

New Hampshire Coastal Zone Mgmt Program



**State
of
New
Hampshire
Coast**

A
REPORT ON
NEW
HAMPSHIRE
COASTAL
PROGRAM
ACTIVITIES
1985

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NEW HAMPSHIRE OFFICE OF STATE PLANNING



Natural dune vegetation growing in the Seabrook Dunes. One of the more unique vegetation types is the "sunken forest" (background). This forest only appears sunken. As blowing sand moves across the forest's edge, it soon loses its velocity, thereby raising the area around the forest. The end result is that the border of sand protects the trees in the middle and allows them to develop to their maximum height.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE NOAA
COASTAL SERVICES CENTER
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CHARLESTON, SC 29405-2413

State of New Hampshire Coast

A REPORT ON NEW HAMPSHIRE COASTAL PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

State of New Hampshire
John H. Sununu, Governor

New Hampshire Office of State Planning
David G. Scott, Acting Director

1985

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Introduction

This report focuses on those policies which New Hampshire's Coastal Program has adopted and describes how the projects and activities funded by the Program have addressed the issues and problems facing coastal communities. By presenting the report in such a manner, specific information can be shared on the kinds of things the Coastal Program is doing at the local level while keeping sight of the larger issues affecting the coast from a more regional perspective.

The intent of this report is to accomplish two objectives:

- To foster an awareness of the New Hampshire Coastal Program; and
- To bring to light some of the coastal issues and concerns which the Program has addressed by looking in detail at those projects which have been funded to date.

There are six policies and subsequent projects/programs discussed in this report:

- Management of Coastal Development
- Provision for Coastal Dependent Uses

- Recreation and Public Access
- Natural Resource Protection
- Preservation of Historic/Cultural Resources
- Promotion of Marine Research and Education

The formulation of these policies relied on extensive input from a variety of sources - discussions with coastal residents and local officials and issues brought up by the Governor's Coastal Advisory Committee as well as policy directives from existing state legislation.

They are based on the original seventeen policies adopted by the New Hampshire Coastal Program in 1982. The policies provide consistent guidelines for coordinated state agency action in the seacoast, aimed at balancing development with resource protection. It is important to note that the six policies presented in this report are not a different set of policies, but have been consolidated in order to simplify discussions of policy areas and associated projects.

For each of the six policies, selected projects are highlighted. (For a comprehensive list of all projects funded by the Program, see Appendix) Given the number of projects funded by the Program, only those which best represent the policy areas and were most successful in creating positive results are discussed. Further, it should be noted that projects funded under

the Coastal Energy Impact Program¹ as well as those supported by the Coastal Program are included. The kinds of information provided for each project include the objectives of the project, how it addressed a particular policy issue, a description of the actual project and its final recommendations, and any follow-up activities implementing these recommendations.

¹ *The Coastal Energy Impact Program was added to the Coastal Zone Management Act by the 1976 Amendments. The Program, which has since expired, assisted states financially in planning for and mitigating the impacts of offshore oil and gas development and other coastal energy activities. Any community impacted by the siting of coastal energy facilities was eligible for funding.*

Promotion of Marine Research and Education

Education plays an important role in creating a greater awareness, as well as understanding, of a particular issue or concern. Promoting education and research from a coastal perspective is an important policy since it can foster understanding of complex, comprehensive coastal processes and related issues while increasing our familiarity with these issues. To date, the Coastal Program has been involved in three projects related to marine research and education.

Education Awareness

One recently completed project on education awareness produced an interpretive exhibit on coastal issues for the Nature Center at Odiorne State Park in Rye. The Center, sponsored by the New Hampshire Division of Parks, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, and the University of New Hampshire Marine and Sea Grant Advisory Program, offers a summer season of programs and guided walks for schools and the general public. The exhibit, which is now a part of the permanent display at the Nature Center,

consists of three panels containing a short text describing selected coastal issues (access, water quality, marine industries and natural resource protection) together with photographs illustrating each issue. This coastal issues exhibit is designed to create more visibility for coastal issues by reaching a larger audience through the Nature Center, which averages over 7,500 tourists during the summer. To ensure that the awareness of coastal issues continues, coastal staff is working with Nature Center personnel in developing programs for their summer seasons related to coastal issues and concerns.

Another component of this project is the development of a coastal issues program for high school students and teachers. This curriculum document is designed to serve as a pilot program on the resources of New Hampshire's coast as well as issues of concern. The program, developed with the assistance of an advisory committee from area schools and the University of New Hampshire, is a marine education curriculum which is intended to increase the understanding of and appreciation for the coastal environment.

Testing of the curriculum in area schools is scheduled for the fall of 1985.



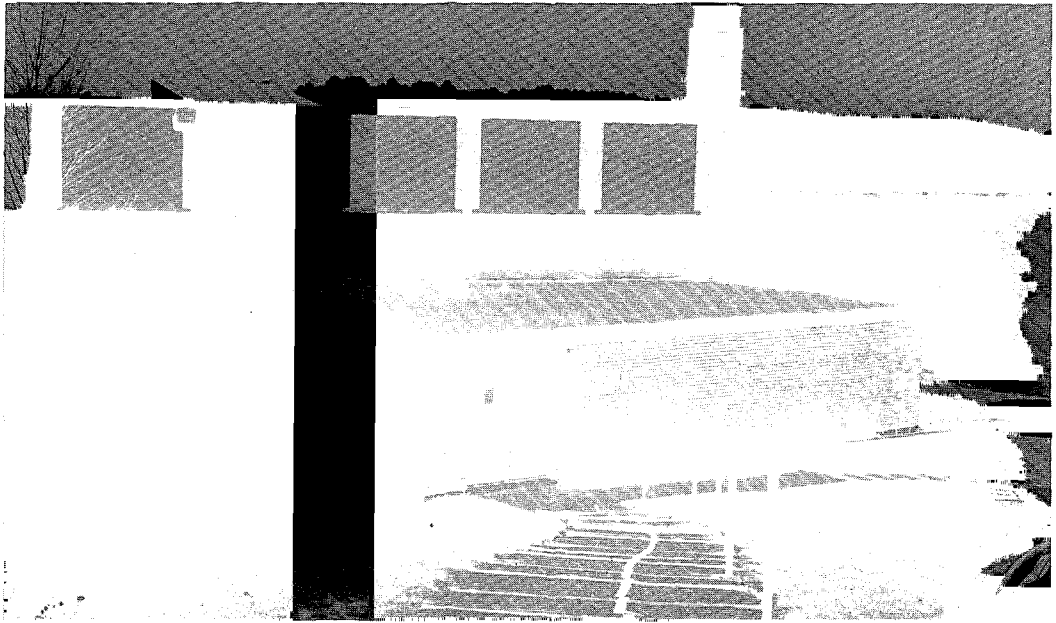
*Nature Center, Odiorne
Point State Park, Rye.*

Great Bay Water Quality

From a more research-oriented venue, a cooperative venture, funded jointly by the Coastal Program and the University of New Hampshire's Marine Sea Grant Advisory Program, analyzed water quality data for the Great Bay estuarine system. A team of scientists and computer experts from the University spent over six months analyzing eight years of data gathered from various sampling locations throughout the Great Bay estuary in order to identify and explain

changes in water quality during that time period. The prognosis is that the estuary is alive and well, showing little change in water quality throughout the study period. Follow-up work has been continuing on this project since its completion.

