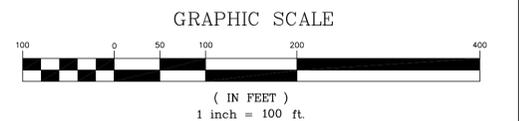


WETLAND IMPACTS:

	36,122 SF	AOT-0195 IMPACT
	48,171 SF	AOT-0195 IMPACT (NO LONGER PRESENT DUE TO QUARRY OPERATIONS)
	41,912 SF	PROPOSED IMPACT



PROJECT PARCEL TOWN OF RAYMOND TAX MAP 22, LOTS 44, 45, 46, 47 TAX MAP 28, BLOCK 3, LOT 120-1
APPLICANT SIPPICAN CAPITAL, LLC 29 OLD FARM ROAD DOVER, MA 02030
TOTAL LOT AREA 5,380,531 ± SQ. FT. 123.52 ± ACRES

F:\CADD\MASTER STANDARD\dwg\LB-LAYOUTS.dwg 3/12/2015 3:27:29 PM EDT

Design: WGM	Draft: GDR	Date: 10/7/21
Checked: WGM	Scale: AS SHOWN	Project No.: 21130
Drawing Name: 21130-CONCEPT16.dwg		
THIS PLAN SHALL NOT BE MODIFIED WITHOUT WRITTEN PERMISSION FROM JONES & BEACH ENGINEERS, INC. (JBE). ANY ALTERATIONS, AUTHORIZED OR OTHERWISE, SHALL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT LIABILITY TO JBE.		

REV.	DATE	REVISION	BY
0	10/7/21	ISSUED FOR REVIEW	GDR

Designed and Produced in NH

J/B Jones & Beach Engineers, Inc.

85 Portsmouth Ave. Civil Engineering Services 603-772-4746
 PO Box 219 FAX: 603-772-0227
 Stratham, NH 03885 E-MAIL: JBE@JONESANDBEACH.COM

Plan Name:	CONCEPT SITE PLAN - CURRENT MAP 22, LOTS 44, 45, 46, 47, MAP 28, BLOCK 3, LOT 120-1
Project:	INDUSTRIAL BUILDING INDUSTRIAL DR, RAYMOND, NH
Owner of Record:	HARD ROCK DEVELOPMENT 84 EXETER RD, S. HAMPTON, NH 03827

DRAWING No.	CP3
SHEET 1 OF 1	
JBE PROJECT NO. 21.130	

Workshop: Finding Mitigation Opportunities in Your Community



Extension



The goal of compensatory mitigation is to sustain the functions and values of aquatic resources in the watershed through *protection, restoration, and enhancement*, of wetlands and streams, to compensate for the aquatic resources lost from impacts.

There are 3 types of projects that qualify as mitigation and are eligible for an Aquatic Resource Mitigation Fund grant or can be included in your town's "*Mitigation Priority List*":

Land Protection

of a wetland, stream, or vernal pool and its critical buffer

- Acquisition of land by fee-simple purchase
- Conservation easements
- Conservation restrictions preventing development

Wetland Restoration & Enhancement

to increase functions & values degraded wetlands

- Remove fill
- Restore natural hydrology
- Establish native plant communities
- Remove impervious surface
- Upland buffer stormwater treatment
- Tidal marsh/mudflat enhancement
- Living shoreline creation

Stream Restoration & Enhancement

for aquatic connectivity, habitat, & flood resiliency

- Remove dams
- Culvert upgrades
- Daylighting buried streams
- Habitat enhancements
- Floodplain reconnection
- Bank stabilization with bioengineering
- Remove hard bank armoring

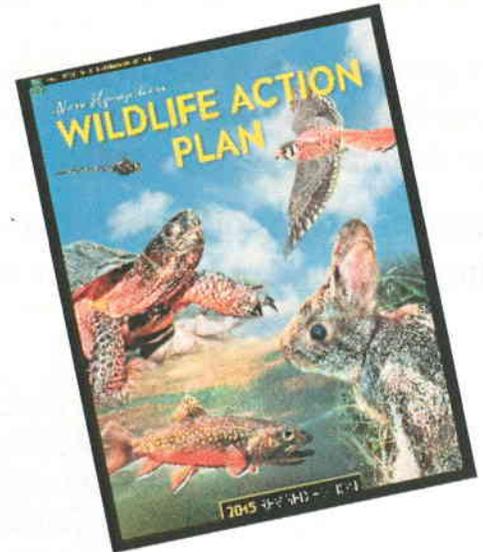
What makes a good mitigation site?

- ◆ Sites important to water supply and water quality, and lie within source water, wellhead, groundwater protection, or high-yield aquifer area.
- ◆ An area that will benefit an exemplary natural community, threatened, or endangered species.
- ◆ Contains wildlife habitat ranked as statewide (Tier 1) or regional biological significance (Tier 2) by the NH Fish and Game Wildlife Action Plan (WAP).
- ◆ Contributes to landscape connectivity by adding to conservation lands or making new connections.
- ◆ Creates an overland connection between high-value wetlands and streams.
- ◆ Reconnects high-quality stream habitat that is important to fish and other aquatic animals.
- ◆ The site lies within one of the larger, unfragmented blocks of land within its HUC 10 watershed.
- ◆ The project has strong support from the host-municipality, partners, and matching funds.
- ◆ Area is identified as a conservation priority in a local, regional, or statewide conservation plan.
- ◆ Site is under high threat to potential development.

Tips for Creating your Town's Priority Mitigation

It is important to have a **diverse list** that covers the many types of projects that are accepted as compensatory mitigation in New Hampshire. This will better prepare your town to find a project that will appropriately offset the lost functions and values when a major impact project is being permitted!

- ◆ Explore the NHFG WAP and the Natural Heritage Bureau database to identify rare plants, wildlife, and their critical habitats in your community! Highlight parcels that contain Tier 1 and Tier 2 habitat and identify areas that contain, or could potentially contain, threatened or endangered species.
- ◆ An inventory of the aquatic resources in your community will identify high quality wetlands, streams, and buffers and those needing some restoration work.



- ◆ Look for parcels adjacent to existing conservation lands or those that would connect separated conservation parcels.
- ◆ Town forests or other town-owned lands that are not currently protected.
- ◆ Farmland that could be converted to riparian buffer.
- ◆ Identify deficient stream crossings and prioritize those that would regain the maximum amount of high-quality stream habitat.
- ◆ Look for old, high-risk dams that could be removed.
- ◆ Use the NHFG Aquatic WAP Fish Data to find streams for protection.

Identifying Matching Funds

There are several other state and federal grant programs that can be used as matching funds with ARM awards

- Land and Community Heritage Investment Program
- NHFG Moose Plates
- NHDES Drinking Water and Groundwater Trust Fund
- HSEM Hazard Mitigation Grant Program
- NHDES Coastal Resilience Grants
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Grants

Questions or Comments?

Contact the NHDES Mitigation Coordinator for questions on land preservation and permittee-responsible mitigation:

Lori Sommer, (603) 271-4059, lori.sommer@des.nh.gov

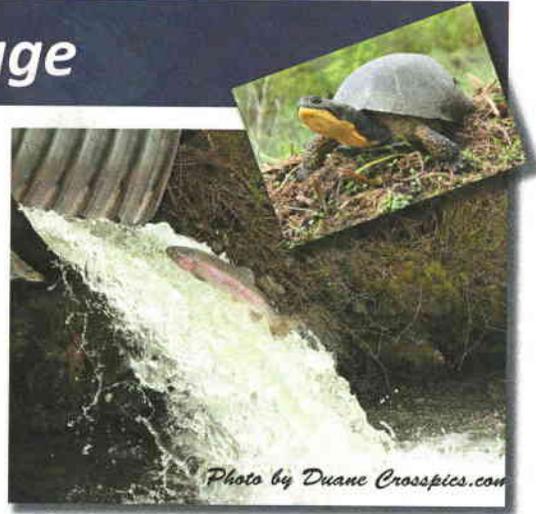
Or contact the Mitigation Program Specialist to discuss stream restoration eligibility:

Cheryl Bondi, (603) 271-0727, cheryl.bondi@des.nh.gov

Aquatic Organism Passage

What is Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP)? This identifies whether aquatic animals such as fish, turtles or amphibians can pass through a stream crossing without restrictions such as:

- A large vertical drop between the crossing and the stream (known as a perched culvert).
- Water in the crossing that is either too shallow or too fast.
- Physical barriers that block the crossing inlet or outlet.
- A lack of natural substrate in the crossing.



