

LAST PAGE ATTACHED
* CONCLUDING COMMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION TO THE MASTER PLAN

Purpose

Updating Town Master Plan is an opportunity to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of the community's needs and desires pertaining to anticipated growth over the next fifteen years. The overall purpose of the Master Plan is to provide a framework for the future growth and development of the community. It is a consensus building, planning process which attempts to identify the guidelines for growth of the Town as preferred by the townspeople. The goal of this Master Planning process is to proactively chart a course identifying the desired future of the community. Hopefully, this comprehensive planning process will help preserve many of the facets New London townspeople cherish while accommodating the demands of new development.

Please refer to Map I-1 Base Map (Page 4) for the area within the Town of New London. One of the exciting additions to this update of the Master Plan is that for the first time the maps reproduced with the Master Plan are color Geographic Information System (GIS) Maps. These can be found throughout the Master Plan.

Overall Growth Policy for New London

Continue to support and expand the strong community center pattern with residential uses on small lots clustered around the village core of commercial, community service uses and Colby-Sawyer College with outlying rural residential areas.

Process Used to Update the Master Plan

The responsibility for preparing and adopting a Master Plan rests with the Planning Board under New Hampshire law. The Planning Board was assisted throughout this effort by community planning consultant Kenneth McWilliams with Kenneth B. McWilliams & Associates and the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission. In an effort to broaden the base of input, understanding and support for the Master Plan, the Planning Board organized and conducted a Community Visioning Workshop in the fall of 2007 on a Friday evening and the following Saturday attended by about 120 participants. This was followed in 2008 with the crafting and administration of a Community Survey. Surveys were available to the public on-line and by mail. Completed surveys totaled 515.

For each chapter of the Master Plan update, a draft chapter was prepared for the Planning Board and interested citizens to review and critique. Following this review, the requested revisions were incorporated. After all the revised draft chapters were completed, another opportunity for public input was provided when the Planning Board organized and conducted a Public Forum to review and discuss the Land Use and Implementation Plans. The chapters were then assembled into an integrated document for the Planning Board's review after the necessary revisions from the Public Forum were incorporated. After the needed changes were made, a Public Hearing was conducted on the draft Master Plan. The Planning Board adopted the draft Master Plan at the conclusion of the public hearing subject to final revisions to accommodate public input received at the hearing. The final draft Master Plan was prepared for use in reproduction.

6. Action: The Planning Board amended the Subdivision Regulations in 2007 in part to incorporate Low Impact Design (LID) techniques for managing stormwater flows.
7. Action: The Planning Board developed and the Town amended the Zoning Ordinance to add an article for a Workforce Housing Overlay District in 2009.

In addition, there were many other Town actions that were supported by recommendations in the 1998 Master Plan. These included:

1. Action: As noted in the Conservation and Open Space Lands Chapter, the Conservation Commission, the ASLPT and other land conservation groups have continued to work cooperatively to preserve lands important to the community.
2. Action: The Town has made substantial improvements to the existing Police Facility located in the Town Hall building over the past several years.
3. Action: A new Highway Garage was constructed in 2004.
4. Action: Construction of a 500,000 gallon concrete underground Water Storage Tank was completed in 2005 on the highest elevation of the Colby-Sawyer College campus.
5. Action: The Sidewalk on Newport Road from County Road to Little Sunapee Road was completed in 2003.
6. Action: The Fire Chief was made a full-time paid position in 2007.

which was taken in 2003 and processed to be an accurate, to-scale map. This aerial photo is the basis of the following tables and summary information regarding existing land uses. As summarized in the prior section of this chapter there has been development and changes in land use since 2003, but these changes do not have a substantial impact on the conclusions of this analysis.

The GIS analysis for existing land use is summarized in Map III-1 (Page 17). The mapping interpretation of land uses included digitizing the shaded areas for the different observed land uses. Table III-6 (Page 13) summarizes the land uses identified in the aerial photo and the associated land area.

TABLE III-6
Summary of Existing Land Uses: 2003

| | | Acres | % of Total Town Area |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Undeveloped | | | |
| | Forest | 9,396 | 57.7% |
| | Agriculture/Open Fields | 641 | 3.9% |
| | Outdoor Use | 275 | 1.7% |
| | Lakes & Ponds | 2,028 | 12.5% |
| Sub-Total Undeveloped | | 12,340 | 75.8% |
| Developed | | | |
| | Residential | 2,888.0 | 17.7% |
| | Commercial/Institutional | 195 | 1.2% |
| | Transportation (ROW) | 860 | 5.3% |
| Sub-Total Developed | | 3,943 | 24.2% |
| Total | | 16,283 | 100% |

Source: GIS Mapping of 2003 Aerial Photography by Stewardship Technology

This analysis indicates undeveloped land and open space land uses predominate in New London. Such uses include land cover associated with forests, open fields, outdoor use, and identifiable water bodies. The Town is predominantly undeveloped or open space land (approximately 63% of the total area), excluding public facilities like roads and other transportation infrastructure.

Developed land, including roads and highways, accounts for approximately 24% of the total area in New London. Residential areas, typically single-family housing units on individual lots, account for nearly 18% of the land area. The Commercial and Institutional areas, which include Colby Sawyer College, the downtown commercial districts, and municipal facilities, occupy less than 2% of the Town. Combined, the primary developed areas (residential, commercial, and institutional) account for nearly 20% of the Town. These are the predominant settlement areas accessible by most, if not all, Town residents and visitors. The existing mix of land uses help to form the image of New London as a rural community still dominated by forested hillsides and numerous lakes and ponds.

Land Use Patterns

Town Center Development

In terms of overall development pattern, New London exhibits a strong community center pattern with residential uses on comparatively small lots clustered around the core commercial and community service district, or downtown. Continued growth in demand for commercial properties, along with carefully crafted land use regulations, has resulted in a well-defined commercial core in the downtown where the Town has experienced commercial infill development and conversion of residential uses to commercial uses.

Colby-Sawyer College

Colby-Sawyer College is an important institutional use that helps anchor the downtown area and has experienced steady increases in student enrollment numbers since the 1980s. Increases in enrollment are expected for the next decade or more until it reaches 1,300 students, according to College Administration. Colby-Sawyer continues to improve its facilities including recently completed projects: a student athletic center, new student dormitories, a new science center, new athletic fields and expanded parking.

Residential Development

New London has a strong residential component adjacent to the downtown commercial and institutional districts. One striking form of residential development in New London is its shoreline development. Historically, most of the lake shores in New London have developed with a relatively dense pattern of seasonal cottages. Regional Census data and anecdotal evidence indicate a trend in converting these seasonal cottages to year round residences through renovation work or demolition and new construction over the last 20 years.

Residential development patterns elsewhere in New London range from a typical single-family detached unit development pattern to multi-family developments and dormitories. The single-family residential development pattern consumes more land area and developers are having increasing difficulty finding suitable locations for single-family subdivisions. Conversely, the presence of a college and regional hospital secures New London's future as a hub for the younger and older segments of the population. These two segments tend to have very similar housing needs: small, inexpensive rental or condominium units situated within a short travel distance to services and institutions. New London's distinct commercial district with regionally significant institutions, good services, and a good infrastructure will continue to attract younger and older residents in the coming decade.

Emerging Land Use Patterns

Rural areas have gained access broadband communications, like high-speed internet, telephone, and cable television, in recent years. Such access to high-speed communications has enabled individuals to pursue home occupations and home businesses or to simply work from home. This allows for a higher potential for commercial development in rural areas that had not been economically viable before the advent of rural broadband communications. This potential will likely yield long-term benefits when the smaller home-based ventures grow to occupy commercial property.

Another emerging trend is residential development on hillsides and ridgelines. With relatively few remaining opportunities for development along the lake shores, developers are searching out sites with good views rather than waterfronts for new house lots.

Public Input for Present and Future Land Use

Community Survey conducted as part of this Master Plan update effort solicited reactions to the results of the revised build-out estimates outlined above. Just over half of the respondents (approximately 56%) indicated they were okay with the projected growth potential. Over 30% reacted unfavorably and wanted to discourage growth. The remaining respondents (approximately 14%) reacted favorably to encourage growth.

Further public input collected from public forums and survey responses addressed the following topics. The listed responses are in no particular order

Valued Attributes in New London's Landscape

There was strong public support to maintain the rural character of the community including the following attributes:

- Landmarks and historic buildings
- Agricultural lands & uses
- Stone walls & tree lines
- Lakes and ponds
- Scenic views & vistas
- Sense of community pride
- Colby-Sawyer College campus
- Recreational opportunities
- Good schools

Future Land Uses

Public response regarding future land uses tended toward protecting what individuals value in the landscape. To the extent possible, the public supported the following efforts with regard to future land use and development:

- Preserve & protect ridgelines, scenic areas, and scenic views from public spaces (e.g. – roadways, parks, lakes and ponds, and areas of public assembly – both public and private)
- Conserve and maintain land that contributes to the Town's rural character
- Encourage land uses that enable individual choices to travel using different transportation modes (e.g. – private car, bus, bicycle, walk, etc.)

Residential Land Uses

The existing land use analysis indicates that residential development in New London occupies the most land area. Public input seems to value diversity in housing types for a diverse range of incomes for various reasons:

- Workforce housing important (costs are no more than 30% of a household's gross income)
- The appearance of new housing development should not degrade community appearances
- Residential development should be concentrated in the existing village centers to utilize water and sewer networks
- Land use regulations should allow residential-scale renewable energy options

oil and petroleum liquids under Statutory Authority RSA 146-A: 11-c And RSA 146-C:9. The purpose of these rules is to regulate facilities which have the potential to significantly and adversely affect the groundwater of the State. These rules serve to minimize contamination of the waters due to storage and handling of motor fuels, heating oils and lubricating oils by establishing standards and criteria for the design, installation, operation, maintenance and monitoring of such facilities. These standards and criteria apply to all non-residential underground oil storage tanks with a volume capacity of 1,100 gallons or greater. These standards and criteria apply to pipe, pump, vault, fixed container, or other devices or structure, singly or in combination, located beneath the surface of the ground which is used or capable of being used for the storage, transmission, or dispensing of a motor fuel, a heating oil or a lubricating oil, or which uses these products for manufacturing or processing purposes.

These rules include a permit application process for all applicable storage facilities. This permit must be renewed every 5 years from the date of original application until such time as the storage facility has been permanently closed according to the requirements stated in Env-Wm 1401. Storage facilities with underground tanks less than 1,100 gallons and/or non-commercial facilities are exempt from the registration and permit requirements.

The rules include the minimum requirements for repair of existing storage tanks by interior liners, plugs, cleaning, rust removal, striker plates and coatings. Criteria for tank tightness testing reporting and replacement schedules are specifically stated. In the event of a tank test failure, the owner must immediately pump the tank free of the oil product and either repair or replace the tank in accordance with State required standards and procedures.

All proposed new underground storage facility plans or substantial modification of an existing storage facility must be submitted for approval to the State. Plans must include design, construction, installation, secondary containment, corrosion protection and leak monitoring system for both tanks and piping. Labeling of tanks, transfer and overfill protection, gauges, high level alarm systems and standards for closure, as well as prohibitions against reusing of tanks, are included in the State rules.

Effective June 29, 1988, penalties for non-compliance with the permitting process and the rules under RSA Chapter 146-C may be assessed up to \$2,000 for each offense.

Effective July 1, 1988, RSA Chapter 146-D established a petroleum pollution cleanup fund, financed by an assessed fee of \$.015 per gallon on gasoline and diesel fuels transferred or transported in the State. This fund will allocate grants to owners of underground oil storage facilities to pay for cleanup and reimbursement of third parties injured by spills or leakage.