Research projects like this contribute significantly to the success of the Coastal Program. They keep the public informed on what can potentially be an issue of concern - pollution, and the kinds of things the research community is doing.



Jackson Estuarine Laboratory, Adams Point, Durham. Established in 1970, this UNH research facility is the site of a variety of ongoing estuarine and marine research projects.

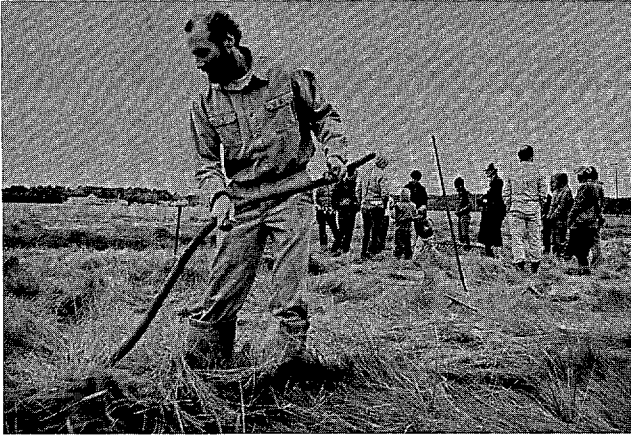
Marsh Education

The Town of Hampton's Conservation Commission worked on a project which was designed to help interested persons develop an appreciation for the historic value and uses of a saltmarsh. The educational activity the members pursued was the

construction of a hay staddle display in the Hampton/Seabrook marsh. The haycocks, which are piles of hay over pieces of wood (staddles) driven into the ground, were historically used by farmers to dry salt hay once it was harvested.

The Commission videotaped the construction which is now available to schools or other interested groups. It is the hope of the Hampton Conservation Commission that projects like this will serve

as a reminder not only of the unique wildlife habitat of the marsh but also of its historic value to the farmer as a source of food for livestock.



*Cutting the salt hay for the haycocks.
Portsmouth Herald*

*One of four haycocks constructed
by the Hampton Conservation
Commission in the Hampton/
Seabrook marsh.*



Management of Coastal Development

While an increasing number of individuals vacation along the Atlantic coast each year, many more are making their homes along the New Hampshire coastline. Population has grown steadily, with the seacoast region becoming one of the fastest growing areas of New Hampshire (see Table I). This growth, coupled with the resultant development pressures put on the limited resources of an

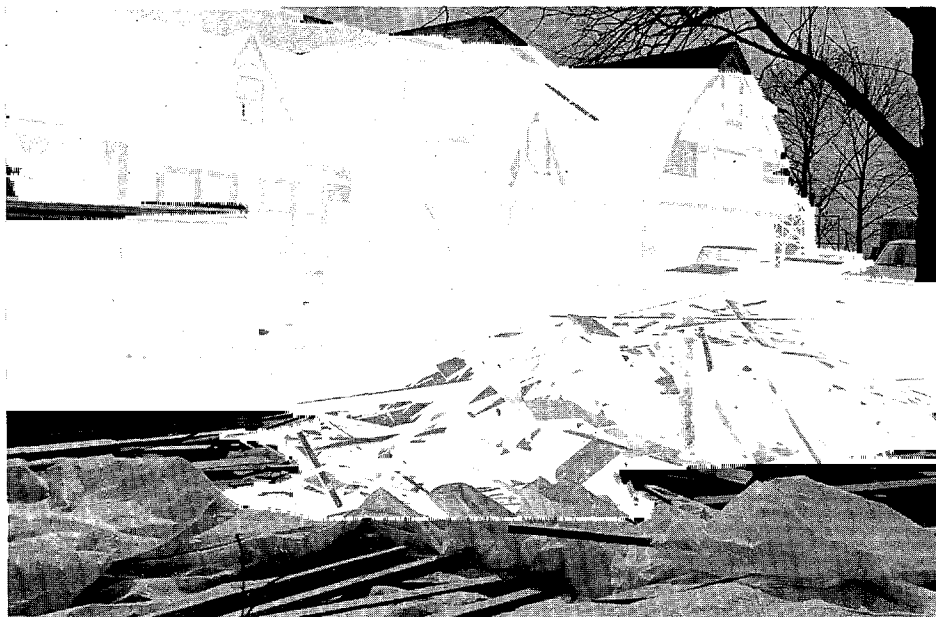
*Recent subdivision along Route 101,
Hampton Falls/Exeter.*



eighteen mile shoreline, can have a significant impact on all the coastal communities. Concerns of coastal residents follow several different scenarios - overcrowded schools, overburdened public services, threatened natural resources . . .

Thus, the key policy issue for coastal communities is the balancing of resource protection and development by planning for the wise use of the landscape. In response to this issue, the Coastal Program has funded several kinds of planning assistance projects in the seacoast towns.

Construction activity along Atlantic Avenue in North Hampton.



Planning Assistance

Five of seven communities (Rye, Hampton, Hampton Falls, New Castle, and Seabrook) eligible to participate in the Coastal Program have applied for and received some type of planning assistance. Growth in population and housing starts has created concern in several towns (particularly Rye and Hampton) that the present master plans may not accurately reflect current trends and issues and should be updated to address coastal concerns as well as increasing development. By having an updated master plan, the towns will be better able to deal with the issue of growth while still maintaining the present character of the towns' land use patterns. During the past year, both Rye and Hampton have received financial assistance to update and revise their existing master plans.

Several towns have received funding to carry out planning related tasks. The Town of Seabrook requested the Rockingham Planning Commission to assist them in updating site plan regulations and developing condominium regulations. In addition, the Planning Commission intends to use these local regulations as models for other communities to guide them in working out or revising their local regulations.

The Towns of Hampton Falls and New Castle have taken advantage of another alternative planning service offered by the Planning Commission. They received funding to employ staff from the Commission to give town officials (Planning Boards and Boards of Selectmen) "on call" assistance with a variety of planning issues/problems. The purpose of this program is to offer guidance to communities who are seeking professional help on planning issues requiring decision-making by the Town. Types of assistance provided to the Towns include attending all Planning Board meetings, answering questions or concerns on building codes, cluster zoning and capital improvement programs as well as offering guidance on goals and objectives for master plans presently under revision.

TABLE 1

Population Change by Town ¹

<u>Town/City</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>
Hampton	5,379	8,011	10,493
Hampton Falls	885	1,254	1,372
New Castle	823	975	936
North Hampton	1,910	3,259	3,425
Portsmouth	26,900	25,717	26,254
Rye	3,244	4,083	4,508
Seabrook	2,209	3,053	5,917
TOTAL	41,350	46,352	52,905
ROCKINGHAM			
COUNTY TOTALS	98,642	138,950	190,345

¹ The localities included in this table represent the seven towns/city eligible to receive coastal program grants.

