

New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program
River Nomination Form

Instructions: Before beginning any work on a river nomination, sponsors should contact the State Rivers Coordinator in the NH Department of Environmental Services (DES). The Coordinator can provide initial guidance by identifying local and regional contacts and other resources of information and can give advice throughout the preparation of a river nomination. A publication, "A Guide to River Nominations," is also available from the Rivers Coordinator. This Guide includes a step-by-step explanation of the nomination process and a directory of federal, state, regional, and private sources of information and technical assistance. The River Coordinator's address and telephone number are: DES Rivers Coordinator, P.O. Box 95, 6 Hazen Drive, Concord, NH 03301, (603) 271-3503.

I. NOMINATION INFORMATION

1. Name of River: Contoocook River and North Branch of the Contoocook

2. River/River Segment Location and Length (miles):

Contoocook River from Poole Pond in Rindge outlet to the confluence with the Merrimack River in Concord--71 miles
North Branch from Rye Pond outlet in Stoddard to the confluence with the Contoocook--16 miles

3. (a) Sponsoring Organization or Individual: Contoocook Greenway Coordinating Committee

Co-sponsors: Southwest Regional Planning Commission and Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

Contact Person: Sharon Francis

(c) Address: Harris Center for Conservation Education, King's Highway, Hancock, NH 03449

Phone Number (daytime): 525-3394 or 826-5865

II. SUMMARY: RESOURCES OF STATEWIDE OR LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

Explanation: In order to be eligible for designation to the NH Rivers Management and Protection Program, a river must contain or represent either a significant statewide or local example of a natural, managed, cultural, or recreational resource.

Instructions:

1. By checking the appropriate boxes below, indicate the resource values that you believe are present in the nominated river and whether you believe these values are present at a level of significance that is statewide or local. If the value is not present, leave the box blank.

	Value Present/ Statewide Significance	Value Present/ Local Significance
Natural Resource		
Geologic Resources	X	X
Wildlife Resources	X	X
Vegetation/Natural Communities	X	X
Fish Resources	X	X
Water Quality		X
Open Space	X	X
Natural Flow Characteristics	X	X
Scenic Resources	X	X
Managed Resources		
Impoundments	X	X
Water Withdrawals/ Discharges		X
Hydroelectric Resources		X
Cultural Resources		
Historical/ Archaeological Resources	X	X
Community River Resources		X
Recreational Resources		
Fishery Resources	X	X
Boating Resources	X	X
Other Recreational Resources	X	X
Public Access		X

2. Briefly describe the most important resource values which are present in the nominated river and why you believe these values are significant from either a statewide or local perspective. For example, if the river contains a segment of whitewater that attracts kayakers from throughout the state and is identified in a regional boater's guide as a premier whitewater boating segment, you should identify recreational boating as a significant statewide resource and include one or two sentences in support of this statement. In addition, if you feel that a resource value is threatened, explain why.

IMPORTANT RESOURCES:

***The Contoocook is noted for its significant boating resources. The rapids in Hillsboro and Henniker are challenging and provide a large river experience (on a New England scale) for proficient whitewater boaters. The large drainage area of the watershed means that these rapids hold water longer than other New England whitewater rivers in the spring, and they provide good sport after heavy summer and fall rains.

***There is also significant boating use in the Penacook area up to Contoocook Village. This largely flatwater section of the river is used by a variety of powered, rowed, and paddled craft. There is a riverfront community in this section that actively uses and appreciates the river.

***Other portions of the river offer high quality boating experiences, but are less well known and are less used. They will prove popular if "discovered".

***There are a very few formal, protected access points for boats on the river. Access to many important sections, including the rapids in Hillsboro and Henniker, depends on the goodwill of the landowners. These landowners would be within their legal rights to shut down access to public water at any time.

***The other outstanding resource of the Contoocook Valley is the diversity of its landscape. The river flows through a pleasing mosaic of historic villages, agricultural land, and forests. This varied geography is evident both from the river and looking out over the river. It attracts local people and visitors to enjoy the river by boating on it or walking beside it. The Contoocook River valley landscape also invites other forms of recreation such as painting, photography, and nature study.

III. COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC SUPPORT

Explanation: The level of community and other public support which is demonstrated for a river nomination will be an important factor in determining whether that river will be recommended for legislative designation. Such support may be shown by the adoption of a town resolution, a letter from selectmen, master plan excerpts, or documented support from other groups, either public or private (if private, explain the group's purpose and who is represented).

Instructions: Describe the type of community and other public support which exists for the river nomination and attach appropriate documentation.

***All riverfront towns were invited to send representatives to the Contoocook River Greenway Coordinating Committee meetings and 13 of the 14 community representatives attended regularly. (Boscawen, at the mouth of the river, did not participate.)

***The Mayor and Council of Concord and the Boards of Selectmen, Planning Boards, and Conservation Commissions of the riverfront towns were mailed copies of agendas and minutes from all meetings.

***Three open public hearings were held along the river during July 1990 to introduce the concept of a river nomination and seek input on the nomination. Approximately 120 people total attended the meetings. As a result of these meetings, a number of new participants came to the meetings and provided support for river nomination and classification in their communities.

***Copies of this river nomination form have been provided to the boards of the towns and the Mayor and Council of Concord for their endorsement. Letters of endorsement will be attached as they are received.

IV. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Explanation: In addition to the information provided on this nomination form, sponsors are encouraged to submit any other information which they believe will support the nomination of the river. This information may include a visual presentation (for example, a slide program or a map showing the location of significant resources) or studies and reports on the river.

Instructions: List what, if any, additional supporting information has been submitted with this river nomination.

***Contoocook River slide show.

***GIS maps of a mile wide corridor centered on the Contoocook

and North Branch rivers. For each river segment there are four maps showing natural resources, recreation and cultural resources, land use, and zoning. Map data were collected by members of the Contoocook Greenway Coordinating Committee and digitized by the Southwest Regional Planning Commission and the Central New Hampshire Regional Planning Commission

V. RIVER CLASSIFICATIONS

Explanation: Each river or river segment that is designated by the state legislature will be placed into a river classification system. This classification system consists of three categories: Natural, Rural, and Community Rivers. Refer to the DES publication "A Guide to River Nominations," for a complete description and explanation of the river classification system and the instream protection measures which have been adopted by the state legislature for each classification. In this part of the nomination form, DES and the State Rivers Management Advisory Committee are interested in learning which river classification(s) you believe is most appropriate for your river.

Instructions: For each classification criteria listed below (a-d), check the one box which most accurately describes the nominated river or segment.

(a) General Description

The river or segment is free-flowing and characterized by high quality natural and scenic resources. The river shoreline is in primarily natural vegetation and the river corridor is generally undeveloped and development, if any, is limited to forest management and scattered housing. (Natural Rivers)

The river or segment is adjacent to lands which are partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management, and dispersed or clustered residential housing. Some instream structures may exist, including low dams, diversion works, and other minor modifications. (Rural Rivers)

[X] The river or segment flows through populated areas of the state and possesses actual or potential resource values, with some residential or other building development near the shoreline. The river or river segment is readily accessible by road or railroad, and may include some impoundments or diversions. (Community Rivers)

Length

The river or segment is at least 5 miles long. (Natural Rivers)

The river or segment is at least 3 miles long. (Rural Rivers)

The river or segment is at least 1 mile long. (Community Rivers)

Water Quality

[] Under the state's water quality standards, the actual water quality of the river or segment is Class A. (Natural Rivers)

Under the state's water quality standards, the actual water quality of the river or segment is Class B. (Rural and Community Rivers)

Under the state's water quality standards, the actual water quality of the river or segment is Class C.

