

MASTER Plan - Key WORDS search -
CIP + Capital Improvement Program (CIP)

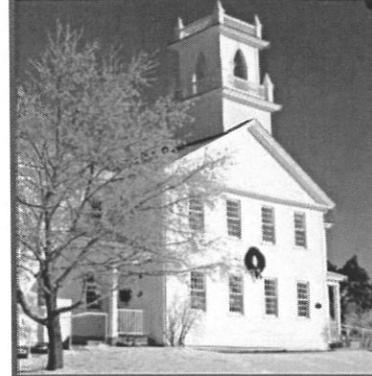
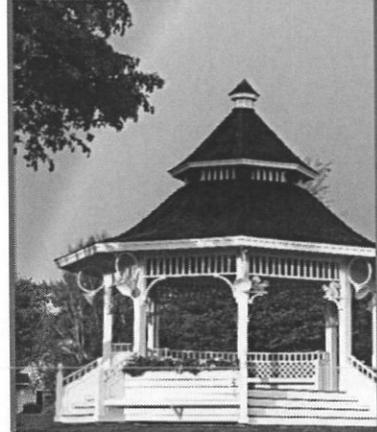
New London, New Hampshire Master Plan

Adopted by New London Planning Board
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with assistance from:
Upper Valley Lake Sunapee
Regional Planning Commission



4. The Town needs to study innovative land use techniques aimed at preserving rural character, agricultural resources and other natural and historic resources.
5. It is important to continue to provide landscaped open spaces within the villages.
6. The important agricultural resources in New London are dwindling and are in need of protection. The decline in agricultural lands in Town since the 1940s should be documented through a series of maps. The Town needs to recognize and assist the efforts of citizens currently engaged in food production and agricultural activities. The Planning Board should consider approaches aimed at preserving the Town's remaining agricultural resources.
7. New subdivisions and land development continue to consume open space lands in New London.
8. Additional opportunities exist to encourage access to and development of recreational trails for hiking, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, bicycling, etc.
9. Many Town-owned lands that are the responsibility of the Conservation Commission are not currently protected by conservation easements.
10. Vigilant monitoring and enforcement of land use and environmental regulations is needed to achieve conservation goals. Such activities can be expensive for the community to undertake.

Recommendations

1. The Town, through the Conservation Commission, should continue to work cooperatively with the ASLPT and other land conservation groups to conserve additional important conservation and open space lands worthy of protection in New London. In particular, these groups should be guided by the list of Desirable Properties Not Currently Protected (Table IV-1). The Town should continue to set aside monies for land conservation in the **Town's Capital Improvement Program**.
2. The Conservation Commission should continue its work in developing a Management Plan for Town-owned land, taking into consideration the purposes for which the property was acquired in the first place. The benefits of good land planning include sustainability of long term goals and the potential for revenue from forest products.
3. The Conservation Commission should develop a Natural Resource Inventory for the Town, including a comprehensive assessment of wildlife and their essential habitat requirements, based on the Wildlife Action Plan developed by the NH Fish and Game Department. This inventory can then serve as the basis for development of a wildlife habitat overlay, which can be used to evaluate both the current configuration of Conservation District boundaries and the potential wildlife habitat impacts of new development proposals. This information will then serve as the basis for changes to zoning regulations, zone district boundaries, and/or subdivision regulations so as to minimize the loss of strategic natural resources.
4. The Conservation Commission and Planning Board should continue to develop and improve planning techniques designed to protect streams and wetland complexes in a

VII. COMMUNITY FACILITIES & SERVICES

Introduction

The fundamental purpose of a local municipal government is to provide services to community residents and properties. The quality and operations of these facilities and services contribute to the general welfare of residents, businesses, and institutions. It is important to assess existing community facilities and services and, based on public input and evaluation, attempt to project future community needs based on demographic and lifestyle changes.

This chapter reviews community facilities and services with a strong emphasis on the condition and capacity of existing facilities and now and in the near future. The existing community facilities are shown on Map VII-1 (Page 98) Community Facilities.