Underground commercial storage tanks with a volume capacity of 1,100 gallons or greater and located in New London are registered with the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services in compliance with the Code of Administrative Rules Part Env-Wm 1401. New double walled tanks with leak detection systems have been installed at Colby-Sawyer College, Jake's Convenience Store on Newport Road and the New London Mini-Mart on Main Street. The State requires inspections at 5 year intervals. According to the Department of Environmental Services, overfill protection of tanks is regulated but is not part of the 5 year inspections. This would be an internal level alarm or redundant system as a float valve on the vent (restricts flow) and spill container on the tank. Tank owners hire and pay for inspections. The State receives a copy of the inspection report and keeps it on file.

a carriage shed, and a blacksmith shop. A 1950s building of 1820s style was moved from Knights Hill to become the Lauridsen Acquisitions Building. New buildings erected on site include a replica of an 1830 Meeting House seating 120, a violin and carriage painting shop, and the Harriet Kidder Memorial Hearse House, which contains an elegantly restored horse-drawn hearse. The Society owns a large collection of horse-drawn vehicles, including a Concord Coach, a steam pumper fire engine, carriages, buggies and sleighs. A recent project was the construction of a building to house this valuable collection in a controlled environment.

The Society has prospered because of many long-term committed workers and the keen interest of successor generations in building on the vision of the founders. Critical, too, has been the sustained membership and volunteer support of the New London community. As noted in its mission statement, the Society's facilities may be rented for appropriate family, community organization and business gatherings as well as for educational purposes such as the annual 4th grade visits.

New London's Town Archives Committee collects and preserves letters, records, photographs, and other information needed to document the ongoing history of the town. Volunteers update and manage the collection, and they assist researchers in its use.

In 1933, the Town History Committee was established in order to plan historic observances, prepare for the publication of an updated town history, and maintain the town papers and archives.

Operating since that time under various names (Town History Committee and Town Archives Committee), the group has expanded the collection, coordinated the installation of historic markers, commemorated anniversaries, twice moved into new facilities, and published town histories covering both halves of the 20th century.

The work continues. Even as new information is added each week, existing images and records are being converted into digital format—providing greater security and access to this diverse collection of information used by local historians, family genealogists, and town planners.

Historical artifacts from 20th century New London are presented by the W. K. F. Ice House Foundation on Pleasant Street. Also, the history of the Lake Sunapee area, including information on the hotels, steamboats and the railroads, can be found in the Sunapee Historical Society Museum in Sunapee Harbor.

The Town Archives is staffed by a volunteer town archivist and four volunteer helpers. Colby-Sawyer College has its own archives, focusing on the history of the institution from its founding in 1837 as an Academy, to its present state as a co-educational, four- year college. Included in the Archives is a separate collection of materials from the Colby-Colgate-Cleveland family, which begins with the arrival of Joseph Colby to New London in 1786. Instrumental in Town government, politics, education, and religion, the family collection contains significant letters, documents, store records and ledgers, military records, photographs, maps, and diaries relating to the prominent family. It contains many documents concerning Anthony Colby (Governor of New Hampshire 1846-1847); those of his daughter Susan Colby Colgate, the first lady principal at the New London Academy; and those of his great, great grandson, James C. Cleveland, who served in the U.S. Congress for four terms and died in 1996.

An attempt to adopt an historic district ordinance was defeated at Town Meeting in 1980. No further attempt has been undertaken since then. The proposed ordinance would have established two districts: Main Street from Crockett's Corner at the intersection of Routes 11

Buildings of special historical significance to the Town from Colby-Sawyer campus to Homan's Corner include the red brick structures of the Colby-Sawyer College campus, the Grange, the First Baptist Church of New London, the Old Academy Building (now Town Offices), the New London Inn, and the Tracy Library. Important to the visual impact of Main Street are the green spaces that have been maintained in front of the College buildings, the Old Academy Grounds, the Sargent Common, and the Town Green behind the Information Building.

Special recognition should be made of the number of buildings along Main Street which have been adapted or restored. Of particular note are the new Susan Colgate Cleveland Library Learning Center in the barns of the Colby Homestead, the Old Academy Building (now Town Offices), the Baptist New Meeting House or First Baptist Church of New London, the New London Barn Playhouse, Tracy Library, the old Hospital building, the Sholes House (located next to the library), and the Solomon M. Whipple House now known as Woodcrest.

Throughout Main Street a general sense of unity has been achieved by the compatible architectural styles, materials and colors used, and by the scale of the structures. This cohesive sense is very important to preserve.

Old Main Street/Knights Hill Road & Burpee Hill

Extending from hilltop to hilltop, Old Main Street was, as the name suggests, an early center of activity. The Knight-Gordon House is on the site of the first town meeting in 1779. By 1800, the first meetinghouse and burying ground, town pound, muster field, the first stores, tavern, a schoolhouse, blacksmith shop and several homes were located in the area. The Griffin Barn, previously located on the Dow/Griffin property off Knights Hill Road, was moved to the New London Historical Society property in 1968. The Burpee Hill School House was moved from Burpee Hill to Knights Hill in the 1950s and thence to the New London Historical Society property in 1977. It has been outfitted as a country store. By 1900, Knights Hill and Burpee Hill boasted three boarding houses. Today, there are approximately sixteen original houses still standing, dating from pre-1800 to 1842. Characterized by a blend of open fields, early homes and considerable new construction, care should be taken to preserve the open space and vistas of the Lake which survive.

Otterville

Originally called Goose Hole, Otterville, today, is a small settlement of about 10 houses, mostly Cape style structures built in the 1820s and 1830s, and clustered about the old mill dam. In 1808, the first saw and grist mill in the western part of New London was built in this vicinity. Later, in the 19th century, came cloth mills, blacksmiths, shoemakers, stores, a public hall, rooms for summer boarders and a wayside chapel. A sawmill was in operation here until the 1940s and some of its remains and the side walls of the dam are still visible today. Otterville Road was laid out in 1831 and, at one time, carried most of the traffic from New London to George's Mills. More recently, road configurations have isolated Otterville, including construction of Route 11 over Davis Hill in 1939 and I-89 which cut off part of Goose Hole Road. During the 1960s, lots were sold off around Otter Pond and new residents brought preservation interests and compatible new construction with them, though many of the structures have had many alterations over the years.

In 1980, seventy acres from the old Worthen Morgan Farm were deeded to the Town by Mrs. Stephen Phillips, to be the Phillips Memorial Preserve. South of Route 11 is Davis Hill which rises along the northeast shore of Lake Sunapee. Indian points, pottery and chippings of flint

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.

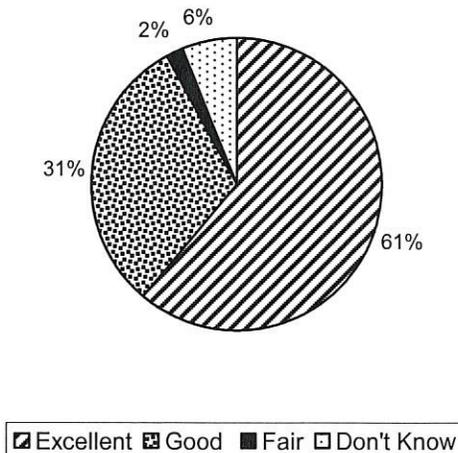
Communications Departments to move out of the basement of Whipple Memorial Town Hall. A portion of the renovated facilities was leased to New London District Court from until the court was closed in October 2009.

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.

Although the Town does not have any designated bicycle paths, several roads within New London are suitable for recreational bicycling. Routes 11 and 103A are often used for bicycling, and Town roads provide an idyllic setting for bicycling. The Town has recently heard from local bicyclists that more of a focus should be made on improving bicycle facilities.

Private Recreation

The New London Outing Club provides a broad range of recreational programs and facilities including: tennis, baseball, softball, soccer, lacrosse, basketball, picnic facilities, playground equipment, T-ball and summer and winter programs at Knight's Hill Park. In 2007, the Outing Club entered into a long-term lease with the Kearsarge Regional School District to use the indoor gymnasium at the former middle school, which it named the Outing Club Indoor Center (OCIC). The New London Outing Club continues to play a very important role in providing affordable sports opportunities for local children through membership fees, fund raising and volunteer support. Additional private recreational opportunities are provided through the Kearsarge Youth Basketball Association and the Kearsarge Youth Hockey Association.

Colby-Sawyer College has a number of recreational facilities and programs available to New London residents. The Hogan Athletic Center provides a number of opportunities, particularly the Van Cise Fitness Center and the indoor swimming pool. A swim team for area youth is based at the Hogan pool where swimming lessons are also provided. Indoor and outdoor tennis courts are available and summer basketball and soccer camps are conducted at the College.

Commercial Recreation

Several commercial recreation facilities in the New London area serve New London residents. The Mt. Sunapee Ski Area and the Ragged Mountain Ski Area provide downhill skiing opportunities. The Mountainside Racquet and Fitness Club serves about 2,300 people monthly. Its facilities and programs include tennis, racquet ball, aerobics, walleyball and fitness. Tournaments and social functions are also held there.

The Lake Sunapee Country Club has an 18-hole golf course in New London, and Twin Lake Villa offers a nine-hole course in Springfield.

Recommendations: Recreation Department

1. Explore installation and use of sidewalks, multi-use paths and/or bike trails where appropriate.
2. Explore areas for potential beach expansion or additional beach space or water access in New London.
3. Encourage positive interaction with private organizations for the provision of recreational services

Cemeteries

The Town of New London owns three cemeteries as listed in TABLE VII-3. Three elected Cemetery Commissioners oversee the Town cemeteries and the Highway Department maintains them. The Cemetery Commissioners have indicated that the sale of cemetery plots

VIII. POPULATION

Introduction

An analysis of population trends and characteristics, and a projection of future population, is one of the most important elements of the master planning process. Any significant changes in the population will, consequently, affect land use patterns, the town's economic base, and local demand for housing, transportation, human services and community facilities. Awareness of shifts in the population composition is a prerequisite for planning; specifically, changes in the school age and senior populations could require corresponding reviews of educational, housing and service policies and provisions of new or expanded community facilities and services.

New London is a unique town, serving a diversity of constituents. Permanent residents, seasonal residents, students, commuters and visitors all contribute to the Town's lifeblood. This chapter concentrates on the populations of New London including permanent and seasonal residents, and the students of Colby-Sawyer College. This is done to reflect the full extent of demands placed on the Town. When possible, distinctions between resident and student populations are made to clarify the role that each plays in New London's history, present situation and future prospects.

Five facets of New London's population are examined here. First, a brief history of the Town and its population is presented, setting a context for discussion. Second, natural increase and migration patterns affecting New London's population growth are analyzed. Third, the age and sex distributions of the Town's population are examined. Fourth, a brief look at the seasonal population in Town is followed by a discussion of the student population at Colby-Sawyer College. Finally, population projections through the year 2020 for the Town are set forth, indicating the degree of change which may be expected.

Information for this report was derived from a variety of sources. The U.S. Census of Population and Housing provided most of the data. Publications from the New Hampshire Office of Energy and Planning (OEP) and the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission (UVLSRPC), information from the Town of New London and student enrollment data from Colby-Sawyer College were supplementary sources of data.

