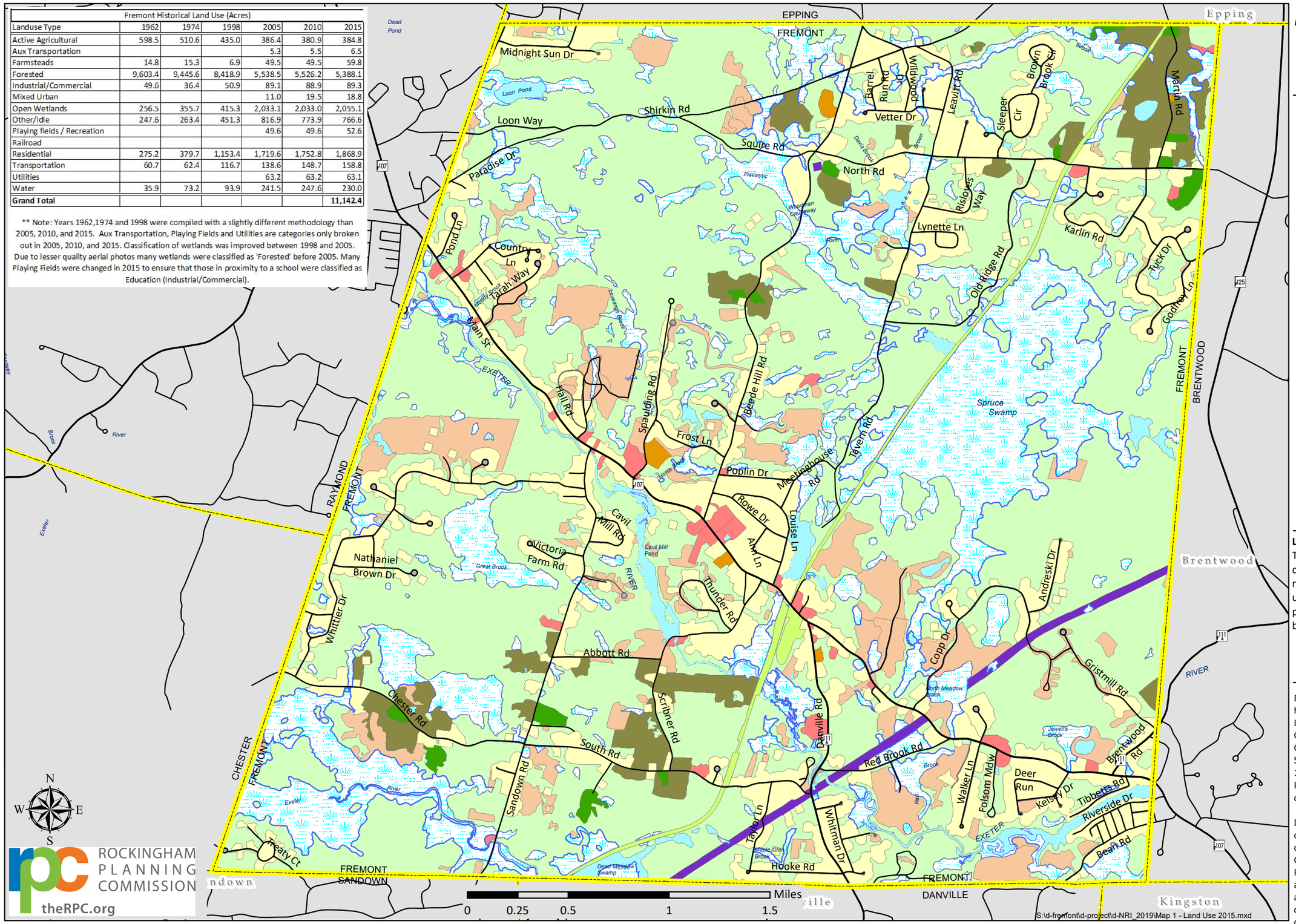
Map 1 - Land Use 2015

Fremont Historical Land Use (Acres)						
Landuse Type	1962	1974	1998	2005	2010	2015
Active Agricultural	598.5	510.6	435.0	386.4	380.9	384.8
Aux Transportation				5.3	5.5	6.5
Farmsteads	14.8	15.3	6.9	49.5	49.5	59.8
Forested	9,603.4	9,445.6	8,418.9	5,538.5	5,526.2	5,388.1
Industrial/Commercial	49.6	36.4	50.9	89.1	88.9	89.3
Mixed Urban				11.0	19.5	18.8
Open Wetlands	256.5	355.7	415.3	2,033.1	2,033.0	2,055.1
Other/Idle	247.6	263.4	451.3	816.9	773.9	766.6
Playing fields / Recreation				49.6	49.6	52.6
Railroad						
Residential	275.2	379.7	1,153.4	1,719.6	1,752.8	1,868.9
Transportation	60.7	62.4	116.7	138.6	148.7	158.8
Utilities				63.2	63.2	63.1
Water	35.9	73.2	93.9	241.5	247.6	230.0
Grand Total						**11,142.4**

** Note: Years 1962,1974 and 1998 were compiled with a slightly different methodology than 2005, 2010, and 2015. Aux Transportation, Playing Fields and Utilities are categories only broken out in 2005, 2010, and 2015. Classification of wetlands was improved between 1998 and 2005. Due to lesser quality aerial photos many wetlands were classified as 'Forested' before 2005. Many Playing Fields were changed in 2015 to ensure that those in proximity to a school were classified as Education (Industrial/Commercial).



Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

2015 Land Use

- Active Agricultural
- Aux Transportation
- Farmsteads
- Forested
- Industrial/Commercial
- Mixed Urban
- Open Wetlands
- Other/Idle
- Playing fields / Recreation
- Railroad
- Residential
- Transportation
- Utilities
- Water

Land Use 2015

This 2015 Land use was accomplished by screen digitizing land use/land cover polygons at a recommended display scale of 1:2,400 (1"=200') using 1-foot resolution, natural color aerial photography, acquired in April of 2015, as the background.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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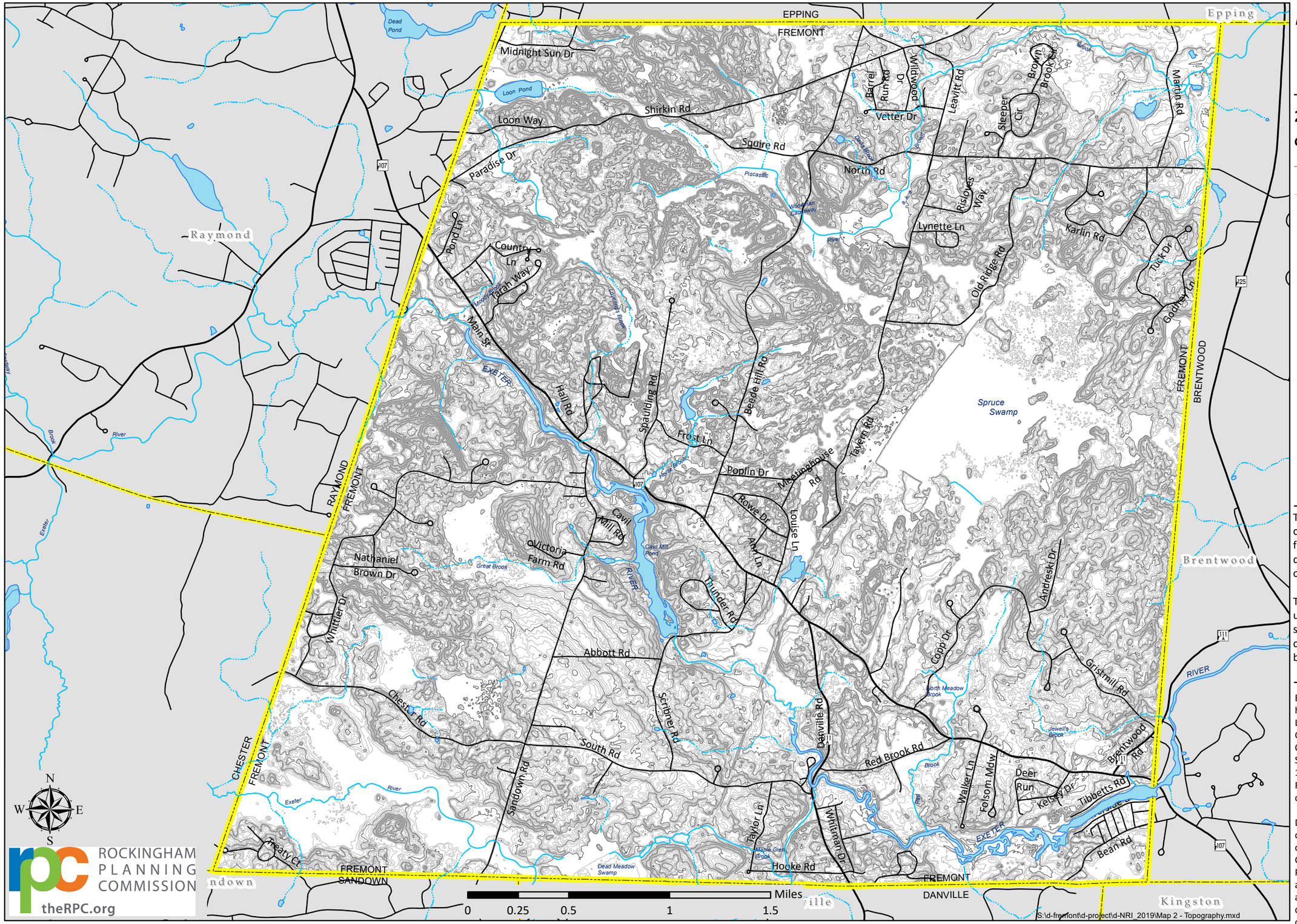
Map 2 - Topography



Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

2011 Contours 2' From LiDAR

Contour

- Major Contour (10')
- Interval contour (2')

This data set represents raw, 2-foot bare earth contours (isolines). The data set was extracted from a regional elevation contour data set derived from the Coastal New Hampshire LiDAR collection (2011).

These 2-foot contours were developed for visual use and comparison with other GIS data sets. The suitability for technical, scientific, or other finished cartographic purposes is unknown and should not be assumed.

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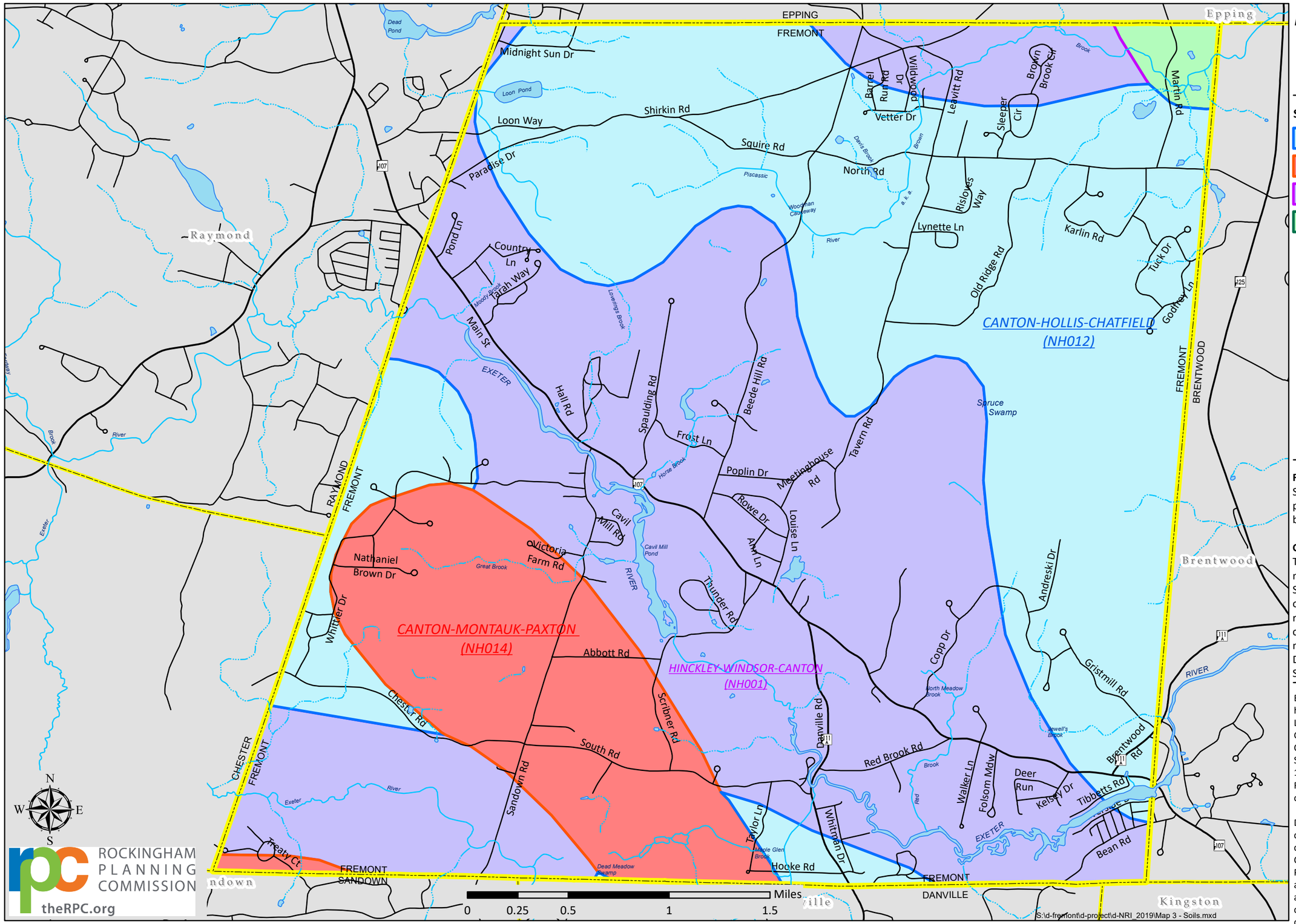
Map 3 - Soils (NRCS, 1994, 2006)



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Natural Resource Inventory
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Soil Type

- CANTON-HOLLIS-CHATFIELD (NH012)
- CANTON-MONTAUK-PAXTON (NH014)
- HINCKLEY-WINDSOR-CANTON (NH001)
- SCITICO-ELDRIDGE-DEERFIELD (NH002)

Rockingham Soils

Soil boundaries from NRCS county soil surveys, published at varied scales.All features distributed by Complex Systems Research Center,Durham, NH

