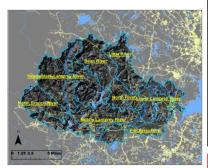
A SOCIAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF

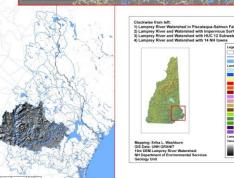
LAND USE DECISION MAKING IN THE TOWNS OF THE LAMPREY RIVER WATERSHED

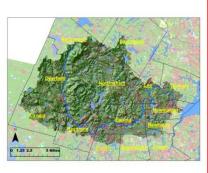
Erika Washburn, Ph.D. Candidate, UNH NRESS (*NOAA Fellowship)

Q: Is there a potential for watershed based land use decision making and how can this be determined?

Late 2.5 b Tale







10M DEM courtesy of New Hampshire Geological Survey

Methods

Mixed Qualitative:

semi-structured interviews and participatory GIS

Interviews:

Primary - Planning Boards, Conservation Commissions, Zoning Boards, Open Space Committees, Heritage/Historical

Secondary – NOAA, EPA, Regional Planning Commissions, DES,
OEP, NGOs (Lamprey River Watershed
Association, Lamprey River Advisory Committee,
Bear Paw, etc.) realtors, developers

Do decision makers...

- consider impacts of cumulative decisions ...in the town, watershed, region?
- recognize spatial relationships between towns and subwatersheds?
- communicate upriver and downriver, or between towns?
- know what other towns are doing?
- consider Great Bay, the coasts or the ocean?

A SOCIAL LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS OF LAND USE DECISION MAKING IN THE TOWNS OF THE LAMPREY RIVER WATERSHED

Erika L. Washburn, Ph.D. Candidate (NRESS)
University of New Hampshire
Institute for the Study of Earth, Oceans and Space
Ocean Process Analysis Lab
Committee Chair: Andy Rosenberg







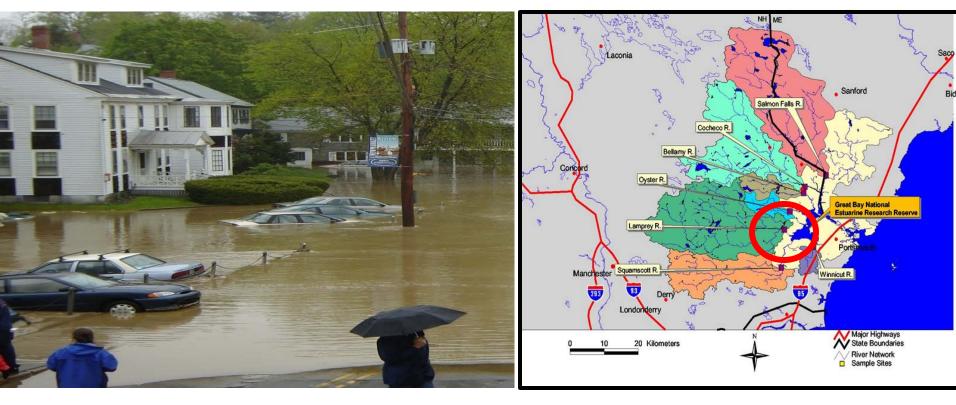
What is a social landscape?

- •The affect we derive from the landscapes around us
- •Landscape ecology: the social and demographic processes underlying the characterization of people, social organizational structure and relations on the land

communities, resource use (land use)

- + local knowledge (communication, connections)
 - + sense of place (cultural inheritance, history)
 - + varying across space (watershed)

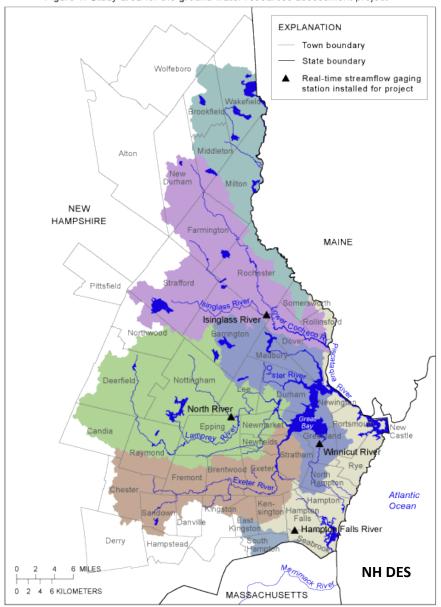
Current Land Use Decision Making.... Severely Challenged



Is there a potential for watershed based land use decision making? How can this be determined?