The Community Facilities and Services Chapter is divided into sections addressing a specific community facility, service, or functionally similar facilities and services. They include:

- Town Government Facilities and Services
 - ▶ Town Offices (Old Colby Academy Building)
 - ▶ Town Government
- Social Services
- Community Safety and Emergency Facilities and Services
 - ▶ Police Department/Whipple Memorial Town Hall
 - ▶ Fire Department
 - ▶ Hospital & Ambulance Service
- Public Works Department
 - ▶ Highway Division
 - ▶ Solid Waste Management
- Tracy Memorial Library
- Recreation Department
- Cemeteries
- Kearsarge Regional School District

In addition to the Master Plan, the Planning Board maintains a Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which is distinct from the Master Plan and serves as a tool for fiscal planning related to capital improvements in Town. The information in the CIP is incorporated in this chapter by reference. Reference is also made to the Utilities Chapter, which includes water, sewer, electrical, communications, and mineral resources.

Town Government Facilities and Services

Old Colby Academy Building Town Offices

At Town Meeting in March 1999, voters accepted the Old Colby Academy building, a gift from the Colby-Sawyer College Board of Trustees, and voted to spend \$1.65 million to renovate the Academy Building into Town Offices and to renovate the Whipple Memorial Town Hall for use by the Police Department (discussed later in this chapter). New London resident and long-time Planning Board member Sydney L. Crook donated \$25,000 towards the project, and the Town dedicated its large second floor conference room in recognition of Mr. Crook's generosity.

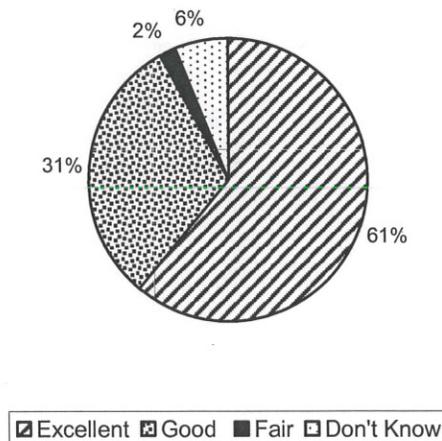
Communications Departments to move out of the basement of Whipple Memorial Town Hall. A portion of the renovated facilities was leased to New London District Court from until the court was closed in October 2009.

The NLPD has two marked police cruisers, one unmarked four-wheel drive vehicle, and one unmarked minivan for investigations. An inventory and replacement program of the police vehicles is included in the Town's Capital Improvement Program.

Community Survey Results: Police Protection Service

Respondents to the Community Survey were very pleased with the Police Protection service in New London. As shown in Figure VII-3 (Page 104), 92% of those surveyed indicated they thought the Police Protection service was excellent or good, and no one ranked Police Protection service as poor or very poor.

**FIGURE VII-3
Police Protection Service**



Issues: Police Protection Service

1. Technology is always changing, and the need to stay current is a necessity. More often now the internet is being used to commit crime, from ID theft to credit card scams. The NLPD has been progressive in the fight against crime using this medium and needs to remain current with these types of criminal activity.
2. As the community continues to grow, NLPD needs to monitor the trends and calls for service to make sure that staffing levels and areas of focus are appropriate. For example, if we continue to see the trend in crimes against the elderly, then more attention and training should be concentrated on that subject. If Colby-Sawyer College continues to grow, then additional resources might be required to meet their needs.
3. Training staff to meet and exceed the needs of the community should be one of the most important functions.

Recommendations: Police Protection Service

1. Stay current on technology for the purposes of both solving existing crimes more efficiently, tracking new trends in criminal activity, and tracking police activity.
2. Maintain a highly visible presence in the community, particularly on State and Town roads that see higher rates of speed.
3. Investigate and recommend alternative means of effectively managing and enforcing vehicle speed limits by utilizing technology such as active feedback mobile trailers and fixed signs incorporating radar and variable messaging for motorists.

