation groups to prepare a 50-year Conservation and Recreation plan that maps preferred areas of town to be used for recreation trails, wildlife habitat, hunting and fishing areas, timber production, farming, sporting activities and protection of sites of special natural beauty or historical interest.
- 43) The Conservation Commission recruit 2-5 volunteers to establish a cooperative forest management program open to all owners of woodlands.
- 44) The Planning Board research and draft a “Dark Skies” ordinance that will reduce nighttime light pollution without sacrificing safety.
- 45) The Parks and Recreation Department, Highway Department, and Conservation commission work to create a map showing class 6 roads and other trails and summarizing their rules of use.

G. REGIONAL CONCERNS

We noted in the section on High Taxes that many Barnstead residents are supportive of regionalization of some public services if doing so would save money for the Town. As one example, the BCEP Recycle center has served Barnstead residents exceptionally well since its inception. Prospect Mountain High School is another example of successful regionalization. Eighty four (84) percent of respondents to the UNH Survey reported satisfaction with the school, one of the highest ratings of any town service.

The Master Plan Committee recommends:

- 46) The Planning Board establish a time limited citizen Regionalization Commission as a subcommittee of the Board charged with studying
 - the factors in success or failure of regionalization initiatives;
 - the services of Barnstead Town Government that would lend themselves to regionalization;
 - the potential for agreements with surrounding towns for specific regionalization initiatives;

H. SENIOR HOUSING

The Master Plan Committee recommends that the Planning board encourage the construction of Senior Housing in Barnstead by bringing proposals to the voters to:

- 47) Including Senior Housing in the Special Exception section of Table of Permitted Uses in the Zoning Ordinance in all zoning districts.

I. GOVERNMENT RESPONSIVENESS AND TRANSPARENCY

The UNH surveys revealed that most citizens are reasonably satisfied with the level of specific services they receive from the Town. It is important to note and act on some significant dissatisfaction with a few components of Town Government.

Unfortunately the highest dissatisfaction is reserved for the two governing bodies in Town: The Board of Selectmen and the School Board. Almost half the citizens who have had

dealings with the Boards are unsatisfied with the way in which the Board handled an issue of concern to them.

There are three key ingredients to improving public perception of its local government boards and committees: 1) Effective management of Board employees; 2) Efficient and productive use of Board meeting time; 3) Transparency in all decision making.

The Master Plan Committee recommends:

- 48) Renegotiate the contract with Metrocast Cable to fund the filming and Broadcast of School Board and Board of Selectmen meetings to Barnstead Citizens. Many surrounding Towns negotiated this capability and funding in their original contracts with Towns. It is time for Barnstead to catch up the next time the contract comes up for renewal.
- 49) Make more extensive and effective use of the Town Website and social media such as Facebook, twitter, etc.

J. ENERGY

Our nation is very slowly transitioning from expensive and damaging fossil fuels, to the use of energies captured from the sun, wind, tides and rivers. The transition usually requires a large up-front investment that is recovered over 10-25 years because the ongoing generation of energy is much less expensive than the cost of fossil fuel generated electricity.

The Barnstead Planning Board approved the first site plan for a solar electricity generating array that when completed will provide lower priced electricity for 20 homes in town. Several homeowners have installed solar or wind energy generating equipment for their homes.

The Town of Acton, MA developed a renewable energy cost reduction Plan for the Town that paid off the initial investment in a few years and is now reducing energy costs for both the Town itself and many residents.

K. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

RSA 672 includes the following language regarding an implementation plan:

(m) An implementation section, which is a long range action program of specific actions, time frames, allocation of responsibility for actions, description of land development regulations to be adopted, and procedures which the municipality may use to monitor and measure the effectiveness of each section of the plan.

In this Master Plan we have for the first time suggested a part of Town Government that should be responsible for each recommendation. Each unit of government assigned responsibilities has been notified before publication of this Plan.

After publication, Representatives of the Planning Board will meet with each Board or committee to discuss in more detail the Planning Board’s recommendations and expectations, and will negotiate a timeline for implementing the recommendation during the next 10 years. In some cases there may also be negotiations around the content of the recommendation.

After completion of these negotiations, the Planning Board will issue a more detailed Implementation & Progress Plan in 2015. The plan will show in spreadsheet form, each planning board recommendation, the unit of government responsible for it, and the target date for completion. Each year, in the Annual Town Report and in a visual report at Town Meeting, the Planning Board will report the progress made by various committees and Boards on each recommendation.

L. CHART OF RESPONSIBILITIES

<p>The Planning Board should:</p>	<p>1..propose a Rural Character Zone that requires larger minimum lot sizes⁸, and increased frontage in areas of town most distant from current population centers⁹; or</p>
	<p>2..Change minimum lot size in Rural Residential Zone to 20 acres, with up to 19 acres left as open space in titled land with lots held together;</p>
	<p>3..Act on the 2002 Master Plan recommendation to revise the Open Space subdivision ordinance so that it most effectively protects rural character in town;</p>
	<p>4..Research and present to the voters a “Dark Skies” ordinance that regulates outdoor lighting to keep skies dark at night;</p>
	<p>5..Require buffer zones between new development and existing or potential agricultural uses;</p>
	<p>6..Research and prepare for the voters a Steep Slopes ordinance, and a Water Quality/Stormwater Management ordinance that will prevent erosion and pollution of the Town’s lakes and streams.</p>
	<p>7..Require new or upgraded utilities to be placed underground</p>

⁸ The neighboring Town of Gilmanton has a special zone with a minimum lot size of 50 acres. We are thinking of something like half in Barnstead. As readers peruse the 52 recommendations of the Master Plan they should remember that this is a 10-year plan. Recommended time for the proposals will be made in revision of the Master Plan next year. This is explained in Section xx. Implementation Plans.

⁹ This recommendation was part of Barnstead 2002’s Master Plan

	<p>49.. establish a time limited citizen Regionalization Commission as a subcommittee of the Board charged with studying</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the factors in success or failure of regionalization initiatives; • the services of Barnstead Town Government that would lend themselves to regionalization; • the potential for agreements with surrounding times for specific regionalization initiatives;
	50..Include Senior housing in the Special Exceptions section of the Table of Permitted Uses in the Zoning Ordinance in all zoning districts
	47..Research and draft a “Dark Skies” ordinance that will reduce nighttime light pollution without sacrificing safety.
	23..Require any traffic-intensive development along route 28 to install a grade separated interchange as part of any development plan.
	29.. Appoint a standing Capital Improvements Plan Subcommittee, including one member of the Board of Selectman, one member of the Budget Committee, and one member of the School Board to prepare a complete Capital Improvement Plan as a tool for long range planning for capital expenditures; and update the CIP annually to reflect changing needs and circumstances.
	11..Incorporate in the Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) the cost of the Road Survey maintenance needs recommendations. ¹⁰
The CIP Subcommittee	33..The CIP Subcommittee should include additional covered space for equipment storage in the next capital improvement plan
	35..The CIP Subcommittee should review the equipment replacement schedule in the context of the comparative study of surrounding town budgets when it creates the next Capital Improvement Program (CIP).
	36..The CIP should consider use of an Improvement Assessment to cover some share of the cost of Road improvements.
The Board of Selectmen should	51..Renegotiate the contract with Metrocast Cable to fund the filming and Broadcast of School Board and Board of Selectmen meetings to Barnstead Citizens.
	19..Work with the New Hampshire Department of Transportation

¹⁰ See xxx

	to provide a Park and Ride facility on state owned land along the Route 28 corridor.
	20..Remove all traffic lights and install turning lanes and/or grade separation as appropriate.
	21..Plan a new alignment for Route 28 to separate traffic from dense lakeside housing ¹¹
	22..Work with neighboring towns to improve the connection to the south by combining with neighboring towns to advocate an extension of the I-393 spur to a point on NH 28 north of the Chichester cut-off.
	8...Establish a Town Agriculture Commission as described in RSA 673-4:b;
Barnstead Selectperson who sits on the BCEP Board:	24..Work actively to change policy at BCEP so that residents can leave their hazardous waste at the BCEP more frequently than the 2 weekend days per year under the current schedule.
	25.. If this policy change requires legislative authorization, the Board of Selectmen meet in public session with the three members of the legislature who represent Barnstead to persuade them to introduce and work actively to adopt the necessary changes.
	26..Revisit whether staying open late 1 night per week would be useful.
Selectmen and the budget committee	27. Should prepare, include in the annual report, and communicate to the voters a comparison of how Barnstead's percent of budget per department compares with that of surrounding towns and towns of similar size.
	12..Bring the voters annual warrant articles that fund the Road Survey in line with the CIP;
	13..replace outdated and high maintenance town highway equipment,
	14..Purchase a compactor/roller and other necessary equipment in future years, along with training and additional personnel as required
The Highway Department	16..Bring the voters warrant articles for paving high-maintenance roads like bus routes that are not included in the Road Survey.

