



TOWN OF EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

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www.exeternh.gov

PUBLIC NOTICE EXETER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Monthly Meeting

The Exeter Conservation Commission will meet in the Nowak Room, Exeter Town Offices at 10 Front Street, Exeter on **Tuesday, August 8th, 2017 at 7:00 P.M.**

Call to Order:

1. Introduction of Members Present
2. Public Comment

Action Items

1. Minimum Impact Expedited Permit Request for Exeter River Mobile Home Park Cooperative to fill 1,637 SF of wetlands resulting from excavation activity for a grandfathered gravel pit. Tax Map 95/Lot 64 (*Paige Libby, Jones and Beach*).
2. Committee Reports
 - a. Property Management
 - i. Raynes Barn Assessment, 2018 CIP and Budget Planning
 - ii. Elliott Property Management Plan
 - iii. Update from Ad-hoc Invasive Plant Committee
 - iv. Update on Scout Kiosk Projects
 - b. Trails
 - c. Outreach
 - i. 2017 Raynes Farm Pumpkin Toss Planning
3. Approval of Minutes: May 9th, June 6th Site Walk, June 13th Site Walk, June 13th, July 11th
4. Other Business
5. Next Meeting: Date Scheduled (9/12/17), Submission Deadline (9/1/17)

Bill Campbell, Chair

Exeter Conservation Commission

Amended Aug 7th, 2017 Exeter Town Office, Exeter Public Library, and Town Departments.

**TOWN OF EXETER
PLANNING DEPARTMENT MEMORANDUM**

Date: Aug 4th, 2017
To: Conservation Commission Board Members
From: Kristen Murphy, Natural Resource Planner
Subject: Aug 8th Conservation Commission Meeting

1. Minimum Impact Expedited Permit Request for Exeter River MHP

This project meets the NHDES criteria for minimum impact expedited permits (< 3,000 SF, not within 100' of Prime Wetland, not an exemplary community, no records in NHB, etc).

Recommendation:

Should you concur with the applicant's request for Expedited review, and the application and submitted plans accurately represent the proposed project, motion as follows:

- *To sign the wetland permit application under section 11. Conservation Commission Signature.*

Should you disagree you have the option to refuse to sign. The application would be processed under standard review timeframes. If this option is chosen, motion as follows:

- *Recommend sending a memo to NHDES indicating your concerns and recommendation.*

2. Committee Reports: Raynes Farm

Your packet includes a copy of Ian Blackmans structural assessment report and Don Briselden's memo of the list of needed repairs. At a prior meeting you recommended the following tasks for 2017: apply for listing under State register of historic places and utilize 2017 to refine budget needs for the full suite of Raynes repairs. 2018 then it was discussed would be used to apply for an LCHIP grant and seek matching costs through the Town warrant process. Given the time that has passed we want to be sure the Commission still feels this is the appropriate path forward. If so, it is my recommendation that the Commission submit a page for this years CIP showing a 2018 budget request for the repairs. This will then be presented at Thursdays Planning Board meeting.

3. Committee Reports: Elliott Property Management

Under your authorization and funding support from NRCS, we contracted with Meghan Henderson who prepared a management plan for the property. She also submitted a budget estimate for implemented a timber stand improvement on this property. Given the budgetary constraints, I have taken no action on the timber stand improvement proposal. Both documents are in your packet for review.

All other items are self explanatory or addressed under last month's minutes.

JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS INC.

85 Portsmouth Avenue, PO Box 219, Stratham, NH 03885
603.772.4746 - JonesandBeach.com

July 28, 2017

NHDES Wetlands Bureau
Attn: Eben Lewis
PO Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095

**RE: Wetlands Permit - Gravel Pit Restoration
Exeter River MHP Cooperative
Hemlock Street, Exeter, NH
Tax Map 95, Lot 64
JBE Project No. 09044**

Dear Mr. Lewis:

On behalf of our client and property owner, Exeter River MHP Cooperative, we are submitting a Minimum Expedited Wetlands Permit Application to fill 2 small wetland pockets which resulted from excavation activity for a grandfathered gravel pit. The gravel pit area has been used during recent water and sewer construction work taking place in the park to store surplus fill from excavation. The proposal is to use the excess fill to level out the gravel pit area and restore the site. The proposed wetland impact totals 1,637 square feet. The work is anticipated to start this fall.

If you have any questions or need any additional information, please feel free to contact our office. Thank you very much for your time.

Very truly yours,
JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC.



Paige Libbey
Project Engineer

Cc: Roger Ellis (Exeter River MHP Cooperative Operations Manager)

NHDES MINIMUM EXPEDITED
WETLANDS APPLICATION

FOR

Exeter River MHP Cooperative
Attn: Roger Ellis
10 Vincent Street
Exeter, NH

PREPARED BY:

JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC.
85 PORTSMOUTH AVENUE
PO BOX 219
STRATHAM, NH 03885
(603) 772-4746
JULY, 2017
JBE PROJECT NO. 09044

TABLE OF CONTENTS

NHDES Minimum Expedited Wetlands Permit Application

Letter of Authorization

Copy of the Check

USGS Quad Sheet

Historical USGS Maps

Historical Aerial Photography

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory

Tax Maps

Abutter Notice, List, and Certified Receipts

Project Photographs

Impacts Checklist with the following attachments:

- GIS Impaired Waters Map
- Highest Ranked Wildlife Habitat By Ecological Condition Maps

11x17 Aerial Plan

Full Size Plan



WETLANDS PERMIT APPLICATION

Land Resources Management
Wetlands Bureau

Check the status of your application: www.des.nh.gov/onestop



RSA/Rule: RSA 482-A/ Env-Wt 100-900

<i>Administrative Use Only</i>	<i>Administrative Use Only</i>	<i>Administrative Use Only</i>	File No.: Check No.: Amount: Initials:
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1. REVIEW TIME:
Indicate your Review Time below. Refer to Guidance Document A for instructions.

Standard Review (Minimum, Minor or Major Impact)
 Expedited Review (Minimum Impact only)

2. PROJECT LOCATION:
Separate applications must be filed with each municipality that jurisdictional impacts will occur in.

ADDRESS: **Lindenshire Ave** TOWN/CITY: **Exeter**

TAX MAP: **95** BLOCK: LOT: **64** UNIT:

USGS TOPO MAP WATERBODY NAME: NA STREAM WATERSHED SIZE: NA

LOCATION COORDINATES (If known): **42°58'12"N, 70°57'52"W**
 Latitude/Longitude UTM State Plane

3. PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
Provide a brief description of the project outlining the scope of work. Attach additional sheets as needed to provide a detailed explanation of your project. DO NOT reply "See Attached" in the space provided below.

Filling of man made wetlands to reclamate old gravel pit

4. SHORELINE FRONTAGE

NA This lot has no shoreline frontage. SHORELINE FRONTAGE:

Shoreline frontage is calculated by determining the average of the distances of the actual natural navigable shoreline frontage and a straight line drawn between the property lines, both of which are measured at the normal high water line.

5. RELATED PERMITS, ENFORCEMENT, EMERGENCY AUTHORIZATION, SHORELAND, ALTERATION OF TERRAIN, ETC.

6. NATURAL HERITAGE BUREAU & DESIGNATED RIVERS:
See the Instructions & Required Attachments document for instructions to complete a & b below.

a. Natural Heritage Bureau File ID: NHB 16 - 3163.

b. Designated River the project is in ¼ miles of: _____; and
 date a copy of the application was sent to the Local River Management Advisory Committee: Month: ___ Day: ___ Year: ___

NA

7. APPLICANT INFORMATION (Desired permit holder)

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: Ellis, Roger (Operations Manager)			
TRUST / COMPANY NAME: Exeter River MHP Cooperative		MAILING ADDRESS: 201 Loudon Road	
TOWN/CITY: Concord		STATE: NH	ZIP CODE: 03301
EMAIL or FAX: exeterriveroffice@yahoo.com		PHONE: (603) 778-0865	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here: <u>CSA</u> , I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically			

8. PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION (If different than applicant)

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.:			
TRUST / COMPANY NAME:		MAILING ADDRESS:	
TOWN/CITY:		STATE:	ZIP CODE:
EMAIL or FAX:		PHONE:	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here _____, I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically			

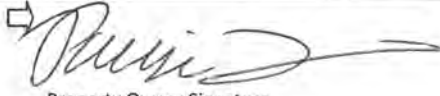
9. AUTHORIZED AGENT INFORMATION

LAST NAME, FIRST NAME, M.I.: Albert, Christopher S.		COMPANY NAME: Jones & Beach Engineers, Inc.	
MAILING ADDRESS: PO Box 219			
TOWN/CITY: Stratham		STATE: NH	ZIP CODE: 03885
EMAIL or FAX: calbert@jonesandbeach.com		PHONE: (603)772-4746	
ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATION: By initialing here <u>CSA</u> , I hereby authorize NHDES to communicate all matters relative to this application electronically			

10. PROPERTY OWNER SIGNATURE:
See the Instructions & Required Attachments document for clarification of the below statements

By signing the application, I am certifying that:

- I authorize the applicant and/or agent indicated on this form to act in my behalf in the processing of this application, and to furnish upon request, supplemental information in support of this permit application.
- I have reviewed and submitted information & attachments outlined in the Instructions and Required Attachment document.
- All abutters have been identified in accordance with RSA 482-A:3, I and Env-Wt 100-900.
- I have read and provided the required information outlined in Env-Wt 302.04 for the applicable project type.
- I have read and understand Env-Wt 302.03 and have chosen the least impacting alternative.
- Any structure that I am proposing to repair/replace was either previously permitted by the Wetlands Bureau or would be considered grandfathered per Env-Wt 101.47.
- I have submitted a Request for Project Review (RPR) Form (www.nh.gov/nhdhr/review) to the NH State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) at the NH Division of Historical Resources to identify the presence of historical/ archeological resources while coordinating with the lead federal agency for NHPA 106 compliance.
- I authorize NHDES and the municipal conservation commission to inspect the site of the proposed project.
- I have reviewed the information being submitted and that to the best of my knowledge the information is true and accurate.
- I understand that the willful submission of falsified or misrepresented information to the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services is a criminal act, which may result in legal action.
- I am aware that the work I am proposing may require additional state, local or federal permits which I am responsible for obtaining.

 Property Owner Signature	Paige Libbey, ref. LOA Print name legibly	7/27/17 Date
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MUNICIPAL SIGNATURES

11. CONSERVATION COMMISSION SIGNATURE

The signature below certifies that the municipal conservation commission has reviewed this application, and:

1. Waives its right to intervene per RSA 482-A:11;
2. Believes that the application and submitted plans accurately represent the proposed project; and
3. Has no objection to permitting the proposed work.

	Print name legibly	Date
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DIRECTIONS FOR CONSERVATION COMMISSION

1. Expedited review **ONLY** requires that the conservation commission's signature is obtained in the space above.
2. Expedited review requires the Conservation Commission signature be obtained **prior** to the submittal of the original application to the Town/City Clerk for signature.
3. The Conservation Commission may refuse to sign. If the Conservation Commission does not sign this statement for any reason, the application is not eligible for expedited review and the application will reviewed in the standard review time frame.

12. TOWN / CITY CLERK SIGNATURE

As required by Chapter 482-A:3 (amended 2014), I hereby certify that the applicant has filed four application forms, four detailed plans, and four USGS location maps with the town/city indicated below.

	Print name legibly	Town/City	Date
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DIRECTIONS FOR TOWN/CITY CLERK:

Per RSA 482-A:3,1

1. For applications where "Expedited Review" is checked on page 1, if the Conservation Commission signature is not present, NHDES will accept the permit application, but it will **NOT** receive the expedited review time.
2. **IMMEDIATELY** sign the original application form and four copies in the signature space provided above;
3. Return the signed original application form and attachments to the applicant so that the applicant may submit the application form and attachments to NHDES by mail or hand delivery.
4. **IMMEDIATELY** distribute a copy of the application with one complete set of attachments to each of the following bodies: the municipal Conservation Commission, the local governing body (Board of Selectmen or Town/City Council), and the Planning Board; and
5. Retain one copy of the application form and one complete set of attachments and make them reasonably accessible for public review.

DIRECTIONS FOR APPLICANT:

1. Submit the single, original permit application form bearing the signature of the Town/ City Clerk, additional materials, and the application fee to NHDES by mail or hand delivery.

13. IMPACT AREA:

For each jurisdictional area that will be/has been impacted, provide square feet and, if applicable, linear feet of impact

Permanent: impacts that will remain after the project is complete.

Temporary: impacts not intended to remain (and will be restored to pre-construction conditions) after the project is complete.

JURISDICTIONAL AREA	PERMANENT Sq. Ft. / Lin. Ft.	TEMPORARY Sq. Ft. / Lin. Ft.
Forested wetland	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Scrub-shrub wetland	1,637 <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Emergent wetland	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Wet meadow	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Intermittent stream	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Perennial Stream / River	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Lake / Pond	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Bank - Intermittent stream	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Bank - Perennial stream / River	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Bank - Lake / Pond	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Tidal water	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF	/ <input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Salt marsh	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Sand dune	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Prime wetland	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Prime wetland buffer	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Undeveloped Tidal Buffer Zone (TBZ)	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Previously-developed upland in TBZ	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Docking - Lake / Pond	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Docking - River	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
Docking - Tidal Water	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF	<input type="checkbox"/> ATF
TOTAL	1,637 /	/

14. APPLICATION FEE: See the Instructions & Required Attachments document for further instruction

Minimum Impact Fee: Flat fee of \$ 200

Minor or Major Impact Fee: Calculate using the below table below

Permanent and Temporary (non-docking) _____ sq. ft. X \$0.20 = \$ _____

Temporary (seasonal) docking structure: _____ sq. ft. X \$1.00 = \$ _____

Permanent docking structure: _____ sq. ft. X \$2.00 = \$ _____

Projects proposing shoreline structures (including docks) add \$200 = \$ _____

Total = \$ _____

The Application Fee is the above calculated Total or \$200, whichever is greater = **\$ 200.00**

shoreland@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-2147

NHDES Wetlands Bureau, 29 Hazen Drive, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03302-0095

www.des.nh.gov

Letter of Authorization

I, Mark Raynes, Exeter River Mobile Home Park Cooperative, Inc., 10 Vincent Street, Exeter, NH 03833, owner of property located in Exeter, NH, known as Tax Map 95, Lot 64-87, do hereby authorize Jones & Beach Engineers, Inc., PO Box 219, Stratham, NH, to act on my behalf concerning the previously mentioned property. The parcel is located on Alder Street in Exeter, NH.

I hereby appoint Jones & Beach Engineers, Inc., as my agent to act on my behalf in the review process, to include any required signatures.



Witness



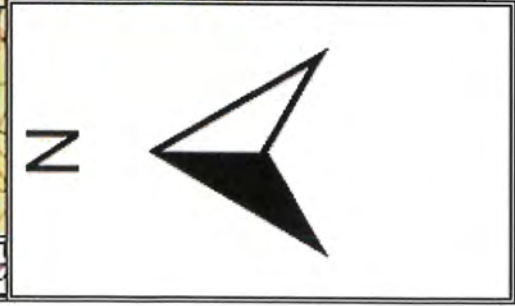
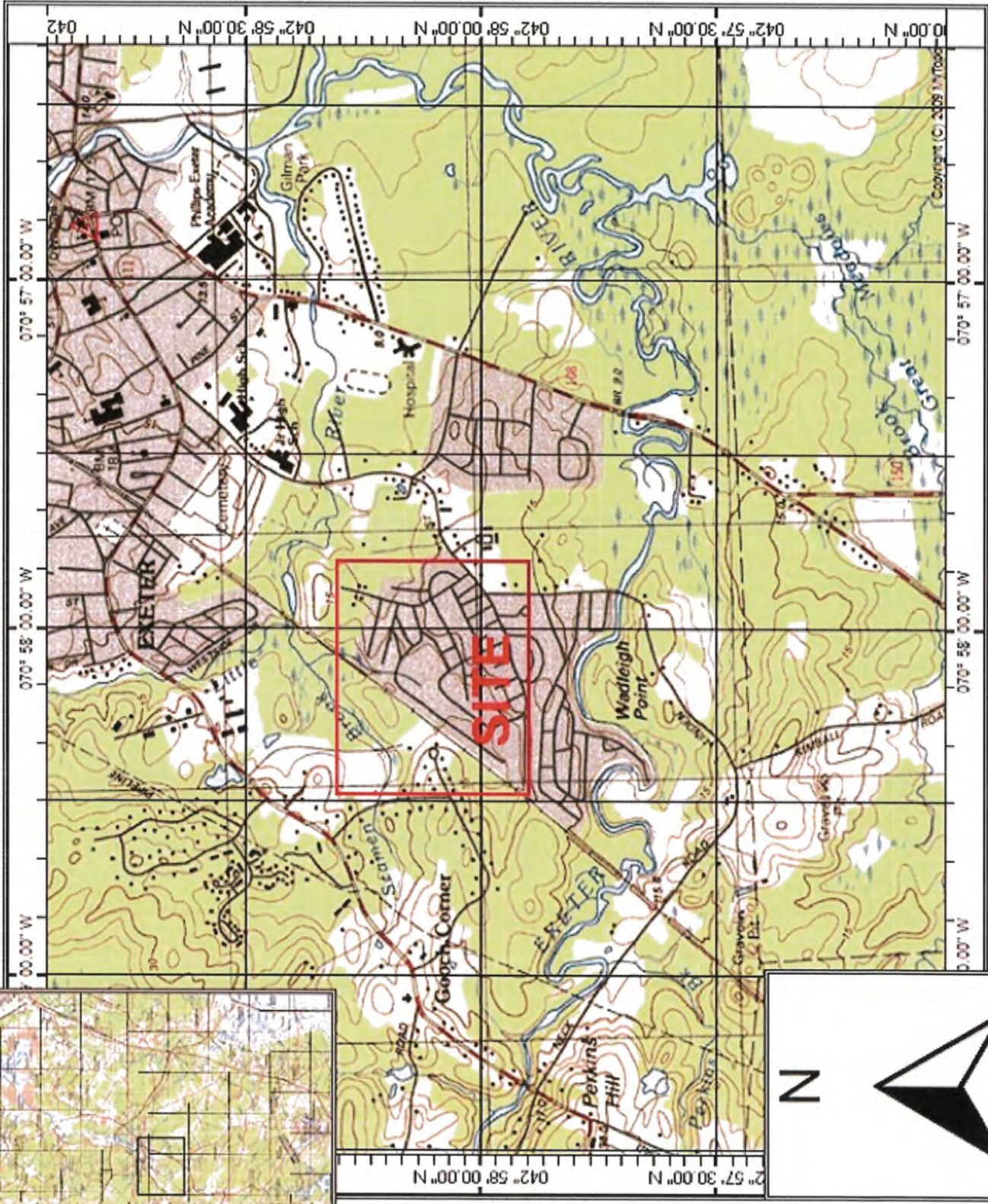
Mark Raynes

Exeter River Mobile Home Park Cooperative, Inc.

Date

3/11/14

Pamela M. Webster, Secretary





Google Earth

feet
meters

1000

500



1993



Google Earth

feet
meters

1000

500



2003



Image USDA Farm Service Agency

Google Earth

feet
meters

1000

500



2009



Google Earth

feet
meters

1000

500



2017



New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau

To: Paige Libbey
85 Portsmouth Avenue
Stratham, NH 03885

Date: 10/14/2016

From: NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau of request dated 10/14/2016
NHB File ID: NHB16-3163

Applicant: Paige Libbey

Location: Tax Map(s)/Lot(s): Tax Map 95 Lot 64
Exeter

Project Description: Water and Sewer lines to be installed crossing the
wetland - temp impacts

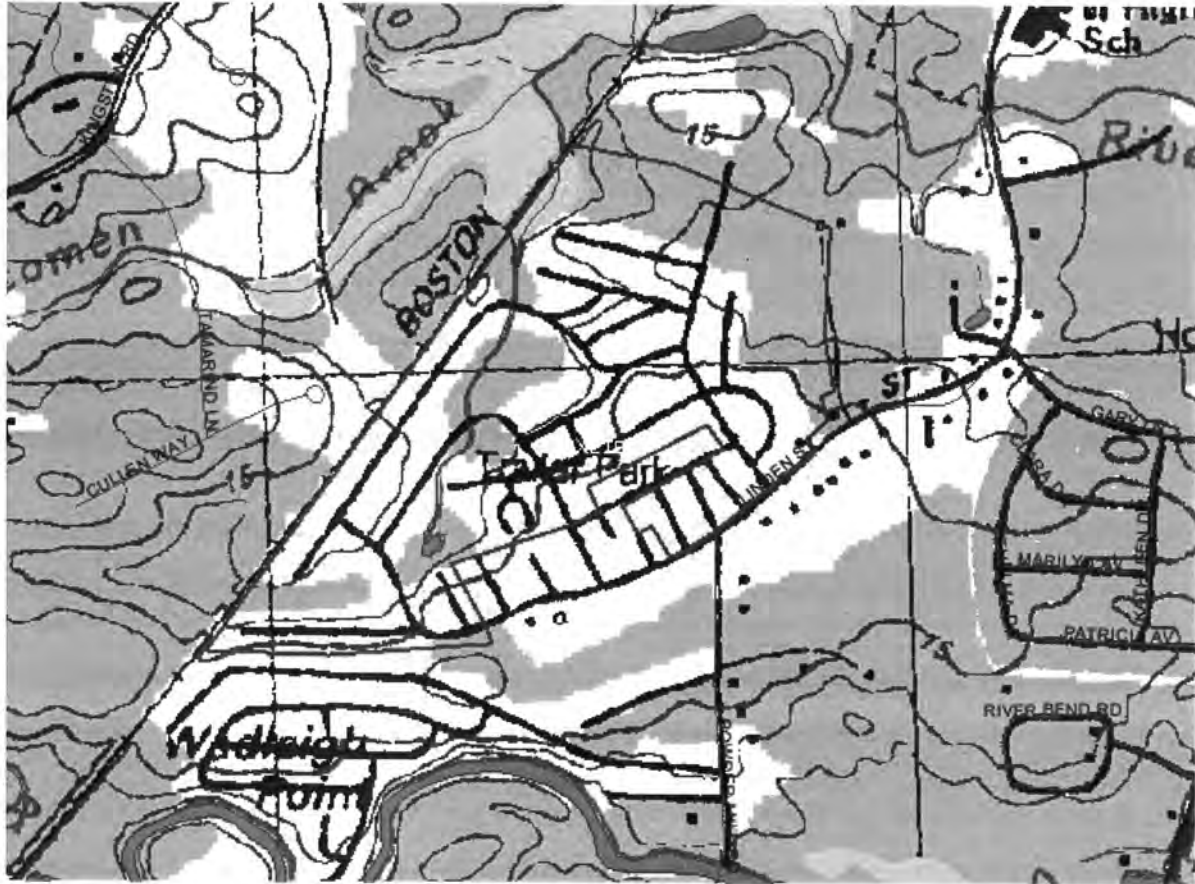
The NH Natural Heritage database has been checked for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities near the area mapped below. The species considered include those listed as Threatened or Endangered by either the state of New Hampshire or the federal government. We currently have no recorded occurrences for sensitive species near this project area.