(d) Distance to Roads

The minimum distance from the river shoreline to a paved road open to the public for motor vehicle use is at least 250 feet, except where a vegetative or other natural barrier exists which effectively screens the sight and sound of motor vehicles for a majority of the length of the river. (Natural Rivers)

There is no minimum distance from the river shoreline to an existing road. Roads may parallel the river shoreline with regular bridge crossings and public access sites. (Rural and Community Rivers)

2. Based on the boxes checked above, and your knowledge of the river or segment, identify those segments of the river which you believe should be classified as either a Natural, Rural, or Community River (for example: Natural River: headwaters to the Town of ABC town line; Rural River: Town of ACB town line to the state border). Although a river or segment may be given more than one classification, the number of differently classified segments should be kept to a minimum. If your recommendation is incompatible with any of the above-listed criteria for a particular river classification, and you believe the classification is nevertheless appropriate and justified, explain why.

Contoocook River main stem:

Rural River: Outlet of Poole Pond in Rindge to Warwick Mills Dam in East Jaffrey

Community River: Warwick Mills Dam in East Jaffrey to Old Sharon Road Bridge in Jaffrey

Rural River: Old Sharon Road Bridge in Jaffrey to Noone Falls Dam in Peterborough

Community River: Noone Falls Dam to North Peterborough Dam

Rural River: North Peterborough Dam to the monument on the Peterborough-Hancock town line

Community River: Peterborough-Hancock town line to the northern boundary of the Industrial Zone in Bennington

Rural River: Northern boundary of the Industrial Zone in Bennington to the confluence with the North Branch in Hillsboro

Community River: Confluence with the North Branch in Hillsboro to the Hosiery Mill Dam in Hillsboro

Rural River: Hosiery Mill Dam in Hillsboro to the twin iron bridges in West Henniker

Community River: Twin iron bridges in West Henniker to the Shoe Factory Dam in Henniker

Rural River: Shoe Factory Dam in Henniker to York Dam in Penacook

Community River: York Dam in Penacook to the confluence with the Merrimack

North Branch:

Natural River: Outlet of Rye Pond in Stoddard to Steele Pond Dam in North Antrim

Rural River: Steele Pond Dam in North Antrim to the confluence with the main stem in Hillsboro

***Note: A portion of the Community segment in Bennington has shoreline development that could be characterized as village setting. However, a portion of this segment, mostly along Powder Mill Pond, has shoreline that could be considered undeveloped. The entire section nominated as Community is within the FERC license area of Monadnock Mills. They had reservations about classifying that segment at all, but were willing to support community classification.

***Note: The segment nominated as Natural includes two dams and is too close to the road in a number of places along Route 9. Local representatives to the committee felt that this section should be nominated as natural in spite of the exceptions. Before this segment crosses Route 9 it is away from all roads and is substantially natural in character. In this area it offers good wildlife habitat. Below Route 9, it frequently curves toward and away from the road. Here it is a scenic, wild river

that alternates between calm stretches and pounding whitewater that offers fine fishing and challenging whitewater boating in season. The land is predominantly wooded in this area.

RESOURCE ASSESSMENT

A map of the river must be appended to this resource assessment. This map should be taken from a US Geological Survey quadrangle (scale 1:24,000) and should include an inset or locator map showing the location of the river within the state.

1 Natural Resources

a) Geologic Resources

Briefly describe the significant geologic resources of the river and river corridor, including any unique or visually interesting features such as waterfalls, unusual rock formations, and areas of rapids. Indicate if the state geologist or a recognized national or state resource assessment has identified these geologic resources as significant at a national, regional (New England), state, or local level.

***The Contoocook River is unusual in that it flows north-northeasterly, a feature that made it an important travel corridor in pre-Colonial times. Features of interest include rapids in Hillsboro and West Henniker and the sand deposits that testify to the extent of the lake that formed in the valley during glacial times.

***The primary geological resource of the river corridor include Pleistocene and Quaternary sand and gravel deposits. These deposits may have pore space amounting to as much as 30 percent of their volume and form the most productive aquifers in the region. A 1986 study in Peterborough found that most of the significant aquifers in that town were near the Contoocook.

Wildlife Resources

(1) List the species of mammals and birds commonly found in the river and river corridor.

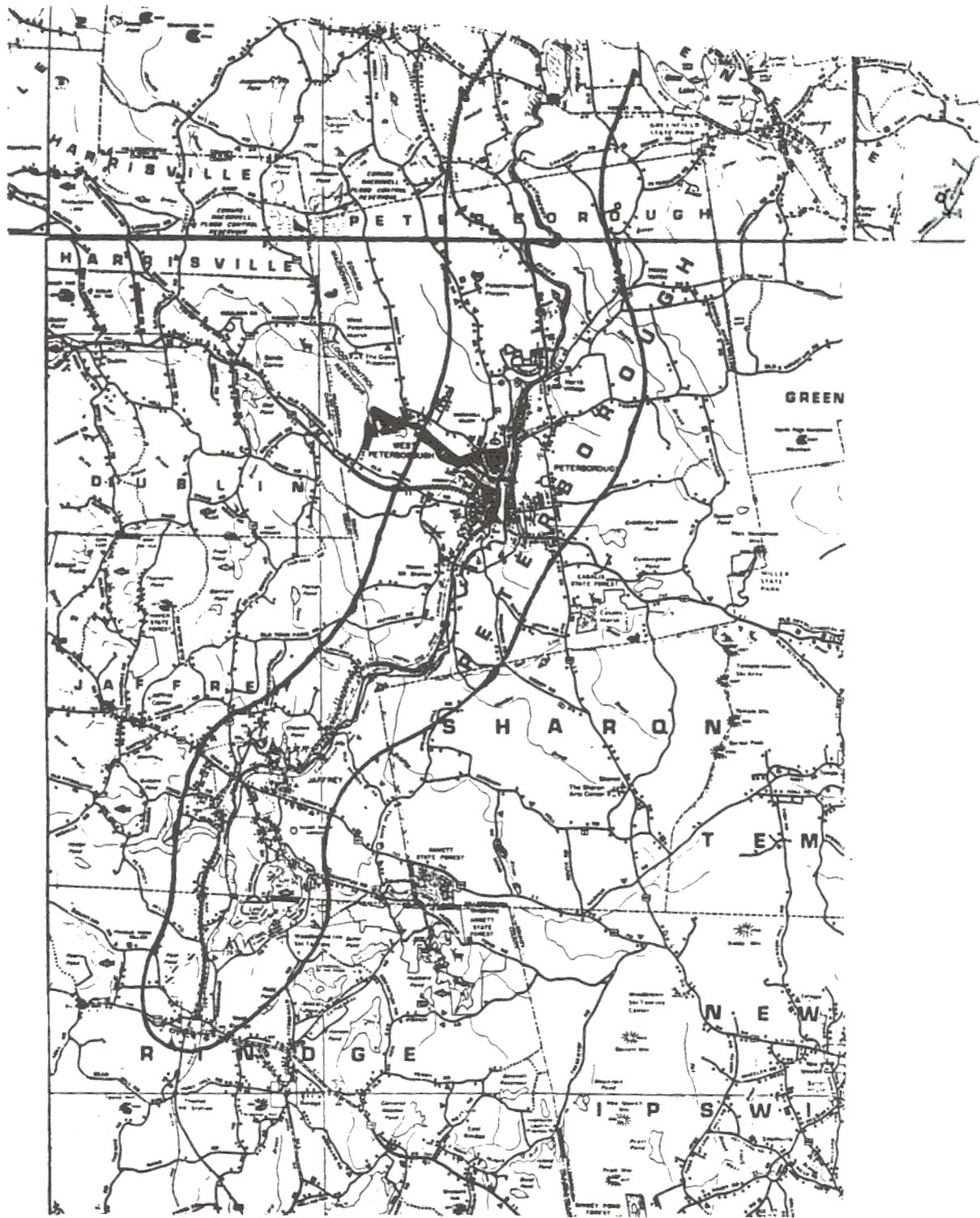
***Following is a listing of mammals known to occur in the Contoocook valley or known to be common in similar habitats in southwestern New Hampshire.