Culverts can block access to important aquatic habitats!

Just like we need roads to get us places, aquatic animals require a connected stream network to get around!

How do we know if a culvert is a barrier to animals?

Information is collected on the culvert and river channel in the field and the data is used to assign a score.

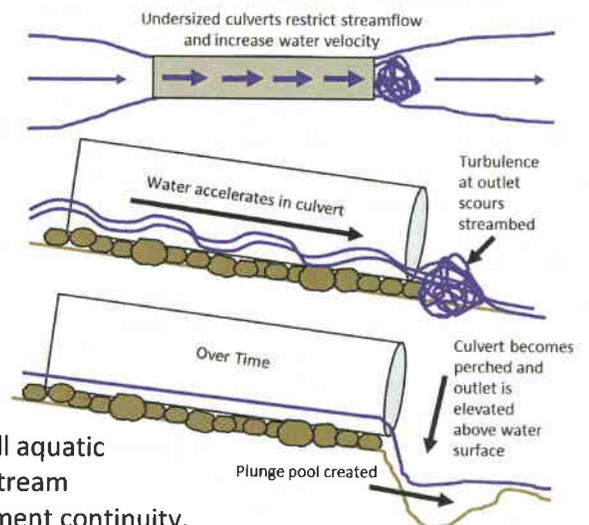
Full Passage – The crossing functions like the natural stream for all aquatic organisms, maintaining a connection between the up- and downstream environment without changes in slope, a drop in height, and sediment continuity.

Reduced Passage – The crossing can have any of the following conditions: (1) the stream cascades over steep rocks on the downstream side; (2) consists of multiple culverts; (3) an obstruction at the entrance; or (4) the structure lacks natural sediment. These conditions limit AOP for some species or life stages, but may allow strong and moderate swimming fish to pass.

Passage Only for Adult Trout – The crossing is perched with a vertical drop of ≤ 1 foot to the water surface and there is a > 1 foot deep plunge pool immediately downstream. Only strong swimming and leaping fish such as Eastern Brook Trout and other salmonids can pass these crossings.

No Passage – The crossing is perched with a > 1 foot drop to the water surface, or the drop is < 1 foot and no downstream pool is present or the depth of water in the culvert is < 0.3 feet.

How a culvert becomes perched



Fish-friendly culvert



For more information on the **Stream Crossing Initiative** contact at NHDES:

Shane Csiki: Shane.Csiki@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-2876

Cheryl Bondi: Cheryl.Bondi@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-0727



Geomorphic Compatibility

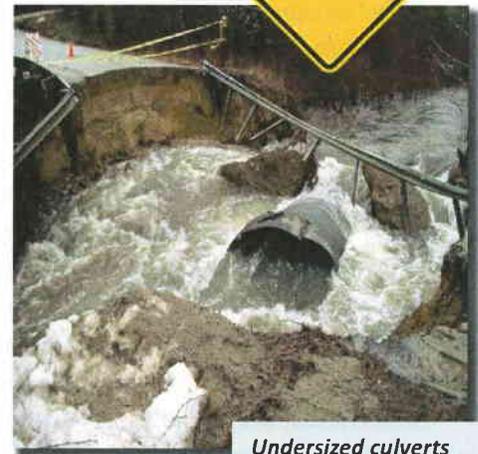


What is Geomorphic Compatibility (GC)? This describes the long-term compatibility of a stream crossing with river channel form and sediment transport.

Channel form is the shape of a stream within its floodplain and is determined by local topography and streamflow patterns. To evaluate if a stream crossing is compatible with channel form we ask:

- Is the culvert aligned with the channel or is it set at an angle?
- Does the culvert span the stream banks or is it too narrow?
- Is the slope of the structure similar to that of the stream channel?

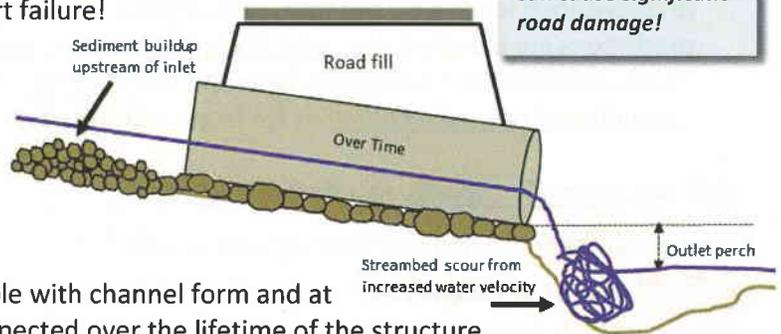
Sediment transport refers to how water moves rocks and sand along the stream bed. Undersized or improperly-angled stream crossings increase the potential for sediments to deposit upstream of a culvert. Sediment that accumulates in front of the culvert reduces the amount of water that can pass through the pipe and increases velocity – during a storm this can lead to catastrophic culvert failure!



Undersized culverts can cause significant road damage!

How do we evaluate Geomorphic Compatibility?

Information is collected on the culvert and river in the field and used to assign a score. The score acts as a guide for which culverts are more likely to fail and need to be replaced or upsized.



Fully Compatible – The structure is fully compatible with channel form and at a low risk of failure. Culvert replacement is not expected over the lifetime of the structure.

Mostly Compatible – The crossing is mostly compatible with channel form and has a low risk of failure. Culvert replacement is not expected over the lifetime of the structure, but if a replacement does occur, minor design adjustments are recommended to make the culvert fully compatible.

Partially Compatible – The crossing is either compatible with channel form or sediment transport, but not both. Compatibility is likely only in the short term. Culvert replacement may be needed, given the moderate risk of failure during its design lifetime.

Mostly Incompatible – The crossing is undersized, poorly aligned, and not compatible with channel form or sediment transport. As a result, these structures are at a moderate to high risk of failure.

Fully Incompatible – The structure is severely undersized, impeding sediment transport, and causing streambed scour and bank erosion. Crossings in this category are not compatible with channel form or sediment transport process and are at a high risk of failure.



An undersized culvert ranked as "fully incompatible" that has significant downstream bed scour and bank erosion.



For more information on the **Stream Crossing Initiative** contact at NHDES:

Shane Csiki: Shane.Csiki@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-2876

Cheryl Bondi: Cheryl.Bondi@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-0727



Hydraulic Vulnerability and Flood Resiliency

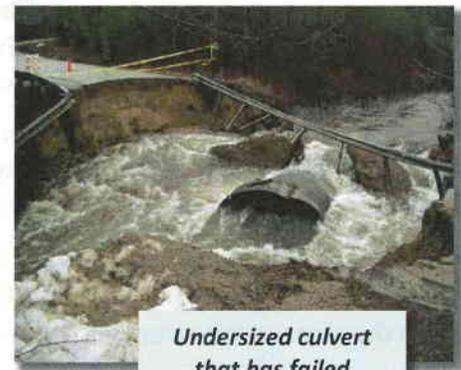
What is Hydraulic Vulnerability? This describes how well a stream crossing transports flows during storm events and can be evaluated based on predictions of hydraulic capacity or flood event records.

How is Hydraulic Capacity predicted?

A hydraulic capacity analysis estimates the amount of water that a culvert can transport based on hydraulic equations and streamflow predictions. It also estimates the water that will accumulate upstream of a culvert. The results help predict a culvert's potential to sustain damage or overtop during a specific storm event.

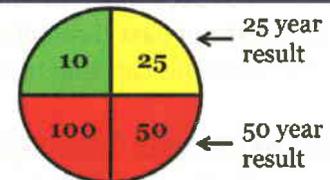
Data used in the hydraulic capacity analysis include:

- *Field-based data* on culvert inlet shape, structure material, dimensions, slope and elevation relative to road surface.
- *Watershed Characteristics* based on a geospatial analysis, including drainage area, landcover, soil type, precipitation, etc. Streamflow predictions are based on the [USDA Technical Release 55 curve number method](#) for smaller drainages and the [USGS NH Streamflow Regression Equations](#) for larger watersheds.