A negative result (no record in our database) does not mean that a sensitive species is not present. Our data can only tell you of known occurrences, based on information gathered by qualified biologists and reported to our office. However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. An on-site survey would provide better information on what species and communities are indeed present.

This report is valid through 10/13/2017.



MAP OF PROJECT BOUNDARIES FOR NHB FILE ID: NHB16-3163



**ABUTTERS LIST
FOR
HEMLOCK STREET, EXTEER RIVER MHP COOPERATIVE
EXETER, NH
JBE PROJECT No. 09044
OCTOBER 17, 2016
REVISED JULY 24, 2017**

OWNER OF RECORD/APPLICANT:

TAX MAP 95/ LOT 64 (8 WAYLAND CIRCLE) – SUBJECT PROPERTY
96/5 (10 VINCENT ST) – ABUTTING PROPERTY
EXETER RIVER MHP COOPERATIVE INC C/O HODGES
201 LOUDON RD
CONCORD, NH 03301
BK 4786 /PG 1005 (04/10/07) – LOT 64
BK 4807/ PG 2520 (05/17/07) – LOT 5

ABUTTERS:

73/47 (ARBOR ST)
BOSTON & MAIN RAILROAD CORPORATION
1700 IRON HORSE PARK
NORTH BILLERICA, MA 01862

95/65 (89 LINDEN ST)
89 LINDEN ST REALTY TRUST
ROBERT A & BARBARA A JOHNSON, TRUSTEES
1 TOPPAN LANE
HAMPTON FALLS, NH 03844
BK 5189/PG 2563 (01/24/11)

95/66
DENISE L SWEENEY
87 LINDEN ST
EXETER, NH 03833
BK 4633/PG 0888 (03/24/06)

95/67 (WINSLOW DRIVE)
LINDEN COMMONS HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION
3 PENSTOCK WAY
NEWMARKET, NH 03870
BK 5635/PG 0248 (07/07/15)

96/3 (16 VINCENT ST)
ARTHUR J. JEAN JR
GENEVIEVE JEAN
75 DEEP MEADOW
EXETER, NH 03833
BK 3214/PG 0044 (05/12/97)

96/4 (12 VINCENT ST)
CHARLES L DEON
PO BOX 1034
EXETER, NH 03833
BK 5146/PG 0202 (09/20/10)

96/6
ADAM D SHEEHAN
8 VINCENT STREET
EXETER, NH 03833
BK 4554/PG 1456 909/25/05)

96/7 (4 VINCENT STREET)
DONNA G JANZEGERS
PO BOX 277
EXETER, NH 03833
BK 4590/PG 1702 (12/02/05)

ENGINEERS/SURVEYORS:

JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC.
ATTN: CHRISTOPHER ALBERT
PO BOX 219
STRATHAM, NH 03885

JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS INC.

85 Portsmouth Avenue, PO Box 219, Stratham, NH 03885
603.772.4746 - JonesandBeach.com

July 27, 2017

**RE: Wetlands Permit - Gravel Pit Restoration
Exeter River Mobile Home Park Cooperative
Hemlock Street, Exeter, NH
Tax Map 95, Lot 64
JBE Project No. 09044**

Dear Abutter:

Under RSA 482-A, we are required to notify you that we are applying for a Minimum Expedited Wetlands Permit from the N.H. Department of Environmental Services (DES) Wetlands Bureau. This letter is to inform you, as an abutter to the above-referenced property, that an application will be filed with the DES Wetlands Bureau. The project proposes to fill 2 small wetland pockets which resulted from excavation activity for a grandfathered gravel pit. The proposed wetland impact totals 1,637 square feet. The application with plans that show the proposed project and temporary impacts will be available for viewing during normal business hours at the office of the Exeter Town Clerk.

Please feel free to contact myself with any questions. Thank you for your time.

Very truly yours,
JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC.



Christopher S. Albert
Senior Project Manager

7016 0600 0000 5129 6432

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JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC.
ATTN: CHRISTOPHER ALBERT
PO BOX 219
STRATHAM, NH 03885

09044

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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ADAM D SHEEHAN
8 VINCENT STREET
EXETER, NH 03833

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CHARLES L DEON
PO BOX 1034
EXETER, NH 03833

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7016 0600 0000 5129 6395

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GENEVIEVE JEAN
75 DEEP MEADOW
EXETER, NH 03833

09044

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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LINDEN COMMONS HOMEOWNERS
ASSOCIATION
3 PENSTOCK WAY
NEWMARKET, NH 03870

09044

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

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Adult Signature Required \$ _____

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$ _____



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City, State, ZIP+4

DENISE L SWEENEY
87 LINDEN ST
EXETER, NH 03833

69044

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Certified Mail Restricted Delivery \$ _____

Adult Signature Required \$ _____

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery \$ _____



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EXETER RIVER MHP COOPERATIVE INC
C/O HODGES
201 LOUDON RD
CONCORD, NH 03301

09044

PS Form 3800, April 2015 PSN 7530-02-000-9047 See Reverse for Instructions

Wetland Permit Photos

Exeter River MHP Cooperative
Hemlock Street, Exeter, NH
July 2017
JBE No. 09044

1. Wetland to be filled



2. Wetland to be filled



3. Existing Woods Road



4. Existing Woods Road



5. Surplus fill pile

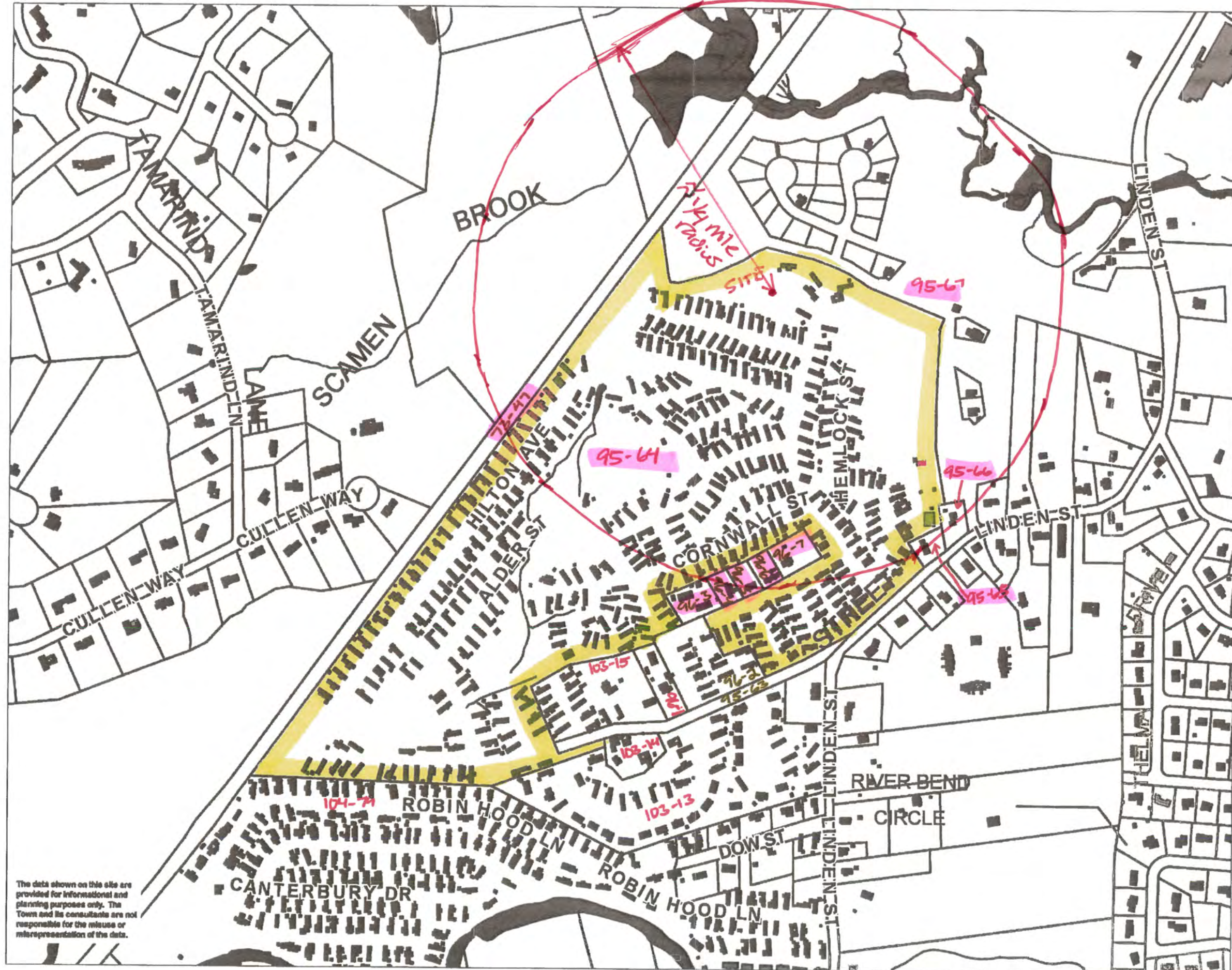


6. Surplus fill pile





- Parcels
- NH Highways
- Interstate
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Town Boundary
- Abutting Towns
- Streets
- Misc Streams
- Parcel Streams
- Open Water
- Buildings





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0 800 1600 ft

Printed on 10/17/2016 at 10:59 AM

Exeter MapsOnline

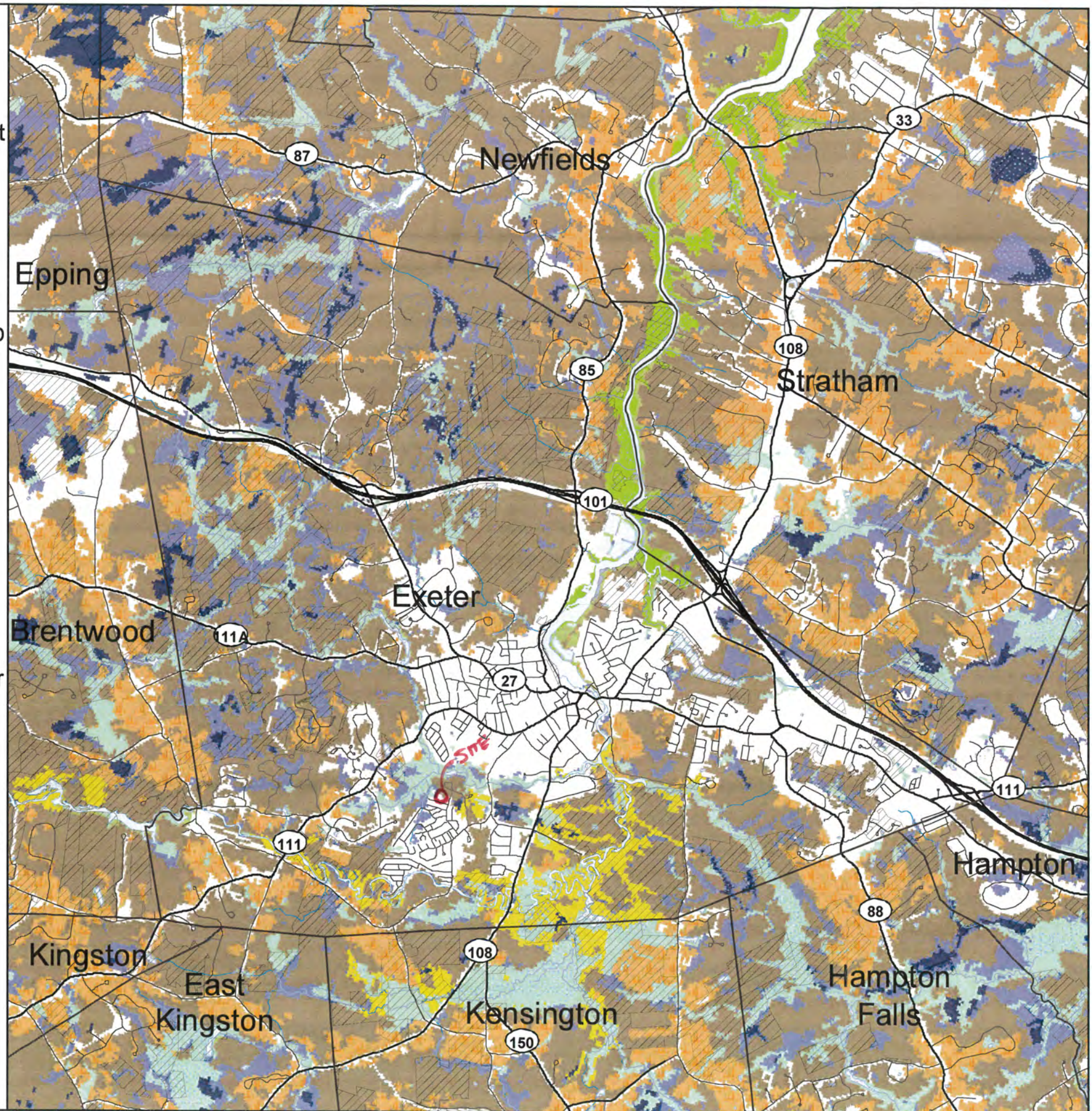
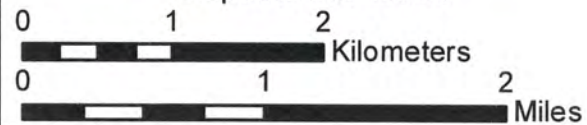
NEW HAMPSHIRE WILDLIFE HABITAT LAND COVER 2015

-  Coastal Island/Rocky coast
-  Dune
-  Salt marsh
-  Peatland
-  Marsh and Shrub wetland
-  Northern or Temperate Swamp
-  Floodplain Forest
-  Grassland
-  Pine barren
-  Cliff or Talus slope
-  Rocky ridge
-  Alpine
-  High-elevation Spruce-fir
-  Low-elevation Spruce-fir
-  Northern hardwood-conifer
-  Appalachian oak-pine
-  Hemlock-hardwood-pine
-  Open Water
-  Developed or Barren (NLCD)
-  Conservation or public land


Base map data provided by NH GRANIT (2015)
Intended for planning use only.

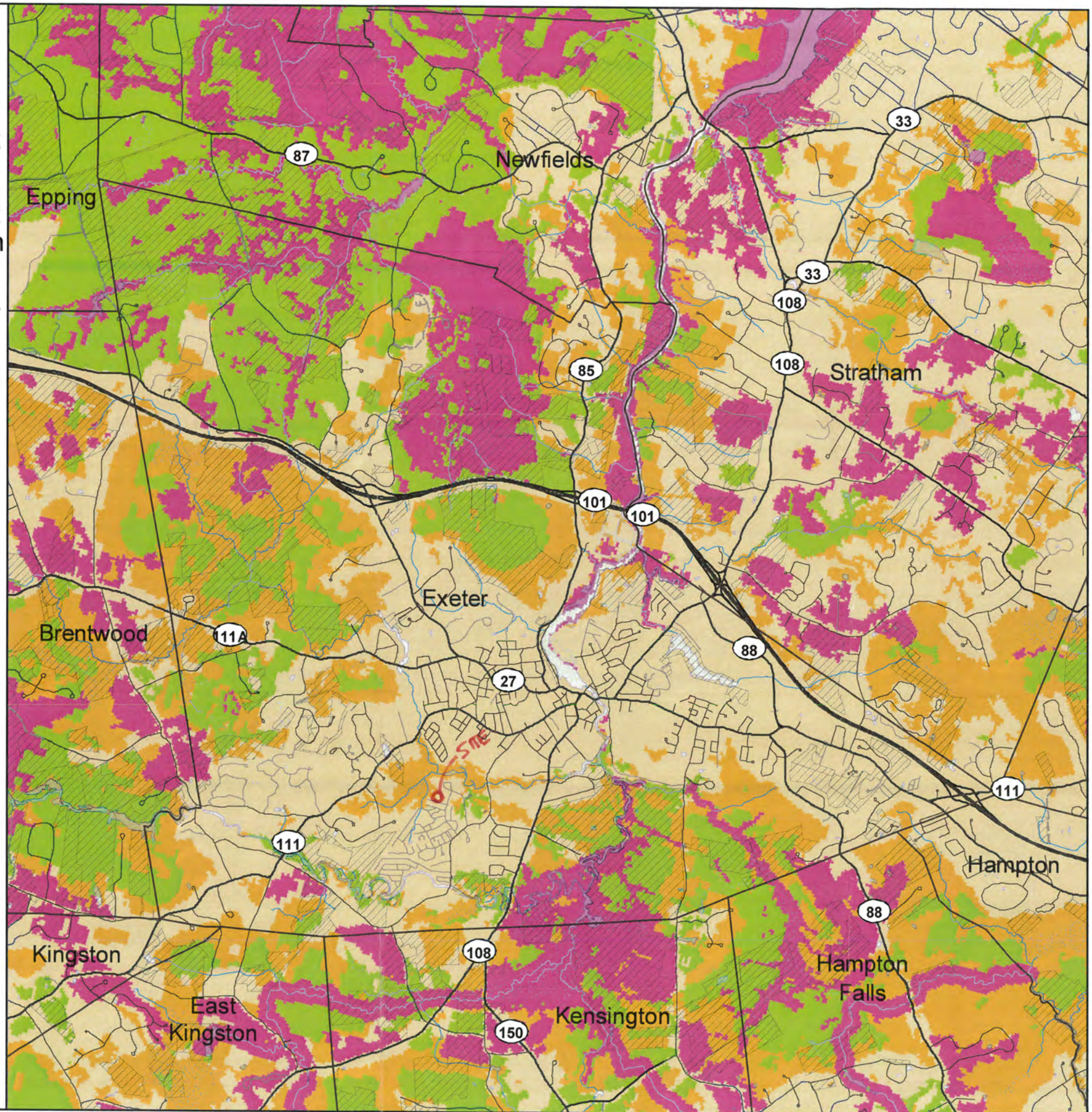


September 2015

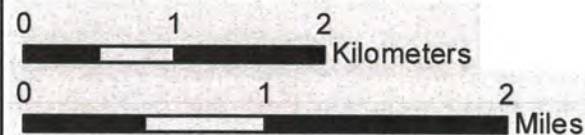


2015 HIGHEST RANKED WILDLIFE HABITAT BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION

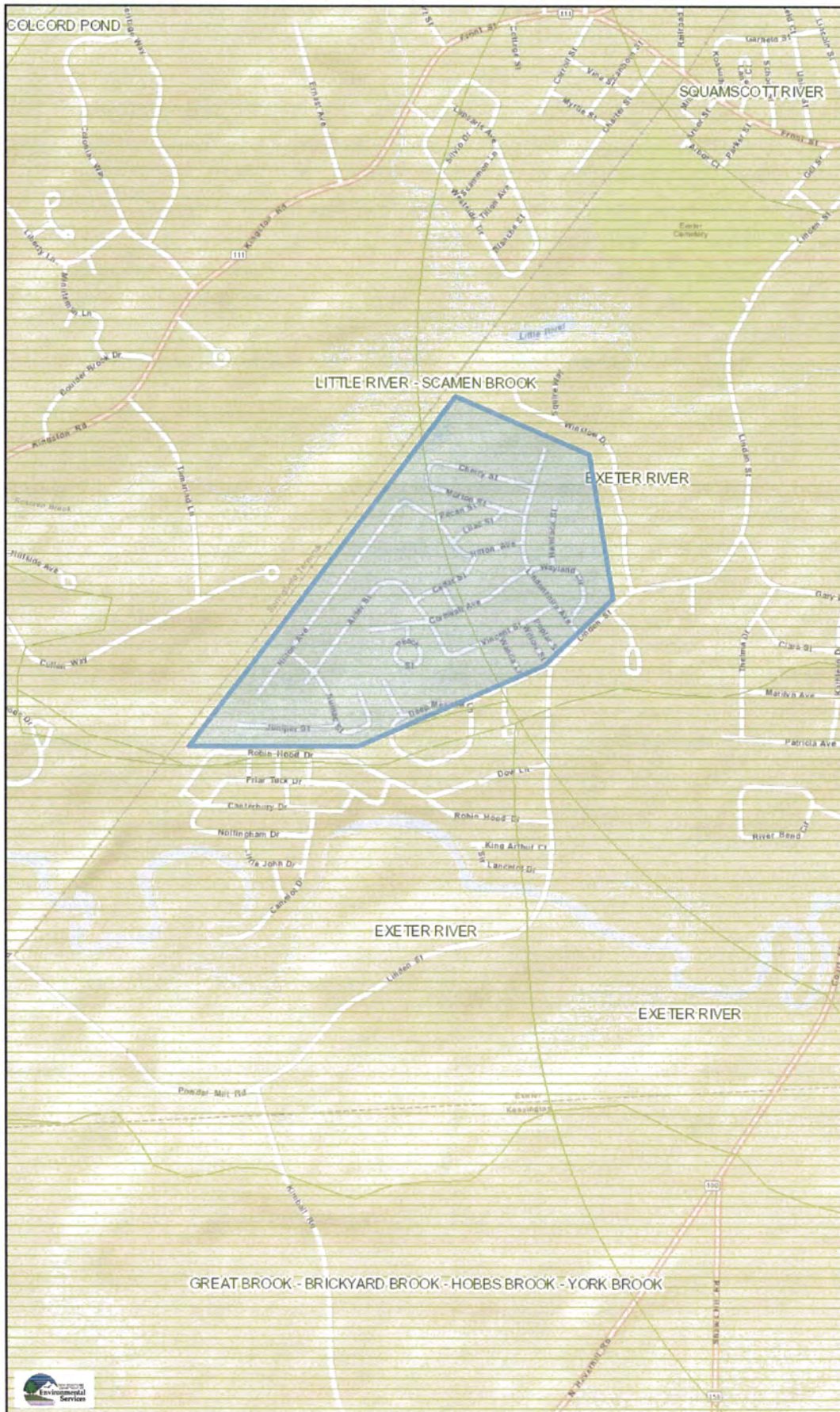
-  Highest Ranked Habitat in New Hampshire
 -  Highest Ranked Habitat in the Biological Region
 -  Supporting Landscapes
 -  Conservation or public
- Biological region = TNC ecoregional subsection for terrestrial habitats or Aquatic Resource
Mitigation region for wetlands and floodplain forest.




