

March 12, 2024

Stow Conservation Commission Town Hall 380 Great Road Stow, MA 01775

Re: Notice of Intent- Cottages at Wandering Pond

Supplemental Information: Compliance Evaluation, Alternatives, and Wildlife Habitat Analysis

DEP # 299-0739

Dear Conservation Commission,

Goddard Consulting, LLC is pleased to present this supplemental information regarding the Notice of Intent for The Cottages at Wandering Pond off Athens Street in Stow, MA (DEP #299-0739).

The titles of attached and enclosed documents are as follows:

- Riverfront Compliance Evaluation by Goddard Consulting dated March 12, 2024
- Alternatives Analysis by Goddard Consulting dated March 12, 2024
- Wildlife Habitat Evaluation by Goddard Consulting dated March 12, 2024

Goddard Consulting, LLC.

Nicole Hayes, PWS

Senior Wetland Scientist

Cc: MassDEP Wetland Division, 8 New Bond St, Worcester, MA 01606 Stamski and McNary 1000 Main St, Acton, MA 01720 Bruce Wheeler, 148 Park St, North Reading, MA 01864



### 1.0 Introduction and Over Review of the Current Design

During the Notice of Intent process, the Commission requested the applicant to treat the site as undeveloped. Under this premise, the project would need to adhere to the performance standards outlined in 310 CMR 10.58 (4) which correlates with new riverfront area development.

In order to achieve new development performance standards, the project must propose less than 10% impact to the total existing Riverfront Area on site. In order for this project to accomplish this, the first crossing would need to be counted as a limited project under 310 CMR 10.24 (7) c. This is allowable since the roadway crossing is necessary to access buildable upland in the northern portion of the site (see enclosed Limited Project Performance Analysis Evaluation).

The limited crossing area would include the roadway from Athens St up to the second river crossing. This limited project provision, allow this area (the road from Athens St up to the first crossing) not to be counted against the allowable 10% Riverfront Area impact threshold. Subtracting out stormwater management features (which are exempt) the total proposed impacts to the Riverfront Area (RA) would be the sum of the proposed lawn/landscaped area, plus the remaining of the roadway from the second crossing to the north, and the 2.5 houses proposed within the 100-200-ft Riverfront Area along Wildflower Way/Lily Pad Lane (see Figure 1 and plan set page 33 and 38). Figure 1 shows the area of the limited project (red hatched roadway), the lawn/landscaped areas (outlined in yellow) and the rest of the roadway (shown in red from the second crossing up to the 200-ft Riverfront Area line). It is these areas (minus the limit project roadway) that make up the proposed 34,525 sf of impact to the Riverfront Area.

In the most recently submitted "The Cottages at Wandering Pond" plan set by Stamski and Mcnary, dated Feb 16, 2024, the proposed new Riverfront Area impact is 34, 525 sq ft which is less than half (4%) of the allowable 10% impact of 84,358 sf.

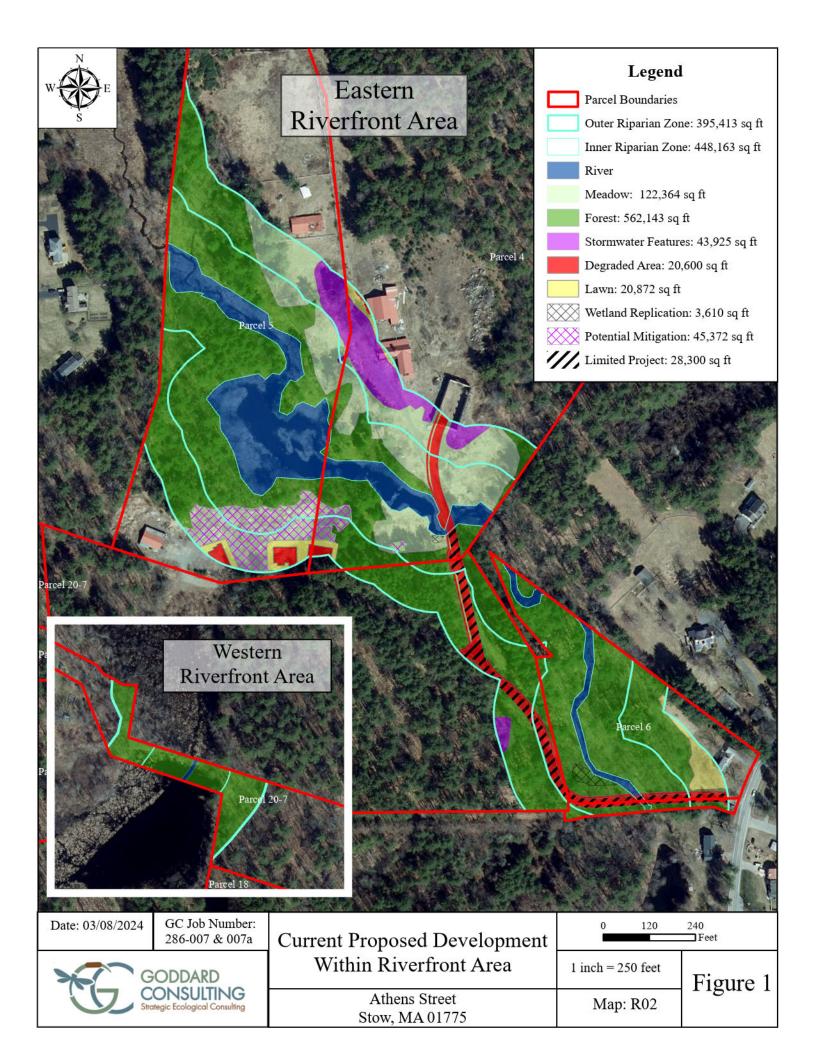
Table 1. Current Proposed Riverfront Impacts

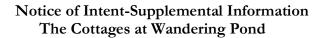
Current Proposed Riverfront Impact					
Total Riverfront Area Onsite	843,576 sq ft				
10% of Onsite Riverfront Area	84,358 sq ft				
Total Proposed RA Impact (4%)	34,525 sq ft				

Table 1. Show the amount of total Riverfront Area onsite is 843,576 sf which is highlighted in the attached Figure 1. In Figure 1, the dark blue coloring is the river, the inner light blue line towards the river is the 0-100-ft riparian zone and the second light blue line is the outer 100-200-ft riparian zone.

The 84,358 sf of Riverfront Area proposed to be impacted is associated with the main development roadway from the second crossing to the north and the 2.5 houses outlined in red along with the yellow highlighted lawn areas shown in Figure 1.

This rendition of the plan set satisfies the new development standard of less than 10% of the total Riverfront Area impact and reduces impacts to approximately 4% of the total Riverfront Area.







# **2.0 Riverfront Compliance Evaluation**

## 2.1 Limited Project

According to 310 CMR 10.24 (7) c:

The following projects may be permitted as a limited project pursuant to 310 CMR 10.24(7) provided the project complies with all the applicable provision of 310 CMR 10.24 (1) through (6) and (9) and (10).

<b>§</b> 10.24	Limite	ed Project
	Performance Standards	Compliance
10.24 (7)(c)1.	Maintenance and improvement of existing public roadways, but limited to widening less than a single lane, adding shoulders, correcting substandard intersections and improving drainage systems.	The proposed road is the utilization of an existing gravel driveway. Work proposed does include widening less than a single lane.
10.24 (7)(c)2.	The maintenance, repair and improvement (but not substantial enlargement except when necessary to reduce or eliminated a tidal restriction) of structures, including buildings, piers, towers, headwalls, bridges and culverts which existed on November 1, 1987	Not Applicable
10.24 (7)(c)3.	Routine maintenance and repair of road drainage structure: including culverts and catch basins, drainage easements, ditches, watercourses and artificial water conveyances to insure flow capacities which existed on November 1, 1987.	Not Applicable
10.24 (7)(c)4.	The closure of landfills when undertaken to comply with the requirements of 310 CMR 19.000	Not Applicable.
10.24 (7)(c)5.	Airport vegetation removal project.	Not Applicable
10.24 (7)(c)6.	Assessment, monitoring, containment, mitigation, and remediation of, or other response to a release or threat of release of oil and/or hazardous material in accordance with the provisions of 310 CMR 40.00	Not Applicable
10.24 (7)(c)9	The Notice of Intent for any projects involving the construction, repair, replacement or expansion of public or private infrastructures shall include and operation and maintenance plan to ensure that the infrastructure will continue to function as designed. Implementation of the operation and maintenance plan as approved by the issuing authority shall be a continuing condition that shall be set forth in the Order of Conditions and the Certificate of Compliance	An operation and maintenance plan was issued with the Notice of Intent by Stamski and Mcnary
10.24 (7)(c)10	Any person proposing replacement of an existing stream crossing shall demonstrate to the issuing authority that the impacts of the crossing have been avoided where possible, and when not possible have been minimized and that mitigation measures have been provided to contribute to the protection of	The stream crossing associated with this limited project roadway does not include Anadromous or Catadromous Fish Runs or waters with tidal flow.



the interests identified in M.G.L.c.131,&40. An applicant will be presumed to have made this showing if the project is designed as follows (a) If the project includes replacement of an existing non- tidal crossing that is part of Anadromous/Catadromous Fish Run (b) If the project includes the replacement of an existing
non-tidal crossing that restricts tidal flow

# 2.2 Riverfront Area Compliance Evaluation

According to 310 CMR 10.58 (4) for new development in Riverfront Area, work as proposed has no practicable or substantially equivalent economic alternatives with less adverse effects on the interests identified in the Act and that work including proposed mitigation will have no significant adverse impact on the riverfront area to protect the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131&40.

<b>§</b> 10.58	Riverfront Area  The area of land between a river's mean annual high-water line and a parallel line measured 200-ft horizontally.					
	Performance Standards	Compliance				
10.58 (4)(a)	Protection of Other Resource Areas. The work shall meet the performance standards for all other resource areas within the riverfront area, as identified in 310 CMR 10.30 (Coastal Bank), 10.32 (Salt Marsh), 10.55 (Bordering Vegetated Wetland), and 10.57 (Land Subject to Flooding). When work in the riverfront area is also within the buffer zone to another resource area, the performance standards for the riverfront area shall contribute to the protection of the interests of M.G.L. c. 131, § 40 in lieu of any additional requirements that might otherwise be imposed on work in the buffer zone within the riverfront area.	Work as proposed within other resource areas such as Bordering Vegetated Wetland, Bordering Land Subject To Flooding, and Land Under a Water Way have meet the performance standards for each resource area (refer to original NOI submission documents). Work within all resource areas have been designed with all reasonable efforts to avoid, minimize and mitigate adverse impacts.				
10.58 (4)(b)	Protection of Rare Species. No project may be permitted within the riverfront area which will have any adverse effect on specified habitat sites of rare wetland or upland, vertebrate or invertebrate species, as identified by the procedures established under 310 CMR 10.59 or 10.37, or which will have any adverse effect on vernal pool habitat certified prior to the filing of the Notice of Intent.	According to MassGIS, there are no NHESP estimated or priority habitats of rare species and no mapped potential or certified vernal pools on site.				
10.58 (4)(c)	Practicable and Substantially Equivalent Economic Alternatives. There must be no practicable and substantially equivalent economic alternative to the proposed project with less adverse effects on the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131 § 40.	Overall, site constraints with wetland resource areas and zoning requirements with relation to the proposed work has been avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Please see section 3.0 for a more detailed alternatives analysis.				
10.58 (4)(d)(1)	(d) No Significant Adverse Impact. The work, including proposed mitigation measures, must have no significant	The total riverfront area on the project site is				



	adverse impact on the riverfront area to protect the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131, § 40.  1. Within 200 foot riverfront areas, the issuing authority may allow the alteration of up to 5000 square feet or 10% of the riverfront area within the lot, whichever is greater, on a lot recorded on or before October 6, 1997 or lots recorded after October 6, 1997 subject to the restrictions of 310 CMR 10.58(4)(c)2.b.vi., or up to 10% of the riverfront area within a lot recorded after October 6, 1997, provided that:	843,576 sf. According to this regulation, 10% of the riverfront area within the project site is allowed to be impacted (84,358 sf)  The total proposed impacts to riverfront area is 34,525 sf which is 4% of the total riverfront area and therefore is far less than the 10% (84,358 sf) of the allowable impacts.
10.58 (4)(d)(1)(a)	At a minimum, a 100 foot wide area of undisturbed vegetation is provided. This area shall extend from mean annual high-water along the river unless another location would better protect the interests identified in M.G.L. c. 131 § 40. If there is not a 100 foot wide area of undisturbed vegetation within the riverfront area, existing vegetative cover shall be preserved or extended to the maximum extent feasible to approximate a 100 foot wide corridor of natural vegetation.	No work will occur within 0-100-ft Riverfront Area accept the un-avoidable impacts associated with the roadway crossing. All other areas of the 0-100-ft Riverfront Area will remain undisturbed to allow the 100-ft wide vegetation corridor.
10.58 (4)(d)(1)(b)	Stormwater is managed according to standards established by the Department in its Stormwater Policy	Stormwater has been designed to the standards established by the Department in its Stormwater Policy.
10.58 (4)(d)(1)(c)	Proposed work does not impair the capacity of the riverfront area to provide important wildlife habitat functions. Work shall not result in an impairment of the capacity to provide vernal pool habitat identified by evidence from a competent source, but not yet certified. For work within an undeveloped riverfront area which exceeds 5,000 square feet, the issuing authority may require a wildlife habitat evaluation study under 310 CMR 10.60.	The proposed project keeps the inner riparian zone undisturbed. The proposed riverfront area impact is less than 10% of the regulation threshold. A wildlife habitat analysis is attached which states no significate wildlife habitat shall be impacted by the project.
10.58 (4)(d)(1)(d)	Proposed work shall not impair groundwater or surface water quality by incorporating erosion and sedimentation controls and other measures to attenuate nonpoint source pollution.	Erosion controls and BMPs are proposed for this project.
10.58 (4)(d)(2)	Within 25 foot riverfront areas, any proposed work shall cause no significant adverse impact by:	No work is proposed within the 25-Foot Riverfront area except for the unavoidable crossings.