Fire Department

The New London Fire Station is centrally located at 237 Main Street. The Station is sited on a one-half acre lot that provides room for off-street parking, although parking at times can be limited. The original 1972 masonry-construction Fire Station is a single story building. In 2004, the Fire Department added a two-story addition between the storage garage and the original building. The facility currently contains a meeting room, offices, sleeping quarters, a day room, and locker rooms with showers. During the expansion the heating system was upgraded to two high efficiency propane boilers that feed the forced hot water system.

The Fire Station has three main apparatus bays and two additional bays for the pick-up trucks. The remaining original space, consisting of about 3,400 square feet, includes a communications room, repair room, and a restroom. Although current facilities are adequate for existing staff levels, it is anticipated that another bay may be needed if any new apparatus is added, especially if the new apparatus does not fit the existing door openings.

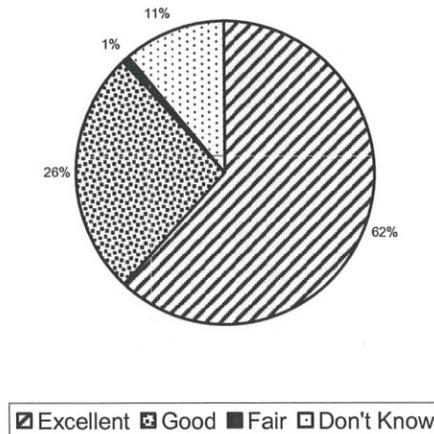
The Fire Department Equipment Replacement Program is incorporated into the Town's Capital Improvement Program (CIP) and the Town makes annual deposits (subject to Town Meeting approval) into a capital reserve fund for the replacement of the firefighting apparatus. The CIP maintains a detailed inventory of Fire Department equipment.

In 1998, voters changed the governing structure of the New London Fire Department, creating a Board of Firewards that is appointed by the Board of Selectmen. In 1999, a full time position was added to be available during the daytime to complete fire inspections and code review, train department personnel, clean the station, make sure the department was ready to respond at a moment's notice, and additional duties as assigned by the Fire Chief.

The Board of Firewards is responsible for the appointment of a Fire Chief, which became a full-time position in 2007. The New London Fire Department is considered a combination department, with two full-time career firefighters and 43 call firefighters. All department personnel are under the direction of the Fire Chief, who also completes all aspects of fire prevention, from site plan reviews to inspections. The Fire Chief also is in charge of day-to-day operations, short- and long-term budgetary planning, and expenditures.

In 1980 there were 74 recorded service calls to the Fire Department. This number has substantially increased to 332 calls in 2000 and 537 calls in 2009. These increases in calls over the last three decades are a result of numerous factors including record keeping methods at the Town, operating procedures for the municipal public safety departments, and the size and

**FIGURE VII-5
Fire Protection Service Rating**



2. Recruitment and retention will always be an issue for the fire service. As calls and the demands for service increase there is the potential need for career firefighters.
3. The next major piece of apparatus to be replaced is the ladder truck in 2012. Such larger firefighting apparatus is constructed more heavily than in the past. Fitting the equipment in the station will require some careful planning and designing of new apparatus and design review of the existing facility when planning for new apparatus.

Recommendations: Fire Protection Service

1. The Fire Department continues to develop additional rural water supplies for firefighting. Such an effort would require creating a target list of areas of greatest concern and incorporating the capital costs associated with improving these rural water supplies into the Town's **Capital Improvement Program** and the annual budget.
2. The Fire Department and Planning Board should discuss how current land use regulations address fire safety in new developments, particularly residential subdivisions, in accordance with state law. One option is for the Planning Board to require adequate water supply for firefighting purposes as part of the subdivision development.
3. If the demographics of the community continue to change and calls for service continue to increase, and if New London Hospital chooses not to offer ambulance service in the future, the Town may want to investigate alternative ambulance services or consider operating an ambulance out of the Fire Station. The latter would likely increase the number of full-time firefighters and other emergency service staff.
4. As full-time firefighter staffing needs increase the Town should seek ways to ensure reasonably affordable housing opportunities are available within New London and preferably in proximity to the Fire Department. This program would not necessarily be limited to Fire Department employees and will assist with recruitment and retention of Town Staff.