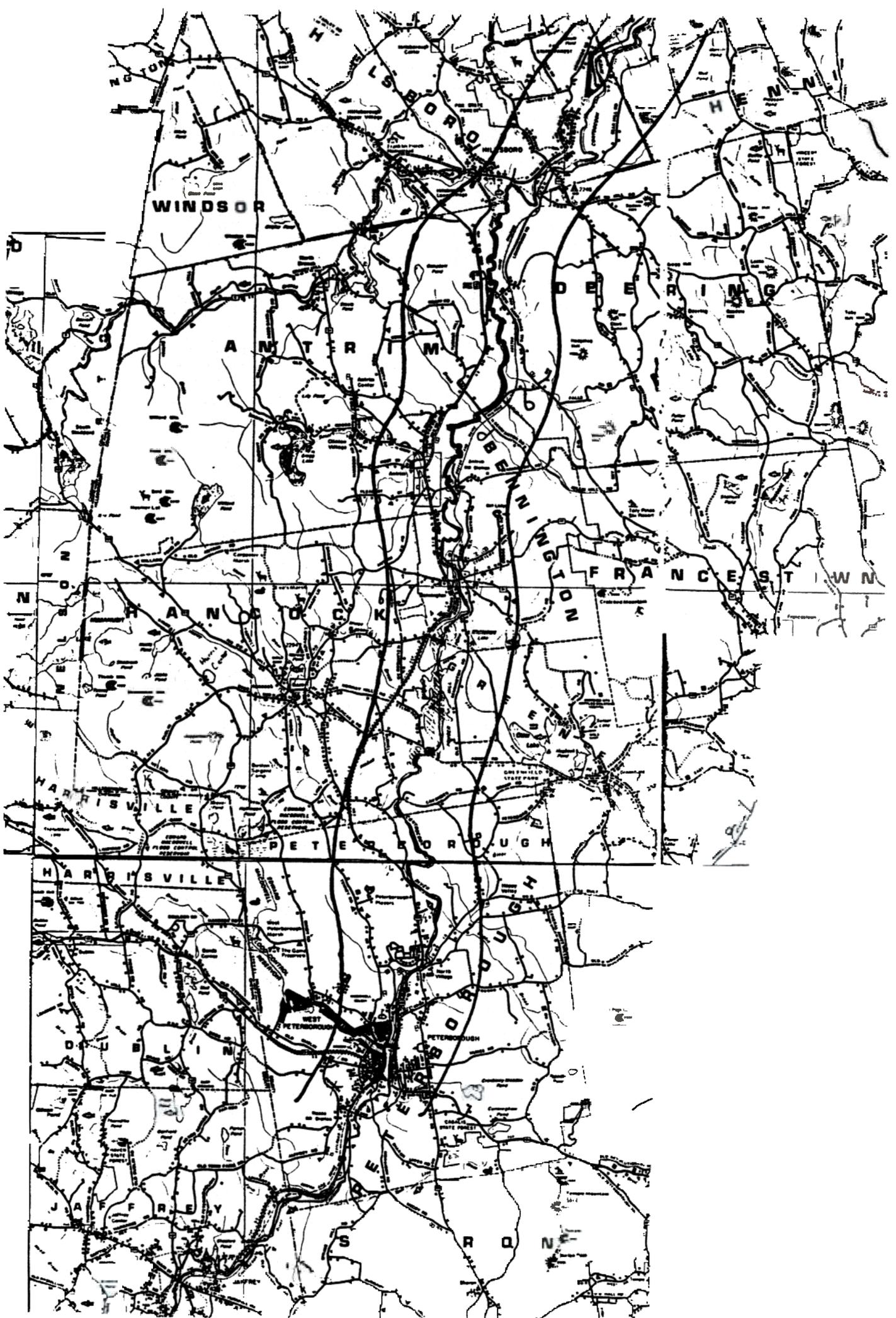
***Mammals:

Opossum

Star-nosed mole
Hairy-tailed mole
Masked shrew

Deer mouse
White-footed mouse
Red-backed mouse
Field mouse
Meadow vole







Smokey shrew
Short tailed shrew

Little brown bat
Eastern long-eared brown bat
Silver-haired bat
Eastern pipistrelle
Big brown bat
Hoary bat
Red bat

Woodchuck
Porcupine

Snowshoe hare
New England cottontail

White-tailed deer
Moose

Black bear
Raccoon

Bobcat

Pine vole
House mouse
Norway rat
Meadow jumping mouse
Woodland jumping mouse
Eastern chipmunk
Gray squirrel
Red squirrel
Southern flying squirrel
Northern flying squirrel
Muskrat
Beaver

Fisher
Short-tailed weasel
Eastern long-tailed weasel
Common mink
River otter
Striped skunk

Red fox
Gray fox
Coyote

***The varied habitats along the Contoocook River support almost any non-marine bird species found in southern New Hampshire. Two experienced observers have tallied 117 species on, over, or by the river. An additional 58 New Hampshire bird species almost certainly occur in the river corridor for a potential total of 175 bird species on or along the river.

***The following species are to a greater or lesser degree dependent on the Contoocook River.

***Birds:

Great Blue Heron
Green-backed Heron
American Bittern
Least Bittern

Canada Goose
Wood Duck
American Black Duck
Mallard
American Wigeon
Ring-necked Duck
Hooded Merganser
Common Merganser

Belted Kingfisher
Alder flycatcher
Tree Swallow
Bank Swallow
Northern Rough-winged Swallow

Cedar Waxwing
Warbling Vireo
Yellow Warbler
Swamp Sparrow
Red-winged Blackbird
Rusty Blackbird
Common Grackle

American widgeon

Wild Turkey

Woodcock

Eastern Bluebird

Indigo Bunting

Northern Cardinal

Black-capped Chickadee

Various warblers

***The committee identified a number of reptiles commonly found in the corridor.

Eastern Ringneck

Eastern Hognose

Black Snake

Milk Snake

Common Water Snake

Dekay's Snake

Redbelly Snake

Ribbon Snake

Eastern Garter Snake

Musk Turtle

Painted Turtle

Spotted Turtle

Wood Turtle

Snapping Turtle

(2) List any endangered or threatened animals which are supported by the river and river corridor environment. Include location, if known. Check whether these animals are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

<u>Animal Species</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>E or I</u>	<u>N or S</u>

Common Loon	Impoundments	T	
Pied-billed Grebe	Impoundments	E	S
Osprey	Open areas of river	T	
Bald Eagle	During migration	E	
Northern Harrier	Marshy areas	T	S
Common Nighthawk	Penacook	T	
Eastern Bluebird	Open areas for feeding	T	
Purple Martin	Hillsboro Hopkinton Penacook	T	S
Great Blue Heron Rookery	Henniker Hopkinton		

(3) Is the river corridor important for the movement of wildlife between large habitat areas? If yes, explain why.