Natural Resource Protection

Everyone wants a piece of the coast - for working, living, vacationing or recreation. New Hampshire's seacoast is certainly no exception to this with its rich, natural history of tidal wetlands, sand dunes, estuarine marshes, sandy beaches and rocky shores. The diverse, fragile beauty of this landscape as well as some of its functional values (habitats for fish and other waterfowl, natural buffers against flooding and storm damage, biological wastewater filters and nursery grounds for fish and shellfish) need to be protected through the wise planning and management of these resources.

Given that rapid growth and development can alter many of these natural communities, the Coastal Program has attempted to fund projects which address these critical, natural areas in need of protection.

Dunes Protection

Within the boundaries of the Town of Seabrook exists the last remaining sand dune formation of its type in New Hampshire. For the past two years, the Coastal Program has funded projects which meet the goal of

preserving this unique, natural resource. The plant and bird inventory project for the dunes, which was conducted by the University of New Hampshire's Botany and Plant Pathology Department, was the key to the follow-up work on the feasibility of Town acquisition of the 53 acre privately owned parcel. The study on the backdunes plant community, which documented over nine rare, threatened and endangered species in the area, served to stimulate public awareness of the significance of this resource and its need for protection from vehicle damage and other intensive recreational uses of the dunes. Purchase of the property by the Town subsequently became the subject of an additional grant to the Seabrook Conservation Commission. The Conservation Commission, after securing an appraisal estimate of the dunes property, began a publicity campaign by sending brochures to all residents and holding a series of informational meetings for landowners and the general public on the significance of preserving the backdunes. The Conservation Commission's perseverance was rewarded at the 1984 March town meeting when citizens voted by a 160-66 margin to appropriate \$250,000 for purchase of the dunes area on the west side of Route 1A at Seabrook Beach. In anticipation of

acquisition by the Town, the Commission has developed a passive recreation management plan for the dunes.

Tire tracks over the dunes. The extensive vehicular traffic in this area has substantially altered the vegetative cover of the dunes.



Wetlands Mapping

The Coastal Program has provided financial support to communities in the area of wetlands protection. It has awarded grants to Portsmouth and Hampton to map its wetland areas and has sponsored a workshop on wetlands (June, 1983) with the New Hampshire Association of Conservation Commissions. The Coastal Program is presently conducting a project with the other coastal towns on mapping and designating their wetlands.

Marsh Restoration

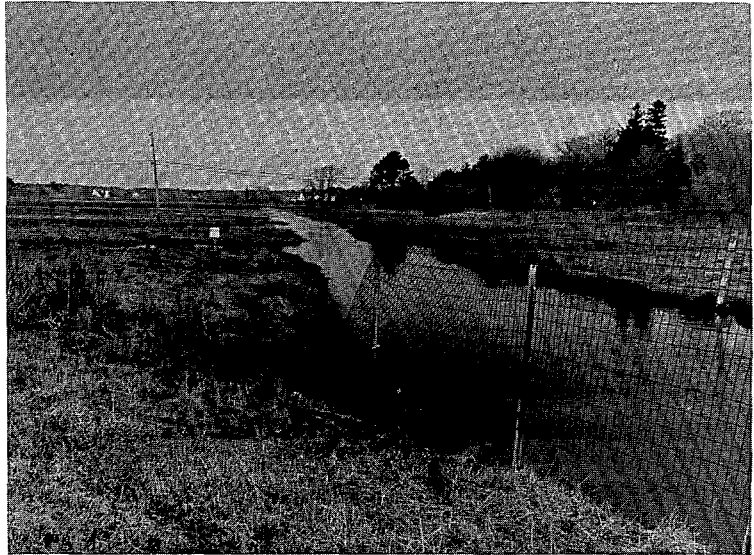
Another aspect of wetlands protection, keeping New Hampshire's saltmarshes healthy, is another source of growing concern. Dr. Fred Short, a research scientist at the University of New Hampshire's Jackson Estuarine Laboratory, was hired by the Town of North Hampton to study two of its marshes, Bass Beach and Little River, both of which are losing the characteristics of a "true" saltmarsh habitat due to the restricted flow of fresh and salt water across the marshes' surfaces. As a result of Dr. Short's



Bass Beach marsh, North Hampton. Note the extensive dead panne areas which are ribbed by the banks from former mosquito ditches.

*Little River marsh from
U.S.Route 1A, North Hampton.
Although it is difficult to
distinguish in this
photograph, much of this
marsh is no longer*

*experiencing the flushing of ocean water up into and then out of the marsh.
According to Dr. Short, "actual saltmarsh here is reduced over 70 percent from
its former extent."*



research, recommendations to the Town to
remedy this situation are:

Bass Beach - Because too much water
"sits on the marsh," one solution is
to remove one of the culverts which is
restricting flow and establish an
open channel. The other recommenda-
tion is to do some ditching which will
drain some of the "dead panne" areas
of standing water.

Little River - To revitalize this
marsh, Dr. Short recommended the
installation of another culvert which
will increase the flow in Little River
and allow it to drain.

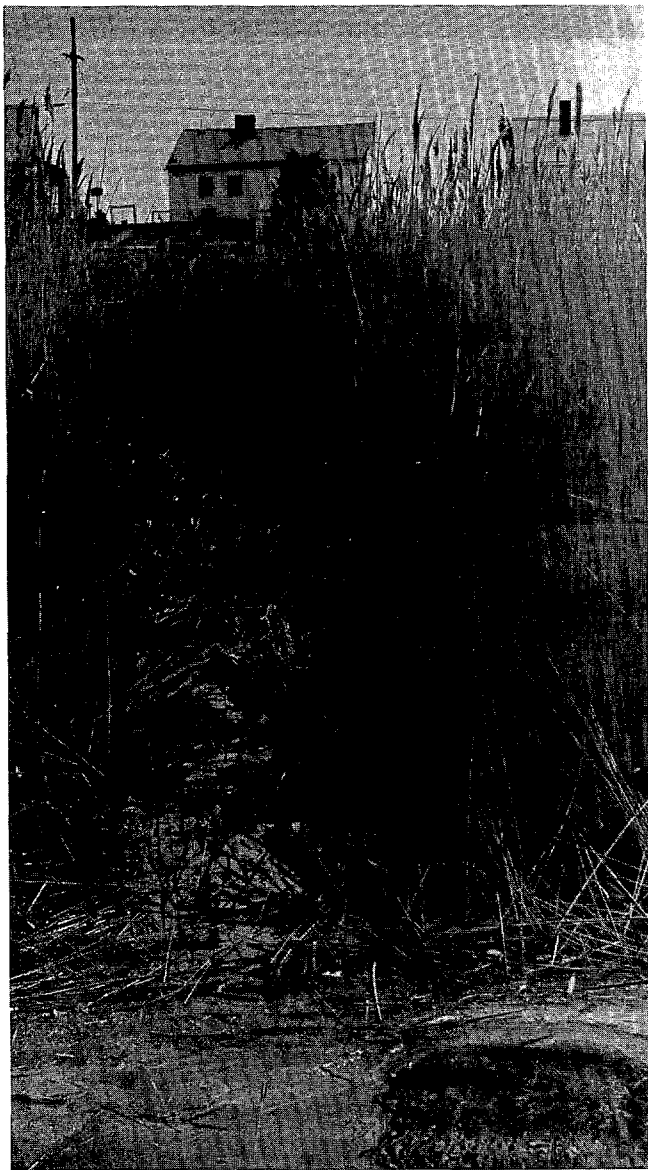
The study has been well received by the
Town's Selectmen who have applied for a
second grant to follow up on some of Dr.
Short's recommendations. Interest generated
by this project goes beyond the residents and

officials of North Hampton. Along with former Selectmen Chairman Robert Southworth, Dr. Short was featured on a Channel 11 (PBS) New Hampshire Journal Program on wetlands, and the report was the subject of several

local news articles. If the Town undertakes the restoration of the marshes, it could become a "first" in the field of monitoring the revitalization of a saltmarsh in New Hampshire.