Base map data provided by NH GRANIT (2015)
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Map By




Legend

-  Surface Water Impairments with 1 Mile Buffer

Map Scale
 1: 12,988

© NH DES, <http://des.nh.gov>
 Map Generated: 10/17/2016



Notes



GREAT BROOK - BRICKYARD BROOK - HOBBS BROOK - YORK BROOK

SITE NOTES:

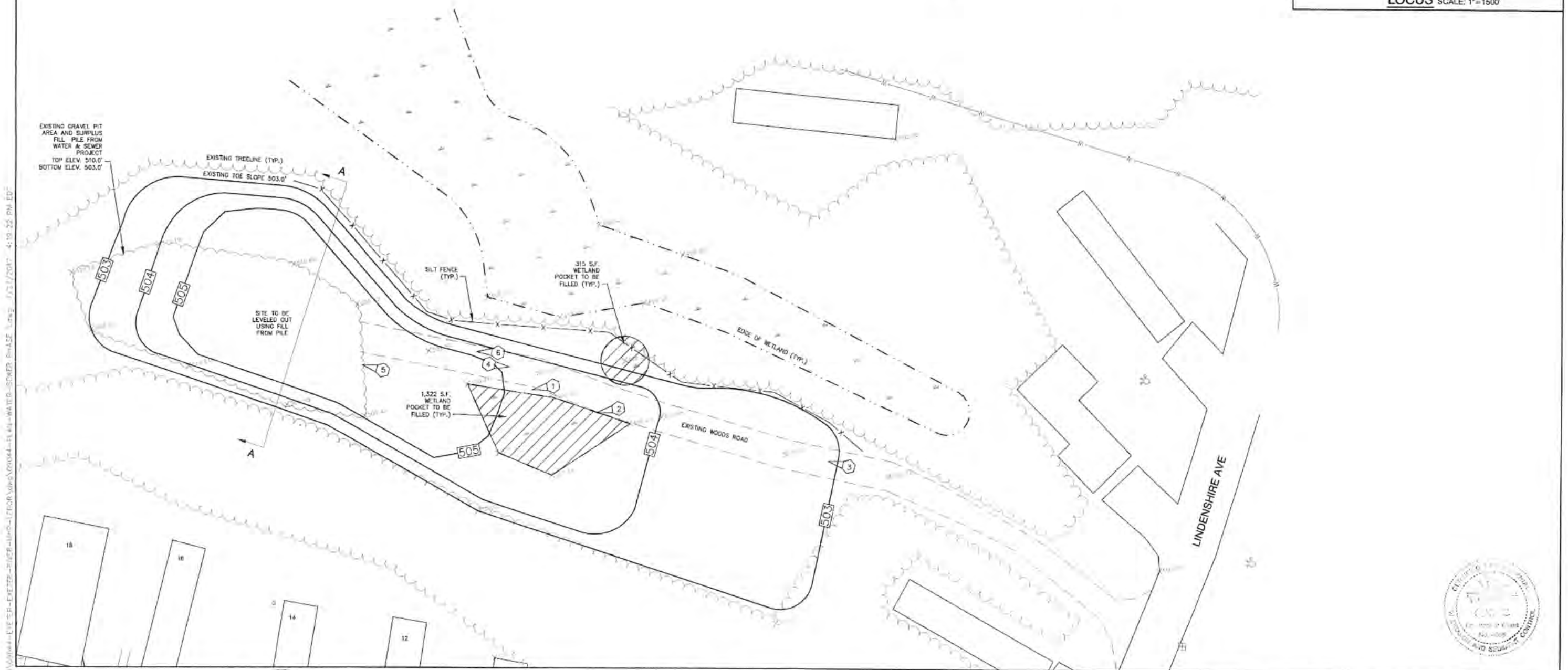
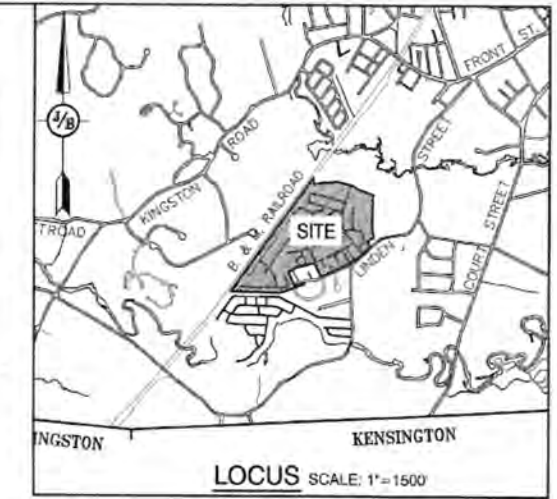
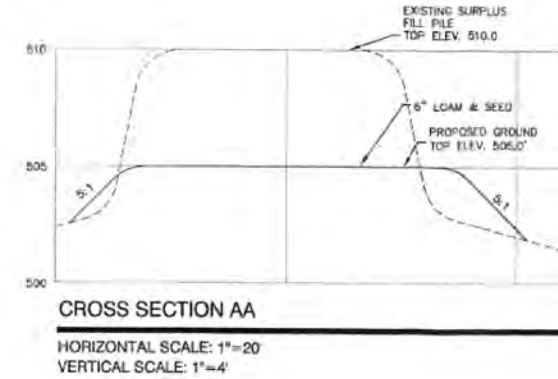
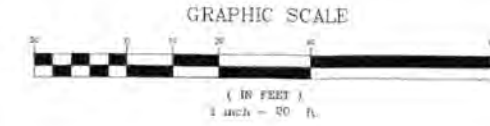
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2. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO TOWN STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS, AND NHDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION, WHICHEVER IS MORE STRINGENT.
3. LANDOWNERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL APPLICABLE LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL WETLAND REGULATIONS, INCLUDING PERMITTING REQUIRED UNDER THESE REGULATIONS.
4. PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE ENGINEER, ARCHITECT AND/OR OWNER, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN AND/OR PAY ALL THE NECESSARY LOCAL PERMITS, FEES AND BONDS.
5. ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL CONFORM TO LABOR OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (OSHA) RULES AND REGULATIONS.

EXISTING CONDITIONS NOTES:

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 - a. THE CORPUS OF ENGINEERS FEDERAL MANUAL FOR IDENTIFYING AND DELINEATING JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS
 - b. THE NORTH CENTRAL & NORTHEAST REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE FEDERAL MANUAL
 - c. THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE FIELD INDICATORS FOR IDENTIFYING HYDRIC SOILS IN NEW ENGLAND, AS PUBLISHED BY THE NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE WATER POLLUTION CONTROL COMMISSION AND/OR THE CURRENT VERSION OF THE FIELD INDICATORS OF HYDRIC SOILS IN THE UNITED STATES, AS PUBLISHED BY THE USDA, NRCS, AS APPROPRIATE.
 - d. THE CURRENT NATIONAL LIST OF PLANT SPECIES THAT OCCUR IN WETLANDS, AS PUBLISHED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE.
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3. WETLAND BOUNDARIES AND CONSTRUCTION LIMITS ARE TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

GENERAL LEGEND

EXISTING	PROPOSED	DESCRIPTION
		PROPERTY LINES
		FRESHWATER WETLANDS LINE
		TREELINE
		SPOT GRADE
		MAJOR CONTOUR
		MINOR CONTOUR
		SILT FENCE
		PHOTO LOCATION



09044-PLAN-WATER-SEWER.dwg
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Design: CSA	Draft: LAZ	Date: 8/3/16
Checked: JSR	Scale: 1" = 20'	Project No.: 09044
Drawing Name: 09044-PLAN-WATER-SEWER.dwg		
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REV.	DATE	REVISION	BY
7	7/27/17	ISSUE WETLAND PERMIT FOR NHIDES REVIEW	PSL
6	1/13/17	REVISED LINDENSHIRE SEWER	LAZ
5	12/27/16	REVISED HEMLOCK STREET SEWER AND DRAINAGE	CSA
4	12/16/16	REVISED PER DES WASTEWATER COMMENTS	CSA
3	10/18/16	ISSUE FOR BID	PSL

J/B Jones & Beach Engineers, Inc.
Civil Engineering Services
85 Portsmouth Ave. PO Box 219 Stratham, NH 03885
603.772.4746 FAX: 603.772.0227 E-MAIL: JBE@JONESANDBEACH.COM

Plan Name:	GRAVEL PIT RESTORATION PLAN
Project:	EXETER RIVER MHP COOPERATIVE EXETER, NH
Client:	EXETER RIVER MHP - COOPERATIVE EXETER, NH 03833

DRAWING No.
EX2
SHEET 1 OF 1
JBE PROJECT NO. 09044

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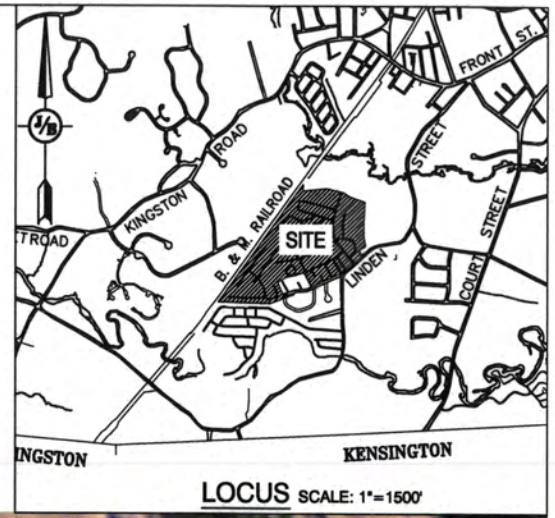
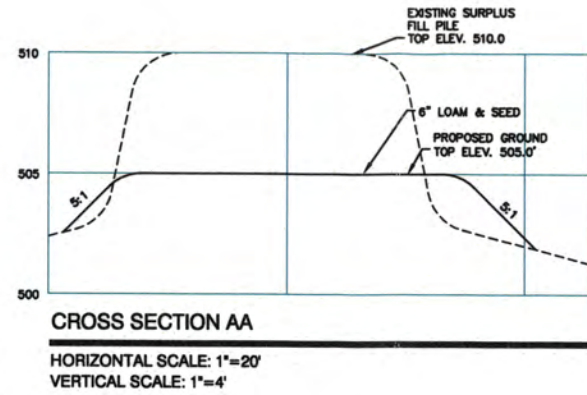
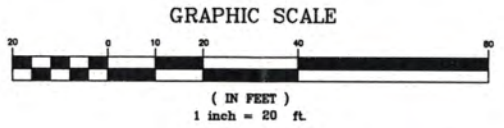
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		MAJOR CONTOUR
		MINOR CONTOUR
		SILT FENCE
		PHOTO LOCATION



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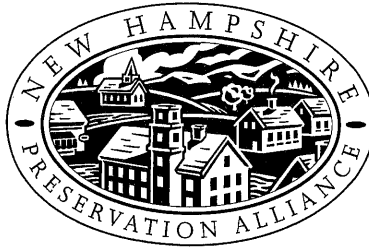
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Checked: JSR	Scale: 1" = 30'	Project No.: 09044
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Client:	EXETER RIVER MHP - COOPERATIVE EXETER, NH 03833

DRAWING No.
EX2
 SHEET 1 OF 1
 JBE PROJECT NO. 09044



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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JEFFREY D. GILBERT
RYE

July 5, 2017

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Kristen Murphy
Exeter Conservation Commission
10 Front Street
Exeter, NH 03833

TREASURER
LORI WAMSER, C.P.A.
DUNBARTON

SECRETARY
SUSAN BOOTH
CANTERBURY

Dear Kristen,

IMMEDIATE PAST CHAIR
KATHY BOGLE SHIELDS
CANTERBURY

I have enclosed Ian Blackman's mini-assessment report on the Raynes Barn. We both apologize for the delay in getting this to you.

IAN BLACKMAN
CHICHESTER

Ian felt the site visit went very well and was impressed by the Exeter Conservation Commission's stewardship of the barn. And he was pleased to be the bearer of good news that the foundation was in better condition than originally thought.

DAVID CHOATE
RYE

MICHAEL DUFFY
MANCHESTER

We applaud your interest in preserving this late 19th century barn and continuing its use for community gatherings and town events. We hope you find the report to be a useful tool in developing a rehabilitation and maintenance plan for the structure.

JEFF INGRAM
WESTMORELAND

TRACY KOZAK, AIA
PORTSMOUTH

Please keep us informed of your progress and feel free to call if you need further assistance or have questions.

NICHOLAS MITCHELL
WARNER

REBECCA MITCHELL
STRATHAM

Sincerely,

JAYME SIMOES
CONCORD

Beverly Thomas
Beverly Thomas
Program Director

LISA F. THOMPSON
CONCORD

BENJAMIN WILSON
HOPKINTON

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JENNIFER GOODMAN



New Hampshire Preservation Alliance - Barn Assessment Worksheet

Owner(s): Exeter Conservation Comm Date: 6/2/17
 Farm Name: Raugus Barn
 Address of Barn: 61 Newfields Rd. Town: Exeter.
 Mailing Address (if different): 10 Front St. Town: Exeter

Brief History of Barn/Farm/Property:

Original Barn built by Chase U. Spens for horse livestock on way to Market in Brighton Mass. Became a dairy barn in late 1800's to 1970 with basement converted for dairy herd with Modern Stanchions and clean-out systems. on concrete floor.

Use page 3 if additional space is required.

Barn Style: Yankee Approximate Date of Construction: 1890

Approx. Dimensions: 42 x 900 Framing: hewn, up & down, circular sawn, stick, mixed

Main Barn Doors: sliding, hinged, offset Nails: handmade, cut, wire

Cellar Access? yes, no Active Agricultural Use? yes, no, if yes, what? _____

Interesting Features: Dairy operation in basement (Gutter cleaner + stanchions)
undersized timbers and framing with round peg turned legs
Indicate possible catalyog barn - foundation older than present frame



Barn Owner: Tom of Everts
 Barn Consultant: Tom Beckman

Phone #: 344-5991

New Hampshire Preservation Alliance - Barn Assessment Worksheet - page 2

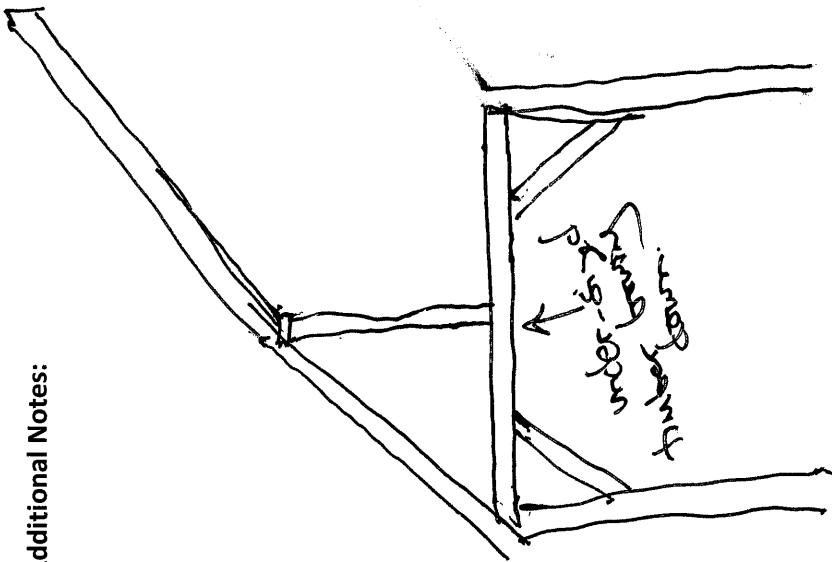
	Building Material	Condition: poor/fair/ good/excellent	Specific Problems	Suggested Repairs	Rough Estimate for Repairs
Framing	timbers and stick rafters are 2x6's	Good	large left hand bay has undersized top dirt with post to intermediate plate at rafter joint. The dirt is hanging over the raft head.	Bracing to first floor timber or add knee brace to post from joint between joint and post to rafter plate.	\$10,000
Foundation	Stone	Good	Concrete has been poured on the inside of the foundation to facilitate stall cleaning	Remove Concrete on inside of foundation.	Sweat equity
Grading/Slope/ Vegetation		Good	drainage has been installed on the up-slope side of the barn and extends to dry wells in the basement.	Keep vegetation mowed around the barn and monitor the dry wells and pipe exit to daylight to make sure it is moving water away from bldg.	Sweat equity
Exterior sheathing/ Siding	Clayboards	Poor	Gable-end frame (roof) was deteriorated the most some to be re-sided with 1/2" x 6" boards. The barn should also be dealt with one end in poor condition.	Re-side back gable (making re-siding 25,000-50,000 per side and gable).	
Windows/ Doors	Interior sliders Mix of 6 1/2" stick	Poor	Interior Sliders expose the flooring and frame @ the main entrances. Thus area should be inspected and work done before.	Protect Framing @ corners with flashing and replace thresholds with moisture resistant wood or pressure treated. Replace or repair old Jambz and Sash	part of ext. above per-side
Roof	asphalt	Good	Roof not sheathed with plywood going to rafters which lets barn in through position. Also asphalt does not shed snow or ice as metal which would be advantageous with present roof.	Install Metal roof sheen breast asphalt reached its life span	\$30,000



Barn Owner: Tom & Erika

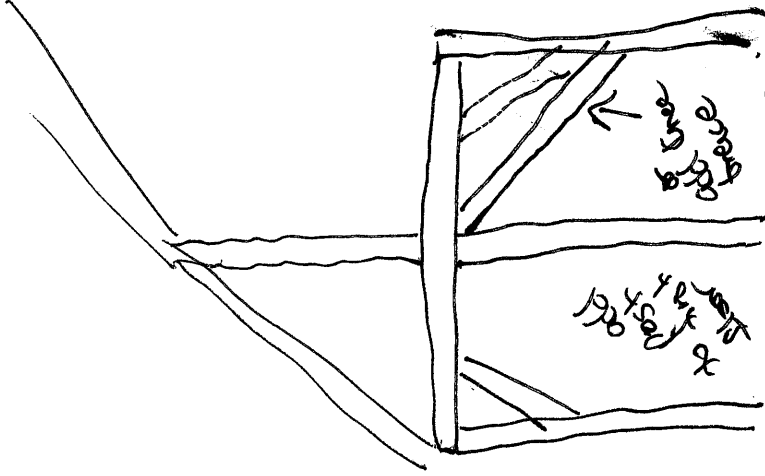
New Hampshire Preservation Alliance - Barn Assessment Worksheet - page 3

Additional Notes:



Framing of large bay along side of barn

It can be reached @ 603-344-5995 if there are any questions @ blackman@tds.net



Solution to Framing in large bay

It should be remembered that the barn has survived this long and probably would be alright w/o added framing (metal roof with help)



Raynes List of Repairs and Restorations

1 message

Don J Briselden <briseldens@live.com>

Fri, Jan 20, 2017 at 8:25 AM

To: Kristen Murphy <kmurphy@exeternh.gov>, "coreyraub@comcast.net" <coreyraub@comcast.net>

Kristen and Ginny:

At some time there needs to be a conversation about the costs for the needed repairs and renovations. So anticipating that, here are some thoughts/suggestions.