***Wetlands associated with the North Branch provide important wildlife habitat and are associated with fairly large undeveloped areas in southern New Hampshire. These areas support large mammals including moose and coyotes.

***Many species of waterfowl use the river as a migratory stop in the spring and fall. The Contoocook provides some of the only open water in early spring, and good numbers of both bay and pond ducks show up from mid-March to mid-April.

(c) Vegetation/Natural Communities

(1) List the plant species commonly found in the river and river corridor.

***Trees:

Second growth mixed hardwoods and softwoods.

- White pine
- Hemlock
- Red oak
- White ash
- Poplar
- American elm
- White birch

Gray birch
Yellow birch
Red maple
Sugar maple
Silver maple
American beech
Atlantic white cedar
Ironwood

***Herbaceous plants:

Bluet
Yellow Hawkweed
Common speedwell
Sheep sorrel
Milkweed
Timothy
Red clover
Shepard's purse
White campion

Ragweed
Queen Anne's Lace
Common cinquefoil
Cow vetch
Poison ivy

Bristly sarsaparilla
Spring beauty
Bunchberry
Bedstraw
Blueflag
Indian cucumber
May apple
Solomons seal
Canada mayflower
Stonecrop
Celandine poppy
Starflower
Common blue violet

Pipsissewa
Bluebead lily
Pink ladyslipper
Wintergreen
Cardinal flower
Partridge berry
Fringed polygala
False climbing buckwheat
Buttercup
Goldenrod
Meadowrue
Nodding trillium

Bracken fern
Sensitive fern
Royal fern
Wood fern

Cinnamon fern
Interrupted fern
Marginal fern

***Aquatic vegetation:

Cattails
Sedges
Bulrushes
Arrow arum
Pickerelweed
Pondweed
Lilypads
Sweetflag

(2) List any endangered or threatened plant species that are supported by the river and river corridor environment. Include location, if known. Check whether these plants are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

<u>Plant Species</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>E or I</u>	<u>N or S</u>

Wild Lupine	Rindge	T	S
Cow Wheat			
Andrew's Gentian	Jaffrey	T	S
Green-adder's mouth	Jaffrey, Sharon Peterborough Hillsboro	E	S
Fringed Gentian	Sharon	T	S
Three-seeded Mercury	Peterborough	T	S
Hog-peanut	Peterborough	T	S
Northern Water Starwort	Peterborough		
Spatter Dock	Peterborough		
Ginseng	Peterborough	T	S
Sweet Coltsfoot	Greenfield	E	S
Rue Anemone	Hillsboro	T	S
Summer Sedge	Hillsboro		
Fall Witch-grass	Hillsboro		
Hoary Mt. Mint	Hillsboro	E	S
Barren Strawberry	Hillsboro	T	S
Knotty Pondweed	Penacook		
Common Mare's-Tail	Stoddard	T	S
Farwell's Milfoil	Stoddard	T	S
Arethusa	Stoddard	E	S

This information was provided by the NH Natural Heritage Inventory.

(3) List any vegetative communities supported by the river and the river corridor environment which have been identified as "exemplary natural ecological communities" by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory. Include location, if known.

<u>Exemplary Natural Ecological Community</u>	<u>Location</u>

Atlantic White Cedar Swamp	Stoddard
	Antrim
Southern New England Level Bog	Stoddard
Southern New England Acidic Seepage Swamp	Antrim

This information was provided by the NH Natural Heritage Inventory.

(d) Fish Resources

(1) List the fish species commonly found in the river.

Brook Trout
Rainbow Trout
Brown Trout

Atlantic Salmon Fry and Parr

Largemouth Bass	Banded Sunfish
Smallmouth Bass	Pumpkinseed
Chain Pickerel	Redbreast Sunfish
White Perch	
Yellow Perch	
Walleye	

Fallfish
Common White Sucker
Longnose Dace
Blacknose Dace
Common Shiner

(2) List any endangered or threatened fish species supported by the river environment. Check whether these fish are endangered [E] or threatened [T] species and if they are significant at a national [N] or state [S] level.

<u>Fish Species</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>E or I</u>	<u>N or S</u>
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(3) Describe the presence and location of spawning beds, feeding areas, and other significant habitat.

***The Contoocook has generally clean water and good pH level and dissolved oxygen content for trout. However, the water in the main stem reaches summer temperatures that are borderline for trout meaning that many sections of the river are marginal habitat. The most significant, high quality habitat for cold water fish is the rapids in the Hillsboro-West Henniker area. This area is used as a nursery for stocked Atlantic Salmon fry, and also provides a good trout fishery. The other area of the main stem that provides trout habitat is the fast moving section in Jaffrey and Peterborough. Tributaries of the main stem are likely to provide good trout habitat. The North Branch is stocked by the Fish and Game Department.

***The slower moving and impounded sections offer good warm water habitat. These include Powder Mill Pond and the river above it and the section between the village of Contoocook and The Island.

(4) Indicate whether the significant fisheries found in the river rely on natural reproduction or a stocking program.

***Heavy fishing pressure and warm water due to vegetation removal associated with development and road construction mean less than ideal habitat for trout. As a result, the cold water fishery is maintained by stocking. Warm water fish populations are natural.

(5) Is the river a viable anadromous fish resource? If yes, identify any on-going or planned restoration programs.

***The Contoocook River is a vital component of the Merrimack River watershed anadromous fish restoration program initiated in 1969 by a number of federal, state, and local interests. At present, there is no upstream passage for fish above the Amoskeag Dam in Manchester. However, plans call for fish passage facilities that eventually permit upstream passage to the Hopkinton-Everett flood control dam. Species including Atlantic salmon, Shad, and Alewives are expected to make their way into the Contoocook eventually.

***The Contoocook is viewed as an outstanding nursery area for young salmon. They are introduced to the river as fry. They remain for two or three years, then migrate downstream as six inch long parr. Interim measures to facilitate safe downstream passage are expected to be in place this year.

***Salmon fry are stocked in Beard's Brook and the main stem in the Henniker-Hillsboro rapids. Numbers of fry stocked in recent years are listed below. Numbers have declined due to a shortage of fry among all restoration projects.

Date	Number
1987	82,700
1988	79,900
1989	60,000
1990	25,200

(e) Water Quality

(1) Check the state's water quality classification which applies to this river or segment under state law.

Class A Class B Class C

(2) According to readily available information, what is the actual water quality of this river under the state's water quality standards?

Class A Class B Class C

(3) If the river is not currently supporting its water quality classification, identify the existing major causes of deficient water quality (e.g., industrial or sewage pollutants, agricultural fertilizer run-off) and possible corrective measures (e.g., regulations, enforcement, local land use controls).