Undersized culvert that has failed

Hydraulic Vulnerability Symbols



How are Hydraulic Capacity results interpreted?

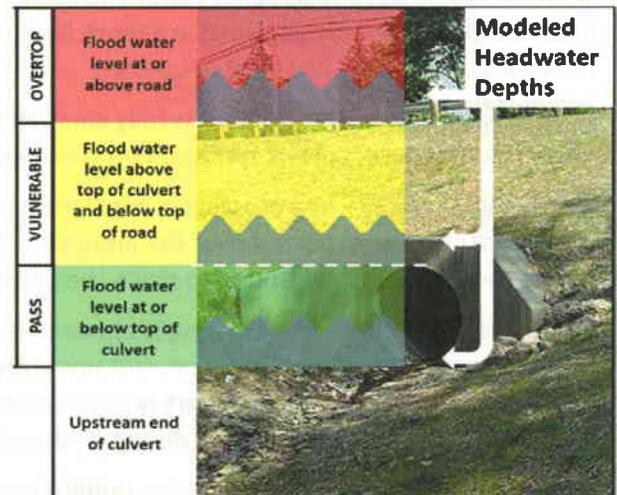
The results are translated into the following scores:

Overtop – Flows are predicted to reach the top of the road fill and possibly flood the road.

Vulnerable – Water levels are predicted to reach above the top of the culvert, but remain below the top of the road, so erosion of road fill is possible, but road flooding unlikely.

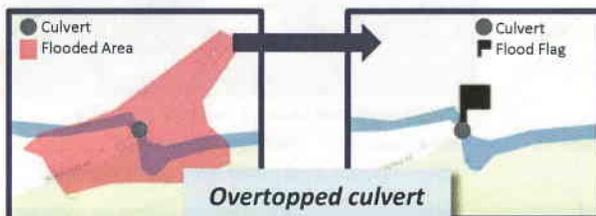
Pass – Water is predicted to remain below the top of the culvert, so the structure may transport that streamflow.

These predictions are useful for identifying potentially vulnerable culverts and are not intended to replace in-depth engineering analyses for design and permitting.



Recorded Historical Flood Events

Local hazard reports provide descriptions of flood concern within a community and identify problem culverts.



- Emergency planners and road agents document past and potential flooding as part of their Hazard Mitigation Plan process.
- Information on flooding related to stream crossings is available for viewing and flagged in the NHDES' [Aquatic Restoration Mapper](#).



For more information on the **Stream Crossing Initiative** contact at NHDES:

Shane Csiki: Shane.Csiki@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-2876

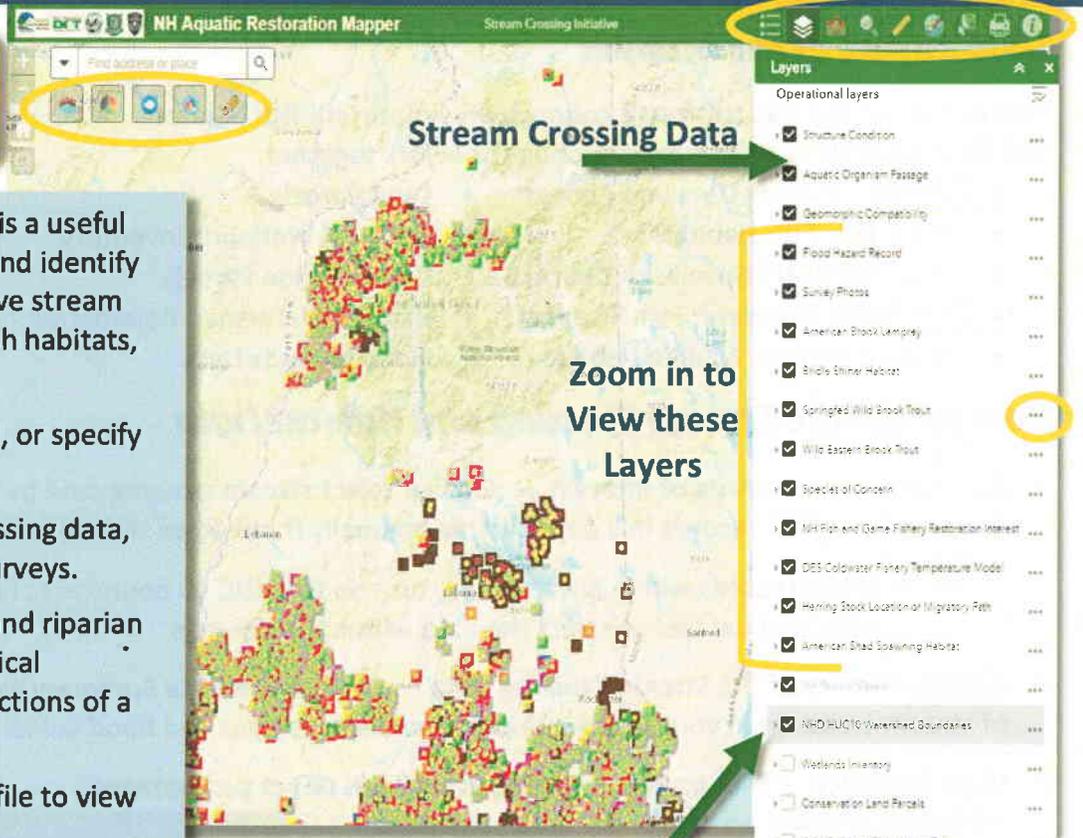
Cheryl Bondi: Cheryl.Bondi@des.nh.gov, (603) 271-0727



New Hampshire Aquatic Restoration Mapper

An interactive viewer to explore stream crossing and aquatic habitat data to identify restoration opportunities in your community

www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/wmp



The **Aquatic Restoration Mapper** is a useful tool to target restoration efforts and identify mitigation opportunities to improve stream connectivity, restore important fish habitats, and increase flood resiliency.

- View data by town, watershed, or specify your own area of interest.
- Query and explore stream crossing data, including photographs from surveys.
- View stream habitat, fishery, and riparian data to understand the ecological importance and habitat connections of a restoration area.
- Export selected data as a text file to view and analyze in other software.
- Print maps of your project area to include in grant applications and presentations!

Zoom in to View these Layers

Click Boxes to Turn Layers On/Off

Get Familiar with the Layout of the Mapper

- Zoom in and out, pan around the map, and enter a search address to explore an area.
- Click on the **info** button to get definitions for the stream crossing scores, stream and riparian habitat, and flood hazards data.
- Click on the **legend** icon to expand the symbology of each layer.
- Expand the **layers** tab to view what information are available, try turning layers on/off, and opening the data table.



Legend

Aquatic Organism Passage

- Full AOP
- Reduced AOP
- No AOP except adult salmonids
- No AOP all organisms
- Unable to Score

Geomorphic Compatibility

- Fully Compatible
- Mostly Compatible
- Partially Compatible
- Mostly Incompatible
- Fully Incompatible
- Wetland Crossing
- Lake/Pond Crossing
- Unable to Score

Flood Hazard Record

- [Symbol]

American Brook Lamprey

- [Symbol]

Bridle Shiner Habitat

- [Symbol]

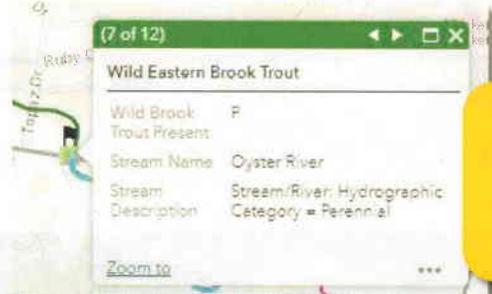
Springfed Wild Brook Trout

- [Symbol]

Wild Eastern Brook Trout

- [Symbol]

Click on any point, line, or polygon feature in the map to view a pop-up window that displays attribute information for every record!



