WILMOT MASTER PLAN
JANUARY 22, 2007

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Florence Langley - Town History
Walter Walker – Town History

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PREFACE

New Hampshire regulations state that it is the duty of every Planning Board to prepare and amend from time to time a Master Plan to guide town development. As provided by RSA 674:3 "...the master plan shall be made with the general purpose of guiding and accomplishing coordinated and harmonious development which will, in accordance with existing and probable future needs, promote health, safety, order, convenience, prosperity, or the general welfare as well as efficiency and economy in the process of development."

A Master Plan is a town's view of how it would like to see development occur, or not occur, within its boundaries. The Master Plan provides a fundamental tool to help a community meet the challenge of making sound decisions related to its development. The Master Plan serves as an aid to the Planning Board in the performance of its duties.

This 2006 Master Plan updates and supersedes the Wilmot 1986 and 1996 Master Plans. Created with the help of the Master Plan Coordinating Committee, the Planning Board has proposed this plan which will serve as a guide for future development and planning.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF WILMOT
Written by Florence Langley 1986
with assistance by Walter Walker

At the beginning of the 18th century, included in the settlements of New London, was one settlement in the extreme northern end of the town plus one in Kearsarge Gore at the southern end of town. A few scattered homesteads lay between. A long roundabout journey was required for the people in these areas to travel to Colby Hill for Town Meeting and government business; moreover, people felt isolated.

Because of this, the inhabitants of North New London and Kearsarge Gore presented a signed petition to the legislature for an act to incorporate the northerly 9,000 acres of New London, about 6,700 acres of North Kearsarge Gore, and the scattered settlements in between, into a new town to be called Wilmot. The petition was granted, and on June 18, 1807, Wilmot was incorporated. It included 18,357 acres of land and 77 acres of water. The designated area was made up of hills and valleys, small ponds, and brooks. The brooks made possible grist mills, saw mills, and numerous shops.

Acreage in the town was increased in 1832 by the annexation of New Chester, later called East Wilmot. This added approximately 30,000 acres. Part of this land was annexed to Danbury in 1848 and 1878.

The first Town Meeting was held March 11, 1808, with forty-six resident voters. It met at the home of James Philbrick at the Center, as was true for the next ten years. Many decisions to be made necessitated two more town meetings that year. The center of the town was established at what is now known as Wilmot Center, as well as four school districts. Two schoolhouses were acquired, one in the north settlement and one in the south, plus ten acres of public land for a Meeting House, burial ground, and training field. The Meeting House was an uncompleted structure, never finished on the inside. The town later voted to sell the training field for a different location.

Wilmot was a rapidly growing town: the population in 1810 was 423 and in 1850 was 1,272 (the highest point). Part of this growth was attributed to the 4th New Hampshire Turnpike, recently built, which extended through Wilmot Center. Later, when a stagecoach ran from New London to Potter Place by way of Wilmot Flat, that part of town became the most populated, as is true today.

Farming was the chief industry in the early years, with thousands of sheep raised during the period of the Civil War. Other industries developed – a tannery and a woolen mill were located at Wilmot Flat, and a large, famous hotel, the Winslow House, was built on the northerly slope of Kearsarge Mountain.

In the late 1800's and early 1900's, families left Wilmot for New London. By 1950 the

population of the town had dwindled to 370. Since then, due partially to lack of land and high prices in New London, Wilmot's population more than doubled in forty years, reaching 935 by 1990.

Wilmot's population continues to increase. It is changing from mostly farmers and tradesmen to more professional men and women. A large share of the working people is still highly-skilled workers. Many health professionals and other business people live in town. Some have started to locate their offices here.

Although some acres of wild land have been lost to development, wild turkeys, extinct a few years ago, are now a common sight. Bears are becoming a nuisance in some areas, and deer are numerous.

Many of Wilmot's old buildings are being lost or changed beyond recognition. Sadly, Wilmot's only stone house, a very old structure on Jones Hill, was torn down and destroyed. However, it's a pleasure to see the old church in North Wilmot kept in good shape and added to the National Register of Historic Buildings.

The Wilmot Learning Place, the town's privately run pre-school and pre-kindergarten, is located in the new Wilmot Community Association building in Wilmot Flat. Wilmot's children, grades 1 though 12, attend schools in the Kearsarge Regional School District, as they have since 1967. Although there are now no public schools in Wilmot, the two remaining schoolhouses are thriving – the Center building is now the library, and the Flat schoolhouse now houses the Wilmot Historical Society and the Town Offices.

That Wilmot is a very patriotic place was demonstrated by the way the whole town joined in its very successful celebration of our country's Bicentennial and by the way its sons and daughters have volunteered to serve in our armed services in time of need. From the earliest days when these acres were known as North New London or Kearsarge Gore, its citizens marched away to defend their country. We honor all those who paid with terrible wounds, and especially those who gave their lives.

Wilmot has seen many changes through the years. One thing remains the same – Kearsarge Mountain with its nighttime red-eye continues to watch over us. (*Unfortunately, since this writing, the red-eye no longer watches over our town. It is sorely missed by all!)*

GENERAL STATEMENT

In February of 2005 the Wilmot Planning Board mailed out 897 surveys to the taxpayers and residents of Wilmot. A 21% return (195 surveys) was received and tabulated. The largest age group to answer the survey was 41-55 years of age. The largest response came from those who lived in town from 0-5 years, lived in the Flat/Rte 11 area, were full time residents, and owned 2-5 acres of land.

The goal of the survey was to gather information for the Planning Board to update the 1996 Master Plan. The survey was designed based on the information gathered by the Master Plan Coordinating Committee. This committee interviewed a wide variety of town groups and individuals asking them what they see as the future of the Town of Wilmot. It is the goal of the Wilmot Planning Board to use the results of the Master Plan Survey for planning and managing the future growth and changes that Wilmot will face. Growth and change in our community is inevitable. The updated Master Plan will provide the planning tools necessary to make sound community decisions related to its future development. (*See appendix B for the statistical results on the 2005 survey)*

VISION

The Planning Board and community volunteers spent considerable effort soliciting public input on the Master Plan update in order to develop a Master Plan that reflects the community's collective vision for the future of Wilmot. Through the community surveys residents provided the following directives for the Planning Board:

- Maintain Wilmot's rural character.
- Protect wetlands, lakes, ponds, streams and steep slopes.
- Limit village, residential, and commercial areas to existing locations.
- Create rural residential, conservation, and forest zones.

The following summarizes policies to guide future growth. These policies are not all-inclusive, but serve only as a point of departure.

A. Wilmot should actively manage future growth through planning and implementing the Master Plan through land use regulations and capital improvement programming.
B. Wilmot should seek to protect and preserve its natural resources.
C. The town shall grow in harmony with its physical environment, its rural character and the rights of its residents and taxpayers.
D. A broad range of residential, commercial and industrial options is to be encouraged in future development, subject to reasonable restrictions to minimize adverse impacts on adjacent property values and against nuisances, hazards etc., which compromise the peaceful enjoyment of private property by residents and taxpayers, and the rural character, quality and values of the community.
E. Growth which yields as much, or more, tax revenue as it generates in public sector costs is to be encouraged to restrict the property tax burden.
F. The Town shall protect itself against development or land use change which will require costly public investments or services.
G. Future growth should conform to the capacity of the physical environment (soils, topography, forest and water resources) to support development activity without the aid of man-made public facilities or structures which could result in high costs to residents and taxpayers.
H. No future new public water supply or sewage disposal systems in the Town are anticipated. All water and sewage needs will be met through private, on-site facilities to eliminate future capital costs and operation and maintenance charges; to contribute to tax rate control; and to foster a pattern of low density development which will preserve the rural character, quality and values of the Town and its traditions, identity and integrity.
I. The Town will foster an environment where landowner rights and the public interest are protected.

POPULATION

According to the latest population estimates provided by the NH Office of Energy and Planning for 2003, the population of Wilmot is 1240. The population increased from 1144 in 2000 (8%) and 935 in 1990 (32.6%). The overall increase in Wilmot is relatively steady at approximately 26.5% per decade since 1970. According to the State data bases this trend is anticipated to continue in the near future. The population in Wilmot has increased at a rate greater than the state average.

The 2000 census demographics show that of the total population, 553 are male and 591 are female.

Below details a chart of the population in Wilmot by age group:

Under age 5	63	5.5%
Age 5 to 19	259	22.6%
Age 20 to 34	125	10.9%
Age 35 to 54	409	35.8%
Age 55 to 64	138	12.1%
Age 65 and over	150	13.1%

The median age in Wilmot is 41.6 years of age. School age residents comprise the second highest population demographic in Wilmot. Per capita income is $25,629 and median household income is $49,605. The unemployment rate in 1993 was 3.2% of the total available work force and 1.6% in 2003. 18% of the working residents

work in Wilmot, with 7.8% working at home. 79% work in another New Hampshire community and 4% work outside the state.

The 2003 population density of Wilmot is 42.2 people per square mile of land. This is an increase from 31.8 in 1990 (32.7%). Wilmot is comprised of 29.4 square miles of land area and 0.2 square miles of inland water area. (1 square mile is equal to 640 acres). The 2003 property valuation by type indicates 93.5% is residential, 4.3% is commercial and 2.1% is other including utilities.

EXISTING LAND USE

Land use considerations are closely related to virtually every other facet of planning. All of the chapters of this Master Plan which discuss population, housing, transportation, historic resources, recreation and conservation relate in some way to land use.

Land use both determines and responds to the character of a community. Existing land use patterns are the physical expression of numerous public and private decisions which have been made in the past. In turn, patterns of existing land use have a substantial impact on the location and type of future growth.

Present land use can be characterized as equivalent to that of 1850's in overall density but not in character. 150 years ago, more land was open in agricultural and dairy use while, today, reforestation of open space continues and the Town's development is primarily single-family residential uses sited near the existing road system.