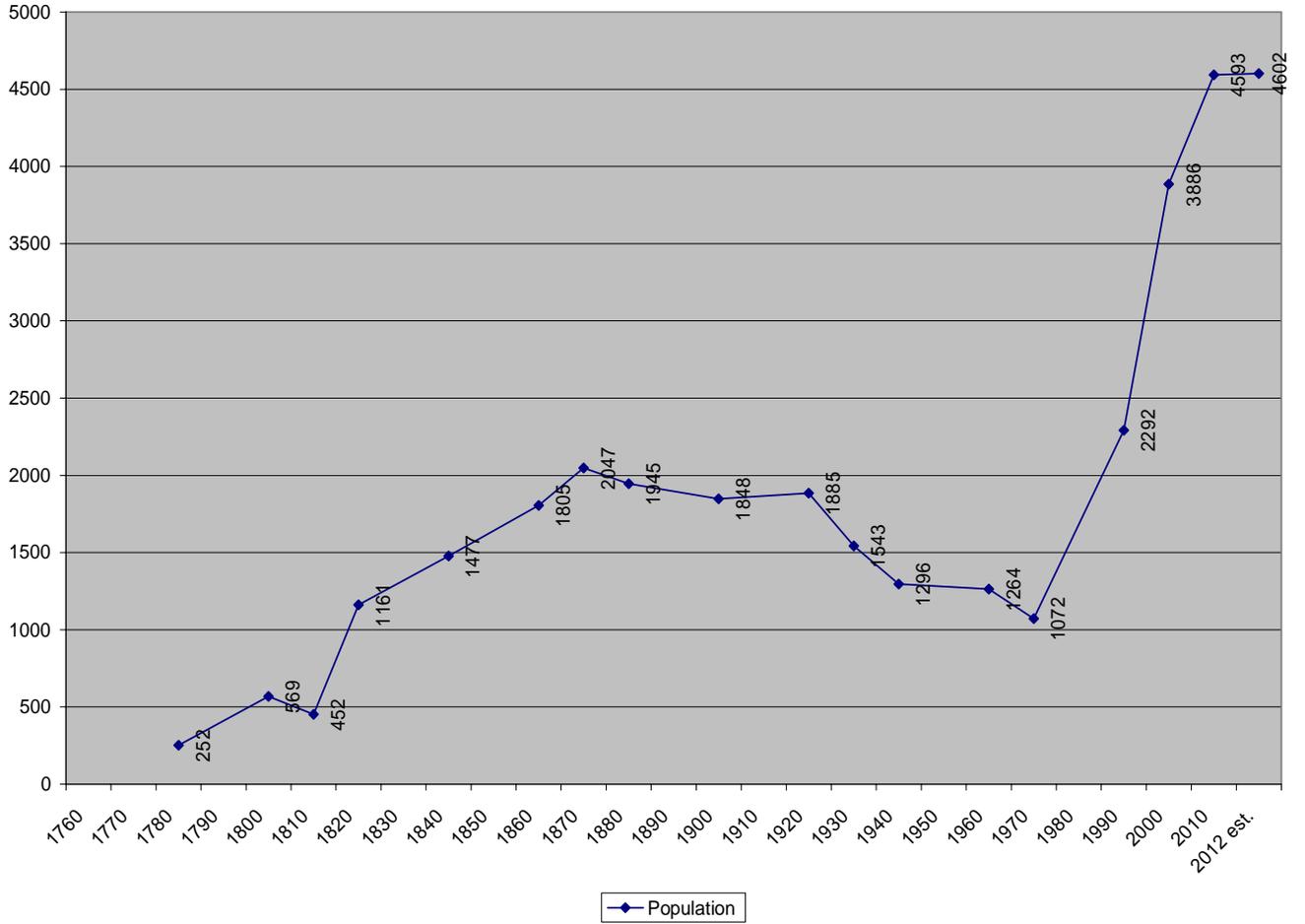
¹¹ (Similar to the NH 111 realignment near Shadow Lake in Salem).

	17..Evaluate all class VI roads to determine whether being brought into Class V or fire lane status would improve fire response, bus routes, plowing or other transportation efficiencies;
	18..Evaluate all Class VI roads for potential inclusion in a municipal trails system under RSA 231-A, and work with the parks and recreation department and Highway Department to create a map showing the locations and permitted uses of these trails;
The Conservation Commission	10.. should set itself a 10 year goal for acres and locations to become protected;
	44..The Conservation Commission strengthen its connections with outdoor sporting groups such as the Snowmobile club to develop a greater understanding of the mutual interests of the Commission and outdoor recreation enthusiasts
	45..The Conservation Commission and Recreation Commission partner with each other and with outdoor recreation groups to prepare a 50 year Conservation and Recreation plan that maps preferred areas of town to be used for recreation trails, wildlife habitat, hunting and fishing areas, timber production, farming, sporting activities and protection of sites of special natural beauty or historical interest.
	46..The Conservation Commission recruit 2-5 volunteers to establish a cooperative forest management program open to all owners of woodlands.
	39..The Conservation Commission Continue its active pursuit of conservation easements at the best terms available to the town, and encourage landowners to grant conservation easements on their land for no cost or below market cost;
	30..The Board of Selectmen and the School Board appoint a Joint Space Needs and Utilization Committee tasked with recommending the most efficient use of existing building space to both Boards. The Committee should specifically consider use of the Parade Fire Department for alleviating space needs for other town departments.
Space Needs	31..Any plan for Elementary School construction should include ending lease payments for so called temporary space.
	32..Any changes to Town Hall space should be made either on the existing building or on Town owned land adjacent to the current Town Hall.

	34..The Library Board should identify space for additional parking and recommend funding to the Capital Improvement Plan
Town Wide Cooperation	28..All boards, committees and commissions within the town should meet at least bi-annually, to compare their goals and challenges, and look for opportunities to collaborate. This meeting should be facilitated by an outside entity such as the Lakes Region Planning Council.
	15..The School Board, Highway Department, and Board of Selectmen work together to get sand and gravel from the Hannah Nutter Property,
	9..TheBoard of Selectmen, School Board, Conservation Commission, Facilitate agricultural, recreational, and other rural character uses of unoccupied town owned lands;
	48..The Parks & Recreation Department, Highway Department, and Conservation Commission work to create a map show class 6 roads and other trails and summarizing their rules of use.
	37..The Town meeting and School Annual meeting should be held on the same day, as was historically the case. During even numbered years the town would go first, and on the odd years the school would go first
	52..All Departments, committees, commissions, and Boards make more extensive and effective use of the Town Website and social media such as Facebook, twitter, etc.
	27..That all residents of the Town consider running for office or volunteering to serve on one or more of the many committees, commissions, or boards that keep the town operating.

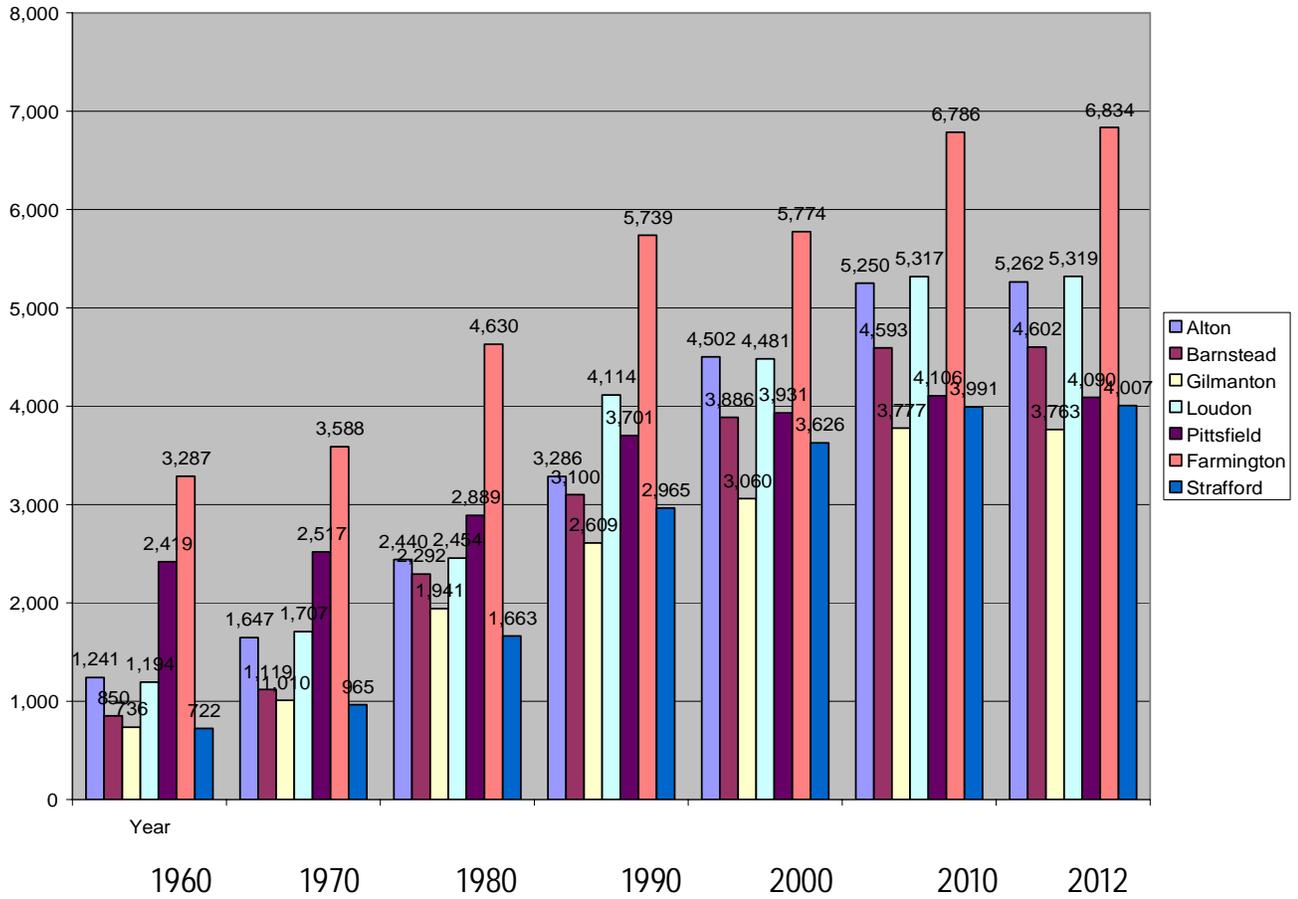
APPENDIX A: BARNSTEAD POPULATION HISTORY