5. Planning for new and replacement apparatus should include an assessment of the capacity of the Fire Station to house the equipment. If conflicts arise, then the assessment should address whether equipment redesign or facility improvements are the cost-effective option to resolve the conflict. If facility improvements are necessary, then they should be incorporated as part of the apparatus cost and planned for in the CIP.

Hospital and Ambulance Service

New London Hospital is a 25-bed facility serving the Kearsarge/Lake Sunapee/Newport area. Founded in 1918 as a non-profit community hospital, that status is still maintained today. The Hospital provides the 15 towns within its service area appropriate healthcare services and strives to improve the health status of the region. The Hospital works closely with Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center (DHMC) and Concord Medical Center to provide designated specialized clinical services by providers from those institutions close to home in the community. The hospital also has a helicopter-landing pad on-site for transfers by DHART from DHMC. The Hospital projects that patient volume will grow 7% each year for the next five years. The recent building project anticipated growth and incorporated plans for an increased number of primary care providers and specialists.

The New London Ambulance Service (NLAS), which operates three ambulances, is based at the hospital. One ambulance is staffed 24/7 with full-time Paramedic level Emergency service personnel. The second ambulance operates from 8 AM to 4 PM. This vehicle is dedicated to any transfers that are required and is also available for 911 calls when it is not on a transfer run. In times of need, the Hospital also has the ability to staff a third ambulance. The Town of New London has appropriated the following sums in support of the New London Hospital Ambulance Service, including payments towards the five-year replacement of the ambulances themselves. Town funding of the NLAS has been summarized in Table VII-1 (Page 101), above.

Issues: Hospital and Ambulance Service

1. As the demographics of the Hospital's service area changes (e.g.: a larger population with a likely increase in older patients) the need for clinical services will increase. The uncertainty of how healthcare will be financed in the United States in the next few years causes the Hospital great concern as it plans each year.
2. As a nonprofit, New London Hospital depends on the generosity of the community to support the hospital's needs beyond the operating budget, especially through the Annual Fund. The Annual Fund is critical for the purchase of medical equipment and implementing specific programs delivered by the Hospital.
3. Currently New London Hospital provides Emergency Medical Service to the Town of New London and seven other towns. Although the Hospital has three ambulances, there is often only one primary ambulance to cover the citizens of New London and the other towns. The other ambulances are used frequently to transport patients to other hospitals or destinations as necessary and may not be available for back-up assistance if needed.
4. An immediate and direct impact to the community is the NLAS operations and management by the New London Hospital. Under lean or problematic funding it is

possible that the New London Hospital may determine operating the NLAS is not in the interest of the overall organization.

Recommendations: Hospital and Ambulance Service

1. The Town needs to undertake a collaborative effort with New London Hospital to assess the capacity and operations of the existing NLAS. This assessment may consider whether NLAS has the capacity to meet the community's current and long-term needs.

Public Works Department

The New London Public Works Department is responsible for the Highway Division, Transfer Station and Recycling Center, Brush and Metal Disposal Center, Grounds Maintenance, and the recently formed Wastewater Division (discussed in the Chapter XI – Utilities).

There are 14 full-time employees in the Public Works Department. Public Works personnel include the Public Works Director and the following positions: one Maintenance Level III/Foreman, four Maintenance Level II/Heavy Equipment Operators, three Maintenance Level I/Laborers, one Wastewater Operator, one Transfer Station Supervisor, two Recycling Attendants, and one Administrative Assistant.