Population growth translates into land use change. More people require more permanent dwellings – some converted second homes and some new dwellings in formerly open areas. This may constitute only minor land use change but suggests a clear indication of more substantial change to come. The incremental changes brought about by residential growth over the past thirty years have begun to change the rural character of the community. The rural character of the community is being challenged by suburbanization. Aesthetic natural amenities of a high order are typical of the Town's excellent physical environment and generally will remain so for years but not forever, in view of increasing internal and external development pressures. All the elements for growth are presently in place: area development, accessibility, natural attractiveness, and an inventory of approved subdivision lots.

Much of Wilmot's planning and future decision making revolves around the proper use of manmade and natural resources. Manmade resources include, for example, the road network, public and private buildings, farms and recreation facilities. Wilmot's natural resources include its forests, surface and groundwater, scenic views, clean air, wildlife, and soils. They present both opportunities for and constraints to development and must be conserved or used with care so as to not preclude their continued use.

Development in Wilmot has shown that some areas are naturally better suited for a particular use than others (See Existing Land Cover Map, Appendix C). If Wilmot is to protect its natural resources and provide a high quality of life for its citizens, then the capability of Wilmot's natural resources to accommodate development must be considered. Wilmot needs to try to strike a balance between responding to the development pressures while preserving the natural resources and rural, small town quality of life treasured by all.

LAND USE GOALS

The Planning Board developed the following land use goals based on the survey results:

- To remain, over the next fifteen years, primarily a rural residential community with uncrowded and quiet living conditions and a scenic and unpolluted natural environment.
- To preserve, protect, improve and enhance the natural, agricultural, scenic, recreational, cultural, and historic resources and the desirable characteristics of the traditional

Northern New England land use settlement pattern. Compact patterns of development are preferable to noncontiguous development and the spread of strip land use development along the public road system.

- To maintain and to improve the accessibility to and the economic viability of the existing village centers of Wilmot Center and Wilmot Flat.
- To ensure that the density, intensity, and siting of future development is consistent with the capacities of access, on-site water supply, and on-site wastewater disposal systems and the natural constraints to support such land use development.
- To protect the character of rural areas and their natural resources through continued wise use of natural resources, and by managing development and avoiding incompatible land uses.
- To ensure that forested areas of large undeveloped tracts remain available for forestry, recreational and open space uses.
- To maximize protection of natural resources such as streams, wetlands, aquifers, lakes, ponds, wildlife, agricultural/open lands, hillsides and ridges.
- To afford the opportunity of a variety of housing types.
- To balance landowner rights and the public interest.

FUTURE LAND USE

The population of Wilmot is projected to increase by 30% between 2000 and 2020 based on projections by the Office of Energy and Planning. This means the town should anticipate adding about 346 people between 2000 and 2020. The Office of Energy & Planning reports that the per capita land consumption in New Hampshire has risen to 1.6 acres per capita. Using this assumption, the 346 increase in population would result in 554 additional acres being consumed for residential development. However small land use change may be in relation to total available acreage, there is good reason for concern since it can be expected to be in-fill development along existing roads, intensifying a suburban pattern that may give the impression of higher densities than really exist.

Certain community features can promote development over the next 10 or 20 years. Growth in Wilmot will be influenced by convenient access provided by I-89 to regional economic centers in both Concord and Lebanon, the proximity of several recreational amenities in the area, and the high quality of education.

When considering how this growth should occur, consideration should be given to the mid-1800's land use pattern since it was based essentially on the same road system as exists today. In terms of land use, the historic pattern can offer a practical future mix of residences and businesses. Institutional, recreational and personal services are encouraged to locate in the village centers of Wilmot Center and Wilmot Flat. Light industrial and commercial services are encouraged to locate along Route 11 north east of Pine Hill Road and east of Campground Road. Outside of these areas, low-density residential development is most suitable.

Future land use patterns and densities and future actions by town officials also will depend on economic and population pressure, on private sector decisions and the resulting availability of land within the town. Large tracts of private lands are of particular concern as future determinants of the physical and fiscal character of the town. Decisions to sell off large tracts to be broken up could alter the situation far sooner and more drastically than would the rate of change suggested by the population projections. Such decisions could either preserve and enhance or begin to destroy the town's rural character, quality and values depending on the existence or absence of private deed restrictions and positive public sector policies and implementation measures.

Some actions by town officials can help guide growth. Subdivision regulations should encourage common driveways and access roads

along arterials and some major collectors to limit access between local centers to a few, safely separated points. Such limitations would not affect land use patterns significantly but would permit low density dispersal in highway corridors without a proliferation of hazardous intersections, while preserving natural rural character along the road system.

Zoning regulations may also be amended to reduce development densities in rural areas. The existing 2 acre lot size in residential areas will not provide a rural atmosphere once sufficiently developed. Also, consideration of new septic technologies could facilitate smaller lot sizes in the villages.

It should be stressed that any prudent measures adopted to encourage focused growth patterns and acceptable rates of land use change will not significantly affect town-wide growth which is primarily a product of market conditions, i.e. of private economic needs and decisions. It is equally important to emphasize that, if redevelopment based on the town's historic 1800's pattern can be achieved, it need not be at the expense of private property rights or values. In fact, such values will likely be increased substantially by far-sighted, intelligent policies and implementation measures. Communities which exercise foresight enhance character and quality and enjoy relatively low public sector costs and taxes. Those which fail to anticipate and deal with growth problems invariably deteriorate and pay dearly for their failure in lost amenities and heavy fiscal burdens. It is never too early to act, but it often is too late.

Recommendations: Land Use

1. The Town should consider the use of overlay districts as a method to protect natural or sensitive resources such as steep slopes, wetlands, and groundwater resources.
2. The Town should consider alternative methods to manage long-term growth and density of residential development in the community. The traditional approach would be to create and implement different zone districts with alternative lot sizes and permitted densities of development. A new innovative approach developed in Norwich, Vermont manages the density of development based on distance from the Town service center, the quality of the road providing access to the development from the Town center and contiguity with preserved open space. The permitted density decreases with increasing distance from the Town service center, with decreasing quality of road providing access and with contiguity with conserved lands.
3. The Town should consider the creation of a Rural Residential (3-5 acre) zone.
4. The Town should consider the creation of a Conservation (8-10 acre) zone.
5. The Town should consider the creation of a Forest Conservation (25 acre) zone.

HOUSING

The town of Wilmot is primarily a residential town. The residential lot size requirement is a two acre minimum. The village lot size requirement is a one-acre minimum. The commercial minimum lot size is two acres. According to the most recent 2000 US Census Bureau about 7.8% of the working population works out of their homes. The remaining 82.7% commute to work. In 2000 there were 459 total households. 329 of these households were family households with 159 of them having children under age 18. There were 159 married/couple households with 121 of them having children under age 18. There were 34 female head of household having 27 of them with children under age 18. 103 were households living alone and 34 were households of 65 years old and older. The average household size was 2.49 and average family size 2.93. There were 530 total housing units of which 459 were occupied, 71 were vacant, and 56 were seasonal/recreational. There were 495

that were 1-2 family units, 2 with 3-9 units, and 15 mobile homes. The median value of a single family home was $141,300.00.

It is important that Wilmot understand the housing needs of the people who will be residing in the town. The community survey asked the question of the need for workforce housing (income less than $35,000). The results were neutral. Still, it is recognized that providing a diverse housing stock for Wilmot residents is a benefit to the community.

TRANSPORTATION

Seventy-three percent of Wilmot's roads are town maintained, 21% are state maintained, and 6 % are un-maintained. New road construction is guided by the current roadway construction regulations adopted in 2004 by the Planning Board. Currently, the Selectmen determine the acceptance of any roads presented to them. The current road systems in the town of Wilmot meet the needs of goods and services brought into and out of the community.

The Wilmot Highway Garage has been studied by an appointed group of citizens to study the needs for a new site for and the construction of a Highway garage as the current location and garage are not adequate for our Highway Department.

Nationwide, and particularly in rural areas, transportation will continue to depend almost entirely on the individual motor vehicle. There is currently no public transportation serving Wilmot. Increasing transportation efficiency and fostering land use patterns which reduce both the number of trips and trip distances will allow the motor vehicle to continue to provide efficient service in the future.

COMMUNITY SERVICES AND RECREATION

Wilmot has a community membership beach owned by the Wilmot Community Association on Tannery Pond with a picnic and playground area. There is a town owned ball field off Route 11 where the Wilmot teams practice and play in the summers. This area is also used for family recreation. There is a proposed playground for 2007 construction if donations can be achieved. This playground will offer activities for the young and old from playground equipment to a tennis court.

In 2005 the Wilmot Community Center was completed with community donations. This center provides for community activities, a playground, and a privately run preschool. The Wilmot Community Center also supports and runs the Wilmot Beach Program.

Winslow State Park on Mt. Kearsarge being in our town offers an area for hiking, picnicking, and family fun. The survey indicated the need for more recreational trails, park lands, and playgrounds for all ages. The survey did not indicate achieving these needs with tax supported dollars.

The Town of Wilmot also has a Public Library, Historical Society, Volunteer Fire Department, and a Transfer Station. The Transfer Station has also been studied by a group of Wilmot Citizens to study the needs for a Town owned site and upgrades to the Transfer Station.

CONSERVATION & PRESERVATION

An understanding of Wilmot's natural resources is basic to the formulation of a plan to guide future growth and development. Wilmot's natural resources include its forests, surface and ground water, ponds and streams, clean air, wildlife, hills, minerals and soils (*See Natural Resource Inventory available at Town Office*).