The New Hampshire Stream Crossing Initiative is a multi-agency program aimed at improving infrastructure, flood resiliency, and stream connectivity across the state.



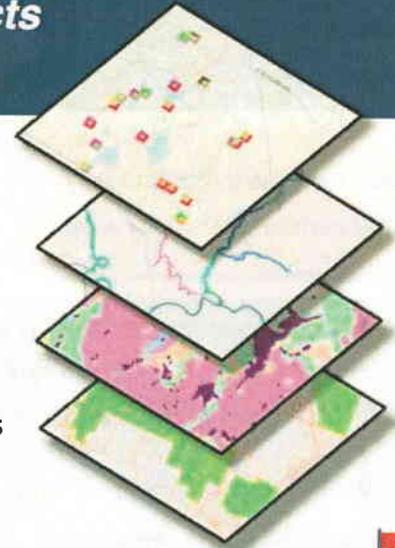
New Hampshire Aquatic Restoration Mapper

A decision support tool to prioritize culvert replacement and stream restoration projects

Data Layers of the Mapper

Find out about barriers to stream connectivity, important fish habitats, and flood hazards in an area by exploring the layers together.

- Stream Crossing Data and Photos
- Important Fish Habitats
- Presence of NH Species of Concern
- Predicted Coldwater Fish Streams
- Highest Ranked Wildlife Habitat
- Land Parcels
- National Wetlands Inventory
- Conservation Parcels
- HUC 10 Watershed Boundaries
- Flood Hazards Data



How to Explore Stream Crossing and Habitat Data

- **Narrow in on Your Area of Interest** — You can select stream crossing data by **Town** using the filter tool or **select records** in a defined area manually (hold down shift to select multiple areas).
 - To select records within a watershed, turn on the HUC 10 boundaries layer and use the manual tool to select the data within the polygon.

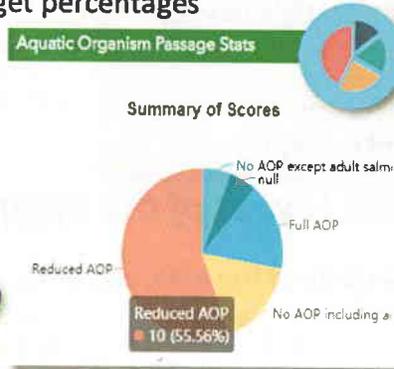


- **Get a Summary of the Stream Crossing Data** — Click on the **Data Summary** icon to get a list of stream crossings in your search area categorized by scores and flood vulnerability.

- **View Statistics** — Click on the **Summary Stats** icons to get percentages on stream crossing scores for the area of interest

- Right-click on the graph to save a graphic file of the chart to use in reports and presentations!

- **Filter Data** — Put a filter on the stream crossing data to view records that have certain scores.



Layer Name	Count
Aquatic Organism Passage	46
Full AOP	5
No AOP except adult salmonids	1
Culvert ID: 110	
No AOP including adult salmonids	8
undefined	1
Reduced AOP	31
Geomorphic Compatibility	46
Local Flood Report	33
Structure Condition	46

- **Measure Distances** — Use the ruler tool to get estimates of stream length and distance between features.



- By measuring along the flowline you can get an idea of how much upstream habitat can be gained if a given culvert was removed/replaced.

Export Data, Create Maps and Share Your Results!

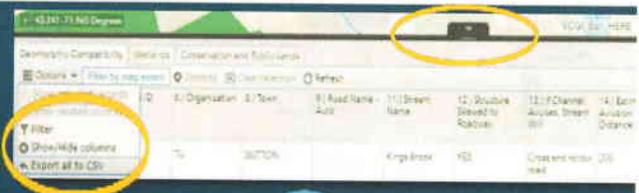
- **View the Data Table** by clicking on the grey arrow at the bottom of the map and export selected records as a text file.

- Latitude and longitude coordinates of each record are included

- **Mark up the map** by using text and drawing tools to communicate key results.



- **Export your map** to a PDF file to include in reports, grant applications, and presentations!



Aquatic Restoration Mapper Tutorial

- 1) Open ARM Mapper:
<http://nhdes.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=21173c9556be4c52bc20ea706e1c9f5a>
- 2) Explore the different functions with the layout
 - a. Zoom in and out
 - b. Type in an address in the upper left corner
- 3) Click on legend icon
 - a. View what layers are currently turned on and what the symbology represents
- 4) Click on the layers icon
 - a. View the different layers available to view
 - b. Expand the layer (small grey arrow) to see the symbology
 - c. Click on the 3 little dots to the left of the layer and click on "View in Attribute Table"
 - d. Look at the data table for a few layers and understand what information is presented. Look at the "Options" menu in the upper left corner.
 - e. From here you can set additional filters, export the raw data as a .csv, or hide fields.
- 5) Click on elements in the map
 - a. View the pop-up windows for the different data layers
- 6) Hover over each of the tools in the upper right corner to understand
 - a. Town filter, Printing tool, Measurement tool, paint/map markup tool
 - b. Layers and legend tabs
 - c. Change the "Base Layers" view to aerials or road maps

Finding Land Conservation Opportunities

- 7) Turn off all stream layers on the right hand side
 - a. Turn off stream crossing data layers and flood hazard records.
- 8) Turn on the WAP layer
- 9) Click on Town filter icon
 - a. Filter by Town name
- 10) Turn on the NWI layer
 - a. Click on any NWI area to see the wetland types
 - b. Click on any stream to see fisheries presence
- 11) Turn on the "Conservation Land Parcels", "NH Parcel Mosaic", "National Wetlands Inventory", and "Aquifer Transmissivity" layers
 - a. Zoom in on parcels adjacent to and connecting existing Conservation Lands
 - b. Also consider where WAP Tier 1 (pink) and Tier 2 (green) locations are relative to conservation priority
 - c. Look for areas that also overlap with aquifer high-yield transmissivity (>2,000/day)

- 12) Locate the parcels that meet as many of the criteria described above
 - a. Turn on aerial imagery and get an idea of what the parcel is like?
 - b. Is it wooded? Does it have a house on it?
- 13) Use the "Print" tool to export a PDF of your targeted location.

Questions:

- What is the level of involvement in the community for land conservation?
- Does the town have a connection with the local land trust?
- What are the development pressures in the Town or zoning to understand future land changes?
- Consider the identified parcel relative to the level of threat from future development i.e. subdivision, commercial/industrial pressures, or is it isolated and not under threat.

Stream Crossing Barrier Removal Opportunities

- 14) Turn on all of the stream crossing layers and fish habitat layers
- 15) Filter by Town name
- 16) Use tools on left hand side to review summary statistics and pie charts for the stream crossing data in your focal area
 - a. What percent of stream crossings in your town are a barrier to aquatic organisms (i.e. "reduced passage" or "no passage")?
 - b. What percent of stream crossings have poor geomorphic compatibility?
- 17) Now use the "Stream Crossing Summary" tool in the upper right hand corner
 - a. Use this to review the status of the stream crossing scores and select a few that seem to be the "worst"
- 18) Filter the stream crossing data by Aquatic Organism Passage (AOP)
 - a. Review crossings/barriers ranked as having "No Passage" or "Reduced Passage"
 - b. Search for crossings/barriers on streams with high-quality fish habitat
- 19) Turn on the "NHFG WAP" and "Conservation Parcels"
 - a. Look for crossing that are disrupting landscape connectivity
- 20) Turn on the "Flood Hazard Records" data
 - a. Click on black flags for crossings/barriers known to flood which may be a priority
- 21) Target a potential crossing/barrier to consider removing
 - a. Use the measure tool to determine the length of upstream and downstream of habitat regained if culvert was replaced *Note to turn on dams layer for this!

Questions:

- What aquatic species would benefit from replacing this culvert?
- Due to the issues with the crossings and its location, can you think of potential partners for this project (i.e. NHFG, HSEM, a land trust, the town DPW department).

PROTECTING AND RESTORING NEW HAMPSHIRE'S AQUATIC RESOURCES

Providing grants to *conserve and restore* wetlands, streams, vernal pools, and important wildlife habitats across the state.