Barnstead Population History



■ Appendix B: Population of Neighboring Towns

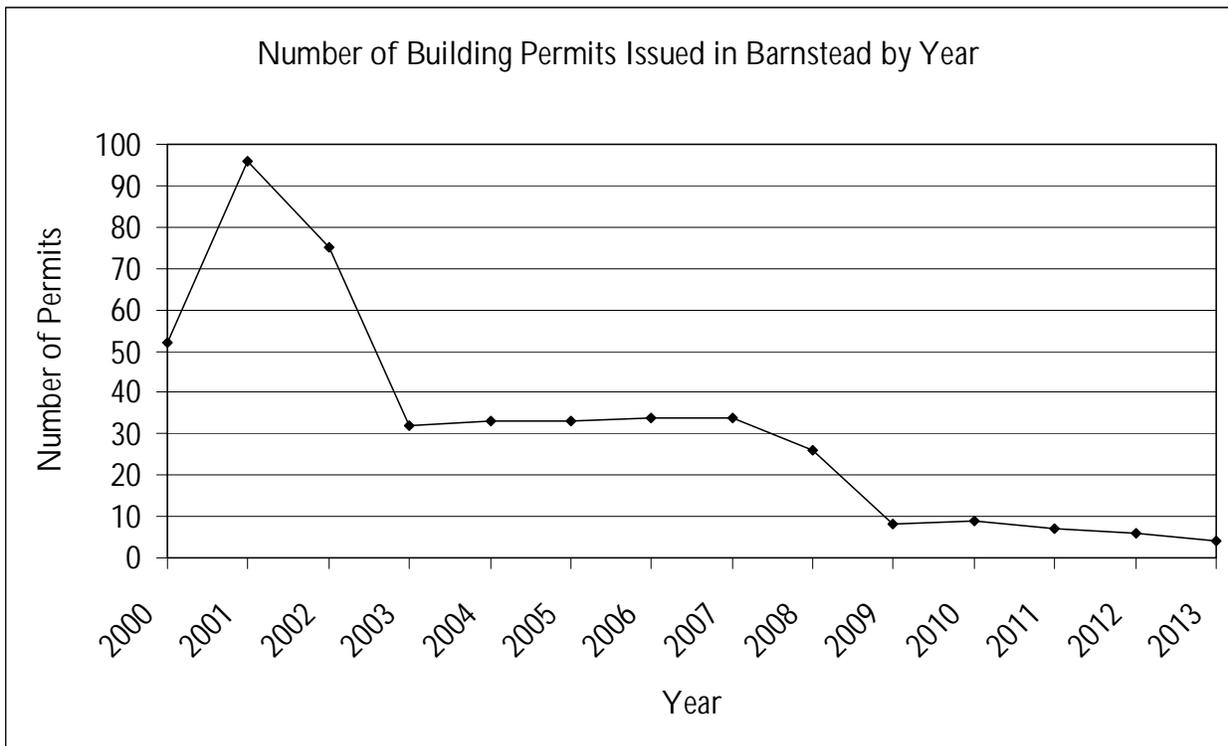
Population History of Nearby Towns 1960-2011



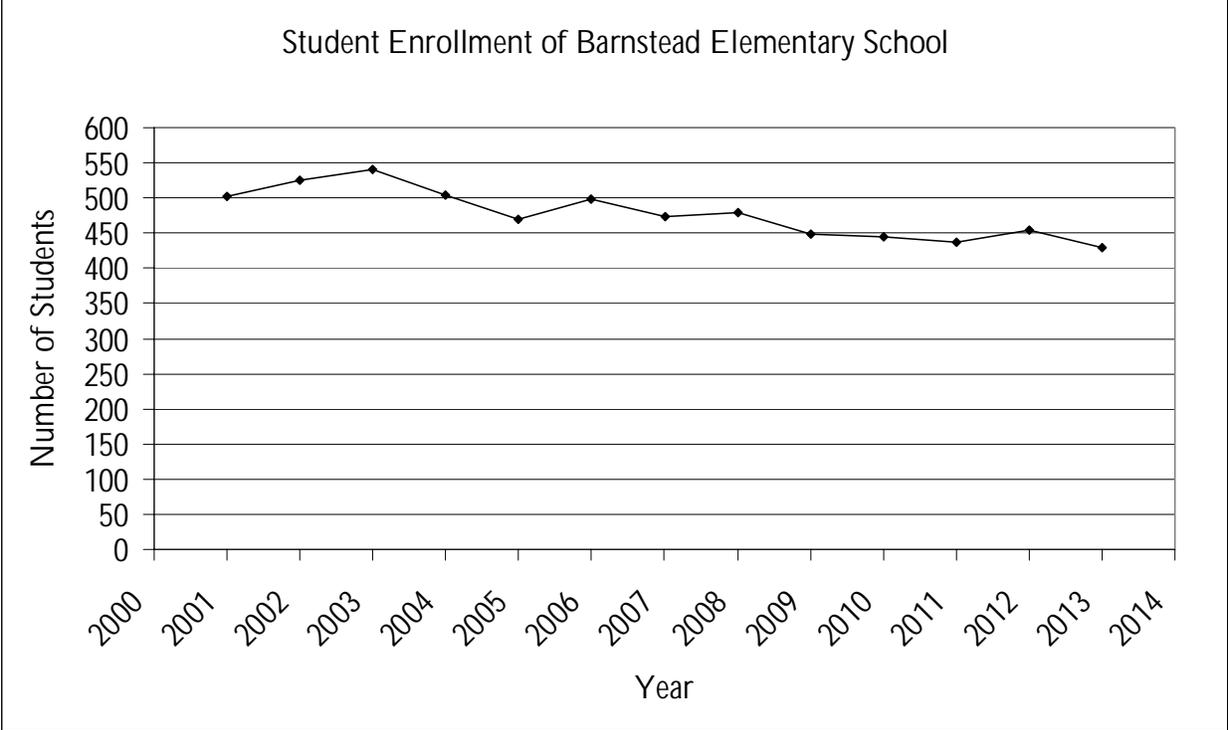
APPENDIX C: NUMBER OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED

Town of Barnstead
Building Permits 2000-2103

2000 - 52
2001 - 96
2002 - 75
2003 - 32
2004 - 33
2005 - 33
2006 - 34
2007 - 34
2008 - 26
2009 - 8
2010 - 9
2011 - 7
2012 - 6
2013 - 4