Highway Division

The New London Public Works Department and the Highway Division are located on a four-acre site at 184 South Pleasant Street. The facility consists of a single story garage (approximately 2,400 square feet) with five bays and a 24'x36' space with two offices, a lunch room, locker room and bathroom; a 9,000 square-foot equipment garage with capacity to store 12 full-size trucks outfitted with plows and sanders; a 1,800 square-foot cold storage building; a salt storage shed; a 2,000-gallon diesel fuel storage tank.

The Highway Division is responsible for maintaining roads and features within public rights-of-way in the Town that are not maintained by the NH Department of Transportation. The Highway Division shares resources including staff and equipment with other divisions in the Department of Public Works and other departments in Town on an as-needed basis. A full equipment inventory, equipment replacement plan, and facility capital improvements are outlined in the CIP.

The Town's Capital Improvement Program allocates money each year towards a capital reserve fund for the Highway Department Equipment Replacement Program. In 2007 the Board of Selectmen adopted a schedule to gradually pave a number of gravel roads in town, which is incorporated in the CIP. Budget constraints have resulted in attenuating the paving schedule.

Community Survey Results: Highway Division

The Highway Department was rated separately in the Community Survey for its snowplowing service and its road maintenance service. Snowplowing service provided by the Highway Department was rated as excellent or good by 87% of those responding to the Community Survey, with only 7% indicating fair service and 1% as poor.

3. Encourage recycling in the community, consider using a single stream recycling model to increase participation in recycling practices, and continue to explore new markets for recyclables. These efforts will help keep municipal waste disposal costs down.
4. Evaluate whether the Pay As You Throw waste collection model would be practical and effective at the New London Transfer Station. If it is a desirable model to follow, then seek implementation as quickly as possible.
5. The Town should continue to monitor the amount of solid waste that goes through the transfer station recycling center so that it can plan ahead to meet demand first through increasing hours of operation, then through potential expansion of the buildings.

Tracy Memorial Library

Tracy Memorial Library is located at the corner of Main and South Pleasant Streets. Constructed in 1823, the handsome two-story building of yellow clapboard was built as a private dwelling. In 1918, while owned by Jane Tracy, it was used as the first New London Hospital. When the Hospital moved in 1923, Mrs. Tracy had the building converted into a new Town Library. It was opened and accepted by the Town in 1926.

The Library occupies just over 14,000 square feet of space. The principal spaces include a circulation area, new materials browsing area, adult stack room, reference and audio-visual room, large print publications, reading room, photocopier and bulletin board area, public meeting room, office, the New Hampshire Room, a staff lounge and workrooms, children and youth rooms, and mechanical and storage space. Ongoing maintenance and improvements to the Library facilities are incorporated in the CIP, which provides a detailed summary of the work plan and schedule.

In 2002, the Community Garden was completely restored to the original design of the renowned Olmsted Brothers Landscape Architects. This beautiful garden features a wide variety of perennials, annuals, shrubs, and welcoming benches for visitors. Volunteers work with a professional gardener to maintain the garden.

The Library sees over 100,000 visits per year, making it one of the busiest in the region. Accessibility is an important aspect of this high-use public building. The building is set back on a corner lot consisting of approximately 14,500 square feet with an entrance and circular drive on South Pleasant Street. There are four on-site short-term parking spaces plus one designated handicap space. Additional parking is available on Main Street and in the Town parking lot located across South Pleasant Street. An important planning consideration for Library operations is safe pedestrian access to and from the building, which integrates a broader goal of community pedestrian facilities in the surrounding area.

The Library is unique in that it is the only institution freely providing opportunities for recreational reading, educational growth, and personal development throughout one's lifetime. While fulfilling this special role, the policy of Tracy Library is to develop collections and services in the context of the total library offerings of the community. Recognizing the rich resources of the college and school libraries, the intention is to complement, rather than compete with, their collections and services.

