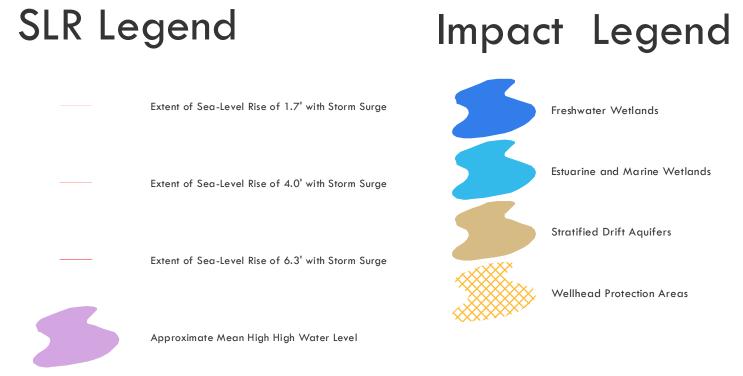


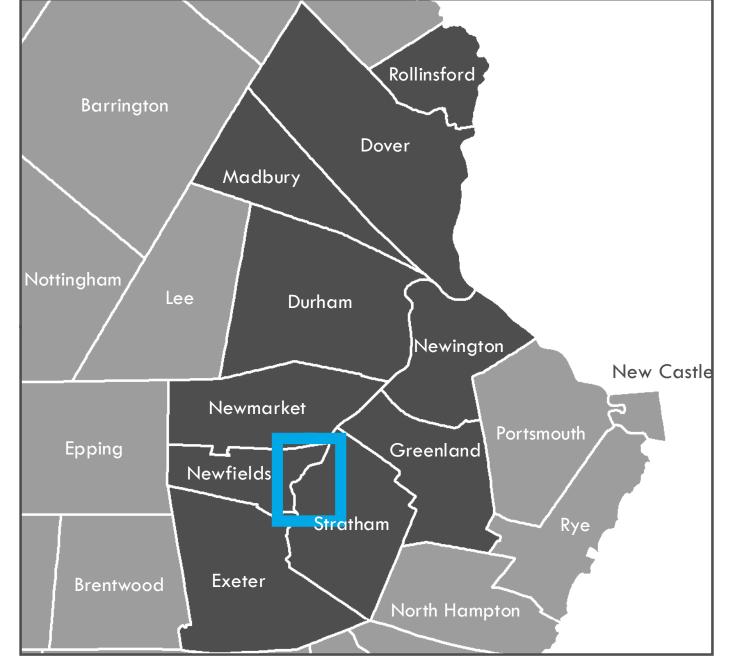


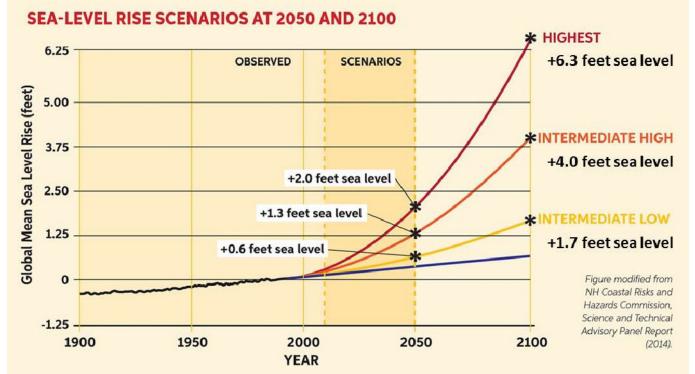
The Climate Risk in the Seacoast: Assessing Vulnerability of Municipal Assets and Resources to Climate Change (C-RiSe) project provides maps and assessments of flood impacts to infrastructure and natural resources in the coastal Great Bay region associated with projected increases in storm surge, sea level, and precipitation.