Generalized Soil

This data set is a digital general soil association map developed by the National cooperative Soil Survey. It consists of a broad based inventory of soils and nonsoil areas that occur in a repeatable pattern on the landscape and that can be cartographically shown at the scale mapped. This data was published by the U.S. Department of Agriculture,Soil Conservation Service in 1994.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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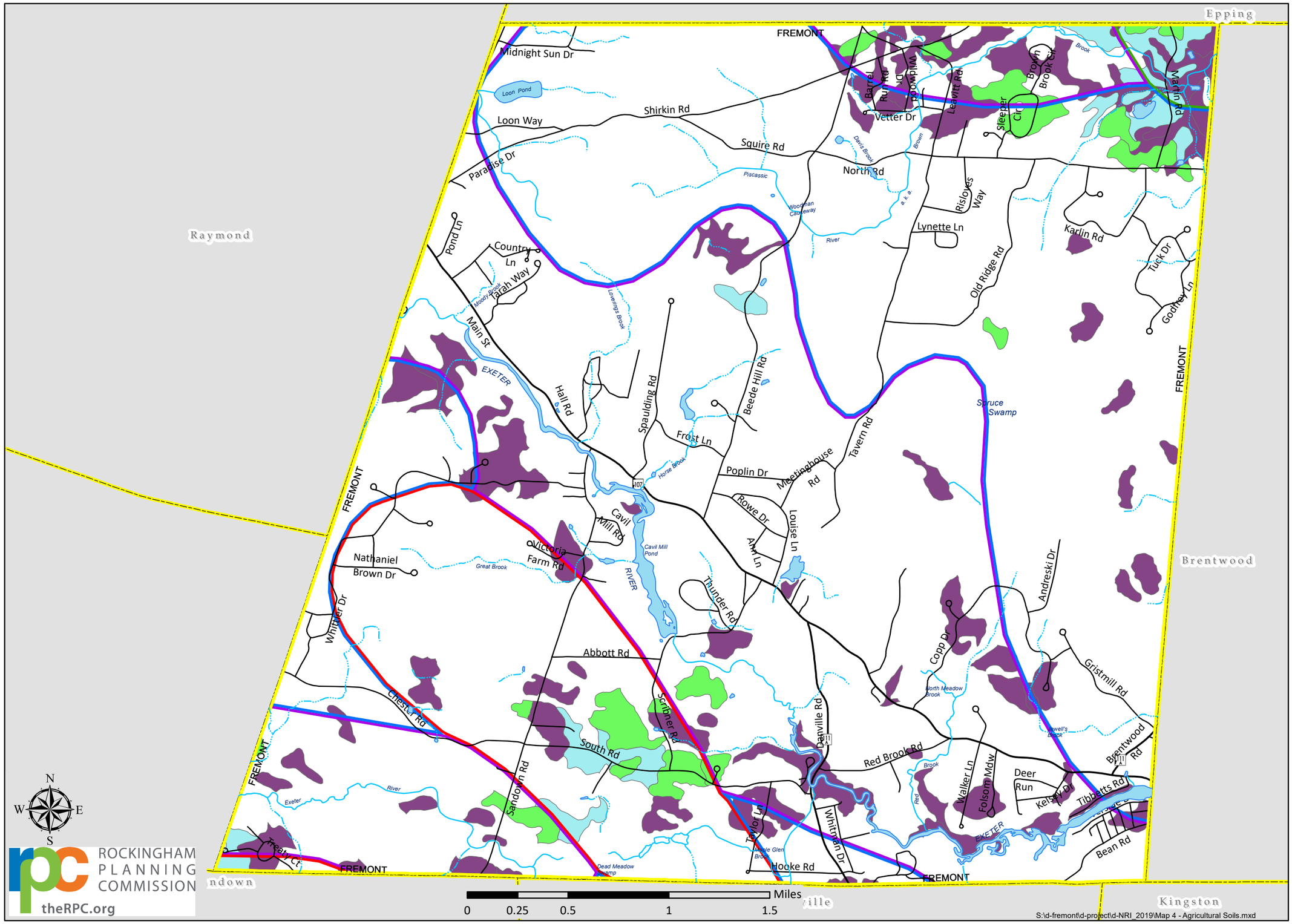
Map 4 - Agricultural Soils (NRCS 1994, 2006)



Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

General Soils Type

- CANTON-HOLLIS-CHATFIELD (NH012)
- CANTON-MONTAUK-PAXTON (NH014)
- HINCKLEY-WINDSOR-CANTON (NH001)
- SCITICO-ELDRIDGE-DEERFIELD (NH002)

Agricultural Soil Class

- All areas are prime farmland
- Farmland of local importance
- Farmland of statewide importance

Agricultural Soils

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops they have an adequate and dependable water supply from precipitation or irrigation.

Additional Farmland of Statewide Importance nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmlands if conditions are favorable.

Additional Farmland of Local Importance
In some local areas there is concern for certain additional farmlands for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops, even though these lands are not identified as having national or statewide importance.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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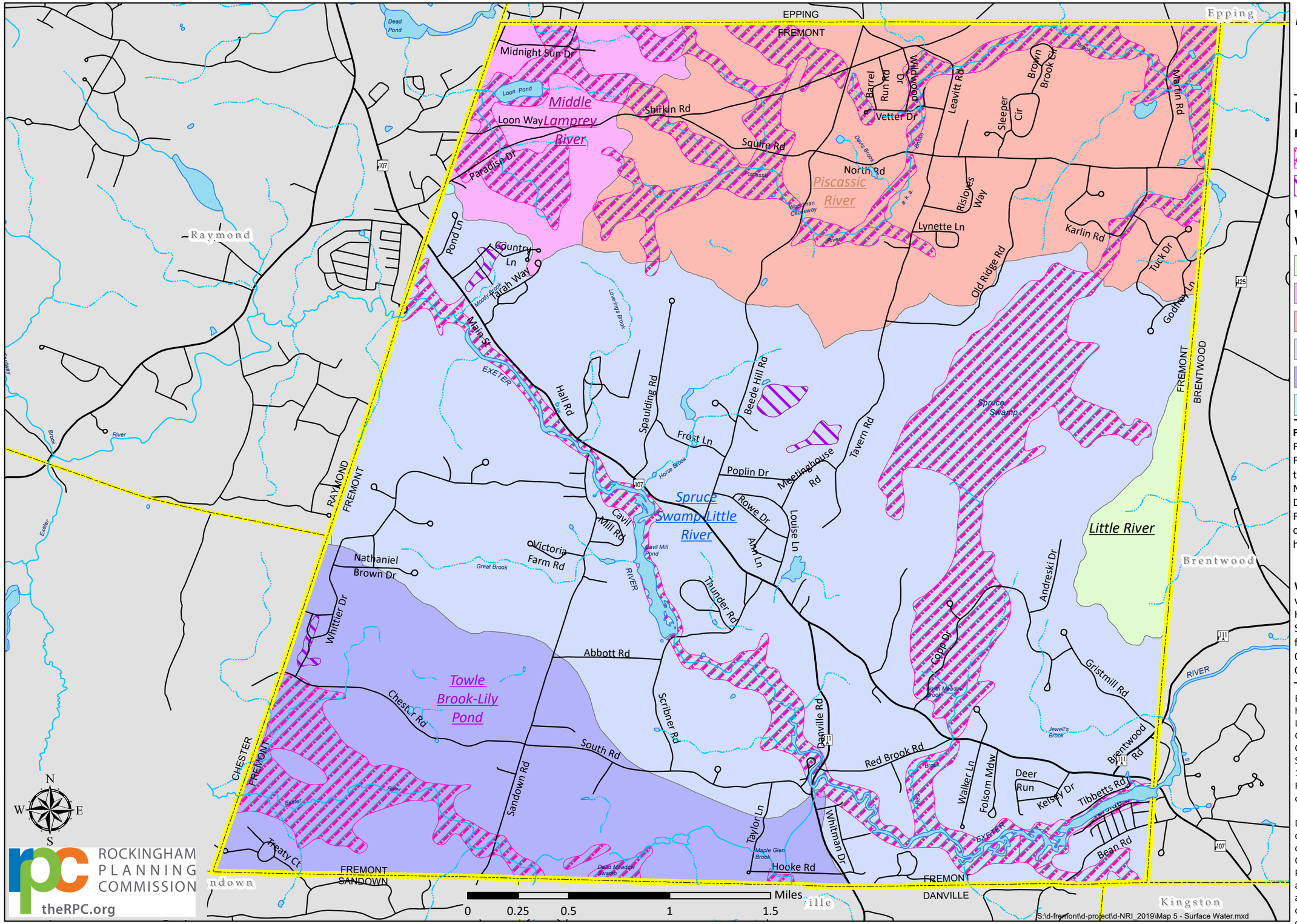
Map 5 - Surface Water, Watersheds, FEMA Flood Hazard Areas



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Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

FEMA Flood Hazard Zones

Flood Hazard Zone

- 1% Annual Risk (100 Year Flood)
- 0.2% Annual Risk (500 Year Flood)

Watersheds

Watershed (HUC 12)

- Little River
- Middle Lamprey River
- Piscassic River
- Spruce Swamp-Little River
- Towle Brook-Lily Pond
- Watson Brook

Flood Hazard Zones
Flood Hazard Areas on this map are FEMA Q3 Flood Data. This information was extracted from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, Q3 Flood Data DISC 23 (Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont). For more information about flood hazard areas, consult the following website: http://www.fema.gov.