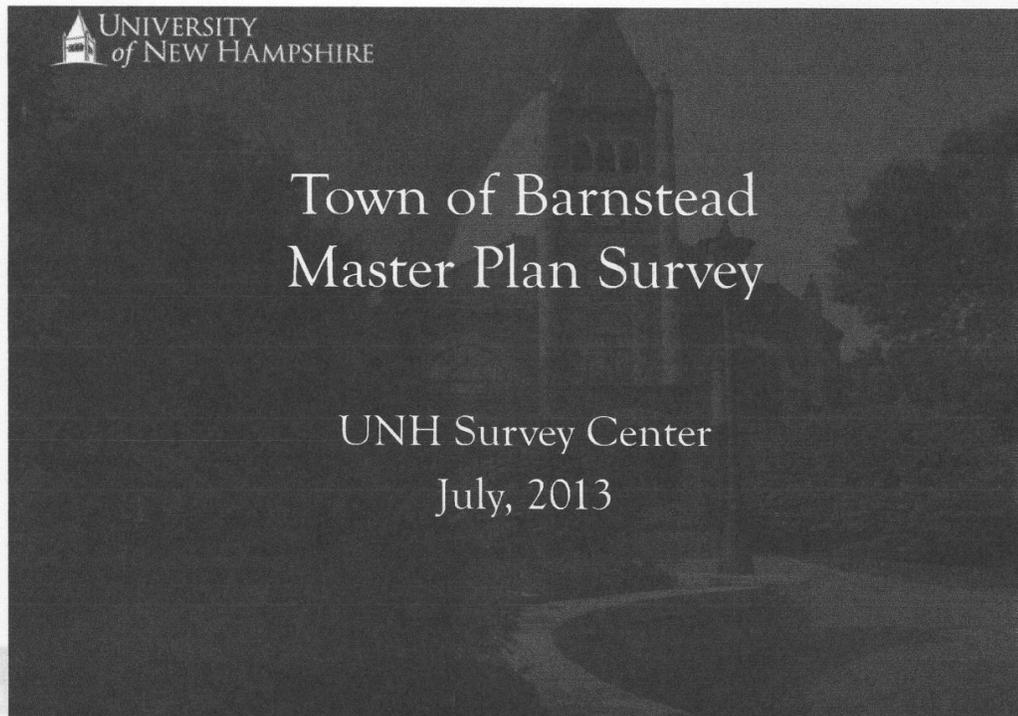


APPENDIX D: SCHOOL POPULATION HISTORY



APPENDIX E: UNIVERSITY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SURVEY

1. SUMMARY

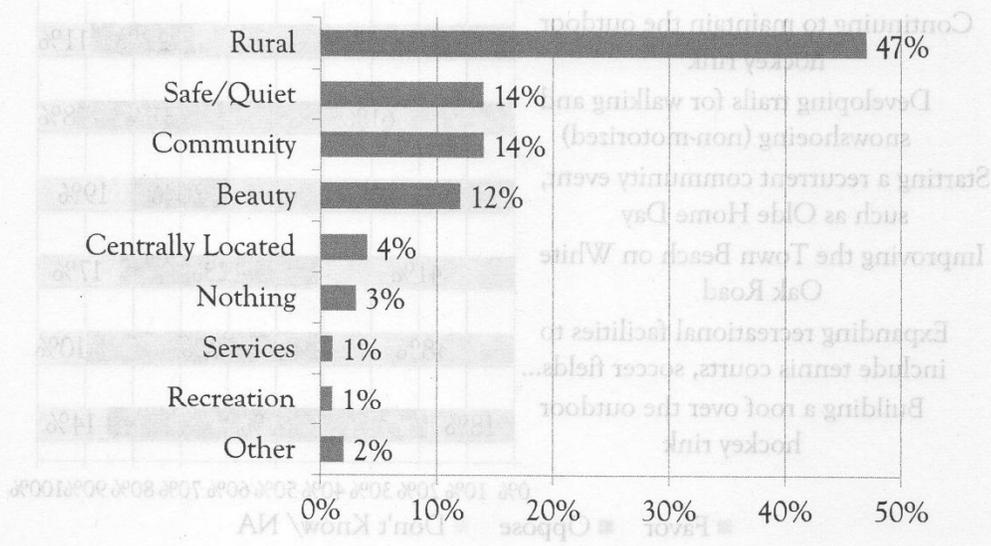


Conclusions

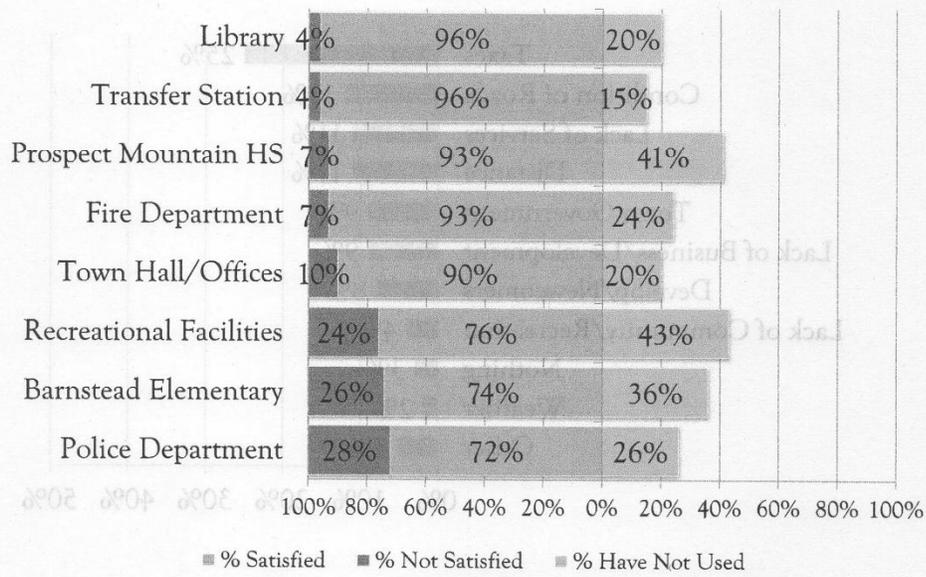
- General Planning
 - Residents would like the population to grow slightly or stay the same.
 - Residents think maintaining Barnstead's rural character is a higher priority than encouraging development.
- Transportation & Infrastructure
 - Most popular Barnstead Elementary School proposal is to renovate the main building.
 - Road improvement very popular; building improvement/sharing services not as popular.
- Community Facilities & Services
 - Townspeople are largely satisfied with town services and facilities.
 - The least popular services were the school board and select board.
- Development
 - Small and environmental development is most popular.
 - Residents generally want current ordinances kept.

2. Like Most about Barnstead, Satisfaction with Town Facilities

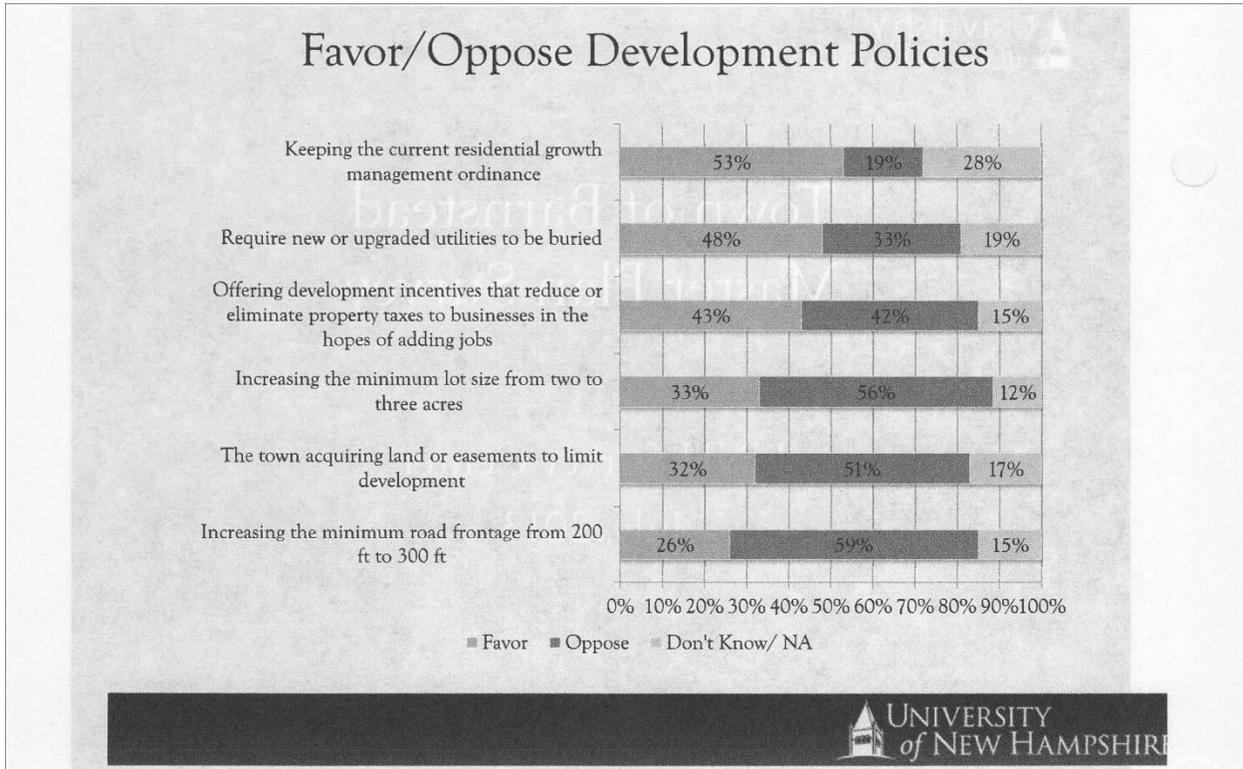
What Do You Like Most About Barnstead?



