A Social Landscape Analysis of Land Use Decision Making in the Towns of the Lamprey River Watershed

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Lamprey River Flowing into Great Bay

Social Landscape Land Use Pressures in the Watershed **Effects on Great Bay Case Study Background Methods Data and Analysis Results Conclusions / Consequences** Value of Social Science for Coastal Management

> Google Earth Panoramio.com

Social Landscape:

communities, resource use (*land use*) local knowledge (*communication, connections*), sense of place (*cultural inheritance, history*) varying across space (*watershed*)



Gulf of St. Lawrence

Images, L-R: Gulf of Maine Council on Mar Env, geology.com, NOAA



Great Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve (NOAA) & Piscataqua Region Estuaries Partnership (EPA)

Lamprey River Flowing into Great Bay

E DOT



- Newmarket, 2006
- •45 sq km tidal water
- 232 km shoreline
- tidal currents 0.75 -
- 2.0 m/sec
- •Flushing slow, 25 30 days
- Due to hydrology, pollution affects entire system

Growth in Seacoast Communities





Images: PREP & USGS

Anthropogenic Pressures on Great Bay



•All watersheds increased population pressure

- Impervious surface area
 1500 acres/yr (1185 acres/yr
 in 2006)
- 50,351 acres impervious surfaces in watershed in 2005 (7.5 % land area)
- N load increased 42% in last
 5 years
- All towns sprawling
- Pop growth 17.2% (90–04);
 2 counties: ~ 450,000

<u>Efforts Needed:</u> within coastal watersheds for growth, development & land use planning

Current Land Use Decision Making.... Is Severely Challenged



How do we start to re-frame land use planning?

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

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



NH Land Use Decision Making

- local government function
- no mandated regional planning frameworks
- towns required to develop Master Plans

•*Regional Planning Commissions* help in advisory role for planning, land use, transportation, growth and environmental protection

Land use groups involved:

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



Methods

Qualitative methods:

- semi-structured interviews
- GIS maps as "visual probes"
- content analysis using Nvivo software

Grounded Theory analytical approach:

set of strategies for data collection and analysis
creative, rigorous, highly systematic
coding, and line by line analysis of interview data

** best used for in-depth, case studies which aim to understand socially complex phenomena... this constructivist, reflexive approach builds a theory grounded in the inductive analysis of empirical data ...description of the social landscape of land use decision making in this case study

- 1)Describe a theoretical framework based on the social landscape
- 2) Identify components which can support a watershed approach
- 3) Explore the understanding, communication network, cooperation potential and limitations within this watershed

Semi-Structured Interviews

Research Question:

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

Units of Analysis

Watershed communication and connections Information gathering Policy



Thematic Questions:

• How is the communication characterized between communities and groups within the watershed?



Interview Questions:
<u>Describe</u> the circumstances under which you might approach upstream or downstream towns regarding land use.

Data Collection

Expert Interviews

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

Primary Sources - Town Boards and Commissions

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

Traditional Planning Maps





10M DEM courtesy of New Hampshire Geological Survey

Images: Washburn

Data Collection

Primary Interviews: 33 Secondary (expert) Interviews: 37

• Professional planners, NGOs, County, State, Federal, Higher Ed, developers, realtors

Primary Interviewees:

- Approx. 60 hours primary data
- Ave. interview 1 hour 47 minutes (up to 4 hours)
- Approx. 400 single spaced pgs
- 401 years in town board/commission/ leadership experience
- Women: 12; Men: 21
- NH Native: 6; Town Native: 2
- Town Council / Selectboard experience: 5
- River advisory committee experience: 2
- Multiple boards and commissions: 18

17 months43 public meetings70 interviews4,282 miles

"... somebody wanted to put horses with a lawn area that sloped right to the river and we said 'No, do you want to put your kayak in ... and watch the turds float by?! I don't think so ...' (Laughing) ... We had concerns ... we found out that they went behind our back and they really wanted this horse and they had the horse in the house ... they were going out at night, for real, they used one of the bedrooms for the stall ... they would sneak the horse out at night to graze on the lawn ... "

Coding



Stating responsibility Questioning process Communicating between boards

...so this Planning Board guy rips into this gung ho Conservation Commission member saying "it's your responsibility to be out and monitoring and reporting on this and that's not our responsibility!"... I told him subsequently that I didn't care for that kind of approach and it's people like him that scare off eager volunteers, where the hell did he get off talking to my people like that?

Standing up for other members Expressing disapproval Scaring away volunteers Venting anger



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Reference 2 - 2.78% Coverage

🚯 Lamprey River Wate...

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Results: Patterns in the Landscape of Decision Making



•Thinking about the impact of **cumulative** effects ... in the town, watershed, region?

• Recognizing **spatially** the relationship between towns and subwatersheds?

- **Communicating** upriver and downriver, between towns in the watershed?
 - Considering Great Bay? The coast?



Spatial Awareness:

Lamprey River, Watersheds, Great Bay, Coast & Ocean

Never ... the coast? Great Bay? ... I don't know how that would ever influence.... I can't imagine it.... that might as well be 1000 miles away as far as the way we conduct ourselves here ...

- Overwhelmingly not considering Great Bay
- Never considering the coast or ocean
- Distance from coastline makes no clear difference

• Struggling to understand ...

Water systems, connections across the landscape Watershed concept Science!!!!

• Raises awareness

Closer public proximity / access to the river Regional organizations History & heritage

- Lacking in leadership and collective vision for "big picture"
- Waiting for a crisis!!!!

