LEC WETLANDS WILDLIFE WATERWAYS

January 5, 2026

Email [aloth@mincocorp.com]

Alex Loth
Eagles Crossing, LLC
231 Sutton Street, Suite 1B
North Andover, MA 01845

Re: Environmental Impact Report
27.5 and 29 Clarks Road
Amesbury, Massachusetts

[LEC File #: MINCO\20-047.02]

Dear Mr. Loth:

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc., (LEC) conducted an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed multi-family residential development and recreational trail with boardwalk located at 27.5 and 29 Clarks Road in Amesbury, Massachusetts. Our analysis was conducted in accordance with Chapter 10.4.c of the Amesbury Zoning Ordinance, Section XI.Q: Smart Growth Overlay District (SGOD), which states: *General environmental impact - a report on the relationship of the proposed development to the major botanical, zoological, geological, and hydrological resources on the site, and compatibility of the proposed development with adjacent or surrounding land uses and neighborhoods.* For the analysis, LEC reviewed project plans titled *Site Development Plan*, dated December 11, 2025, prepared by The Morin-Cameron Group, Inc.

General Site Description

The 10.87± acre site is located south of Route 110, northwest of I-95, east of Rocky Hill Road, and northeast of the Merrimack River, within the southeastern portion of Amesbury (Attachment A, Figures 1 and 2). More specifically, the site is located off the southeastern side of Clarks Road, between the intersection of Route 110 and Birchwood Court. Residential development and condominium complexes associated with Clarks Road and Birchwood Court surround the site to the north and west, while commercial and industrial development is located north and east of the site. The northern portion of the site contains two single-family houses accessed via paved driveways extending southeasterly from Clarks Road. The remaining land located south of the dwellings is undeveloped and wooded, containing forested uplands and wetlands.

The primary hydrologic feature is a forested wetland that bifurcates the central portion of the site. A braided intermittent stream flows through the interior of the wetland in a southeasterly direction before continuing offsite to the south. The wetland, Banks of intermittent stream, and a 100-foot Buffer Zone extending from the wetland boundary are jurisdictional under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and Amesbury Wetlands Protection Ordinance.

Forested uplands comprise the remainder of the site and include areas with undulating topography. Stone walls occur along the northwestern and southwestern property boundaries.

Project Description

The Project was submitted to the Amesbury Planning Board under the East End Smart Growth Overlay District (Smart Growth Ordinance) for the development of 152 residential units in three buildings containing approximately 156,000 square feet of space. A Notice of Intent has been filed with the Amesbury Conservation for permitting under the Massachusetts Wetlands Protection Act and Amesbury Wetlands Protection Ordinance.

Residential Development

The two front buildings are two-story buildings containing three residential units each. The third building is a multifamily building with 146 units, ranging from two stories at the amenity area to four stories for the main residential portion of the building. This building will have two sections joined together by an atrium and below-grade parking area. This below-grade parking will continue under the entire building and help reduce space utilized for parking above grade. Most of the project, including the front buildings and all pavement and parking, is outside of the 100-foot Buffer Zone to wetland resource areas; however, the southeastern portions of the multifamily building, and stormwater infiltration basin are within the Buffer Zone. No work associated with the buildings is within the 25-foot No Disturbance Zone to wetlands, and all structures are located outside of the 50-foot Buffer Zone to wetlands. The extent of land alteration for the residential project will be 3.6± acres, including all grading and stormwater basin. Open Space totaling 7.1± acres (65% of the property) will remain undisturbed, except for the path and boardwalk.

Stormwater management systems will be implemented to manage and mitigate any increase in stormwater runoff. A network of catch basins, drain manholes, pipes, proprietary stormwater treatment devices, underground chambers, and above ground stormwater basins will be utilized. This network will capture, treat, infiltrate, and manage stormwater runoff to ensure no adverse effects from stormwater arise from the development of the site. All stormwater management systems will be designed in full compliance with the Massachusetts Stormwater Standards and City of Amesbury Stormwater Management Ordinance.

Recreational Path/Boardwalk

A secondary component of the project is the construction of a five-foot-wide public recreational trail and boardwalk through the wetland to connect Clarks Road to an existing Open Space located off Point Shore Drive. Plan Sheet C-16 has a detail of the boardwalk and surfaces.