### 3.0 Alternatives Analysis

As a result of utilizing the limited project status and after many revisions to plan designs, the project as currently proposed, meets the new riverfront area development standard of impacting 4% of the existing riverfront area which is less than 10% of the total Riverfront Area on site. Several plan revisions have been presented to the Commission since the start of this NOI process which will serve as feasible alternatives. These alternatives are discussed and described herein.



## Alternative #1 Original NOI Plan Set

The first plan set presented in September of 2023 had impacts to the inner and outer riparian area with a total on site Riverfront Area impact of 125,903 sf. which could not meet the 10% threshold for new development Riverfront Area standards.

Original NOI Proposed Riverfront Impact				
Total Riverfront Area Onsite	843,576 sq ft			
10% of Onsite Riverfront Area	84,358 sq ft			
Total Proposed Impact	125,903 sq ft			

Work proposed within the Riverfront Area in this design included roadway impacts, 6 houses, lawn/landscaped areas, pool house, playground, ball courts and club house within the 0-100-ft and 100-200-ft Riverfront Areas (see Figure 2). The red outline on Figure 2 shows the disturbance due to roadways and 6 houses along Wildflower/Lily Pad Lane. The yellow highlighted area shows lawn and landscaped area impacts and the orange shows paved paths and other impermeable surfaces for a total of 125,903 sf of impact. This proposed impact is greater than 10% of the total Riverfront Area on site.

Although mitigation was offered to off-set the impacts the Commission requested that the project be redesigned to impact less riverfront area within the 0-100 and 100-200-ft riparian areas and as a result Alternative 2 was presented.

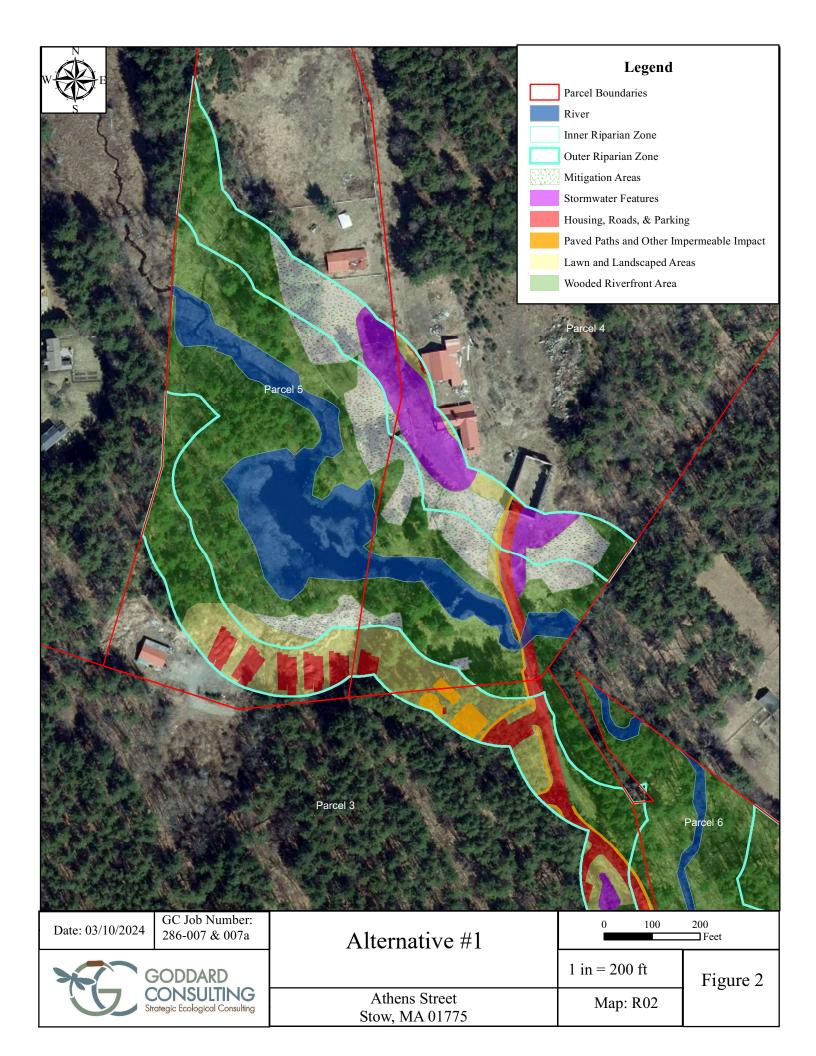
### Alternative #2

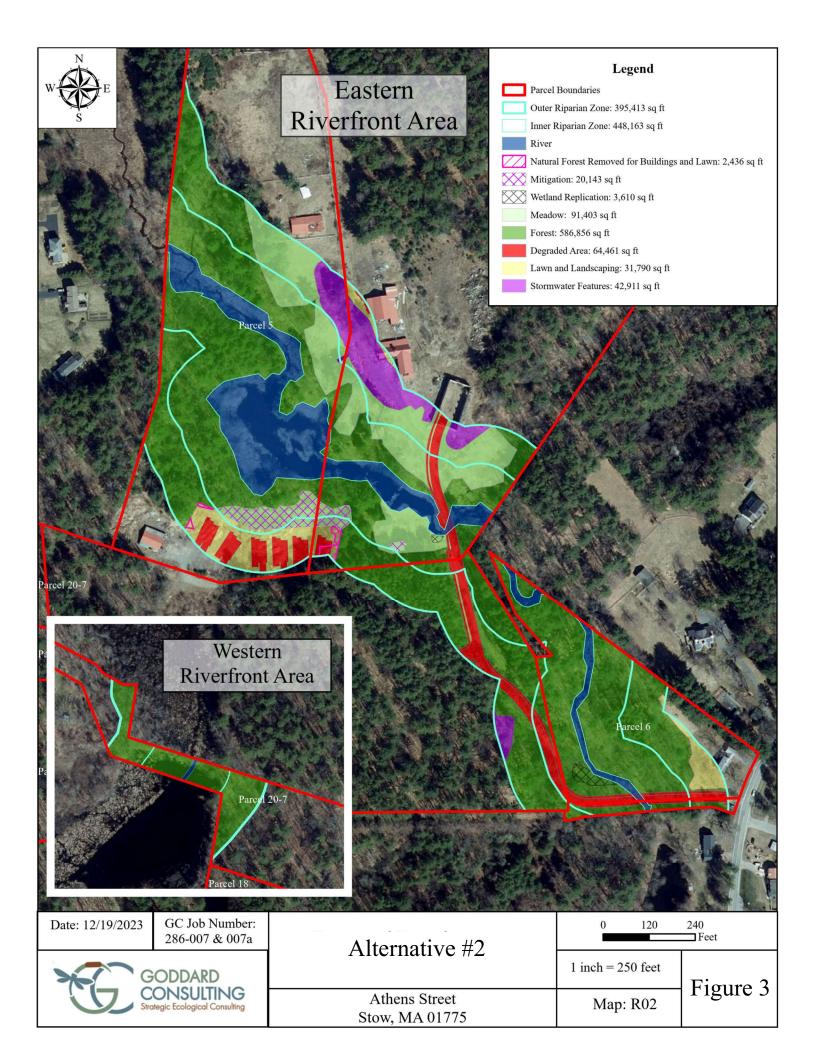
The second plan set revision submitted in December-January 2024 removed work outside of the 0-100-ft Riverfront Area except at unavoidable roadway crossings. Work was also greatly reduced in the 100-200-ft Riverfront Area by re-situating the club house, ball courts and pool outside the Riverfront Area located near Wildflower Way and Lily Pond Lane (refer to Figure 2 and Figure 3 enclosed).

As shown in Figure 2, the club house, ball courts and pool (highlighted in orange) are located within the 100-200-ft Riverfront Area. The improvement can be seen in Figure 3 which shows this Riverfront Area now highlighted in green which corresponds with non-impacted wooded Riverfront Area.

Even with this proposed reduction in Riverfront Area impact, six houses were still proposed within the 100-200-ft Riverfront Area along with all the associated impacts of the proposed main roadway (highlighted in red on Figure 2). These impacts consisted of 96,352 sf which is over the 10% threshold of 84,358 sf.

2 <sup>nd</sup> Alternative Riverfront Impact (Dec-Jan 2024)					
Total Riverfront Area Onsite	843,576 sq ft				
10% of Onsite Riverfront Area	84,358 sq ft				
Total Proposed Impact	96,352 sq ft				







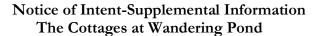
## Alternative #3 Current Design

The third plan set submitted in Feb of 2024 proposes 34, 525 sq ft of Riverfront Area impact which is less than half of the allowable 10% impact of 84,358 sf. These impacts were again reduced by eliminating Sweet Pea Path and moving 3.5 houses out of the Riverfront Area.

The 34,525 sf of impact left is the result of 2.5 houses along with lawn and landscaped areas proposed within the 100-200-ft Riverfront Area (refer to Figure 1 which shows the houses and roadway in red and lawn in yellow).

In addition, this latest plan also takes into consideration the other requests offered by the Commission, town staff, and Places Associates, Inc (peer review) to reduce impacts (as outlined in a letter submitted by Stamski and McNary) and include:

- 1. Moving Cottage House Lane, the cottage house building and other associated amenities out of the 200-ft Riverfront Area along Lily Pad Lane (see page 33 of the plan set).
- 2. The wastewater treatment road is now located further from wetland resources (see page 35 of the plan set).
- 3. Sweet Pea Path has been removed off Lily Pad Lane (refer to prior plan set and page 34 of this plan set).
- 4. Units along Lily Pad Lane have been changed to further the distance to wetland resource area (see page 33, 34 and 38 of the plan set).
- 5. A unit from Lily Pad Lane was removed and a unit added to Lupine Circle removing disturbance from the Riverfront Area (see page 38, 40, 42 and 43 of the plan set).
- 6. Four single-family houses on Lupine Circle have been swapped by two duplexes (see pages 42 and 43).
- 7. The compensatory flood plain storage area proposed to impact wetland resources areas has been removed per the Commission's request (refer to page 17 of the plan set).
- 8. Private open space has been designated throughout the site and within the septic systems and wells (refer to landscape plan set).





### 4.0 Proposed Mitigation

In addition, the applicant is proposing the removal of debris and fill piles located within the 0-100 and 100-200-ft Riverfront Area near the 2.5 houses proposed along Lily Pad Lane (refer Figure 1 pink hatched area). This approximately 45,372 sf mitigation work area includes the removal of debris and fill piles and the loam and seeding of the Riverfront Area with a native conservation seed mix. This will improve the existing Riverfront Area conditions and will compensate for the proposed Riverfront Area impacts greater than 1:1 even though no mitigation is needed since the project is far below the 10% impact threshold.

#### 5.0 Conclusion

In conclusion, the project has gone through many revisions to reduce wetland resource area impacts. The current design as proposed minimizes impacts to the greatest extent practicable. It meets the new development standards with 4% impact far less than 10% of the allowable impact. As a result, Goddard Consulting agrees that project meets all the Wetland Protection Act performance standards and respectfully asks for the Commission to issue an Orders of Conditions for this project.