TABLE VII-6
Kearsarge Regional School District Student Enrollments

Year	Enrollment	Change	% Change
1980	1,586		
1985	1,545	-41	-2.5%
1990	1,712	167	10.8%
1995	1,868	156	9.1%
2000	1,991	123	6.6%

Source: "Assessment of Demographic Characteristics and Projection of Future Enrollments" prepared by Mr. R. Dean Michener and Dr. Mark V. Joyce

Student enrollment projections for all seven communities in the KRSD are provided in Table VII-6 (Page 126) to follow. These district-wide projections indicate an increase of an average of 22 students in the school system each year over the next five years for an average annual increase of 1.2%.

TABLE VII-6
Kearsarge Regional School District Projected Student Enrollments

School Year	Grade					# Change	% Change
	K	1-5	6-8	9-12	K-12		
2007-08	145	849	525	683	2,202		
2008-09	148	848	532	699	2,227	25	1.1%
2009-10	150	869	560	661	2,240	13	0.6%
2010-11	153	903	574	645	2,275	35	1.6%
2011-12	156	911	575	665	2,307	32	1.4%
2012-13	158	903	616	657	2,334	27	1.2%

Note: Student enrollment projections were done by using the Simple Grade Progression Ratio Model

In 2007 the Superintendent of Schools, in cooperation with the Kearsarge Regional School Board, conducted a survey to compile a SWOT Analysis of the districts "strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats." This strategic planning tool is used to identify the internal and external factors that may have a positive or negative impact on the organizations ability to achieve its goals.

Emerging as strengths in that study were: a highly qualified and committed staff; strong support by the public; leadership; community and volunteer efforts; geographic location and community resources. Weaknesses were cited as technology and transportation. Opportunities identified encouraging expanded community involvement, increase the use of technology, and develop a vision of innovation. The greatest threat at the time appeared to be the current economic conditions.

As a result of that analysis, new Vision, Mission and Core Beliefs documents were created and with those documents serving as a guide, a new strategic plan developed. The Plan can be accessed by visiting the KRSD website (www.kearsarge.org).

Part of that plan has included the development of a five-year Capital Improvement Plan for the school district. The CIP, not yet adopted by the school board, addresses issues throughout the school district including sprinkler system needs, an aging inventory of kitchen equipment and building security issues that will require re-keying various schools (including New London). Among other considerations for the CIP are renovations to the high school auditorium, gym bleachers at the high school, wastewater treatment facilities and the installation of a biomass

XI. UTILITIES

Introduction

This chapter will serve as an overview of public and private utility services and discusses planning-related issues related to communications and earth mineral resources. It will outline the extent of existing facilities and services, and indicate the remaining capacity to serve future development of the community. Issues and recommendations are addressed at the end of each section.

A discussion of utilities is important in the Master Plan because the availability and capacity of utilities have a significant impact on the type and intensity of land use development in a community. The value and development potential for a parcel depends on the availability, quality, and capacity of the utilities serving it. For example, New London's Zoning Ordinance allocates increased density in some zoning districts when water and sewer services are used. Another example is the increasing demand for broadband internet and communication services in rural New Hampshire by both residential and commercial customers.

Please note the geographical "service area" is different for each utility. Also please note that a discussion of community energy topics and potential energy sources is included in Chapter XII Energy.

In addition to the Master Plan, the Planning Board maintains a Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which is distinct from the Master Plan and serves as a tool for fiscal planning related to capital improvements in Town. The information in the CIP is incorporated in this chapter by reference.

Municipal Wastewater Collection and Treatment

A portion of New London has been served by the Town's municipal sewer system since 1931. From 1939-2007 the sewer system was governed by an elected Board of Sewer Commissioners. In 2006 based on a memorandum of understanding, the Highway Department was assigned the day to day operation of the New London Sewer Department after a study demonstrated that the sewer department could be run more efficiently within the Public Works Department. A vote at the 2007 Town Meeting returned management of the Sewer Department (now known as the Wastewater Department) to the Board of Selectmen, who assigned oversight to the Director of Public Works.