A five-foot-wide stone dust trail is proposed from near the southwestern most point of the multifamily building, switch backing down to a wooden boardwalk that crosses the existing wetland and then continuing southeast with a wood chip trail that connects to an existing trail system located on a city-owned parcel off Point Shore Drive. The 4.4±acre upland area to the south of the wetland will remain completely wooded, with the only development being the trail.

The boardwalk is proposed to be supported on 4" x 4" wooden posts, anchored by helical piers, elevated a minimum of 12 inches above the wetland to allow natural light to penetrate underneath, and for small wildlife to easily pass under. Larger wildlife should be able to cross over the boardwalk with little or no difficulty. A gap of 1/4" to 3/8" will be present between decking boards. The route of the boardwalk was selected to avoid removal of healthy trees or native shrub growth to the greatest extent practicable. Two living trees will be removed within the wetland and one living tree in the northern 25-foot Buffer Zone to wetlands.

Two small intermittent stream channels will be spanned by the boardwalk (see Sheet C-10). At these locations, the boardwalk will be elevated a minimum of two feet above the stream Banks and will comply with the Massachusetts Stream Crossing Standards.

The footprint of 90 4"x4" wooden posts supported by helical piers used to elevate the boardwalk above the wetland will require a permanent wetland alteration of 10± square feet (SF). This impact will be mitigated by creating a 20± SF Wetland Replication Area, which is a 2:1 ratio of mitigation to impacts, as required in the Wetlands Ordinance Regulations. The boardwalk will be constructed during a period of low water and dry stream conditions, in order to prevent any temporary alterations to the wetland or stream Banks.

The path will be located within portions of the 25-foot No Disturbance Zone to wetlands, including 810± SF north of the wetland and 138± SF south of the wetland, totaling 948± SF.

Relationship of the Project to Major Botanical Resources

The site is composed of three land cover types, including two upland types and one wetland type. Upland Forest, the dominant cover type on the property, comprises 6.7± of the 10.9± total acres. Forested Wetland occupies 2.4± acres of the site and is the lone wetland cover type. Residential is the second upland cover type, and comprises 1.8± acres.

Vegetation within the Upland Forest cover type includes a canopy dominated by northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), with clusters of American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), bigtooth aspen (*Populus grandidentata*), Norway maple (*Acer platanoides*), and eastern white pine (*Pinus strobus*), with scattered patches of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), sweet birch (*Betula lenta*), and black cherry (*Prunus serotina*). The understory is dominated by saplings from the canopy, with patches of tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*) and scattered individuals of honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.), and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*). The groundcover contains patches of hay-scented fern (*Dennstaedtia punctilobula*), wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*), princess pine (*Dendrolycopodium obscurum*), miscellaneous sedges (*Carex* spp.), lady fern (*Athyrium filix-femina*), and Canada mayflower (*Maianthemum canadense*), with scattered entanglements of common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), and seedlings from the canopy.

Residential cover type, present at the northern entrance to the site, consists of two single-family dwellings, sheds, lawn, driveways, and landscaping.

Forested Wetland cover type, including its associated braided intermittent stream, includes a tree canopy dominated by red maple, with patches of American elm (*Ulmus americana*) and tupelo. The understory contains saplings from the canopy with clusters of highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), tupelo, and spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), with individuals of winterberry (*Ilex verticilata*), honeysuckle, sweet pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), green ash (*Fraxinus americana*), and multiflora rose. The groundcover is vegetated with patches of sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*), poison ivy, and various grasses (*Poaceae* sp.), with scattered clusters of skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*), Canada mayflower, lady fern, various sedges (*Carex* sp.), and seedlings from the canopy.

Two separate intermittent streams flow southeasterly through the large central wetland system, originating in a forested wetland offsite to the northwest. The two streams converge in the southeastern portion of the site and continue offsite as a single stream. The boardwalk will cross over each of the streams near the northern property boundary. See "Proposed Trail Plan" (Sheet C-10) for details of existing and proposed stream conditions.