Watersheds (HUC 12)
were delineated and automated by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Resources Division. Source maps for this data layer are USGS 1:24,000 Topographic Quadrangle maps and USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 1:250,000 watershed maps.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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Map 6 - Groundwater, Aquifers (USGS 1992)

Public Water Supply Wells
Mapped by the NH Department of Environmental Services. They consist of wells and surface water intake locations. Development of this data is ongoing; last updated May 2017.

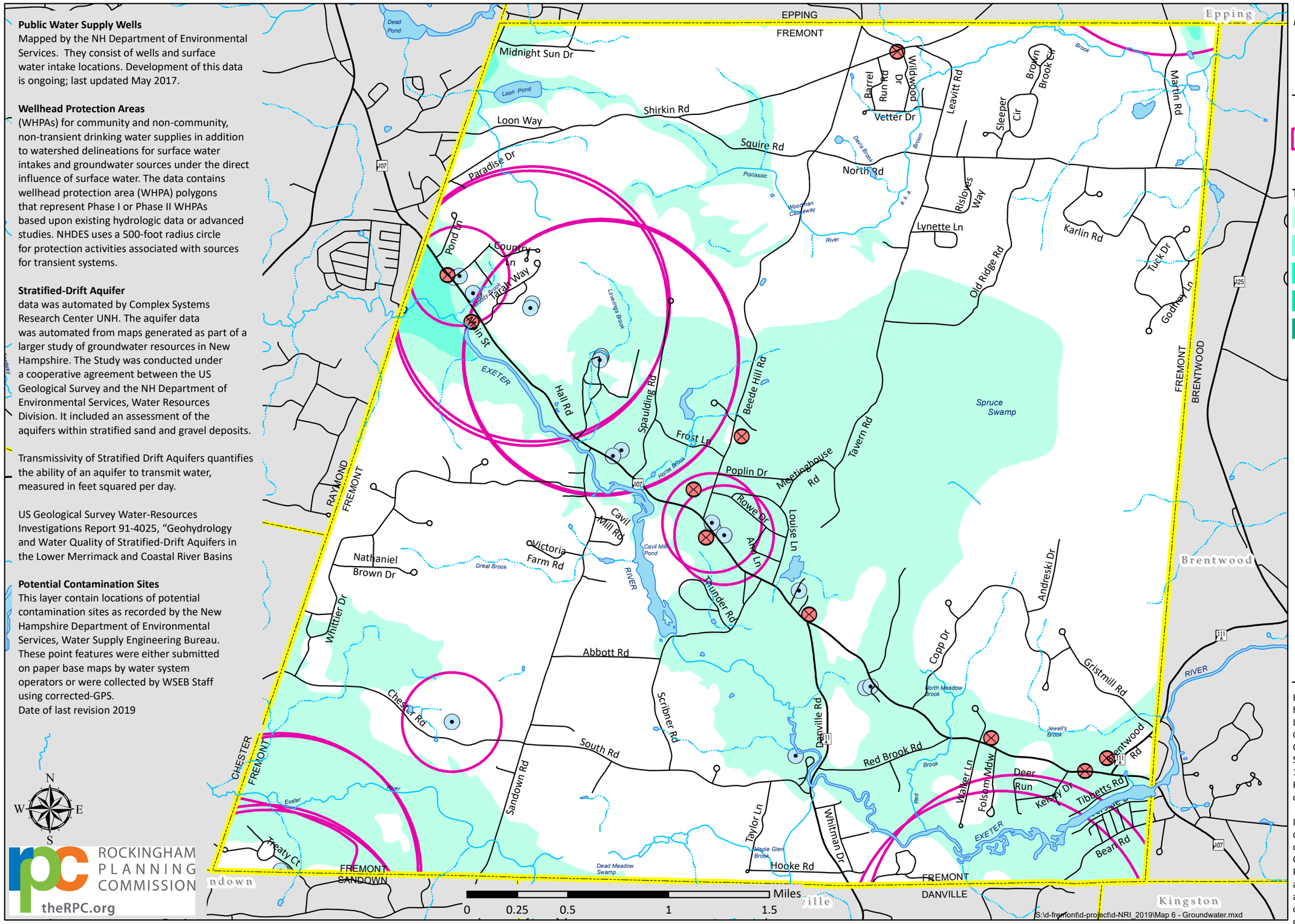
Wellhead Protection Areas
(WHPAs) for community and non-community, non-transient drinking water supplies in addition to watershed delineations for surface water intakes and groundwater sources under the direct influence of surface water. The data contains wellhead protection area (WHPA) polygons that represent Phase I or Phase II WHPAs based upon existing hydrologic data or advanced studies. NHDES uses a 500-foot radius circle for protection activities associated with sources for transient systems.

Stratified-Drift Aquifer
data was automated by Complex Systems Research Center UNH. The aquifer data was automated from maps generated as part of a larger study of groundwater resources in New Hampshire. The Study was conducted under a cooperative agreement between the US Geological Survey and the NH Department of Environmental Services, Water Resources Division. It included an assessment of the aquifers within stratified sand and gravel deposits.

Transmissivity of Stratified Drift Aquifers quantifies the ability of an aquifer to transmit water, measured in feet squared per day.

US Geological Survey Water-Resources Investigations Report 91-4025, "Geohydrology and Water Quality of Stratified-Drift Aquifers in the Lower Merrimack and Coastal River Basins

Potential Contamination Sites
This layer contain locations of potential contamination sites as recorded by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services, Water Supply Engineering Bureau. These point features were either submitted on paper base maps by water system operators or were collected by WSEB Staff using corrected-GPS.
Date of last revision 2019



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Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

- Potential Contamination Sources
- Wellhead Protection Areas
- Public Water Wells (NHDES 2017)