Historic Trends

New London's first residents were Penacook Indians, who lived off the fish and game of this mountain and lakes region. After the Revolutionary War, settlers, including many veterans, fled the congestion of Boston for the open territory of New London. In 1779, the Town was granted a charter. Sixteen families participated in New London's first town meeting, which was devoted to the issue of surveying and building roads. The influx of population after the Revolutionary War led to the development of civic and industrial services. At "Hominy Pot", at the foot of Clark Pond near the intersection of Old Main Street and Route 11, a number of mills were established. The first post office, store, meeting house and school were also located on Old Main Street near this "Hominy Pot" section, which was to remain the commercial center of New London for almost fifty years. The center's importance began to decrease in the 1830s, and a new commercial and residential center began to form around the newly built Baptist Church and New London Academy on Main Street. In the mid-19th Century, mills and other services were established at Otter Pond, by the foot of Pleasant Street Hill and at Elkins. By the turn of the century, farming was still the main source of income for New Londoners; the small industries

had declined, but replacing them was a lively summer tourist trade.

Attracted by the Town's first hotel built at Soo-Nipi Park on Lake Sunapee, large numbers of vacationers journeyed by carriage and steamship to enjoy New London's summer recreational and scenic amenities. Many visitors built seasonal homes in Town, stimulating the development of New London's commercial and service industries. Seasonal residents became a major source of population, as many summer visitors moved to the area permanently.

Colby Academy was established in 1837, and nearly a century later, in 1928, became Colby Junior College for Women. In 1975, the College added a four year bachelor degree program and changed its name to Colby-Sawyer, honoring its former president, H. Wesley Sawyer (1928-1955). In 1990-91, Colby-Sawyer College became a coeducational institution. Since the school's early days, Colby students have represented a significant portion of the town's population.

In the recent past, New London has developed into a small regional center for commercial, medical and other services. New London hosts a broad variety of small shops, businesses, inns and restaurants popular with both seasonal and permanent residents. Multiple children's programs entertain and educate area youth, while the Barn Playhouse summer theater continues to supply musicals and plays, as it has for over 50 years.

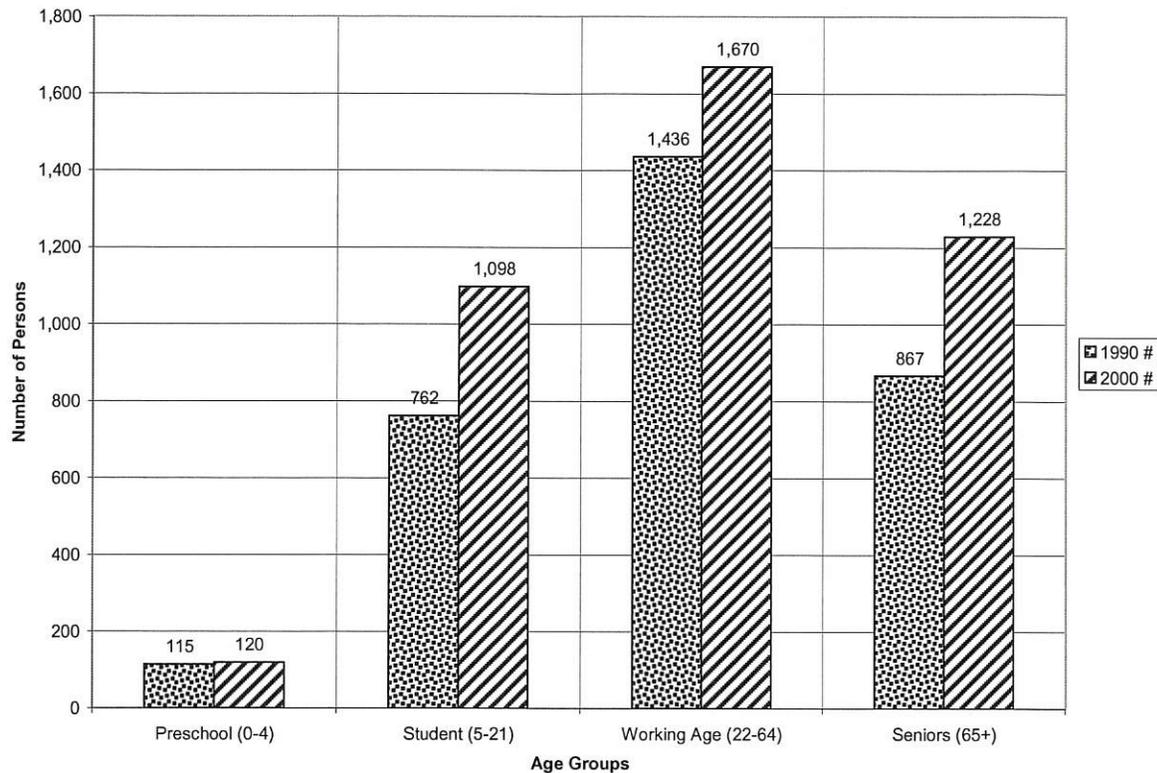
In 2008 the New London Hospital celebrated 90 years of service in New London. The New London Hospital was founded in 1918 and was first located in the Morgan House. In 1923 the hospital moved to a 12-bed building in the Griffith House. In 1958 a 25-bed hospital was built at the current County Road location. The William P. Clough Extended Care Center was opened in 1971. Eight years later in 1979 a new 4-bed Special Care Unit was added. A new wing was added to the Emergency Room in 1985. The Newport Health Care Center opened in 1991. The Grantham Family Care Center and the New London Pediatric Care Center opened in 2005. In 2007 the New London Hospital began the expansion project known as "Building Towards the Future".

Another important medical care facility based in New London is the Lake Sunapee Region Visiting Nurse Association (VNA). Since its founding in 1970, this not for profit organization has provided home health care, hospice and community services for individuals of all ages and income levels. In the fall of 2004, the VNA purchased and moved into its current facility located at 107 Newport Road. With a staff of 120 members and almost 100 active volunteers, the VNA provided more than 1,100 New London residents with services in 2007.

From a small agrarian community with a few mills in the early 1800s, New London has become, in 150 years, not only a college town, but an important year-round and seasonal residential community, as well as a small regional center offering goods and services for New London and the surrounding communities.

Table VIII-1 (Page 130) and Figure VIII-1 (Page 131), on the following pages present the historical trend of New London's population growth.

**FIGURE VIII-2
Age Distribution, New London: 1990-2000**



Source: U.S. Census

Working Age Group

The working age group (22-64) is often referred to as the labor force, although not all persons in this age group are actually in the labor force, i.e. employed or looking for work. Some of the people in this age bracket in the last two censuses are Colby-Sawyer College students.

The working age bracket (22-64) has exhibited growth in the past ten years. During the 1990s, this age group increased by 16.3% (234 persons).

Senior Population

The senior population is comprised of people sixty-five years of age or older. Although most of the people in this age group are retired, some are employed full or part-time. There are almost always more women than men in this age group.

The growth in the senior population in New London has been dramatic over the past thirty years. From 316 in 1970, New London’s senior segment of the population increased to 867 in 1990 and to 1,228 in 2000. That equates to a fourfold increase over thirty years. As a percentage of the total population for each census, the senior age group almost doubled, going from 15% in 1970 to 30% in 2000. Nationwide, the senior population is increasing rapidly and will become a larger percentage of the population over the next twenty years with retirement of the “baby boomers”. In New London, considering the national trend coupled with the immigration of retirees, it is expected that the senior age group will continue to increase dramatically as a percentage of the total population. The need for senior housing will obviously

**TABLE VIII-13
Tourist Accommodations in New London 2008**

| Name of Facility | Capacity | Use | Location |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Twin Lake Villa* | 200 | Seasonal | Little Sunapee Road (on Little Lake Sunapee) |
| Fairway Motel | 48 | Year Round | Route 11 & Country Club Lane |
| Lamplighter Motor Inn | 54 | Year Round | Newport Road |
| New London Inn | 60 | Year Round | Main Street |
| The Inn at Pleasant Lake | 28 | Year Round | Pleasant Street (on Pleasant Lake) |
| Colonial Farm Inn | 11 | Year Round | Route 11 (north of Seamans Road) |
| Maple Hill Farm | 22 | Year Round | Route 11 (near I-89, Exit 12) |
| Camp Wallula | 26 (winter) 56 (summer) | Year Round/ Seasonal | Little Sunapee Road (on Little Lake Sunapee) |
| Shaker Meeting House Bed & Breakfast | 9 | Year Round | King Hill Road |
| The Point Cottages | 18 | Seasonal | Elkins Road |

* Note: Of the 200 person capacity, 10% are located in New London and 90% are just across the town line in Springfield. All of the waterfront, and most of the golf course, are in the Town of New London. Therefore, the total of 200 has been used.

College Population

As discussed previously, the students enrolled at **Colby-Sawyer College** inflate the Town's year-round population statistics and have a major impact on the Town. Please note that the college students commuting to the college from where they live outside New London are not counted in the institutional population numbers included in the New London year-round population figures. For example, in 2000 there was an institutional population of 626 reported by the U.S. Census while 130 students lived off-campus in the spring of 2000.

As is the case at almost all small private colleges, **Colby-Sawyer's** enrollment figures have fluctuated over the years. Table VIII-14 (Page 144) and Figure VIII-4 (Page 144) on the following pages present the College's enrollment trends from 1970 to 2007. As shown on the graph, from 1970 the College's enrollment grew to 730 students in 1974, declined fairly steadily to a low of 408 students in 1985, and grew from there to a peak enrollment of 986 students in 2003.

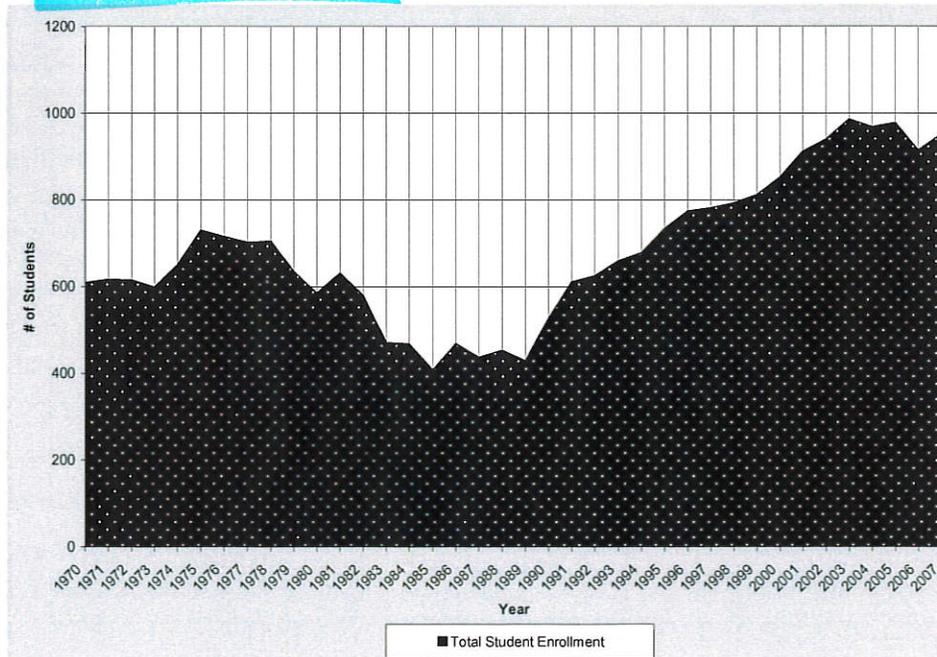
Colby-Sawyer College representatives have projected the student enrollment to reach no more than 1,100 students by the year 2020.