Community & Heritage:

The Public, Conflict, Democracy and Sense of Place

... one of the reasons we and our neighbors got involved in town politics and somebody asked me how do you get people to step up and volunteer for boards and my answer is always, you piss them off! (laughing)

- Lacking
 - Volunteers, Public Engagement, Leadership
 - Community expertise: technical, scientific, legal, educational
 - Knowledge of cultural landscape change over time

• Concerns over....

- Loss of "Super-Volunteers", Community Identity, Sense of Place
- How to maintain "rural character"
- Future of local democracy
- Strong desire for balanced land use decisions
- Respect for tradition, practice of democracy, civic duty
- Enjoyment and pride of "giving back" to town
- Newcomers often challenge political inertia, status quo
- Newcomers & Established Residents concern over future of water

Communication:

Within Towns, Between Towns... Or Not At All

To me I think all the board should be meeting jointly. I think that's the biggest problem in the town ... it's completely fractured, the boards operate in complete isolation from one another...the selectmen squabble amongst themselves... we don't have effective leadership.

Within Towns

- Communication varies ... none at all to excellent
- Boards and commissions ... mistrust one another
- Professional or full time town staff help!
- Concern over loss of institutional memory
- Structure & process of decision making hinder communication
- Not integrating with heritage groups

Between Towns

- Regular communication <u>is nonexistent</u>:
 - Niche mentality hinders communication
 - Single issues force communication, but conflict-ridden, mistrust
 - Unaware of **counterparts** in neighboring towns
 - Reliance on experts and regional groups

•Growing concern - water issues & economics > resource sharing??

Thinking Globally (?), Acting Locally: Impervious Surfaces, Sprawl & Cumulative Impacts

There was a project that came up and I said 'that's an awful lot of pavement have you considered permeable asphalt?' And everybody looked at me and said 'really, that interesting' and then just went on with the same discussion ...

•Sprawl is ...

- Not clearly understood (big box stores? California? Traffic?)
- Broadly associated with loss of community's soul & rural character
- Struggle between private property rights & context for the common good
- Land use decision makers are...
 - Not discussing cumulative effects when making decisions
 - Struggling to implement Smart Growth
 - Assuming a defensive posture towards all development
 - Recognizing a 'chipping away' at wetlands and rural character

• Recognition of the link between impervious surfaces and water quality - Mixed/poor understanding the 10% (4-5%) tipping point

Theoretical Framework: Conceptual Categories

Gathering Community:

individual & group motivation, the
evolution of a sense of community,
& a tension surrounding conflict –
all occurring at varying spatial scales.

Handling Conflict:

characteristics, actions & reactions, structures & processes that contribute to conflict, at multiple scales simultaneously.

Temporo-Spatially Scaling:

factors and forces that promote, encourage, hinder or impede the consideration of cumulative decisions & effects over space and time.



Is there a potential for watershed-based land use decision making?



• A defined land use planning context at an eco-regionally relevant level would help address many challenges identified in this case study.

• Re-engaging with heritage and re-building bioregional awareness that links communities to the waterways, the ecosystem and each other are important and necessary steps.

Reflections on Methodology

Successful:

- Mapping out the social landscape of land use decision making
- Identifying characteristics, challenges and opportunities for a watershed approach
- Producing a rich data set and theoretical framework which is comprehensive, complete, fully saturated and well grounded in the data
- Adding a new dimension to studying issues in coastal management and policy

Further Research and Transferability

• Qualitative and grounded theory case studies can never be truly replicated in the hypothetico-deductive model (limited to only describing this specific case), but they provide a different route towards that model

•Using hypotheses concerning the conceptual categories to test relationships and ideas with this or other data sets.

• Using the theoretical framework generated to develop hypotheses for subsequent qualitative or quantitative research.

• The theoretical framework and the methodology can be replicated in other watersheds which currently lack a watershed based land use decision-making approach, but where assessing the potential for this development is valuable.

Lamprey River Watershed



A collaboration of the following organizations











Action Research & New Collaborative Efforts

Momentum building

- Interviews = Outreach/Education> Action Research
- NOAA Social Science Fellowship: outreach, CTP
- Funding
- Conference planning ... in under 3 months

• Conference Structure:

- 1. Keynote Community-Based EBM (C. Feurt)
- 2. Decision Making Challenges, Opportunities (Washburn)
- 3. Water Quality Research: Road Salt and Nitrogen (NHWRRC)
- 4. Consistency of Environmental Planning & Regulations (PREP-EPA)

5. Discussion sessions:

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COASTAL TRAINING PROGRAM GREAT BAY NERR







Discussion Sessions

<u>Communication –</u>

Within towns varies ... but between towns is virtually nonexistent, which can lead to conflict and lack of opportunity to develop regional awareness.

<u>Community –</u>

Characterized by volunteerism decline, loss of town identity, lack of public involvement and a concern over loss of "rural character" and heritage.

<u>Water concerns</u> –

Quality and quantity, but also a lack of understanding of water systems, of spatial awareness, of the watershed concept, and of connections to the coast.



Your Water, Your Wallet, Your Watershed – Why Working Together Across Town Boundaries Makes \$ense For Protecting Our Water 13 June, Nottingham Town Hall 139 Stage Rd. (Rte 152)





June 13, 2009 Nottingham NH Town Hall





78 ParticipantsOld School Gymnasium8 HoursOnly Sunny Saturday in June



Key Lessons

Social science techniques are valuable tools for coastal and marine science, management and policy

•Embed Research in Communities

- Translate Science with Visuals
- Listen to and Share Common Stories
- Invite New Thoughts on Community
- •Draw Strength from Shared Values
- •Focus on Water as Community Concern