Transmissivity

- Less than 500
- 500 to 1000
- 1000 to 2000
- 2000 to 3000
- Greater than 3000

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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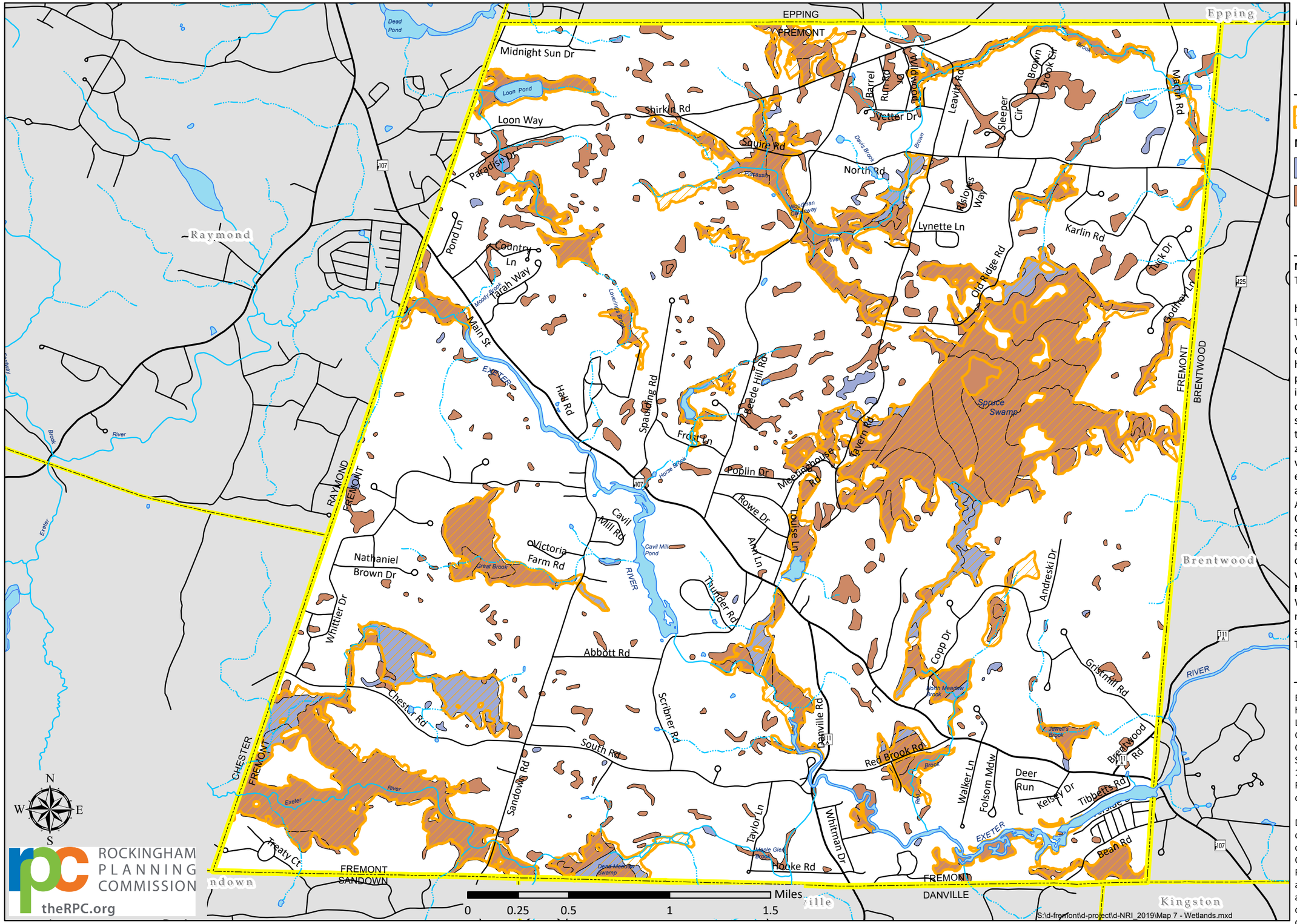
Map 7 - Wetlands



Natural Resource Inventory
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Prime Wetlands (West, 2007)

National Wetland Inventory

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

National Wetlands Inventory

This data set represents the extent, approximate location and type of wetlands and deepwater habitats in the conterminous United States. These data delineate the areal extent of wetlands and surface waters as defined by Cowardin et al. (1979). Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and near shore coastal waters. By policy, the Service also excludes certain types of "farmed wetlands" as may be defined by the Food Security Act or that do not coincide with the Cowardin et al. definition. Contact the Service's Regional Wetland Coordinator for additional information on what types of farmed wetlands are included on wetland maps.

Fremont Adopted Prime Wetlands

Wetlands represented in this dataset were mapped by West Environmental in 2007, and adopted by the Town of Fremont at Town Meeting in 2008.

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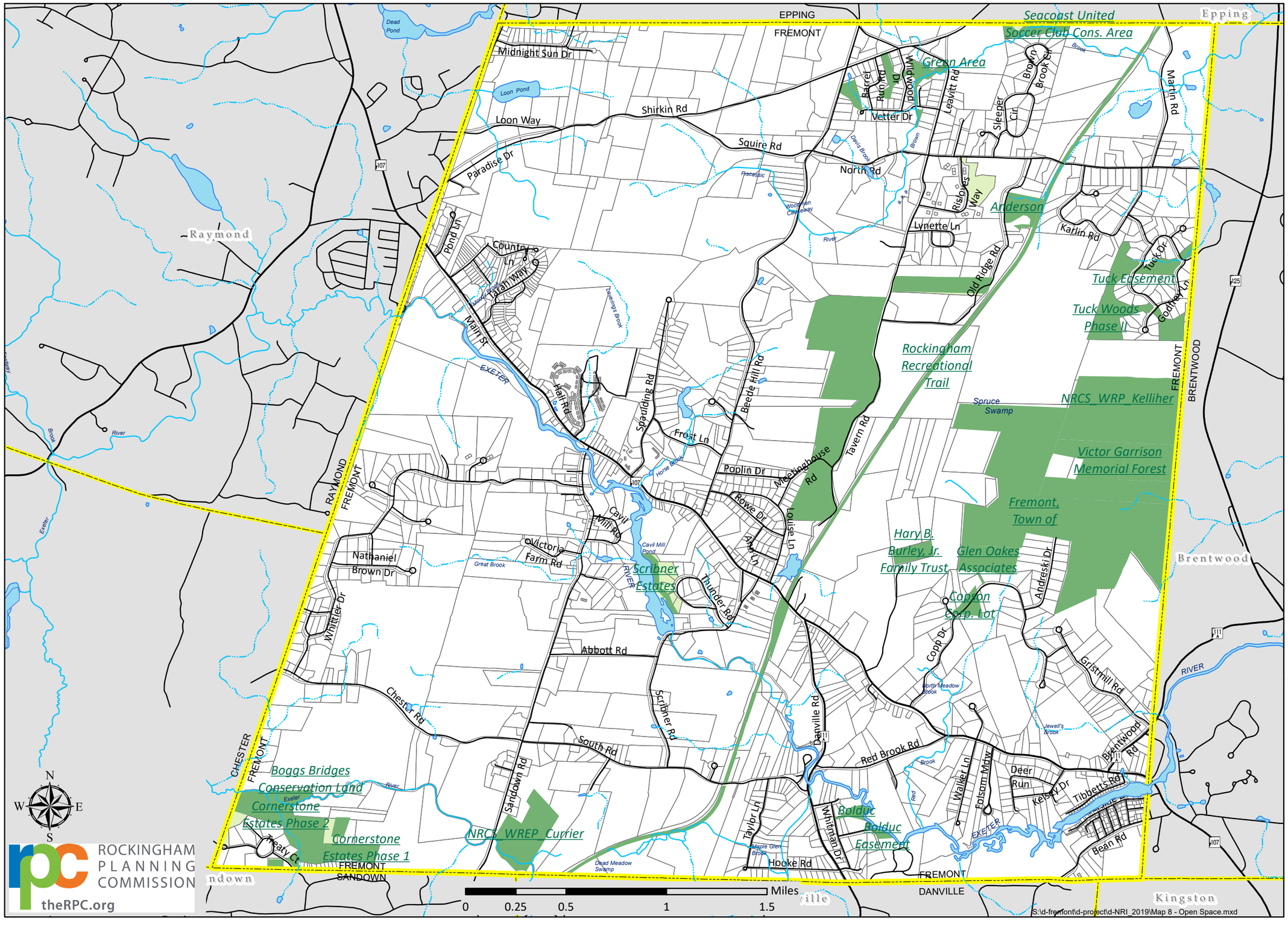
Map 8 - Conservation Land, Easements, Public Land and Open Space



Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
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Conservation Land (GRANIT 2018)

Unverified Conservation Lands (RPC)

Fremont Tax Parcels (4/2016)

Conservation and Public Lands
The conservation lands data layer describes parcels of land of two or more acres that are mostly undeveloped and are protected from future development. Unique or adjoining smaller parcels, as well as selected state-owned parcels, may also be included.