This list is the same as the one in the PP 43 narrative and similar to those items we have mentioned in prior meetings; now in a sense of priority. The repair and restoration items are also consistent with the recommendations made in the Historic Structures Report.

Caution to say, the \$\$ amounts are not estimates but rather my opinion of what the costs may be; provided as allowances. I used comparative costs, experience and the costs of previous Raynes work to arrive at the \$\$ figures and provided some commentary as to how the \$\$ figures were derived. Also, the figures may be on the conservative high side. This all may be helpful going forward with the LCHIP and the CIP. I suggest having Kevin or someone else who may be knowledgeable provide opinions as well.

Each of the repair item projects should be based on a updated scope of work using on-site exploration as necessary which should lead to an engineered or contractor based estimate. Each of the suggested repair/restoration items should be verified to confirm that they will meet the LCHIP funding criteria.

Repairs to Northeast foundation wall:

Kevin should obtain an estimate for this work based on the Emanuel Engineering design; which could be in the \$40,000 to \$50,000 range.

Barn Structure Enhancements: Install permanent columns and ties where needed and install cross cable ties to strengthen the barn against wind loads.

The scope and cost will depend on what Emanuel Engineering recommends; involving structural improvements (columns, beams and wire ties). The cost estimate will largely comprise labor costs and a smaller amount of material costs. Allowing 40 hours of labor and \$1,000 of materials, I would suggest an allowance of \$4,000.

Barn Clapboards and Barn Painting: Clapboards on east end fully replaced and extensive repairs elsewhere using pine clapboards. The barn needs a full coat of preservative; most likely barn stain; assuming a surface area of 8,000 sq. ft. plus trim.

The entire eastern side of clapboards needs to be replaced. In addition, approximately 30% of the barn siding needs replacement for a total of about 2,400 sq. ft. Using a per sq. ft. cost of \$9.00 (demo and replace), leads to an allowance of \$29,000 ($\$9.00 \times 2,400 \text{ sq. ft.} = \$21,600$ —round to @\$22,000) for clapboard repairs. Using a sq. ft. cost factor of \$3.00 for preparation and two coats of stain suggests a cost of \$24,000 ($\$3.00 \times 8,000 \text{ sq. ft.} = \$24,000$) plus \$6,000 for windows and trim; an allowance of \$30,000 should be considered. The total for both repairs and painting would be \$60,000 ($\$22,000 + \$30,000 = \$52,000$). Caution: The barn surface would need to be checked for lead. Lead protection procedures could significantly increase the cost.

West Sill Replacement: To be replaced as recommended in the CDL design

This involves replacing approximately 40 feet of sill. Based on the cost of the west side sill replacement, with adjustments for difficulty of access, and for inflation, the cost allowance of \$20,000 is shown.

East Sill Replacement: To be replaced as recommended in the CDL design

One half of the sill was replaced in 2004. Approximately 20 feet remains to be repaired. Using the same adjustment from above, a cost allowance of \$10,000 is shown.

Barn Main Floor Repairs: Remove deteriorated flooring in various areas and replace.

Approximately 50% or 2,000 sq. ft. of the 4,000 sq. ft. barn flooring needs to be replaced. Using a sq. ft. cost of \$2.00/ft sq., an allowance of \$4,000 should be included.

Silo Preservation: The silo to receive an exterior preservation coating and retained.

Perhaps a minimalist approach of simply priming and painting the silo, after the old silage is removed, would suffice. This work would need to be coordinated with the repairs to the connector. Assuming a sq. ft. preservation factor of \$1.50 for the approximately 3,000 sq. ft surface suggests an allowance of \$4,500; plus hay removal, staging and set up of \$1,500 indicates that an allowance of \$6,000 would be appropriate.

Silo Connector: The connector to be repaired and retained

I suggest something simple rather than a full replacement. Shore up the foundation as needed, remove the deteriorated wood, repair and replace along with a new roof. The work should be able to be completed by two carpenters in 4 days (64 hours). Allowing for \$4,500 in labor and \$1,500 in materials, suggests an overall allowance of \$6,000.

Repairs to Windows and Doors-Closing of Entry Points.

There are 24 windows, 4 access doors, plus the older east end barn door. Most of the windows and all of the doors require repairs. Also there are a number of areas that are open to the outside which all animals and birds can enter. They need to be securely closed. An allowance of \$4,000 is suggested.

Barn Cleaning Both Levels

The barn's main floor was air blown clean in 2013. The basement has not been cleaned. Both floors need cleaning. An allowance of \$1,000 is suggested.

Engineering and Design Support:

Emanuel Engineering provided an estimate for engineering support in the amount of \$6,000. \$2,000 has already been committed for the design of repairs to the NE foundation wall. While all of the engineering support proposed by Emanuel may not be needed (contractor estimates will work for some items) it would be prudent to allow for some engineering assistance, such as the sill repairs, which will need to be determined as the project goes forward. I recommend an allowance of \$4,000.

Summary:

Repairs to Northeast foundation wall:	\$50,000
Barn Structure Enhancements:	\$ 4,000
Barn Clapboards and Barn Painting:	\$52,000
West Sill Replacement:	\$20,000
East Sill Replacement:	\$10,000
Barn Main Floor Repairs:	\$ 4,000
Silo Preservation:	\$ 6,000
Silo Connector:	\$ 6,000
Repairs to Windows and Doors	\$ 4,000
Barn Cleaning both levels`	\$ 1,000
<u>Engineering Support:</u>	<u>\$ 4,000</u>

Summary Total: \$161,000

Adding a 15% planning contingency of \$24,000: \$ 24,000

Total for planning purposes: \$185,000

Additional Items for consideration:

No Char fire inhibiting application: \$10,000, Fire Detection and Alarm System \$15,000, improved access/egress for events 10,000.

Again, this is a general overview of needs with cost allowances for planning purposes. A more detailed and refined review will surely make changes to the scopes and allowances.

I hope the above info will be helpful

Carpe Diem

Don

I. PROPERTY INFORMATION

A. CONTACT INFORMATION

For:
 Town of Exeter
 10 Front Street
 Exeter, NH 03833
 Tel # 603-778-0591

By:
 Megan Henderson
 P.O. Box 145
 Silver Lake, NH 03875
 Tel # 603-662-8555

Total Acres: 39.45
 Total Conservation Acres: 39.45
 Forested Acres in Plan: 29
 Plan date: June 2017
 Planning Period: 2017-2027

B. LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

This property is located in the Town of Exeter located to the east of Watson Road and south of Stonewall Way. The only access is a recreational trail; the trailhead is on Watson Road where the major powerline intersects the road; the trail is in the corridor of the powerline. Town of Exeter forests abuts the property to the east and south; Exeter Highlands Homeowners Association abuts the property to the west; and the Watson Woods Homeowners Association abuts the property to the north. On the Exeter tax assessment maps it is identified on Map 26 Lot 15. Town records show this property to be 39.45 acres in size. Of this total, 29 acres is productive forest land and 10.45 acres is wetland and forested wetland.

The property is north of Route 101 and therefore in the northern area of Exeter. This property, other Town of Exeter forests, natural riparian areas associated with the Fresh River, Piscassic River and several brooks and large wetlands create a contiguous open green area. A concentration of development is on either side of this open area. Overall the property moderately slopes north to south, giving the property a southerly aspect. The slope is mostly constant; low ridges, knolls and depressions disrupt the slope. Elevations range from about 100 to 160 feet above sea level.

It is stocked with 680 cords, worth \$18,346, growing approximately 18 cords per year, worth \$693. While the forestland has not been steadily managed for decades the forests are generally healthy and productive. Like many forests the overstory and midstory have a diverse species mix while the understory and regeneration is predominantly black birch, beech sprouted from rhizomes and hemlock. Ideally forest management would encourage more species diversity in the understory with practices to reduce the stocking of black birch, beech and hemlock and encourage species diversity. The recommendations within this plan will maintain and improve the quality, rate of growth and the composition of the forest.

C. OWNERSHIP & FOREST HISTORY

In 2014, the Town acquired the property of conservation land, known as the Elliott Property. NRCS holds the conservation easement. The initial focus was to remove dilapidated buildings and other debris, and also to manage and control extensive invasive exotic plants. A timber harvest occurred 15+ years ago. While the Town is not interested in another timber harvest, partly due to serious access challenges, the Town wants to know other options for improving the health, quality and vigor of the forests.

D. ACCESS

The property is essentially land-locked. Access is a recreational trail with a trailhead on adjacent property. The trailhead is on Watson Road where the major powerline intersects the road. The trail is in the corridor of the powerline. Just before the trail crosses the property line a beaver dam must be crossed. The trail intersects the property north to south in the eastern area of the property. Foot trails are in the eastern and southern area of the property, connecting with other Town of Exeter forests. Access by foot, bike or ATV is easiest; access for larger equipment or vehicles is complicated and near impossible. (The Town used helicopters to remove large debris.)

E. BOUNDARY LINES

Most of the lines are marked by a combination of flagging, stone walls and barbed wire on boundary trees. It is strongly recommended that all boundary lines be blazed and painted. They should then be maintained every ten to fifteen years. Well marked boundary lines help deter trespass and timber theft. Maintaining a line is much less expensive than hiring a surveyor to reestablish it. Red, orange or yellow is recommended for painting boundary lines since blue is preferred for marking timber for cutting. **In 2014 the property was surveyed. The survey map has good notes about most corner markers and boundary line markers.

F. PROPERTY TAX STATUS

The property is enrolled in Current Use.

G. PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The landowner needs to be aware of some legal obligations prior to commencing any high impact activity on their property, including forest management activities. The following recommendations for the two forest stands on the property comply with current State of New Hampshire and Town of Exeter rules and regulations. It is strongly recommended to review any rules and regulations immediately prior to any high impact activities. Rules and regulations are frequently reviewed and modified. Hiring a consulting forester to administer the sale of timber as recommended within the plan will ensure compliance with all New Hampshire State and town laws.

Shore land zoning ~ the property is not adjacent to any body of water subject to zoning. The Department of Environmental Services also regulates activities in areas of wetlands and seasonal stream channels. Any forest management activities may be undertaken so long as any necessary permits are filed and mandatory best management practices are utilized. Such permitting currently has little to no impact on planned forest management. See the Forest Management and Wetlands information in the appendices.

Basal Area Law/Clearcutting ~ The state does not regulate clear cutting but does have a basal area law regulating cutting along public roads, including Class Six roads, fourth order streams and higher and open water bodies. The law basically states that no more than 50 percent of the basal area may be cut or otherwise felled each year, leaving a well distributed stand of healthy, growing trees. The perennial streams and the open wetlands qualify for this protection. See the appendices for all of the details of the law.

Slash Law ~ The law basically states that logging slash, the debris left after a timber harvest, cannot be left in certain areas. See the appendices for all of the details of the law.

Stumpage tax ~ The only form of income tax in the state of New Hampshire is the stumpage tax levied on harvested timber. An *Intent to Cut* must be filed with the town selectmen declaring the volumes of timber intended to be cut for a commercial cut. (An Intent to Cut does not need to be filed if the landowner cuts up to 10,000 board feet for his own use and/or up to 20 cords of firewood for his own use for fuel purposes or for maple syrup production.) Upon completion of a commercial harvest a *Report of Cut* shall be filed declaring the actual volumes harvested. A tax bill of approximately ten percent of the assumed fair market value of the timber is then generated.

ESA 4d Rule ~ protects the roosting habitat of the northern long-eared bat. Recommended NRCS projects may impact a northern long-eared bat hibernaculum considering that Sullivan County is within regulation zone of White-nose Syndrome (see map <https://www.fws.gov/midwest/endangered/mammals/nleb/pdf/WNSZone.pdf>). No bats will purposefully be taken. Currently no trees greater than 6 inches DBH (diameter at breast height measured 4.5 feet from the ground) can be cut June 1 to July 31.

II. FOCUS ON FOREST STANDS

Objectives, Procedure, Definitions, Stand Descriptions/Recommendations

A. GOALS & OBJECTIVES OF THE FOREST REGENERATION ENHANCEMENT PROJECT

NRCS holds a Wetland Reserves Easement on this property. The property became part of the Wetland Reserve Program (WRP) Forest Regeneration Enhancement project. The goals and objectives of the project: Restore ecosystem health by increasing vegetative community diversity and large course woody debris decomposition within forestland. Promote forests containing multiple age groups using single tree, group selection and shelterwood regeneration systems where appropriate to increase mast production, enhance wildlife habitat and improve future timber resources. Identify sites that have been high graded or have poor quality timber resources that can be managed to provide early successional habitat and promote regeneration of preferred species. Retain seed trees in the over story to enhance natural regeneration.

B. TIMBER INVENTORY PROCEDURE

The maps drawn for this plan were developed using information from several sources. Corners of the boundary lines and inventory plots were located using GPS. The GPS points were then placed into a Delorme geographic information system (GIS). Aerial photos used as the back ground for the maps were obtained from Delorme.

Variable plot or point sampling was the method used for this timber inventory. Point sampling measures the relative density of trees rather than the actual number of trees on a fixed area (fixed area sampling). Point sampling assumes that there is an equal stocking expressed as basal area (square feet of stump area) for each tree measured regardless of size. Since large trees have more basal area, large trees are more intensively sampled than small trees. Point sampling is desirable because larger more valuable trees are more intensively sampled and it is relatively quick and efficient to use.

Inventory samples were systematically spaced approximately 100 to 200 feet apart on all cruise lines. 14 plots were taken on 29 wooded acres (that acreage also includes some wetlands). This level of sampling allows for the accurate mapping and volume estimates of small stand areas and to accurately estimate stocking and volumes in highly variable stands.

A 10 basal area factor (BAF) prism was used for this inventory. All trees six inches in diameter or larger were recorded by two inch diameter class. Merchantable height was recorded by the number of five foot sticks of pulp to a four inch top or the number of eight foot sawlogs based on the utilization standards for each species. Sample data was then calculated using Two Dogs brand software. All volumes are expressed in standard cords and thousand board feet (MBF), international scale.

Log utilization standards for standing trees

Species	Diameter in inches	Small end
Spruce and fir	8	6
All other softwoods	10	8
Hardwoods	10	9

C. DEFINITIONS

Basal area

Basal area is a term used to describe the density of stocking and is expressed in terms of square feet of stem area per acre. This would be the total surface area of all the stumps if you cut down every tree at 4.5 feet above the ground. The estimate of basal area is listed for each stand. Softwood species can maintain optimum growth at higher stocking rates than hardwoods. Mixedwood stands fall somewhere in the middle and it depends on the shade tolerance of the species. Softwoods are fully stocked at a basal around 120 square feet while hardwoods are fully stocked at 70 square feet. Optimum stocking varies depending on diameter and species but for the average person looking at the numbers this will give you a good starting point. It is important to remember that this is a relative number and is an average across the stand. It is easier to visualize this as an evenly spaced stand of trees of the same size and age. Uneven aged stands are uniformly variable with great variation in stocking.

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Silviculture is the art and science of working with the forest to maintain and enhance regeneration, composition, health and quality to meet the diverse needs and values of landowners and society on a sustainable basis. The recommended silvicultural system(s) depends on many factors such as current conditions (stand age, density, species composition and tree regeneration) and the desired long-term objectives for forest structure and composition.

Non-commercial, or pre-commercial also called TSI (Timber Stand Improvement); the removal of trees not for immediate financial return but to reduce stocking to concentrate growth on the more desirable trees; focus is on improving the quality, health and vigor of the tree versus a merchantable focus.

Weeding or cleaning

Weeding or cleaning is a release treatment made in an age class not past the sapling stage to free the favored trees, or crop trees, from less desirable individuals of the same age class competing with the favored trees.

Pruning

Pruning is a treatment to remove, close to the branch collar or flush with the stem, of side branches (live or dead) and multiple leaders from a standing tree to enable clear-wood growth. White pine and high quality hardwoods are usually the focus of pruning.

Commercial (producing merchantable material at least equal to the value of the direct costs of harvesting)

Thinning

Thinning is an intermediate or tending harvest. Its primary purpose is to promote the growth of those stems left to grow. Desirable stems intended to be grown to maturity are referred to as crop trees. Ideally, thinning should be accomplished by harvesting the stems of low vigor, poor health, poor form or of undesirable species. In this way crop trees and other vigorous stems are left to continue growing. If all other factors are equal it is preferred to maintain the vigor of a fast growing dominant stem rather than increasing the vigor of a suppressed stem. Thinning should give additional growing space to the stand but not reduce the stocking so much that substantial growing space is unused. Severe thinning, especially to an unmanaged stand leaves the remaining stems vulnerable to stress from severe weather such as wind, heavy ice or snow or sun scald. If a forest is “thinned” by taking the better quality higher value stems it is referred to as high grading. Over time this practice results in a low value unproductive forest.

Shelterwood

The shelterwood system is an even-age system of silviculture. That is, all of the trees in the forest stands are near the same age. In this system, the stands are thinned periodically until they are mature. Once mature, they are thinned in a manner that will encourage the establishment of seedlings of desirable

species. These seedlings then develop under the “sheltering” overstory. As the seedlings develop, that sheltering overstory is removed in one or more harvest cuts.

By extending the removal period to two, three or more cutting cycles, a forest managed by the shelterwood system may take on the appearance of a forest managed under the selection system. The difference is somewhat academic, but does affect which trees are selected for cutting and when they are cut.

Selection

In the selection system, individual stems and groups of stems are selected for cutting. Thinning and regeneration are combined in this system. Reproduction becomes established in openings created when groups are cut, and uneven or all-age forest stands result. If only small openings are made in the canopy, reproduction will be only of species that are tolerant of shade. Larger openings, at least as wide as the surrounding trees are tall, will allow some stems of intermediate and shade intolerant species to become established. A cutting cycle of ten years is recommended. In the most intensive applications of this system, precommercial thinning and weeding is conducted within groups of young stems. This is generally done following a commercial harvest and is restricted to those areas that do not have a competing overstory.

When initiating thinning for the first time it is recommended to establish a logical network of skid trails to allow for access. Skid trails should be laid out approximately every 100 feet with gradual turns and trail intersections. Some desirable crop trees may need to be sacrificed to establish the trail. But this will result in minimal skidding damage to the remaining crop trees. Thinning should typically aim to remove 25% to 30% of the stand volume. On the initial entry, half of the volume is generated from establishing the trails. The other half of the harvest is generated by cutting between the trails. It is recommended that at each future entry the poorer quality less desirable stems be harvested. The stand is improved in quality and value with each successive harvest.

COMMERCIAL TIMBER HARVESTING OPTIONS

Regardless of harvest method, timber needs good truck access to be marketed to its best potential. Economy of scale often demands trucking be done with tractor trailer, especially for pulpwood and biomass chips. Without access timber has no value. This fact cannot be stressed enough.

Cable skidder; the number of cable skidders, particularly small machines, is declining due to a number of market forces. This was the industry standard 15-20 years ago but is on the verge of becoming a specialty service today. The smaller machines are simply not being manufactured any longer. Pluses; able to economically harvest a relatively small volume of wood (100 cord minimum), has the narrowest trail width of commercial options, can remove wood from the most challenging locations, best able to harvest widely scattered stems, most cost effective for harvesting large saw timber, provides good utilization of top wood for pulp. Minuses; few high quality contractors to choose from, most disruptive system for removing timber from existing regeneration, slash requires extensive lopping to reduce visual impact, requires the majority of stems to be eight inches in diameter or greater to maintain profitability. Very high workers compensation rates make hiring employees cost prohibitive. Only owner operators not required to carry workers comp remain in the market.

Forwarder and cut-to-length processor; this is a relatively new harvesting system in southern Maine & New Hampshire. The number of contractors available is gradually increasing. Pluses; requires a very small landing area, landing area stays clean with little debris except bark, most efficient system for harvesting small diameter round wood products especially softwood, slash is placed in harvesting trails minimizing slash, increasing aesthetics and minimizing soil disturbance, processors with fixed heads can lift small to moderate size trees off of existing regeneration minimizing damage, trails can have sharp turns without scaring residual trees, trails are not gouged by dragging wood. Minuses; very expensive equipment requires efficient jobs to maintain profitability, require large harvest volume for economics of

scale, dangle head processors are only capable of harvesting smaller size stems and have poor directional felling capability, not well suited to very large trees, large limbs or crooked stems, limited contractors to choose from, typically yields lower stumpage income due to high equipment cost overhead and little competition from other contractors.

Mechanized harvesting and grapple skidders; Mechanized harvesting utilizing feller bunchers and grapple skidders has become the standard due to economics of scale, flexibility in products produced, ability to work in poor weather, better safety for employees and reduced workers compensation rates. Mechanized logging is the only system where workman's compensation rates are low enough to allow the hiring of employees. Plusses; greatly reduces slash left after the harvest, depending on markets biomass income can be substantial, provides flexibility in marketing low grade products and pine in particular, can harvest stems as small as two inches in diameter, tracked boom style feller bunchers can cut and lift stems as large as eighteen inches in diameter off existing regeneration with minimal disturbance, Minuses; require large landing space, trails are quite wide, round wood utilization is reduced, several pieces of machinery are used and require greater economics of scale at least 200 cords, large skidders need soil to be dryer or frozen deeper to minimize soil disturbance, tree to tree rubber tire feller bunchers damage a lot of established regeneration, grapple skidders must back up to each tree that is too large for a feller buncher to lift.