TABLE VIII-14
Matriculated Student Enrollment & Student Residency, Colby-Sawyer College: 1970-2007

| Year | Matriculated Students | Resident Students (#) | Resident Students (%) |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1970 | 600 | 586 | 98% |
| 1975 | 704 | 633 | 90% |
| 1980 | 555 | 465 | 84% |
| 1985 | 386 | 316 | 82% |
| 1990 | 503 | 418 | 83% |
| 1995 | 712 | 586 | 82% |
| 2000 | 828 | 729 | 88% |
| 2001 | 894 | 786 | 88% |
| 2002 | 929 | 817 | 88% |
| 2003 | 974 | 844 | 87% |
| 2004 | 954 | 826 | 87% |
| 2005 | 964 | 867 | 90% |
| 2006 | 898 | 806 | 90% |
| 2007 | 942 | 852 | 90% |

Sources: U.S. Census and KBM & Associates

FIGURE VIII-4
Colby-Sawyer College Total Student Enrollment: 1970-2007



Sources: Colby-Sawyer College, Office of Institutional Research

over thirty years. As a percentage of the total population for each census, the senior age group almost doubled, going from 15% in 1970 to 30% in 2000. Nationwide, the senior population is increasing rapidly and will become a larger percentage of the population over the next twenty years with retirement of the “baby boomers”. In New London, considering the national trend coupled with the in-migration of retirees, it is expected that the senior age group will continue to increase dramatically as a percentage of the total population. The need for senior housing will obviously accelerate along with this rise in the senior population.

Housing alternatives for the senior in New London include several specific projects, as well as scattered single family residences throughout the Town. The Bittersweet project located on Pleasant Street is a complex of 32 multi-family, subsidized, residential units constructed in 1981 which were funded by the Farmers Home Administration. Woodcrest Village is another senior housing project. This congregate assisted living residence provides 44 bedrooms, with meals served by a resident manager. It opened in 1984 and is situated in a rehabilitated 1850 residence on Main Street. The project was recently expanded from 11 bedrooms to 44 bedrooms. The Lyon Brook retirement development on Lakeside Road consists of 31 condominium units where limited food service, transportation, and personal services are offered to residents, and housekeeping and nursing services are available upon request. In addition, housing developments such as Hilltop and the recently completed Fenwood project serve primarily senior clients. In addition to these projects, the William P. Clough Extended Care Center at the New London Hospital provides 58 beds for short-term skilled nursing and rehabilitative care as well as long-term and intermediate nursing care.

TABLE IX-9
Housing in New London Serving Seniors: 2008

| Housing Project | # & Type of Units |
|--|---|
| Bittersweet | 32 Apartments |
| Woodcrest Village | 44 Bedrooms – Congregate, Assisted Living |
| Wm. R. Clough Extended Care Center – New London Hospital | 58 Beds – Nursing & Rehabilitative Care |
| Lyon Brook | 31 Condominiums |
| Hilltop | 147 Condominiums |
| Fenwood | 214 Condominiums |

Source: Town Office

Housing for Colby-Sawyer College Students

The location of Colby-Sawyer College in New London potentially has a variable impact on housing needs, costs and availability in the community. Like most small private colleges, the enrollment at the College and the corresponding demand for student and staff housing has fluctuated over the years. As detailed in the Population Chapter, the Colby-Sawyer student enrollment dipped to a low of 408 students in 1985 and since has climbed steadily to a peak enrollment of 986 in 2003.

As reflected in Table IX-10 (Page 161) to follow, 88% to 90% of the students enrolled from 1998 through 2007 were housed on-campus. The College housed 123 more students on-campus in 2007 compared with 1990 which represents a 17% increase. Colby-Sawyer completed three new dormitories on campus housing about 100 students each. Rooke Hall was opened in 1994, Lawson Hall was completed in 1996 and Danforth Hall was finished in 2001.

The steady decline in percentage of students residing off-campus since 1990 is evident in

reviewing Table IX-10 (Page 161). The percentage of students residing off-campus has remained steady at 10% from 2005 through 2007. A breakdown of the off-campus student residency for the fall terms of 2000 and 2007 is provided in Table IX-11 (Page 161). Most of these students are residents of surrounding communities in the region who commute to the college on a daily basis.

TABLE IX-10
Student Residency
Colby-Sawyer College: 1990-2007

| Year | Total Enrollment | Matriculated Students | | | | |
|------|------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-----|---------------------|-----|
| | | Total | On-Campus Resident | | Off-Campus Resident | |
| | | | # | % | # | % |
| 2007 | 952 | 942 | 852 | 90% | 90 | 10% |
| 2006 | 915 | 898 | 806 | 90% | 90 | 10% |
| 2005 | 978 | 964 | 867 | 90% | 97 | 10% |
| 2004 | 969 | 954 | 826 | 87% | 128 | 13% |
| 2003 | 986 | 974 | 844 | 87% | 130 | 13% |
| 2002 | 940 | 929 | 817 | 88% | 112 | 12% |
| 2001 | 912 | 894 | 786 | 88% | 108 | 12% |
| 2000 | 852 | 828 | 729 | 88% | 99 | 12% |
| 1999 | 812 | 786 | 691 | 88% | 95 | 12% |
| 1998 | 793 | 769 | 676 | 88% | 93 | 12% |
| 1997 | 782 | 758 | 661 | 87% | 97 | 13% |
| 1996 | 774 | 755 | 655 | 87% | 100 | 13% |
| 1995 | 734 | 712 | 586 | 82% | 126 | 18% |
| 1994 | 678 | 662 | 561 | 85% | 101 | 15% |
| 1993 | 659 | 634 | 520 | 82% | 114 | 18% |
| 1992 | 625 | 598 | 495 | 83% | 103 | 17% |
| 1991 | 611 | 580 | 488 | 84% | 92 | 16% |
| 1990 | 527 | 503 | 418 | 83% | 85 | 17% |

Source: Colby-Sawyer College, Registrar's Office

TABLE IX-11
Off-Campus Student Residency Breakdown
Colby-Sawyer College
Fall Term 2000 & 2007

| FALL TERM | New London Residents Commuting from Home | Students from Elsewhere Living Off-campus in New London | Students Commuting from their Homes in Other Towns | Students Living Off Campus, but not at home, in Other Towns |
|-----------|--|---|--|---|
| 2000 | 17 | 25 | 52 | 22 |
| 2007 | 4 | 22 | 55 | 20 |

Source: Colby-Sawyer College, Registrar's Office

Barrier-Free Housing

An accurate count of the number of persons with mobility impairments in New London is not available. The Vermont Center for Independent Living estimates that one percent of the population has mobility impairments. Assuming this estimate, in 2000 about 41 persons in New

Recommendations

1. Encourage a diversity of affordable housing to meet the needs of low and moderate income persons, particularly senior or handicapped persons, through development of housing projects, including congregate, assisted living facilities, in the village areas;
2. Consider amendments to the Zoning Ordinance which will reinforce the traditional, small town New England settlement pattern of smaller lots and higher density housing in and around the village centers with predominantly open space in the outlying areas through:
 - a. enactment of transfer of development rights provisions whereby the density allowed on a property located in an outlying area can be transferred to a property located in a village area;
 - b. consider amendments which would provide for lower densities of development in the outlying areas and higher densities in and around the village centers where water and sewer service is available
 - c. enactment innovative land use techniques outlined in RSA 674:21.
3. Site and building appearance guidelines should be incorporated into the Site Plan Review Regulations for the development of any multi-family housing.
4. Consideration should be given to encouraging the use of Cluster Developments through density bonuses and/or allowing the Planning Board to require a Cluster Development in instances where significant natural or historic resources would be adversely affected through use of the traditional “cookie cutter” approach.
5. The Town should continue to work closely with Colby-Sawyer College in ensuring that the housing needs of the student body are met primarily through on-campus housing in order to minimize the impact of student housing on the surrounding residential neighborhoods.
6. The Town should encourage energy-efficient subdivision and site design and to permit maximum solar access. East-west streets where the topography allows, south-oriented lots, Cluster Developments and Planned Unit Developments should be encouraged.
7. The process of meeting the Town’s housing needs should be done in such a way as to preserve architecturally and historically significant buildings.
8. The Town should continue to carefully monitor the conversion or reconstruction of old cottages along the shore lands into year-round housing and the construction of new homes to ensure provision of adequate on-site waste disposal systems and to ensure that site development is consistent with the provisions of the Shore Land Overlay District.
9. The Town should encourage the construction of “Green Buildings” that conserve energy, lower operating costs, reduce harmful greenhouse gas emissions, and provide a healthier and safer environment for occupants.
10. The Town should consider amending the Zoning Ordinance to respond to Senate Bill 342 on Workforce Housing by:

TABLE X-4
Comparison of Class of Worker*
New London, Merrimack County & New Hampshire: 2000

| | New London | Merrimack County | New Hampshire |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Class of Worker | % | % | % |
| Private Wage & Salary Worker | 70.6% | 74.9% | 79.4% |
| Government Worker | 15.5% | 17.1% | 12.8% |
| Self-Employed Worker | 13.3% | 7.7% | 7.6% |
| Unpaid Family Worker | 0.6% | 0.3% | 0.2% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% |

* Employed persons 16 years and older
Source: U.S. Census

The latest available employment projections for Merrimack County were done in 2006 by the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security. These projections are published in a report entitled: "Employment Projections by Industry and Occupation Merrimack County – 2004-2014". In 2000, over three out of four New London residents were employed in either the "Managerial/Professional" (52.3%) or the "Technical, Sales or Administrative Support" (26%) occupational categories. Table VI-5 presents the projections by the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security growth in employment in Merrimack County from 2004 through 2014 by industrial category. In its report, the New Hampshire Department of Employment Security projected the largest employment growth in Merrimack County between 2004 and 2014 in health care & social assistance (3,520), retail trade (1,938), educational services (1,277), accommodations & food services, and government (753).

Commuting Patterns

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, there were 1,645 of New London's residents 16 years and older that were employed. After excluding the Colby-Sawyer College student population of 3,490, the 1,645 employed persons represents 47.1% of the total year-round population. About six out of ten of these employed residents were employed in New London in 2000. The work destinations of the remaining forty percent of New London's employed residents are reflected in Table X-6 (Page 183). Only Hanover/Lebanon (9.3%) and Concord/Manchester (8.1%) are work destinations for any significant number of New London's employed residents as reflected in Table VI-6.

The origins of workers employed in New London are outlined in Table X-7 (Page 184). Almost one-third (31.2%) of the workers employed in New London live in New London. Over one-fourth of the workers in New London commute from the surrounding towns of Sunapee (7.2%), Sutton (6.5%), Wilmot (6.4%), and Newbury (5.9%) as shown in Table X-7. All of this data about workers commuting into and out of New London would be useful background information in evaluating a service area for public transportation.

senior age group almost doubled, going from 15% in 1970 to 30% in 2000. Nationwide, the senior population is increasing rapidly and will become a larger percentage of the population over the next twenty years with retirement of the “baby boomers”. In New London, considering the national trend coupled with the in-migration of retirees, it is expected that the senior age group will continue to increase dramatically as a percentage of the total population.

This segment of the population already accounts for 30% of the local year-round population and is predicted to increase rapidly over the next fifteen years. Retired seniors are a major market for local businesses. Additionally, retirees, more than any other age group, are major contributors to the community as volunteers. Their volunteer contributions are invaluable to the community that runs on volunteers.

4. **Summer Residents and Tourist Markets:** The summer resident population of New London in 2000 was estimated to be about 1,463 (refer to Population chapter). The neighboring communities of Newbury, Sunapee and Grantham all have additional summer seasonal populations which are served by the New London market and service center. The majority of these seasonal residents have built high quality, high valued homes. With relatively high disposable incomes or “nest-eggs”, these people add significantly to the “Up-Scale Market”.

In addition to the seasonal populations, tourism adds significant numbers of people served by the New London regional market and service center, particularly during the summer months.