The most unique botanical feature of the property is the presence of a contiguous, mature tree canopy, located on both sides of the wetland. Although the development will remove the majority of the forest on the north side of the wetland, the remaining Open Space will contain 4.7 acres of contiguous upland forest that will hold a variety of tree species and age classes and associated variety of shrubs, groundcover, leaf litter, and woody debris, in addition to the 2.4 acres of forested wetland, that also contains a variety of tree, shrub, and herbaceous species that will remain undisturbed. Permanent 0-25-foot Buffer Zone alteration of 948± square feet from the pathway will be mitigated with the planting of bare portions of 25-foot Buffer Zone with 20 native tree and 30 native shrub species. All new plantings in the buffer zone south of the multi-family building will consist of native, non-cultivar species, as indicated in a note on the Landscape Materials Plan (Sheets 19 and 20).

In summary, the Project will remove existing mature forest north of the wetlands, but all the forest within the wetland and the upland forest south of the wetland will remain undisturbed. Mitigation plantings will be installed within portions of the 25-foot Buffer Zone between the wetland and the development. Therefore, the Project will not have a significant impact on the site's botanical resources.

Relationship of the Project to Major Zoological Resources

According to the 15th edition of the Massachusetts Natural Heritage Atlas (effective August 1, 2021) published by the Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (NHESP) and the MassGIS data layer, no areas of Estimated Habitats of Rare Wildlife or Priority Habitats of Rare Species exist on the site. No mapped Certified Vernal Pools (CVP) or Potential Vernal Pools (PVP) exist on or near the site (Attachment A, Figures 1 and 2).

Attachment A, Figure 3 reviews the site's proximity to important conservation and wildlife related resources, including BioMap, ACECs, and Coldwater Fisheries Resources. As described below, none of these important wildlife related attributes are mapped within the site.

BioMap

BioMap, developed by MassWildlife and The Nature Conservancy with support from the Massachusetts Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs, *is an online resource to help communities better understand biodiversity distribution and threats and to strategically deploy limited resources to make real and lasting conservation impacts in Massachusetts*[1]. BioMap organizes identified conservation targets into two categories: "Core Habitat" and "Critical Natural Landscape (CNL)."

According to the BioMap website, Core Habitat *identifies areas that are critical for the long-term persistence of rare species, exemplary natural communities, and resilient ecosystems*, while CNL identify *large landscape blocks that are minimally impacted by development, as well as buffers to core habitats and coastal areas, both of which enhance connectivity and resilience.*

According to BioMap GIS data layers, the site is not located within any mapped Core Habitat or CNL features.

Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

This GIS layer represents ACECs, which are *places in Massachusetts that receive special recognition because of the quality, uniqueness and significance of their natural and cultural resources*. The project site does not occur within an ACEC.

Coldwater Fisheries Resources

This GIS layer is created by the Massachusetts Division of Fisheries & Wildlife (DFW). *CFRs are important habitat for a number of cold water species, including trout. Coldwater species are typically more sensitive than other species to alterations to stream flow, water quality and temperature within their aquatic habitat. Identification of CFRs is based on fish samples collected annually by staff biologists and technicians.* The stream within the project site is not mapped as Coldwater Fisheries.

Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance

Attachment A, Figure 4 displays the site in the context of Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance for the City of Amesbury, which displays "Important Wildlife Habitat" as determined by the MassDEP Conservation Assessment and Prioritization Systems (CAPs) program, an ecosystem-based approach for assessing the ecological integrity of lands and waters, and subsequently identifying and prioritizing land for habitat and biodiversity conservation. According to the map, none of the project site is within Important Wildlife Habitat.

Existing Wildlife Habitat

The site contains habitat suitable for use by a variety of common mammalian, avian, reptile, amphibian, and invertebrate wildlife species, but there are no wildlife habitat features that are unique to the overall surrounding landscape. The most notable wildlife habitat features observed include the forested wetland and its associated intermittent stream, and the numerous large living deciduous trees. The wetland and stream dries up completely during the summer months, thus rendering it unlikely that fish reproduce, and

[1] https://biomap-mass-eoeea.hub.arcgis.com/

limits the habitat value to turtles and rendering the habitat unsuitable for amphibians that require permanent hydroperiods such as green frogs and bullfrogs.

The large standing trees are an important wildlife habitat due to their expansive canopy and structural diversity, which may provide foraging, sheltering, and nesting habitat for birds and arboreal mammals, and their ability to produce large quantities of acorns, which are an important food source for a variety of birds and mammals. There are also numerous large dead standing trees, which may provide sheltering for woodpeckers and other cavity-nesting birds, plus foraging and shelter for arboreal mammals. Other notable wildlife habitat features present include contiguous mature forest, which provides breeding habitat for forest interior bird and mammal species that require unfragmented habitat for breeding success.