***The Contoocook is classified "B" for its entire length by the state legislature. Substantial progress has been made cleaning up the river since 1947, and especially in the 1980's in curbing municipal sources of water pollution through the construction or upgrading of several wastewater treatment plants along the river

***A 1988 report on DES water sampling showed that about 11 miles of the Contoocook exceeded class B standards for coliform bacteria. Officials of the Water Supply and Pollution Control Division speculate that these problems may result from the fact that the original effluent limitations were written at a time when not very much was known about the river or about the consequences of treatment. Also the agency has backed off the amounts of chlorine prescribed in treatment because of the chemical's potential toxicity. The agency is planning to undertake a more extensive water quality survey of the river to pinpoint the sources of the contamination problems and develop the appropriate control measures.

(f) Open Space

Briefly describe the significant areas of open space and the predominant types of land use in the river corridor (i.e., forest management, agriculture, industrial, residential, etc.). Describe any protected land parcels (e.g., state parks and forests, national forest lands, and conservation easements). Include location.

***At the Contoocook's origins constricted topography dominates the type of open space around the river; generally, roads, buildings, and mills are placed near the river, since there are no side floodplains to invite farming or inhibit development. In Rindge and Jaffrey, the open space near the river tends to be forested, obscuring it from public visibility. Little land is formally protected in this stretch.

***In Peterborough, below the Noone Falls dam site and the town proper, the river takes on a slower, wider character. In the meanders north of town lie gentle forested slopes and old farms, open space on which the town master plan and conservation commission focus for protection. Several conservation easements are in place or in progress to complement town-owned protected riverfront. Local residents, the Trust for New Hampshire Lands, and the Forest Society are working towards a network of protected open space which may link town and other protected land, such as the riverfront Wilcott Forest, with walking paths.

***Between Hancock and Greenfield, the river is wide, flat and marshy in spots, due in part to the Monadnock Paper Mills dam in Bennington. Open space protection along the forested and marshy banks is actively pursued by the town of Hancock and the Harris Center, both of which have identified riverfront protection as a priority. Greenfield has also focused on the riverfront to securing open space and public river access. A former marina site in Greenfield has been acquired by NH Fish and Game for access and habitat protection.

***Past the dam, through lower Bennington and Antrim, the river has a generous floodplain. The corn and hayfields in this stretch were identified regionally as a priority for Land Conservation Investment Program protection. Currently about 2 miles of riverfront wood and meadow lands are protected by the Forest Society near Antrim village.

***The town of Hillsboro has seen much development along the shoreline. Locally, however, residents have identified protecting a riverfront buffer strip for scenic, water quality, and recreation potential as a priority. Near the center of town at Grimes field, a town river walk is already protected.

***Between Hillsboro and Henniker the Flood Control Area, managed

primarily for forestry and recreation, protects several miles of riverfront open space. Ames State Forest and Contoocook State Forest supplement this system. Hopkinton has targeted the remaining unprotected river farms for land protection with the LCIP, and has secured a town forest on the river near the Concord line.

***Concord, more developed along the river than other municipalities, has also focused on protecting the remaining open space in the river corridor. Mast Yard State Forest and Lehtinen Park already protect land upstream of Penacook, and another city park north of Penacook protects open space along the riverfront as it nears the Merrimack. Hannah Dustin State Park caps the protected open space at the confluence of the Contoocook and the Merrimack. The city has identified remaining riverfront farmland as a priority for future land protection efforts.

(g) Natural Flow Characteristics

Briefly describe the natural flow characteristics of the river, including natural periodic variation in flow or, if applicable, variations caused by impoundments, significant diversions, or channel alterations. Indicate where the river is free-flowing.

***The Contoocook Basin has a drainage area of 766 square miles and a total fall of over 1,500 feet of which about 1,200 are in the upper 10 miles. About 70 percent of the remaining fall is concentrated in Bennington, Hillsboro, Henniker, and Penacook.

***Although the Contoocook and the North Branch together pass 11 active hydropower dams, two flood control dams, and four impoundments that are subject to fall draw-downs, the rivers can be characterized as generally having natural flow characteristics. Although the hydropower plants remove significant water from the river for short distances in some sections, none of the impoundments is large enough to hold back enough water to significantly change the river's flow below the project. The two flood control projects are used during periods of flood flow to reduce damage in the Merrimack valley. At normal river levels, water is passed through the dams unimpeded.

2. Managed Resources

(a) Impoundments

List all of the dams which are present in the river, including any dams which are breached or in ruins. Identify their location, ownership, and purpose (i.e., flood control, hydroelectric energy production, or storage). Include any proposals for new or reconstructed dams; indicate that this is a proposed dam by placing an asterisk (*) next to the name of the dam.

<u>Name of Dam</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
*** Contoocook Lake (Red Dam)	Jaffrey	Town of Jaffrey	Storage
Contoocook River	Jaffrey	Town of Jaffrey	Storage
Contoocook River	Jaffrey	Jason C. Sawyer	
Contoocook River	Jaffrey	Unknown	Inactive
Cheshire Pond	Jaffrey	D.D. Bean	Hydropower
Contoocook River	Peterborough	Unknown	Inactive
Noone Mills	Peterborough	River Street Associates	Hydropower
Harris Dam	Peterborough	Harris Construction Company	Industrial
Transcript Printing Company	Peterborough	Town of Peterborough	
North Village Dam	Peterborough	Town of Peterborough	
Powder Mill Pond	Bennington	Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.	Hydropower
Monadnock Power	Bennington	Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.	Hydropower
Pierce Power	Bennington	Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.	Hydropower
Paper Mill	Bennington	Monadnock Paper Mills, Inc.	Industrial
Contoocook River II	Hillsboro	Unknown	Inactive
Hosiery Mill Dam	Hillsboro	Hillsboro Hydroelectric Limited Partnership	Hydropower
Henniker Falls	Henniker	Nelson and Ivan Maine	Inactive
Contoocook Valley Paper	Henniker	Mary Fletcher	
Contoocook River	Henniker	Unknown	Inactive
Hopkinton-Everett Dam	Hopkinton	Army Corps of Engineers	

Hoague-Sprague Dam	Hopkinton	Consolidated Hydro Associates	Flood Control
			Hydropower
Hopkinton Project	Hopkinton	Town of Hopkinton	Hydropower
York Dam	Concord	Briar Hydro Associates	Hydropower
Penacook Upper Falls	Concord	Penacook Hydro Associates	Hydropower
Penacook Lower Falls	Concord	NH Hydro Associates	Hydropower
Robb Reservoir	Stoddard		
Steele Pond	Antrim		
Jackman Reservoir	Antrim	Public Service Company	Hydropower

b) Water Withdrawals and Discharges

(1) List any significant water withdrawals from the river, including withdrawals for public drinking water, industry, and agriculture. Identify the purpose of the withdrawal (i.e., irrigation) and location. Indicate if the river has been identified in a state, regional, or local study as a potential source of water supply and, if so, identify the study.