Flow from Little River marsh and the ocean through the only existing culvert. Dr. Short's recommendation to increase the movement of fresh and salt water in the marsh is to install another culvert at the south end of the marsh.



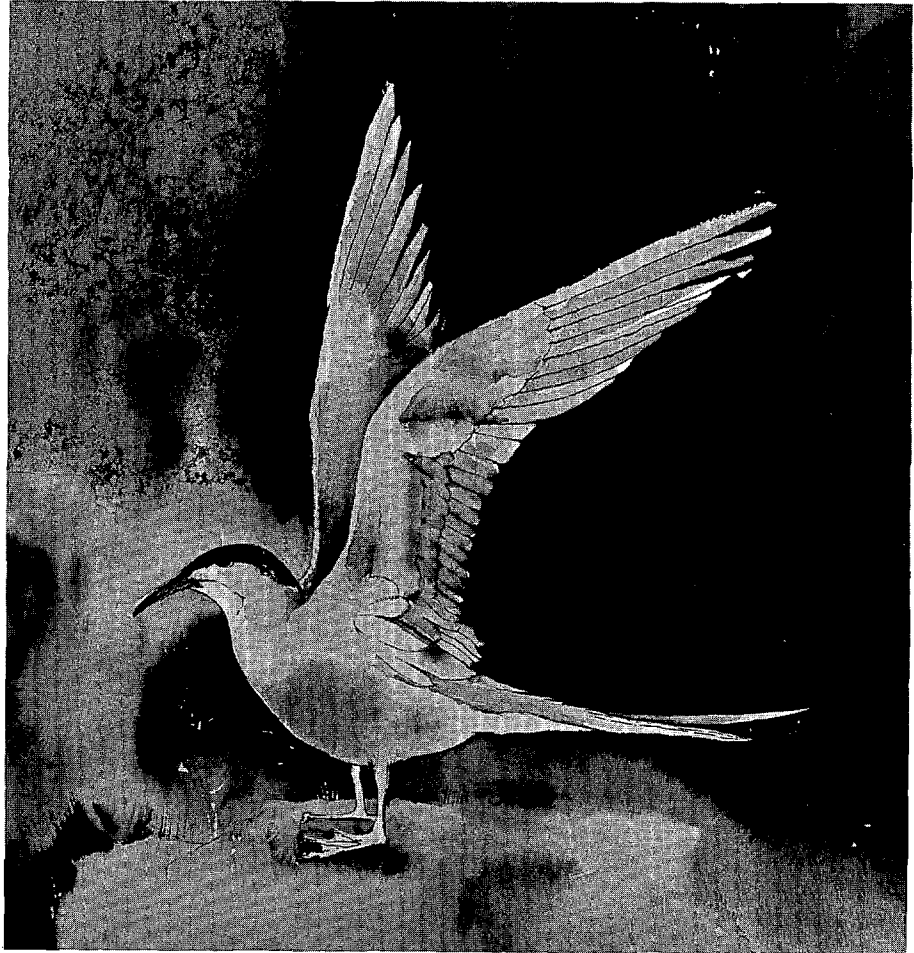


*Channel under Route 1A which formerly carried ocean water into the marsh. This outlet is now blocked with sand. Note the stand of the fresh water plant, phragmites (*Phragmites communis*) which indicates the lack of tidal flushing action.*

Tern Management

The common tern (*Sterna hirunda*) is on the State's list of threatened species and is continuing to decline all along the Atlantic

coast. The development of sound management strategies for this species is crucial to its survival. The Coastal Program awarded a grant to the Audubon Society of New Hampshire in 1983 to develop appropriate management



Common Tern
(Sterna hirunda)

practices in order to ensure the protection of the species' prime nesting habitats. Two tern colonies were monitored during the summer months, Hampton Harbor Colony and Back Channel Colony, and separate recommendations were reported for each site. They include:

Back Channel Colony

- Clear patches of brush to provide additional nesting habitat high enough from flooding;
- Remove some trees from the island to discourage owl predators from visiting the colony;
- Provide additional chick shelters and continue assessment of various designs;
- Discourage nesting attempts by gulls which are known to cause eventual colony abandonment by terns; and
- Continue public relation efforts to minimize human disturbance.

Hampton Harbor Colony

- Experiment with fenced enclosures for nest sites in order to improve

reproductive success;

- Repeat experiment with floatable nesting platforms using sand and/or thatch as a nesting substrate rather than gravel/loam; and
- Enter the colony on a regular basis to make direct observations of nesting progress and problems.

The results of this study indicate that ongoing monitoring and subsequent management may be required to ensure the species' future. It is hoped that this study will provide the Audubon Society with sufficient recommendations to pursue in future protection efforts. To date, monitoring has continued at both sites.

Recreation and Access

A great deal of a coastline's appeal is its proximity to ocean related activities such as boating, swimming and fishing. However, balancing these activities with coastal resource protection can lead to conflicting demands for protection of the natural environment, access to recreational opportunities, and provision of housing and economic development.

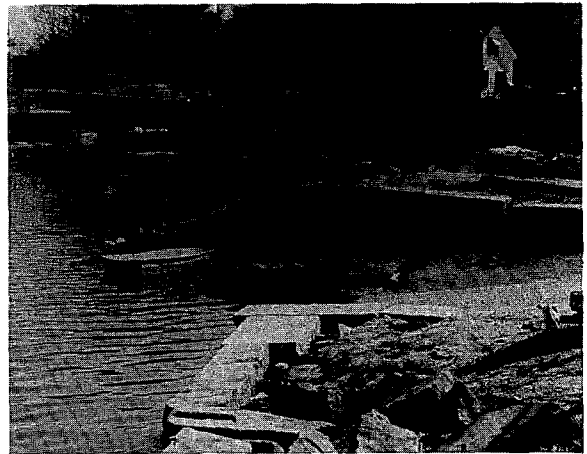
Although over seventy-five percent of New Hampshire's shoreline is under public ownership, this does not necessarily ensure the rights of those who do not live on the waterfront to reasonable access. Parking spaces, docking and mooring facilities and boat ramps are all needed by those who visit the shore. The key question is who has rights to access as the waterfront develops. Several of our projects over the past two years have addressed the concern of ensuring that there is access to recreational activities.