The original system was designed and built to operate by gravity and serve the central area of the Town, including Colby-Sawyer College. The sewer collection lines ranged in diameter from 6-10 inches and fed into a primary treatment plant located off South Pleasant Street. Treated sewage was then discharge into Lyon Brook, permitted and monitored by the State of New Hampshire. Modifications to upgrade the primary treatment plant occurred periodically between 1940 and 1970 to increase capacity and sewage treatment processes to reduce the release of untreated wastes and nutrients into Lyon Brook. Due to the lack of plant capacity a moratorium on new sewer connections was placed in 1972.

Issues: Municipal Wastewater Collection and Treatment

1. Lack long-term planning addressing impacts of sewer collection and treatment capacities on future land use in New London including development of a future service area in the Town with revised sewer line extension policies.
2. Inflow and infiltration of stormwater and ground water into the wastewater collection system accounts for over 30% of the average daily flows. Addressing inflow and inflow issues will increase existing available sewer capacity.
3. Communication between the Public Works Department and the Planning Board on proposals from developers.

Recommendations: Municipal Wastewater Collection and Treatment

1. The Public Works Department should continue to communicate to the Planning Board the capital needs and priorities of the Public Works Department annually updating the 10-year Capital Improvements Program (CIP).
2. Form a task force consisting of representation from the Board of Selectmen, the Planning Board, the Public Works Department and the public to discuss and investigate wastewater treatment capacity for New London or whether the remaining existing wastewater treatment capacity is adequate to serve the long-term growth needs of the Town. Additionally, identify and prioritize areas in Town that should be served by new municipal sewer service.
3. The Public Works Department should continue its efforts to reduce storm water infiltration into the sewer collection system through enforcement of the Town's Sewer Ordinance and replacement of old sewer mains through the CIP process.
4. The Planning Board should understand and support the policies on providing new service by the Board of Selectmen and the Public Works Department through the CIP and the development review process. The Planning Board, the Board of Selectmen and the Public Works Department need to continue to communicate about the needs and impacts created by new development proposals.
5. The Planning Board should discuss revised sewer line extension policies with the Board of Selectmen and the Public Works Department. The impetus to discuss development of a Sewer Service Area stems from several points:
 - a. appropriately allocate costs of system improvements and maintenance to users directly benefiting from the improvements;
 - b. address the potential conflict between the current wastewater collection line extension policy and goals and recommendations of the Master Plan; and
 - c. review existing land use regulations and municipal ordinances to plan for appropriate areas to be supported for more intensive residential development around the village area.

Recommendations: New London-Springfield Water System

1. The Water Commissioners should continue to advise and communicate the planned capital projects and priorities of the Water Precinct for the water supply and the distribution system to the Planning Board to aid in the Planning Board's annual CIP update.
2. The Planning Board should understand and cooperatively reinforce policies on providing new service by the Water Precinct through the CIP and the development review process. The Planning Board and the Water Commissioners should continue to communicate about the needs and impacts created by new development proposals. The groups should continue to work together and to find ways to improve their communications and be responsive to the needs and constraints of the Water Precinct and its Commissioners, the applicant, and the Planning Board.

Stormwater Utility

Continued development of land and corresponding increases to impervious land cover will cause broader impacts to the quality and quantity of stormwater runoff. New London development patterns and future land use goals of focusing development in village-scale or smaller residential-scale clusters where appropriate. The infrastructure to serve these areas, as they develop and increase in size and complexity, may become incorporated into a municipally managed stormwater utility and adoption of some private stormwater systems as public utilities in the interest of the public health and welfare.

Electric Utility

As of January 2010 approximately 3,237 customers in New London, including residences and businesses, receive electricity from Public Service of New Hampshire (PSNH). Three-phase power, which serves high capacity/high demand commercial, residential, and institutional properties, is available along Newport Road and Main Street from the Post Office to Colby-Sawyer College, Pleasant Street, Seaman's Road, at the Transfer Station and on Route 11 from just east of Brookside Drive to Country Club Lane. Single phase service is offered in the rural areas of Town principally serving individual residences with relatively limited power demands.

