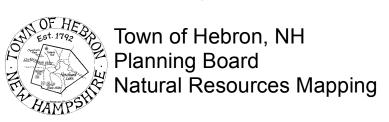
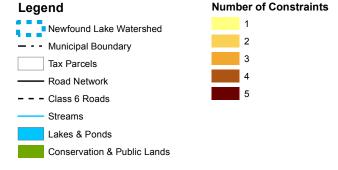


## Development Constraints





## **Development Constraints**

This map shows a composite of several natural resource features that are constraints to future land development to varying degrees. The features include the following (shown in detail on other master plan maps): wetlands, highly erodible soils, steep slopes >25%, riparian and shoreland buffers, NHWAP habitat tiers 1 and 2, uncommon habitat types, floodplains, aquifer recharge zones, drinking water protection areas, and prime farming soils

Each data layer is geographically referenced so all locations match from layer to layer. Each layer was assigned a value of "1", and all layers were added together in the GIS to produce a **co-occurrence map**. Figures in the legend refer to the number of natural resource features that co-occur in any given location in Hebron. The darker the colors, the more potential development constraints exist.

Not all components of the co-occurrence map offer the same degree of constraint to development. Some, such as wetlands and steep slopes offer severe constraints to development. Others require balanced consideration of the benefits of the natural resource feature to community planning and quality of life. Water quality in streams, rivers and lakes is directly linked to highly erodible soils when these soils are disturbed. High quality wildlife habitat is found only in certain locations in Hebron, suggesting a balance between open space and future development be considered. Local food production depends upon the most productive farming soils.

The highest scores for development constraints are located in the wetlands/floodplain around the inlet of the Cockermouth River into Newfound Lake. At present, these resource features are well protected by conserved lands.

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