March 12, 2024

#### WILDLIFE HABITAT ASSESSMENT

The Cottages at Wandering Pond Athens Street – Stow, MA DEP File #299-0739

#### 1.0 INTRODUCTION

As part of this project, Goddard Consulting, LLC (Goddard) conducted a Wildlife Habitat Evaluation (WHE) for the proposed work that would alter Bank and Riverfront Area (RFA) at this site in Stow, MA. This evaluation has been developed in response to the requirements of 310 CMR 10.60.

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential for adverse effects to the wildlife habitat functions within the Resource areas associated with the proposed project and to determine what wildlife habitat functions will be impacted through the implementation of the proposed work.

#### 2.0 METHODOLOGY

In accordance with 310 CMR 10.60 (2) (a) regarding "Wildlife Habitat Characteristics of Inland Resource Areas", study areas within the subject parcel were evaluated (topography, wildlife usage, soil structure, plant community composition and wetland structure) for their ability to provide important wildlife habitat function and value.

This evaluation was conducted following the guidelines established in the March 2006 DEP document *Massachusetts Wildlife Habitat Protection Guidance for Inland Wetlands*. Additionally, data was gathered on the plant community structure, habitat features and wildlife within the buffer zone within areas of proposed impact.

For impacts to RFA and Bank, the goal of this study was to determine if the proposed project will have a significant effect on the wildlife habitat of the community. Impact areas that exceed the WPA wildlife habitat assessment thresholds are RFA and Bank.

### 3.0 QUALIFICATIONS OF PREPARER

As required by 310 CMR 10.60, a qualified biologist from Goddard was on-site in September 2023 to conduct this WHE, with supplemental data gathered from published soils maps and available GIS data.

The wildlife habitat assessment was conducted by Mr. Steven Riberdy assisted by Mr. Ryan Roseen. Mr. Riberdy is the Lead Biologist at Goddard and has 23 years of experience in wildlife ecology, rare species assessment and study, botany, and wetland ecology/restoration. He is a Certified Wildlife Biologist ("CWB"), Professional Wetland Scientist ("PWS"), Certified Ecologist ("CE") and Certified Ecological Restoration Practitioner ("CERP"). He has extensive experience conducting wildlife habitat assessments as well as rare species studies, permitting and habitat management/conservation plans (resume attached).

#### 4.0 STUDY AREA DESCRIPTION

The study area is made up of seven parcels totaling approximately 119-acres, much of which is forested wetland and forested upland. Areas of upland field and herbaceous wetlands along the perennial stream are also found on site. The site is partially developed but mostly forested with residential properties located in the vicinity.

According to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage and Endangered Species Program (MA NHESP), no portion of the proposed work area is within areas mapped as either Priority or estimated habitat for rare species.



Page | 2

No certified or potential vernal pools are mapped; however, two potential vernal pools have been identified on site during the ANRAD process. As part of the ORAD, these potential vernal pools were to be evaluated and data gathered to have them certified. Goddard biologists will survey these two potential vernal pools in the Spring of 2024 to gather and submit the necessary data for certification.

#### 5.0 NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Goddard surveyed and developed a natural community assessment and identified several distinct natural community types across the study area, including:

- White Pine Forest
- Mixed Deciduous Forest
- Grass Forb Fields
- Scrub Shrubland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland

**White Pine Forest:** White Pine Forest covers approximately 48 acres of the site. Eastern white pine dominates this community, with other notable vegetation including red maple and big toothed aspen. Eastern hay-scented fern and glossy buckthorn were common throughout the forest and young white pines were dense along the gravel roadways.

The white pine forests are a mix of young and mature (uneven aged), with around half of trees having a dbh between 8-16 inches, and a smaller but no less significant portion measuring between 5-7 inches with a few larger (20" +) specimens. Saplings make up the rest of the trees between 1-4 inches dbh. Canopy closure is dense and mostly closed, leading to a generally sparse understory and groundcover layer. Young deciduous trees (1-3" DBH) were found to make up a limited understory.

Available habitat for wildlife would be the sections of denser understory for foraging and cover which is limited. White-tailed deer and smaller mammals are some of the species that can make use of this habitat. Cover, forage, and nesting for common passerine species is also present within the tree canopy but is also available within the other habitat communities on-site and in areas adjacent to the developed portion of the parcel. The seed producing trees are also attractive to this wildlife as well.

**Mixed Deciduous Forest:** Found primarily in the very eastern, western, and northern sections of the site, there are approximately 47.8 acres of mixed deciduous forest. These are forested communities, generally outside of any wetland resource area jurisdiction, however, make up a large portion of the limit of work for the proposed development.

The vegetative composition of this community is similar throughout. The community is dominated by red and white oak, red maple, black birch, paper birch, American beech, and yellow birch, with inclusions of eastern white pine. A variety of ferns and grasses, partridge berry, dewberry, and poison ivy are found along the forest floor. Some areas contain a moderate to dense amount of glossy buckthorn in the shrub layer.

This forest type is primarily younger to middle aged trees from 3-18 inches dbh. Canopy closure is moderate across the forest allowing some areas to have a dense shrub and/or herbaceous layer while other areas have an open understory.

Similar in available habitat as the white pine forests, wildlife that favor sections of thicker shrubs and understory, and passerine birds that favor the present canopy conditions across the site. These areas have a higher plant species richness, and thus likely a higher wildlife richness from the variety of cover and forage opportunities.



Page | 3

*Grass/Forbs Field:* This herbaceous community, approximately 4 acres in size, is found mostly north of the second crossing adjacent to the existing dilapidated structures. These areas were previously managed fields that appeared to be used for housing livestock. They appear to have had 5+ years without active management.

Goldenrods, brambles, mugwort, and hairy aster are just some of the dominant vegetation in this community. Some areas of the fields had a moderate number of invasive species.

Trees as well as shrubs are generally not found in this community and only a few small saplings and shrubs were found along edge areas. White pine saplings and autumn olive where the dominate shrubs along edge habitat throughout the site.

This community is attractive to wildlife in the area, such as pollinators, deer, small mammals, and passerine birds.

**Shrub Scrubland:** This community is small  $(\pm 1.7 \text{ acre})$  and exists due to apparent minor clearing that took place years prior. This area is found directly adjacent (northeast) to the existing buildings near the center of the site. This area is in the early-mid successional stage where shrubs dominate the area with some herbaceous vegetation located throughout. The dominant vegetation in this habitat were mostly white pine saplings, autumn olive, oak saplings, gray birch, brambles, goldenrods, and various grasses.

The dense areas of young saplings and shrubs likely provide cover for the passerine birds and small mammals that prefer dense cover.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland: This community is found adjacent to the stream that winds through the central portion of the site. It is fairly small at approximately 2.6 acres. Mostly containing herbaceous wetland species, is seasonally flooded and saturated. Provides habitat for small mammals, amphibians, reptiles, and foraging opportunities for passerine birds.

#### 6.0 HABITAT CONTEXT

Overall, the forested site is part of a larger area of forested and undisturbed area located to the west and north. The area is somewhat fragmented between residential development mostly to the south and some to the east and north. There is potential for migration of terrestrial wildlife into the site, but the proposed work is unlikely to be too impactful post-construction. The permeability of wildlife through the general landscape context is moderate to high due to the limited development surrounding the site. This site is large and largely undeveloped with some development surrounding the site to varying degrees. Some connectivity is present; however, roads and development likely limit this to some extent. The stream corridor is likely an important corridor through the area for species. The size of the site is likely large enough to support resident populations of small and medium sized mammals, passerine birds and herptiles. Larger mammals, and mammals that prefer more forest interior areas or are less urban adapted, can also likely be found here. The presence of nearby developed areas favors urban adapted and tolerant wildlife as opposed to forest interior or more secretive or habitat specialist species.

Movement of reptiles and amphibians into the site is expected to be limited as the permeability of the surrounding landscape is average for these taxa. Aquatic connectivity to and through the site is high, as an unnamed stream runs through a portion of the site and another stream runs along the property in the very western part of the site. The main unnamed stream that runs from the northwest to the southeast of the site is a cold-water fishery as determined by MA Division of Fisheries and Wildlife.



#### 7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

### Impact Area (Bank)

The proposed crossing will impact more than 50 linear feet of bank. Habitat impacts include the limited loss of existing undisturbed banks due to the need to widen the access road. The banks to be impacted do not contain any important features and are similar in size, structure, and plant makeup as other portions of bank not proposed to be impacted. The crossing is proposed to meet stream crossing standards and stream banks will be replicated within the open bottom culverts. The new culverts will continue to allow for aquatic connectivity throughout the site.

### Crossing 1

Crossing 1 is located near the entrance to the site off Hudson Street. The stream is approximately 3-4 feet wide and heavily vegetated with herbaceous vegetation and vines such as grape, multiflora rose, Japanese knotweed, mugwort, and Asiatic bittersweet with red maple in the immediate vicinity. The existing crossing structure is made up of boulders and large timbers that span the roadway.

The dense herbaceous vegetation on the upstream side of the crossing may provide cover and food sources for small mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. The proposed crossing has been designed to meet stream crossing standards and will re-establish a more natural bank in this section of the stream. The boulders that currently make up the crossing structure could be used in other parts of the stream or BVW replication areas to create additional habitat features for wildlife.

## Crossing 2

Crossing 2 is located in the east central portion of the site just before reaching the existing buildings that are on site. The existing culvert is a 36" concrete culvert with no natural bottom. The banks in the immediate vicinity are dominated by grape, jewelweed, glossy buckthorn, Asiatic bittersweet, cinnamon fern, and a variety of grasses. Substantial scour and erosion of the bank on the upstream side exists but appears to be recent.

This area is proposed to have two open bottom box culverts installed with weirs on the upstream sides. The project will end up creating more banks on site than currently exists due to the additional box culvert being proposed at this crossing.

#### Impact Area (Riverfront Area)

The project is proposing to impact 34,525 square feet of riverfront area or 4% of the total riverfront area on site. All impacts to RFA are proposed within the outer riparian area. A substantial portion of the existing RFA is currently disturbed with dilapidated structures, gravel drives, fill piles, invasives, and general trash. Overall, the impact from the removal of trees is negligible in the overall context of the larger area. Most of the proposed work in the RFA is in areas that are not forested. North of the second crossing, the vast majority of the proposed work in the RFA is for the stormwater management basin and this area is currently poor habitat. This area consists of the old pasture area, small portions of the dilapidated buildings on site, and the surrounding disturbed areas. On the south side of the stream, portions of three duplexes are proposed in the outer riparian zone. Portions of this area contain old fill piles and invasives with a minor amount of forest cutting.

Localized loss of cover and foraging, mainly for common passerine birds, and small to medium common mammals, would result from the localized area. No special or unique habitat areas were found on site, particularly within the areas of proposed work. Work appears to be mainly affecting the white pine forest and shrub/herbaceous areas as well, which have a lesser habitat value as compared to the mixed forest and red maple forested areas on site.



Page | 5

Impacts to Bordering Vegetated Wetlands (BVW) are proposed to be replicated and will likely improve species diversity within the BVW.

The following is an overview of the likely effect across the entire site on the different taxa and groups of wildlife expected.

**Passerine Birds:** The overall effect to this group of taxa includes a loss of forage, shelter, and breeding sites (mature trees) for forest and cavity nesting species.

Raptors: Perching locations for hawks and owls would be negligibly reduced.

**Waterfowl:** There would be no expected effect on waterfowl.

**Small Mammals:** In the short term, some of the tree and shrub removal would reduce cover and forage. Meso-predators and those adapted to the human use of the site (raccoons, opossums, fox) would be affected initially, but would quickly adapt and use surrounding areas.

**Aquatic and Semi-Aquatic Mammals:** There is likely no effect to these species. Beaver activity was noted throughout the site; however, the project will likely have a minimal impact on them post project.

**Large Mammals:** Large mammal use of the site is likely average due to the areas of largely intact forested and open habitats. The project will likely have some impact on this taxa through the reduction of overall habitat, however, large areas of open space will continue to be available for them on site and in the surrounding area.

Amphibians: Overall, effects on amphibians are negligible.

**Reptiles:** Overall reptile use of the site would be limited. Garter, milk, brown snakes are likely inhabitants of the site, and they will continue to use the ample similar habitat that remains on site. The forested white pine uplands are the least useful habitats on site for this taxa. There would be no expected effect on aquatic reptiles (water snakes, turtles).