Located in the upper portions of the Blackwater River drainage, the land area in Wilmot rises gradually and then more steeply from its lowest elevation at Eagle Pond (650') to it highest and steepest elevations on Mt. Kearsarge (2937'). Bog Mountain, centered in the town boundaries, has an elevation of 1,760'. Much of the Town's land area is found on gentle to moderately steep slopes where its forest resources prevail. Agricultural lands are in the minority and are found on the better sites. They comprise a small percentage of the Town's area.

Surface waters are limited to several small ponds. All are located within private ownerships with the exception of Butterfield Pond which is contained within the State of New Hampshire's Gile Forest. Piper Pond is located on a seasonal road. White Pond, while within a private ownership, has a public access road. Eagle, Chase, and Tannery Ponds are found within private ownerships and have limited or no public access.

Soils are the product of a parent material (rock), topography, climate, biotic forces, and time. Soils are an important natural resource, since it is soil properties that define the land's capability to support development. The majority of soils found within Wilmot are those with average capabilities but which become more limited for development use as slopes increase in grade. Soils that are shallow to bedrock or impermeable soil layers are common within steeper topography, while average or better soils are found within the more level valley drainages.

Gravel and sand deposits available for road construction and building development are found mostly within the Eagle Pond and the Blackwater River/Cascade Brook drainage areas, and on the lower and adjacent areas of these watercourses. Smaller areas of localized deposits with past usage are found throughout the Town. Most material available for excavation appears to be sand rather than gravel.

The overwhelming response to the survey indicated that people wanted to see Wilmot maintain its current rural charm and character as a quaint New England town. Wilmot was to remain as it is with its feel of community and its quiet country charm. There was strong support to protect the wetlands and steep slopes as well as to create additional zones for rural residential, conservation, and forestry. The protection of these areas and consideration for additional zones should balance the rights of landowners with the public's interest in preserving these resources.

1. **What do you want Wilmot to look like in the year 2010?**

The overwhelming response in summary to this question was that people wanted to see Wilmot maintain its current rural charm and character as a quaint New England town. Wilmot was to remain as it is with its feel of community and its quiet country charm.

2. **Indicate your level of support or opposition for growth in the following areas.**

The summary for growth in Wilmot was the greatest support in the Rte 4 and Rte 11 areas. The Wilmot Flat, Kearsarge Mtn, N. Wilmot, and Wilmot Center ran with about the same vote for neutral opinion and/or opposed opinion for growth. Comments made suggested growth was inevitable but should be managed well and use the common sense protocol.

3. **Should the minimum lot sizes in the zones be increased, decreased, unchanged:**

All zones were selected as unchanged for the highest percent of choice. The opinions were varied in comments from 3-5 acre minimum suggested to "not sure if it is fair to landowners to increase the lot sizes".

4. **Indicate your level of support or opposition to expanding village and commercial zones, creating rural residential, conservation and forest zones:**

Commercial and Village zones were opposed to expansion. Rural Residential, Conservation, and Forest zones were supported for creation. The concerns through comments on this issue were to watch out for taking land owners rights away and what effects this might have on property values. Rural Residential zoning concern was not to create "snob zoning" like surrounding towns.

5. **Indicate your support/opposition to incorporating protection of wetlands/steep slopes:**

There was strong support to protecting both wetlands and steep slopes although comments indicated that we do not want anymore state regulations for our small town and private changes were opposed to. One comment indicated to keep it the same as it is.

6. **Would you like to see a Town Capital Improvement Program?**

This was strongly supported though comments did not indicate this feeling. The comments indicated support only for land acquisition, town bldgs, historic bldg renovations, land for schools and recreation improvements. One comment felt Town Meeting took care of this. Another felt it was a poor substitute for good long & short term planning.

7. **Do you recognize a need for workforce housing in Wilmot? (income less than $35,000):**

This was a neutral vote. As many were opposed as were for this question. It was felt there was confusion over this question as comments indicated people were not sure what this question meant. There was concern if this would lead to subsidized housing and should this be a job for the Town of Wilmot. There were comments of support to waive the lot size requirement for this use and also that senior housing is needed.

8. **Do you recognize a need for improved or expanded tax supported town recreational opportunities or facilities for all ages?**

The survey responses did not support this question although the comments on this question did support recreational opportunities and facilities for all ages. The biggest response indicated need for

recreational trails, park lands, and playgrounds for all ages. There were few negative comments. One comment felt these improvements should be raised through donations as in the past. The comments did not have a strong indication for tax support although the improvements were indicated.

9. Summary of responses for this survey

The largest age group to answer the survey was 41-55 years of age. The largest response came from those who lived in town from 0-5 years, lived in the Wilmot Flat/Rte 11 area, were full-time Wilmot residents, and owned 2-5 acres of land.

Frequencies

support for growth on Kearsarge Mtn

Statistics

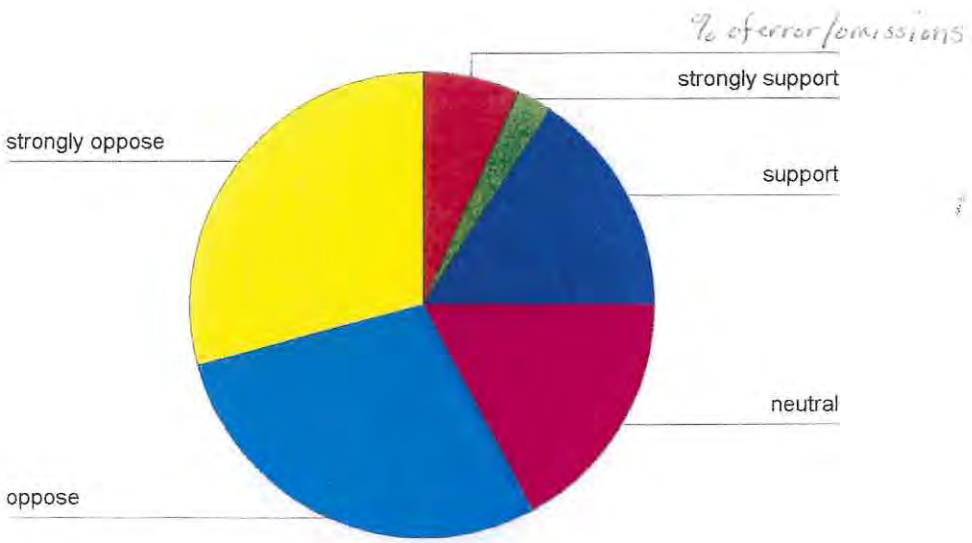
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	5	2.6	2.6	9.2
	support	31	15.8	15.8	25.0
	neutral	34	17.3	17.3	42.3
	oppose	56	28.6	28.6	70.9
	strongly oppose	57	29.1	29.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR GROWTH IN NORTH WILMOT

Statistics

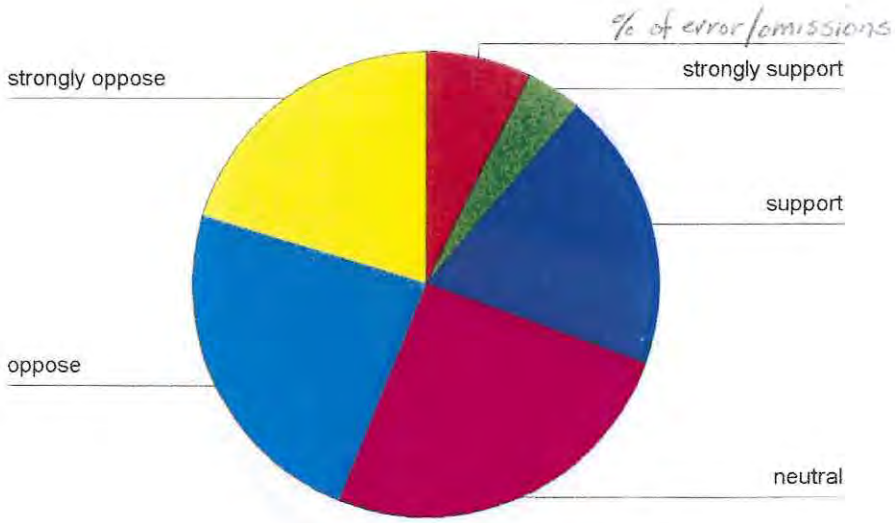
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		14	7.1	7.1	7.1
	strongly support	8	4.1	4.1	11.2
	support	38	19.4	19.4	30.6
	neutral	50	25.5	25.5	56.1
	oppose	46	23.5	23.5	79.6
	strongly oppose	40	20.4	20.4	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR GROWTH ON ROUTE 4

Statistics

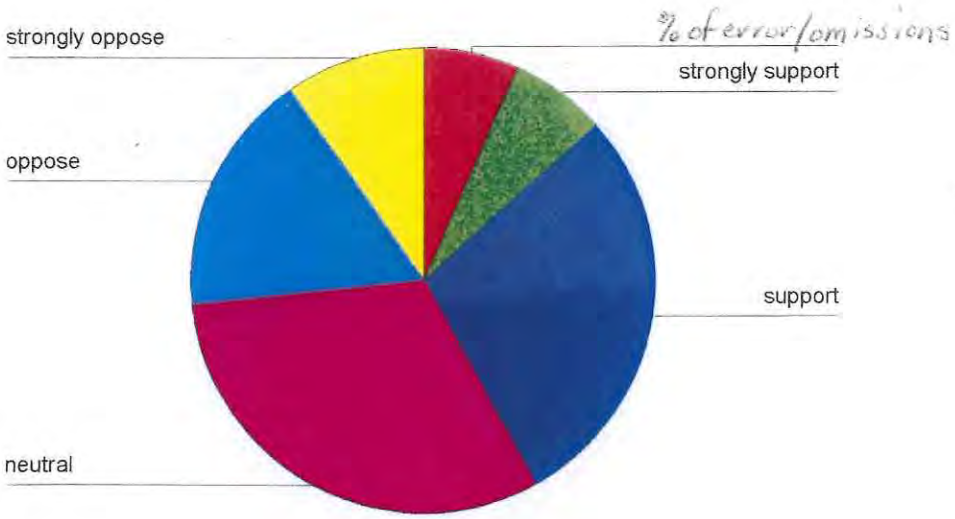
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	13	6.6	6.6	13.3
	support	56	28.6	28.6	41.8
	neutral	62	31.6	31.6	73.5
	oppose	33	16.8	16.8	90.3
	strongly oppose	19	9.7	9.7	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR GROWTH IN WILMOT FLAT