Growth in 42 NH Communities

Figure 1. Study area for the ground-water resources assessment project



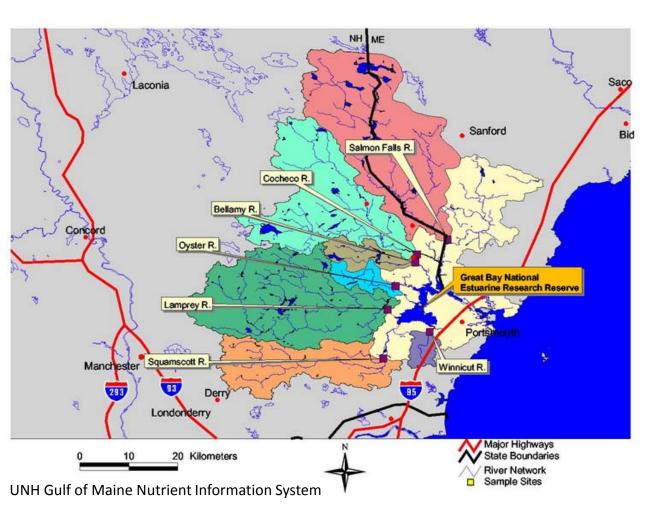








Watersheds of Great Bay

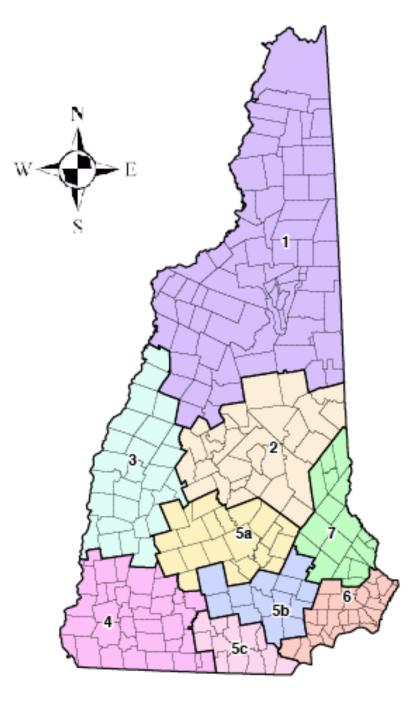


- •All watersheds increased population pressure
- Impervious surface area+1185 acres/yr
- In 2005, 41/42 towns sprawling
- 1990 2004 pop growth 17.2%
- 2 coastal counties: 450,000

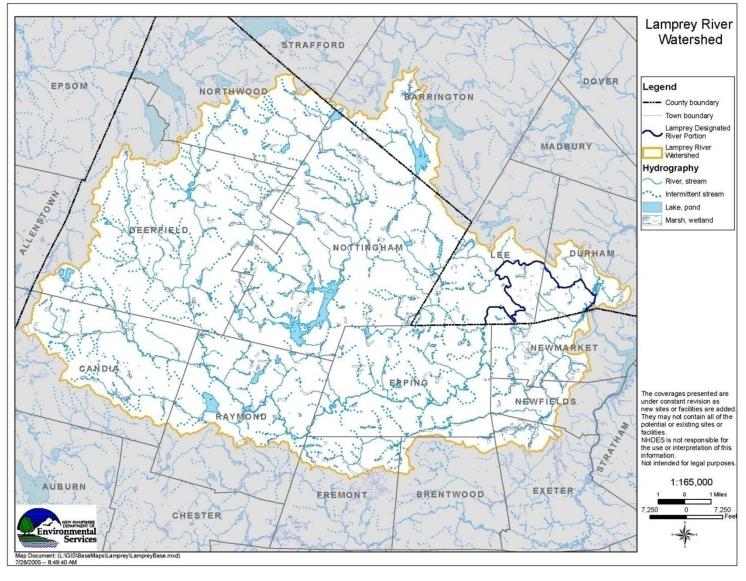
Efforts Needed!!: within coastal watersheds RE: growth, development and land use planning

NH Land Use Decision Making

- local government function
- no mandated regional planning frameworks
- towns required to develop Master Plans
- towns may contract with Regional Planning Commissions for assistance
- Land use groups involved:
 - Planning Boards
 - Conservation Commissions
 - Zoning Boards
 - Open Space Commissions
 - Heritage Commissions /
 Historical Societies / Historic District
 Commissions



Case study: Lamprey River Watershed, 14 towns and land use decision makers



- Active watershed efforts
- Diverse towns
- •Diverse natural features
- Many transboundary issues

Mixed Qualitative Methods

semi-structured interviews

Grounded Theory approach

set of strategies for data collection and analysis AND a product of that analysis

- in-depth, case studies where data collection and analysis aim to <u>build</u> theory about socially complex phenomena such as decision making, which is grounded in the inductive analysis of empirical data itself.
- rigorous, highly systematic
- •coding and line by line analysis of interview data Nvivo software

Theory: social landscape of watershed based land use decision making

Developing Units of Analysis and Interview Questions

Units of Analysis:

Watershed communication and connections

Resource inventorying

Policy adoption and implementation



Topical Questions:

- How is the communication characterized between communities and groups within the watershed?
- •What facilitates or hinders communication?