#### 8.0 MITIGATION OPPORTUNITIES

Several enhancements or mitigation opportunities could be implemented to restore affected areas more quickly and provide mitigation for the temporary change of some habitat features and increase the overall usefulness of the site for wildlife post cutting. These potential wildlife habitat enhancement opportunities are summarized below.

- Re-planting of native shrubs and trees in areas of upland forest to speed the regeneration to shrub habitats.
- Cleanup of degraded/disturbed areas by removing fill piles and dilapidated structures within riverfront.
- Removal of culvert and cart path/historic fill in wetlands at the third crossing in the very western part of the site. Restore the wetland in this area to enhance the connection of habitats.
- Remove weirs from stream crossing to improve fish passage/connectivity.
- Install bird boxes and bat boxes in appropriate areas around the site.
- Targeted removal of invasive plant species, and replacement with native vegetation.
- Increasing coarse woody debris within the RFA and BVW areas to increase forest floor structural diversity and create microhabitats from ground dwelling fossorial species.
- Establish pollinator habitats where applicable and manage areas conducive to pollinators (reduced mowing). These would effectively be wildflower meadow habitats, lightly managed, which attract a variety of insects and songbirds.

Page | 6

#### 9.0 SUMMARY

In general, impacts are minor in the general landscape context. Some significant tree clearing (mostly outside jurisdiction) will happen, but a majority of the trees within the jurisdictional resource areas are younger trees that offer less value to wildlife. The proposed basins will be seeded with a conservation mix, adding a different type of habitat to the site. In addition, much of the disturbed RFA will be rehabbed to a native herbaceous dominant field community. The use of the site would not preclude wildlife use of the site and the site would likely be utilized by local wildlife. Wildlife connectivity will continue to be available in the western and northern part of the site as well as along the stream corridor. The impacts of this work are generally minor in nature, and in the long term do not affect the function of the entire site and wetlands within. Species affected short-term include passerine birds, small mammals, and white-tailed deer that favor the current habitat. Based on our findings that no unique, important, or special habitats were identified or will be affected by the proposed project, we believe this project meets the standard of no adverse impact.

#### References

Conant, R., and J.T. Collins. 1998. Peterson field guides, reptiles, and amphibians of eastern and central north America. Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston.

DeGraaf, R.M. and M. Tamasaki. 2001. New England wildlife. University Press of New England. Hanover, NH.

DeGraaf, R.M. and M. Tamasaki, W. Leak, A. Lester. 2006. Technical Guide to Forest Wildlife Habitat Management in New England. University of Vermont Press. Burlington, VT.

Ernst, E., and J. Lovich, R. Barbour. 2000. Turtles of the US and Canada. Smithsonian.

Ernst, C., and E. Ernst. 2003. Snakes of the U.S. and Canada. Smithsonian.

Kurta, A. 1995. Mammals of the Great Lakes Region. The University of Michigan Press. Ann Arbor.

MA DEP. 2006. Massachusetts Wildlife Habitat Protection Guidance for Inland Wetlands.

Petranka, J. 1998. Salamanders of the U.S. and Canada. Smithsonian.

Sorrie, B and P. Somers. 1999. The Vascular Plants of Massachusetts: A County Checklist. NHESP.

Thompson, E., and R. Sorenson. 2000. Wetland, Woodland, Wildland. The Nature Conservancy. Hanover.

Sincerely,

Steven Riberdy, MS, PWS, CWB, CERP, CE, PSS

Lead Biologist / Senior Manager

Ryan Roseen

Wildlife Biologist & Wetland Scientist

Attachments

Site Locus & Natural Communities Maps Site Photos Exhibit MA DEP Detailed WHE Form Qualifications of Preparers



# **Site Photos**



Mixed forest



White pine dominated area.





Shrub/herbaceous dominant area



Stream and freshwater emergent wetland





Mixed forest



Mixed forest





Existing crossing #2



Existing crossing #2





Existing crossing #1



Existing structure

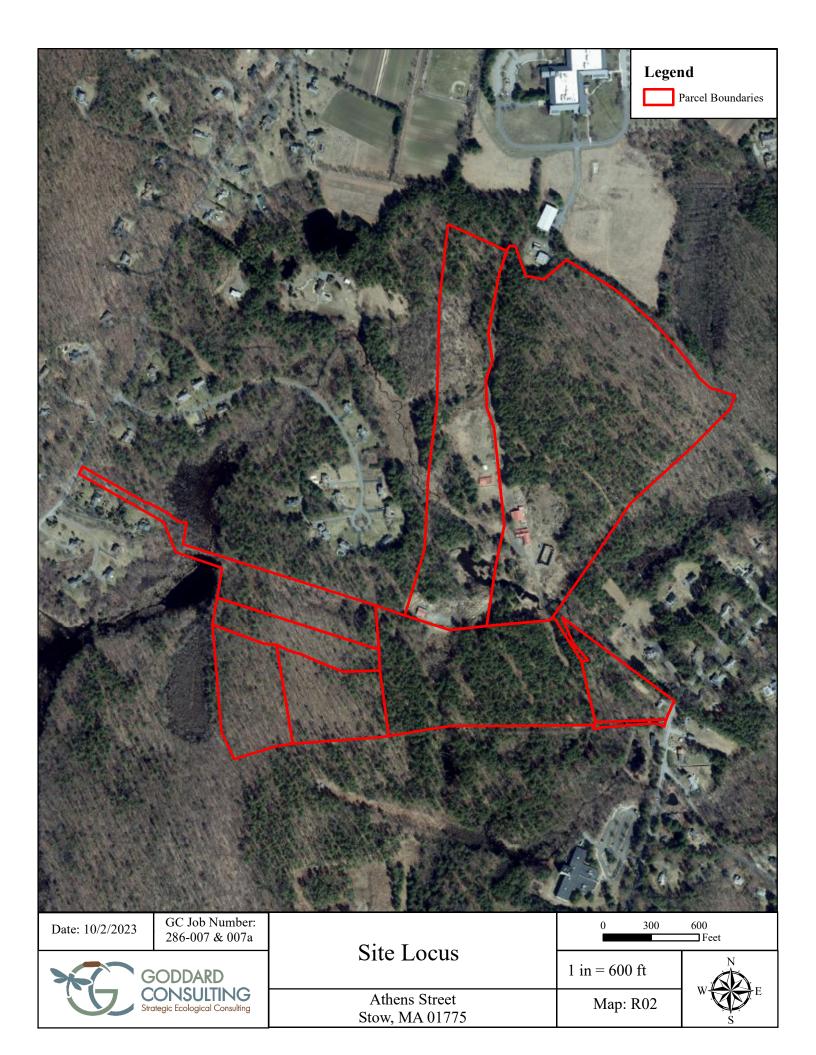


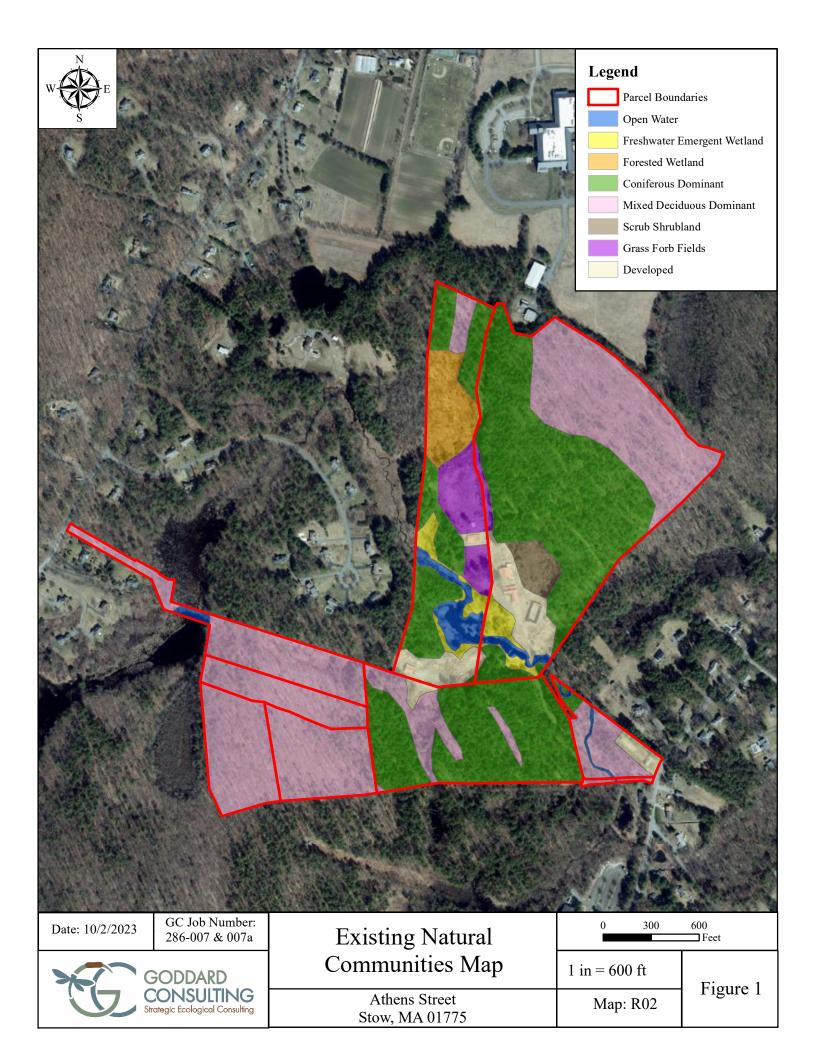


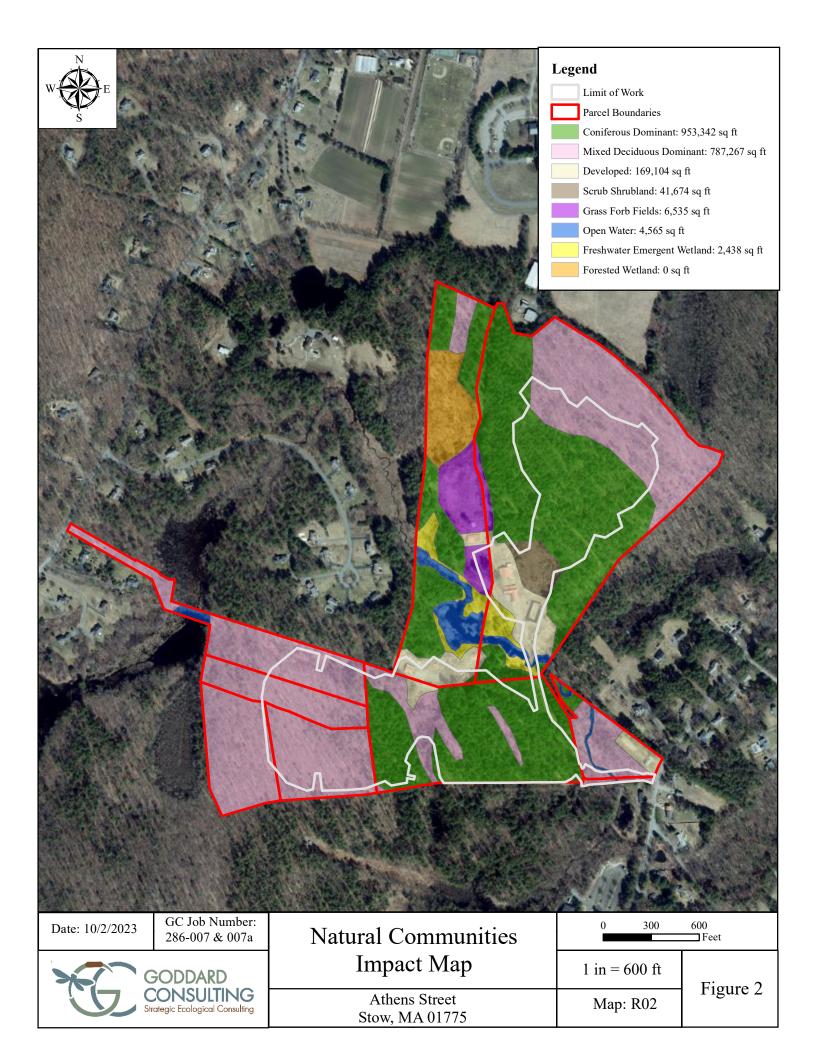
Existing structure in old pasture



Wetland area and crossing #3.