5. **Institutional Markets:** Two major institutions in New London provide significant support for the local economy. The combination of employees, students, parents, visitors and alumni from Colby-Sawyer College forms a significant group supporting the local market. The New London Hospital was ranked the tenth best hospital in New Hampshire. New London Hospital employees, patients and visitors combined make another significant group supporting the local economy.
6. **Recreational Amenities:** Year-round recreational attractions are abundant in the surrounding area. Summertime recreational amenities include lake-oriented activities such as boating, swimming and fishing, as well as hiking, camping and golf including the Lake Sunapee Country Club. New London residents have access to indoor athletic facilities at the Hogan Athletic Center at Colby-Sawyer College and the nearby Mountainside Racquet Club. The New London Recreation Department in concert with the Recreation Commission offers a variety of recreation activities for people of all ages in the community. The Outing Club provides a number of athletic facilities for use by the community. There is also an extensive network of walking and hiking trails in the area, many of which are maintained by the New London Conservation Commission. There are several State Parks in the area offering many of these facilities and services. Skiing dominates the winter time recreational activities, including both downhill and cross-county skiing at area facilities.
7. **Cultural Amenities:** Another asset for New London is the combination of the cultural activities that support local businesses by drawing people into the community. These include the Barn Playhouse, the concerts at the Mary Haddad and Elkins Bandstands and the Adventures In Learning classes.

8. **Scenic and Historical Resources:** The scenic and historic resources of New London attract permanent and seasonal residents, tourists, shoppers and new businesses, and enhance property values. The Community Survey results supported the premise that the scenic and historic resources of New London, including scenic vistas of lakes, mountains and open spaces, historic landmarks and buildings, and the small town atmosphere with rural charm, are central to the local economy.
9. **Availability of Water and Sewer Services:** The core area of New London is served by both water and sewer services. Water service is provided by the New London/Springfield Water System Precinct. With their gravel-packed groundwater wells on Colby Point, the Water Precinct has much improved water quality.

Sewer service is provided by the Town for primarily the New London village area. Please refer to the Utilities Chapter for more details on the water and sewer services.
10. **Community Services and Infrastructure:** The Town of New London offers a diversity of community services providing excellent service to community residents. These include: administration, police, fire, recreation, library, planning & zoning, and public works including highways, waste management and sewer. In addition to the water and sewer services and facilities noted above, the Town has a good road system that is well maintained.
11. **Low Tax Rate:** The relatively low property tax rate in New London is attractive to both new businesses and residents alike.
12. **Educational Attainment of Residents:** As discussed in the Population Chapter, New London residents have a relatively high educational attainment compared with other communities in the surrounding area. Along with the presence of Colby-Sawyer College, the New London Hospital, and professional retirees, the community should continue to attract people with higher educational levels. People with higher educational levels tend to correlate with people with higher disposable incomes which support the local economy.
13. **Volunteer Time & Donations:** The countless hours of volunteer time and other donations made by non-profit organizations and local businesses is a tremendous asset to the community.
14. **Strong Financial Institutions:** New London is served by healthy local banks and non-traditional financial resources.
15. **New London Village:** New London's classic New England village offers a variety of shops and restaurants that attract people to this downtown area.
16. **Agricultural Resources:** New London's agricultural resources are an economic asset because they provide jobs in the community and in addition they are an integral part of many scenic views and vistas in Town that attract residents, shoppers and visitors to the community.

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.

**Table XI-1
Method of Sewage Disposal: 1990 and 2007**

| Type of Disposal | 1990 ¹ | | 2007 ² | | Change 1990-2007 | |
|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | # Dwelling Units | % Dwelling units | # Dwelling Units | % Dwelling units | # Dwelling Units | % Change 1990-2007 |
| Public Sewer | 610 | 33.9% | 680 ⁴ | 30.0% | 70 | 11.5% increase |
| Septic Systems | 1,164 | 64.7% | 1,561 | 68.9% | 397 | 34.1% increase |
| Other Means | 24 | 1.4% | 24 ³ | 1.1% | 0 | No Change |
| Total | 1,798 | 100% | 2,265 | 100% | 467 | 26.0% increase |

Footnotes:

¹ Source: US Census 1990

² Source: The Current Estimates and Trends in New Hampshire's Housing Supply Update: 2007

³ No data for 2007. Assumes same number as 1990

⁴ Source: NL Public Works Department, 2010

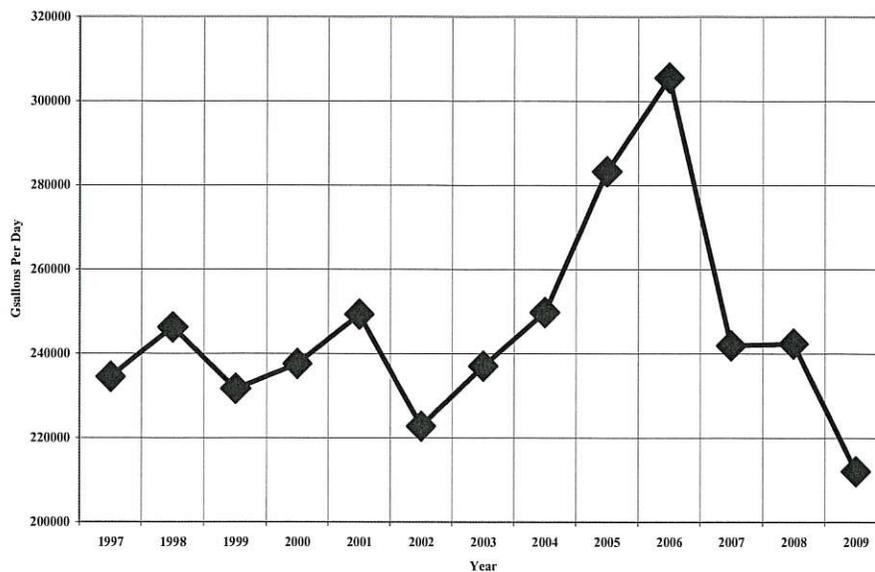
The daily wastewater flows generated in 2009 by type of use have been broken down as shown in Table XI-2 (Page 203) below. In 2009 about one-half (50.7%) of the daily wastewater flows were generated by residences and businesses. Infiltration accounted for about one-third of the daily wastewater flows. Colby-Sawyer College and the New London Hospital produced 10.3% and 5.4% respectively of the daily wastewater flows in 2009.

**TABLE XI-2
Wastewater Flows
New London: 1997-2009**

| Year | Gallons per Day |
|------|-----------------|
| 1997 | 234,560 |
| 1998 | 246,318 |
| 1999 | 231,671 |
| 2000 | 237,639 |
| 2001 | 249,368 |
| 2002 | 222,763 |
| 2003 | 237,052 |
| 2004 | 249,784 |
| 2005 | 283,264 |
| 2006 | 305,507 |
| 2007 | 241,955 |
| 2008 | 242,372 |
| 2009 | 212,047 |

Source: New London Public Works Department, 2010

**FIGURE XI-1
Average Daily Wastewater Flows
Town of New London: 1997-2009**



**Table XI-3
Daily Wastewater Flows by Type of Use – 2009**

| Type of Use | Gallons Per Day | Percent Daily Use |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| Residences and Businesses | 107,520 | 50.7% |
| Colby-Sawyer College | 21,770 | 10.3% |
| New London Hospital | 11,458 | 5.4% |
| Infiltration | 71,299 | 33.6% |
| TOTAL | 212,047 | 100.0% |

Source: New London Public Works Department, 2010

Sunapee Wastewater Treatment Plant

The wastewater treatment plant located in Sunapee provides tertiary wastewater treatment. In 2010, the entire wastewater treatment plant is being redesigned in anticipation of upgrade and reconstruction. The original 1974 plant was designed for a 20-year life and most of the components of the facility have outlived their useful life or are no longer operable.

- The “headworks” (the initial grit and screening machinery) are inadequate and are underperforming, which increases the maintenance requirements of the downstream equipment.
- The oxidation tank provides insufficient aeration capacity, resulting in reduced efficiency and higher operational costs.
- Other components of the treatment system lack sufficient capacity to continue to operate, even with regular maintenance.
- In this day of increased EPA regulations, the current plant relies solely on chemical treatment to meet new phosphorus standards, which increases costs. The plant also has inadequate storage for the chemicals.

1. Base flow rates for 2010 will be equal to 2009 sewer flow rate reported in Table XI-3 (Page 204), above;
2. The base population in 2010 is 4,397. Population growth is assumed to be 50 persons per year as stated in the Population Chapter;
3. Conversion of the year-round population projections into dwelling units is 2.35 persons per dwelling unit based on the 2009 American Community Survey by the US Census Bureau;
4. The public sewer system will serve 30% of new dwelling units;
5. Each dwelling unit will generate an average of 180 gallons of wastewater flow per day as reported by the Public Works Department, which matches the assumed water consumption rate per dwelling unit;
6. The Colby-Sawyer College student population in 2007 is 942 and will increase to no more than 1,300 students by 2020, as discussed in the Population Chapter (assume a constant growth rate for the projection interval), and;
7. Estimated wastewater flow generation for Colby-Sawyer College students will be 60 gallons per day per student as reported by the Public Works Department.

TABLE XI-4
Wastewater Flow Projections
Year-Round Dwellings: 2010-2020

| Year | Total Dwelling Units | Overall Estimated Increase In Dwelling Units | Increase in Dwelling Units Served by Sewer | Increase in Sewer Flows |
|-------|----------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 2,303 D.U. | - | - | - |
| 2015 | 2,409 D.U. | 116 D.U. | 32 D.U. | 5,760 GPD |
| 2020 | 2,515 D.U. | 116 D.U. | 32 D.U. | 5,760 GPD |
| Total | | 232 D.U. | 64 D.U. | 11,520 GPD |

**TABLE XI-5
Wastewater Flow Projections
Colby-Sawyer College Student Population
2010-2020**

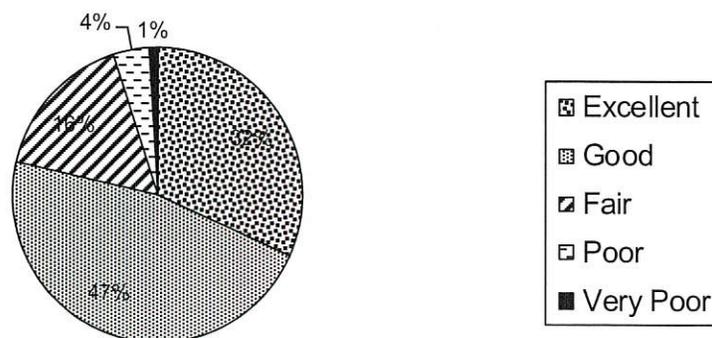
| Year | Total Number Matriculated Students | Increase in Matriculated Students | Increase in Flows (GPD) |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 1,103 | 78 (since 2007) | 4,680 GPD |
| 2015 | 1,202 | 140 | 8,400 GPD |
| 2020 | 1,300 | 140 | 8,400 GPD |
| Total | | 358 | 21,480 GPD |

As reflected in Tables XI-4 (Page 206) and XI-5 (Page 207), the Town sewer system is projected to serve an additional 358 students at Colby-Sawyer College and 64 additional dwelling units. The projected residential and student growth translates to approximately 33,000 GPD increased sewer demand. These projected flows do not include estimates for increased commercial or industrial wastewater flows which may vary widely based on proposed use and size. If New London is utilizing 65% (260,000 GPD) of its allocated 400,000 GPD treatment capacity in Sunapee, the 33,000 GPD of additional wastewater flows would increase the rate of utilization up to approximately 73% of total capacity.