Satisfaction With Town Facilities



3. Favor/Oppose Development polices



Methodology

- Surveys mailed to 2029 residences and P.O. Boxes
 - March 5, 2013 – Surveys Mailed Out
 - March 14, 2013 – Reminder Postcard Mailed Out
- Response Rate: 21%

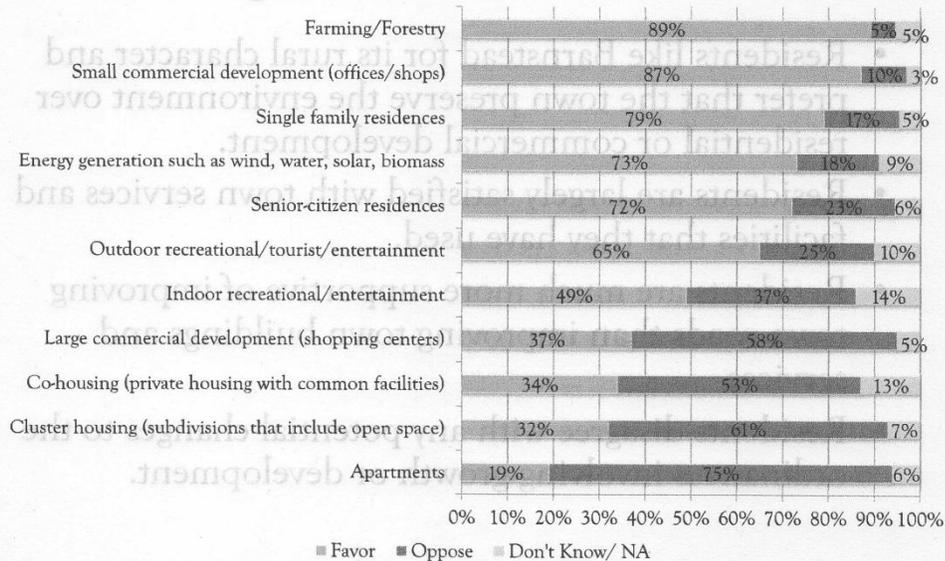
4. Demographics/ Favor or Oppose Development Policies

Demographics

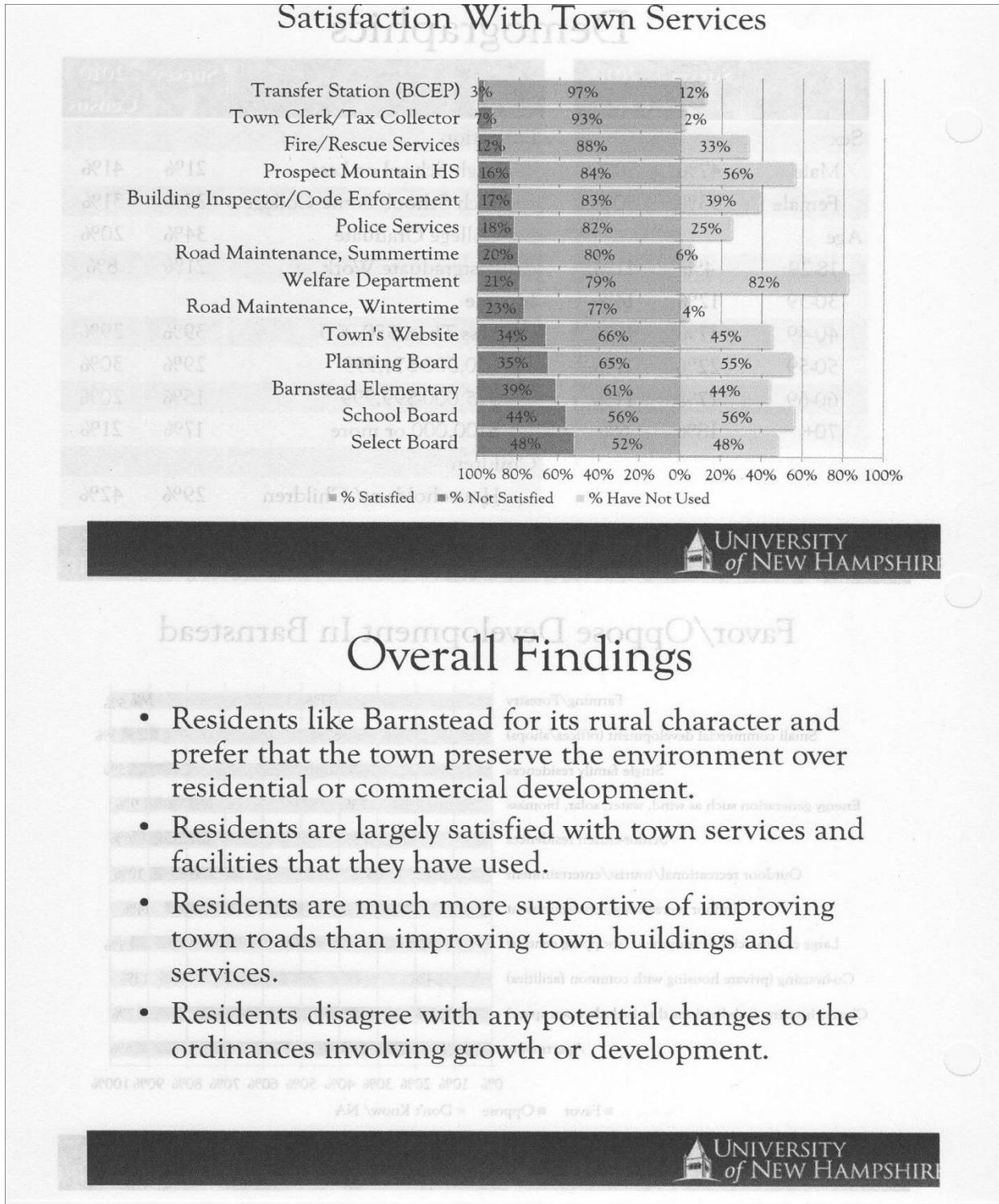
	Survey	2010 Census		Survey	2010 Census
Sex			Education		
Male	47%	50%	High School or Less	21%	41%
Female	53%	50%	Tech School/Some College	25%	31%
Age			College Graduate	34%	20%
18-29	4%	11%	Postgraduate Work	21%	8%
30-39	12%	14%	Income		
40-49	17%	16%	Less Than \$50,000	39%	29%
50-59	22%	17%	\$50,000-\$74,999	29%	30%
60-69	27%	11%	\$75,000-\$99,999	15%	20%
70+	18%	6%	\$100,000 or more	17%	21%
			Children		
			Households w/ Children	29%	42%