# Appendix B: Detailed Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Part 2: Field Data Form

(For each wetland or non-wetland resource area)

# I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Lo	Project Location (from NOI page 1): off Athens St, Stow, MA						
Impact Ar	Impact Area (number/name): Bank						
Date(s) of	site visit(s) and	data collection	n: September	7, 2023			
Weather c	onditions during	g site visit (if	snow cover, in	nclude dep	oth): Sunny, 85°F		
Date this f	form was compl	eted: 11/15/20	)23				
Person con	mpleting form p	er 310 CMR	10.60(1)(b): S	Steve Riber	rdy		
The inform	nation on this d	ata sheet is ba	sed on my ob	servations	unless otherwise	indicated	
	gnature: ////			lassificatio	n — see instructions	s for full desc	cription)
A. Classif		•					- /
1. <u>For We</u>	tland Resource	Areas, comple	ete the follow	ing:			
System	Riverine	Subsystem	Lower Perennial	Class	Unconsolidated Bottom	Subclass	
	Hydrology/Water Regime:  □ Permanently flooded □ Saturated (BVW Areas) □ Intermittently exposed □ Temporarily flooded □ Semi-permanently flooded □ Seasonally flooded □ Intermittently flooded (Banks) □ Artificially flooded						
	2. For Riverfront or Bordering Land Subject to Flooding Resource Areas, complete the following: Use a terrestrial classification system such as one of the two listed below:						wing:
<ul> <li>a. "Classification of the Natural Communities of Massachusetts (Draft)" by Patricia C. Swain and Jennifer B. Kearsley, MA DFW NHESP, Westborough, MA. July 2000. (www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhsep/nhclass.htm)</li> <li>b. "New England Wildlife: Habitat, Natural History, and Distribution" by Richard M. DeGraaf and Deborah D. Rudis, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. General Technical Report NE-108. August 1992. 491 pages.</li> </ul>							
Commun	ity Name:						
Vegetatio	n Description:						
Physical I	Description:						

B. Inventory	(Plant commun	ity)					
% Cover:	over: Trees: 5% Shrub: 5% Vine: 10% Grass: 40% Forbs: 20% Sub Aquatic:			Moss: Emerg Aquatic: 5%			
Forest Age:	☐ 1-4" dbh 0%	☐ 4-10"dbh 0%	□ 10- 0%	20" dbh	20"+ dbh	Uneven Age	
Description:							
Canopy Clos		Very Open (<15%)	Open (15-30%	(o)	Intermediate (31-70%)	□Closed (70%+)	
Litter Layer	: 🗆	Exposed Soil	Litter/M	oss	Rocky		
Other:							
trata Tree	Plant Species Red maple*			Strata Herb	Plant Species Jewelweed*		
Tree	Red maple*			Herb	Jewelweed* Cinnamon fern		
					Grape		
					Yellow foxtail (	(INV)	
					Barnyard grass	` /	
					, ,		
×1 1	C1 1 1 1	\$ (D.D.)					
Shrub	Glossy bucktho Japanese barber						
	Asiatic bittersw						
Notes:							

C. Inventory (Se	oils, Topography,	and Geology)		
Soil Survey Unit 51A Depth to bedrock >80" Duff/Leaf Litter	ς:	Drainage Class: V poorly drained	Very	Texture (upper): muck
Surface stones/bo	oulders:			
Hydrology:	☐ Xeric	☐Mesic, Dry	☐ Mesic ☐	Mesic Wet
	⊠Hydric	☐ Peat/Muck	☐Innumdated/Aqua	tic
Soil Fertility:	☐ Rich-Calcifiti	c ⊠Rich-Alluvia	l Circumneutral	☐ Acidic ☐ Agricultural
Average Site Ele	evation:			
Slope Aspect:	□N □NE	□E □SE [	$\square$ S $\square$ SW $\square$ W	□NW □Flat
Slope:	at <5%	Gentle (5-10%)	⊠Average(10-20%)	Rather Steep(20-30%)
□Ste	ep (30-45%)	Very Steep (45-60%)	) □Abrupt (>60%)	
Surficial Geolog Check a	y: all landforms that a	pply:		
□Sumı	mit	☐Upper Slope	☐Mid Slope	☐Lower Slope
Roll	ing Terrain	⊠Floodplain	⊠Wetland	Shore/Bank
□Drun	nlin	Ground Moraine	□Ridge	□Floodplain
	wash	☐Kame Terrace	□Esker	☐Kettle Pond
□Talus	8	Till	☐Exposed Bedrock	☐Floodplain Alluvium
□Sorte	ed Outwash	⊠Coarse Outwash		
			for all resource areas) ibe & quantify them on a so	eparate sheet & attach
Important W	etland/Aquatic Foo	od Plants (smartweeds	, pondweeds, wild rice, bul	rush, wild celery)
	☐ Abundant	Present	☐ Absent	
Important Up	oland/Wetland Foo	d Plants (hard mast)	<ul> <li>Red Oak, Beech</li> </ul>	
	☐ Abundant	Present	Absent	
Important Up	oland/Wetland Foo	d Plants (fruit/berry/	seed)	
	☐ Abundant	Present	Absent	
Shrub thicker	ts or streambeds w	ith abundant earthwor	ms (American woodcock)	
		☐ Present	Absent	
Shrub and/or her	baceous vegetation	n suitable for Veery no	esting Present 🖂	Absent
Number of tr	rees (live or dead)	> 30"DBH: 0		
Number of tr	ees (live or dead) i	impacted > 30"DBH:	0	

Number (or	density)	of Standing D	ead Trees (potential fo	or cavities and perches)	:	
Impacted	Total					
0	5	6-12" DBH				
0	2	12-18" DBH				
0	1	18 - 24" DBH	Ī			
0	0	>24" DBH				
Number of	tree cavi	ties in trunks o	r limbs of:			
Impacted	Total					
0	0	6-12" diamete	er (e.g., tree swallow,	saw whet owl, screech	owl, bluebird, oth	er songbirds)
0	0	12-18" diame	ter (e.g., hooded merg	anser, wood duck, com	mon goldeneye, n	nink)
0	0	>18" diameter	r (e.g., hooded mergar	nser, wood duck, comm	on goldeneye, cor	nmon merganser,
		barred owl, m	ink, raccoon, fisher)			
Small mami			Abundant	□ Present	☐ Abso	ent
		ing/Denning/N	_			
		`		amphibians & reptiles)		
⊠ Larg	ge woody	y debris on the	ground (small mamm	als, mink, amphibians a	& reptiles)	
⊠ Roc	ks, crevi	ces, logs, tree r	oots or hummocks un	der water's surface (tur	tles, snakes, frogs	)
⊠ Roc				es or hummocks at, or values birds, wood duck, m		ne
☐ Rock	c piles, c	revices or hollo	ow logs suitable for: (			)
	otter	☐ mink	porcupine	bear bo	obcat u	rkey vulture
Live			tation overhanging wa er, flycatchers, cedar v	nter or offering good viswaxwings)	sibility of open wa	ter
<u>IMPORTA</u>	NT HAB	ITAT CHARA	CTERISTICS (if pres	sent, describe & quanti	fy them on a separ	rate sheet)
		5"), flat rocks w		for stream salamanders	and nesting habit	at for   ☑ absent
Flat rocks a	nd logs o		hin exposed portions	of streambeds (cover fo	•	
•		•	or clay (beaver, muskr	at, otter)	present	⊠ absent
Undercut or	overhan	nging banks (sn	nall mammals, mink,	weasels)	present	⊠ absent
Verticle san	dy banks	s (bank swallov	w, kingfisher)		present	⊠ absent
Areas of ice	e-free ope	en water in win	iter		present	absent
Groundwate	er seeps/s	springs present			present	⊠ absent
Mud flats	•	1			present	☐ absent
	eas of we	ell-drained, san	dy soil suitable for tur	tle nesting	present	absent
			ss covered logs or satu g (four-toed salamand	urated logs, overhangin der): ☐ present 🛛 ab		ent to

WILDLIFE DENGALECTO	IC . 1 .1 0		. (d: 1 d)	
WILDLIFE DENS/NESTS (A) Turtle nesting sites: Bank swallow colony: Nest(s) present of:	present, describe & quant present present Bald Eagle	<u>absent</u> absent	_	lue heron
Den(s) present of:	Otter	☐ Mink	Beaver	
Project area is within:				
☐ 100' of beaver, mink	or otter den, bank swallow	colony or turtle nest	ing area	
200' of Great Blue H	eron or osprey nest(s)			
☐ 1400' of a Bald Eagle	e nest			
☐ Trees suitable as Bald	l Eagle Habitat (~>30"DBH	[/supercanopy)	Number:	
EMERGENT WETLANDS	(If present, describe & quan	tify them on a separ	ate sheet)	
Emergent wetland vegetation heron, black-crowned night h			season (wood duck	, green
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (pied-billed grebe)		□ present     □ present	☐ absent ☐ absent
Persistent emergent wetland American bittern, sora, comm			•	nallard,
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (least bittern, commo	n moorhen)	<ul><li>     □ present</li><li>     □ present</li></ul>	☐ absent ☐ absent
Cattail emergent vegetation a	t least seasonally flooded du	uring the growing se	eason	
	5 cm (marsh wren) 25 cm (least bittern, commo	on moorhen)	☐ present ☐ present	⊠ absent ⊠ absent
Fine-leafed emergent wetland growing season (common sni		• <i>'</i>	ally flooded during	g the
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (least bittern, commo	n moorhen)	present present	⊠ absent ⊠ absent
Notes:				

Estimated percent of viable upland habitat within 400' of nesting areas:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%

VERNAL POOLS (if present, describe & q Depressions that may serve as seasonal pool		sheet) bsent (if absent skip to next section)	
Evidence of Inlet or Outlet:	□Absent	Present	
Evidence of Fishlessness	□Absent	Present	
Evidence of Breeding activity:	□Absent	Present	
Vernal pool part of larger complex:	□Yes	□No	
Evidence of Pool Dry:	Absent	Present	
Vertical Stratification of Pool Habitat:	□None	□Poor □Good	
Adjacent hummocks, saturated/moss logs:	□Absent	Present	
Obligate Species Present:	☐Wood Frog	Spotted Salamander	
	Marbled Salamander	☐Blue-spotted Salamander	
	☐Jefferson Salamander	☐Eastern Spadefoot Toad	
	☐Fairy Shrimp		
☐Egg masses present Describe:			
Facultative Species Describe:			
Vernal Pool vegetation: None Aq	uatic/emergent	□Shrub □Tree	
Estimated Hydroperiod:	≤2 mo) ☐Short cycle (2-4 i	mo) Long cycle (4-8 mo)	
☐Semi-permane	ent pond (1-3 years)	□Pond	
Upland Habitat Viability (w/in 500' of pool	): Compromise	d (<25% remains)	
	Degraded (26-50% remains)		
	☐ Disturbed (5)	1-75% remains)	
	Good (76-99)	% remains)	
	Undisturbed	Undisturbed (100% remains)	
Standing water present at least part of the g	rowing season, suitable for	use by:	
☐ breeding amphibians	non-breeding amphibians (foraging, rehydration)		
☐ turtles	☐ foraging wat	☐ foraging waterfowl	
Notes:			
	·		

LACUSTRINE HABITATS (If present, describe & quantify them on a separate sheet)						
Bank stability: Stable <5% eroded Mod. Stab. 5-30% Mod. Unstab. 30-60% Unstab >60%						
Bank composition: Uegetation%						
Vegetative protection (bank): $\square >90\%$ native $\square 70-90\%$ native $\square 50-70\%$ native $\square <50\%$ native						
Riparian zone width (natural): $\square$ >60 feet $\square$ 60-40 feet $\square$ 40-20 feet $\square$ <20 feet						
Bordering habitats:						Developed
☐ Grassland ☐ Wet meadow ☐ Early success. ☐ Other					Other	
Trophic classification:						
Estimated average	ge width o	of littoral zone	e:f	t.		
Water source: Streams Groundwater Surface runoff Artificial						
Discharge:						
Basin status:	☐ Wate	er fills basin	□>75% full	□75-25% full	□<25% full	
Algae cover:		□<25%	□25 <b>-</b> 50%	□50-75%	□>75%	
Emergent plant o	cover:	□<25%	☐ 25 <b>-</b> 50%	□50-75%	□>75%	
SAV cover:		□<25%	□25 <b>-</b> 50%	☐ 50-75%	☐ >75%	
Evidence of wild	llife:	□Fish		Turtles	□Waterfowl	Mammals
Human disturbar	nce:	☐In-lake st	ructures	Beaches	☐Bank disturbance	Recreation
Notes:						