Community Survey Results: Municipal Wastewater Collection and Treatment

When all respondents were asked to rate the Sewer Service in the 2008 Community Survey 52.9% of the survey respondents indicated they don't know how to rate the service; we assume that many of these respondents may not be connected to the sewer system and therefore do not use the service. When the survey responses to that question are tabulated with those people familiar with the service and eliminating the "Don't Know" responses, 78.6% of those familiar with the service rated it excellent or good, 16.4% rated the service as fair, and 5% rated the service as poor or very poor as reflected in Figure XI-2 (Page 207) to follow.

**FIGURE XI-2
Sewer Service Rating - Respondents Familiar with Service**



**Table XI-6
Source of Water Supply: 1990 & 2009**

| Type of Source | 1990 | | 2009 | | Change 1990-2009 | |
|----------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| | Dwelling Units | Percent of Total | Dwelling Units | Percent of Total | Dwelling Units | % Growth |
| Precinct Water | 647 ² | 36.0% | 827 ^{1,6} | 36.4% | 180 | 38.1% |
| Wells | 1,080 ² | 60.1% | 1,373 ⁵ | 60.5% | 293 | 61.9% |
| Other | 71 ² | 3.9% | 71 ³ | 3.1% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 1,798 ² | 100% | 2,271 ⁴ | 100% | 473 | 100% |

Footnotes:

¹ Source: New London/Springfield Water System Precinct, 2010

² Source: US Census 1990

³ No data for 2009. Assumes same number as 1990

⁴ Source: The Current Estimates & Trends in New Hampshire's Housing Supply Update 2009

⁵ Calculation based on other numbers

⁶ Please note that the number of services for some of the multi-family units may be undercounted since some of the multi-family units have one water service for all of the units

The Water Precinct constructed a booster pump station and water storage tank on the Colby-Sawyer campus in 2006. This now provides a back-up water supply should service be interrupted on the main water line from Springfield. A new water flow meter was installed as part of that construction project.

The average daily water consumption in gallons per day (GPD) for each month from April 2009 through March 2010 is presented in Figure XI-2 (Page 211). The data indicates fluctuations in demand that are consistent with seasonal water demands (e.g.: peak summer demands associated with irrigation and recreational uses). The average daily flow throughout the year from April 2009 through March 2010 was 218,333 GPD. Table XI-7 (Page 211) identifies the water consumption by type of use.

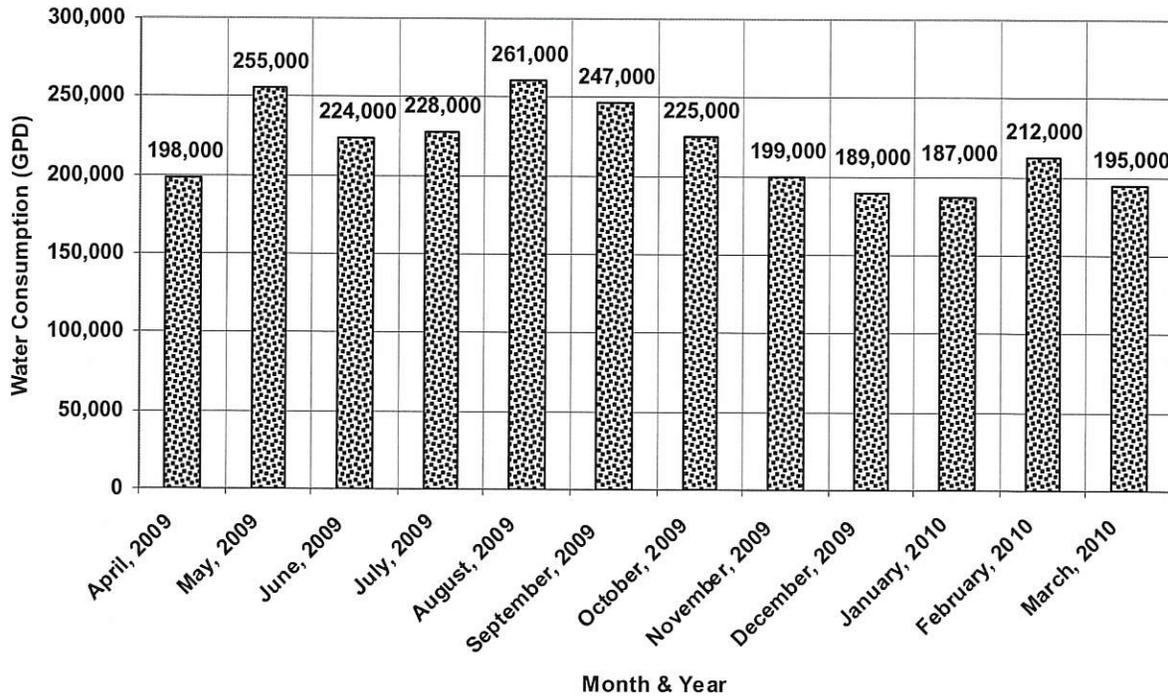
The information indicates that residential uses were by far the major water user each day by consuming almost one-half (49.3%) of the daily water use. Commercial uses were the second major water user and consume one-fourth (25.1%) of the daily water use. Colby-Sawyer College was the third major water user and consume 17.0% of the water used each day.

Water Consumption Projections

Water consumption projections are presented in Tables XI-8 (Page 212) and XI-9 (Page 212) to follow. These projections are based on the following assumptions:

1. The base population in 2010 is 4,397. Population growth is assumed to be 50 persons per year as stated in the Population Chapter;
2. Conversion of the year-round population projections into dwelling units is 2.35 persons per household based on the 2009 American Community Survey by the US Census Bureau;

**FIGURE XI-2
Average Daily Water Consumption by Month
New London/Springfield Water System Precinct: April 2009 – March 2010**



Source: Superintendent, New London/Springfield Water System Precinct
 Note: The figures above are based on total system demand including both metered and unmetered use.

**TABLE XI-7
Water Consumption by Type of Use for Metered Water Services
New London/Springfield Water System Precinct: October 2009-April 2010**

| Type of Use | Services | Total Usage (GPD) | Percent of Total Usage | Average Usage per Service |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Residential | 827 ¹ | 77,261 | 49.3% | 93 |
| Commercial | 163 ² | 39,356 | 25.1% | 241 |
| Colby-Sawyer College | 29 | 26,717 | 17.0% | 921 |
| Hospital | 4 | 10,800 | 6.9% | 2,700 |
| Laundromat | 1 | 2,700 | 1.7% | 2,700 |
| Irrigation | 8 | 4,289 ⁴ | NA ⁴ | 427 |
| Total | 1,032³ | 156,811 | 100% | 152 |

Source: Superintendent, New London/Springfield Water System Precinct, 2010

Notes:

¹ The number of services for some of the multi-family units is undercounted since some of the multi-family units have one water service for all of the units

² The number of services for some of the commercial uses is undercounted since some of the commercial uses have one service for several uses

³ Forty-four are seasonal services

⁴ Irrigation figures are for the summer of 2009 and not included in total GPD figure

3. The 2009 percentage of homes served by the precinct (36.4%);
4. The average water consumption rate is 180 GPD per dwelling unit. This is lower than the consumption rate per dwelling unit used by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services for planning purposes, but higher than the water consumption rate in Table XI-7 (Page 211) for the period from October 2009 through April 2010. This assumption matches the assumed average wastewater flow generation rate per dwelling unit;
5. The Colby-Sawyer College student population will increase to no more than 1,300 students by 2020 as discussed in the Population Chapter; and
6. The average water consumption is 60 GPD per student.
7. Water usage rates do not consider periods of peak demand (e.g.: private irrigation of fields and lawns) or likely consumption by new commercial or industrial uses.

TABLE XI-8
Water Consumption Projections
Year-Round Population: 2010-2020

| Year | Total Dwelling Units | Overall Estimated Increase In Dwelling Units | Increase in Dwelling Units Served by Water District | Increase in Water Consumption |
|-------|----------------------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 2010 | 2,303 D.U. | - | - | - |
| 2015 | 2,409 D.U. | 116 D.U. | 39 D.U. | 7,020 GPD |
| 2020 | 2,515 D.U. | 116 D.U. | 39 D.U. | 7,020 GPD |
| Total | | 232 D.U. | 78 D.U. | 14,040 GPD |

TABLE XI-9
Water Consumption Projections
Colby-Sawyer College Student Population: 2010-2020

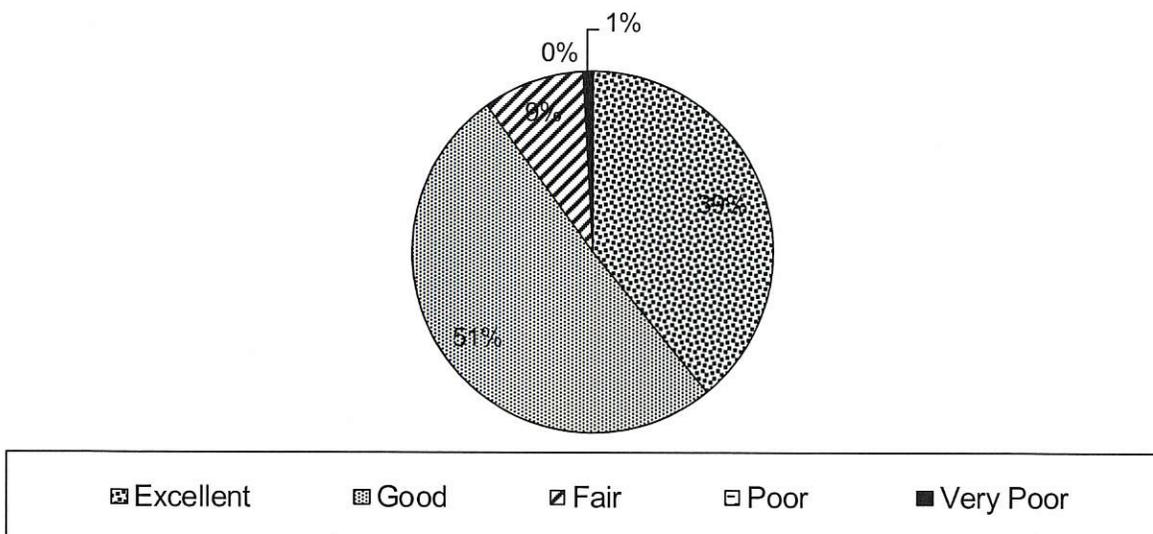
| Year | Total Number Matriculated Students | Increase in Matriculated Students | Increase in Flows (GPD) |
|-------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 2010 | 1,103 | 78 (since 2007) | 4,680 GPD |
| 2015 | 1,202 | 140 | 8,400 GPD |
| 2020 | 1,300 | 140 | 8,400 GPD |
| Total | | 358 | 21,480 GPD |

Based on these projections for the year 2020, the growth in year-round population will consume an estimated additional 14,040 GPD and the growth in the Colby-Sawyer College student population will consume an estimated additional 21,480 GPD. Combined, the total increase in water consumption by the year 2020 is projected to be 35,520 GPD. Adding this projected growth in water consumption to the peak demand experienced in August 2009 (261,000 GPD) would result in an estimated peak consumption rate of 296,520 GPD, or approximately 59% of the design capacity in 2020. Based on this information the water system can adequately serve the increase demand generated by projected residential and institutional growth by the year 2020 and still retain an excess of 40.1% of the system's design capacity.

Community Survey Results

When all survey respondents were asked to rate the public water service in the 2008 Community Survey 46.1% of those rating the water service indicated they don't know how to rate the service perhaps due to the possibility these respondents are not connected to the public water supply. When the survey responses for rating the water service are tabulated with those people familiar with the service and eliminating the "Don't Know" responses, 90.0% of those people familiar with the service rated it excellent or good, 9.1% rated the service as fair and 0.9% rated the service as very poor as depicted in Figure XI-3 (Page 213).