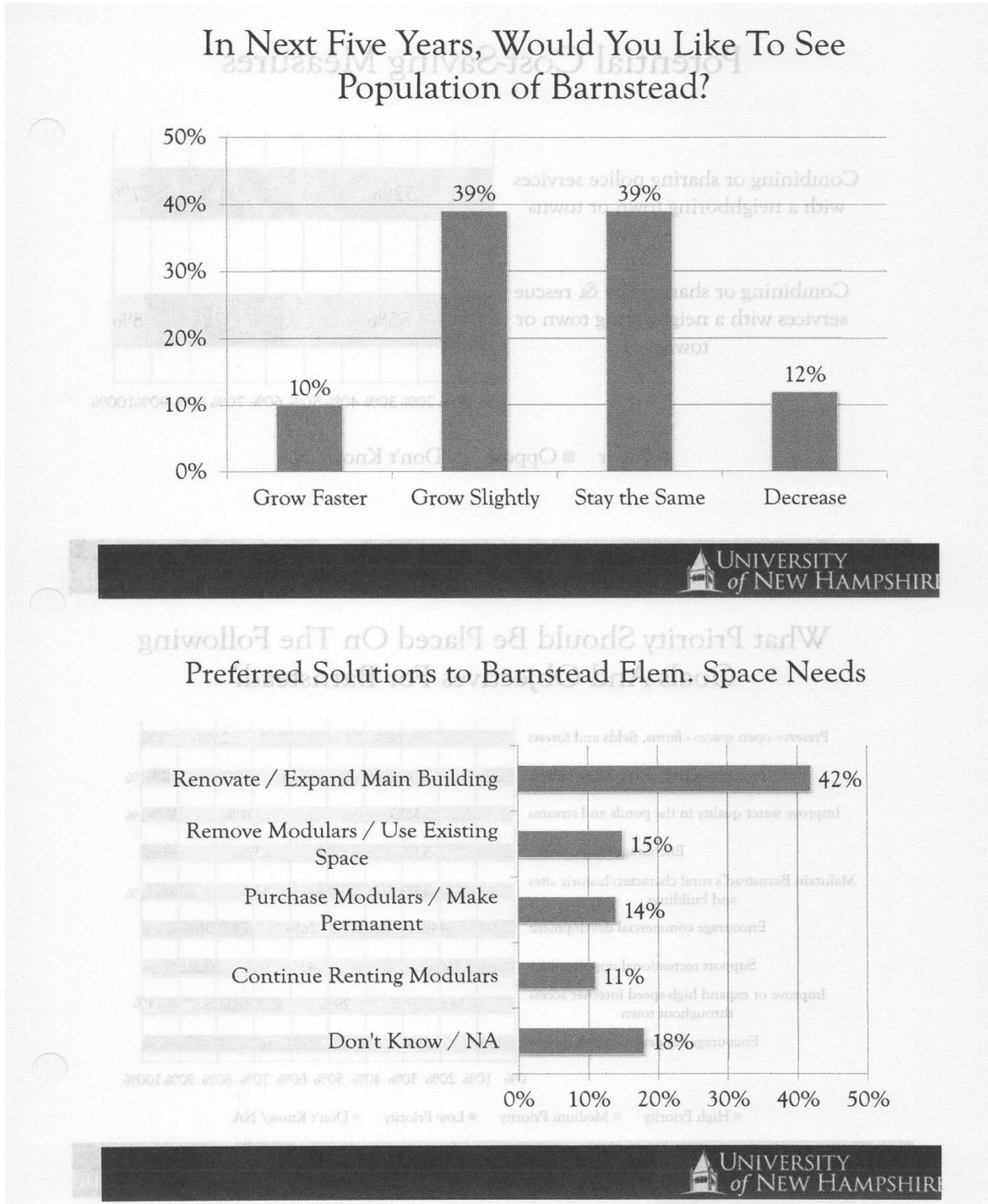
Favor/Oppose Development In Barnstead



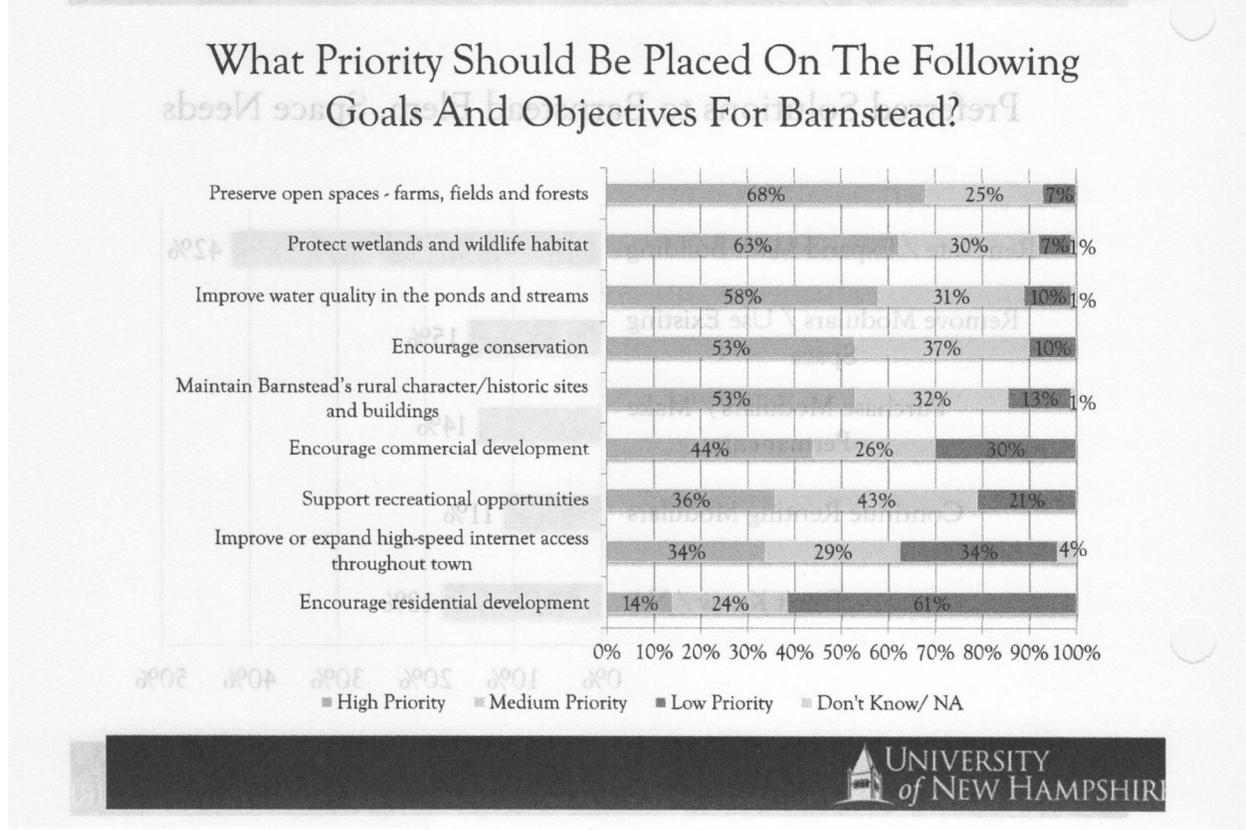
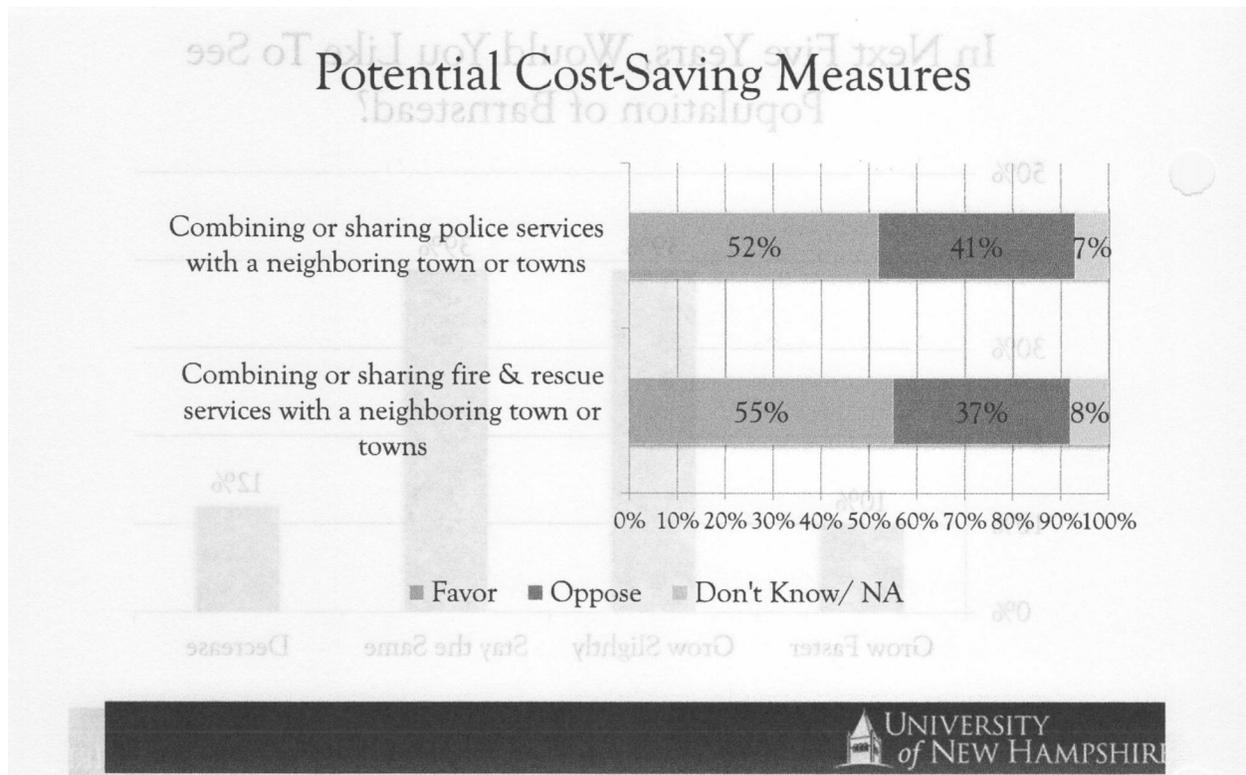
5. Satisfaction with Town Services, Overall Findings