## WATER RESOURCES: **TOWN OF NEWFIELDS**

Extend of Projected Tidal Flooding Sea-Level Rise + Storm Surge 1.7', 4.0', 6.3'







	Water Resource Impacts: Town of Newfields Water				Water Resource To	
Resource Type	Name/Type	Sea Level Scenarios				
		1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet	Reasource Type	
Wellhead Protection Areas	Newfields Village Water and Sewer: District, Route 85	2.96	4.19	5.67	Wellhead Protection Areas	
Estuarine and Marine Wetlands	Esuarine and Marine Deepwater	0.01	0.01	0.02		
	Estuarine and Marine Wetland	39.91	40.10	40.32	Estuarine and Marine Wetlands	
	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	1.23	1.25	1.63	For the entry Martin de	
_	Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland	4.96	6.03	9.26	Freshwater Wetlands	
Freshwater Wetlands	Freshwater Pond	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Lake	0.00	0.00	0.00	Stratified Drift Aquifers	
	Riverine	0.00	0.00	0.00		
Aquifers	Stratified Drift	0.00	0.01	0.11	Total(s) Combined	

Water Resource Totals (acres)						
	Sea Level Scenarios					
Reasource Type	1.7 feet	4.0 feet	6.3 feet			
Wellhead Protection Areas	2.96	4.19	5.67			
Estuarine and Marine Wetlands	39.92	40.11	40.34			
Freshwater Wetlands	6.19	7.28	10.89			
Stratified Drift Aquifers	0.00	0.01	0.11			
Total(s) Combined	49.07	51.59	57.01			

## Sea-Level Rise Scenarios

Please note that the sea-level rise scenarios used in this assessment were derived from the Wake, 2011 report (refer to table of values below from this report). These scenarios were selected prior to the release of the Science and Technical Advisory Panel Report to the N.H. Coastal Risks & Hazards Commission, in August, 2014 [1]. While slightly different than the scenarios cited in that report, they yield coverage estimates that are within the mapping margin of error.

[1] Wake CP, Kirshen P, Huber M, Knuuti K, and Stampone M (2014) Sea-level Rise, Storm Surges, and Extreme Precipitation in Coastal New Hampshire: Analysis of Past and Projected Future Trends, prepared by the Science and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) for the New Hampshire Coastal Risks and Hazards Commission.

	2050		2100	
	Lower	Higher	Lower	Higher
Current Elevation of MHHW <sup>a,b</sup>	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
100-Year Flood Height	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Subsidence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Eustatic SLR	1.0	1.7	2.5	6.3
Total Stillwater Elevation a.c	12.2	12.9	13.7	17.5

a - NAVD: North American Vertical Datum of 1988 b - MHHW: Mean Higher High Water at Fort Point, NH c - Total Stillwater Elevation may not equal total of components due to rounding

Table 13. Estimates (in feet) of future 100-year flood Stillwater elevations at Fort Point under lower and higher emission scenarios (relative to NAVD88) based on the statistical analysis presented in this report.

Wake CP, E Burakowski, E Kelsey, K Hayhoe, A Stoner, C Watson, E Douglas (2011) Climate Change in the Piscataqua/Great Bay Region: Past, Present, and Future. Carbon Solutions New England Report for the Great Bay (New Hampshire) Stewards."

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Date: 8/22/2016 Author: MS/RP/JL/KP

Path: M:\Region\Project\_Special\_Merit\Mapping\Final\_Maps\_By\_Community\Newfields\Newfields\_WaterRes\_4\_6.mxd

## Data Sources:

Data sets were retrieved from the NH GRANIT database, December, 2015. Digital data in NH GRANIT represent the efforts of the contributing agencies to record information from the cited source materials. Earth Systems Research Center (ESRC), under contract to the Office of Energy & Planning (OEP), and in consultation with cooperating agencies, maintains a continuing program to identify and correct errors in these data. Neither OEP nor ERSC make any claim as to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data.

The C-RiSe project is funded by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) Enhancement Program Projects of Special Merit for FY 2015, authorized under Section 309 of the CZMA



(16 U.S.C. § 1456b).