Statistics

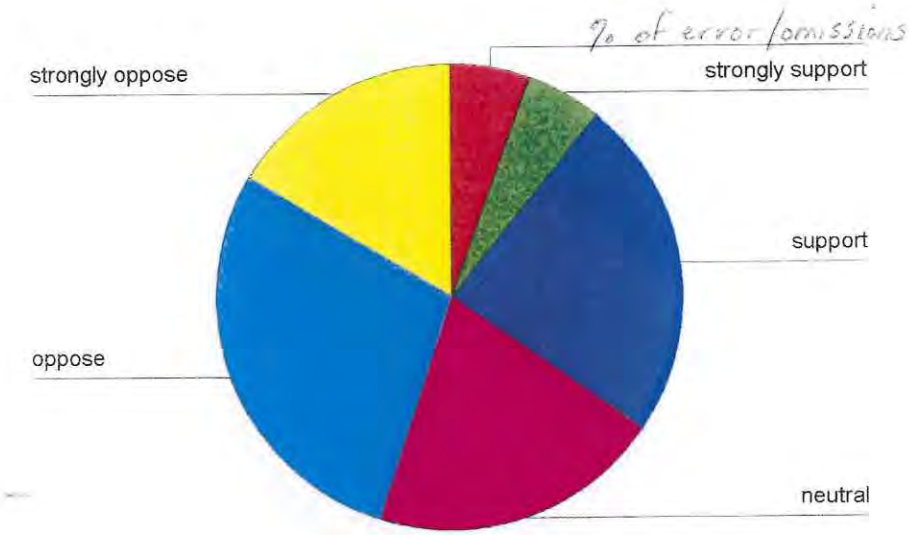
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		11	5.6	5.6	5.6
	strongly support	10	5.1	5.1	10.7
	support	47	24.0	24.0	34.7
	neutral	40	20.4	20.4	55.1
	oppose	56	28.6	28.6	83.7
	strongly oppose	32	16.3	16.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR GROWTH IN WILMOT CENTER

Statistics

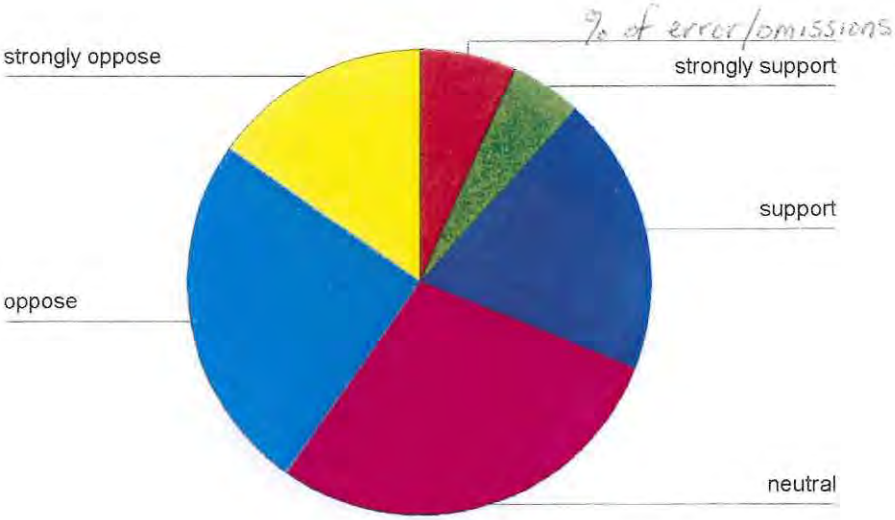
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	10	5.1	5.1	11.7
	support	38	19.4	19.4	31.1
	neutral	56	28.6	28.6	59.7
	oppose	49	25.0	25.0	84.7
	strongly oppose	30	15.3	15.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR GROWTH ON ROUTE 11

Statistics

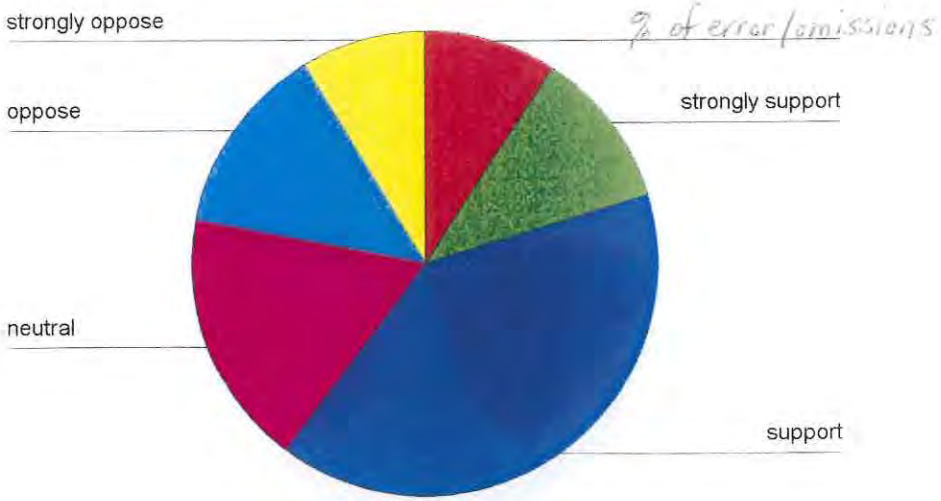
growth

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

growth

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		18	9.2	9.2	9.2
	strongly support	22	11.2	11.2	20.4
	support	78	39.8	39.8	60.2
	neutral	35	17.9	17.9	78.1
	oppose	26	13.3	13.3	91.3
	strongly oppose	17	8.7	8.7	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

growth



Frequencies

LOT SIZES- RESIDENTIAL ZONE

Statistics

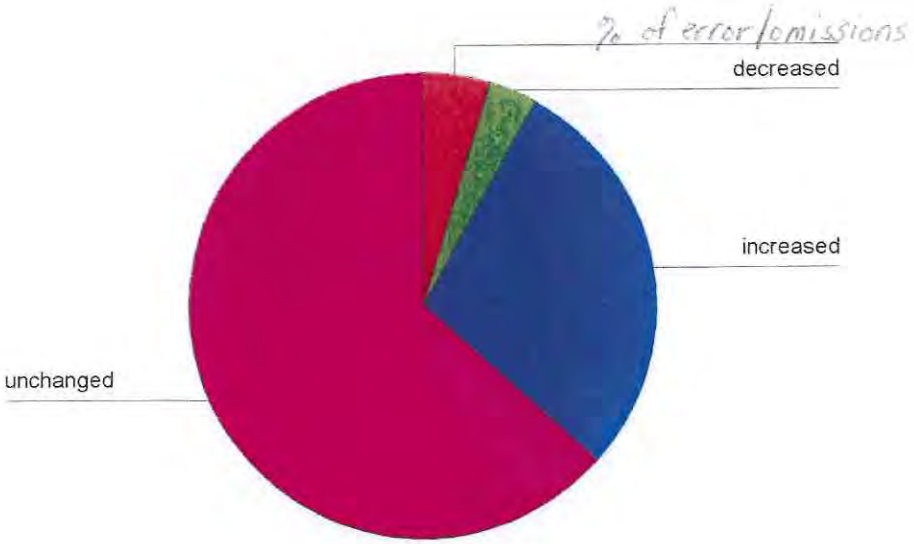
lot size

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

lot size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		9	4.6	4.6	4.6
	decreased	7	3.6	3.6	8.2
	increased	56	28.6	28.6	36.7
	unchanged	124	63.3	63.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

lot size



Frequencies

LOT SIZES- VILLAGE ZONE

Statistics

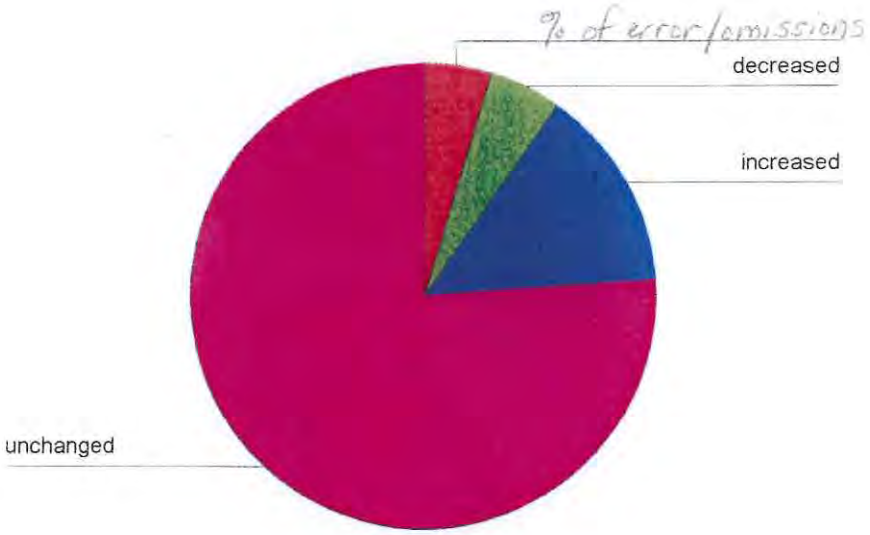
lot size

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

lot size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		9	4.6	4.6	4.6
	decreased	10	5.1	5.1	9.7
	increased	28	14.3	14.3	24.0
	unchanged	149	76.0	76.0	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