Interview Questions:

- <u>Describe</u> the circumstances under which you might approach upstream or downstream towns regarding land use.
- What are the challenges and opportunities you see in communicating between towns?

Data Collection

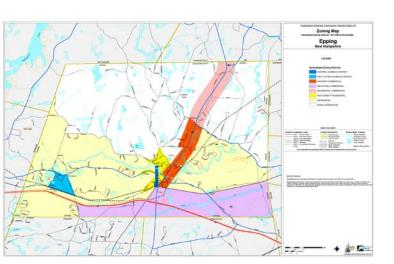
Expert/Scoping Interviews

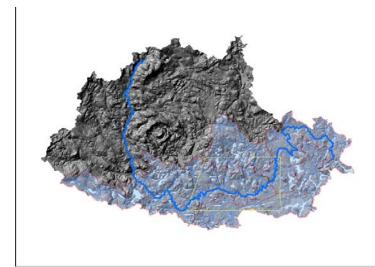
•NOAA, EPA, Regional Planning Commissions, Lamprey River Watershed Association, developers, realtors, NGOs, etc.

Primary Sources - Town Boards and Commissions

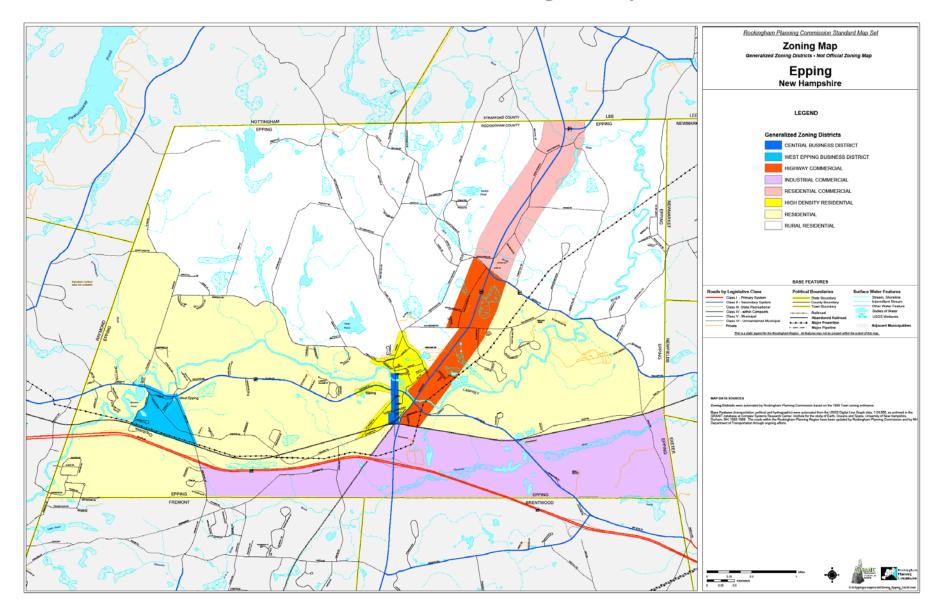
- Planning Boards
- Conservation Commissions
- Zoning Boards
- Open Space Commissions
- Heritage Commissions / Historical Societies / Historic District Commissions