<u>Withdrawal</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Potential Source?</u>
***Water users who are permitted to use more than 20,000 gallons per day.		
Town of Jaffrey	Water supply	Bullet Pond
Town of Jaffrey	Water supply	Poole Pond
Town of Jaffrey	Sewage treatment	Jaffrey
Monadnock Mills	Industrial	Bennington
Bio-Energy Corp	Industrial	Route 127 Hopkinton
Town of Hopkinton	Sewage treatment	Below Fountain Square, Hopkinton
City of Concord	Water supply	Pumping station #5

***Note: In addition to withdrawals directly from surface water there are a number of users who withdraw from groundwater or tributaries which reduces inflow which in turn has an effect on river flow.

***Note: Hydropower producers listed above in section VI 2 (a) are also licensed for withdrawal of water.

(2) List all known surface water discharges to the river and identify the source, type (ex., industrial wastewater), and location of the discharge. Indicate whether the discharge has been permitted by the state (yes or no).

<u>Point Source Discharge</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Permit?</u>

Millipore Corporation	O&G, COD Copper Iron	Jaffrey	
Harris Construction	Mining discharge	Peterborough	Yes
NH Ball Bearing	Temp. VOC, TOC	Peterborough	Yes
Monadnock Paper Co.	BOD, TSS	Bennington	Yes
Contoocook Paper Co.	BOD, TSS	Henniker	Yes
Hoague Sprague	BOD, TSS	Hopkinton	Yes
Bio Energy Corp.	Temp. TSS, O&G C12, Zinc	Hopkinton	Yes
GTE Sylvania Jaffrey	CCW Wastewater	Hillsboro Jaffrey	
Peterborough	Wastewater	Peterborough	
Antrim	Wastewater	Antrim	
Hillsboro	Wastewater	Hillsboro	
Henniker	Wastewater	Henniker	
Hopkinton	Wastewater	Hopkinton	

***Table of abbreviations:

O&G Oil and grease
 COD Chemical oxygen demand
 VOC Volatile organic compounds
 TOC Total organic carbon
 BOD Biological oxygen demand
 TSS Total suspended solids
 CCW Contact cooling water

***Note: Hydropower producers listed above in section VI 2 a are also licensed water dischargers.

***Note: This information comes from the state list of permitted dischargers. The committee has no knowledge of illegal discharges.

3. Cultural Resources

(a) Historical and Archaeological Resources

List any significant historical and archaeological resources found in the river or river corridor. Identify whether the resource is listed or is eligible to be listed as a National Historic Landmark (NHL) or on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) or is a recognized Historic District (HD) or Multiple Use Area (MUA). If known, indicate whether these resources are significant at a national, regional (New England), state, or local level. Below this listing, note any local town histories, word of mouth, or general historical knowledge about the use of the river and its corridor.

Historical/Archaeological Resource Listing/Eligibility Significance

***Historical records show that the Penacook Indians lived along the tributaries of the Merrimack River in central and southern New Hampshire. These people raised corn, and harvested the abundant wildlife and fish of the area, including salmon during their annual spawning runs. The Kon-wa-teg-ok trail connected the villages along the Contoocook. Its northern terminus was the Merrimack River. To the south it met the Pocumtuck Trail which in turn connected to the Mohawk Trail.

***Only seven sites along or close to the river are recorded in the files of the State Archaeologist. Concord has one site; Henniker, two; Bennington, two; Hancock, one; and Jaffrey, one. These sites have been recorded and numbered according to the State file system. Only one of these sites had potential as a major find, and it has largely been destroyed by a gravel pit and dump.

***Prehistoric resources of the Contoocook valley have never been adequately investigated. There may be important sites still uncatalogued. Any disturbance of a site transforms it from one which can reveal prehistoric life styles to one which only produces random artifacts and tells nothing about the people who made and used them.

***The early European settlers of the Contoocook Valley used the river as a source of transportation and set up grist and saw mills along its tributaries. The villages of East Jaffrey, Peterborough, Bennington, Hillsboro, Henniker, Contoocook and Penacook were established along the Contoocook river to take advantage of natural falls or the water power that could be harnessed by dams. A history of the Contoocook River is a history of these towns. The mills and factories which were built starting in the late 1700's caused people to settle nearby, and thus the oldest houses are often along the river.

***The early factories manufactured shoes, woolen goods, and tools. More recently, water from the river has been used to manufacture paper and matches.

***There are numerous sites of historical importance in the Contoocook Valley, many of which are not recognized on the National Register of Historic Places. Examples include the stone arch bridges in Hillsboro and Antrim, the barbecue oven in Hillsboro used to feed thousands of visitors during Franklin Pierce's inaugural reception, and the site of Stoddard Glass in Stoddard.

***A partial listing of buildings and districts on the National Historic Register follows.

Jaffrey Mills	Jaffrey	NRHP
Peterborough Unitarian Church	Peterborough	NRHP
All Saint's Church	Peterborough	NRHP
Hancock/Greenfield Bridge	Hancock and Greenfield	NRHP
Flint Estate	Antrim	NRHP
Contoocook Mills Industrial District	Hillsboro	HD
Franklin Pierce Homestead	Hillsboro	NRHP
Henniker Town Hall	Henniker	NRHP
Hopkinton Railroad Covered Bridge	Hopkinton	NRHP
Rowell's Covered Bridge	Hopkinton	NRHP

***A section of Hillsboro farmland bordering on the Contoocook is being nominated as a Rural Historic District.

(b) Community Resource

Briefly describe how the river is recognized or used as a significant community resource.

***The river shaped the communities in the river valley. Early European settlers chose to put their farms on fertile floodplains and their villages in places where waterpower could be harnessed to run their mills. These historical patterns of development are still evident today.

***Today, the Contoocook is a scenic and recreational resource for the communities that border it, as well as an important economic resource. In the town of Bennington, Monadnock Paper Mill depends upon river waters for power and paper making. Numerous other industries use the river for process or cooling water or to carry away wastes. Towns along the river use it for assimilation of treated waste. Many residents view the river as a recreational resource, especially since the town sewage treatment plants went on line.

*** On the fourth of July, Hopkinton Community Center has a 5k canoe race.

***In September, the Harris Center holds a 3k canoe race on Powder Mill Pond.

***During the spring semester, New England College's Engineering Department stages a cement canoe contest in the river. The College grounds along the river are popular with local walkers and cross-country skiers.

***Peterborough and Hillsboro both have community trails along the river.

***Antrim has trails along the river in McCabe Forest.

***Jaffrey and Henniker have riverfront parks with benches beside the water.

Recreational Resources

(a) Fishery

Identify any high quality recreational fisheries which are present in the river. Include location, if known.

***According to the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, the section of rapids between Hillsboro and West Henniker offers a high quality habitat for trout, is stocked, and is heavily fished. A section of the rapids about a mile long is designated for fishing with artificial lures and flies. The minimum length for trout in that section is 12 inches. There is little conflict between boaters and anglers because boating is best when the river is too high for good fishing.

***The section above Peterborough along Route 202 is a popular fishing area, although it is not ideal fish habitat. Trout are stocked there. The local chapter of Trout Unlimited has expressed interest in doing habitat improvements in that segment.

***Other areas of the main stem of the Contoocook are more likely to contain warm water fish. There is fishing in most of the impounded areas and flat water stretches of the river, but fishing pressures are less intense than in the trout areas.

***The North Branch offers good trout fishing and is stocked.

Boating

Describe any significant recreational boating opportunities which are present on the river.