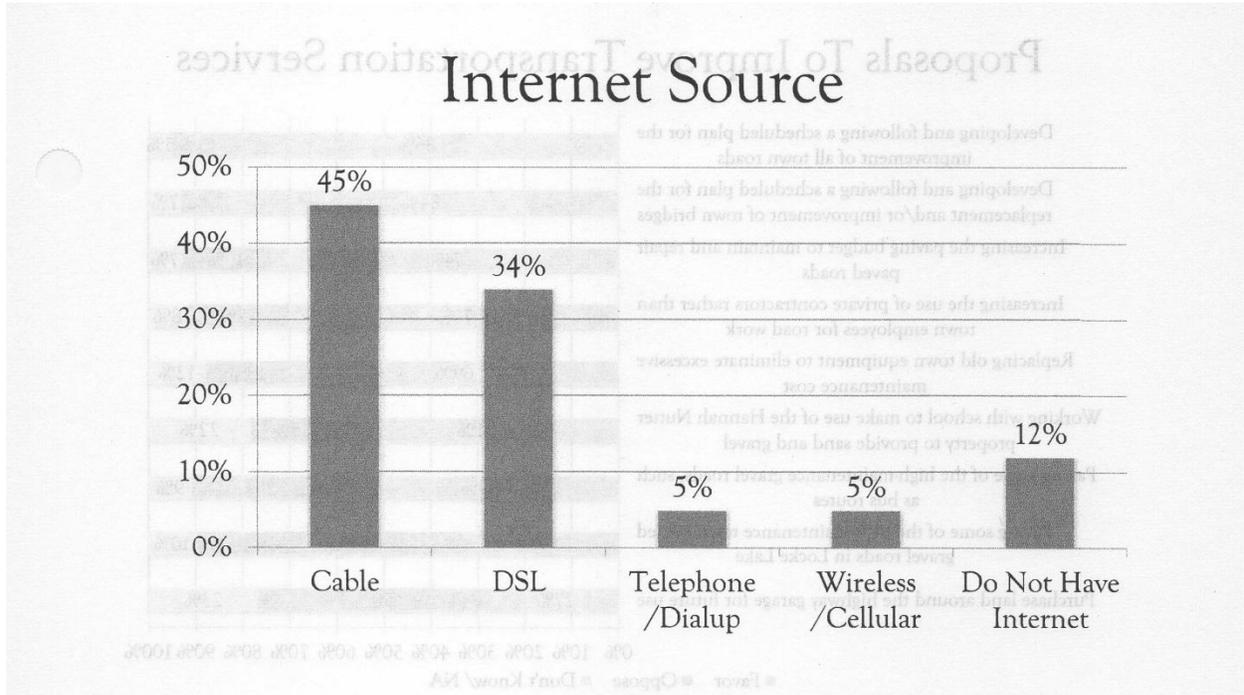
6. Preferences for Population Change, Solutions to Elementary School Needs



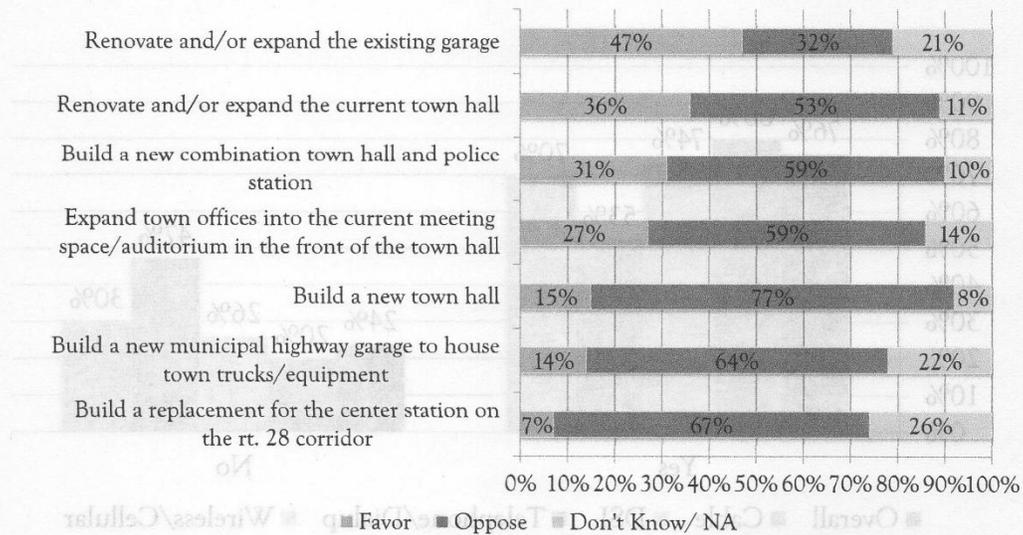
7. Potential Cost Saving Measures, Priority for Different Goals



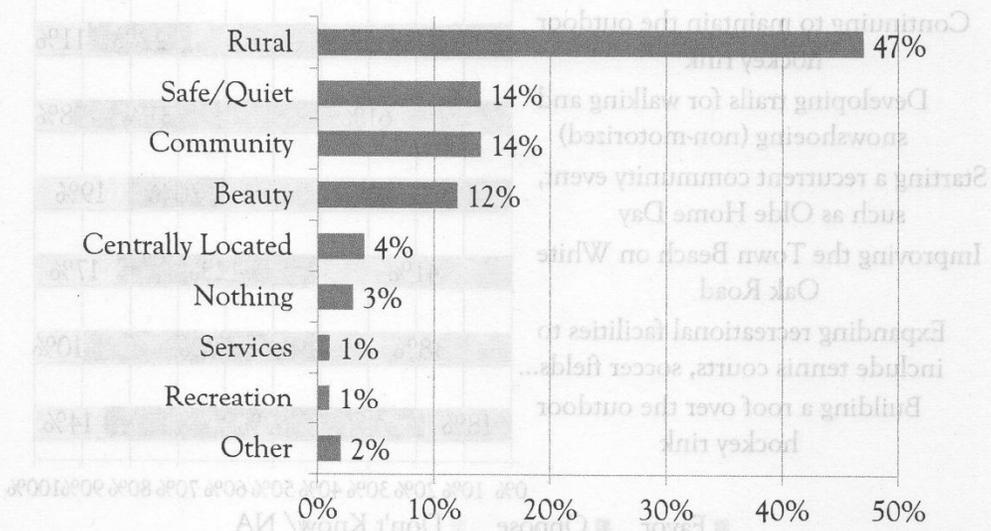
8. Internet Speed, Proposals to Improve Buildings & Services



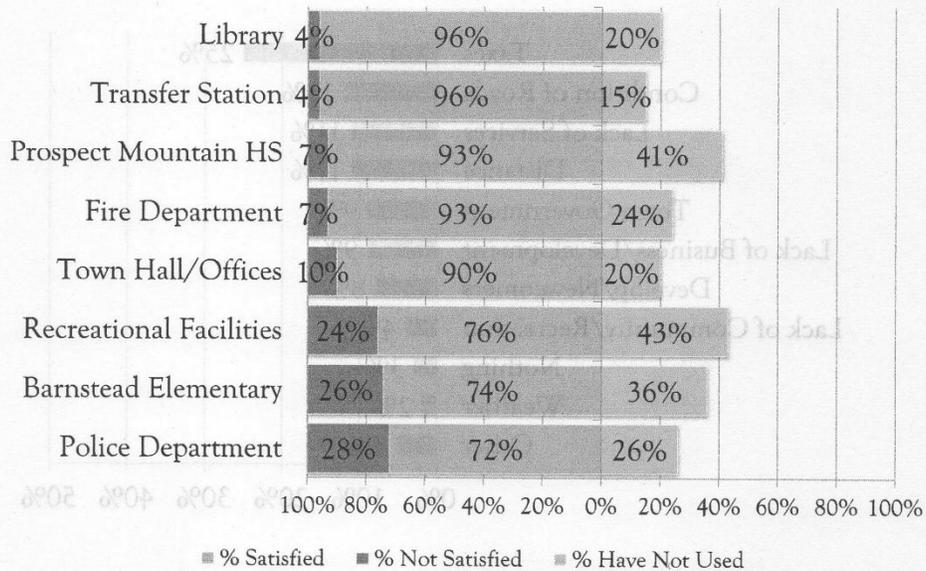
Proposals To Improve Buildings & Town Services



What Do You Like Most About Barnstead?



Satisfaction With Town Facilities



APPENDIX F: NEW HAMPSHIRE AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

674:2 Master Plan; Purpose and Description. –

I. The purpose of the master plan is to set down as clearly and practically as possible the best and most appropriate future development of the area under the jurisdiction of the planning board, to aid the board in designing ordinances that result in preserving and enhancing the unique quality of life and culture of New Hampshire, and to guide the board in the performance of its other duties in a manner that achieves the principles of smart growth, sound planning, and wise resource protection.

II. The master plan shall be a set of statements and land use and development principles for the municipality with such accompanying maps, diagrams, charts and descriptions as to give legal standing to the implementation ordinances and other measures of the planning board. Each section of the master plan shall be consistent with the others in its implementation of the vision section. The master plan shall be a public record subject to the provisions of RSA 91-A. The master plan shall include, at a minimum, the following required sections:

(a) A vision section that serves to direct the other sections of the plan. This section shall contain a set of statements which articulate the desires of the citizens affected by the master plan, not only for their locality but for the region and the whole state. It shall contain a set of guiding principles and priorities to implement that vision.