D. FOREST STAND DESCRIPTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This forest has two stands, one mixed wood stand and one white pine/mixed hardwood stand.

STAND I, MIXED WOOD (MW3B – HEIGHT RANGE OF 60 – 80 FEET; FULLY STOCKED)

Acres	Basal Area	DBH range (inches)	Avg. DBH (inches)	Growth per acre	
				Board Feet	Cords
19	75	6 - 28	10	161	0.4

Location: The mixed wood stand is in the northeastern, southern and western areas of the property.

Terrain and Soils: In the northeastern area of the stand the terrain is relatively flat with a slight southerly slope down. In the southern and western areas of the stand are ridges and knolls. The southeastern corner the terrain is relatively flat. Overall the stand has a southerly aspect. A stream flows in a southerly direction through the south central area of the stand between the larger wetlands. Soil type is Chatfield-Hollis-Canton. See page 17 for the soil description.

Access: Access is from the recreational trails. Currently it is not possible to access the stand with any size equipment or vehicle.

Species Composition and Quality:

Primary species ~ white pine, eastern hemlock and northern red oak

Secondary species ~ black birch, beech and red maple

Tertiary species ~ white birch and yellow birch

Stand 1 has more softwood trees than hardwood trees. The predominant species is eastern hemlock in both the overstory and understory. The hemlock consistently grows throughout most of the stand interspersed with the other tree species. White pine is prevalent in the overstory, yet minimal in the understory. Large diameter hardwoods like northern red oak, beech and black birch grow scattered throughout the stand. Groves of sapling hardwoods break up this stand that mostly has a densely growing overstory and understory. The timber harvest of 15+ years ago probably thinned the forest stand. Eastern hemlock is a shade tolerant species that thrives in that condition of a little extra space created yet minimal sunlight reaching the forest floor. For other species to better compete with hemlock, and beech (another shade tolerant, prolifically growing species), slightly larger patches need to be created to allow more sunlight to reach the forest floor.

Quality ~ the overall health, quality and vigor of the stand are good to fair. Most trees are growing at a slow steady rate with minimal to no recent impacts from insects, disease and intense storms. Most of the beech stems have smooth bark. The most limiting factors are areas of ledge and steeper slopes and soils with moderate fertility.

Regeneration: Regeneration is minimal in this stand of mostly densely growing trees dominated by hemlock. Minimal sunlight reaches the forest floor. Occasional small openings burst with a variety of regeneration ~ hemlock, spruce, white pine, red maple, red oak. Beech also sprouts in some of these areas where beech is present in the overstory. (Beech sprouts from rhizomes that laterally grow just below the soil surface. Beech is a shade tolerant species that thrives in low light conditions when the organic matter is only lightly disturbed. Beech's strong response to logged stands and its long lateral heavily leafed branches causes beech to often out-compete the growth of other tree and shrub species.)

Coarse woody debris: small and large diameter woody debris was scattered lightly throughout the stand. There were occasional piles of large, well-decayed pieces. Snags ~ large diameter hardwood and softwood snags were regularly scattered throughout the stand. Large hardwood 'wildlife' trees with cavities were rare; some grew along the stream and wetland edges.

Recommendations for the entire acreage of the stand: 1) Promote growth of trees in the overstory of good to excellent health, quality and vigor. A timber harvest is not recommended in the next ten years; review in 10 years only if the access is improved for equipment. Single stems that are in serious decline or are wind-thrown could be left as coarse, woody debris. 2) Protect large diameter trees 18+ inches dbh of minimal commercial value yet excellent wildlife value. 3) Protect and enhance the existing regeneration of most of the softwood and hardwood while also promoting more regeneration of all species. 4) TSI (timber stand improvement): remove the beech sprouts by cutting with a brush saw or other tool; remove a majority of the hemlock advanced regeneration growing in upland soils under the midstory by cutting with a brush saw or other tool (maintain a heavier density of hemlock in riparian and wetland areas); promote mast trees (red oak, an occasional beech with good form and no/minimal signs of beech bark disease); promote a diversity of species by selecting crop trees of a variety of species. 5) Early successional clearings: expand on existing openings or minimal overstory.

TSI Guidelines:

- Remove all sprouted beech. Cut the stems low to the ground.
- Remove a majority of the hemlock advanced regeneration growing in upland soils under the midstory by cutting with a brush saw or other tool (maintain a heavier density of hemlock in riparian and wetland areas)
- **IMPORTANT:** promote a diversity of species by protecting tree species that are minimally present as advanced regeneration. Any stem of good health, quality and vigor needs to be protected.
- Wetland and pond ~ protect the buffers of the wetlands and pond for both the benefit of water quality and wildlife. The existing areas with densely growing softwood provide excellent shelter for deer, rabbits and other wildlife.

Note about TSI: The dropped stems have benefits such as adding to the coarse woody debris on the forest floor, creating some brush piles for small mammals and discouraging/blocking deer from browsing hardwood regeneration.

Stand I. Table of Current Volume and Value

Sawlog	MBF	Estimated Stumpage Value (\$)	Total Value (\$) (Rounded to nearest dollar)
White pine	37.8	170	6,426
Hemlock	26.5	60	1,855
Northern red oak	5.9	375	2,213
Black birch	5.2	30	156
Beech	1.7	30	51
Pulpwood	Cords		
Hemlock	114	1	114
Hardwood	357	12	4,284
		Total Value	\$15,099

STAND II, WHITE PINE/MIXED HARDWOOD (WPHW3B – HEIGHT RANGE OF 60 – 80 FEET; FULLY STOCKED)

Acres	Basal Area	DBH Range (inches)	Avg. DBH (inches)	Growth per acre	
				Board Feet	Cords
10	65	6 – 28	10	92	0.3

Location: The white pine/mixed hardwood stand is in the central and eastern area of the property.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is relatively flat with a slight slope toward the south. Overall the stand has a southerly aspect. The slope is mostly constant; low ridges, knolls and depressions disrupt the slope. Soil type is Chatfield-Hollis-Canton. See page 17 for the soil description.

Access: Access is from the recreational trails. Currently it is not possible to access the stand with any size equipment or vehicle.

Species Composition and Quality:

Primary species ~ white pine, northern red oak and red maple

Secondary species ~ white oak and black birch

Tertiary species ~ black cherry

Stand 1 is a two-aged stand that primarily grows white pine in the overstory and mixed hardwood in the understory. White pine is primarily in the overstory with an occasional large diameter sawlog of red oak, red maple and beech. In the understory are nearly all mixed hardwoods: red maple, northern red oak, black birch and white oak. 15+ years ago most of Stand 1 was logged by the selection method that includes both thinning and removal of trees in small groups. With a basal area of 65 square feet per acre, the stand is fully stocked.

Quality ~ the overall health, quality and vigor of the stand are good to fair. Most trees are growing at a slow steady rate with minimal to no recent impacts from insects, disease and intense storms. In the eastern area of the stand many of the white pine trees have clear main stems and full green crowns. A group of red oak trees with large diameters and expansive crowns, and of good to excellent health, quality and vigor, grow in the west central area of the stand. In the western area of the stand the timber harvest of 15+ years ago may not have treated a group of pine trees the same as in the eastern area of the stem. While the timber harvest removed pines of poor health, quality and vigor in the eastern area leaving dominant trees of good to excellent health, quality and vigor, many of the stems in the western area are

now of poor health, quality and vigor and are in serious decline. Some of the white pine and approximately a quarter of the hardwood sawlogs are in the early stages of decline or nearing commercial maturation; commercial maturation is a condition they can maintain for many years, however, these trees will not improve in sawlog quality over time, and individual trees may decline in health and vigor.

Regeneration: Hardwood saplings are prevalent throughout the understory. Hardwood species of the saplings depends on the species in the overstory: black birch, white birch, red maple and northern red oak. Black birch advanced regeneration is quite dense in some areas, so there must have been prolific seeds on the ground. Beech sprouted throughout the stand, lightly to heavily depending on how much beech was in the overstory near Stand 1. (Beech sprouts from rhizomes that laterally grow just below the soil surface. Beech is a shade tolerant species that thrives in low light conditions when the organic matter is only lightly disturbed. Beech's strong response to logged stands and its long lateral heavily leafed branches causes beech to often out-compete the growth of other tree and shrub species.) Softwood did not compete well with the hardwood. White pine regeneration is minimal. Hemlock regeneration is in areas associated with the wetlands.

Coarse woody debris: small diameter woody debris and large, well-decayed pieces were scattered lightly throughout the stand. In the western area near the field large diameter white pine woody debris is quite extensive. Where large diameter pine grew in small groups, versus single stems surrounded by hardwood trees, at least one of the stems was dead. Most pine in the mid-story was dead, having been suppressed, less competitive stems that naturally thinned themselves. Clumps of shallow-rooted trees in excessively wet soils tipped over in the forested wetland areas. Some large, multi-stemmed 'wolf' pines and some large diameter hemlock in decline are scattered in the stand. Large hardwood 'wildlife' trees with cavities were near the wetlands.

Recommendations for the entire acreage of the stand: The recommendation for Stand II is similar to Stand I: The forest stand and wildlife would benefit from transitioning the stand from a two-aged stand to a multi-aged stand ~ 1) Promote growth of trees in the overstory of good to excellent health, quality and vigor. A timber harvest is not recommended in the next ten years; review in 10 years only if the access is improved for equipment. Single stems that are in serious decline or are wind-thrown could either be left as coarse, woody debris. 2) Protect large diameter trees 18+ inches dbh of minimal commercial value yet excellent wildlife value. 3) TSI (timber stand improvement): in the understory of advanced regeneration begin creating the multi-aged stand a) cut approximately half of the advanced regeneration, particularly black birch, focusing on the poorest advanced regeneration and protecting the quality hardwood and softwood; b) remove all of the beech sprouts by cutting with a brush saw or other tool; promote mast trees (red oak, an occasional beech with good form and no/minimal signs of beech bark disease); promote a diversity of species by selecting crop trees of a variety of species.

TSI Guidelines:

- Remove approximately 50% of the advanced regeneration of black birch.
- Remove all sprouted beech. Cut the stems low to the ground.
- **IMPORTANT:** promote a diversity of species by protecting tree species that are minimally present as advanced regeneration. Any stem of good health, quality and vigor needs to be protected.
- Wetland and pond ~ protect the buffers of the wetlands and pond for both the benefit of water quality and wildlife. The existing areas with densely growing softwood provide excellent shelter for deer, rabbits and other wildlife.

Note about TSI: The dropped stems have benefits such as adding to the coarse woody debris on the forest floor, creating some brush piles for small mammals and discouraging/blocking deer from browsing hardwood regeneration.

Stand II. Table of Current Volume and Value

Sawlog	MBF	Estimated Stumpage Value (\$)	Total Value (\$) (Rounded to nearest dollar)
White pine	37.8	170	6,426
Hemlock	26.5	60	1,855
Black birch	5.2	30	156
Beech	1.7	30	51
Pulpwood	Cords		
Hemlock	114	6	114
Hardwood	357	12	6,990
		Total Value	\$46,262

GENERAL RECOMMENDATION COMMENTS FOR FOREST STANDS

For both the short and long term management, the selection method of silviculture is recommended, with a cutting cycle of 10 to 15 years (see silviculture definitions below). That is, on the average each area should be cut every ten to 15 years. A fairly short cutting cycle allows more of the potential mortality to be salvaged and also allows for more conservative thinning.

It should be pointed out that the recommendations are based on current conditions to attain the owner's current goals. Should conditions, such as markets, or as the landowner's needs change, the recommendations should be modified to reflect those changes. For example, it makes no sense to sell high valued timber when markets for that timber are weak. Waiting will have little effect on forest growth, but could greatly increase the income realized. Alternatively, should the owners' needs change; there is timber available for cutting. Cutting sooner than planned may not maximize the timber value, but may be the owner's best financial choice, and can be done without damaging the long term productivity of the forest.

Hiring an independent consulting forester to mark the timber to be cut and administer the sale will ensure that the silvicultural goals of the recommended harvests are met and that the timber is marketed to its fullest value.

RECOMMENDED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES BY STAND AND TIME PERIOD

Stand	Acres	Priority	Management Activity	Revenue (estimated)	Cost (estimated)	Permit
Stands I,II	29	High 2017-2018	Timber marking for TSI: cut beech sprouts, release mast trees & crop trees		\$65.00 per acre (NRCS contract)	
Stands I,II	29	High 2017-2018	TSI: cut beech sprouts, release mast trees & crop trees		\$500.00 per acre (NRCS contract)	

III. NON-TIMBER RESOURCES

Descriptions and Recommendations, if applicable

A. Endangered & Threatened Species/ Exemplary Communities ~ No threatened or endangered species or their habitat was identified by ocular cruise or the Natural Heritage Inventory immediately on the property. Blanding's Turtle and Spotted Turtle have been found to the north of the property. A Northern Black Racer was found to the south of the property, south of Route 101. These three species may be present on the Town of Exeter property; the recommended practices for Stand I and II will not impact these species. See the report in the appendices.

B. Wildlife Habitats ~ The forested property surrounded by vast acreage of forest, wetlands and streams and some fields provides habitat of varying quality for a variety of wildlife. Most wildlife on the property may be transient (local travel or migratory), though some resident (nesting, denning, breeding) wildlife can be expected including songbirds and small and large mammals. There is evidence of use by many species of wildlife. Those species now using the property include white tail deer, moose, fox, coyote, ruffed grouse and many other birds. Wildlife usage of the property is dependent on the quality of internal habitat, as well as the open space connectivity and quality on surrounding lands. The property has particular characteristics that attract wildlife. The multiple age classes and species mix of trees and other plants provide both food and shelter to many small and large mammals and birds. Fallen trees on the forest floor provide cover for small mammals. The owners can continue to manage for forest products and recreation while enhancing or maintaining good wildlife habitat.

Wildlife Habitat Recommendations: the following general recommendations will improve wildlife habitat and will have a minimal effect on the production of timber.

1. Leave large den trees and dead snags.
2. Leave some oak and beech for the mast they produce, and some stems of other species important to wildlife including hophornbeam, cherry, apple, striped maple and aspen.
3. Maintain meadows, landings and roads by mowing once or twice each year. Consider seeding open areas with exposed mineral soils with a "conservation mix" or other appropriate seeds. Seed mixes of only native plants can be found at certain nurseries. This will benefit those species that use openings and edges between forest and openings.
4. Maintain species and age class diversity of forest cover types. A "patchy" forest canopy with a mosaic of tree age classes well-distributed across the landscape is important to support a great diversity of wildlife.
5. Maintain some slash piles on the forest floor for cover for small mammals, amphibians and ground-nesting birds.
6. The denser softwood areas adjacent to the wetlands throughout the property provide important cover and shelter for white-tailed deer and other mammals and birds.

C. Water Quality and Wetlands ~ three large wetlands are the prominent water feature on the property. Two large wetlands are in the northwestern area and one is in the southeastern area. Wetland complexes also surround the property. A beaver dam is just north of the property, sharing one of the trails that access the property. Perennial streams, intermittent streams, seasonal drainages and small wetlands are throughout the property. Riparian areas associated with the river and streams are seasonally wet with poorly drained soils. The use of best management practices including operating machinery when soils are dry or frozen will minimize damage to soil or water.

D. Soils ~ one soil complex underlies most of the property ~ Chatfield-Hollis-Canton. Some general characteristics are that all of these soils are well-drained, loamy till. There is variety in aspect, terrain and soil depth across the landscape affecting both site productivity and operability. Soils maps obtained through the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) online Web Soil Survey were consulted for this plan. The report generated by this website is attached.

Chatfield-Hollis-Canton (140B,C) loamy sand ~ Chatfield and Hollis soils are soils on bedrock-controlled hills and ridges, and Canton soils are very deep soils closely associated with Chatfield and Hollis soils at the base of bedrock slopes or possibly on the slope. They range are all well drained soils formed in loamy wash-out glacial till. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent (140B) and 8 to 15 percent (140C). Most areas with this soil complex are wooded. Tree species are white and northern red oaks, black birch, beech, eastern hemlock, eastern white pine, yellow birch, white birch and shagbark hickory. Hardwood competition tends to be moderate to severe. Successful softwood regeneration is dependent upon hardwood control. To maintain a mix of hardwood and softwood species, hardwood control efforts may be necessary. While all soils are well drained soils, areas with steep, stony ground can seriously challenge vegetative growth.

The information within the soil maps should only be used as a general guide. It should be pointed out that the minimum mapping unit is four acres. Small areas of other soil types can be found within larger mapped types. Aerial photos, forest cover and topographic maps are used to aid in mapping areas without visiting all sites. Over large areas discrepancies may exist. See the appendices for the soil map.

Recommendations: Erosion Control

The soils found on this lot have moderate to high erosion hazard ratings. A few practices should be carried out to keep erosion to a minimum. Trails used for harvesting or hiking should have water bars placed on slopes, as needed, to direct water flow off the trail onto undisturbed forest soils. Log landings and other large areas of exposed soil not regularly used could be seeded with a “conservation mix” seed; the necessity of seeding depends on the site. Harvesting should take place only when the soil is frozen or dry.

E. Invasive Exotic Plants ~ Rockingham County Conservation District (RCCD) identified many invasive exotic plants throughout the northern and central areas of the property. RCCD has been working with the landowner to control and eradicate invasive exotic plants. Invasive exotic plants could cross into the stand via birds, wind and other vectors, so monitor the stand as walking and conducting forest management activities. If established, these plants could take over the ecosystem in this forest making it very difficult for trees to successfully establish seedlings. While they provide some wildlife cover and food they do not do so to the extent of native vegetation.

F. Cultural and Historical Sites ~ Stone walls define sections of the property lines. Interior stone walls are in the central area of the property.

G. Recreation ~ the property is open to the public for low impact activities like hiking, walking, snowshoeing, mountain biking and viewing wildlife. Following recommendations to improve forest health and quality will also improve the condition of the property for leisurely walking. Proper location and maintenance of trails is important for water quality preservation and following BMP forestry guidelines is recommended. Trails created during timber harvesting will allow for hiking and snow shoeing and other uses. Some can be incorporated into a more extensive network of recreational trails. Existing trails can be protected and even enhanced during most management activities with equipment.

H. Aesthetics ~ maintaining the desirable aesthetics of the property is a high priority. Managing the property according to the landowner objectives and following the forest management and wildlife recommendations will ensure the high aesthetic value of the property.

September 2017 to September 2018 TSI (Timber Stand Improvement)

Cost Estimates for Forester/Project Manager

Property of Town of Exeter in Exeter, NH

Forester/Project Manager

29 acres of TSI

Marking of TSI area	\$65.00/acre	\$1,885.00
TSI (Timber Stand Improvement)	\$500.00/acre	\$14,500.00
Total of Forester/Project Manager Costs		\$16,385.00

NOTES:

1. The total area for TSI is 29 acres. The total acreage corresponds with recommendations in the Forest Regeneration Enhancement Plan: 19 acres in Stand 1 and 10 acres in Stand 2. See the attached Stand Map
2. TSI work will be done with hand tools ~ chainsaws and brush saws. All gear will be carried into the work area.

Property of Town of Exeter
Elliott Property
Exeter, NH

Map 26 Lot 15
39.45 total acres, 29 forested acres

Stand and Project Map



map drawn by:

Megan Henderson Licensed Forester NHLF 347
June 21, 2017

NOT a surveyed map

CONSERVATION COMMISSION
MAY 9, 2017
DRAFT MINUTES

Call to Order:

Chair Carlos Guindon called the session to order at 7:05 pm.

1. Members present were Anne Surman, Selectmen's Representative; Ginny Raub, Clerk; Andrw Koff, Treasurer; Carlos Guindon, Chair; Bill Campbell, Vice Chair; Todd Piskovitz; David O'Hearn; and Marie Richey, Alternate Member.

Staff present were Kristen Murphy, Natural Resources Planner; and David Pancoast, Recording Secretary. Members of the public, applicants and consultants were present as well.

2. Public comment:

Mark William Damsel, 10 Newfields Road, Exeter, said he had been to the Commission January 10, 2017, about dog waste. He had asked Commission as steward of the land to take action. It is abused and unhealthy/destructive. Dog waste is a large problem, need to resolve it. [Passed out photos to Commission].

Mr. Guindon said he would look into it and report back. Commissioner (Bill) Campbell said he was out to the same area today and it wasn't bad, but if Mr. Damsel had sign ideas, please send them along.

Action Items:

- 1. Election of Officers**

Mr. Guindon proposed to step down as Chair as it is very hard for him to act as Chair due to working out of the country part of the year.

Ms. Raub nominated Bill Campbell as Chair, Mr. Piskovitz seconded and it was unanimously approved.

Mr. Piskovitz nominated Mr. Guindon as Vice Chair, seconded by Mr. O'Hearn, and it was unanimously approved.

Ms. Raub nominated Mr. Koff to continue as treasurer, seconded by Mr. O'Hearn, and unanimously approved.

Mr. Campbell nominated Ms. Raub as Clerk, seconded by Mr. O'Hearn, and it was unanimously approved.