Non GRANIT Conservation Land
This dataset was created via a collaboration between the Fremont Conservation Commission and the Rockingham Planning Commission for many years.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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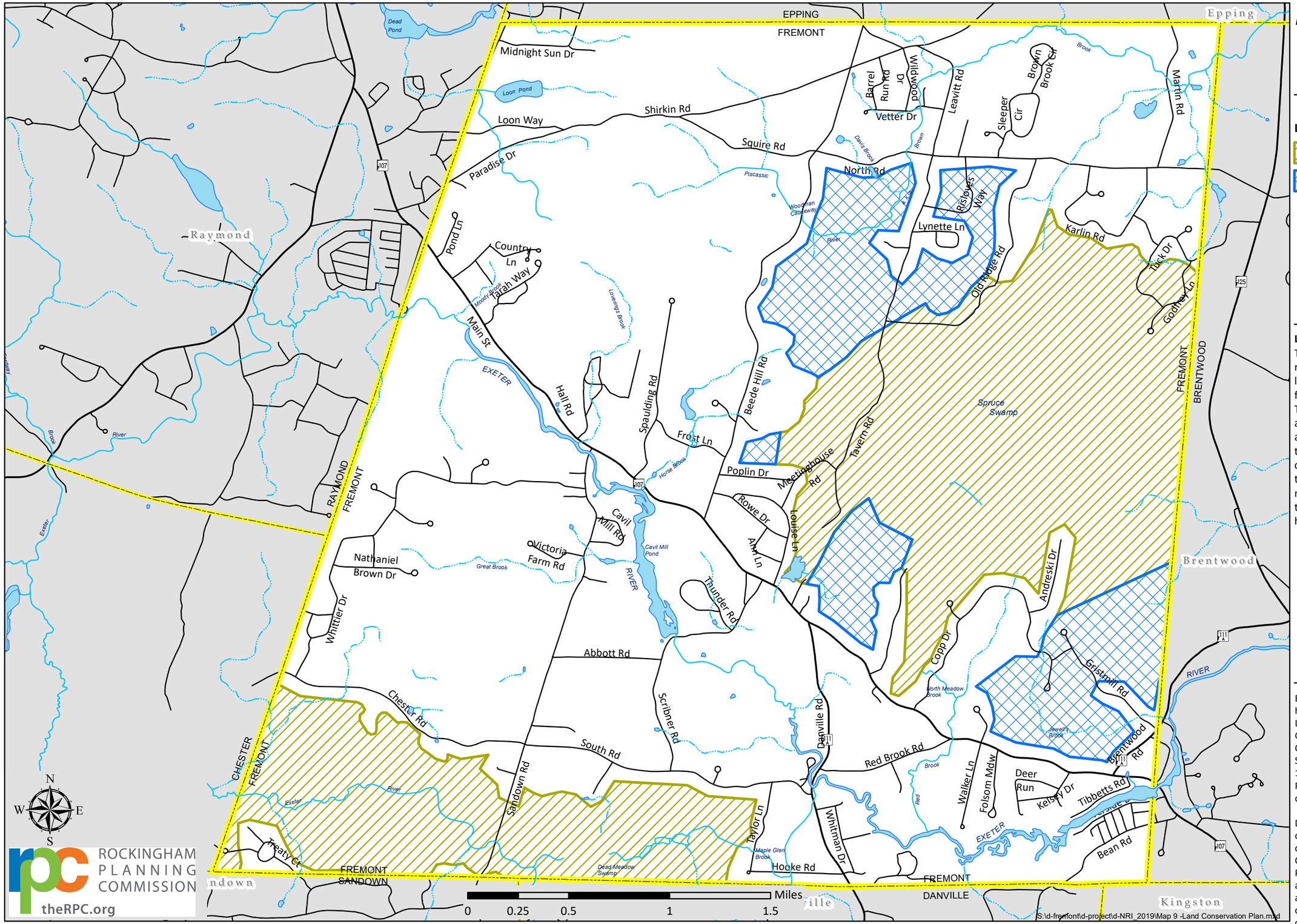
Map 9 - Land Conservation Plan (2006, 2016)



Natural Resource Inventory
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Land Conservation Plan for NH (2006, 2016)

- Core (Highest Value)
- Landscape (High Value)

Land Conservation Plan for NH

This dataset integrates best-available natural resource data with expert judgment to prioritize land protection to protect water quality, habitat, farms and forests, and recreational open space. The resultant data is broken down into 2 levels, a Core Area that is the highest ranked areas and Supporting Natural Landscape, which is the second tier of habitat. The Core habitat contains the essential natural resources for which the focus area was identified. The supporting natural landscape is comprised of natural lands that buffer and sometimes link core areas and help to maintain habitat and ecological processes.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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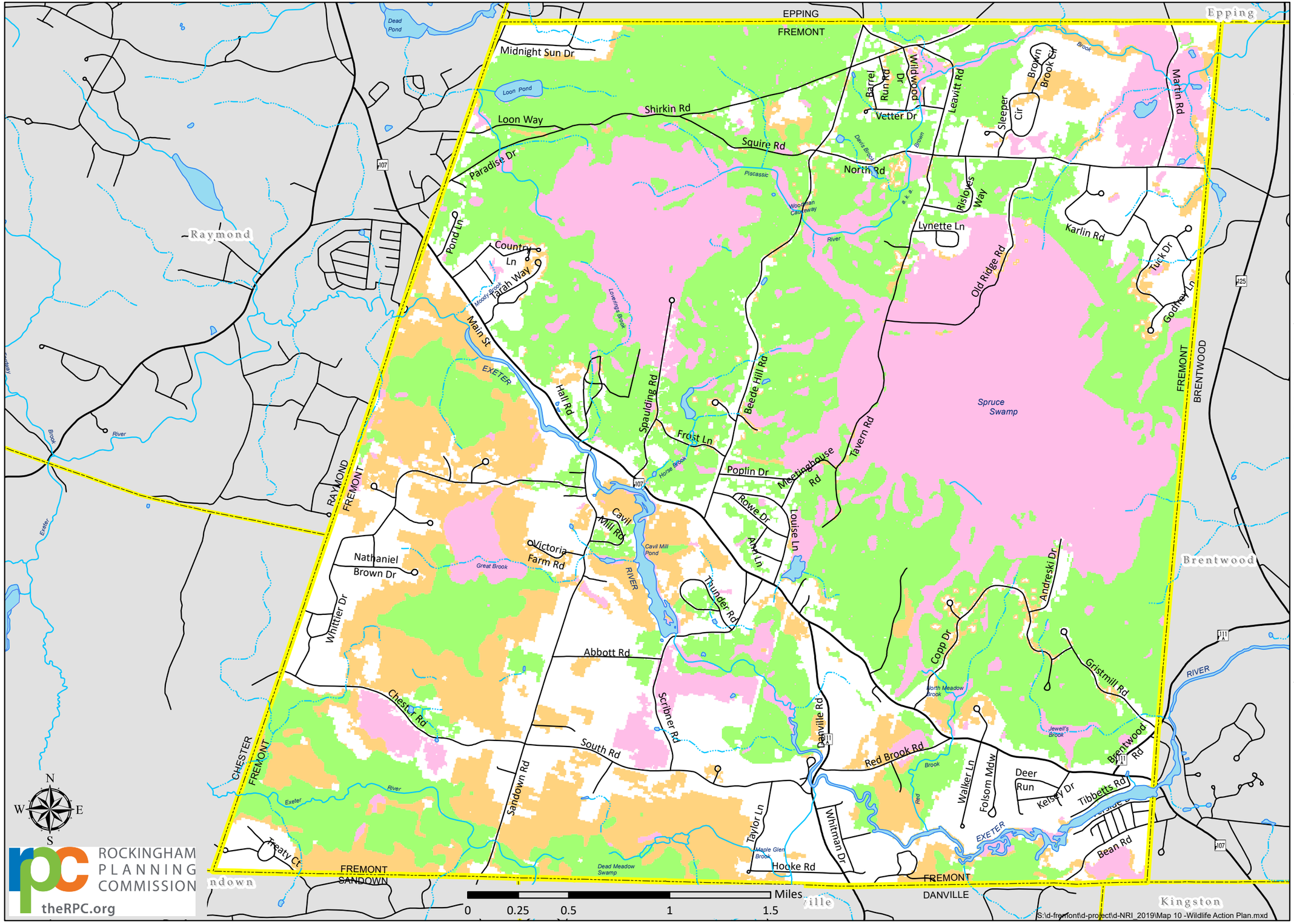
Map 10 - NH Fish and Game - Wildlife Action Plan (2020)



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Natural Resource Inventory
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Wildlife Action Plan 2020

- Tier 1 - Highest Ranked Habitat in NH
- Tier 2 - Highest in Biological Region
- Tier 3 - Supporting Landscapes

Wildlife Action Plan 2020

The NH Fish and Game released the NH Wildlife Action Plan in 2005, it was subsequently updated in 2010, 2015 and 2020. This data was created by aggregating the highest quality habitats within each habitat type and then reranking based on co-occurance.This data shows the most critical wildlife habitat locations and thus, important wildlife areas.