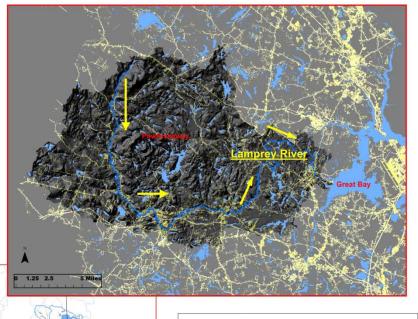
Participatory GIS

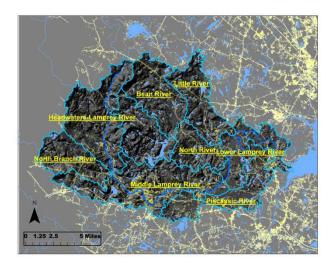




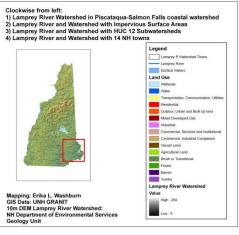
Traditional Planning Maps

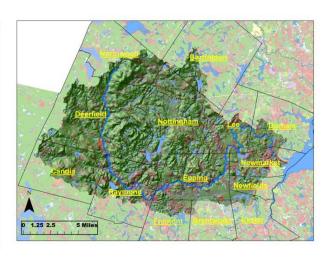


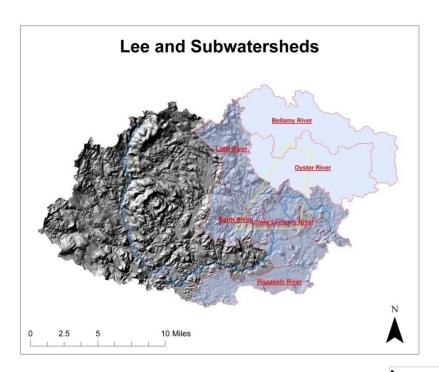






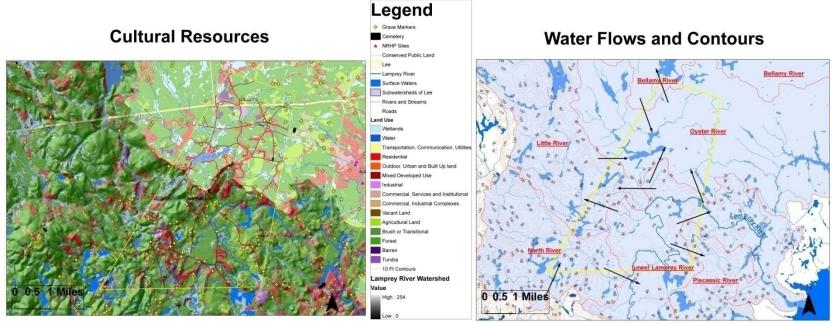






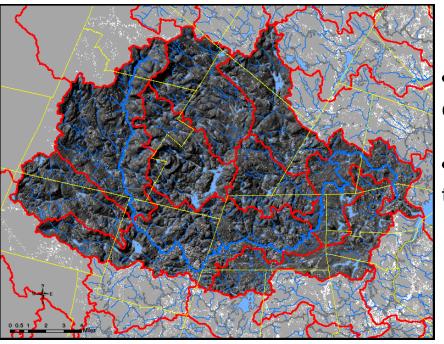
Conserved Public Land





Mapping the Social Landscape of LU Decision Making

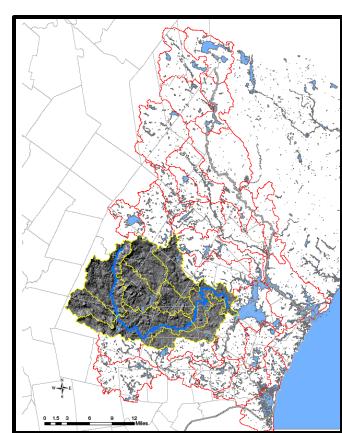
Lamprey River Watershed Towns



- •Thinking about the impact of cumulative decisions ...in the town, watershed, region?
- Recognizing **spatially** the relationship between towns and subwatersheds?

10M DEM courtesy of New Hampshire Geological Survey

- **Communicating** upriver and downriver, between towns in the watershed?
- **Knowing** what other towns are doing with regulations and local policy?
 - Considering Great Bay? The coast?Ocean?



Data Collection Results

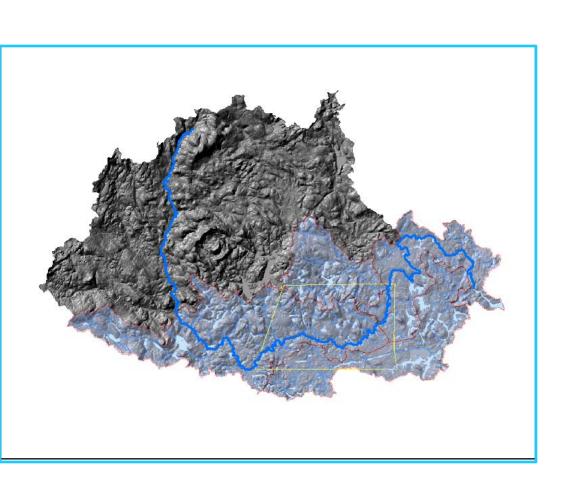
Scoping Interviews: 32

 professional planners, NGOs, County, State, Higher Ed and the private sector (developers, realtors)

Primary Interviews: 37

- 54 possible positions (excluding Historical Societies and HDCs) in 14 towns
- Interviewees represent approx. 80-90% positions possible
- Over 66 hours of interview data
- Average interview 1 hour 47 minutes

Proposed Products for Town Outreach



- DVD all GIS maps, key results, database of land use boards + 3D simulation model
- Multi-Town Information
 Sessions
- Lamprey River Watershed
 Symposium on Land Use
- Involved coordination: GBNERR, CTP, NHEP, LRAC, LRWA, Great Bay Stewards