2. Exeter Department of Public Works: Lincoln street Watershed Improvement Project (Jen Mates, Exeter Public Works and Rob Roseen, Waterstone Engineering)

Mr. Paul Vlasich, Town Engineer said the new stormwater (MS4) permit is effective next year and there is also a new wastewater treatment permit with controls over nitrogen/nutrients. The Town received a grant that was awarded for the WISE Project (Water Integration for the Squamscott and Exeter Rivers), for effluent and nutrient control measures on the new treatment facility. Administrative Order of Consent with State ("AOC") was made which has a nitrogen control plan to become effective in September 2018-requires removal of nitrogen from the storm water system as well. Town got another "319" grant for \$72,000 to implement the WISE report.

Mr. Robert Roseen, Waterstone Engineering, said he is reporting interim results from WISE grant and will be back with an update. Slide presentation was for nutrient control strategies within the local watershed. Regional concept-in 2009 NH DES listed Great Bay as an impaired water body which triggered many things. New wastewater plant and MS4 Permit coming into play. 2012: 3mg/liter is the new target with the AOC nitrogen control plan. Must identify nitrogen controls (wastewater plant is largest, but many smaller ones). This project builds on earlier efforts. This is all about Best Management Practices ("BMPs") and performance metrics for prioritizing:

including unit cost, flood mapping and a set of final designs that can be part of future capital projects phased to get them done. He then reviewed in-depth the five tasks which the project is designed to accomplish [not set out here for brevity of minutes]. The watershed is the Lincoln Street Watershed. Largest in town at 188 acres, generates 1200+/- lbs of nitrogen annually. It all drains to a single undersized pipe, then to Phillips Exeter Academy ("PEA"), then to the PEA boathouse where it drains in to the river.

There is flooding at the drainage structure which is undersized. Very costly to enlarge it due to the area and railroad there, so need to reduce stresses there with low impact development practices like tree planters, porous pavement, rain gardens, green roofs, and such. Such improvements would add in features upstream that would reduce floodwater-adding "sponge" factor to the watershed and retaining water upstream. They have identified BMP locations, one at the corner of Front and Winter Streets, another at Columbus, Railroad Ave and Winter Streets, a third at Lincoln Street area. A last one is on Front St, an area of greatest concern. For the watershed modeling component-ran a flood model. Some areas backed up in 10 year storm event (just under 5" rain in 24 hours). This will be the basis for present baseline studies. Some early recommendations are on Winter Street. There is a small pocket park there-would pull infrastructure out, get some beach sand into it and allow the water to infiltrate into the ground.

Lincoln St is being redesigned in near future and the new BMPs would be incorporated into that project such as tree planters and right-of-way ("ROW") infiltrators near street. Those would be subsurface infiltrators, that provide water storage and they act like salad spinners to get trash out. There is good sand and soils there. Tree planters would go in paved areas. Mr. Guindon asked about the BMPs reducing the natural flow of water, Mr. Roseen said yes, but the other side of the coin is to dramatically enhance water quality function. Soils allow for infiltration. The general trajectory in municipal planning exceeds a four year interval-things don't change quickly. He will come back and update ConCom on the Phase II element of project.

3. Wetland and Shoreland Conditional Use Permit for a Wireless Communications Facility at 8 Kingston Road, Map/Lot 81/49 (Francis Parice, Varsity Wireless Investors, LLC).

Francis Parice presented. They submitted Planning Board and Zoning Board of Adjustment for a special exception applications. Planning Board wants the Commission's input. This is for a cell tower for wireless services. From a wetlands perspective it's benign with a fence of 60' x 60' and a couple of concrete foundations for the tower, couple hundred sq ft total with minimal impact on the environment. Property abuts Little River-wetlands buffers there but not encroached upon. Wetlands biologist Tom Liddy, Certified Wetlands Scientist, of Luke Environmental, said they reviewed property for wetlands. There is a 25 ft setback, a 50 ft waterfront buffer, 50-100 ft natural woodland buffer and the 250 ft shoreland buffer and also the local 300 ft shoreland buffer. They will apply to NHDES for shoreline permit and expect to get it due to minimal nature of impacts for project.

Technical review with Planning Board is coming. Low impacts due to all lawn mostly. Construction impact 70' x 70' and final 60' x 60' impact area. Erosion control plan will be forthcoming. Most trees will not be coming down in this project because it's lawn for existing single family house, but some trees in low areas do need to come down.

Mr. Campbell said the Commission needs to forward a recommendation to the Planning Board. Ms. Raub said any Technical Review Committee ("TRC") conditions might influence the Commission's comments. Mr. Parice said if any greater impacts arose, they would have to come back. Mr. Koff said the impact near the buffer zone should be moved back away from the buffer zone a few feet. Mr. Parice agreed. Ms. Raub said the Commission should say it has no objection rather than make any recommendation on it. The Board agreed with that. Mr. Guindon moved the Commission submit the form with no objection, pending any TRC

changes that affect wetlands, and to move the detention pond as much farther away from the wetlands as feasible. Mr. Piskovitz seconded and it as unanimously approved.

4. Request for indication of intent to accept 12.9 acres of undeveloped land in accordance with density bonus requirements under Open Space zoning regulations 7.71.A. Properties are associated with the Rose Farm conceptual open space subdivision at Map 54, Lots 5, 6 and 7 and Map 63, Lot 205. (Keith Pattison, Exeter Rose Farm LLC)

Mr. Piskovitz recused himself from this matter.

Keith Pattison of Exeter Rose Farm LLC, under contract to purchase 50 acres of land. With him are Brenda Palver (?) of MSC Engineering, and Tim Stone of Stonehill Environmental. Worked on this for a few years. Believe this is compliant with open space regulations. The Planning Board suggested they come to the Commission for a possible decision on accepting this land. There is an existing public interest in this land, due to the spring. Discussion occurred on what is being deeded and areas of open space. They are proposing some portion be designated to public use.

Ms. Surman asked if the number of units was approved by Planning Board. Mr. Pattison said Planning Board accepted the yield-members of the public disagreed with that statement. No final plan is approved yet.

Public Comments:

Doug Flockhart of 62 Park Court said he recommends very strongly that the Commission walk the entire site-many issues out there, pollution. Green areas proposal to go to the Town is insulting. One piece is 2.9 acres surrounded by paved road. The largest portion is isolated and anyone would have to slog through wet areas and over Norris Brook to get to it.

Any land contribution of any real value there should be 12.9 acres adjacent to the Town Forest.

Mora Fay, 13 Forest Street in Exeter. This plan hasn't gone to Planning Board at this time, Commission shouldn't act yet, but should do a site walk before any decisions. One acre parcel around the spring is questionable. If build all the houses near the spring, it might not continue or even exist due to impacts.

Caroline Piper of 8 Forest St said she is a stickler for details. These three small discontinuous parcels don't meet the open space regulations of the Commission and should be denied tonight. She cited specific regulations. Per regs, not an opportunity to set aside small areas and then cram as many houses into the rest of the area as they can. Goal is to preserve areas at highest ecological value, but this does not do that. Questions quality of the entering tributary. Regulations should be for continuous open space but it doesn't exist here. Large portion of the vegetated buffer would be protected anyway. She asked the Commission to deny this tonight at least until formal plan is submitted. There was discussion on failure to connect the dots on the overview of environmental issues for this project.

Irene Flockhart, 62 Park Court, spoke on the spring area issues. Wadleigh Street was supposed to be the sole access. Now, the new development may be restricted and/or gated. That is a horrible condition not planned on. How folks get in and out needs to be looked at.

[End of public comments.]

Mr. Campbell said there are two issues here-to accept these parcels as open space depending on where they are located and the spring issue as well. Mr. Pattison said spring has been around a long time, but was relocated from its original location. It's just a natural flow out of the ground through a pipe. Discussion was on potable nature of the water, Mr.

Pattison was unsure but thought folks used the water to drink. Mr. Campbell said he would be very hesitant for the Town to take on that responsibility, Town should not have to do that. It can't monitor that feature. Commission also probably wouldn't want to do that. Mr. Pattison said the water has been recently tested.

Mr. Koff said Town shouldn't take it either, may be issues with drinking that water, there are many possible problems and issues on that use. Unsanctioned drinking water sources can be big problems. Signs should say it's not necessarily a potable water source and to be used at users own risk. Site activities for this project might affect water quantity and quality.

Mr. Campbell said a site walk seems to be a good idea. The Commission has been reluctant to just accept pieces of land, due to need to monitor them and take care of them and such. Commission now has about 2300 acres that it can't adequately monitored now. Unless really valuable, like abutting the Town Forest, it will be tough to convince the Commission to do it. Would there be access to public? Mr. Pattison said there might be a pocket park created around the spring area. There was discussion on a site walk and whether to await formal plans. Mr. Koff said fragmented nature of these properties harder to monitor, there is too much perimeter for three parcels. Mr. Campbell said not sure what this would be preserved for. Ms. Raub said she wouldn't want to pick up trash and such and more and more of the protected land would be impacted due to abutter activities. This proposed land is right up against the houses. A site walk would be good.

Ms. Piper suggested the Commission go on a site walk with the Planning Board and thus full information behind it. There was discussion on the way to go about review of this. Ms. Murphy said a site walk wouldn't hurt but if the parcel layouts change, the Commission might want to go back. Mr. Campbell said he will consult with the Planning Board.

Don Clement of the Board of Selectmen said a combination site walk would be great idea since the boards would be cooperating and there would be better input, decisions and communication. Mr. Campbell said the Commission will be back in touch with Mr. Pattison on this.

Ms. Richey said that as the Commission is a board of conservation, getting caught up on bureaucratic side of things but the public views are valuable. The Spring is a big cultural matter for Town consideration. Ms. Murphy asked if the recommendation to Planning Board is for formal site walk together. Mr. Campbell said he would contact the Board Chair.

[Mr. Piskovitz stepped back in at 8:32 pm]

5. Committee Reports:

a. Property Management

Summary of Raynes Farm Stewardship Committee will be presented next time.

Ms. Murphy said there is an interns budget for property monitoring. Do Members want to assist in interviewing candidates?. Mr. Guindon and Mr. Campbell said they would assist.

b. Trails

Letter to Editor was submitted by Mr. Campbell, thanking Comcast Cares and NEMBA and Bob Kelly and Jim Clark for all their efforts in the recent trails improvement project. Go to Oakland, 1/4 mile in, and it's amazing results. He will send thank you notes to the parties. sMr. Guindon said some new materials pulled out there is next to the trails and will have to be removed. Pressure treated remnants should be removed from site. Mr. Campbell will contact Mr. Kelly to do that. There was discussion on aspects of the situation.

Mr. Campbell said Mr. Kelly was here recently and went over a lot of projects, but it needs a site walk with him to discuss and review the areas of proposed work. A weekday at 5 pm is best for most, but Mr. Guindon wants to do a Tuesdays at 5 pm. Mr. Campbell will tell him. Ms. Murphy will do a Doodle Poll on that. Mr. Anderson wants to also do trail work. Ms. Murphy said funding for the project was substantial and it should be acknowledged. Comcast put in \$1300 for materials. Jackson Lumber contributed \$500, NEMBA gave \$500 and the Commission put in \$300 too. There were 50 Comcast folks and 20 trail workers. There was a big lunch and a lift to take the sections into the woods after they were built at DPW with Jim Clark's efforts. There was discussion on how the project unfolded and how well it went. Ms. Raub said importance of trails to Town and to the users was evident on all that.

Mr. Guindon went to see the Little River Trail, it was good and beautiful, highly recommends it. Blazing is still in place.

Mr. Raub went to McDonalds this weekend and the blazed trail that was moved there were logs and trees down that need removal. Discussion on that.

c. Outreach

Mr. O'Hearn reported the woodcock walk went well. He gave a description of the woodcock dance and singing that occurred. He is trying to get a Fish & Game funding application for mowing the field and pruning the apple trees. Have to allow hunting to get the grant. It would be for wildlife habitat improvement funding and looks like this might be considered if they apply for it. Discussion on mowing the field was to do half of it each year, not all of it every year.

Ms. Murphy said there was a Climate Action Day at PEA, with almost 20 kids. They got into erosion issues at the river landing and the kids got branches and put them on the erosion as attachments for seeds.

Ms. Murphy said there was a Vernal Pool Workshop for Forest Ridge residents, Mr. Guindon and Ms. Murphy attended. The residents were very interested and the Commission should continue it every year. The active vernal pool there would be protected very well. NH Fish and Game said there should be a night-time walk there next year with Brandon Clifford to view adult vernal pool activities.

Ms. Raub said the school packed trees-gave out 200 of them, 26th year they did it. Mr. Campbell will send a note of thanks to him.

Rain Barrel program was successful but some issues with links. Delivery this week at DPW, Mr. O'Hearn will have list and color of barrel ordered. Discussion on publication of program in newspaper.

6. Approval of Minutes April 11, 2017:

Ms. Raub said she had some minor changes and would email them to the Recorder. Mr. Piskovitz moved approval subject to Ms. Raub's corrections, Mr. Koff seconded, and they were unanimously approved.

7. Correspondence:

Ms. Murphy reported that NHACC annual dues are \$629. Mr. Koff moved approval of the expenditure, seconded by Mr. Guindon, unanimously approved.

LCHIP gave town \$400 as recognition of ConCom's monitoring efforts, for Commission's conservation fund.

Timber Harvest on Connor Farm Property by NH Fish and Game. Mr. Guindon asked about invasive species. Ms. Murphy said the Town needs

three estimates, walked it with three contractors and time is of essence to get it moving and get commitment by the successful contractor.

8. Other Business:

Mr. Campbell said he will not be present at the next session-June 13th, Mr. Guindon will chair it.

9. Next Meeting: Date Scheduled (6/13/17), Submission Deadline (6/2/17)

10. Adjournment:

There being no further business before the Commission, Ms. Raub moved to adjourn, seconded by Mr. Piskovitz and it was unanimously approved. The Chair adjourned the session at 9:06 pm.

Respectfully submitted by David Pancoast, Recording Secretary.

These minutes are subject to possible correction/revision at a subsequent Exeter
Conservation Commission meeting

Exeter Conservation Commission

June 6, 2017

Site Walk

On Tuesday, June 6th, 2017 at 5:00 P.M., the Exeter Conservation Commission conducted a site walk to review trail improvement projects proposed by Bob Kelly within the Henderson Swasey Town Forest. The proposed project areas and description is attached for reference.

CC Members in attendance included Bill Campbell, Carlos Guindon, Todd Piskovitz, Alyson Eberhardt, David O'Hearn, Dave Short, and Selectboard's representative to the Conservation Commission, Anne Surman.

Also in attendance were Kristen Murphy, Exeter's Natural Resource Planner, and Bob Kelly and Ri Fahnestock, members of the Exeter Trail Committee.

The group met at the Commerce Way cul-de-sac and with permission from the landowner, entered the trails via the C3i property.

The Committee was able to view project numbers 1-4 and 10. The Committee agreed to the re-connection of the trail from the C3i property to the trail network and was agreeable to 1, 2, 3, and 10. Members of the Committee did feel that project 4 would require additional discussion.

The walk concluded at 7:30 pm.

Kristen Murphy



Comcast Day

1 message

Bob Kelly <kellyes@comcast.net>
To: Kristen Murphy <kmurphy@exeternh.gov>

Tue, Mar 28, 2017 at 5:49 PM

Hi Kristen

Just letting you know, Jay Perkins is good to go on us setting up shop to fabricate the boardwalk sections for the Comcast Day work. Will let you know about final budget, but probably about \$1000 so your \$300 will be a help. Am also going to reach out to Matt Caron at NEMBA to see if they will kick in.

Also, here is a first cut at a trail work list to present to ComComm and biking community at large. See what you think

KEY

Fort Rock

1. Rework entry off of Industrial Park
 - 1A. Do we want a sign indicating re-route of FR IP entry down gas line?
2. Reroute rooty hill after wood bridge beyond trail split at 3 marker
3. Reroute rooty section just before big rock on Blue Trail
4. Reroute rooty hill section just before 4 marker at junction of Blue and Yellow trails
5. Re orient southern Green Trail at large logged open space
6. Rebuild plank section on southern Green Trail just before junction with double track (think Dave Michaud built this 10 yrs ago or so)
7. Re orient northern Green Trail at large logged open space after junction with Deane's Dream
8. Clean up slash at northern Green Trail near cut-over junction to Deane's Dream (log skinny)
9. Add "To Highway Tunnel" signs at Yellow Trail side trails to tunnel
10. Clean up downed pine tree (from last winter) near 5 marker at Log Skinny Junction

Oaklands

1. Rebuild plankburger bridge (we are doing this April 22 with Comcast)
2. Rebuild Denny Houston bridge or possible reroute to higher ground

3. Reroute Hill of Snakes (rooty up on cut through to Zilla)
4. Reroute rooty area on BLT between power lines and beaver dam bridge (that also needs repairing)
5. Cut out 24" tree stub near our new banked area from last year to give trail more flow

Bob

2 attachments



Oaklands trail maintenance list.2017.jpg
422K



Fort Rock trail maintenance list.2017.jpg
447K

HENDERSON-SWASEY TRAIL NETWORK

This area is the result of donations by several generous individuals and has been set aside for conservation and recreation purposes. The parcels are managed by the Exeter Conservation Commission with the support of many dedicated volunteers.

Non-motorized activities including hiking, biking, skiing and snowshoeing allow for year-round enjoyment on established trails. Temporary closures may occur during very muddy or wet conditions. Closures will be posted at entrance kiosks and the Town of Exeter website.

Dogs are welcome but must be leashed and cleaned up after.

In accordance with Town Ordinances the following uses are not permitted:

- motorized vehicles
- horseback riding
- hunting

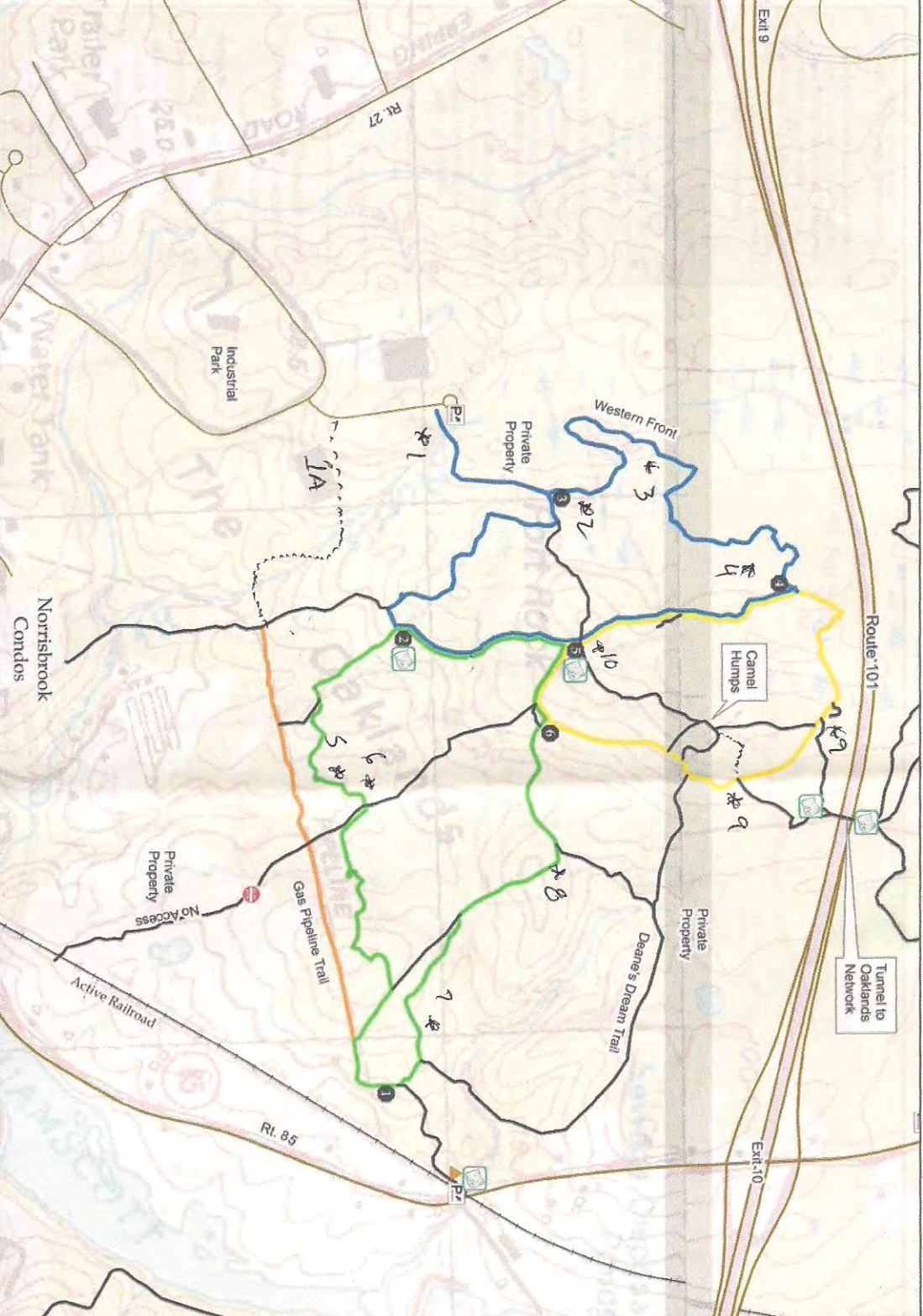
Please respect this land for the benefit of all users.