(b) A land use section upon which all the following sections shall be based. This section shall translate the vision statements into physical terms. Based on a study of population, economic activity, and natural, historic, and cultural resources, it shall show existing conditions and the proposed location, extent, and intensity of future land use.

III. The master plan may also include the following sections:

(a) transportation section which considers all pertinent modes of transportation and provides a framework for both adequate local needs and for coordination with regional and state transportation plans. Suggested items to be considered may include but are not limited to public transportation, park and ride facilities, and bicycle routes, or paths, or both.

(b) A community facilities section which identifies facilities to support the future land use pattern of subparagraph II(b), meets the projected needs of the community, and coordinates with other local governments' special districts and school districts, as well as with state and federal agencies that have multi-jurisdictional impacts.

(c) An economic development section which proposes actions to suit the community's economic goals, given its economic strengths and weaknesses in the region.

(d) A natural resources section which identifies and inventories any critical or sensitive areas or resources, not only those in the local community, but also those shared with abutting communities. This section, which may specifically include a water resources management and protection plan, shall provide a factual basis for any land development regulations that may be enacted to protect water resources and other identified natural areas. A key component in preparing this section is to identify any conflicts between other elements of the master plan and natural resources, as well as conflicts with plans of abutting communities. Nothing in this subparagraph shall be construed to permit municipalities to regulate surface or groundwater

withdrawals that they are explicitly prohibited from regulating.

(e) A natural hazards section which documents the physical characteristics, severity, frequency, and extent of any potential natural hazards to the community. It should identify those elements of the built environment at risk from natural hazards as well as extent of current and future vulnerability that may result from current zoning and development policies.

(f) A recreation section which shows existing recreation areas and addresses future recreation needs.

(g) A utility and public service section analyzing the need for and showing the present and future general location of existing and anticipated public and private utilities, both local and regional, including telecommunications utilities, their supplies, and facilities for distribution and storage.

(h) A section which identifies cultural, archeological, and historic resources and protects them for rehabilitation or preservation from the impact of other land use tools such as land use regulations, housing, or transportation. Such section may encourage the preservation or restoration of stone walls, provided agricultural practices, as defined in RSA 21:34-a, are not impeded.

(i) A regional concern section, which describes the specific areas in the municipality of significant regional interest. These areas may include resources wholly contained within the municipality or bordering, or shared, or both, with neighboring municipalities. Items to be considered may include but are not limited to public facilities, natural resources, economic and housing potential, transportation, agriculture, and open space. The intent of this section is to promote regional awareness in managing growth while fulfilling the vision statements.

(j) A neighborhood plan section which focuses on a specific geographical area of local government that includes substantial residential development. This section is a part of the local master plan and shall be consistent with it. No neighborhood plan shall be adopted until a local master plan is adopted.

(k) A community design section to identify positive physical attributes in a municipality and provide for design goals and policies for planning in specific areas to guide private and public development.

(l) A housing section which assesses local housing conditions and projects future housing needs of residents of all levels of income and ages in the municipality and the region as identified in the regional housing needs assessment performed by the regional planning commission pursuant to RSA 36:47, II, and which integrates the availability of human services with other planning undertaken by the community.

(m) An implementation section, which is a long range action program of specific actions, time frames, allocation of responsibility for actions, description of land development regulations to be adopted, and procedures which the municipality may use to monitor and measure the effectiveness of each section of the plan.

(n) An energy section, which includes an analysis of energy and fuel resources, needs, scarcities, costs, and problems affecting the municipality and a statement of policy on the conservation of energy.

(o) A coastal management section which may address planning needs resulting from projected coastal property or habitat loss due to increased frequency of storm surge, flooding, and inundation.

Source. 1983, 447:1. 1986, 167:2. 1988, 270:1. 1989, 339:28; 363:15. 2002, 178:2. 2007, 40:1, eff. July 20, 2007. 2008, 269:1, eff. Aug. 25, 2008. 2011, 224:118, eff. July 1, 2011. 2013, 76:1, eff. Jan. 1, 2014; 189:1, eff. Aug. 31, 2013; 202:1, eff. Sept. 7, 2013.

Section 674:3

674:3 Master Plan Preparation. –

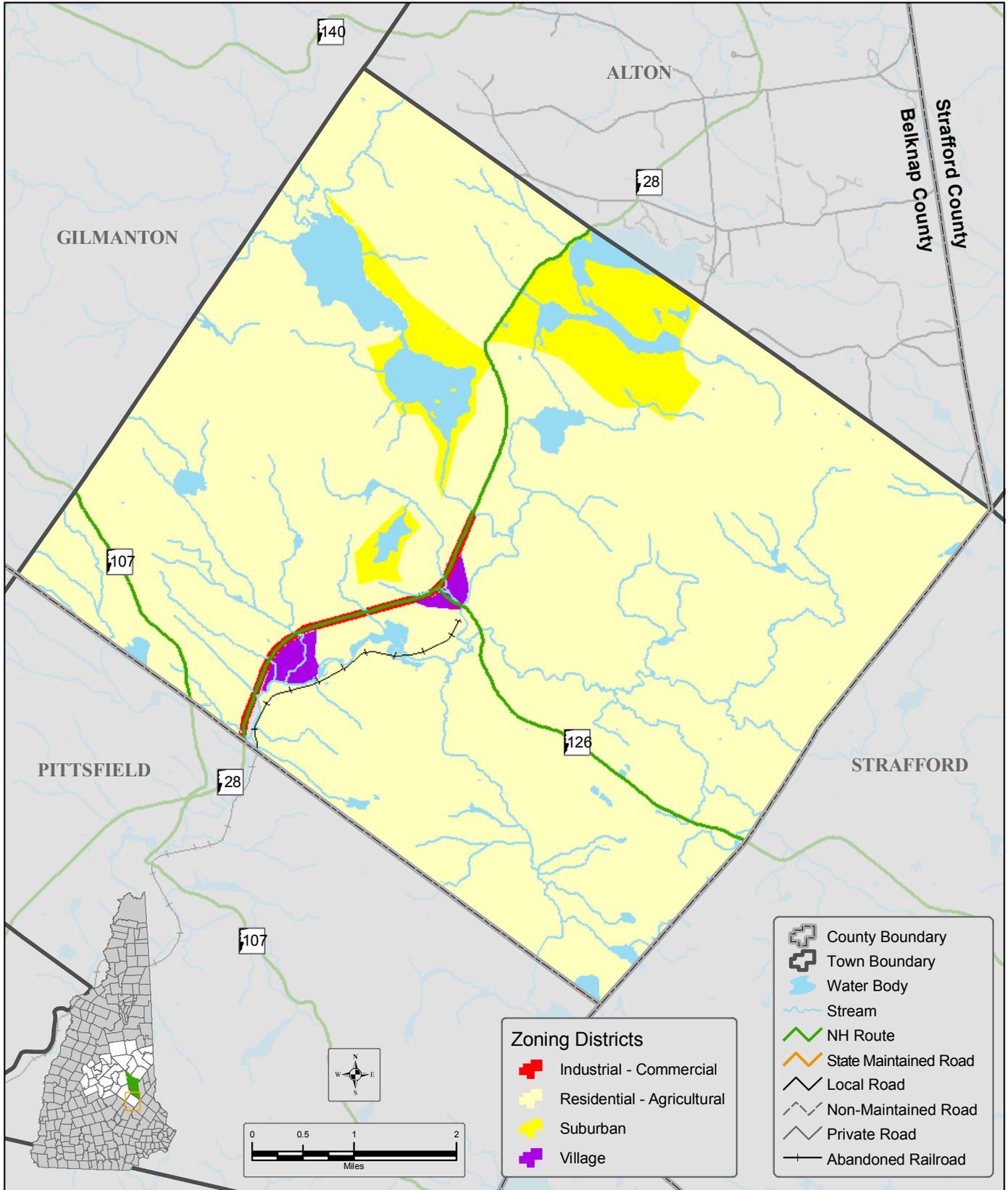
I. In preparing, revising, or amending the master plan, the planning board may make surveys and studies, and may review data about the existing conditions, probable growth demands, and best design methods to prevent sprawl growth in the community and the region. The board may also consider the goals, policies, and guidelines of any regional or state plans, as well as those of abutting communities.

II. Revisions to the plan are recommended every 5 to 10 years.

III. During the preparation of the various sections of the master plan, the board shall inform the general public and the office of energy and planning and regional planning commissions and solicit public comments regarding the future growth of the municipality in order to involve citizens in the preparation of the master plan in a way which is most appropriate for the municipality.

Zoning

Barnstead, NH



Zoning created by LRPC, updated 2004. Road centerline dataset is from NH Department of Transportation. Base feature datasets, including hydrography, and political boundaries, provided through NH GRANIT at Complex Systems Research Center (CSRC). Neither LRPC nor CSRC make any claim to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data. For planning purposes only.



Lakes Region Planning Commission
 103 Main St, Ste. #3
 Meredith, NH 03253
 603.279.8171