Protection of a 30-acre wetland complex in the Great Bay watershed that is critical Blanding's Turtle habitat



Replacing an old culvert with this open-bottom arch restored access to 15 miles of coldwater stream habitat for Brook Trout



Since 2006 ARM has funded 106 projects that have resulted in 24,200 acres of land protected, 100 acres of wetland restoration or enhancement, and over 50 miles of stream passage improvements.

Who Should Apply for ARM Funds? Communities, land trusts, watershed associations, conservation districts, institutes of higher education, and environmental non-profit organizations.

Mitigation Priority List

Undeveloped parcels adjacent to conservation lands.

Areas ranked as high-quality wildlife habitat identified by the NHFG Wildlife Action Plan.

Locations with threatened and endangered species.

Land important to drinking water supplies, such as well head protection areas, groundwater supply, or aquifers.

Floodplains, riparian areas, and vernal pool habitat.

Farmlands with focus for enhancing riparian buffers.

Degraded wetlands in need of restoration – remove fill, restore hydrology, remove ditching, etc.

Disturbed streams where they have been disconnected by culverts, buried, channelized or straightened.

Water quality improvements for impaired waters.

Culvert replacements and dam removals for

Improving stream habitat for water quality, fish and wildlife.

Stream bank restoration through bio-engineering measures or enhancement of vegetative buffers.

Contact the Mitigation Program Coordinator with questions:

Lori.Sommer@des.nh.gov

(603) 271-4059



Aquatic Resource Mitigation Fund Program

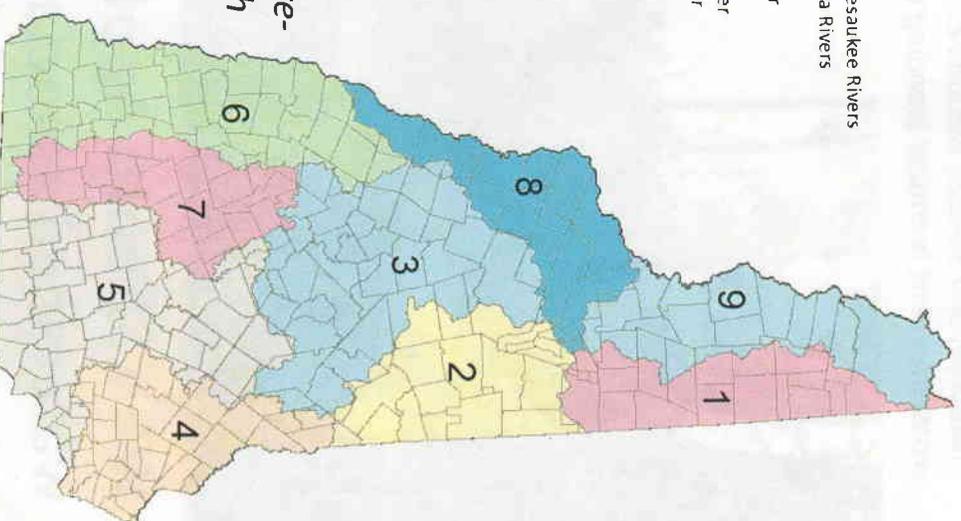
ARM Region

- 1 – Androscoggin River
- 2 – Saco River
- 3 – Pemigewasset - Winnepesaukee Rivers
- 4 – Salmon Falls - Piscataqua Rivers
- 5 – Merrimack River
- 6 – Lower Connecticut River
- 7 – Contoocook River
- 8 – Middle Connecticut River
- 9 – Upper Connecticut River

2019

Merrimack Watershed Grant Round

Now accepting Pre-proposals through May 31, 2019



Proposed project	Location	Description	Type	ARM qualified- ?
Ham Road Culvert	Ham Road by large wetland	Ham road culvert replacement/expansion for aquatic wildlife passage. There is a drop at the wetland side that prevents aquatic wildlife passage. High turtle fatality on road Water on both sides of the road get very close to road and it is anticipated that a 100 year flood will overflow the road and current culvert is not sized for 100 year flood. This is the only access to 90 homes and is a safety issue. Wildlife frequently seen in road. To replace this culvert will require a road build up and wetland impact.	Stream restoration	
West Shore Drive culvert	W. Shore at inlet on N side of lake		Stream restoration	
Shattagee Road Culvert	Shattagee Road near powerlines	Replacement currently in engineering. Flood mitigation. Need to review for steam impact	Stream restoration possibility	
Lane Road culvert	Lane Road before Hillside	Current culvert is corraged squash pipe. Upstream culvert on Old Bye was replaced and this is downstream from that. Needs to be replaced for flood mitigation. Need to review stream impact	Stream restoration possibility	
Cider Ferry Road - WTP access drive	access drive to water treatment plant	Needs to be upsized for 100 year flood. Need to review stream impact	Stream restoration possibility	
Cassier Memorial Forest Spillway	Downstream side of pond near Briar Road on Cassier Forest Tax map 039-000-006	One area that water flows water out of Governors Lake is via a stream, to a wetland, then in to a pond that is close to Briar Road. On the other side of the pond from Briar Road there is a spillway. Water flows out of the pond to a large wetland and continues through wetlands eventually to the Lamprey River. The spillway is damaged, gets clogged up and the metal grate on the top has rotted. When it gets clogged up, it floods the trail that runs along side of the pond.	Stream restoration possibility	
Fremont Road property	Tax Map 018-003-010	This is a town property currently being used as a fishing pond. The pond is contaminated with ... The remainder of the property is wetland and has some unknown discoloration. Not sure if any remediation can be done	Wetland restoration	
Fremont Road property	Tax Map 018-003-010	This is a town property currently being used as a fishing pond. There is a lot of invasive autumn olive to be removed and replanted with native species.	Upland restoration	
Dearborn Property	End of Jama Drive Tax map 025-000-011	The access to Dearborn is at the end of Jama Drive. Right at the edge of the town property, is a wetland. There was a long bridge that extended over the wetland and over the stream to the upland. The bridge abutments rotted and the bridge was removed. A temporary small bridge was built for the stream crossing and there are pallets in the wetland for access. A new bridge needs to be build to avoid continued damage to the wetland.	Wetland restoration	
Cassier Memorial Forest - trail improvements	Briar Road Tax map 039-000-006	Numerous wetland damage due to illegal ATV use. Bridges and avoidance mitigation needed in multiple areas.	Wetland restoration	
Flint Hill Conservation Area	Briar Road	Numerous wetland damage due to illegal ATV use. Bridges and avoidance mitigation needed in multiple areas.	Wetland restoration	
Industrial Drive Pond		Improvements - need a site walk	Upland improvements	
Culvert issues-Private property	Langford Road	Culvert on private property at risk of failing that will cause issues on public road	Stream restoration	
Culvert issues-Private property	Roy Street	Culvert on private property at risk of failing that will cause issues for home from water coming from town catch basin through property to wetland	Stream restoration from town road to wetland	

2.9. **Wetlands:** All development that requires Planning Board approval or re-approval, as determined by the Code Official, shall be subject to the following:

2.9.1 In recognition that the majority of drinking water supply sources come from groundwater; and further, that wetlands provide the chief source of groundwater recharge, all development shall result in no net loss of area or function of wetlands. This must be achieved within the same watershed of the proposed development area. In order of preference, no net loss shall be achieved utilizing the following approaches with input for the Raymond Conservation Commission:

2.9.1.1 Achieve no net loss within the boundaries of the proposed development area and within the Town of Raymond boundaries;

2.9.1.2 Achieve no net loss within Town of Raymond boundaries and within a five (5) miles radius of the development area;

2.9.1.3 In cases where neither option [2.9.1.1](#) nor option [2.9.1.2](#) can be reasonably achieved, as determined by the Planning Board based upon the applicant's application and testimony and the input of the Raymond Conservation Commission, no net loss shall be achieved within a five (5) mile radius of the same watershed as the proposed development area.

2.9.1.4 Applicants to the Planning Board shall be required to work within the framework of techniques, latest technology and best management practices available in the Town of Raymond and the State of New Hampshire to further the objective of achieving no net loss of wetlands.