The following is a list of common wildlife species that are likely to use the site for one or more of their life history functions.

Mammals

The following mammals are likely to be regular inhabitants of the property: gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), red squirrel (*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*), eastern chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*), moles (*Scalopus* sp.), deer mice (*Peromyscus* spp.), masked shrews (*Sorex cinereus*), short-tailed shrew (*Blarina brevicauda*), eastern coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). The site and surrounding landscape also provide suitable habitat for raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and fisher (*Martes pennanti*).

Birds

The following avian species are likely to breed and/or forage within the heavily forested site: blue jay (*Cyanocitta cristata*), tufted titmouse (*Baeolophus bicolor*), black-capped chickadee (*Poecile atricapillus*), red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*), eastern wood-pewee (*Contopus virens*), brown creeper (*Certhia americana*), wood thrush (*Hylocichla mustelina*), hermit thrush (*Catharus guttatus*), pine warbler (*Setophaga pinus*), ovenbird (*Seiurus aurocapilla*), rose-breasted grosbeak (*Pheucticus ludovicianus*), scarlet tanager (*Piranga olivacea*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), and American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*). Cavity feeders/nesting species, such as the downy woodpecker (*Dryobates pubescens*), hairy woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*), red-bellied woodpecker (*Melanerpes carolinus*), pileated woodpecker (*Dryocopus pileatus*), and/or white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*) are likely to make use of the cavities in dead snags. Barred owls (*Strix varia*) may nest and find shelter in cavities in the large living or dead trees.

Reptiles/Amphibians

In the Upland Forest, the most common amphibian is likely to be the eastern red-backed salamander (*Plethodon cinereus*), which lives and breeds in terrestrial, upland habitat such as leaf litter and under rotting logs. Vernal pool-breeding species such as wood frogs and spotted salamanders are not likely to be present due to the distance from the nearest known vernal pool. Shallow, ephemeral wetland breeding

habitat for American toad (*Anaxyrus americanus*) was not observed on the site, except for potentially deep pockets within the forested wetland; therefore; they are unlikely to be abundant on the property.

Eastern garter snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*) are likely to be fairly common foraging, basking, and migrating through portions of the site and finding shelter under rotting locks and rocks.

The project has been designed to avoid and minimize impact to wildlife habitat features, by concentrating the development to the north where the land is already developed, minimizing the clearing of mature forest north of the wetlands, and protecting 65% of the property as Open Space. Forest alteration has been reduced to the greatest extent practicable in consideration of site constraints, including zoning, wetlands/buffers, topography, and site access.

The wetland and stream will not be altered by the project, except for the creation of the boardwalk. Although work will take place within portions of the Buffer Zone north of the wetland complex, all land to the south of the development, including wetlands and the southern upland forest, will remain undisturbed other than the recreation path and boardwalk. Accordingly, 7.1± acres of the 10.87±-acre property (65%) will remain undeveloped within the Open Space portion of the site. Within this Open Space will be a variety of mature forested cover, large living and dead hardwood trees, wetlands, native shrubs, and ample intact habitat for the local resident wildlife species.

No state-listed rare species are known to occur on-site. As stated above, the site is not located within a NHESP-mapped Priority/Estimated Habitat, ACEC, Coldwater Fishery or Important Wildlife Habitat. No certified or potential vernal pools are present within the property, so the project is unlikely to impact vernal pool breeding amphibians.

Post-development, amphibians that forage or breed in the wetland or stream will have a wide forested corridor left undisturbed extending southward. No turtle nesting habitat exists on-site, so the project will not alter or remove any of this important habitat requirement for turtles. Since no permanent aquatic habitat or nesting habitat is located onsite, turtles are unlikely to migrate northward from the wetland into the residential area, thus there is minimal risk of turtle road mortality.

In summary, although some of the mature upland forest habitat will be removed, the remaining undeveloped portions of the property will remain undeveloped, and will contain an abundance of mature forested habitat that will continue to contain large hardwood trees, scattered dead snags, native nut-and-fruit-bearing shrubs, and large woody debris. Therefore, the Project will not have a significant impact to the site's zoological resources.