lot size



Frequencies

LOT SIZES- COMMERCIAL ZONE

Statistics

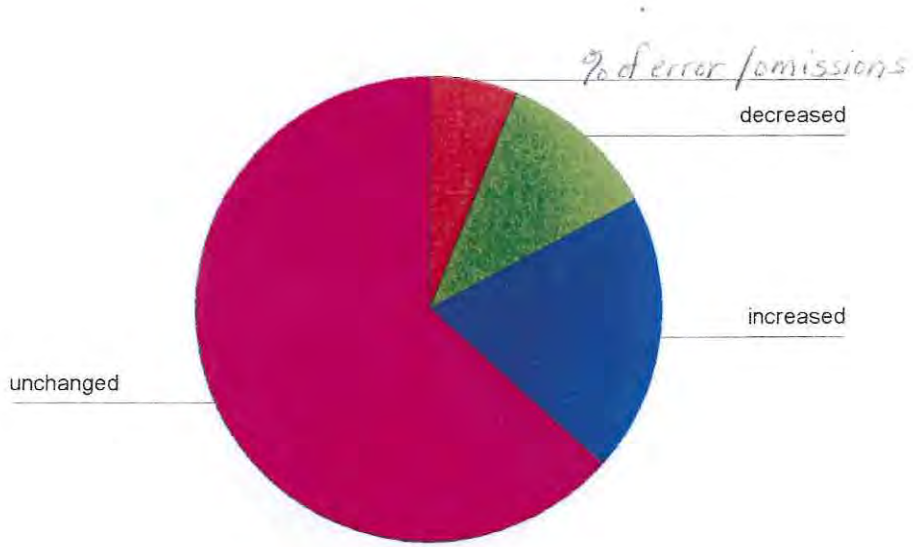
lot size

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

lot size

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		12	6.1	6.1	6.1
	decreased	22	11.2	11.2	17.3
	increased	38	19.4	19.4	36.7
	unchanged	124	63.3	63.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

lot size



Frequencies

SUPPORT TO EXPAND THE COMMERCIAL ZONE

Statistics

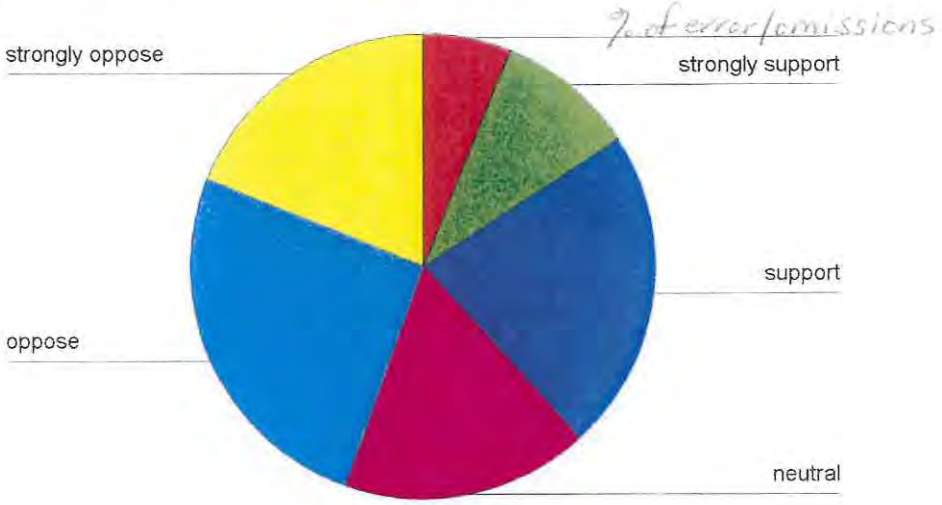
expand commercial

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

expand commercial

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		12	6.1	6.1	6.1
	strongly support	19	9.7	9.7	15.8
	support	44	22.4	22.4	38.3
	neutral	34	17.3	17.3	55.6
	oppose	50	25.5	25.5	81.1
	strongly oppose	37	18.9	18.9	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

expand commercial



Frequencies

SUPPORT TO EXPAND THE VILLAGE ZONE

Statistics

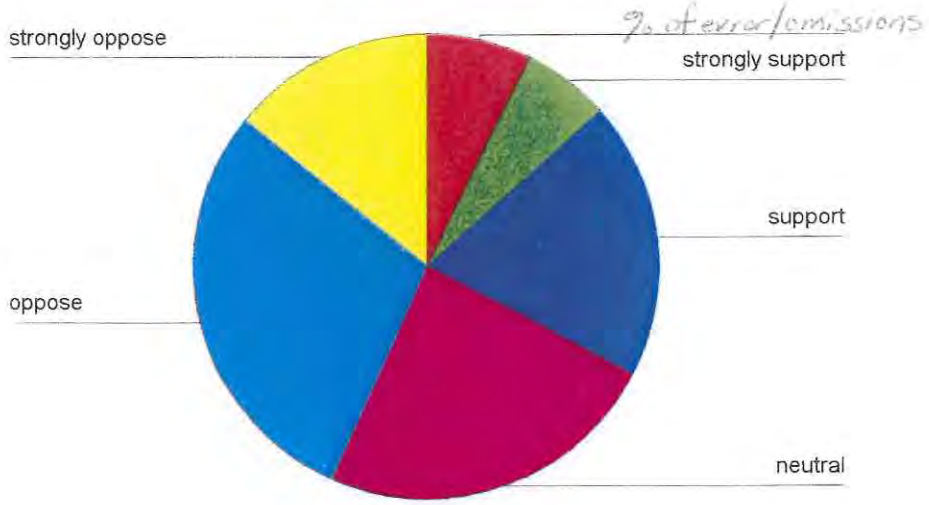
expand village zone

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

expand village zone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		14	7.1	7.1	7.1
	strongly support	12	6.1	6.1	13.3
	support	38	19.4	19.4	32.7
	neutral	47	24.0	24.0	56.6
	oppose	57	29.1	29.1	85.7
	strongly oppose	28	14.3	14.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

expand village zone



Frequencies

CREATE A RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE

Statistics

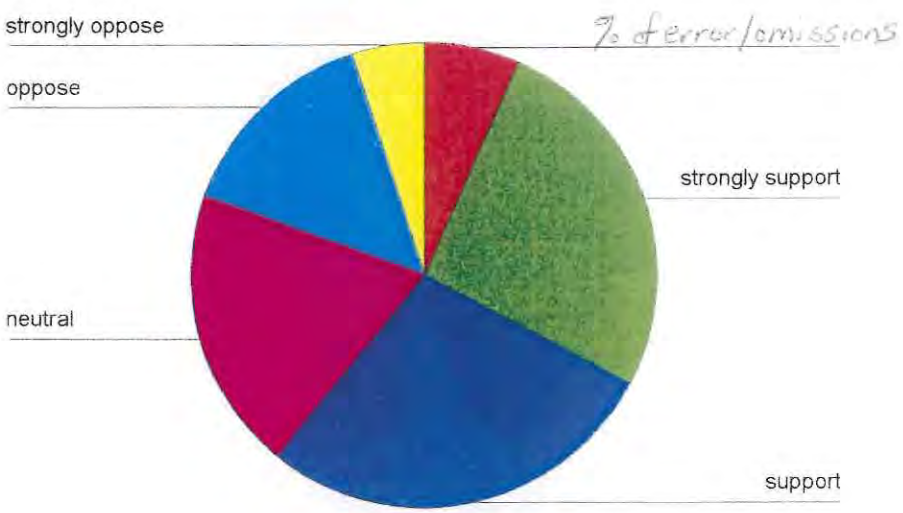
create rural residential

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

create rural residential

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	51	26.0	26.0	32.7
	support	55	28.1	28.1	60.7
	neutral	39	19.9	19.9	80.6
	oppose	28	14.3	14.3	94.9
	strongly oppose	10	5.1	5.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

create rural residential



Frequencies

CREATE A CONSERVATION ZONE

Statistics

create conser zone

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

create conser zone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	77	39.3	39.3	45.9
	support	56	28.6	28.6	74.5
	neutral	22	11.2	11.2	85.7
	oppose	20	10.2	10.2	95.9
	strongly oppose	8	4.1	4.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