2.10. Campers

2.10.1. Campers may be stored, unoccupied, at the owner's premises or permanent domicile in any zone in the Town of Raymond for any period of time.

2.10.2. Campers or tents may be occupied for camping in all zones of the Town of Raymond for up to (90) ninety days of the year, providing proper sanitary facilities are available as determined by the Health Officer.

2.10.3. Campers shall not be occupied as a permanent dwelling at any time in the Town of Raymond. (03/1971)

2.11. **Petroleum Tanks:** All petroleum tanks in Raymond shall conform to regulations issued by the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES, currently regulation [WS411](#)) and tanks not covered by [WS411](#) shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the applicable NFPA Codes.

2.12. **Temporary Buildings:** Temporary buildings of any type that are normally used as offices and storage facilities at construction sites will be permitted on the site upon which the construction work is being accomplished for the duration of the construction.



Permittee-Responsible Mitigation Guidance

The goal of compensatory mitigation is to sustain the functions and values of aquatic resources in the watershed through *protection, restoration, and enhancement*, of wetlands and streams, to compensate for the aquatic resources lost from impacts.

In New Hampshire, the permittee should first explore whether there are local projects recommended by the Town's Conservation Commission that may be used as mitigation.

Types of projects that can be used as local compensation for losses to wetlands and streams and included on a Town's 'Mitigation Priority List'

Land Protection

of a wetland, stream, or vernal pool and its critical upland buffer

- Acquisition of land by fee-simple purchase by a municipality or conservation entity.
- Conservation easements and deed restrictions preventing future development.

Wetland Restoration & Enhancement

to increase functions & values of degraded wetlands

- Remove fill from a wetland to restore natural hydrology and vegetation.
- Restore natural hydrology
- Improve water quality by eliminating pollutant discharge into a wetland, removing impervious surfaces in the upland buffer, and establishing stormwater treatment.
- Tidal marsh and mudflat enhancement
- Living shoreline creation

Stream Restoration & Enhancement

for aquatic connectivity, habitat, & flood resiliency

- Reconnect aquatic habitats by removing dams and upgrading culverts to allow for fish and wildlife passage.
- Daylighting buried streams and channel rehabilitation.
- Habitat enhancements for fish and wildlife such as wood additions and step-pool creation.
- Reconnect a stream with its floodplain with graded benches and plantings.
- Remove bank armoring and use bioengineering for to stabilize banks.

The biological, physical, and geochemical processes that occur within wetlands, streams, and lakes provide important ecosystem services such as water purification and storage, wildlife habitat, flood storage and attenuation, called "Functions and Values". When considering what type of mitigation is suitable to offset the impacts from a project, it is important to understand the functions that have been lost and their importance in the watershed. To learn more about the important functions that wetlands and streams perform, and what methods are used for assessments, read the [Wetlands Fact Sheet on Functional Assessments](#).

What makes a good mitigation site?

The Project Contains High-Value Resources and Functions

Wetlands and streams that perform multiple functions that are significant to the watershed are good candidates for mitigation sites. In particular, it is most beneficial if the mitigation site is located in the same HUC 10 watershed, to better offset the losses locally.

Benefits to Water Quality and Supply

Areas that are important to public water supply sources, and lie within source water, wellhead, groundwater protection, or high-yield aquifer areas are great candidates for mitigation projects as they serve a critical function in maintaining clean water supplies to the public.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat

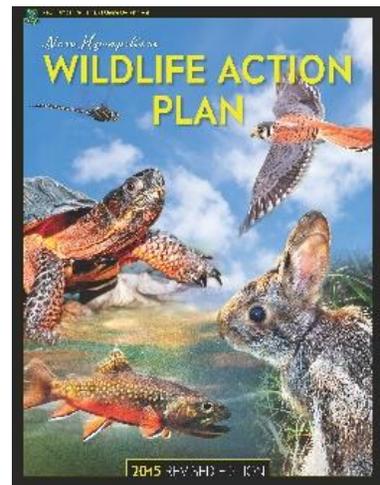
Protection or restoration of an area that will benefit an exemplary natural community, threatened, rare, or endangered species is highly encouraged. Areas ranked as Statewide (Tier 1) or Regional Biological Significance (Tier 2) by the NHFG Wildlife Action Plan are important to sustaining critical wildlife habitat. High-value aquatic resources such as vernal pools, prime-wetlands, fens, and coldwater streams, are excellent targets for mitigation.

Landscape Connectivity

Projects that will connect conservation lands by adding to existing protected parcels and establishing new connections between conserved lands, are important to landscape resiliency. Contributes to continuous blocks of undeveloped land by adding to within one of the larger, unfragmented blocks of land within its HUC 10 watershed. Projects that reconnects high-quality stream habitat that is important to fish and other aquatic animals.

Supports Regional Conservation Efforts

Projects that have strong support from the host-municipality and local conservation partners are encouraged. Areas identified as a priority in a conservation plan and that are under high threat to potential development and conservation groups are eager to have it protected.



Tips for Creating your Town's Priority Mitigation List

It is important for your Conservation Commission to have a diverse list that captures many types of projects that are accepted as compensatory mitigation. This will better prepare your town to find a project that will appropriately offset the lost functions when a major impact project is being permitted!

- Perform a natural resource inventory of your town to identify high-quality wetlands, streams, vernal pools, and assess their buffers. Point out areas that need some restoration work to enhance the functions on the site.
- Reach out to local land trusts and conservation organizations to collaborate on finding areas with a common conservation interest.
- Explore the NHFG Wildlife Action Plan (WAP) and the Natural Heritage Bureau database to identify exemplary natural communities, threatened and endangered species, wildlife habitats in your community. Highlight parcels that contain Tier 1 and Tier 2 WAP habitat and identify areas that contain, and have suitable habitat for threatened or endangered species.
- Prioritize areas that contain vernal pools, buffers on prime wetlands, frontage on designated rivers, and headwater streams.
- Put a conservation easement on an existing town-owned land, such as town forests that are not currently protected.
- Look for parcels adjacent to existing protected lands or those that would connect separated conservation parcels to build upon local conservation efforts. .
- Find farmlands that could be sustainably managed for grassland species and riparian corridors that could be retired from agriculture and replanted with native trees.
- Identify deficient culverts in your community and target those that would open up fish and wildlife passage and increase flood resiliency.
- Look for old, high-risk dams that could be removed.

Resources to assist you in putting together a comprehensive Mitigation Priority List for your Town

There are many online mapping tools and conservation organizations that use the best available science to help you explore what potential projects are in your community.

- [NHDES Aquatic Restoration Mapper](#)
- [NHDES One Stop Mapper](#)
- [NHDES Wetlands Permitting Tool](#)
- [NHFG Wildlife Action Plan Town Maps](#)
- [GRANIT View](#)
- [NH Wetlands Mapper](#)



CITIZENS BANK
 900 ELM STREET
 MANCHESTER, NH 03101

STATEMENT PERIOD
 FROM THROUGH
 10-01-21 10-31-21

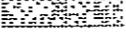
PAGE 6 OF 30

TOWN OF RAYMOND
 CONCENTRATION ACCOUNT
 4 ESPING ST
 RAYMOND NH 03077-2529

COMBINED STATEMENT OF RELATED ESCROW MASTER AND SUB ACCOUNTS
 SUB ACCOUNT DETAIL INFORMATION

NAME: TOWN OF RAYMOND
 SUB-ACCOUNT NUMBER: 10-8200294385
 INTEREST PAID THIS PERIOD: 20.51 INTEREST PAID THIS YEAR: 195.84
 CURRENT BALANCE: 303,435.57 FED TAX WITHHELD THIS PERIOD: .00
 AVERAGE RATE THIS PERIOD .08% FED TAX WITHHELD THIS YEAR: .00

EFF-DT	PROC-DT	DESCRIPTION	CHK/DEP NO	CONFIRM#	DESCRIPTION	CREDITS	DEBITS	BALANCE
09-30	09-30	BEGINNING BALANCE						296,683.51
10-08	10-08	TRANSFER OUT			3 qtr 2021 reimb to GE		318.45	296,365.06
10-08	10-13	ALLOCATION TO SUB ACCOUNT			100% REV JUL-SEP 2021	7,050.00		303,415.06
10-31	10-29	INTEREST PAYMENT				20.51		303,435.57
10-31	10-31	ENDING BALANCE						303,435.57