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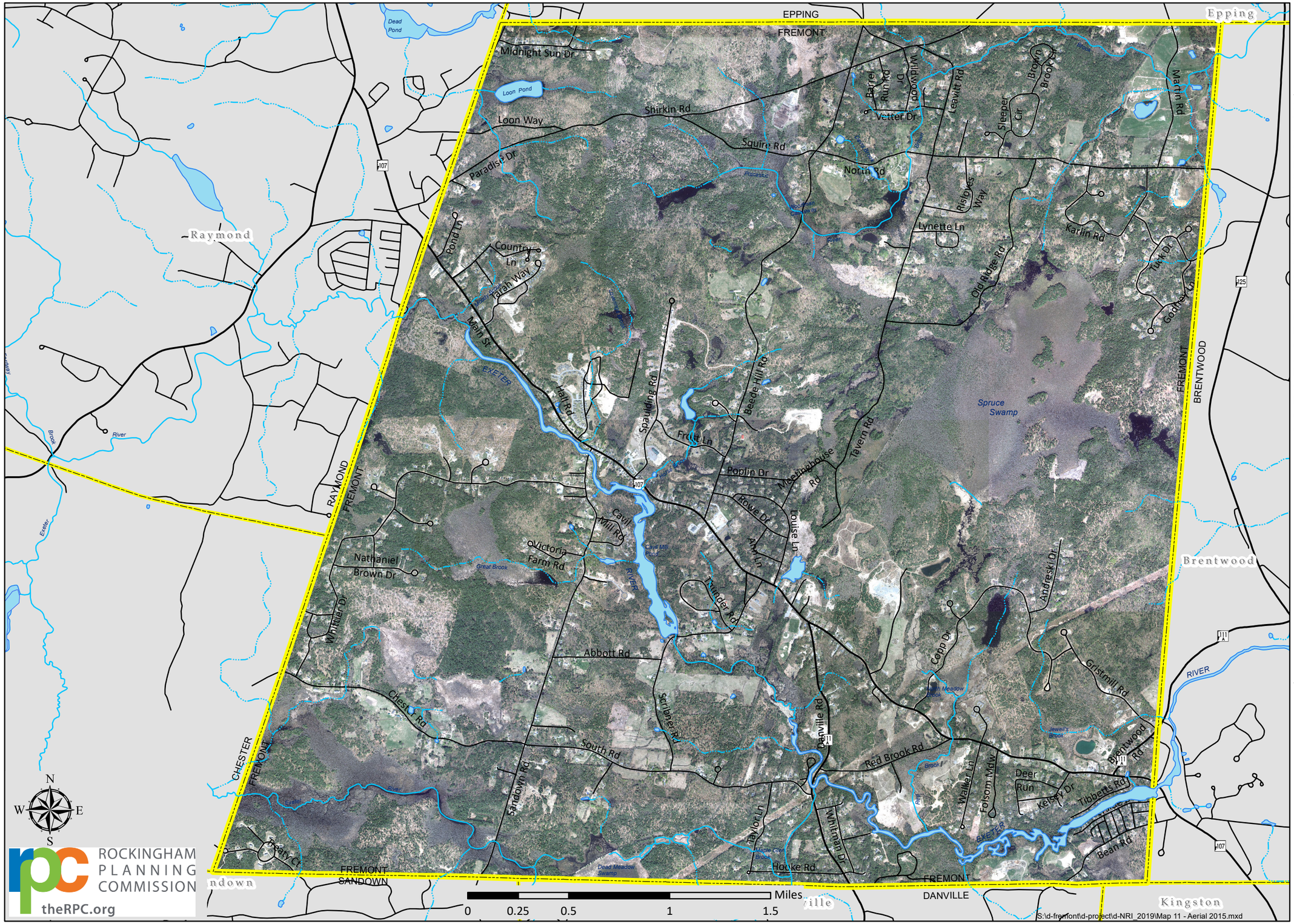
Map 11 - Aerial Photo (USGS/ NHDoT 2015)



Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
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2015 NHDOT / USGS 1' Aerial Photo
The New Hampshire Department of Transportation partnered with the US Geological Survey (USGS) and additional state and federal partners to acquire high resolution, leaf-off, color, aerial photography.
This 1' (.35m) GSD multispectral digital orthoimagery was compiled to meet a 3.0 meter (9.84') horizontal accuracy at 95% confidence level based on NSSDA testing guidelines.
These images were geometrically corrected to achieve a uniform scale. Each frame was adjusted for topographic relief, lens distortion and camera tilt.
The NH Department of Transportation shall not be held liable for any errors in this data. This includes errors of omission, errors of commission, content errors, and relative and positional accuracy errors in the data. This data should not be construed to be a legal document. Primary sources from which this data was compiled must be consulted for verification of information contained in this data. This data is in the public domain, and may not be resold.

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Map 12 - Impervious Surfaces (UNH Complex Systems, 2015)

Natural Resource Inventory
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Impervious Surfaces 2015

Impervious Surfaces 2015 (UNH)
This impervious cover data set covers the 52 towns of the Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership (PREP) and identifies human-made surfaces that do not allow water to permeate through them. Naturally occurring impervious cover, such as exposed bedrock, is not included in the impervious class.The data set was derived by interpreting 1-foot resolution orthophotography, acquired in 2015, and delineating and updating impervious cover features.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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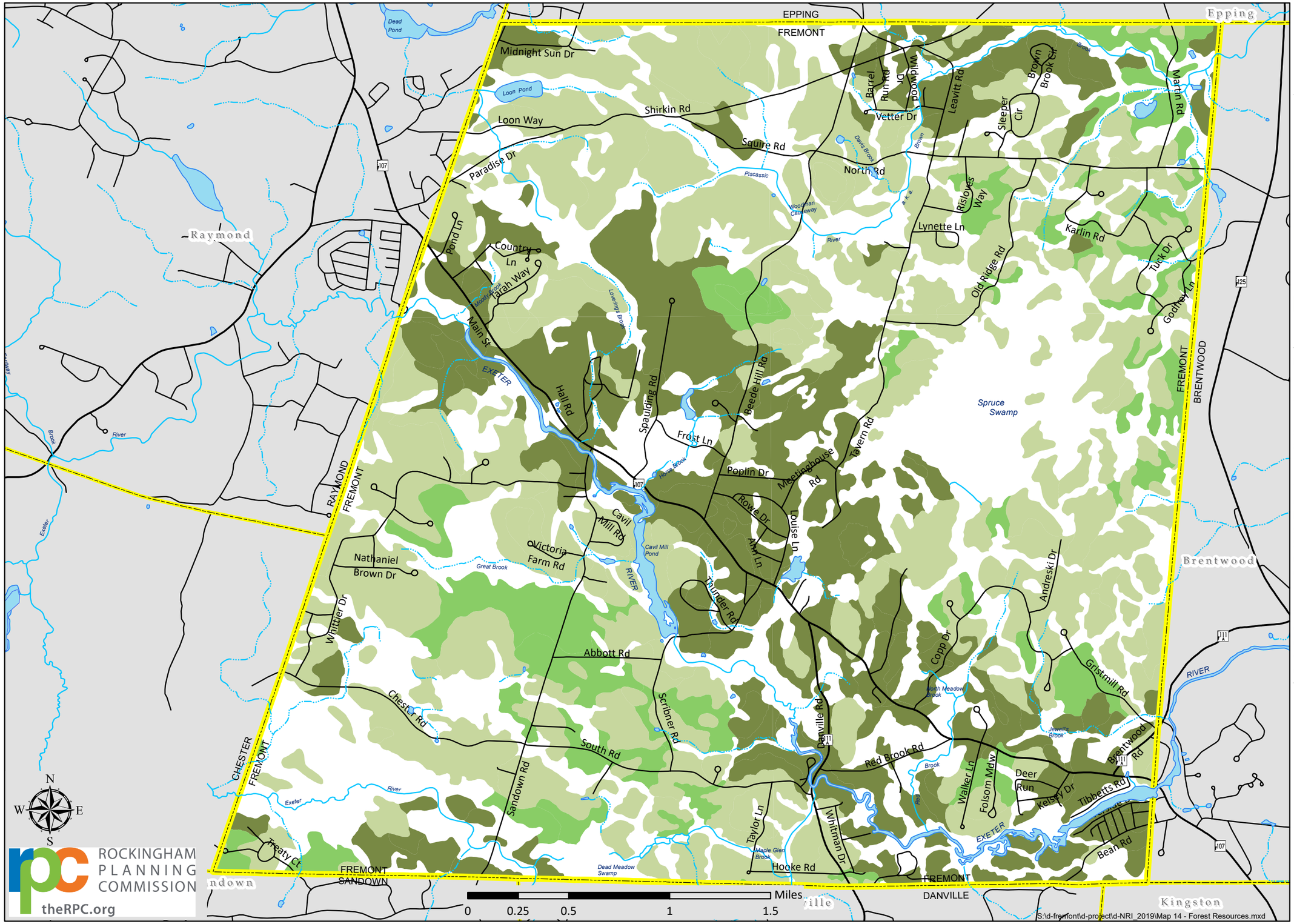
S:\d-fremont\d-project\d-NRI_2019\Map 12 - Impervious Surfaces 2015.mxd