**Figure XI-3
Water Service Rating - People Familiar with Service**



Issues: New London-Springfield Water System

1. Maintain and improve the water supply and distribution system as necessary.
2. Improve communications between the Water Precinct and the Town of New London concerning development proposals.

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.

Cable Television

Cable television has been available to most New London residents since about 1983. Cable television service is currently provided by Comcast. There are 111 miles of cable line in Town with a few areas remaining without service. As of December 2009 about 1,600 customers were utilizing the cable system.

Broadband Internet

Broadband Internet access, often shortened to just broadband, is a high data rate Internet access capable of providing high-speed transmission of data, voice and video services over the Internet. Broadband is typically contrasted with the substantially slower dial-up access using a modem.

As of 2009 the United States (US) Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defined "Basic Broadband" as data transmission speeds exceeding 768 kilobits per second (Kbps) in at least one direction: downstream (from the Internet to the user's computer) or upstream (from the user's computer to the Internet). The trend appears to be to raise the threshold speed of the broadband definition as the marketplace provides faster services.

"Broadband penetration" is now treated as a key economic indicator as reported in the 2007 Broadband Report by The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

In New London, broadband Internet access is typically provided by the telephone or cable provider. TDS Telecom and FairPoint Communications both offer Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) service, which provides Internet service and telephone service simultaneously over the phone line. Comcast provides Internet service via a cable modem, often packaged with cable TV service. A third type of broadband Internet service is available in the parts of New London with mobile wireless data service; Verizon Wireless, AT&T, T-Mobile and US Cellular are four major providers of this type of service.

Broadband Internet Expansion

While basic broadband service is currently available in much of New London, there is strong demand for better service in town and the region. In the fall of 2005, in response to public interest, the towns of Orford, Lyme, Hanover, Enfield, Springfield, New London, Newbury and Sunapee formed the West Central NH Regional Health and Security Communications Consortium (now called WCNH.net). This non-exclusive group of municipalities put together seed money, with Board of Selectmen and/or Town Meeting approval, to hire a consultant that specializes in community broadband networks to study the feasibility of such a network in our communities. During the course of the feasibility study, educators expressed great interest in reducing telecommunications costs, creating opportunities for distance teaching and learning, and connecting students to the vast research capabilities of the Web. Dartmouth and Colby-Sawyer colleges see tremendous opportunities for improving on and off campus communications, and the colleges and local hospitals agree that access to high speed internet is a must for recruiting high caliber professors and healthcare professionals. Support has been received from New London Hospital and the Lake Sunapee Region VNA, as well as physicians in the Hanover area who envision the expansion of home healthcare and telemedicine that will lower healthcare costs while improving its delivery. Police, fire, EMS and other emergency services, particularly in the most rural parts of the WCNH.net area, know that a fiber optic network would greatly improve their spotty emergency communications.

In 2010, WCNH.net joined forces with 35 other communities and the Monadnock Economic Development Corporation to create a coalition named New Hampshire FastRoads to seek federal funding for broadband expansion. New Hampshire FastRoads intends to build an open-access fiber-optic broadband network in the Upper Valley and Southwest regions of the state. Fiber-optic networks provide substantially more capacity and faster Internet service speeds than standard cable or DSL service.

New Hampshire FastRoads, in conjunction with the University System of New Hampshire and the State Department of Resources and Economic Development, among others (jointly known as "Network NH Now"), was awarded a \$44.5 million federal grant to expand broadband in New Hampshire, with funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The FastRoads portion of this funding is \$5.3 million, with \$2.4 million in matching funds, to construct an open-access fiber-optic network in 19 communities stretching from Rindge to Orford. As an open-access network, any Internet service provider could tap into the FastRoads fiber-optic network to provide service to households and businesses. In New London, twelve community institutions on Newport Road and Main Street are slated to be connected directly to the fiber-optic network, including New London Hospital, Colby-Sawyer College, and Kearsarge Regional Elementary School at New London as well as the town facilities (Town Offices, Police, Fire and Library) and several healthcare providers. The timeframe for network construction is Spring 2013. Once this regional network infrastructure is in place, the goal of FastRoads is to expand and provide a connection that will deliver advanced telecommunications capabilities to every resident, public safety agency, educational institution, healthcare facility, and business in the participating towns.

Telecommunications Towers

The use of cellular (cell) phones has exploded in the last ten years generating stiff competition between cell providers. Verizon, Sprint, AT & T, US Cellular and T-Mobile are a few of the major providers. With increasing frequency people are using their cell phones in place of their old land-line phones.

The undulating topography of the Lake Sunapee Region constrains the coverage areas of cell phone service. Cell towers have been constructed on Mount Kearsarge, Mount Sunapee, and other high points in the region, which have been augmented by several towers constructed along the Interstate 89 corridor to improve service. However, demand for better coverage continues, and more cell towers are needed to improve the coverage and eliminate "dead zones."

One of the land uses presenting a particular challenge for communities to manage in the future is communication towers for wireless telecommunications. The maintenance of a modern and accessible telecommunications network is considered essential to the public welfare. Numerous economic, social and cultural benefits are available to communities that possess open access through communication facilities. Public safety agencies, such as emergency medical services, fire and police departments, rely on communication facilities to provide essential services.

The field of telecommunications is undergoing rapid change. Advancements in this technology have and will continue to affect growth in the Region and in New London. Technological improvements, more likely, will enable people to work at home and telecommute to work or to other remote or central offices more readily. Development of alternative technologies, such as

Sunapee Ski Resort to find solutions to the peak weekend traffic accessing Mt. Sunapee to and from I-89 if it becomes an issue.

Main Street Road Project

It is hoped that the NHDOT and the Town will reconstruct Main Street. With the new design and reconstruction of Main Street, the overhead utilities could be buried, bike lanes could be added, new landscaping could be added, and new paving will be laid.

Newport Road Round-About

In 2008 the Town completed construction of the round-about at the intersection of Newport Road with County Road. The round-about has been successful in managing both the vehicular and pedestrian traffic at the intersection in a safe, efficient manner.

Commuting

Please refer to the Economic Base Chapter for information on where New London residents commuted to work and the origin of workers who commuted to New London to work in 2000 based on the US Census information.

Parking

During the summer and fall of 2004 the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning commission conducted a "Parking & Traffic Study dated March 2005" to assess traffic and parking conditions in the downtown commercial district, to identify problems, to evaluate alternative solutions and to make recommendations. Please note this study was done before the Kearsarge Middle School was moved out of the downtown to the new school in Sutton, but it is the most recent study of its kind for the downtown area in New London.

Key findings of the 2004 "Parking & Traffic Study" pertaining to parking in the downtown area included:

- There were an estimated 928 parking spaces within the study area while the estimated parking demand for the study area was estimated to be 613 spaces.
- Seventy percent of all downtown parking was private and thirty percent is public.
- Seventy-six percent of the spaces were in off-street parking lots and twenty-four percent were located on-street which is typical for downtown areas.
- The most notable change in fall parking compared with summer parking was the increase in on-street parking near the Colby-Sawyer College campus starting in September.
- The typical parking occupancy pattern was low parking usage in the early morning and a continued rise until it peaked sometime around the noon hour. It then slowly declined.
- Total (on and off-street) parking occupancy ranged from 25 to 52 percent within the study area.
- A total of 257,848 square feet of "livable" floor area was identified as generating parking demand within the downtown area. The average demand ratio for all land uses is 2.38 spaces per 1,000 "livable" square feet.
- The total demand equates to 66% occupancy of the existing parking supply. During the occupancy counts in September, overall occupancy was around 52%.

driving short distances around town. The announced Elkins renovation, which received a lot of community input during its design, will also improve the walkability and safety of the Elkins Village District. Clearly, New London's citizens want to make the option of not driving around town—or to regional transportation hubs—an easier and safer alternative to using their petroleum-fueled cars.

What is New London Doing About It?

New London has continuously examined how to improve the productivity of its municipal operations, and how to reduce the operating costs of its buildings and equipment. Recently, as fuel and energy costs have escalated, after a period of relatively cheap energy, and as New London's understanding of the potential harm combustion can have on both our health and our environment, its attention toward its energy consumption has heightened. New London's citizens have also been active, often volunteering and organizing on their own to identify opportunities to conserve energy, invest in energy efficiency and educate fellow citizens of the benefits of reduced energy consumption and sustainable energy generation. As previously mentioned, a Local Energy Committee was formed in 2007. The following list of recent activity further demonstrates the town's growing interest and commitment to energy issues:

- Construction of energy efficient garage for Department of Public Works (2004)
- Lighting retrofit of Tracy Memorial Library (2005)
- Town diesel fleet converted to bio-diesel (2006)
- Reduction and retrofit of street lighting (2007)
- Heating system retrofit for Tracy Memorial Library (2007)
- Evaluation of micro-hydro power generation, Pleasant Lake (2007)
- Energy audit of Tracy Memorial Library (2008)
- Kill-a-Watt Energy Meters and Energy Reference Material Available at Library (2008, ongoing)
- Evaluation of wind turbine with Colby-Sawyer College (2008/9, ongoing)
- No Idling Policy established; signs erected around town (2008/9)
- "Lights Out" New London (evening without using electric lights, 2008/9)
- "Energy Matters" series of articles published by NLEC in local paper (2008/9, ongoing)
- Installation of Bicycle Racks around town (2008/9)
- Attic insulation improvement for Tracy Memorial Library (2009)
- Adoption of Small Wind Power Ordinance (2009)
- Expanded Park-and-Ride Lot at I-89 Exit 12 (2009)
- Constructed efficient roundabout to address traffic delays and safety concerns (2009)
- League of Women Voters Lecture Series (2009, 8 Speakers on EE and RE)
- Hosting the Inaugural "Button-Up New Hampshire" Work Shop (2009)
- Lighting audit of all municipal buildings (2009)
- Master Plan Energy Chapter (2009/10, currently being drafted)
- Participation in the NH Municipal Energy Assistance Program (2009/10)
- Measuring and Benchmarking Total Municipal Energy Consumption (2010)
- Auditing the Least Energy-Efficient Municipal Building for Remediation (2010)
- Building shell and window improvements for Tracy Memorial Library (Planned, 2010)
- Over the last several years, a number of town representatives have attended training and informational workshops to build local capability in the areas of EE and RE

Building Construction and Retrofits

New London should both adopt and enforce a building code that meets or exceeds the International Energy Conservation Code 2009, which becomes effective across the State of New Hampshire on April 1, 2010.

New London should deliberate whether additional green building guidelines should be adopted regarding such issues as site placement, the requirement of an energy rating for all buildings before they are sold, and other green building principles.

New London and the NLEC should advocate for the upgrading of wood stoves, fireplaces and boilers to EPA-certified appliances, and consider sponsoring a Burn Wise Wood Stove Change out program for New London residents.

Transportation

New London should pursue the development of additional sidewalks, bike lanes and multi-use paths to enable and ensure the safety of alternative forms of transportation around town. New London should study the options and feasibility of expanded public transportation options to major regional transportation hubs and around the community region.

Community Outreach and Collaboration

The New London Energy Committee, in cooperation with other local community groups and advocacy organizations, should continue to host educational and awareness events regarding energy conservation, energy efficiency and sustainable energy systems. Beyond basic education, the NLEC should make available tips and best practice strategies regarding how to pursue various efficiency and sustainable energy initiatives, making it easier for New London's citizens and businesses to pursue these initiatives. The town of New London should consider additional support for the NLEC to help promote and sponsor these outreach initiatives. The NLEC web site, the town offices and town web site, as well as Tracy Memorial Library and its web site should all provide references to the educational materials and resources that are available to New London's citizens and businesses.