Frequencies

CREATE A FOREST CONSERVATION ZONE

Statistics

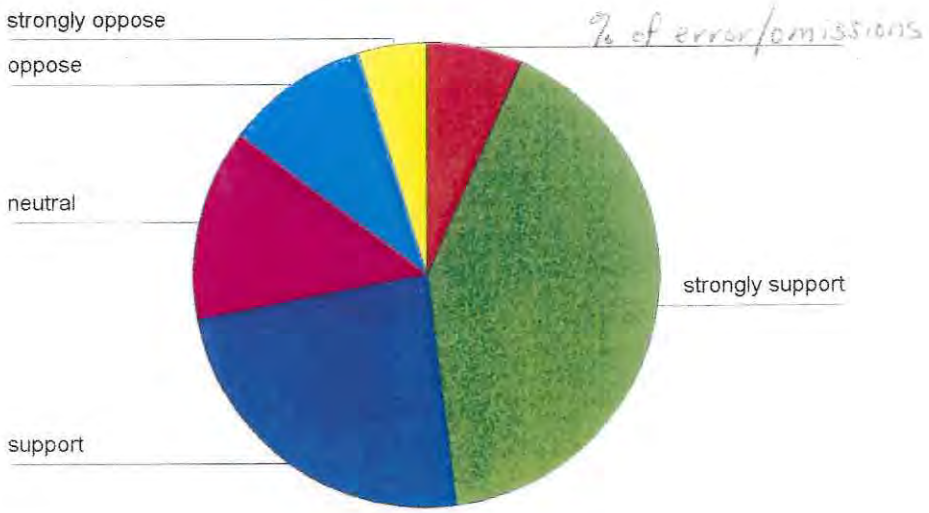
create forest zone

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

create forest zone

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		13	6.6	6.6	6.6
	strongly support	81	41.3	41.3	48.0
	support	47	24.0	24.0	71.9
	neutral	26	13.3	13.3	85.2
	oppose	20	10.2	10.2	95.4
	strongly oppose	9	4.6	4.6	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

create forest zone



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR WETLANDS PROTECTION

Statistics

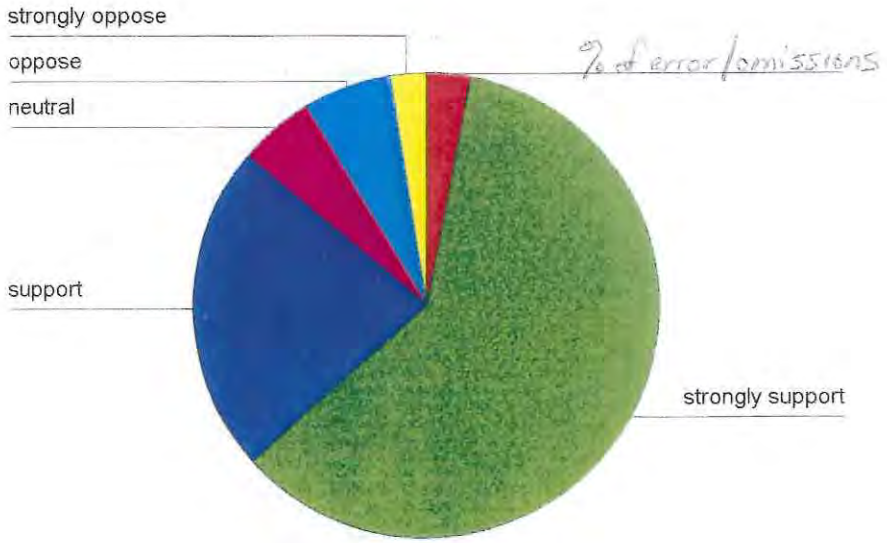
support wetlands

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

support wetlands

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		6	3.1	3.1	3.1
	strongly support	118	60.2	60.2	63.3
	support	45	23.0	23.0	86.2
	neutral	10	5.1	5.1	91.3
	oppose	12	6.1	6.1	97.4
	strongly oppose	5	2.6	2.6	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

support wetlands



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR THE PROTECTION OF STEEP SLOPES

Statistics

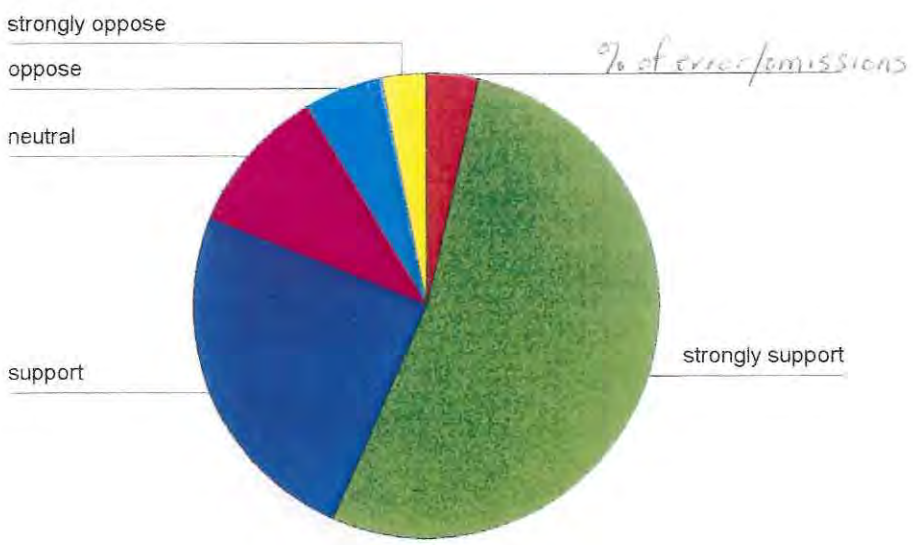
support steep slopes

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

support steep slopes

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	strongly support	104	53.1	53.1	56.6
	support	48	24.5	24.5	81.1
	neutral	20	10.2	10.2	91.3
	oppose	11	5.6	5.6	96.9
	strongly oppose	6	3.1	3.1	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

support steep slopes



Frequencies

SUPPORT FOR CAPITOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

Statistics

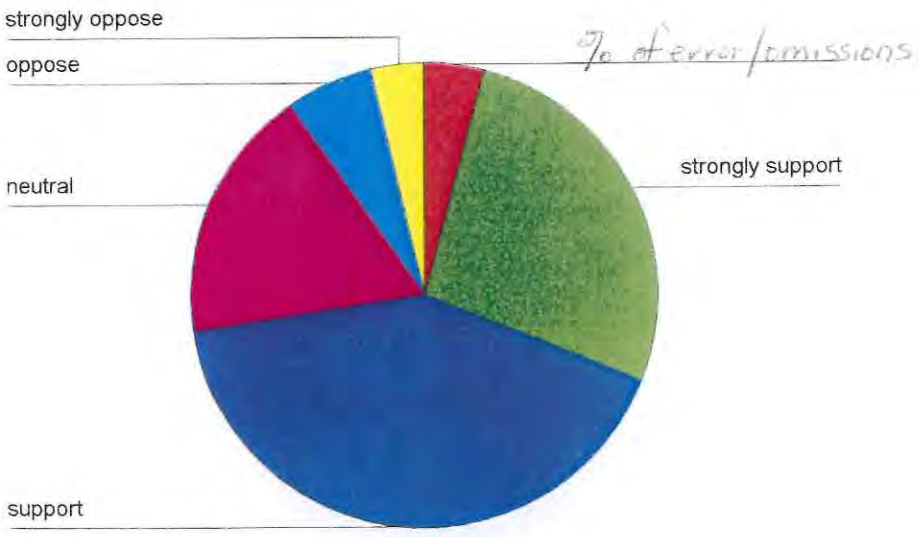
capitol impr. program

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

capitol impr. program

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		8	4.1	4.1	4.1
	strongly support	53	27.0	27.0	31.1
	support	81	41.3	41.3	72.4
	neutral	35	17.9	17.9	90.3
	oppose	12	6.1	6.1	96.4
	strongly oppose	7	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

capitol impr. program



Frequencies

NEED FOR WORK FORCE HOUSING

Statistics

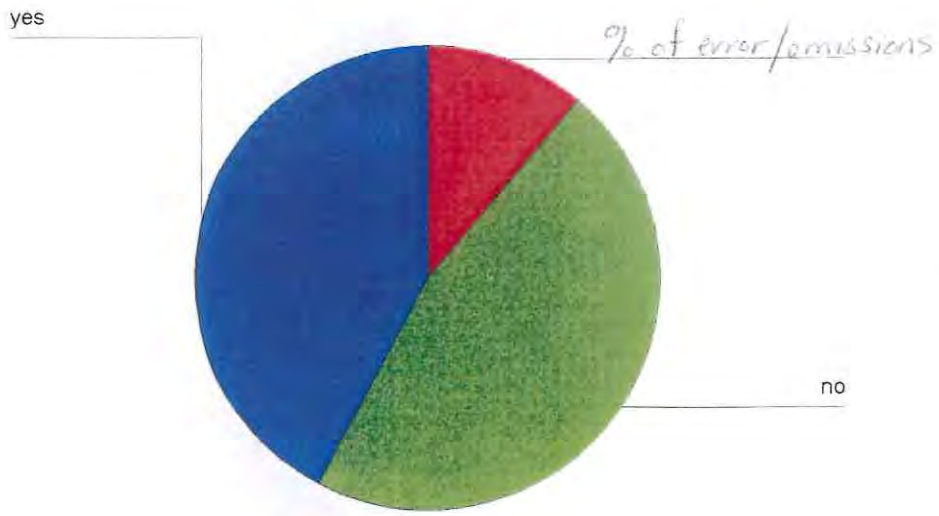
work force housing

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

work force housing

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		22	11.2	11.2	11.2
	no	91	46.4	46.4	57.7
	yes	83	42.3	42.3	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

work force housing



Frequencies

AGE

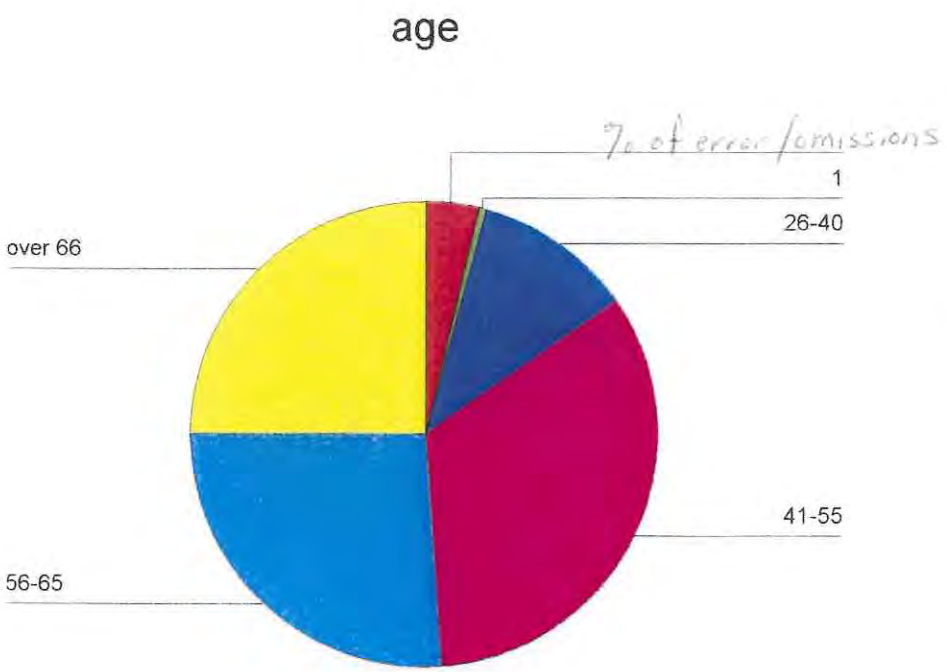
Statistics

age

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	1	1	.5	.5	4.1
	26-40	22	11.2	11.2	15.3
	41-55	66	33.7	33.7	49.0
	56-65	51	26.0	26.0	75.0
	over 66	49	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	