Town of Raymond
Conservation Commission DRAFT Minutes of
November 10, 2021

Commission Members in Attendance:

Jan Kent, Chair
Kathy McDonald, Vice Chair
Deb McNelly, Secretary
Michael Unger

Meeting Called to Order by:

Chair Jan Kent at 7:00 PM

Commission Members Excused:

Kris Holleran
Melissa Potter

Commission Members Absent:

Recording Secretary:

Alvina Snegach

Members of the Public in Attendance:

Dennis Garnham, Bear-Paw (joined at 7:03PM)

Public Input:

Agenda Items

Eco-Center Sign

Ms. McNelly said that she had spoken to the school maintenance and facilities coordinator, and he told her the name of the company that was used to make the signs last time. She got a quote for \$375 dollars to replace the sign from that company. Members discussed whether installation could be done by the school, or if they would need to find volunteers to help. Ms. McNelly will find out if the school coordinator would be able to install it and let the members know. She was also asked to find out if sign delivery is included in the quoted price. Ms. McNelly will report at the next meeting on both items.

Cassier parking project update – Mike

Mr. Unger provided an update and said that the date was not set yet, but he was hoping, if the weather permits, it could be done by the end of the season. Ms. Kent said that abutters would need to be notified. Mr. Unger will send out a notice to the abutters that the work is scheduled for later this month.

Dennis Garnham from Bear-Paw addressed the ConsCom with a suggestion to put boulders near the gate to prevent ATV's from getting through. He said that it may be possible to excavate them on-site. Members discussed the difficulty of bringing and operating equipment in the wetlands and noted that the contractor had already made plans to use boulders as part of the project. Ms. Kent also suggested to find out whether DPW could help with boulders as well.

Town of Raymond
Conservation Commission DRAFT Minutes of
November 10, 2021

44 **Chadwick donation - Review**

45 Ms. Kent provided a brief reminder of the donation history by the Chadwick family who
46 are trying to preserve about 37 acres of their land by participating in the NICS program
47 that allows for such preservation. For the parcel to qualify for the program, the Town
48 has to own it, therefore, they have offered to donate it to the Town; and the Town has
49 to pay for wildlife management activities on the donated parcel. Members looked at the
50 survey of the lot to be divided, with the donated portion shown, as well as the access
51 easement going through the Chadwick's house lot. There are wetlands on the property,
52 as well as trails. Members discussed what remains to be done; which, according to the
53 research Ms. Kent and Ms. McDonald have done, is the deed itself. Ms. Kent noted that
54 the Town had already spent about \$1,500 in legal fees but the process was delayed due
55 to COVID. Members thanked the Chadwick family for their generous gift to the Town of
56 Raymond.

57
58 **December/January Newsletters**

59 Ms. Kent displayed the December newsletter on hibernating animals written by Ms.
60 Holleran. Members reviewed and made minor changes. Later in the meeting Ms.
61 McNelly offered to draft a newsletter for January about Lamprey River.

62
63 **Finance**

64 **Conservation Fund report (if available)**

65 Ms. Kent said it was not available.

66
67 **Budget line transfers and Bear-Paw membership dues**

68 Ms. Kent noted that she received an invoice for Bear-Paw membership, however, the
69 ConsCom recently approved paying for NHACC membership and that depleted the line
70 item for ConsCom dues and membership fees. She said if they approve paying for Bear-
71 Paw membership they would need to transfer money from another account, which is
72 Property Maintenance/Signs. The amount for Bear-Paw membership was \$100. After a
73 brief discussion **Ms. Kent made a motion to transfer \$100 from account # 01-
74 8052-014 (Property Maintenance/Signs) to account # 01/8052-008 (Dues
75 and Membership Fees). Mr. Unger duly seconded and motion passed
76 unanimously.**

77 **Ms. Kent then made a motion to approve paying \$100 for Bear-Paw
78 membership out of the account # 01-8052-008 (Dues and Membership Fees).
79 Ms. McDonald duly seconded and motion passed with a unanimous vote in
80 favor.**

81
82 **Approval of minutes**

83 *October 27, 2021 meeting minutes* draft was reviewed, and changes were made. **Ms.
84 McNelly made a motion, duly seconded by Mr. McDonald to approve the
85 minutes of 10/27/2021 as amended. Motion passed with a unanimous vote
86 in favor.**

Town of Raymond
Conservation Commission DRAFT Minutes of
November 10, 2021

87 *September 22, 2021 meeting minutes were deferred to the next meeting as Ms. Kent*
88 *was not present for part of that meeting, and the remaining members would not*
89 *constitute a quorum at this time.*
90

91 **Public input.**

92 Dennis Garnham from Bear-Paw addressed the ConsCom and spoke about his recent
93 communications with the Urban Forestry Center about bridge construction at Dearborn.
94 Ms. Kent provided a brief background story about Urban Forestry Center involvement
95 with the original bridge construction and members discussed the current bridge
96 construction needs. It was noted that it would not be possible to harvest timber on-site,
97 and it was not clear which wood would be better to construct the structural components
98 of the bridges, since it is so wet there. Ms. Kent noted that the mahogany decking that
99 was on the old bridge is in great shape and can be reused. Member also discussed a
100 possibility of a metal structure as it will last much longer. Members also discussed the
101 span of the new bridge and the need to find the paperwork with the old bridge design.
102 Then Mr. Garnham spoke about erosion issues in the access way to Dearborn. He said
103 that he spoke to the Town and it was not clear if the Town would want to get involved
104 as it was not owned by it. Ms. Kent added that it was not clear who owns that portion
105 of land and whether state law prohibits municipalities to spend public funds on private
106 roads. Members discussed the fact that this road is 95 percent owned by the abutters
107 and only 5 percent by the town, however, the portion with the erosion problems is used
108 for public access and whether this could be a case where the Town has some interest in
109 fixing the area. Mr. Garnham said that it would not be a very extensive project. Ms.
110 Kent said that Robinson trail was repaired by student interns who used existing
111 materials to build berms diverting the water to prevent erosion.
112 ConsCom also asked Mr. Garnham if he was able to find any vernal pools on the
113 property. He said that he was only able to find one and that one had a stream coming
114 out of it.

115

116 **Correspondence**

117 **Industrial Drive email**

118 Chair Kent noted that she received an email about Hard Rock quarry pit owners'
119 potential wetlands impacts due to existing quarry use and future development of the
120 site. The email had an inquiry about existence of any conservation projects or parcels
121 that could be used for mitigation related to their project. Ms. Kent reminded members
122 about the state ARM Fund which is used for collecting money for such mitigation
123 projects and said that there is a provision that the money can go directly to the
124 municipality if it has a list of qualifying projects. Members looked at the map of the
125 quarry and wetlands on it. They also looked at the ARM Fund website to see what the
126 local mitigation project criteria and examples are. Ms. Kent said that ConsCom would
127 need to educate themselves on the ARM Fund criteria and combine a list of potential
128 projects for mitigation in Raymond. Ms. Kent also noted that she will see if she can find
129 a presentation on the ARM Fund projects or have someone come out to one of the

Town of Raymond
Conservation Commission DRAFT Minutes of
November 10, 2021

130 ConsCom meetings to talk to members about it. She said that it would be a good idea
131 to have someone from the Rockingham Planning Commission provide some assistance.
132 Ms. McNelly will also check with NHACC if they are able to help.
133 Ms. Kent noted that she will respond to the email and ask them why they were asking
134 the Town directly.

135

136 **Other items**

137 **Green Road Special Permit**

138 Ms. Kent noted that the comments to the Planning Board on the Green Road wetlands
139 permits would have to be provided by December 3rd. Ms. Kent said that there was a
140 site walk to the property and members would need to go over the minutes to which
141 comments to provide to the PB. She then displayed the Zoning Ordinance criteria for a
142 special permit for members to review. It was noted that the site walk minutes did not
143 mention that the developer suggested maintaining a 75-foot natural vegetative buffer
144 to the stream and that the ConsCom could put that in the comments. Ms. McDonald
145 also said that ConsCom suggested a shared driveway to minimize wetland impacts,
146 which was considered non-feasible by the developer.