Waterfront Accessibility

Providing increased access to the Lamprey River and Great Bay for local residents was the purpose of a project awarded to the Town

of Newmarket. The improvements included repaving of the town's public landing and boat launch area, dredging a channel from the town landing to the channel in the Lamprey River, stabilizing the embankment adjacent to the town landing and the construction of a permanent outdoor exhibit focusing on the estuarine area. Enhancing public use of Newmarket's downtown waterfront area fits into the overall schema of maximizing the recreation potential of existing areas for use by residents.

Site of the waterfront improvements along the Lamprey River in Newmarket.



Boat Launch Improvements

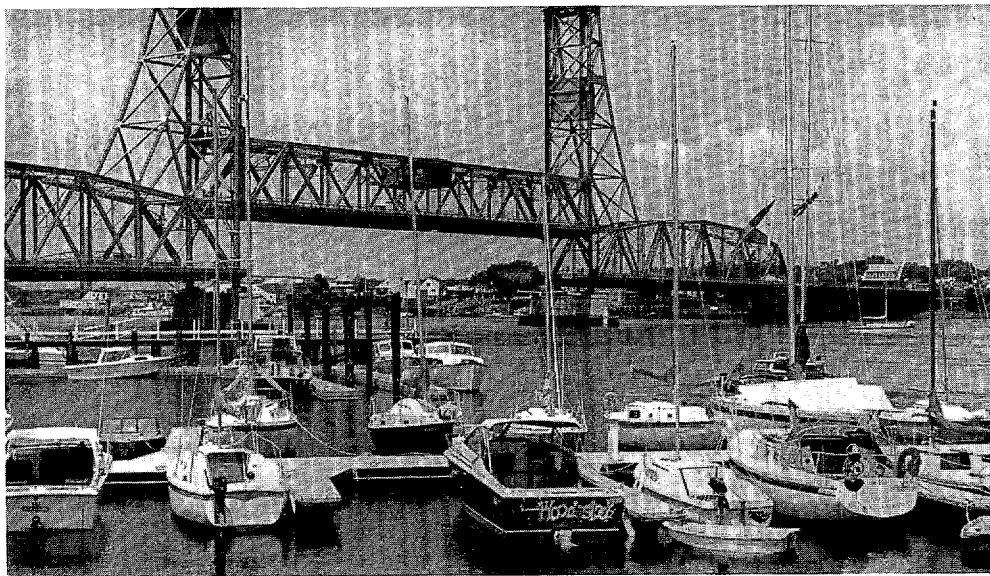
The Rye Harbor Marina and adjacent parking lot is often filled to capacity with fishermen and recreational boaters waiting to launch their boats during the summer months. Expansion of the existing ramp by eight feet and grading and paving the parking lot were the two major components of the project. These improvements, which were carried out by the State's Department of Resources and Economic Development, have increased boating capacity and lessened the congestion of this area during the summer of 1985.

Dock Construction

Increasing the availability of docking facilities in Portsmouth was a needed recreational priority for the seacoast. This project was funded by the Coastal Program from the preliminary engineering phase to the actual installation of the docking system. The new, \$68,000 docking system, located at Prescott Park in Portsmouth, consists of a unique, concrete floating system which can accommodate up to 20 new boat slips. The docks were heavily used by recreational boaters during the summers of 1984 and 1985.

Boat slips at Prescott Park in Portsmouth.

*Photo by Charles Carswell
Portsmouth Herald*



Mooring Realignment

More good news for boaters wishing to dock along the seacoast during the upcoming summer season will result from the Port Authority's realignment of the moorings in Little Harbor. Approximately 80 new sites have been added as a result of the realignment.

Parking/Recreation Improvements

Access to New Hampshire's beaches and recreational facilities along Route 1A can be "standing room only" during the summer months. The Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce received funding to hire a consultant to develop proposals for a multi-level parking garage and improvements to

"Standing room only" on Hampton Beach.



*Photo by Norma Adams
Beachcomber/Hampton Union*

selected public recreational sites. The study, which assessed the need for a parking facility in Hampton, recommended two options to the Chamber: construction of a publicly supported garage at the municipally-owned Ashworth lot and/or a privately developed garage at the Casino site.

Noontime congestion along Route 1A, Hampton, on a quiet day in April.



The recreation package presented to the Chamber included several proposed improvements to the Hampton Beach State Park and the Seashell areas, as well as a nature walkway on the Hampton-Seabrook marsh.

Seashell

- Construct a canopy over the seating area to provide more flexible use of facilities.
- Construct a boardwalk to improve pedestrian flow and access.
- Install an electronic information board inside the Chamber's offices at the Beach.

State Park

- Construct a new bathhouse facility.
- Build a cedar playground for children.
- Construct an open-air special events structure for picnic and special programs.

Marsh Area

- Establish a special committee to work with the Hampton Conservation Commission to discuss the potential for developing a nature walk or nature viewing center at the marsh.

As a result of meetings at which these recommendations were discussed, area legislators, working with the Chamber, the Office of State Planning and the Department of Resources and Economic Development, have submitted a legislative package which would appropriate funds for some of these improvements.

Parking/Boat Access Study

Along similar lines, the Town of Seabrook received funding for a project which explored the potential improvements to three launch sites and the development of a parking improvement plan for Seabrook Beach. The lack of adequate parking for those residents wishing to use Seabrook Beach has been a continuing concern of Town residents. Before any long term solutions to the parking dilemma, such as Town acquisition of lots, are endorsed by the Town, the consultants recommended an interim parking plan. This plan is designed to provide sufficient parking for both Beach and uptown residents.

Using a sticker system, three streets at the Beach would be reserved for uptown residents (45 spaces) and thirteen streets designated for beach residents. This plan was reviewed by the Board of Selectmen and the Planning Board and the result was a proposal to appropriate \$13,500 at the 1983 annual town meeting to implement the plan. To date, the plan has been in effect for the past two summers. According to town officials, the program has been quite successful since uptown residents now have access to the oceanfront for the first time in many years.

In order to alleviate some of the congestion at the Town pier in Seabrook Harbor, three launching sites along the

border of the marsh were analyzed to determine what improvements are necessary to increase the sites' accessibility for boaters. Based on the results of field surveys, soundings and aerial photographs, two sites, Rocks Road and Farm Lane, were recommended for improvements. The consultants recommended that Farm Lane dock improvements include the dredging of a canal, upgrading the parking facilities and installing floodlighting. The site at the end of Rocks Road was targeted for major improvements because of its potential launching capabilities. The most attractive feature of this site is its easy accessibility to the ocean at both low and high tides.



Parking restriction sign along Seabrook Beach.

While the The Town of Seabrook intends to pursue the consultant's recommendations for both sites, it has applied for additional Coastal Program funding to implement the key recommendation for Farm Lane; to dredge a canal from the dock to Mill Creek to allow larger boats to launch from this site.

In summary, there is no fixed formula for

ensuring access for all those who seek out the coast for recreation. Projects such as those highlighted here are evaluated for funding by the Coastal Program in terms of maintaining the balance between providing adequate access while incorporating the other policies of natural resource protection and the management of coastal development.

Farm Lane boat ramp at low tide.