Report any misuse to the Town of Exeter at (603) 778-0591

	Green Loop (1.56 Miles)
	Blue Loop (1.75 Miles)
	Yellow Loop (0.98 Miles)
	Gas Pipeline (0.50 Miles)
	Additional Trails

	Map Locations		Local Roads
	Trail Posts		Non Maintained Roads
	End of Access		State Roads
	Kiosk		Railroad
	Parking		Private Property
	Other towns		Parcel Lines
	Exeter		Other towns

Legend



Henderson - Swasey Network



Please note: Some trails cross onto private property. The landowners have allowed the use of the trails, but please respect their property.



This area is protected as a result of donations and easements granted by several generous individuals and has been set aside for conservation and recreation purposes. The parcels are managed by the Exeter Conservation Commission with the support of many dedicated volunteers.

Non-motorized activities including hiking, biking, skiing and snowshoeing allow for year-round enjoyment on established trails. Temporary closures may occur during very muddy or wet conditions. Closures will be posted at entrance hosts and the Town of Exeter website.

Dogs are welcome but must be leashed and cleaned up after.

Hunting in season within the Oakland's Town Forest is permitted unless otherwise posted.

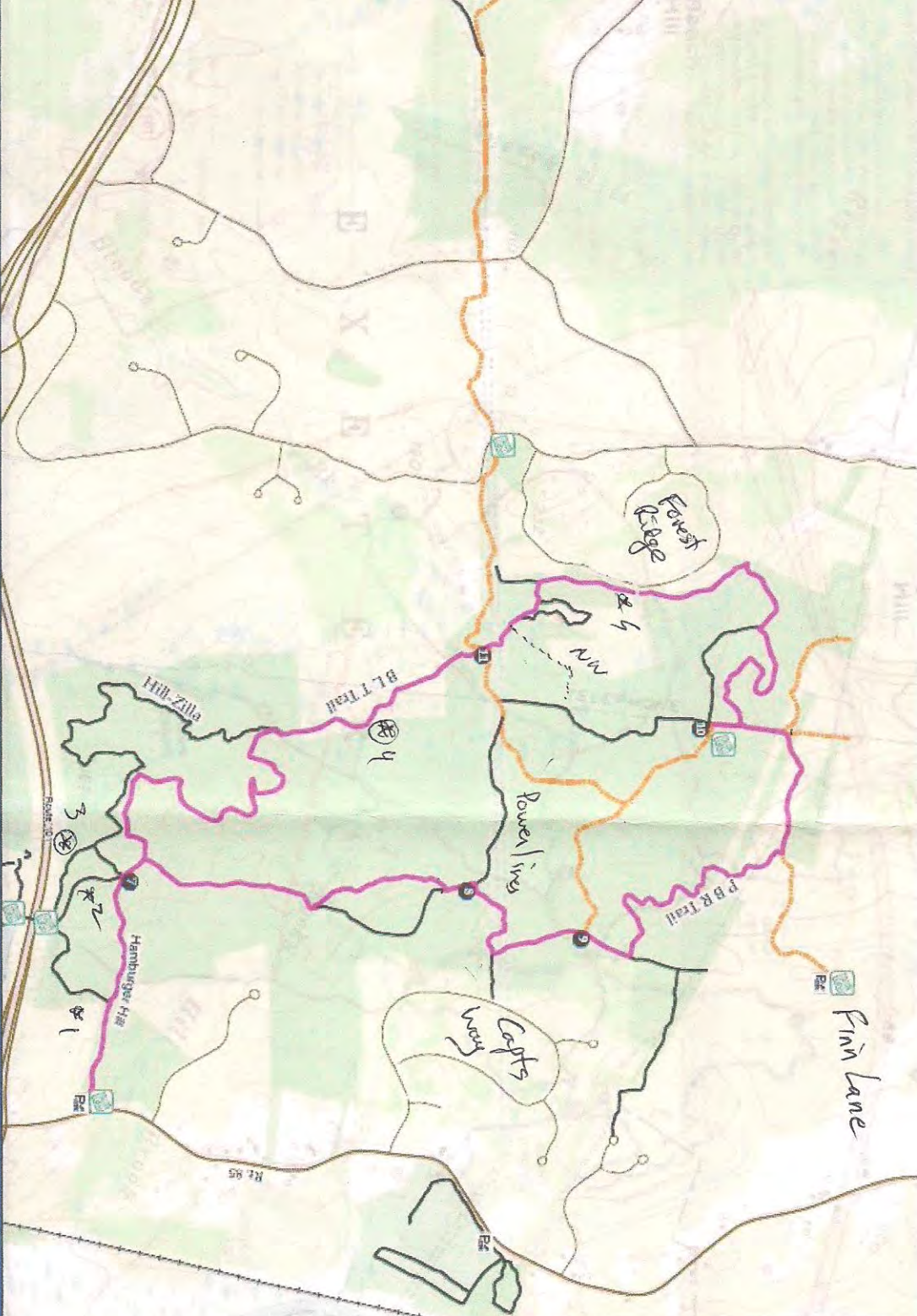
In accordance with Town Ordinances the following uses are not permitted:
 --motorized vehicles
 --horseback riding

Please respect this land for the benefit of all users.

Report any misuse to the Town of Exeter at (603) 778-0591

Legend

- Red Loop (0.1 Miles)
- Snowmobile Trail (0.1 Miles)
- Additional Trails
- Map Locations
- Private Property
- Trail Posts
- Parcel Lines
- End of Access
- Other Towns
- Local Roads
- State Roads
- Kiosk
- Local Roads
- State Roads
- Parking
- Railroad
- Exeter
- Non Maintained Roads



Oaklands Network

Please note: Some trails cross onto private property. The landowners have allowed the use of the trails, but please respect their property.



These minutes are subject to possible correction/revision
at a subsequent meeting

Exeter Conservation Commission, Exeter Planning Board Joint Site Walk

June 13, 2017

On Tuesday, June 13th, 2017 at 5:00 P.M., the Exeter Conservation Commission & Exeter Planning Board conducted a site walk to review the NHDES Standard Dredge and Fill application and Wetland Waiver Request for Tax Map 47-8 for the proposed Ray Farm Active Adult Community. Planning Board members were also invited to attend.

CC Members in attendance included Carlos Guindon, Ginny Raub, Drew Koff, Todd Piskovitz, Alyson Eberhardt, David O'Hearn, Dave Short, and Selectboard's representative to the Conservation Commission, Anne Surman.

Members of the Planning Board in attendance included Katherine Woolhouse, Aaron Brown, Pete Cameron, and Gwen English.

Also in attendance were Kristen Murphy (Exeter's Natural Resource Planner) and the applicant's representatives, Brendan Quigley (GES), Doug Grenier (92+1), Deny Hamel (Cammet), Steve Leonard (Owner Rep), and Justin Pasay (DTC).

The group met at the existing dirt road entrance to the property and walked along the proposed TIF road centerline to the first wetland crossing. Ginny Raub and Pete Cameron departed at 5:30. From there the group continued along the existing mountain bike trail noting stakes for proposed infrastructure and final wetland crossing along the way. The group continued to the property boundary on the back side of Building C. From there the group split with a portion returning to their vehicles while a subgroup including Aaron Brown, Todd Piskovitz, Gwen English, Carlos Guindon, and Kristen Murphy as well as the project team continued to walk across the project area to observe the location of Building D.

The walk concluded at 6:20 pm.

Kristen Murphy

**CONSERVATION COMMISSION
JUNE 13, 2017
DRAFT MINUTES**

A. Call to Order:

Acting Chair Carlos Guindon called the session to order at 7:04 p.m.

1. Introduction of Members Present:

Members present were Todd Piskovitz, Andrew Koff, Virginia Raub, Carlos Guindon, Vice Chair and Acting Chair; Alyson Eberhardt, David O’Hearn; Anne Surman, Selectmen’s Representative; Marie Richey, Alternate Member, and David Short, Alternate Member.

Staff present were Kristen Murphy, Natural Resources Planner; Paul Vlasich, Town Engineer; and David Pancoast, Recording Secretary. Applicants, consultants and members of the public were present as well.

Mr. Guindon introduced David Short, newly appointed Alternate Member.

2. Public Comment

There was none.

B. Action Items

1. Lincoln Street Watershed Improvement Project (*Paul Vlasich, DPW, Rob Roseen, Waterstone*)

Paul Vlasich, Town Engineer, said there was a \$75,000 grant awarded which work needed to be completed during this June. Lincoln Street watershed was chosen because there were many opportunities for improvements.

Robert Roseen of Waterstone Engineering presented an update and the final results, including a slide show of the project and results. This project is part of the Administrative Consent Order with Exeter from NH DES. There is an annual reporting process on nitrogen levels in the watershed. The NH small MS4 municipal stormwater permit is in place and includes nitrogen control improvements. Retrofit includes best management practices. An old

stream bed of Kimmon Brook (now fully culverted) runs east/west through the watershed with a 27" storm drain. He showed a slide for current modeling of a 10 year storm for flooding areas. The slide showed some Best Management Practice ("BMP") improvements, already showing significant improvements for the watershed.

BMPs #1 and #2 are located on Main Street at Dino Park where the cemetery is located. For improvements these BMPs are showing 76 % load reductions, which are in addition to wastewater plant reductions at 75%, so it's a very good improvement. He reviewed other BMPs installed as well, and summarized their improvements. Reductions vary because the devices are opportunistic. He reviewed the cross-section of the devices to indicate how they work. Once installed, they are out of sight underground. He explained one device that functioned just like a salad spinner to remove solids from the stormwater. Tree planters were another BMP used to make improvements as well.

Costs were broken down into four areas of the watershed. BMPs #1 and #2 were about \$125,000 each. It's about \$1500 per pound of nitrogen removed from the system. The tree planters were in the \$3,000 range. BMP #5 was about \$50,000. The final report will be issued at the end of June.

Ms. Eberhardt asked about BMPs and whether trees could go over them. Mr. Roseen said yes, but they prefer to avoid that. Distance separation of between things matters on efficiency/effectiveness of the BMP devices.

2. Conservation in a Changing Climate: Assistance Opportunity (*Lisa Graichen, Amanda Stone*)

Amanda Stone of the UNH Extension spoke about the importance of Conservation Commissions' work, often going unrecognized. RPC did a Searise project that fits with this one. Coastal Hazard Commission ("CHC") was formed in 2013, and is a bipartisan group. It represents all 17 coastal communities that include those on Great and Little Bays as well as the ocean. The science shows clearly that sea level is definitely rising and there is an increase in storm surges and accompanying flooding as well. NOAA is working with this group and they are all trying to educate, do outreach and such. There is funding to assist municipalities with projects. There is an

outreach program to inform Exeter residents about climate change. The Planning Board is often involved but ConComs should be as well because natural resources are often affected. Rockingham Planning Commission (“RPC”) is involved. Julia Branch is working on programs in this area. There is also coordination of state agencies to assure same page efforts across the board. She passed out an information sheet and went over it. [Interested parties can view it at the Conservation Office.] There has been an increase in invasive species.

The Natural Resources elements were taken out of the main Report. The maps show the five foot sea level rise contour for issue awareness. The five things Commissions can do to help climate change awareness are to encourage preservation of natural features, control of invasive species, build public awareness about climate change, include climate change in municipal documents, and add climate vulnerability and adaptation benefits to the criteria.

Protecting natural resources is one of the most important things to do locally to accommodate climate changes. An example would be to include areas where salt marsh could migrate inland as sea level rises in the future.

She discussed other actions that Commissions can do to accommodate climate changes. Living shorelines are very important, as opposed to “hard-scaped” shorelines.

Mr. Guindon said some invasive species management is being done at Commission administered properties. Ms. Raub said the Town has applied for a SAIL grant. It involves Stormwater Regulation and Master Plan updates, which involve sea level rise. Ms. Stone said it was important for Town boards and officials to work together on planning, projects and permitting to assure developments improvements are on the same page.

She said she hoped representatives of the Commission might participate in the Rockingham Planning Commission projects on this issue.

Ms. Richey added that it would be a good idea to incorporate more climate change language in local documentation and decisions. Ms. Stone agreed.

3. July 27, July 28 Eco-Endurance Event Request (*Mason Holland*)

Mason Holland explained that a Four-day Eco-Endurance event will be held next summer, with participants hiking, biking and paddling their way through natural areas in NH and here in Exeter. The northern side of Fort Rock will be involved. No marked course, just hung flagging in the woods. There will be no vehicles, just bikes. There will be a couple hundred participants separated into groups of 2-4 and at that point in the event they will be well spread out. It will probably cover about 36 hours of total time. There won't be a mass of people at any point. This is planned for July 2018, a year from now. It's a non-stop event, participants decide when they need/want to stop for any reason. They are asking for 24 hour access to Fort Rock for this event, short time for this. No trails need to be closed. There can be some bushwhacking for flags, but can keep the flags right on the trails if it's a problem.

Ms. Eberhardt asked if there were camping spots for the eventers. Mr. Holland said most camp a few nights, but some competitors sleep an hour only twice over four full days, to try to win. It is mountains to coast course, but it's a secret course until the morning of the event. Ms. Richey asked about "leave no trace" aspects, maybe moving debris out of trails etc., as they go. Mr. Holland said the group are nature lovers and a conservation event of some kind is generally woven into the event during it.

Mr. Piskovitz said that Fort Rock has some private components and the Commission can't manage or approve that access. Mr. Guindon said the Commission has to decide if it's something worth approving. He thinks it's a good idea. Mr. Holland said they are open to suggestions on making a positive impact. Mr. Piskovitz moved approval, seconded by Ms. Raub and the vote was unanimously approved. Mr. Holland will send Ms. Murphy their insurance certificate when the event is closer.

4. June 24 Exeter Trail Race 2017 Event Request (*Ri Fahnestock and Sarah Sallade*)

The Trail Race is June 24th at 6 Commerce Way. The landowner is okay with it and it has been approved. Construction issues are involved but they can

get folks through there at C3I company site. Course changed just a little bit, but nothing major. There is a bridge down at one point of the race course, but the group will be fixing that before the race as an improvement. Start time is 10 am but it might be staggered a bit. This is the New England Trail Riding Championship this year, but only about 50 extra people, so about 150-200 total . There is a 10 mile and a 4 mile race and the 4 mile will start later than the 10 mile race, so all will be done by 1 pm or so. There will be a sweep cleanup afterward to leave the trails as they should be.

Trails don't need to be closed but "Race in Progress" signs will be put up to make walkers aware. Comfort stations will be available at the start and finish. June 24th is the same date as Exeter Summerfest, so they will be sending racers down there afterward. Ms. Eberhardt moved approval, Mr. Koff seconded and it was unanimously approved.

- 5. Standard Dredge and Fill Application for the construction of a residential, Active Adult Community for 1,395 SF of wetland impact. In addition, a request for your recommendations on the requested waiver from the provisions of the Wetland Conservation District in accordance with Article 9.1.6. C of the Zoning Ordinance and Section 9.9.2 of the Site Plan and Subdivision Regulations (Map 47, Lot 8).**

Michael Donohue, Esq., of Donohue, Tucker and Ciandella, presented. Mr. Shafmaster couldn't be present this evening. Also present were Steve Leonard, Project Manager, Brendan Quigley of Gove Environmental Services, Denny Hamel of WC Cammett Engineering, Doug Griner, Landscape Architect, of G2+1, who made many improvements to naturalize the project, and also Justin DeSay, Esq., of the Donohue Office.

This is for a 116 unit adult community. At the last Planning Board meeting it was positively received by that Board. Many of them were there on the site walk with ConCom for this earlier tonight.

There are some waivers involving the buffer areas, but others might be of interest to ConCom as well. Parking waiver and waiver to reduce distance for parking to roadway areas. Ms. Murphy can comment on those as she was involved for Commission and TRC considerations.

Mr. Quigley of Gove Environmental Services, spoke and addressed state application direct impacts. Two main features are shallow pond and a wetlands area too. Actual pond is small. There is an overflow finger from the wetlands. Watson's Brook is involved. This is a standard forested wetlands dominated by ferns. There is 995 sq ft of disturbance in one area. Mr. Koff asked about the timing of delineation. Mr. Quigley said Fall of 2014 and onsite for 5 years overall. Second impact area is stream crossing at a discreet location-two foot deep channel. A 12 foot wide box channel will span entire channel and stream bed will be within it. It's a Tier One crossing meeting openness ratios and requirements. Total is 1395 sq ft of impacts for all. This is a fairly routine project from wetlands perspective. NH Natural Heritage Bureau was contacted and two plants came up. A federally protected species can be found in that area, but they haven't uncovered any yet, after one search. A second search will be conducted soon for that species.

Mr. Koff asked about utilities for the site. Mr. Leonard said they will be located under Epping Road and then under the "TIF" road on this site. Those impacts are within the wetlands and buffer impacts already listed. The box culvert is 4 ft high and 12 ft wide. The sewer will be mostly gravity feed with one pump up area. The utility company wants overhead lines but the applicant is trying to get it to agree with underground utilities.

Ms. Richey asked about plan changes from last time for ConCom only. Mr. Donohue said no significant changes. There are waiver changes to be discussed. There was discussion on when Commission would act on various aspects of this matter. Ms. Murphy said that Shorelands Ordinance issues must be appealed to the ZBA.

Doug Griner, Landscape Architect, said he was brought in to naturalize the project. Discussion was about various site design elements, storm drainage, bio-retention areas and treatment swales and rock stabilized slopes (in lieu of retaining walls, to avoid having too many guardrails). Those slopes have 1:1 slope ratios. They are visually more appealing for residents. They will be overseeded with NE Conservation Mix. There is some lawn but not much of it. Small areas of lawn around immediate perimeter of buildings. They will

use NE Conservation and Wildlife Mix for those areas. His work integrates with other team-members' design efforts. Road is now more serpentine and natural looking. Outdoor patios are included on all buildings and most are wedged into areas near rock-stabilized slopes, improving it site-wise.

For shrubs, some are natives and some are "improved natives" for better flowering features. Trees are all natives and randomly placed for a natural look. He will be present for all plantings to assure locations are random.

Ms. Eberhardt asked about shrub plantings. Mr. Griner said there are some but not much, mostly 2" stock. They are using naturalized landscaping for the project, to minimize any fertilizing needs,

Ms. Eberhardt asked about graded slopes. Mr. Griner said they become rock stabilized slopes for the most part. He discussed rain gardens and bio-retention areas too as well as treatment swales.

Steve Leonard added there is ZBA variance approval for this project site.

Ms. Richey asked about detention ponds and if permeable/porous pavement has been considered at all?

Dennis Hamel of Cammett Engineering reported that permeable pavement was considered but it doesn't work well in a linear setting due to damages from heavy construction vehicle and other vehicle repetitive passage, much better in a parking lot situation. So they ruled it out here for those reasons. There were initially 266 parking spaces required. Garages under spaces numbered 122 and they originally needed 144 more above-ground spaces. But the marketing folks said parking isn't a big issue here, so it was reduced to 198 outside spaces. Reduced paving of road width and parking areas too. He discussed moving improvements out of buffers. Two are in structural setback area but not no disturb. A new product called modular bioretention devices will be used, ten in all. They filter water at 100 inches per hour and handle a lot of stormwater. Also reduce TSS and nitrogen by 48% and phosphorous by 66%. The manufacturer installs them, assures functionality and only after a year of functionality turns them over to the site owners to

assure they work okay. Only maintenance is replacing surface bark mulch annually.

Ms. Raub asked about buffer on the Landscaping Plan. Mr. Hamel showed her they were outside the buffer she was asking about.

There was discussion on impervious surfaces percentage of 26%, how calculated. Mr. Quigley responded that it's the total lot area that lead to the calculation. Mr. Donohue said that information appears on wetlands impact plan and in their waiver requests. Wetlands onsite is about 1.5 acres, so about 10 acres is non-wetlands on this site. Much of it taken up in buffer protections on site. Direct wetlands impact under Army Corps definition is about 1.2%, which is very low for a project like this.

Ms. Eberhardt said she is uncomfortable with the amount of impervious surfaces in this project. Mr. Donohue said the impacts are not even half of the area. Landscaping doesn't create impervious surfaces. In fact, the outside patios will all be surfaced with permeable pavers.

Mr. Quigley added that 57,000 sq ft of impervious was the original number but it went down to 37,000 sq ft, a 35% reduction. None of that is for impermeable surfaces. The majority of impacts are the graded slopes.

Ms. Eberhardt said that there are 25% of the 50 foot buffer onsite will have direct impacts, almost 40,000 sq ft-which makes her very uncomfortable. Project is squeezed into every bit of upland they can. She suggested that RPC be brought in to review the wetlands delineation. Big project so every little bit of wetlands that is involved need to be verified and well defined.

Mr. Donohue asked if she had any particular concerns on that aspect. He said this comment/suggestion should have come up at earlier presentation. Entire wetland impact here is only 1500 sq ft, shouldn't have to redelineate whole thing on that basis. If something definite as to mitigation, then let them know and they'll work on it. Mr. Leonard said the two road crossings are about 60% of the buffer impact. Mr. Donohue added that it was quantified. Impact is to get the roadway in on a sizeable area of buildable

land, not the buildings. He agreed it's not a simple site. Mr. Leonard added that swales are part of the treatment and water management features.