***The Contoocook River includes one of the premier whitewater boating stretches in New England. The rapids between Hillsboro and West Henniker offer high quality, Class III-IV (expert) whitewater including the famous Class IV "Freight Train Rapids". The river is larger at this point in terms of width and volume, than many whitewater rivers in the region. Because of the large size of the drainage area, the river provides whitewater sport for a longer period than smaller rivers. It is often runnable in late spring and autumn and after heavy rains.

***Between Jaffrey and Peterborough, the river provides Class II rapids, generally suitable for beginners, but interrupted by a Class IV gorge. This section is difficult to access either to clear fallen trees which can present a serious safety hazard for canoeists, or to use the river, due to posted private land, according to local canoeists.

***From Peterborough to Bennington the river is flatwater and quickwater. It is boatable most of the year. In Bennington, the river is impounded behind Powder Mill Pond Dam. The impounded area is used by canoes and small motorboats for fishing.

***Between West Henniker and Henniker, the rapids are less imposing and present a pleasurable trip for the average canoeist. the river continues to flatten out between Henniker and the flood control dam at Hopkinton. Fluctuating water levels affect the attractiveness of canoeing behind the flood control dam.

***The river between Contoocook Village and The Island in Penacook is largely flatwater and is used by a variety of motorboats, party boats, canoes, and rowboats.

***The North Branch has an excellent section for expert whitewater paddlers. These rapids, which are rated as high as Class V are located between the double stone arch bridge on Route 9 and the old Hawthorne College campus.

***Although there are several official access points along the river, most boating access is informal and makes use of private land. For instance, access to Freight Train rapids depends on crossing private land.

(c) Other Recreational Opportunities

List any other recreational areas, facilities, or opportunities on the river or in the river corridor. Indicate ownership, if known.

<u>Recreational Area</u>	<u>Ownership</u>	<u>Location</u>
*** Golf Course Picnic area	Fire Department	Hillsboro Hillsboro
Grimes Field	Town of Hillsboro	Hillsboro
Federal Flood Control Area	Army Corps of Engineers	Henniker and Hopkinton
Mast Yard State Park-Broad Cove Area	State and city	land Penacook
Lehtinen Park	Concord	Penacook
Horsehill Cemetery land	Concord	Penacook
Contoocook River Park	Concord	The Island
River Park west of Main St.	Concord	Penacook

***In addition to the areas listed above, the abandoned Boston and Maine Railroad, which follows the river for most of its length, offers good opportunities for walking, cross-country skiing, and mountain biking in many areas.

(d) Access

List any existing public access sites located along the river. Include the type of access (ex., canoe only) and related facilities (ex., parking). Include ownership, if known.

***There are very few official boat access points along the Contoocook. The official access points are located on flatwater sections of the river which are suitable to use by motorboats. Sections that are usable by cartop boats such as canoes or kayaks are usually served by unofficial access points over private land. Use of these sites can be difficult as they may be so close to the highway that their use presents a traffic hazard or the bank may be so steep as to make carrying a boat to the water dangerous. Private ownership of access points means that they can be closed off at any time. Some whitewater segments of the Contoocook are of New England wide significance and it would be a loss to the whitewater community to lose access to them.

***Users of cartop boats are creative about getting to the water where highways draw near. There are many potential access points

along the Contoocook. Several of the popular ones are noted below.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Type of Access</u>	<u>Related Facilities</u>
*** NH 202 Bridge in Jaffrey	Canoe, kayak	
New NH 101 Bridge, Peterborough	Canoe, kayak	
Fish and Game Access point at covered bridge in Greenfield	Boat trailers	
Manselville Brook Bridge on Longwoods Road, Deering	Cartop boats	
Old Route 202, Henniker	Canoe, kayak	
Old Route 202, West Henniker	Canoe, kayak	
River Road in Henniker	Boat launch	
Broad Cove	Cartop boats	
The Island	Boat trailers	Limited parking
Above the twin arch stone bridge on NH 9 in Stoddard	Canoe, kayak	
Below the old Hawthorne College campus on NH 9 in Antrim	Canoe, kayak	

5. Other Resources

(a) Scenic Resources

Briefly describe any significant scenic focal points along the river. Indicate the location of the significant views to and from the river.

***The view across Powder Mill Pond to Crotched Mountain

***The falls below the village of Bennington

***Cork Plain and Hedgehog Mountain seen from the river in Deering.

***Falls in the center of Hillsboro off the 149 bridge

***Wild area between Hillsboro and Henniker seen from old Route 202

***Flood Plain and old farmland in the Federal Flood Control Area

***Farmland below Contoocook Village

***Woodlands above Broad Cove viewed from the river

***Palisades near the mouth of the river in Concord

(b) Land Use

Briefly describe the type and location of significant developments within the river corridor, including roads, utility crossings, bridges, commercial, and industrial developments, solid waste management facilities, and residential developments. Describe the type and location of any proposals for major developments within the river corridor.

***Development along the Contoocook generally follows the pattern suggested by the segment classifications recommended by this nomination. The river passes through village centers where there is ample evidence of housing and industry. Between the villages, development is limited and agricultural and forested land predominate.

***Rindge--The headwaters of the Contoocook River are located in Rindge where two large water-bodies, Poole Pond and Contoocook Lake combine to provide the major impetus for the River. The intersection of two major highways, Route 119 and US Route 202 lies near the beginning of this watershed. There is limited commercial development in this portion of the corridor. However, a large shopping plaza is under construction just south of the Route 119 and Route 202 intersection.

***Most of the river corridor in Rindge consists of residential development scattered along the various town roads and highways. However, there is a substantial amount of seasonal home development adjacent to Poole Pond and Contoocook Lake. Year-round housing is also situated around both waterbodies. The Jaffrey-Rindge school district has acquired approximately 100 acres for a potential new school site. The site is located on the east side of Route 202 near the Jaffrey-Rindge town line.

***Jaffrey--The Contoocook River closely parallels Route 202 through the town of Jaffrey. The river corridor is relatively undeveloped from the Rindge town line to approximately one-half mile south of Jaffrey's business district. The entire built up area of Jaffrey lies within the river corridor. The land use pattern consists of high density residential development, numerous commercial and industrial developments, and several institutional uses.

***Beside the intensive residential and commercial pattern in the town center, the Drumlin Industrial Park, several individual industries, and the town's wastewater treatment plant and landfill are also located in the river corridor. From the bridge on Old Sharon Road (just north of the waste-water treatment plant) to the Peterborough town line, the river flows through relatively undeveloped, forested land. Several gravel pits are located between the town center and the Peterborough town line but only one small pit is in close proximity to the river.

***Peterborough--The first mile of the river corridor from the Jaffrey town line is undeveloped. However, the remainder of the corridor north to the intersection of Route 101 contains substantial commercial and light industrial development. Four gravel pits and an industrial waste site (an EPA superfund site) are also located in this portion of the river corridor. A large shopping plaza is located at the intersection of Routes 101 and 202.

***From Route 101 to the Conval High School on Route 202 north, the river corridor includes the intensively developed town center of Peterborough which contains substantial residential development as well as numerous commercial and institutional uses. In north Peterborough, the town's wastewater treatment plant and a closed landfill and industrial waste site borders the west side of the river. Another industrial waste site is located between the river and Route 202 approximately one mile south of the Peterborough/Hancock town line. From the wastewater treatment plant, the river flows north through mostly undeveloped woodlands and some agricultural land. A sizable amount of land in this portion of the corridor is under various conservation easements.