RIVERINE HABITATS (If present, describe & quantify them on a separate sheet)
Duration:
Gradient:
Epifaunal substrate/cover (woody debris, undercut banks, etc.): \$\square\$>70\% \$\square\$70-40\% \$\square\$40-20\% \$\square\$<20\%
Substrate: Boulders3_%
☐Woody Deb% ☐ Organics_85%
Embeddedness (extent to which gravel, cobbles, etc are embedded in sediment:
Velocity depth regime: ☐ All four present ☐ 3 present ☐ 2 present ☐ dominated by 1
In-Stream Habitats: $\square$ Riffle $\_\_\%$ $\square$ Pool_5 $\_\%$ $\square$ Shallow Run $\_\_\%$ $\square$ Deep Run $\_\_\%$
Sediment deposition: $\square < 5\%$ $\square 5 - 30\%$ $\square 30 - 50\%$ $\square > 50\%$
Channel flow status: $\square$ Water fills channel $\boxtimes >75\%$ full $\square 75-25\%$ full $\square <25\%$ full
Channel alteration: None Some (crossings) Extensive (40-80%) Majority (>80%)
Frequency of riffles:
Pool substrate:  Mix of gravel, firm sand, roots, SAV  Mix of mud, some  All mud or sand  Bedrock or clay roots & SAV
Pool variability: ☐ Mix of depths &sizes ☐ Large, deep ☐ Shallow ☐ Small, shallow or absent
Channel sinuosity:  Bends increase stream length 3-4 times  Bends increase stream length 1-2 times
$ Bank \ stability: \qquad \boxtimes Stable < 5\% \ eroded \qquad \qquad \square Mod. \ Stab. \ 5-30\% \qquad \qquad \square \ Mod. \ Unstab. \ 30-60\% \qquad \qquad \square \ Unstab > 60\% $
Vegetative protection (bank): $\square$ >90% native $\square$ 70-90% native $\square$ 50-70% native $\boxtimes$ <50% native
Riparian zone width (natural): $\square$ >60 feet $\square$ 60-40 feet $\square$ 40-20 feet $\square$ <20 feet
Notes:

## IV. LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

A. Habitat Continuity (if present, describe the landscape con area-sensitive species)	itext on a separate sheet ar	id its importance for
Is the impact area part of an emergent marsh at least	1.0 acre in size?	⊠ yes □ no
(marsh and waterbirds)	2.0 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	5.0 acres in size?	☐ yes        no
	10.0 acres in size?	☐ yes         no
Is the impact area part of a wetland complex at least	2.5 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
(turtles, frogs, waterfowl, mammals)	5.0 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	10.0 acres in size?	☐ yes       no
	25.0 acres in size?	☐ yes       no
For upland resource areas is the impact area part of contiguous	forested habitat at least	
(forest interior nesting birds, large mammals)	50 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	100 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	250 acres in size?	☐ yes       no
	500 acres in size?	☐ yes     no
(grassland nesting birds)	> 1 acre in size?	☐ yes       no
(special habitat such as gallery floodplain forest, alder thick	xet, etc.) > 1 acre in size?	☐ yes 🛛 no
B. Connectivity with adjoining natural habitats		
☐ No direct connections to adjacent areas of wildlife	habitat (little connectivity	function)
Connectors numerous or impact area is embedded (limited connectivity function)	in a large area of natural ha	bitat
☐ Impact area contributes to a limited number of con (somewhat important for connectivity function)	nectors to adjacent area of	habitat
☐ Impact area serves as <i>part of</i> a sole connector to a (important for connectivity function)	djacent area of habitat	
☐ Impact area serves as <i>only</i> connector to adjacent are (very important for connectivity function)	reas of habitat	
V. HABITAT DEGRADATION (Describe degradation and t	wildlife habitat impacts on	back of the sheet)
☐ Evidence of significant chemical contamination		
☐ Evidence of significant levels of dumping		
Evidence of significant erosion or sedimentation p	problems	
Significant invasion of exotic plants		
☐ Disturbance from roads or highways		
☐ Is the site the only resource area in the vicinity of	an otherwise developed are	ea
Other human disturbance: development in close pr	roximity	

Note: These are not the only important habitat features that may be observed on a site. If the wildlife specialist identified other features they should be noted in the application.

# V. Habitat Suitability Checklist (Buffer Zone Areas)

Forago:						
Forage:	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair	☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Excel		
	Notes:					
Overwir	ntering					
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	_	☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent		
	Notes:					
Breeding	g/Nesting:					
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair ⊠Fair □Fair	☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Good ☐ Ex		
	Notes:_					
Cover/Shelter						
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair			
	Notes:					
Travel/N	Migratory Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	⊠Fair ⊠Fair □Fair □Fair ⊠Fair	☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent		
	Notes:					

Observ	ed and Po	otential Wildlife	Avifauna_				
			$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	Great blue heron		
Herpeti			□o	$\boxtimes P$	Turkey vulture		
$\Box$ O	□P	Woodfrog (Rana sylvativa)	□o	$\square$ P	Canada goose		
<u></u> O	□P	Spring Peeper	<u>□</u> o	$\square$ P	Mallard		
∐о	⊠P	Green Frog	ΠO	□P	Osprey		
<u></u> O	⊠P	Bullfrog	ΠO	□P	Bald eagle		
□o	□P	Pickerel Frog	ΠO	□P	Sharp-shinned hawk		
□o	□P	Grey Treefrog	□o	⊠P	Copper's hawk		
ДΟ	□P	American Toad	По	⊠P	Red-tailed hawk		
Дο	□P	Mole Salamander (Ambystoma spp.)	По	$\boxtimes P$	Wild turkey		
Цο	⊠P	Red backed Salamander	Πo	□P	Killdeer		
O	□P	Spring Salamander	□o □	□P	Ring-billed gull		
	□P	Red Spotted Newt	$\Box$ 0	□P	Herring gull		
	□P	Dusky Salamander		□P	Rock dove		
	□P	Painted Turtle		□P	Morning dove		
□0 □0	⊠P	Snapping Turtle		⊠P □P	Barred owl		
	□P □P	Spotted Turtle	□0 □0	□P	Common nighthawk		
	□P	Wood Turtle Box Turtle		⊠P	Belted kingfisher Red-bellied woodpecker		
	∐F ⊠P	Garter Snake		⊠r ⊠P	Downy woodpecker		
	⊠P	Brown Snake		⊠P ⊠P	Hairy Woodpecker		
	⊠P	Milk Snake		⊠r ⊠P	Northern flicker		
	□P	Green Snake		□P	Pileated woodpecker		
	⊠P	Water Snake		$\square^{1}$	Eastern wood-peewee		
Π̈́o	$\square$ P	Eastern Hognose Snake	□o	□P	Eastern phoebe		
Πŏ	Π̈́P	Black Racer	□°	Π̈́P	Red-eyed vireo		
Mamm:		Black Racel	□o □o	⊠P	Blue jay		
О	⊠P	Virginia Opossum	Π̈́o	⊠P	American crow		
Πŏ	□P	Short Tailed Shrew	Π̈́o	⊠P	Barn swallow		
Πŏ	ΠP	Eastern Mole	ΰo	ΠP	Tree swallow		
Πŏ	□P	Star Nosed Mole	⊠ŏ	□P	Black-capped chickadee		
Πo	□P	Little Brown Bat	⊠o	□P	Tufted titmouse		
По	ПР	Long Eared Bat	Πo	⊠P	White-breasted nuthatch		
□́ο	⊠P	Big Brown Bat	□o	$\Box$ P	House wren		
$\Box$ 0	□P	Eastern Cottontail	□o	□P	Eastern bluebird		
$\Box$ O	$\Box$ P	Snowshoe Hare	□o	$\Box$ P	Wood thrush		
$\boxtimes$ O	$\square P$	Eastern Chipmunk	$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	American robin		
$\Box$ O	$\square$ P	Red Squirrel	$\Box$ O	$\square$ P	Gray catbird		
$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	Grey Squirrel	$\Box$ O	$\square P$	Northern mockingbird		
$\Box$ 0	$\square$ P	Woodchuck	□o	$\square$ P	European starling		
<u></u> O	<u>□</u> P	Flying Squirrel	<u>□</u> o	$\square$ P	Chestnut-sided warbler		
□o	⊠P	Beaver	<u>□</u> o	□P	Black-throated blue warbler		
Що	⊠P	Deer Mouse	<u></u> □o	□P	American redstart		
По	□P	White Footed Mouse	<u></u> 0	□P	Ovenbird		
$\Box_0$	∐P	Meadow Vole	Πo	□P	Song sparrow		
$\Box_0$	□P	Redbacked Vole	$\Box$ o	⊠P	Northern cardinal		
$\Box_0$	□P	Woodland Vole	<u></u> 0	⊠P	Red-winged blackbird		
	∐P	Muskrat		⊠P	Common grackle		
ЦО	□P □P	Meadow Jumping Mouse	O	□P	House finch		
	_	Porcupine	$\Box$ o	□P	American goldfinch		
	⊠P ⊠P	Coyote Red Fox	_O	$\boxtimes P$	House sparrow		
	⊠P	Grey Fox	Other				
	⊠г ПР	Black Bear		□P □P			
	⊠P	Raccoon		□P _	<del></del>		
$\Box_0$	$\square$ P	Fisher	□0 □0	$\square_{P}$ $-$	<del></del>		
$\Box$ $\circ$	Π̈́P	Ermine		$\square^{\mathrm{P}}$ $-$			
Πŏ	Π̈́P	Mink		□P _	<del></del>		
Πŏ	⊠P	Striped Skunk		$\square_{P}$ $-$	<del></del>		
Πŏ	$\square$ P	River Otter		$\square^{\mathrm{P}}$ $-$			
Π̈́o	⊠P	Bobcat		$\square^{\mathrm{P}}$ $-$			
Πŏ	⊠P	White Tailed Deer		$\square_{P}^{i}$ –			
ΰŏ	□P	Moose		$\square$ P $-$			
_	_			U* _			

## Appendix B: Detailed Wildlife Habitat Evaluation Part 2: Field Data Form

(For each wetland or non-wetland resource area)

#### I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Project Location (from NOI page 1): off Athens St, Stow, M.	Project I	ocation	(from	NOI na	age 1).	off Athens	s St	Stow	MA
---	-----------	---------	-------	--------	---------	------------	------	------	----

Impact Area (number/name): Riverfront Area

Date(s) of site visit(s) and data collection: September 7, 2023

Weather conditions during site visit (if snow cover, include depth): Sunny, 85°F

Date this form was completed: 11/15/2023

Person completing form per 310 CMR 10.60(1)(b): Steve Riberdy

The information on this data sheet is based on my observations unless otherwise indicated

Signature: The Princip

#### II. SITE DESCRIPTION (complete A or B under Classification – see instructions for full description)

#### A. Classification

1. For Wetland Resource Areas, complete the following:

System	Riverine	Subsystem	Forested	Class	Mixed	Subclass	
					deciduous/coniferous		
Permai Interm Semi-p	y/Water Regin nently flooded ittently expose permanently flooded ittently flooded	d ooded		Tempora Seasonal	d (BVW Areas) arily flooded lly flooded lly flooded		

- 2. <u>For Riverfront or Bordering Land Subject to Flooding Resource Areas, complete the following:</u> Use a terrestrial classification system such as one of the two listed below:
  - a. "Classification of the Natural Communities of Massachusetts (Draft)" by Patricia C. Swain and Jennifer B. Kearsley, MA DFW NHESP, Westborough, MA. July 2000. (www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw/nhsep/nhclass.htm)
  - b. "New England Wildlife: Habitat, Natural History, and Distribution" by Richard M. DeGraaf and Deborah D. Rudis, USDA Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station. General Technical Report NE-108. August 1992. 491 pages.