About 80 miles of electrical distribution lines are maintained by PSNH in New London. A power substation is located on South Pleasant Street, which was upgraded in 2009 with approximately double the capacity of the older substation to accommodate current electrical demand and accommodate growth in Town.

Communications

Telephone

TDS Telecom is a nationally based telephone company which provides service to most New London residents. As of November 2009, they had a total of 6,600 access lines in New London. Of that total, 4,800 are residential access lines. The number of customers or residents served is hard to determine, since many homes have multiple lines and some businesses have as many as twenty access lines or more. FairPoint serves a limited number of residents in the western parts of New London.

Transportation

There are several transportation related issues that affect a broader region beyond New London's borders. These include the following:

- Peak weekend traffic accessing Mt. Sunapee to and from I-89 impacts King Hill Road and Route 103A in New London.
- There are no bike lanes or paths along State Routes 11, 103A and 114 in New London.
- The Kearsarge Area Council on Aging's Rural Transportation Program provides transportation services to area seniors.
- The State's park and ride located adjacent to Exit 12 off I-89 serves New London and area communities.
- The intersection of Routes 11 and 114 has proven to be a safety problem. A task force composed of state and local officials has begun to meet to identify and implement safety improvements for this intersection.
- The increased traffic on Route 11 in New London resulting from the expansion of the Ragged Mountain Resort since Route 11 is the designated access route by the new resort owners.

Goals and RecommendationsGoals

1. The town should promote regional awareness in managing growth while fulfilling the vision statements of the Master Plan
2. The town should consider the interests of other affected municipalities when considering proposals for new development.

Recommendations: Regional ContextLake Sunapee Watershed:

1. New London should continue to participate with the other communities in the Lake Sunapee Watershed and the LSPA in the SAWC's efforts to develop and implement a watershed plan to ensure the long-term protection of Lake Sunapee. Other Lake Sunapee Watershed communities include: Sunapee, Springfield, Newbury, Sutton and Goshen.
2. In crafting land use regulations which could impact the Lake Sunapee watershed, those proposals should be shared and discussed with the other watershed communities to request their input and possible participation.

Growth & Expansion of Local Ski Areas

1. The town should closely monitor the impact of growth of the Mt. Sunapee Resort and the Ragged Mountain Resort on the development of the community and the region.

Population Growth & the Housing Demand in the Lake Sunapee Area

1. The town should continue to plan for the growth in population and the resultant demand for housing through updating the Master Plan and Capital Improvement Program as well

#	Chapter	Recommendation
10	IV: Conservation & Open Space Lands	<p>The Conservation Commission and Planning Board should continue to develop and improve planning techniques designed to protect streams and wetland complexes in a manner that preserves the essential functions and values of these important resources:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The existing stream and wetland map, adopted March 13, 2001, should be revised because it does not include certain significant streams and wetlands, and includes some that are questionable. b. In addition, the buffering methodology in the Town's existing wetlands overlay regulation scheme has encountered problems, in certain circumstances, that should be resolved. c. To accomplish these goals, the Wetland Subcommittee should study stream and wetland protection and make recommendations to the full Planning Board on the best approach to pursue. d. The Wetland Subcommittee should study the streams and wetlands in Town to define their functions and values and to develop a regulatory system based on that scientific analysis. e. This should continue to include periodic consultation with wetland science professionals and a review of current statutes to ensure a scientifically practical and legally viable regulatory approach.
11	VI: Historic Resources	<p>A historic survey for New London should be completed with information updated periodically to indicate changes to buildings, including remodeling, damage by fire, demolition or changes to surroundings. The location of early mill sites, rock quarries, graveyards, cellar holes, and other valuable historic sites should be mapped as part of the historic survey.</p>
12	VII: Community Facilities & Services	<p>Fire Protection Water Supply: The Fire Department should identify and prioritize areas of greatest need for water resources necessary for firefighting and develop improvement plans to address the specific concerns. These prioritized improvements should then be incorporated into the Capital Improvement Program.</p>