Frequencies

IMPROVE RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Statistics

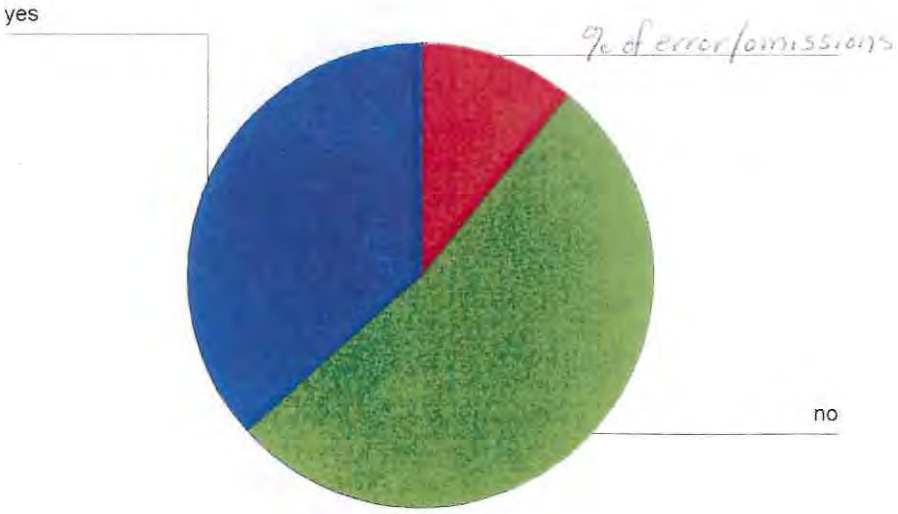
recreation facilities

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

recreation facilities

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		21	10.7	10.7	10.7
	no	103	52.6	52.6	63.3
	yes	72	36.7	36.7	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

recreation facilities



Frequencies

YEARS LIVED IN TOWN

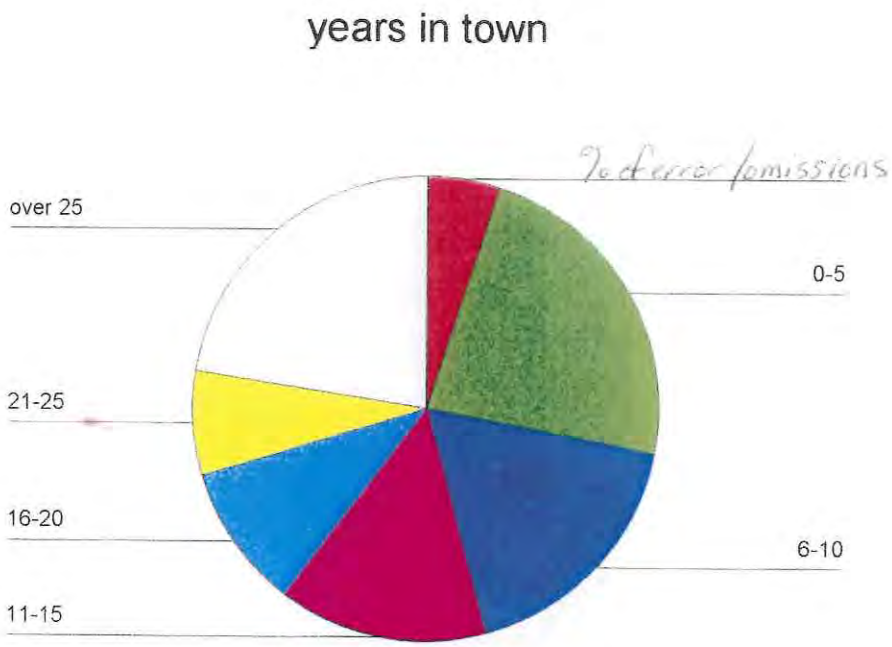
Statistics

years in town

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

years in town

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		10	5.1	5.1	5.1
	0-5	45	23.0	23.0	28.1
	6-10	35	17.9	17.9	45.9
	11-15	28	14.3	14.3	60.2
	16-20	20	10.2	10.2	70.4
	21-25	14	7.1	7.1	77.6
	over 25	44	22.4	22.4	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	



Frequencies

WHAT AREA OF TOWN DO YOU LIVE IN

Statistics

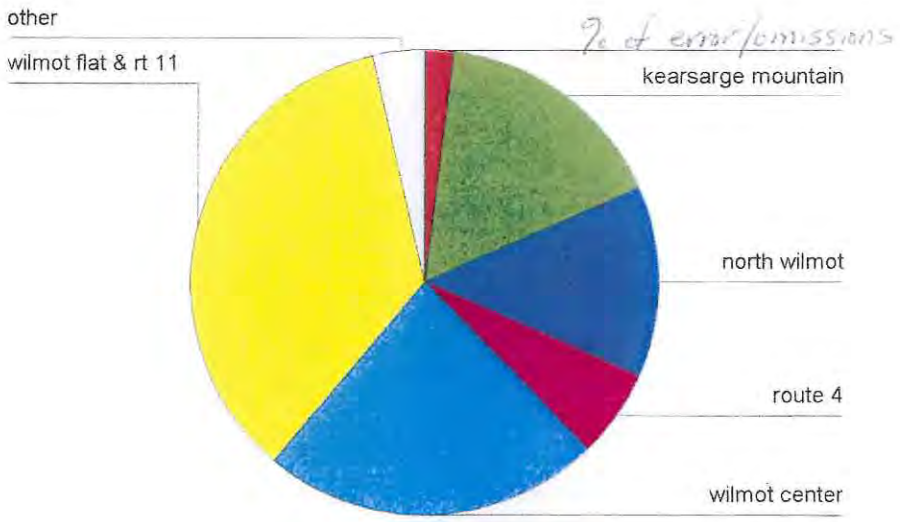
area live in

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

area live in

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		4	2.0	2.0	2.0
	kearsarge mountain	32	16.3	16.3	18.4
	north wilmot	26	13.3	13.3	31.6
	route 4	12	6.1	6.1	37.8
	wilmot center	46	23.5	23.5	61.2
	wilmot flat & rt 11	69	35.2	35.2	96.4
	other	7	3.6	3.6	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

area live in



Frequencies

FULL TIME OR PART TIME

Statistics

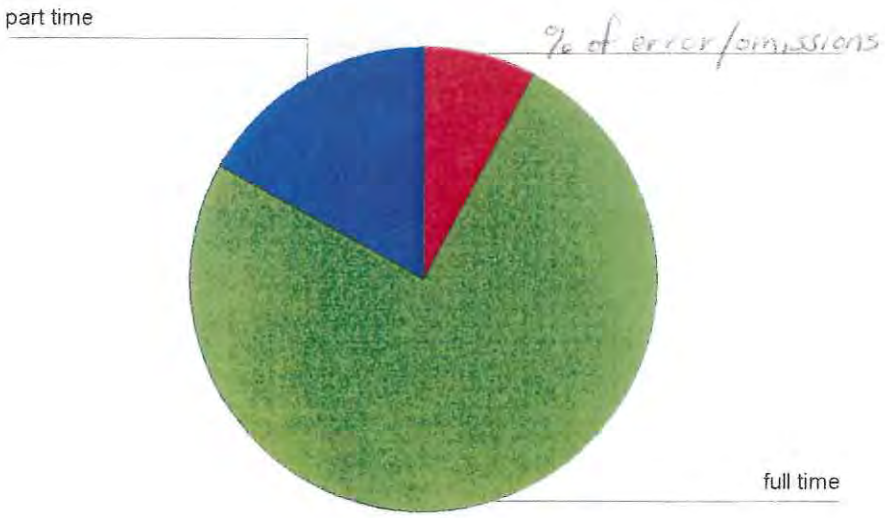
full or part time

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

full or part time

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		15	7.7	7.7	7.7
	full time	148	75.5	75.5	83.2
	part time	33	16.8	16.8	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