***Hancock-Greenfield--From the Peterborough/Hancock town line to the Hancock/Bennington town line, the river flows through a large undeveloped area which consists of woodlands, some agricultural land, and lands under conservation easements.

***There are a few residential uses scattered along town roads in the corridor and some houses are evident along the shore of Powder Mill Pond. The Route 202 corridor in Hancock has very little development. There are significant sections of aquatic vegetation and woodland in this portion of the river corridor.

***Bennington--The village area is developed with houses and several businesses. The Monadnock Paper Mill is located at the north end of the village. The mill has its own wastewater treatment plant. Several small businesses including a fuel oil distributor are located in the Route 202 corridor.

***Antrim--The river corridor is relatively undeveloped as it flows through the adjacent woodlands and some agricultural land. However, the village of Antrim has a small but fairly intense development pattern. The majority of the village consists of residential uses but there are several commercial uses along Route 202 where it passes through the village center. The village center also contains a small, vacant industrial complex and several institutional uses. The wastewater treatment plant is located on the west side of the river near Depot Street. A sizeable conservation tract, the McCabe Forest, is situated just east of the village center. The Route 202 corridor between the Hillsboro town line and the village center is sparsely developed

*****Deering--**The corridor is mostly undeveloped in Deering. Significant tracts of farmland are found in the wide floodplain in the central and southern portions of Deering. The only substantial development directly adjacent to the river is a large mobile home park near the Hillsboro border. One road crosses the river between Deering and Antrim, but the bridge is closed to motor vehicle traffic.

*****Hillsboro--**Hillsboro village includes densely developed land on both sides of the river. Industrial buildings dating from the mid to late 1800's are located along the river. Commercial buildings line Maine Street. Route 149 crosses the river in the center of the village.

*****A** golf course is located inside a sharp bend in the river, upstream from the village. Grimes Field, a town recreation area is located along the river at the edge of the village.

*****The** town's wastewater treatment plant discharges into the river about one mile downstream from the village.

*****East** of the village, the river corridor is relatively undeveloped. Near the Henniker line, West Henniker Road is parallel to, and within 250 feet of the river.

*****Henniker--**Most of the river corridor east of the village is owned by the federal government as part of the Hopkinton-Everett flood control project. Some of the land is leased to local farmers. The remainder is mostly forested.

*****Henniker** village occupies land on both sides of the river. Commercial buildings, a town park, and a parking lot are immediately adjacent to the north side of the river. New England College dormitories are located on the south side of the river. Land use in the remainder of the village is mainly residential to the north, and residential and institutional to the south. Route 114 crosses the river in the village center. Ramsdell Road crosses the river at the eastern edge of the village near the town's wastewater treatment facility.

*****About** one mile upstream from the village is the village of West Henniker, which includes older residential buildings and a new condominium complex. Western Avenue separates most of the buildings from the river.

*****Upstream** from West Henniker, the river corridor is mostly undeveloped, with the exception of roads which, at certain locations, closely parallel the river on both sides and a gravel pit inside a bend in the river about 1.5 miles upstream from West Henniker.

*****Hopkinton--**Contoocook village includes both commercial and

residential land uses directly abutting the river. Route 127/103 and a closed covered bridge cross the river in the center of the village.

***Downstream from the village, agriculture is the dominating land use adjacent to the river. A residential development with access to the river is also evident. Beyond the farmland, the corridor is mostly forested and includes Mast Yard State Forest. West of Contoocook village, the river is crossed by Interstate 89. Upstream from I-89, farmland is dominant along the southern bank of the river and, to a lesser extent, along the northern bank.

***At West Hopkinton, a small residential village and a large industrial complex are found along the river's edge. Upstream from West Hopkinton, the river is crossed by Route 127 (on top of the Hopkinton-Everett Dam), a local road, and Route 9/202, and is bordered by federal flood control land.

***Concord--The Contoocook River enters Concord flanked by publicly owned land: Mast Yard State Forest to the south and west and city-owned land to the east.

***From Broad Cove downstream to The Island, roads and summer cottages border the river intermittently. Many of the summer homes have been converted to year round dwellings. At The Island, a high density condominium complex and a hydropower dam are evident. Downstream from The Island, the high density residential areas and older industrial buildings of Penacook village are adjacent to the river. Two bridges cross the river in Concord including the Route 3 bridge in Penacook.

***Boscawen--The river enters Boscawen in Penacook village, where the land uses are similar to those described above for Penacook village. The river flows into the Merrimack River at Hannah Dustin Island, a local historic site. One bridge crosses the river in Boscawen.

North Branch towns:

***Stoddard--From Rye Pond at the junction of the Antrim/Stoddard/Nelson town lines to the Antrim town line on Route 9, the North Branch River flows through woodlands, and, for the most part, it is well removed from adjacent roads. Development along Routes 123 and 9 consist of scattered residences and a few small industrial uses. Two large conservation tracts border the west side of Route 9 and the historic stone arch bridge is located on the old Concord road near where Route 9 crosses the North Branch at the Antrim town line.

***Antrim--The North Branch parallels Route 9 from the

Antrim/Stoddard town line to the Hillsboro/Antrim town line. The river corridor contains limited development from the Stoddard town line to the intersection of Route 9 and 31. Land use activity consists primarily of scattered homes and a few small businesses. Much of this portion of the North Branch is characterized by wetlands north of Route 9 and steep slopes on the south side of the highway. Near the Route 31 intersection, the river cascades through a rocky stretch next to Route 9 and provides the highway traveller with a short, but spectacular, view of the river.

***The vacant Hawthorne College campus is located in the North Antrim area. This area contains several residential uses and a few business uses. Steele's Pond is the terminus of the proposed "natural" designation for the North Branch. From Steele's Pond, the river flows into Franklin Pierce Lake, which lies partially in Antrim and Hillsboro. The shores of the Lake in Antrim are lined with numerous seasonal homes and cottages and several year-round permanent homes.

(c) Land Use Controls

Identify the municipalities with existing master plans and zoning ordinances within the river corridor. Identify existing or proposed land use controls which affect the river and the river corridor (ex., zoning, easements, subdivision regulations).

Municipality	Master Plan	Zoning	Affect river corridor
*** Rindge	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review Wetlands ordinance Part of river in rural zone
Jaffrey	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review Wetlands ordinance Part of river in rural zone
Peterborough	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review
Hancock	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review River is in rural or agricultural district Floodplain and wetlands overlays
Greenfield	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review
Bennington	Yes	Yes	Flood Plain Protection Zone
Antrim	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review Wetlands overlay zone
Deering	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review Water resource plan Aquifer protection district Wetlands conservation district
Hillsboro	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review River corridor is zoned rural in town outside the village area
Henniker	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations Site plan review Water resource plan
Hopkinton	Yes	Yes	Subdivision regulations

Concord

Yes

Yes

Site plan review
 75 foot building setback
 Wetlands protection
 district
 Subdivision regulations
 Site plan review
 River corridor designated
 as open space or low
 density residential
 Outside Penacook village,
 corridor is zoned
 agricultural
 Streambank and shoreline
 overlay district.
 No emphasis on river
 Floodplain/floodway
 district
 Shoreline district, 100'
 Subdivision
 Site plan review

Boscawen
Concord

Yes

Yes

Yes

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