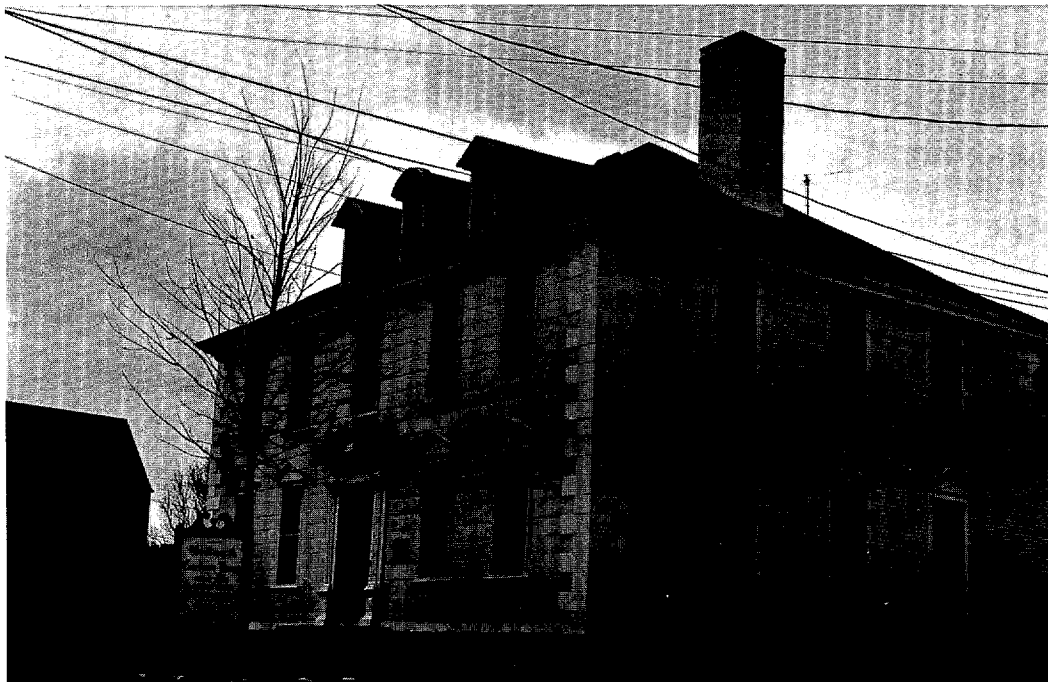


Preservation of Historic/Cultural Resources

Historic resources provide some of the most significant examples of how life was organized in response to different economic and land use values which are as diverse as

the landscape itself. Maintaining and preserving a continuity with and sense of the past are important objectives of the Coastal Program.

Portsmouth's Wentworth Gardner House, one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in the United States.



Walking Tour

One of the more successful projects funded under this policy area was conducted by the Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber hired a consultant to design a walking tour brochure for seacoast residents and tourists interested in Portsmouth's development. The brochure describes the history of the waterfront and outlines a tour of approximately two miles which highlights those homes/ locations of significance to the City's development as a major economic and cultural center from the 17th century to the present.

The brochure was such a success with tourists the summer of 1984 that the Chamber received additional Coastal Program funds this year to print another 15,000 copies.

Historic Surveys

The Rockingham Planning Commission has provided assistance to two communities (Rye and Hampton Falls) to survey their historically significant properties and areas. For the Town of Hampton Falls, the Commission organized and trained volunteers, who will be doing the survey, in such areas as photography, "reading" the architecture of



*Former Leavitt homestead
(1753) along Drinkwater
Road in Hampton Falls.*



*One of the finest examples
of the Greek Revival
style north of Boston
is the First Congregational Society's Unitarian Church in Hampton Falls.*

historically significant properties and developing survey maps.

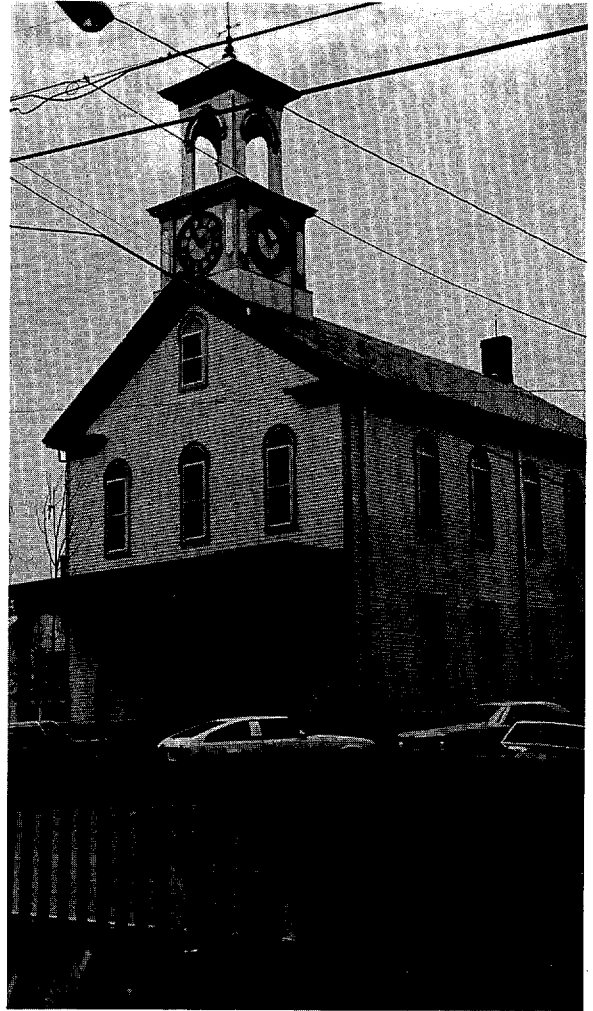
The Town of Rye has also benefited from the Rockingham Planning Commission's expertise in historical preservation. The Commission prepared a developmental history of Rye based on its compilation of all surveyed sites and accompanying photographs. The Town now has its cultural/historic resources documented in sufficient detail for later reference in planning/development matters. In addition, the Commission used this survey to develop the methodology for a

"how-to" model which is now available to other communities interested in conducting historic surveys.

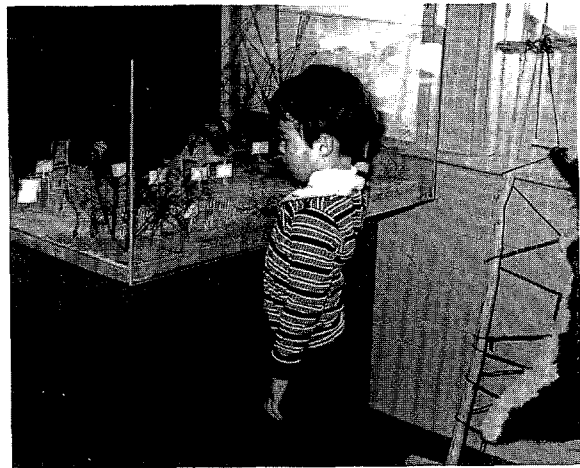
Historic Preservation

Rehabilitating a recognized historic resource, the Old South Meeting House in Portsmouth, was another key project funded by the Coastal Program. This study focused on two significant goals for the City; rehabilitating an historic structure recently placed on the National Register of Historic

Places and improving accessibility to the Children's Museum, which is presently leasing the building from the City. Project activities included reviewing code requirements and recommending necessary improvements to bring the building into compliance for use as a museum. At the request of the Museum's Board of Directors, the consultants also researched various sources of private funding for both the rehabilitation of the Meeting House and the Museum's interior design and exhibits. Putting this information to good use, the Museum was able to open its doors in the summer of 1983. The Museum is enjoying great success, drawing both adults and children to its unique learning environment.