147 The following comments were made to be included in the Planning Board letter:

- 148 - Suggestion for one shared driveway to serve all three lots;
- 149 - Recommendation that natural vegetation be maintained within 75 feet of the
150 stream for all three lots according to Article. 4.9.1.7 of the Raymond Zoning
151 Ordinance;
- 152 - Recommendation to replant disturbed areas from culvert installs with native
153 vegetation;
- 154 - According to Article 4.9.6.2.3 of the Raymond Zoning Ordinance, recommend
155 that the Planning Board require an erosion control plan due to existing
156 topography and there being a stream;

157

158 **Ms. McDonald made a motion to draft the letter from ConsCom to the**
159 **Planning Board noting all the above recommendations. Mr. Unger duly**
160 **seconded and motion passed unanimously.**

161 Ms. Kent will draft the letter and send to members for review.

162

163 Ms. McDonald provided an update on the wrap up Family Fun Festival meeting.

164

165 Mr. Garnham asked if the ConsCom had any plans to propose once more the 75-foot
166 wetland buffer zoning amendment that was voted down last year. Ms. Kent said that
167 the ConsCom had no plans of doing it this year.

168 Mr. Garnham also spoke about recent increase in Bear-Paw full time staff dedicated to
169 finding more parcels for conservation and said that Bear-Paw sent out letters to all
170 conservation commission seeking project ideas. He said that at one of his recent visits
171 to Kramer-Ebens properties for monitoring he spoke to Mr. Kramer, who told him that
172 there is a parcel surrounded by his land and bordering Epping, which is completely

Town of Raymond
Conservation Commission DRAFT Minutes of
November 10, 2021

173 landlocked. He was wondering if the Town would be interested in selling it to him.
174 Members pulled up the map and found the parcel, but there was no information
175 identifying it. Ms. Kent said that she was not sure if the Town would sell any of its
176 property and that she would need to find out who the owner is and why there is no
177 information linked to the parcel on the GIS website.

178 Ms. Kent also noted that ConsCom would need to finish the Town property site visits as
179 there is no second meeting in November.

180
181 Ms. McDonald reminded everyone about the seed swap on November 13th in Kingston.
182

183 Next ConsCom Meeting is on December 8, 2021.
184

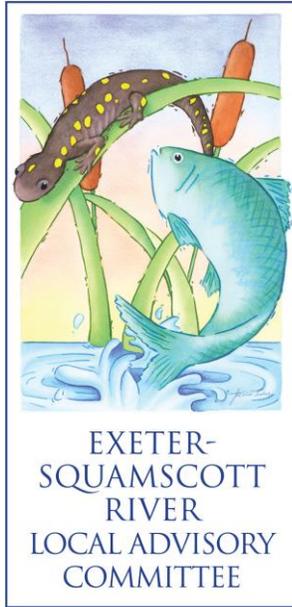
185 **Adjournment**

186 **Ms. McDonald made a motion to adjourn, which was duly seconded by Ms.**
187 **McNelly and passed with a unanimous vote in favor.**

188
189 The meeting was adjourned at 8:37 pm.

190
191 Respectfully Submitted,

192
193 Alvina Snegach
194 Recording Secretary



2021 Annual Report

Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee

The Exeter-Squamscott River is enrolled in the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program, a unique partnership between citizens, towns, and state government designed to promote and protect the river’s outstanding natural and cultural resources. Established in 1996, the Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee (ESRLAC) is comprised of citizen volunteers living in towns in the watershed, vested in working together to protect water quality, water quantity, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities. The Exeter-Squamscott River is one river with two names, reflecting the fresh water (Exeter River) and salt water (Squamscott River) portions of this major tributary to Great Bay.

2021 marked ESRLAC’s 25th year of acting “for the good of the river”. Following meeting guidelines set by the Governor because of the pandemic, ESRLAC met virtually for much of the year, utilizing the Zoom platform, to review and comment on proposals for land development along the river. ESRLAC’s analysis and comments on development along the river provide landowners, developers, local boards, and state agencies with information designed to protect water quality and wildlife habitat and improve access for public recreation.

ESRLAC has a Facebook page, managed by Committee members and offering information on a wide range of river related topics. Search for Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee on Facebook to follow ESRLAC.

ESRLAC seeks members from all communities in the watershed. If you are a resident of Chester, Raymond, Fremont, Sandown, Danville, Kingston, East Kingston, Brentwood, Kensington, Exeter, Stratham, or Newfields and are interested in river stewardship please consider joining ESRLAC. Contact the Rockingham Planning Commission at 603-778-0885 for more information.

ESRLAC Representatives:	
Brentwood:	Eric Turer
Chester:	Vacant
Danville:	Vacant
East Kingston:	Vacant
Exeter:	Donald Clement
Fremont:	Ellen Douglas John Roderick
Kensington:	Vacant
Kingston:	Elizabeth Mello
Newfields:	William Meserve
Raymond:	Vacant
Sandown:	Mark Traeger
Stratham:	Eric Bahr Nathan Merrill

www.exeterriver.org

**Follow Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee
on Facebook**

Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee

INVOICE

To: Town of Raymond Conservation Commission
From: Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee (ESRLAC)
Date: November 29, 2021

To support the work of the Exeter-Squamscott River Local Advisory Committee, including reviewing and commenting on DES permit applications for projects proposed in the river corridor, updating the Exeter-Squamscott River Management Plan, and partnerships with watershed communities to improve water quality, wildlife habitat and recreational opportunities along the river.

2022 Annual Dues.....\$200.00

Please make checks payable to ESRLAC and mail to:
ESRLAC
c/o Rockingham Planning Commission
156 Water Street
Exeter, NH 03833

Thank you for your support!

If you have any questions, please contact Theresa Walker at 603-534-3913,
theresawalker@comcast.net

Email to State for Green Road

From: Jan Kent <punda_milia@hotmail.com>

Sent: Friday, November 12, [2021](#) 4:07 PM

To: Eben Lewis <eben.lewis@des.nh.gov>

Cc: Kathy McDonald <t>; Jan Kent <>

Subject: Wetland Permit Application 2021-03235, 2021-03236, 2021-03237 Green Road, Raymond - Map 21, Lots 73, 74, &75

Eben,

The Raymond Conservation Commission walked the three sites on 10/21/21 and reviewed the permits at the 10/27/21 board meeting. The board has no concerns with the applications.

Site walk and board minutes are attached.

Jan Kent

Raymond Conservation Commission



RAYMOND CONSERVATION COMMISSION

4 EPPING STREET, RAYMOND, NEW HAMPSHIRE 03077
(603) 895-7017

November 19, 2021

TO: Raymond Planning Board

RE: Green Road Lots – Special Permit – Map 21, Lots 73, 74 75

The Conservation Commission conducted a site walk on 10/21/21 for the three above lots with the owner's representative, Luke Hurley from Gove Environmental, to review the wetland application. The board also discussed the project at the 11/10/21 meeting.

Under Zoning - 4.9.6– Zone G – Conservation District, a Special Permit is required due to impacts within 25 feet of a wetland and within 75 feet of a stream. Zoning – 4.9.3.1 & 4.9.3.4

At the site walk, the board discussed with Gove Environmental an alternative option of one shared driveway versus three driveways, creating one wetland impact instead of three. This option was not feasible due to the topography of the land and the stream location, as it would create more impervious surface.

The board had no concerns with the projects, but has the following recommendations:

1. Natural vegetation be maintained 75 feet from the stream. Zoning - 4.9.1.7
2. Replace disturbed areas around the culverts with native vegetation. Zoning – 4.9.1.7
3. Require an erosion control plan according to 4.9.6.2.3 due to the topography and the disturbed area being next to a flowing stream.

Thank You,

Raymond Conservation Commission
ConsComChair@raymond-nh.gov

CC: Keith Martel, Branden Walden – Gove Environmental

Enc: 10/21/21 & 11/10/21 CC Minutes