Map 14 - Forest Soil Types



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Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
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Productive Forest Soils

- IA — *Fertile, deep, loamy , moderately well and well-drained, with few limitations for forest management, best suited to hardwoods.*
- IB — *Loamy and sand soils over sandy textures. Moderately well and well-drained soils. Primarily suited to hardwoods.*
- IC — *Somewhat droughty, less fertile sands and gravel derived from glacial outwash, excessively well-drained, ideally suited to softwoods, especially white pine.*

Productive Forest Soils

IA
This group consists of the deeper, loamy textured, moderately well, and well-drained soils. Generally, these soils are more fertile and have the most favorable soil moisture

IB
The soils in this group are generally sandy or loamy over sandy textures and slightly less fertile than those in group IA. These soils are moderately well and well drained. Soil moisture is adequate for good tree growth, but usually not as abundant as in group IA soils.

IC
The soils in this group are derived from coarse textured, infertile glacial deposits of outwash sands and gravels. The soils are somewhat excessively to excessively drained and moderately well drained.

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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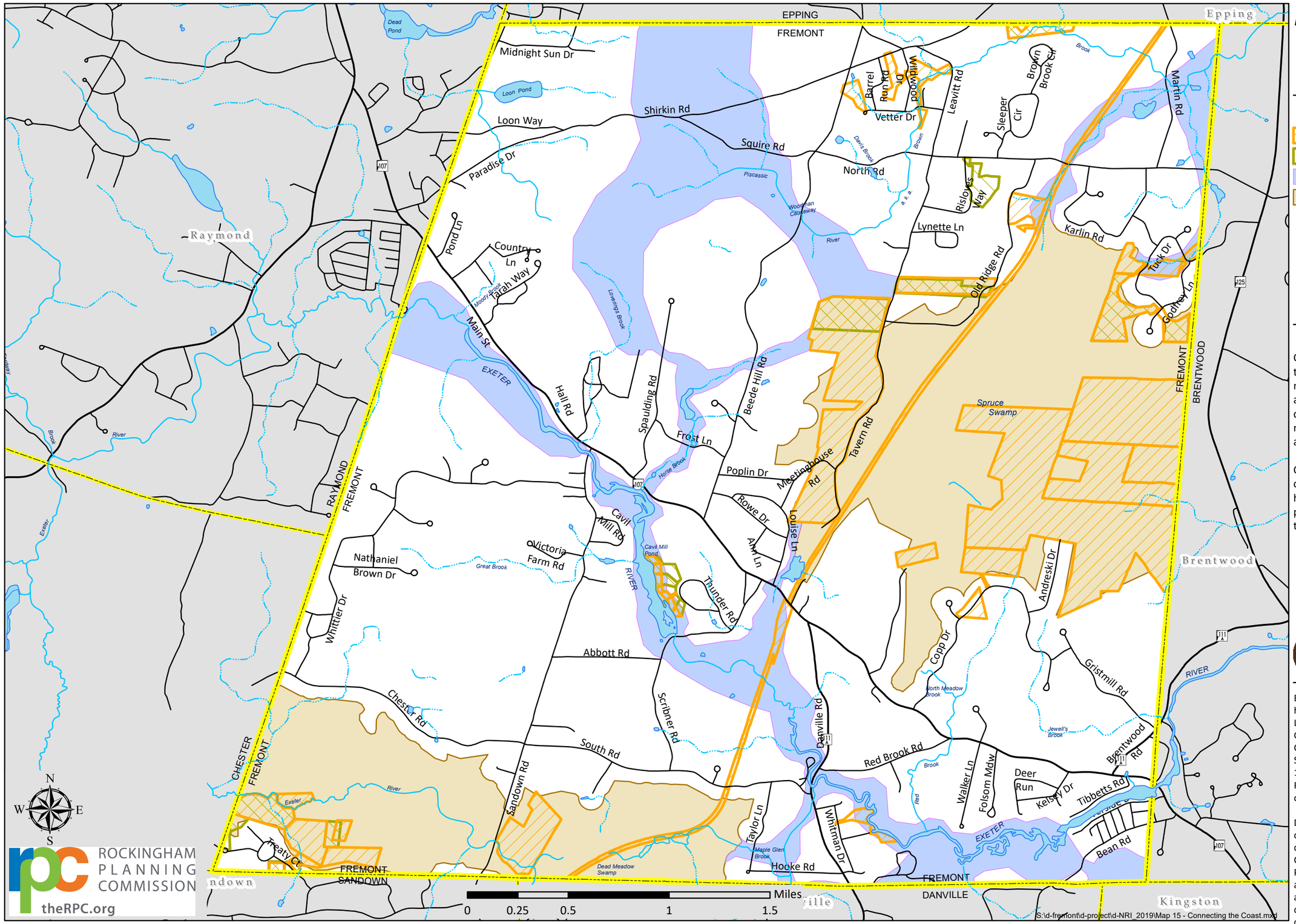
Map 15 - Connecting the Coast (TNC, SELT 2019)



S:\d-fremont\d-project\d-NRI_2019\Map 15 - Connecting the Coast.mxd

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Natural Resource Inventory
Fremont, NH
2020

- Conservation Land (GRANIT 2018)
- Unverified Conservation Lands (RPC)
- Connecting the Coast - Corridors
- Connecting the Coast - Prioritized Blocks

Connecting the Coast
CTC wildlife corridors identify conservation targets for the protection of a connected network of habitats for wildlife to persist and thrive in the context of a rapidly developing landscape. The network is made of wildlife corridors that connect a series of prioritized habitat blocks.

CTC prioritized habitat blocks represent conservation focus areas for wildlife habitat based on regional conservation plans and state wildlife action plans for the study area.

The Nature Conservancy
SAVING THE LAST GREAT PLACES ON EARTH

SELT SOUTHEAST LAND TRUST of NEW HAMPSHIRE

Base Features (transportation, political and hydrographic) were automated from the USGS Digital Line Graph data, 1:24,000, and archived in the GRANIT database at Complex Systems Research Center, Institute for the study of Earth, Oceans and Space, University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH; 1992-1999. The roads have been updated by Rockingham Planning Commission and by NH Dept. of Transportation through ongoing efforts.

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