The 1731 South Meeting House, now occupied by the Children's Museum of Portsmouth.



Visitors to the Children's Museum discovering the variety of exhibits and displays.

Provision for Coastal Dependent Uses

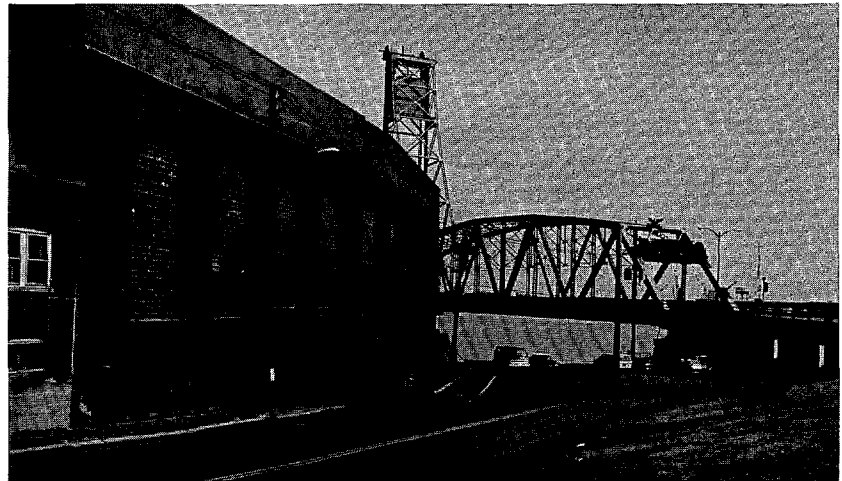
The continued recreational and commercial vitality of the waterfront is an important objective of the Coastal Program's work with State agencies and local communities in developing planning strategies for New Hampshire's waterfront development. Coastal dependent activities, such as commerce, commercial and recreational fishing and other industrial and commercial uses are supported by the Coastal Program in order to ensure that their future needs are met in balance with other coastal uses and natural resource

protection. The Program has provided financial assistance for two major projects in this policy area.

Waterfront Redevelopment

The City of Portsmouth's interest in the continuing redevelopment of commercial waterfront property is reflected in a 1983 study which looked at the potential reuses for the Daniel Street generating station.

*Former Daniel Street
Generating Station
(1902) at the corner
of Bow and Daniel
Streets in Portsmouth.*



For a number of years, this plant functioned as a standby station when electricity demand in the area rose above normal capacity. In November of 1983, when the Public Service Company of New Hampshire announced the formal decommissioning of the station, the City initiated the study to review reuse options for the Daniel Street site. The options reviewed under the project cover a combination of mixed commercial/office/residential uses to complement the existing structures in the area and to maintain visual and pedestrian access to the waterfront. The kinds of information provided to the City by its consultants included preliminary development plans, summaries of project costs based on the uses proposed for the buildings and an identification of potential funding sources.

This report on the reuse options served as an important development tool in the near future. At the auction held in October of 1984, the one and a half acre site and associated buildings were purchased by a Connecticut real estate developer for 1.8 million dollars. Up to 17 million dollars will be invested by the firm to create office and commercial space as well as residential condominiums. The firm is working with the project consultants on incorporating some of the information provided in the Daniel Street report. Construction activity is scheduled to begin in the early summer of 1985.

Port of Portsmouth Development

Attracting new business to the Port of Portsmouth was the primary objective of a two year project with the New Hampshire Port Authority. This project was a follow-up to a previous Coastal Program study completed for the Port Authority by a consultant firm which surveyed over 600 firms in the New England area and developed recommendations for strategies to improve the Port's marketing capabilities. The project involved the employment of a staff person who worked on the marketing strategies program by performing such functions as contacting potential users of the Port and identifying those factors necessary to improve its marketability.

Another facet to the marketing strategy concerned the promotion of the Port's Foreign Trade Zone which allows goods to be brought into the Zone duty and quota free for assembly or manufacture. The Port Authority has applied for and subsequently received approval for expansion of the Zone to Portsmouth, Dover and Manchester.

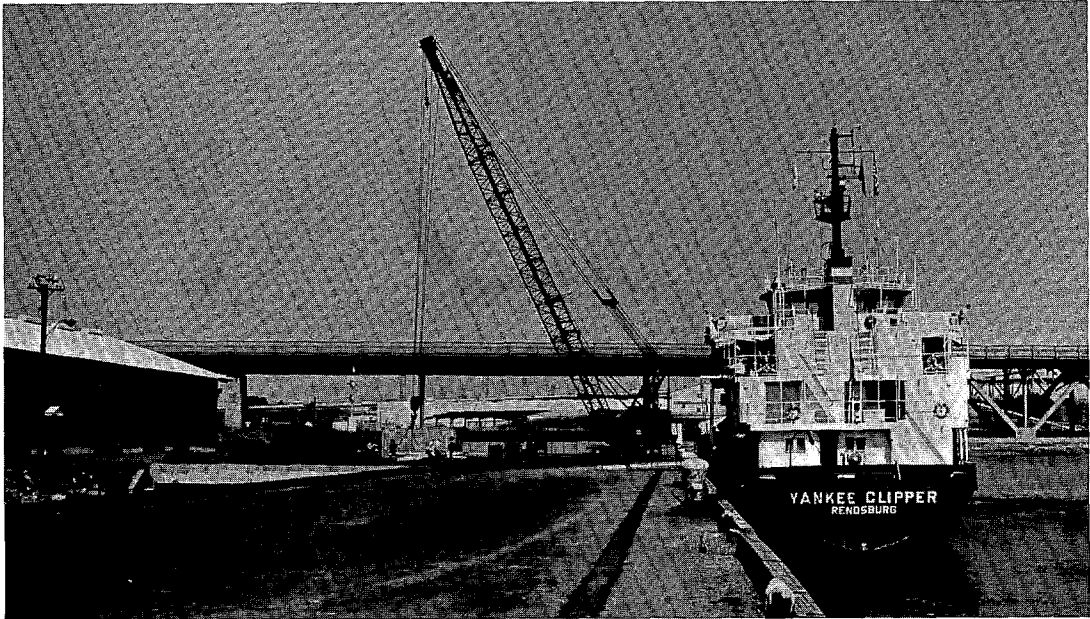
One of the more successful staff efforts was assisting the Port Director in securing the return of the Port's feeder service, Hapag-Lloyd. Portsmouth's only trans-Atlantic shipping service was discontinued in April of 1984 and was reinstated six months

later in October, due in large part to the diligent work of the state/local/private sectors in convincing Hapag-Lloyd officials that there is sufficient export business to justify the reinstatement of their service.

Future plans include expanding the export traffic to ensure Hapag-Lloyd's feeder service continues and keeping companies informed about the services available at the Port and the benefits of using it.