full or part time



Frequencies

ACRES OWNED

Statistics

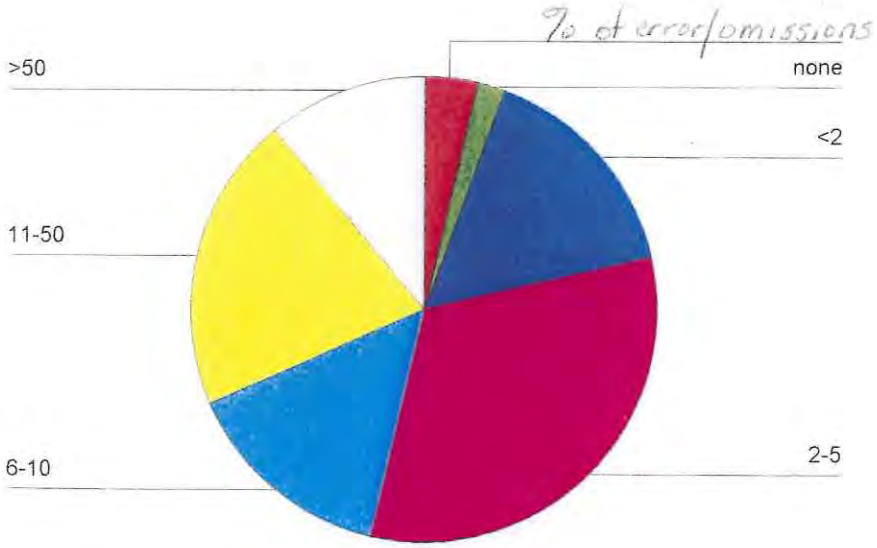
acres owned

N	Valid	196
	Missing	0

acres owned

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid		7	3.6	3.6	3.6
	none	4	2.0	2.0	5.6
	<2	31	15.8	15.8	21.4
	2-5	63	32.1	32.1	53.6
	6-10	29	14.8	14.8	68.4
	11-50	40	20.4	20.4	88.8
	>50	22	11.2	11.2	100.0
	Total	196	100.0	100.0	

acres owned



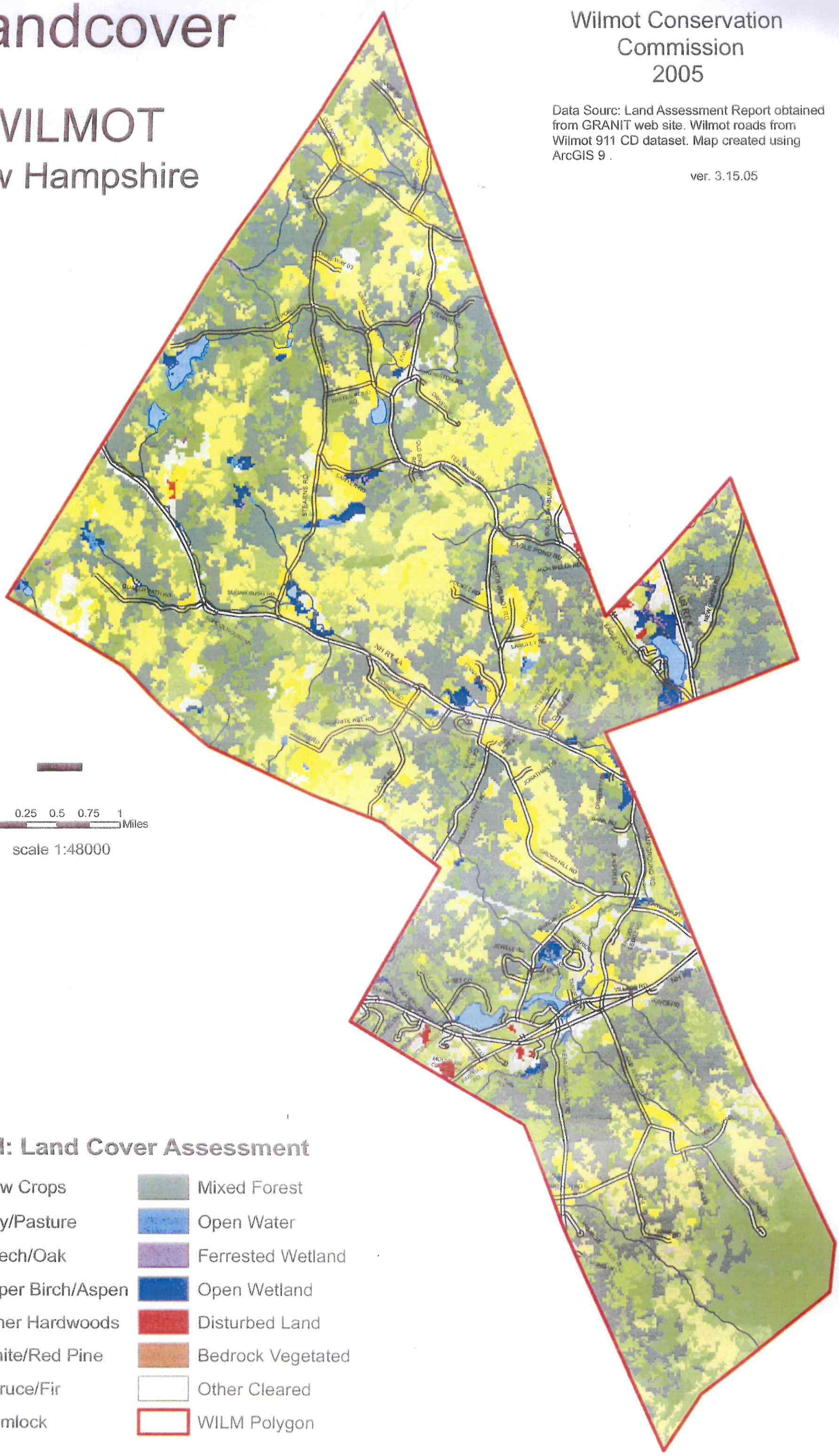
Landcover

WILMOT
New Hampshire

Wilmot Conservation Commission
2005

Data Sourc: Land Assessment Report obtained from GRANIT web site. Wilmot roads from Wilmot 911 CD dataset. Map created using ArcGIS 9 .

ver. 3.15.05



Legend: Land Cover Assessment

- Row Crops
- Hay/Pasture
- Beech/Oak
- Paper Birch/Aspen
- Other Hardwoods
- White/Red Pine
- Spruce/Fir
- Hemlock
- Mixed Forest
- Open Water
- Ferrested Wetland
- Open Wetland
- Disturbed Land
- Bedrock Vegetated
- Other Cleared
- WILM Polygon

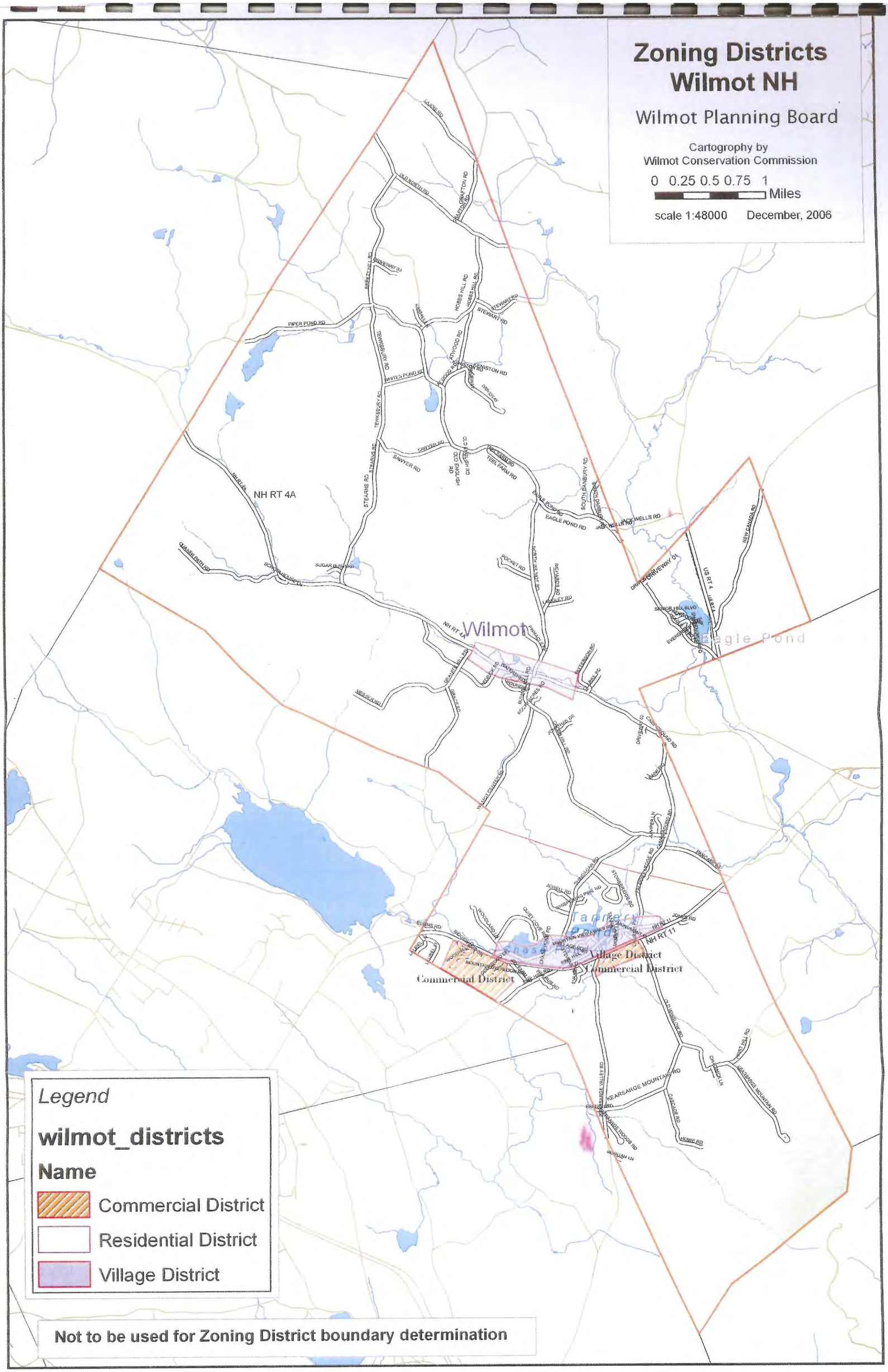
Zoning Districts
Wilmot NH

Wilmot Planning Board

Cartography by
Wilmot Conservation Commission

0 0.25 0.5 0.75 1
Miles

scale 1:48000 December, 2006



Not to be used for Zoning District boundary determination