New London should encourage and help support the incorporation of energy and energy issues into the curriculum of the Kearsarge Regional School District.

New London, through the NLEC, should continue to foster a collaborative effort with Colby-Sawyer College to support the outreach of students into the community regarding energy initiatives, and to collaborate with the college on high-profile speaker visits and potential sustainable energy partnership opportunities.

Additional Resources

For additional information about New London's energy initiatives, please visit the New London Energy Committee's web site: www.nl-nh.com/energy.

For information about New Hampshire's energy consumption, you can browse the New Hampshire Office of Energy & Planning's Energy Facts: www.nh.gov/oep/programs/energy/nhenergyfacts/

- New London shares elementary, junior and senior high schools with the other communities in the Kearsarge Regional School District including Springfield, Newbury, Wilmot, Warner, Bradford and Sutton.
- New London is part of the Kearsarge Mutual Aid Group that provides emergency response services to thirteen area towns: Andover, Bradford, Newbury, Newport, Sutton, Sunapee, Springfield, Henniker, Hillsborough, Warner, Weare, and Wilmot.
- Using the statutory provision of RSA 53-A, in 2005 the three Towns bordering Lake Sunapee (New London, Sunapee and Newbury) entered into an intergovernmental agreement to hire a full-time professional appraiser who provides the entire complement of assessing services to all three communities.
- New London coordinates with area towns on solid waste disposal including efforts to recycle and participate in household hazardous waste collection days.
- New London coordinates with area towns on providing communication dispatch services for the police, fire and EMS services. New London provides communication services for police, fire and EMS for Croydon, Newbury, Sunapee, Sutton, and Wilmot. Additionally, New London provides communication services for EMS in Grantham and police in Goshen. New London provides its own communication services for police, fire, New London Ambulance, highway, sewer and water services.
- New London coordinates with the New London/Springfield Water Precinct on providing an adequate water supply for domestic and firefighting purposes to much of the community.
- The town coordinates with the Outing Club, Colby-Sawyer College and the Kearsarge Regional School District in providing recreational services to the community.
- New London supports the efforts of the Lake Sunapee Region Chamber of Commerce in coordination with the other participating communities.
- New London as well as surrounding communities is served by the New London Hospital and the Lake Sunapee Region Visiting Nurse Association.
- Colby-Sawyer College provides four-year degree programs for some New London residents as well as students from neighboring towns.
- New London and Sunapee share the operational and capital expenses for the wastewater treatment plant located in Sunapee.

Natural and Open Space Resources

Natural and open space resources in New London of regional interest include the following:

- The New London Conservation commission maintains an extensive trail network throughout town. Hiking opportunities are available on Mt. Sunapee and Mt. Kearsarge with connecting trail systems including the SRK Greenway and the MS Greenway.
- Groundwater resources (aquifers) are shared with Sutton and Wilmot.
- Wildlife does not recognize town boundaries and is a resource interconnected with all the neighboring communities. For wildlife, the critical areas to protect include: deer wintering areas; wildlife corridors, such as along streams; and feeding areas, such as around wetlands and field/forest edges.
- The lakes and ponds in New London, including in particular Lake Sunapee, Little Lake Sunapee and Pleasant Lake, encompass a total of 2,031 acres and provide regional recreational opportunities.
- Outdoor winter activities such as cross-country skiing and snowshoeing are popular recreational opportunities that serve people locally and regionally.

as updating local land use regulations. The town should also anticipate and plan for the type and location of housing needed to meet the demands of all segments of the community.

Significant Protected Open Spaces

1. Mt. Sunapee State Park Area: The public interest in the Mt. Sunapee State Park should be given priority over private interests of the Mt. Sunapee Ski Resort in the State Park. The multiple uses for Mt. Sunapee State Park should be supported, encouraged and preserved and should not be precluded by the Mt. Sunapee Ski Resort.
2. The Fells: Continue to support and protect the Fells.
3. North Side of Pleasant Lake & Contiguous Protected Open Space: Continue to support protection of and add to the conserved area on the north side of Pleasant Lake that is contiguous to a conserved area in Wilmot on Tabor Hill and adjacent to a conserved area in Springfield.
4. Mt. Kearsarge: Continue to support protection of the Mt. Kearsarge viewshed lying just to the east of New London in Wilmot.
5. Visual Impact of Development: New London should explore ways to minimize visual impacts from future development in New London and in neighboring communities.

Areas of Regional Cooperation and Coordination: Public, Institutional & Cultural Facilities

Examples of how New London has historically cooperated with area towns and, assuming on-going economic feasibility, should continue to cooperate with area towns, include the following:

- New London should continue to coordinate with other communities in the Kearsarge Regional School District in planning and providing for the necessary educational facilities and services to meet the needs of the school district into the future.
- New London should continue to coordinate mutual aid emergency response services with neighboring communities.
- New London should continue to participate and coordinate closely with the other two communities on the hiring of a full-time appraiser to update property assessments on an on-going basis in the three Towns and make this new regional approach successful.
- New London should continue to coordinate with area towns on solid waste disposal, including efforts to recycle and dispose of electronic waste, and participate in an increasing number of household hazardous waste collection days.
- New London should continue to provide area towns with dispatch services.
- New London should continue to coordinate with the New London/Springfield Water Precinct on providing an adequate water supply for domestic and firefighting purposes to much of the community.
- The town should continue to coordinate with the Outing Club, Colby-sawyer College and the Kearsarge Regional School District in providing recreational services to the community.
- New London should continue to support the efforts of the Lake Sunapee Region Chamber of Commerce in coordination with the other participating communities.
- New London should continue to support the New London Hospital and the Lake Sunapee Region Visiting Nurse Association in providing medical services to area communities.

- New London should continue to closely coordinate with and support Colby-Sawyer College's efforts to provide a college education for New London students as well as students from surrounding towns.
- New London should continue to closely coordinate with the Town of Sunapee in managing and operating the Sunapee wastewater treatment plant that serves both communities

Areas of Regional Cooperation and Coordination: Natural and Open Space Resources

Recommendations related to natural and open space resources in New London of regional interest include the following:

- New London should encourage and support efforts to maintain and improve on the trail systems available in town and particularly with efforts to interconnect with trail systems in neighboring communities.
- New London should coordinate with Wilmot and Sutton on protecting shared groundwater resources (aquifers).
- New London should coordinate efforts with neighboring Towns on ways to plan together to preserve critical wildlife habitats and wildlife corridors interconnected between the towns.
- The communities around Lake Sunapee in the Sugar River Watershed should cooperatively work together to explore ways to minimize all types of impacts from future development around the watershed.
- New London should encourage and support efforts to initiate development of a watershed study for the Warner River Watershed and the Blackwater River Watershed with the other watershed communities.
- New London should continue to plan for and acquire additional conservation lands in New London through fee simple ownership and conservation easements.

Transportation

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

- The town should work with Newbury, the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission, the New Hampshire Department of Transportation and the Mt. Sunapee Ski Resort to find solutions to the peak weekend traffic accessing Mt. Sunapee to and from I-89.
- The town should work with the Upper Valley Lake Sunapee Regional Planning Commission, the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission, the Lakes Region Planning Commission, the NH Department of Transportation, the Town of Wilmot, the Town of Danbury, the Town of Andover and the Ragged Mountain Resort on issues related to access to the expanded Ragged Mountain Resort.
- Work with the NH Department of Transportation so that they provide bike lanes or paths along State Routes 11, 103A and 114 and coordinate with other communities.
- The town should support continuation of the Kearsarge Area Council on Aging's Rural Transportation Program to provide transportation services to area seniors.
- New London should encourage public transportation to serve the greater New London regional area.

APPENDIX A – Vision Statement

This appendix supplements the Vision Statement summaries. Some communities only propose broad visions, such as “maintain the town’s rural character,” but New London Workshop participants had many specific suggestions. Rather than lose these worthwhile ideas, this Appendix preserves them, organizing them subject area. These ideas virtually constitute a complete work program for the community for the next fifteen years. Again, it is presented as a report from the future.

Community Facilities & Services

1. In 2009, New London Hospital and the town worked cooperatively on completion of the hospital expansion project, and continued to cooperate in planning and developing a new “Continuing Care Retirement Community” on the hospital property. This “Continuing Care Retirement Community” offers living arrangements for seniors seeking a secure future.
2. Colby-Sawyer College continues to grow and prosper in a challenging time of declining college enrollments nationally. More bedrooms have been added and the college now has an enrollment of about 1,100 students.
3. Tracy Library embarked on an aggressive building improvement program in 2008 to renovate and modernize the existing building. Tracy Library has again expanded to meet the needs of a growing population and changing technologies. The library expansion now houses a “state-of-the-art” technologies center equipped with the best in computers, software and related equipment and accessories. It has become “the place to hang out’ for students and young adults and a tremendous educational tool for young and old alike.
4. The Cemetery Commission is acquiring additional land to provide for cemetery expansion.
5. Many changes have taken place at the Transfer Station/Recycling Center over the past 15 years. In 2008, the town increased the hours of operation to accommodate working people. The town is considering a “pay as you throw trash” program along with other options for the trash disposal issue. The town continues to provide a free recycling program and composting. The trash related equipment at the Transfer Station has all been upgraded. To accommodate growth in the volume and type in recycled materials, the town planned and developed expanded facilities and equipment for recycling. The town is participating in more frequent household hazardous and electronic waste collection days each year with other neighboring towns.

Over the past fifteen years, community services, including schools and recreation activities, have been expanded to meet the growing needs of all age groups including young families and seniors.

Diversity in education is provided in the community from children in pre-school up to and including adults. Colby-Sawyer College has expanded the number of continuing education classes it offers for adults.

The town continues to strive to maximize the educational experience of New London’s students.

9. The town government remains small, responsive, and approachable. The Town Offices extended their hours of operation to be more accessible to working people and increased

population. The town continues to provide a high quality of municipal services, and has excellent staff in all areas, including the municipal office staff, fire, police, public works, transfer station and recycling, recreation, and library. The town continues to support and has retained the town meeting form of government.

 The town and Colby-Sawyer College continue to strengthen their ties and communications to forge a solid relationship in working together to solve mutual issues and problems. The two groups continue to communicate and plan for ways to address off-campus housing, parking needs and issues related to the entire college campus.

The town continues to work cooperatively with the New London/Springfield Water Precinct.

The town continues to rely heavily on volunteers to serve on town boards.

The town works cooperatively with the Sunapee Area Watershed Coalition and other watershed organizations that have since been organized.

Inter-town communications have improved greatly over the past 15 years. Area towns meet annually to discuss issues and topics of mutual concern and to share ideas on approaches to addressing those issues.

New London continues to support the services provided by the Lake Sunapee Region Visiting Nurse Association and the Kearsarge Area Council on Aging.

The public health services are now provided on a regional basis and have been expanded to meet the needs of the community including improved mental health services.

Recreation

1. The former 1941 school building is renovated into a facility used by a number of groups in town.
2. New London is a friendly hiking and biking community.
3. The town continues to make improvements to Bucklin Beach and to Elkins Beach. By working with community activists, New London now owns "The Point" thereby insuring additional green space, beach and parking for the Elkins Beach.

The Recreation Department, The Outing Club and the Kearsarge Area Council on Aging, among others, offer and work toward developing innovative recreation opportunities for the community.

Utilities

1. The stormwater management system for Main Street area is upgraded as part of the Main Street redevelopment project. The overhead utilities running along Main Street were buried as part of the Main Street redevelopment project.
2. New London continues to coordinate with the Town of Sunapee on upgrading the wastewater collection and treatment system to meet the demands generated by the hospital, the college, the development of the hospital retirement center, business expansion, and increased