Ms. Murphy read the procedures on the process. The Planning Board, Code Enforcement Office ("CEO") are all involved, and the ConCom about the wetlands issues. The Planning Board can call in another expert to check the delineations of them. ConCom would have to recommend that to that Board and it would decide what to do. Mr. Short said it boils down to validity of the delineations presented to the ConCom. Mr. Koff said no flags were present on the site walk. Mr. Quigley said the flags are there but a few years old, so only remnants most likely. He said the site walk didn't go that close to the wetlands tonight. Flags might be moved in field review but most likely no changes to project, maybe only some grading. Mr. Leonard said that they first delineated this 10 yrs ago with someone else. Mr. Gove went out and rechecked it all to do a new delineation which also served as a sort of double check on that original delineation. There were some changes in wetlands delineation processes and analysis regimes since then. Mr. Quigley said the two delineations were very close to each other and would be highly unlikely to change anything on the project due to that.

Dredge and Fill Application:

Ms. Raub asked if one matter is predicated on the other with respect to the two application matters. Mr. Piskovitz said it's either no objection or to be approved with suggested conditions that are stated. Ms. Murphy said if there's no recommendation, the application would just go forward without one from the Commission and the Planning Board would decide what to do.

Mr. Koff asked if any lesser process could be followed on delineations without full scale redelineation? Mr. Quigley said not really. Mr. Koff moved the Commission submit "no objection" to dredge and fill permit issuance. Ms. Raub seconded. On discussion Ms. Eberhardt asked if the Commission could add that the delineation was done several years ago. Ms. Surman asked who paid for Gove's work? Applicant said they paid it. Ms. Surman said the Town has used Gove many times so if there are no specific issues about the delineation, then shouldn't make applicant expend any more money on this if it's not needed.

Discussion was held on delineation. Ms. Raub said her concern is it was a fall delineation several years ago. Might not warrant another opinion on it. She sees both of the points made by Ms. Eberhardt and Ms. Surman. Mr. Quigley said that there would be very few if any changes. Fall delineations don't pose many problems, not like winter can.

As to the first motion there was no change in it after all the discussion. Mr. Koff (mover) said this should have been considered earlier in process. Mr. Short suggested possibly stating "No objection recognizing the strides the applicant made to reduce buffer impacts and the Planning Board should recognize that but decide if any additional actions exist that could further minimize buffer zone impacts, then those should be considered." Mr. Guindon said the motion should be amplified to include some element of the Commission's concerns.

Mr. Koff withdrew his original motion and Ms. Raub withdrew her second. Mr. Guindon offered a motion to state "no objection to permit as presented, but any actions that could be taken to further reduce impacts should be considered." Mr. Koff moved it, Mr. Piskovitz seconded and the vote was all ayes but Ms. Eberhardt voted nay. The motion carried.

Waiver of wetlands impacts:

Ms. Eberhardt asked what their role is for this? Ms. Murphy said it's a recommendation/comments to the Planning Board. Ms. Raub asked whether ConCom should acknowledge there was no discussion on waiver for wetlands impacts. Mr. Guindon said it could. Mr. Donohue said the applicant presented all reasons for justification for the wetland waiver in its presentation tonight and the deliberations should reflect that fact. Mr. Koff moved to support the waiver application with no objection, Mr. Piskovitz seconded. The vote was all ayes but Ms. Raub and Ms. Eberhardt both voted nay. The motion carried despite the two objections.

6. Seeds of Success Program: Request to Collect on Conservation Land

Ms. Murphy said the program is to collect native local seeds for use in future projects. ConCom would get some of them. Ms. Eberhardt moved it, Mr. O'Hearn seconded and it was unanimous.

7. Committee Reports

a. Property Management

i. Raynes Lease

Ms. Murphy: lease is ready, signed by farmer, recommend to BOS that it approve/sign it. It has all language Commission wanted. Mr. Koff moved approval of lease as presented, Ms. Eberhardt, and it was unanimously approved.

ii. Raynes Barn Sign [This matter was tabled]

iii. Henderson Swasey Invasive Plant Treatment

Need three quotes per Ms. Murphy, but they can't find a third bidder. Needs Finance Dept approval somehow if can't get a third quote. Needs to get it done so can do the work this Fall. The Commission decided to add a meeting if necessary for this.

b. Trails

i. 2017 Trail Project List Review & Overview of Site Walk

There was a brief update and more work is needed.

ii. Morrissette Kiosk Funding

Tabled due to lateness of the session.

c. Outreach

Ms. Eberhardt: June 20th Estuary Alliance on Birds from 12-1 pm, at St James Masonic Lodge in Hampton.

8. Approval of Minutes: May 9th, 2017

These were tabled due to lateness of the session.

9. Correspondence

There was none.

10. Other Business

Apple Tree Release Program with Ben & Jerry's was a big success and they donated a lot of ice cream to the Commission for everyone to enjoy.

11. Next Meeting: Date Scheduled (7/11/17), Submission Deadline (6/30/17)

12. Adjournment:

There being no further business, Mr. Koff moved to adjourn, second by Mr. O'Hearn, the motion passed unanimously. Chair adjourned at 10:31 pm.

Respectfully submitted by David Pancoast, Recording Secretary.

Draft Minutes

Exeter Conservation Commission

July 11, 2017

Call to Order

1. *Introduction of Members:*

Chairman Bill Campbell called the meeting to order at 7:05 pm in the Nowak Room of the Exeter Town Office building. Members present were Carlos Guidon, Alyson Eberhardt, Todd Piskovitz, David O'Hearn, Andrew Koff, Ginny Raub, Marie Richey (alternate) and Dave Short (alternate) Selectman Don Clement was, sitting in for Selectwoman Anne Surman.

Ms. Richey and Mr. Short as alternate members will not be voting at the meeting. Mr. Clement, BOS liaison will also not be voting.

2. *Public Comment:*

From the public, Ms. Kathy Norton 74 Newfields Road addressed the Commission on her dismay the broken glass in several of the windows at the Raynes Barn has not been repaired for some time. Recently in a conversation with Mr. Kevin Smart, Maintenance Supervisor for the Department of Public Works, she was told that was not something the DPW did but needs to be a Conservation budget item with the work done by an outside contractor. She was there this evening to ask the Commission to act upon this matter as the maintenance of the Barn was part of the agreement entered into when her father, John Raynes, conveyed the title to the Town. (Later in meeting she suggests members read the agreement(s) the Town accepts when title is conveyed)

Chairman Campbell agreed to follow up Mr. Smart.

Action Items

1. *Review of an Application in accordance with Zoning Ordinance 9.3 Exeter Shoreline Protection District for a Conditional Use Permit to construct an addition to an existing house within the lawn and landscaped area at 1 Newfields Road (Tax Map 53/Lot 7)*

Working from a prepared Shoreline Impact Plan, Mr. Mark West, certified wetland scientist and principal of West Environmental, identified the tidal and fresh water buffers. The applicant wishes to construct a 218 sq. ft. addition to an existing dwelling to accommodate the household needs of the prospective owners. The proposed use is outside the 100 foot tidal and prime wetland buffer and outside the 40 foot poorly drained soil buffer. The dwelling addition is 106 feet from the tidal wetland boundary but within the 150 foot shoreline zone. Application included a photo log of existing dwelling and vegetation in the area to be impacted. Other than moving the two large shrubs to another location on the property there is minimal impact to the site. A small excavator will be used to prepare site for a 3 foot foundation and excavated material will be taken off site; no storage on site.

Mr. West noted a shoreline permit needs to be obtained from the State but that has been filed and is expected to be received before the next Planning Board meeting.

The Chair reviewed the criteria as stated in Zoning Ordinance Article 9:3 .4 G for granting approval for such a permit. All criteria were appropriately addressed in application.

Mr. Guidon moved to recommend approval of the Conditional Use Permit (CUP) application to the Planning Board as presented contingent on receiving State Shoreland Permit approval; seconded by Mr. O'Hearn. Motion carried.

2. ***Review of an application in accordance with Zoning Ordinance 9.3 Exeter Shoreland Protection District for a Conditional Use Permit to construct a residential. Active Adult Community on Epping Road (Tax Map 47/Lot8)***

Attorney Michael Donahue, presenting for CKT Associates, noted the project is returning with an amended application for the Ray Farm housing complex including a submission for an Exeter Shoreland Conditional Use permit (CUP) application. At the June 9, 2017 Conservation Commission this application was not submitted because from their interpretation of the Shoreland Protection Ordinance (9.3.3.C.2) as written, did not feel it was applicable to their project. After further conversations with the Town Code Enforcement Officer, Mr. Doug Eastman and the Natural Resource Planner, Kristen Murphy, it seemed prudent to proceed with this application.

Mr. Brendon Quigley of Gove Environmental, working from a revised design plan gave an overview of the present proposal with the perennial Watson Brook that runs through the property now a factor in the project. Working with the criteria as outlined in the Shoreland Ordinance there are two small but significant design changes that does reduce impact; the altered slopes and drainage around Building A.

Bio retention basins and outfalls associated with stormwater management are re-designed to comply with ordinance criteria but will be done with a minimum of disturbance. Questions were asked how would a heavy storm event affect the basins/outfalls. Would a new stream (a rivulet) be created before it gets to existing stream? Mr. Quigley ascertained the proposed installed modular bio retention devices will handle such events.

Dennis Hamel of Cammett Engineering elaborated further on the function and maintenance of the bio retention units and will be inspected annually but most likely will have frequent visits until the surrounding vegetation gets established; all part of the stormwater maintenance plan to be submitted with application.

Mr. Koff stated it was not clear to him if the brook runs N to S, why is a wrap-around buffer shown. Mr. Quigley displayed a U.S.G.S topo map showing an enlarged segment of Watson Brook and noted the junction of Watson Brook were it becomes an intermittent stream. And yes, they are hydrologically connected. He did confirm it was a 1985 map but on an updated version it remains the same.

Discussion continued on the age of maps and what activity occurred above the junction where a perennial stream becomes an intermittent stream; if any projection of impacts extending up to Building C based on their interpretation of what was being asked of applicant. Atty. Donohue stated the Town Ordinance passed in 1989 references the U.S.G.S. 1985 maps; written when the intent was to protect the water quality of the Exeter and Squamscott Rivers. For purposes of this application they are following the present ordinance. He then proceeded to read the Ordinance and the (Town) definition of a perennial stream, brook and creek

With no further questions or comments, the Chair proceeded with a review of the responses in application as they pertained to complying with the Town's 9.3.4 Shoreland Ordinance

.In reviewing the expressed concerns of the Commission to formulating a response to be sent on to Planning Board, Mr. Piskovitz outlined the motion to state: We have no objections to the application with the conditions the applicant provide the most up-to-date topo map and the Planning Board has no objection to their (applicant's) interpretation of the area at the end of the perennial stream.

With a second, the Chair called for a vote: Motion carried 6 in favor and Mr. Koff opposed.

3. ***By-Laws Update***

Ms. Raub noted the process to update the By-Laws, dated June, 2017, started some time ago. The objective was to eliminate inactive committees and provide clearer definitions to the role and function of the Commission. Since the revision seemed to be complete, she found she had questions on the role/composition of several committees i.e. Raynes Farm Stewardship Committees (RFSC) and possibly Trails Committee. She personally did not want to take any action at this time until there was an

opportunity to determine the functionality in upcoming months. . The presented revision allows the By-Laws to be reviewed annually and revised as needed by a majority vote of the Commission.

Mr. Guidon agreed saying he reviewed the document and saw no major changes; felt they were an improvement to the present document. He motioned to approve the June 2017 revised By-Laws as presented noting they could be updated annually; seconded by Mr. Piskovitz. Motion carried.

Mr. Campbell wanted to return to the RFSC saying it needs to meet soon to address some events coming up and how to proceed. The present membership is Peter Smith representing the Historical Society, Kevin Smart DPW and tenant farmer Darren Davis of Little Brook Farm. Citizen Representatives are Kathy Norton, Don Briselden and Ben Anderson while Ginny Raub and Dave O'Hearn represent the Commission. Mr. Campbell is serving as Chair

4. Treasurer's Report

Mr. Koff reviewed the prepared copy of the report for the months ending May 2017. He noted there are possibly some updates that are not listed. In a discussion on using budget funds for repairing Raynes Barn windows; Mr. Koff noted there is \$500 in the Raynes Building Maintenance account. Mr. Campbell said he would like to talk with Mr. Smart to see what could be done before using Commission funds. If it is necessary to use Commission funds to repair the windows to preventing further moisture from entering the barn, Mr. Koff motioned to spend up to \$250 for the repairs. Motion seconded and passed. Mr. Campbell will follow up.

5. Committee Reports

(Discussion of Action Items No. 3 and 4 on agenda was delayed to permit public comment on agenda items Henderson Swasey Invasive Plant Treatment and Raynes Barn signs)

a. Property Management

i. Henderson Swasey Invasive Plant Treatment Plan

Although Ms. Murphy was not present, she provided an update on where the Commission stood in following up on the treatment of invasive plant material present in the recent timber harvest area of the forest as originally outlined in management plan. In meeting on site with three companies qualified to treat invasives only one estimate was received. That estimate way exceeded our available forestry funds. Mr. O'Hearn then reached out to Ms. Murphy suggesting under present circumstances a second opinion on method of treatment would be warranted.

Ms. Murphy, Mr. O'Hearn, Mr. Campbell met on site with Mr. Matt Tarr, a wild biologist from the UNH Cooperative Extension Service, and toured the area. Mr. Tarr felt chemical treatment might not be the best course of action. A written response summarizing his thoughts and recommendations for the site was sent to Ms. Murphy and in turn shared with Commission members. Mr. Tarr's recommendations for the treatment of invasives differ from that of our forester Charlie Moreno.

Also in the memo she stated she and Mr. Guidon had attempted to map out the harvest paths and wildlife openings and found it difficult to distinguish between the two and consequently have not completed the task. It was suggested the Commission approved a minimum of \$600 from the forestry funds to hire Mr. Moreno to map the paths and openings. Mr. Moreno also intends to collect baseline information on the harvest areas.

Mr. O'Hearn inquired to Mr. Guindon as to the difficulty in distinguishing the two and could not with the available mapping technology and this membership accomplish the task. After further discussion, Mr. Koff summarized his feeling the six hundred dollar expenditure was a small price in the long term. He agreed perhaps it could be accomplished by the group but best to have one person compile and record the data to provide a printed map and digital file.

Ms. Eberhardt moved to expend up to six hundred dollars (\$600.00) to have Mr. Moreno map paths, wildlife openings and distribution of native and non-native plant material; motion seconded by Mr. Piskovitz. Motion

carried 6 in favor; Mr. O'Hearn opposed. Although not in the motion the intent was when the mapping was complete to perhaps target 5 areas to treat in some manner and 5 areas to leave for comparison per suggestion of Mr. Tarr in his report.

From the public, Ms. Kris Vaughan, 348 Water St, acknowledged as a homeowner she is wrestling with invasives on her property and admitted it was a challenge. But she suggested perhaps getting together a small group to explore options; could possibly expand to a community effort. Mark Damsell and Paul Friedrichs, both residents of Newfields Road, expressed their opposition to the use of pesticide. Both are well users and concerned with possible contamination. Mr. Friedrichs spoke of the aerosol created by spraying. The summer when work was being done on the gas lines in Henderson Swasey and he lost all his hives of bees. It is a very sensitive area not just his back yard but the back yard of the Town. Selectman Clement also expressed his strong opposition in considering any type of herbicide. With the changing environmental patterns cannot be certain of what ramification may lie ahead. ..

From this discussion came a formal motion to form a subcommittee to explore options of eradicating/controlling invasives. Commission members willing to participate are Mr. Guidon, Mr. O'Hearn, Ms. Eberhardt and citizen representatives, Kris Vaughan, Mark Damsell and Paul Friedrichs. Ms. Richey agreed to participate as much as her schedule would permit. Motioned seconded by Mr. Piskovitz. Motion carried.

ii. Raynes Barn Sign

Mr. Campbell stated at the April 17, 2017 Raynes Farm Stewardship Committee meeting (Minutes included in meeting packet) questions were raised to proposed signage with the intent to be attached to the south side of barn.

Mr. Ben Anderson offered to design and construct such a sign. Using photo shop, he placed various sign designs onto the south side of the barn to give an idea of placement, wording etc. for discussion and comments. Three designs were included in July meeting packet. .

From the public, Ms. Norton expressed her opposition to placement of any signage on the side of the barn; felt if anything it be over the doors on Newfields Road side. Mr. Damsell also opposed signage; too commercial. Selectman Clement questioned why the need for a sign. There was a sign on site noting it was an LCHIP property.

Mr. Koff said the idea emerged when it became evident public funds will be needed for needed renovations to the barn; how do we get citizen support when many are unaware of the ownership and management of the property. Ms. Eberhardt added we want people to know that is Town land and it is a resource for them to enjoy. We want for the citizens to feel invested in the property and if and when we approach the Town for renovation funding they will be aware and supportive of the property. She did add after hearing the comments from public, she did not feel we were wedded to these particular graphics; certainly open to comments/suggestions.

Ms. Norton suggested a location down by the well house; perhaps freestanding. Mr. Campbell added perhaps more of a rectangular shape.

Mr. O'Hearn went to the podium and used projected visuals to demonstrate suitable location for signage. He suggested signage be on the north side of barn to be seen by those entering Town and not on south side for those leaving Town who would know of property. He noticed the LCHIP sign is weathered and almost invisible from encroaching vegetation. He would like if any funds are appropriated they be used to refurbish this sign. Mr. Campbell suggested contacting LCHIP for assistance with this as it is their sign; will follow up.

Ms. Eberhardt suggested if that is done to add a smaller sign beneath saying Exeter Conservation Commission property; feels it to be very important for residents to know this is a unique property that they

can come and explore. Mr. Campbell thought it might be possible to have two signs; the LCHIP and one on south side of barn.

Considering the varied responses to the idea of signage for the barn/property, the Chair tabled the item for further research

b. Trails

i. Morrisette & McDonnell Kiosk Funding

Members had a copy of the estimate with two options for the construction of signage for both Eagle Scout projects of constructing kiosks at the McDonnell and Morrisette Conservation areas. The total dollar amount exceeded the original amount allocated for our contribution to the projects. Both options were for single side aluminum sign with a laminated color vinyl print the difference being in the thickness of the aluminum to be used.

Following discussion Mr. Guidon moved to approve the expenditure of \$580 (Option 2.) for the heavier aluminum used in reproducing the signs. Mr. Koff seconded. . The motion included to expend \$300 from the Trail Management/Maintenance line account and \$280 from the Conservation Land Administration account to fund the purchase of signage. Motion carried.

6. *Approval of Minutes*

The minutes from the May 9, 2017 and June 6, 2017 meetings were tabled. The minutes of site walk with members of Planning Board on June13, 2017 was also tabled along with the June 13, 2017 minutes of the Raynes Farm Stewardship committee meeting.

7. *Other Business*

a. Environmental Education Grant Opportunity

A notice from the NH Association of Conservation Commission notifying local conservation groups of their program Creating Partnerships between Conservation Commission and Schools did not arrive in time to be included in the meeting packet. However Ms. Murphy forwarded the memo as she felt it was worth advising members of the project for consideration and possible ideas for projects.

Ms. Raub said in her discussion with several elementary school teachers, the August 31, 2017 deadline was limiting as their classroom lesson plans were set especially for a start date for this coming fall. Ms. Eberhardt wondered if this was to be an annual event as she would like to see some type of activity associated with the return of the river herring.

The question of Peter Waltz's program of speaking and distributing evergreen seedlings to the 5th graders at the Lincoln St. School might be applicable. The possibility of participation will be pursued.

b. Municipal Support for Paris Climate Agreement

Mr. Piskovitz stated he and other members of a local civic action group appeared before the June 26, 2017 meeting of the Board of Selectmen asking the Town to consider joining the Paris Climate Agreement at the Municipal level. The group acknowledged the Town has taken steps on sustainability and is not asking to pursue something we are not already doing; it is to make a statement. They were pleased to learn Selectman Clement and Selectwoman Gilman shared their position and was working on a draft proclamation to present at a future BOS meeting. Mr. Piskovitz was inquiring if this is something this group would want to support the BOS proclamation or have any action items/ideas to include.

Mr. O'Hearn felt the agreement was too complex and beyond our duties of the Commission to voice support or to take a position. Following that meeting he submitted a letter to the BOS suggesting the group return with a citizens' petition to be voted upon at 2018 Town meeting to permit the citizens' voices be heard.

Ms. Richey voiced her support of such as a statement as future issues/decisions taken by this Commission will be tied to climate change. Mr. Guidon stated as educator having taught a course in environmental sustainability it was not necessary to know all the details to support climate change issues; should support working toward the goal.

Mr. Piskovitz said the group is suggesting Town follow procedures in the spirit of the Agreement; each country/state/ municipality setting its own goals. At the suggestion of the Chair, Mr. Piskovitz moved the Conservation Commission support the BOS resolution supporting the goals of the Agreement and to include climate change considerations into all municipal planning documents. Ms. Eberhardt noted this would be an excellent time to incorporate such policies into the Master Plan currently in the revision stage. Motion seconded by Ms. Eberhardt. Motion carried 6 in favor; Mr. O'Hearn opposed.

7 Other Business

Ms. Raub stated Ice cream procured with coupons given to the Commission by the Ben & Jerry employees at the Apple Tree release work day at the Morrissette Conservation area this past spring will be served following the adjourned meeting The Ben & Jerry workers were thanking us for allowing them to participate in the work day but she felt it should be the Commission thanking them for their help.

8. Next Meeting set for August 8, 2017 Submission deadline is July 28, 2107

With no further business meeting adjourned at 9:47 pm

Respectfully submitted

Virginia Raub
Clerk