The Coastal Program is presently working with a consultant as well as all the major waterfront users to develop economic and land use strategies for the Port of Portsmouth.

The West German Yankee Clipper making its weekly stop at the New Hampshire Port Authority.



Other Program Activities

The primary purpose in preparing this publication is to acquaint the general public with New Hampshire's Coastal Program and the kinds of projects it has supported in the seacoast communities of Seabrook, Hampton, North Hampton, Hampton Falls, Rye, New Castle and Portsmouth. It would be misleading, however, to leave the reader with the impression that the Coastal Program can only offer assistance to communities on specific projects or activities. This report would be incomplete without mentioning some of the other types of assistance available from the Coastal Program's staff.

Since 1982, the Coastal Program has been offering technical assistance to all coastal communities through its staff located at the Coastal Office in Portsmouth. This particular program, which is a cooperative effort between the Office of State Planning, Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission and the Wetlands Board, provides ongoing assistance to communities in such areas as evaluation of septic systems, oil pollution problems and subdivisions, wetlands mapping and designation of prime tidal wetlands as well as the inspection, monitoring and surveillance of projects requiring permits for dredge and fill activities. Continuing to provide this staff support is a high priority for the Coastal Program. The

additional staff has helped to individualize the kinds of assistance the seacoast towns need to cope with development concerns and issues.

Increasing public awareness is another Program goal which staff pursue by sponsoring workshops on such topics as wetlands and shoreline protection and presenting slide shows on coastal issues to interested groups. Other events the Coastal Program has supported include Coastweek and the scheduling of marsh and dune walks through some of the local towns.

Another important facet to the Coastal Program's effectiveness is the Coastal Advisory Committee, which consists of representatives from the coastal communities appointed by Governor John Sununu. This Committee has served as a focal point for several discussions of coastal concerns. By providing such a forum for local comments, the Advisory Committee has brought to the forefront several significant issues and is continuing to seek comments on coastal matters from residents.

In conclusion, the New Hampshire Coastal Program has provided the State with a unique opportunity to work with the seven seacoast communities on managing coastal development and exploring different approaches to resource protection.

Appendix - Sponsor and Activity Summary

● Promotion of Marine Research and Education

Fish and Game Department	Great Bay marine resources inventory* Marshgrass restoration study* Marine fisheries inventory from Portsmouth to Boar's Head
Hampton	Education awareness programs on saltmarshes
University of New Hampshire	Coastal issues exhibit at Odiorne State Park's Nature Center High-school curriculum document on coastal awareness Great Bay estuarine system/environmental trends study

● Management of Coastal Development

Air Resources Agency	Study of air quality impacts on conversion of Schiller Generating Station to coal* Monitoring of conversion of Schiller plant from oil to coal
Bureau of Solid Waste	Development of oil/waste debris disposal program for seacoast*

**Funded by the Coastal Energy Impact Program*

Lamprey Regional Solid Waste Cooperative	Evaluation and impact on uses of excess steam*
	Reconstruction of concrete tipping floor*
Portsmouth	Evaluation of safety conditions of B & M railroad*
Rockingham Planning Commission/Towns of Hampton Falls and New Castle	Planning assistance by Commission to the Towns
Rockingham Planning Commission/Town of Seabrook	Revision of site plan regulations and development of condominium regulations
Rockingham Planning Commission/Town of Hampton	Update of Town's master plan
Rye	Update of existing master plan
Seabrook	Reuse evaluation of Public Service Company of New Hampshire's barge facility*
	Growth management and development plan*
Strafford Rockingham Regional Council	Preparation of a manual to help coastal communities deal with major developments*
	Study of local impacts of oil spills*

**Funded by the Coastal Energy Impact Program*

Water Supply and
Pollution Control
Commission

Purchase of oil spill prevention and cleanup equipment*

Oil spill prevention and control project for Portsmouth
Harbor/Great Bay area*

Oil spill trajectory model for Great Bay* (to improve
ability to track oil movement)

Employment of water quality staff for permits and
enforcement program

Wetlands Board

Employment of staff for monitoring, surveillance and inspection

● Natural Resource Protection

Audubon Society

Monitoring of tern nesting colonies along the coast

Study of Bald Eagle feeding/roosting areas along Great Bay*

Fish and Game
Department

Employment of coastal conservation officer to enforce
Fish and Game regulations

Hampton

Tidal wetlands mapping and prime wetlands designation*

New Castle

Placement of riprap along shoreline at Great Island Common*

North Hampton

Marsh restoration study on Bass Beach and Little River
marshes

Portsmouth

Mapping of wetlands

Rye

Drainage improvement to Parsons Creek*

**Funded by the Coastal Energy Impact Program*

Seabrook	Feasibility study on acquisition of Seabrook Dunes
	Passive recreation plan for the Seabrook Dunes
Strafford Regional Planning Commission	Preparation of comprehensive resource use/protection plans for the Lamprey and Cocheco Rivers*
University of New Hampshire	Inventory of coastal endangered plants and birds
Water Supply and Pollution Control Commission	Employment of water quality staff for permits and enforcement program.
Wetlands Board	Employment of staff for monitoring, surveillance and inspection of projects affecting wetlands

● Recreation and Access

Department of Resources and Economic Development	Inventory and recommended improvements for coastal state parks
	Coastal parks brochure
	Safety improvements at Fort Stark, New Castle*
	Handicapped access improvements at Odiorne Point State Park*
	Expansion of boat ramp at Rye Harbor*
Hampton Beach Chamber of Commerce	Recreation facilities/parking studies at Hampton Beach

New Castle	Great Island Common recreation facility plan
Newmarket	Waterfront improvements*
Port Authority	Study of recreation boating needs along the coast*
	Realignment of moorings in Little Harbor
Portsmouth	Engineering, design and construction* of Prescott Park docks
	Boat launch improvements study at Pierce Island
	Feasibility study of dredge spoil containment structure at Pierce Island
Rockingham Planning Commission/Town of Rye	Public shorefront access study
Seabrook	Beach parking plan and boat launch study
	Passive recreation plan for the Seabrook Dunes
Strafford Regional Planning Commission	Preparation of comprehensive resource use/protection plans for the Lamprey and Cocheco Rivers*

● Preservation of Historic/Cultural Resources

Greater Portsmouth Chamber of Commerce	Walking tour brochure on Portsmouth's waterfront development
Portsmouth	Preliminary design for restoration of Old South Meeting House

Rockingham Planning
Commission/Town of
Hampton Falls

Survey of historically significant properties

Rye

Survey of historically significant structures

● Provision for Coastal Dependent Uses

Durham

Study evaluating the impact of installing hydroelectric
generation at Wiswall Dam*

Exeter

Study examining potential effects of hydropower
on operation of fish ladders*

Report on alternative uses of hydroelectric power for
downtown area*

Fish and Game
Department

Development of a commercial fisheries strategy document

Port Authority

Marketing survey and strategy for development of Port of
Portsmouth

Portsmouth

Reuse study of Daniel Street Generating Station*

Study on Portsmouth Harbor and potential OCS related
activities

Wetlands Board

Evaluation of hydropower potential of Lamprey and
Cocheco Rivers*

**Funded by the Coastal Energy Impact Program*