Community Name: Mixed wetland/upland forest

**Vegetation Description:** Semi-mature to mature forest

Physical Description: White pine, red maple, red oak dominant

B. Inventory	(Plant com	munity)								
% Cover:	Trees: 70 Grass: 10		Shrub Forbs				ine: 10 1b Aq		Moss: Emerg Aquatic: 0	
Forest Age:	□ 1-4" 0%	dbh [	⊠ 4-10"d 30%	_	⊠ 10-2 50%	20" dbh	20	20"+ dbh	Uneven Age	
Description:										
Canopy Closure:			□Very Open         □Open           (<15%)         (15-30%)			)	_	Intermediate (31-70%)	Closed (70%+)	
Litter Layer	:	☐ Expo	sed Soil	⊠Lit	tter/Mo	oss		Rocky	Organic	
Other:										
plant species Strata = Trees	for the strata s, Shrubs, He	a "INV" deerb, and V	enotes inva		pecies '	'R" denot	tes a st	tate/federally 1	" designates a dominant protected species):	
Strata	Plant Spec					Strata		Plant Species		
Tree	Red maple					Herb		ewelweed*	, 10 +	
	White pine Red oak*	*						astern hay sce	ented fern*	
	Black birch	•						rape oison ivy*		
	Yellow bir							artridge berry		
	1 CHOW DIT	CII						ewberry		
								anada mayflo	wer	
								foldenrod		
Shrub	Glossy buc									
	Asiatic bitt		NV)							
	Highbush b	olueberry								
Notes:										

C. Inventory (	Soils, Topography	, and Geology)			
Soil Survey Un 52A/253C/254	* /	Drainage Class: 'poorly drained/excessive drained/somewhat excessively drain	ely at	Texture (upper): mucky peat/loamy sand/fine sandy loam	
Depth to bedro >80" Duff/Leaf Litte					
Surface stones/	-				
Hydrology:	Xeric	☐Mesic, Dry	☐ Mesic	☐ Mesic Wet	
Trydrology.	☐Hydric	☐ Peat/Muck	☐Innumdated/A	_	
Soil Fertility:	☐ Rich-Calcifit	_			
Slope Aspect:	□N □NE			W NW Flat	
• •		☐Gentle (5-10%)	✓ Average(10-20%		
_	_	Very Steep (45-60%		o) Induited Steep(20 3070	
Surficial Geolo Check	ogy: all landforms that	apply:			
□Sur	nmit	☐Upper Slope	☐Mid Slope	☐Lower Slope	
Ro	olling Terrain	⊠Floodplain	⊠Wetland	☐Shore/Bank	
□Dru	ımlin	☐Ground Moraine	□Ridge	☐Floodplain	
☐ Ou	ıtwash	☐Kame Terrace	□Esker	☐Kettle Pond	
□Tal	us	□Till	☐Exposed Bedrock	☐Floodplain Alluvium	
□Sor	ted Outwash	⊠Coarse Outwash			
		EATURES (complete stics are present, descr		s) n a separate sheet & attach	
Important V	Wetland/Aquatic Fo	ood Plants (smartweeds	s, pondweeds, wild rice	, bulrush, wild celery)	
	☐ Abundant	□ Present	☐ Abs	sent	
Important U	Jpland/Wetland Fo	od Plants (hard mast)	- Red Oak, Beech		
		☐ Present	Abs	ent	
Important U	Jpland/Wetland Fo	od Plants ( <b>fruit/berry</b> /	(seed)		
	☐ Abundant	□ Present	Abs	ent	
Shrub thick	tets or streambeds v	with abundant earthwor	rms (American woodco	ock)	
		☐ Present	☐ Abs	ent	
Shrub and/or he	erbaceous vegetation	on suitable for Veery no	esting Present	⊠ Absent	
Number of	trees (live or dead)	> 30"DBH: 1			
Number of	trees (live or dead)	impacted > 30"DBH:	0		

Number (or	density)	of Standing Dead Trees (potential for cavities and perches)	<u>.</u>			
Impacted	Total					
0	5	6-12" DBH				
0	2	12-18" DBH				
0	1	18 - 24" DBH				
0	0	>24" DBH				
Number of t	tree cavi	ties in trunks or limbs of:				
Impacted	Total					
0	0	6-12" diameter (e.g., tree swallow, saw whet owl, screech	owl, bluebird, othe	er songbirds)		
0	0	12-18" diameter (e.g., hooded merganser, wood duck, com		<u> </u>		
0	0	>18" diameter (e.g., hooded merganser, wood duck, comm				
		barred owl, mink, raccoon, fisher)	<i>y</i> ,	,		
Small mamı Cover/Perch		ows:	☐ Abse	ent		
		ceous cover (voles, small mammals, amphibians & reptiles)				
		y debris on the ground (small mammals, mink, amphibians &	k rentiles)			
-		ces, logs, tree roots or hummocks under water's surface (tur	- '	)		
	ks, crevi	ces, fallen logs, overhanging branches or hummocks at, or w surface (turtles, snakes, frogs, wading birds, wood duck, mi	vithin 1m above th			
□ Rock		revices or hollow logs suitable for: (	int, ruccoon)	)		
	otter		bcat tur	rkey vulture		
☐ Live	or dead	standing vegetation overhanging water or offering good vis	_	•		
IMPORTAN	. •	ITAT CHARACTERISTICS (if present, describe & quanti)	h them on a senar	ate sheet)		
				,		
	•	"), flat rocks within a stream (cover for stream salamanders ed salamanders)	and nesting habita	at for absent		
		on banks or within exposed portions of streambeds (cover foor dusky salamanders)	r stream salamand  present	ers and ⊠ absent		
Underwater	banks o	f fine silt and/or clay (beaver, muskrat, otter)	present	absent     ab		
Undercut or	overhan	nging banks (small mammals, mink, weasels)	present	absent     ab		
Verticle san	dy banks	s (bank swallow, kingfisher)	☐ present	⊠ absent		
Areas of ice	-free ope	en water in winter	□ present	absent		
Groundwate	er seeps/s	springs present	present	⊠ absent		
Mud flats			present	absent     ab		
Exposed are	eas of we	ell-drained, sandy soil suitable for turtle nesting	present	⊠ absent		
Sphagnum hummocks or mats, moss covered logs or saturated logs, overhanging or directly adjacent to pools of standing water in spring (four-toed salamander): ☐ present ☐ absent						

WILDLIFE DENGALECTO	IC . 1 .1 0		. (d: 1 d)	
WILDLIFE DENS/NESTS (A) Turtle nesting sites: Bank swallow colony: Nest(s) present of:	present, describe & quant present present Bald Eagle	<u>absent</u> absent	_	lue heron
Den(s) present of:	Otter	☐ Mink	Beaver	
Project area is within:				
☐ 100' of beaver, mink	or otter den, bank swallow	colony or turtle nest	ing area	
200' of Great Blue H	eron or osprey nest(s)			
☐ 1400' of a Bald Eagle	e nest			
☐ Trees suitable as Bald	l Eagle Habitat (~>30"DBH	[/supercanopy)	Number:	
EMERGENT WETLANDS	(If present, describe & quan	tify them on a separ	ate sheet)	
Emergent wetland vegetation heron, black-crowned night h			season (wood duck	, green
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (pied-billed grebe)		□ present     □ present	☐ absent ☐ absent
Persistent emergent wetland American bittern, sora, comm			•	nallard,
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (least bittern, commo	n moorhen)	<ul><li>     □ present</li><li>     □ present</li></ul>	☐ absent ☐ absent
Cattail emergent vegetation a	t least seasonally flooded du	uring the growing se	eason	
	5 cm (marsh wren) 25 cm (least bittern, commo	on moorhen)	☐ present ☐ present	⊠ absent ⊠ absent
Fine-leafed emergent wetland growing season (common sni		• <i>'</i>	ally flooded during	g the
Flooded > Flooded >	5 cm 25 cm (least bittern, commo	n moorhen)	present present	⊠ absent ⊠ absent
Notes:				

Estimated percent of viable upland habitat within 400' of nesting areas:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_%

VERNAL POOLS (if present, describe & q Depressions that may serve as seasonal pool		sheet) bsent (if absent skip to next section)
Evidence of Inlet or Outlet:	□Absent	Present
Evidence of Fishlessness	□Absent	Present
Evidence of Breeding activity:	□Absent	Present
Vernal pool part of larger complex:	□Yes	□No
Evidence of Pool Dry:	Absent	Present
Vertical Stratification of Pool Habitat:	□None	□Poor □Good
Adjacent hummocks, saturated/moss logs:	Absent	Present
Obligate Species Present:	☐Wood Frog	Spotted Salamander
	☐Marbled Salamander	☐Blue-spotted Salamander
	☐Jefferson Salamander	☐Eastern Spadefoot Toad
	☐Fairy Shrimp	
☐Egg masses present Describe:		
Facultative Species Describe:		
Vernal Pool vegetation: None Aq	uatic/emergent	☐Shrub ☐Tree
Estimated Hydroperiod:	2 mo) Short cycle (2-4 i	mo) Long cycle (4-8 mo)
☐Semi-permane	ent pond (1-3 years)	Pond
Upland Habitat Viability (w/in 500' of pool	): Compromise	d (<25% remains)
	Degraded (26	6-50% remains)
	☐ Disturbed (51	1-75% remains)
	Good (76-99)	% remains)
	☐ Undisturbed	(100% remains)
Standing water present at least part of the g	rowing season, suitable for	use by:
☐ breeding amphibians	non-breeding	g amphibians (foraging, rehydration)
☐ turtles	foraging wat	terfowl
Notes:		

LACUSTRINE I	HABITA	ΓS (If present	<u>t, describe &amp; g</u>	<u>uantify them on a .</u>	<u>separate sheet)</u>	
Bank stability:	Stab	le <5% erode	d 🔲 Mod	. Stab. 5-30%	☐ Mod. Unstab. 30-60%	☐ Unstab >60%
Bank composition	n:	Vegetation _	% 🔲 S	Soil/mud%	☐ Rocky% ☐	Other%
Vegetative prote	ction (bar	nk):	>90% native	☐ 70-90% native	50-70% native	
Riparian zone wi	idth (natu	ral):	>60 feet	☐ 60-40 feet	☐ 40-20 feet ☐ <20 f	eet
Bordering habita	ts:	☐ Emergen	t wetland	☐ Forested wetla	and Upland forest	Developed
		Grasslan	d	☐ Wet meadow	☐ Early success.	Other
Trophic classific	ation:	Oligotro	phic	☐ Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	
Estimated average	ge width o	of littoral zone	e:f	t.		
Water source:	Stream	ms 🔲 (	Groundwater	□Surfac	e runoff Artificial	
Discharge:	Stream	ms 🔲 (	Groundwater	□Artific	cial	
Basin status:	☐ Wate	er fills basin	□>75% full	□75-25% full	□<25% full	
Algae cover:		<b>□</b> <25%	□25-50%	□50-75%	□>75%	
Emergent plant of	cover:	<b>□</b> <25%	☐ 25-50%	□50-75%	□>75%	
SAV cover:		<b>□</b> <25%	□25-50%	☐ 50-75%		
Evidence of wild	llife:	□Fish		☐Turtles	□Waterfowl	☐Mammals
Human disturbar	nce:	☐In-lake st	ructures	☐Beaches ☐Bank disturbanc		Recreation
Notes:						

RIVERINE HABITATS (If present, describe & quantify them on a separate sheet)
Duration:
Gradient:
Epifaunal substrate/cover (woody debris, undercut banks, etc.): \$\square\$>70\% \$\square\$70-40\% \$\square\$40-20\% \$\square\$<20\%
Substrate: Boulders3_%
☐Woody Deb% ☐ Organics_85%
Embeddedness (extent to which gravel, cobbles, etc are embedded in sediment:
Velocity depth regime: ☐ All four present ☐ 3 present ☐ 2 present ☐ dominated by 1
In-Stream Habitats: $\square$ Riffle $\_\_\%$ $\square$ Pool_5 $\_\%$ $\square$ Shallow Run $\_\_\%$ $\square$ Deep Run $\_\_\%$
Sediment deposition: $\square < 5\%$ $\square 5 - 30\%$ $\square 30 - 50\%$ $\square > 50\%$
Channel flow status: $\square$ Water fills channel $\boxtimes >75\%$ full $\square <25\%$ full $\square <25\%$ full
Channel alteration: None Some (crossings) Extensive (40-80%) Majority (>80%)
Frequency of riffles:
Pool substrate: Mix of gravel, firm sand, roots, SAV Mix of mud, some All mud or sand Bedrock or clay roots & SAV
Pool variability: ☐ Mix of depths &sizes ☐ Large, deep ☐ Shallow ☐ Small, shallow or absent
Channel sinuosity:  Bends increase stream length 3-4 times  Bends increase stream length 1-2 times
$ Bank \ stability: \qquad \boxtimes Stable < 5\% \ eroded \qquad \Box Mod. \ Stab. \ 5-30\% \qquad \Box \ Mod. \ Unstab. \ 30-60\% \qquad \Box \ Unstab > 60\% $
Vegetative protection (bank): $\square$ >90% native $\square$ 70-90% native $\square$ 50-70% native $\square$ <50% native
Riparian zone width (natural): $\square$ >60 feet $\square$ 60-40 feet $\square$ 40-20 feet $\square$ <20 feet
Notes:

## IV. LANDSCAPE CONTEXT

A. Habitat Continuity (if present, describe the landscape con area-sensitive species)	itext on a separate sheet ar	id its importance for
Is the impact area part of an emergent marsh at least	1.0 acre in size?	⊠ yes □ no
(marsh and waterbirds)	2.0 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	5.0 acres in size?	☐ yes         no
	10.0 acres in size?	☐ yes        no
Is the impact area part of a wetland complex at least	2.5 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
(turtles, frogs, waterfowl, mammals)	5.0 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	10.0 acres in size?	☐ yes      no
	25.0 acres in size?	☐ yes       no
For upland resource areas is the impact area part of contiguous	forested habitat at least	
(forest interior nesting birds, large mammals)	50 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	100 acres in size?	⊠ yes □ no
	250 acres in size?	☐ yes 🛛 no
	500 acres in size?	☐ yes   ⊠ no
(grassland nesting birds)	> 1 acre in size?	☐ yes 🗵 no
(special habitat such as gallery floodplain forest, alder thick	xet, etc.) > 1 acre in size?	☐ yes 🛛 no
B. Connectivity with adjoining natural habitats		
☐ No direct connections to adjacent areas of wildlife	habitat (little connectivity	function)
Connectors numerous or impact area is embedded (limited connectivity function)	in a large area of natural ha	bitat
☐ Impact area contributes to a limited number of con (somewhat important for connectivity function)	nectors to adjacent area of	habitat
☐ Impact area serves as <i>part of</i> a sole connector to a (important for connectivity function)	djacent area of habitat	
☐ Impact area serves as <i>only</i> connector to adjacent are (very important for connectivity function)	reas of habitat	
V. HABITAT DEGRADATION (Describe degradation and t	wildlife habitat impacts on	back of the sheet)
☐ Evidence of significant chemical contamination		
☐ Evidence of significant levels of dumping		
☐ Evidence of significant erosion or sedimentation p	problems	
□ Disturbance from roads or highways		
☐ Is the site the only resource area in the vicinity of	an otherwise developed are	ea
Other human disturbance: development in close pr	roximity	

Note: These are not the only important habitat features that may be observed on a site. If the wildlife specialist identified other features they should be noted in the application.

## V. Habitat Suitability Checklist (Buffer Zone Areas)

Forago:				
Forage:	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair	☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Excellent☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Excel
	Notes:			
Overwir	ntering			
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	⊠Fair ⊠Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair	☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent
	Notes:			
Breeding	g/Nesting:			
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair	☐ Good ☐ Excellent☐ Good ☐ Ex
	Notes:_			
Cover/S	helter			
	Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor Poor Poor	□Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair □Fair	
	Notes:	<u> </u>		
Travel/N	Migratory Reptiles Amphibians Avifauna Mammals Fish	None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor None Poor	⊠Fair □Fair □Fair	☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent☐Good ☐Excellent
	Notes:			

Observed and Potential Wildlife			Avifaun	Avifauna		
			$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	Great blue heron	
Herpeti			□o	$\boxtimes P$	Turkey vulture	
$\Box$ O	$\square$ P	Woodfrog (Rana sylvativa)	□o	□P	Canada goose	
<u></u> O	□P	Spring Peeper	<u>□</u> o	$\square$ P	Mallard	
∐о	⊠P	Green Frog	<u></u> □o	□P	Osprey	
<u></u> O	⊠P	Bullfrog	<u>□</u> o	□P	Bald eagle	
□o	□P	Pickerel Frog	<u></u> □o	□P	Sharp-shinned hawk	
□o	□P	Grey Treefrog	<u>□</u> o	⊠P	Copper's hawk	
ДΟ	□P	American Toad	Πo	⊠P	Red-tailed hawk	
Дο	□P	Mole Salamander (Ambystoma spp.)	По	⊠P	Wild turkey	
Цο	⊠P	Red backed Salamander	Πo	□P	Killdeer	
O	□P	Spring Salamander	O	□P	Ring-billed gull	
	□P	Red Spotted Newt	$\Box$ 0	□P	Herring gull	
	□P	Dusky Salamander	$\Box$ 0	□P	Rock dove	
	□P	Painted Turtle		□P	Morning dove	
□0 □0	⊠P	Snapping Turtle	□o □o	⊠P □P	Barred owl	
	□P □P	Spotted Turtle	□0 □0	□P	Common nighthawk	
	□P	Wood Turtle Box Turtle		∐P ⊠P	Belted kingfisher Red-bellied woodpecker	
	∐r ⊠P	Garter Snake		⊠r ⊠P	Downy woodpecker	
	⊠P ⊠P	Brown Snake		⊠P ⊠P	Hairy Woodpecker	
	⊠r ⊠P	Milk Snake		⊠r ⊠P	Northern flicker	
	□P	Green Snake		□P	Pileated woodpecker	
	⊠P	Water Snake		□P	Eastern wood-peewee	
Π̈́o	$\square$ P	Eastern Hognose Snake		$\square^1$	Eastern phoebe	
Πŏ	$\square^{1}$ P	Black Racer	□o □o	Π̈́P	Red-eyed vireo	
Mamm:		Bluck Rucci	□o □o	⊠P	Blue jay	
О	⊠P	Virginia Opossum	Π̈́O	⊠P	American crow	
Πŏ	□P	Short Tailed Shrew	Π̈́o	⊠P	Barn swallow	
Πŏ	ΠP	Eastern Mole	Πo	ΠP	Tree swallow	
Πŏ	□P	Star Nosed Mole	⊠o	□P	Black-capped chickadee	
Πo	□P	Little Brown Bat	⊠o	□P	Tufted titmouse	
По	ПР	Long Eared Bat	Πo	⊠P	White-breasted nuthatch	
□́ο	⊠P	Big Brown Bat	□о	$\square$ P	House wren	
ΘO	□P	Eastern Cottontail	□o	□P	Eastern bluebird	
$\Box$ O	$\Box$ P	Snowshoe Hare	ПО	$\Box$ P	Wood thrush	
$\boxtimes$ O	$\square P$	Eastern Chipmunk	$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	American robin	
$\Box$ O	$\square P$	Red Squirrel	$\Box$ O	$\square$ P	Gray catbird	
$\Box$ O	$\boxtimes P$	Grey Squirrel	$\Box$ O	$\square P$	Northern mockingbird	
□o	$\square$ P	Woodchuck	□o	$\square P$	European starling	
<u></u> O	<u></u> P	Flying Squirrel	<u>□</u> o	□P	Chestnut-sided warbler	
□o	⊠P	Beaver	<u>□</u> o	□P	Black-throated blue warbler	
Що	$\overline{\boxtimes}$ P	Deer Mouse	<u></u> □o	□P	American redstart	
Щo	□P	White Footed Mouse	<u>□</u> o	□P	Ovenbird	
По	∐P	Meadow Vole	Πo	□P	Song sparrow	
$\Box_0$	□P	Redbacked Vole	□o □	⊠P	Northern cardinal	
$\Box_0$	□P	Woodland Vole	□o □o	⊠P	Red-winged blackbird	
	∐P	Muskrat		⊠P	Common grackle	
ЦО	□P □P	Meadow Jumping Mouse	<u></u> 0	□P	House finch	
	_	Porcupine	□o	□P	American goldfinch	
	⊠P ⊠P	Coyote Red Fox	_O	$\boxtimes P$	House sparrow	
	⊠P ⊠P		Other			
	□P	Grey Fox Black Bear	$\Box$ 0	□P _		
	□r ⊠Р	Raccoon		$\square_{\rm P}$ $-$		
	$\square$ P	Fisher		□P _		
	□r □P	Ermine	□0 □0	□P □P		
Ho	$\square^1$	Mink		$\square_{P}$ –		
Πŏ	⊠P	Striped Skunk		$\square_{P}$ –	<del></del>	
Πŏ	$\square$ P	River Otter		$\Box_{P}^{r}$ –		
Π̈́o	⊠P	Bobcat		$\square^{\mathrm{P}}$ $-$		
Πŏ	⊠P	White Tailed Deer		$\prod_{P}^{r}$ –		
ΰŏ	$\square$ P	Moose		$\square$ P $-$		
_	_			<b>□</b> ' _		



291 Main Street, Suite 8, Northborough, MA 01532 and 1442 Main Street Palmer MA 01069 413-237-6860 Steven@GoddardConsultingLLC.com

# Steven Riberdy, MS, PWS, CWB, CE, CERP, PSS

### **Principal Ecologist - Palmer Office Manager**

Mr. Steven Riberdy, has a Masters Degree (M.S.) in Wetland Conservation and Wildlife from UMASS-Amherst and over 24 years' experience in performing wetland, wildlife and rare species work throughout New England for a variety of clients and projects ranging from single family home lots to large parcels over 1,000 aces in size and corridor projects over 30 miles in length. He is a registered Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS), Certified Wildlife Biologist (CWB), Certified Ecologist (CE) and Certified Ecological Restoration Practitioner (CERP), in addition to being an accomplished soil scientist and Professional Soil Scientist (PSS) in Connecticut.

Mr. Riberdy is particularly familiar with rare species and has extensive experience in providing rare species surveys, assessments, habitat management planning, permitting, mitigation and restoration, and is well suited to navigate the complex Massachusetts Endangered Species Act (MESA) regulations and permitting processes. He is familiar with all federal, state and local laws and regulations relative to wetlands and natural resource permitting, having executed hundreds of successful projects over his career.

In 2022, he joined Goddard Consulting after successful careers at Baystate Environmental Consultants, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. and his running his own company (Boghunter Ecological Services, LLC.). Mr. Riberdy's current work at Goddard includes a variety of natural resource projects throughout New England, specifically focusing on rare species and wetlands. Mr. Riberdy manages many of his natural resource projects directly or works as part of a larger team of scientists on larger or multi-phase projects. Mr. Riberdy has designed and conducted numerous endangered species surveys, (both flora and fauna), permitting, planning, and monitoring. Mr. Riberdy has also conducted hundreds of wetland evaluations and permitting efforts throughout the area and has also authored many general wildlife habitat assessments. Mr. Riberdy has attended bat training courses and has conducted many Phase I habitat assessments for federally and locally rare bat species in New England in addition to Phase II acoustic work. Mr. Riberdy is also adept at conducting aquatic surveys and restoration plans for streams and ponds, with skills in identification of aquatic macrophytes, invertebrates and habitats. As a Certified Ecological Restoration Practitioner (CERP), Mr. Riberdy has also designed and oversaw construction of many wetland replication, ecological replication, invasive species management and restoration projects over his career.

Representative project and clients that Mr. Riberdy has worked on in the past and present include:



**Airports:** Numerous locations (Chatham, Bradley, Barnes ANG, Mansfield, Marshfield, Orange, Turners, Sikorsky) conducting wetland and rare species assessments, permitting, Vegetation Management Planning and compliance construction oversight.

**Transmission:** Numerous locations (Eversource, National grid rights of way) conducting wetland and rare species assessments, permitting and construction compliance oversight.

**Transportation:** Numerous locations (CT DOT, MA DOT, Local DPW's) conducting wetland and rare species assessments, mitigation design rare species permitting and construction compliance oversight for many roadway construction projects.

**Solar:** Numerous clients and locations, conducting wetland delineation, permitting, rare species surveys and permitting for solar sites from 5 acres to 50 acres.

**Municipal/State:** Mr. Riberdy has worked for many conservation commissions, DPW's for a variety of projects include dam rehabilitations, culvert replacement, roadway work, state and municipal development, trail planning, land re-use planning.

**Developers:** Mr. Riberdy has worked with many developers on hundreds of development sites across New England on projects ranging from single family homes to residential subdivisions to commercial/industrial sites. Mr. Riberdy has conducted the initial assessment and wetland delineation to permitting and following up with construction oversight and long-term monitoring when required.

Rare Species: Mr. Riberdy has extensive experience with most "common" rare species encountered on projects and is well versed in all rare species at the habitat assessment level. Notable rare species which Mr. Riberdy has extensive experience includes wood turtle, box turtle, spotted turtle, Blanding's turtle, hog nose snake, eastern rat snake, worm snake, spadefoot toad, blue spotted / Jefferson salamanders, marbled salamanders, grassland birds, tiger beetles, lepidoptera (moths and butterflies) and many of the region's rare plants.

Education: Masters Degree, Wetland and Wildlife Conservation – UMASS Amherst – 2010

Bachelors Degree, Environmental Science – Westfield State University – 2000

Certifications: Professional Wetland Scientist (PWS)

Certified Wildlife Biologist (CWB)

Certified Ecologist (CE)

Certified Ecological Restoration Practitioner (CERP)

Professional Soil Scientist (PSS)
OSHA 10-HR construction training