Relationship of the Project to Major Geological Resources

The site does not contain any major geological resources. The 7.1-acre Open Space will preserve the entire wooded hillside to the south, including its native soils and any previously unidentified geological features. Accordingly, the Project will not have a significant impact on the site's geological resources.

Relationship of the Project to Major Hydrological Resources

Existing wetland resources, including the forested wetland and associated intermittent stream system, are described above in the Botanical Section. As noted, the project will not cause any direct impacts to the wetland or streams aside from the boardwalk. The Project's stormwater management system will capture, treat, and infiltrate stormwater runoff to ensure no adverse effects to the wetlands or groundwater result from the development of the site.

According to the July 8, 2025 *Federal Emergency Management Agency* (FEMA) *Flood Insurance Rate Map* (FIRM) for the City of Amesbury, Massachusetts (Community Panel Number: 25009C0106G, the entire property is located within Zone X [unshaded] - *Areas determined to be outside of the 0.2% annual chance floodplain*; therefore, no portions of the site are located within the 100-year floodplain.

Attachment A, Figure 5 reviews the site's proximity to important Hydrology resources, including Outstanding Resource Waters (ORW), MassDEP Wellhead Protection Areas, and Surface Water Supply Protection Areas.

ORW

This GIS layer delineates *areas in which certain waters are afforded Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) protection under the Massachusetts Surface Water Quality Standards, 314 CMR 4.00 (WQS)*. The project site does not occur within an ORW.

MassDEP Wellhead Protection Areas

According to the MassGIS website, *A Zone II is a wellhead protection area that has been approved by the MassDEP Drinking Water Program (DWP). In cases where hydro-geologic modeling studies have not been performed and there is no approved Zone II, an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) is established based on DEP DWP well pumping rates or default values. Certain land uses may be either prohibited or restricted in both approved (Zone II) and interim (IWPA) wellhead protection areas. Zone I protection areas represent the protective radius required around a public water supply well or wellfield.* The project site does not occur within a Zone I, Zone II or IWPA areas.

Surface Water Supply Protection Areas

According to the MassGIS website, *These Surface Water Supply Protection Areas delineate those areas included in 310 CMR 22.00, the Massachusetts Drinking Water Regulations, as Surface Water Supply Protection Zones:*

- ***ZONE A**: represents a) the land area between the surface water source and the upper boundary of the bank; b) the land area within a 400-foot lateral distance from the upper boundary of the bank of a Class A surface water source, as defined in 314 CMR 4.05(3)(a); and c) the land area within a 200 foot lateral distance from the upper boundary of the bank of a tributary or associated surface water body.*
- ***ZONE B**: represents the land area within one-half mile of the upper boundary of the bank of a Class A surface water source, as defined in 314 CMR 4.05(3)(a), or edge of watershed,*

whichever is less. Zone B always includes the land area within a 400 ft lateral distance from the upper boundary of the bank of a Class A surface water source.

- ***ZONE C**: represents the land area not designated as Zone A or B within the watershed of a Class A surface water source, as defined in 314 CMR 4.05(3)(a).*

The project site does not occur within a Surface Water Supply Protection Area.

In summary, the Project will not cause any significant impacts to the site's major hydrological features.

Compatibility of the Project with Adjacent or Surrounding Land Uses and Neighborhoods

The residential portion of the Project will take place in an existing densely developed residential neighborhood, thus will be compatible with the surrounding land uses. Since the land to the south of the residential development will remain undeveloped as Open Space, and will abut additional Open Space to the southeast, the Project is compatible with the surrounding land use.

The public recreational trail and boardwalk will provide a public benefit by allowing local residents and the general public to access a trail that connects to a larger network of trails to the southeast, and provide an opportunity for viewing of wildlife in an otherwise inaccessible habitat type within the forested wetland.

Summary

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc., (LEC) conducted an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the proposed multi-family residential development and recreational trail with boardwalk located at 27.5 and 29 Clarks Road in Amesbury, Massachusetts. The project will preserve approximately 65% of the property as Open Space, ensuring the protection of contiguous forest, important wildlife habitat features, and migratory corridors. The Project will not have a significant impact on the site's botanical, zoological, geological or hydrological resources, and will be compatible with adjacent and surrounding land uses and neighborhoods.

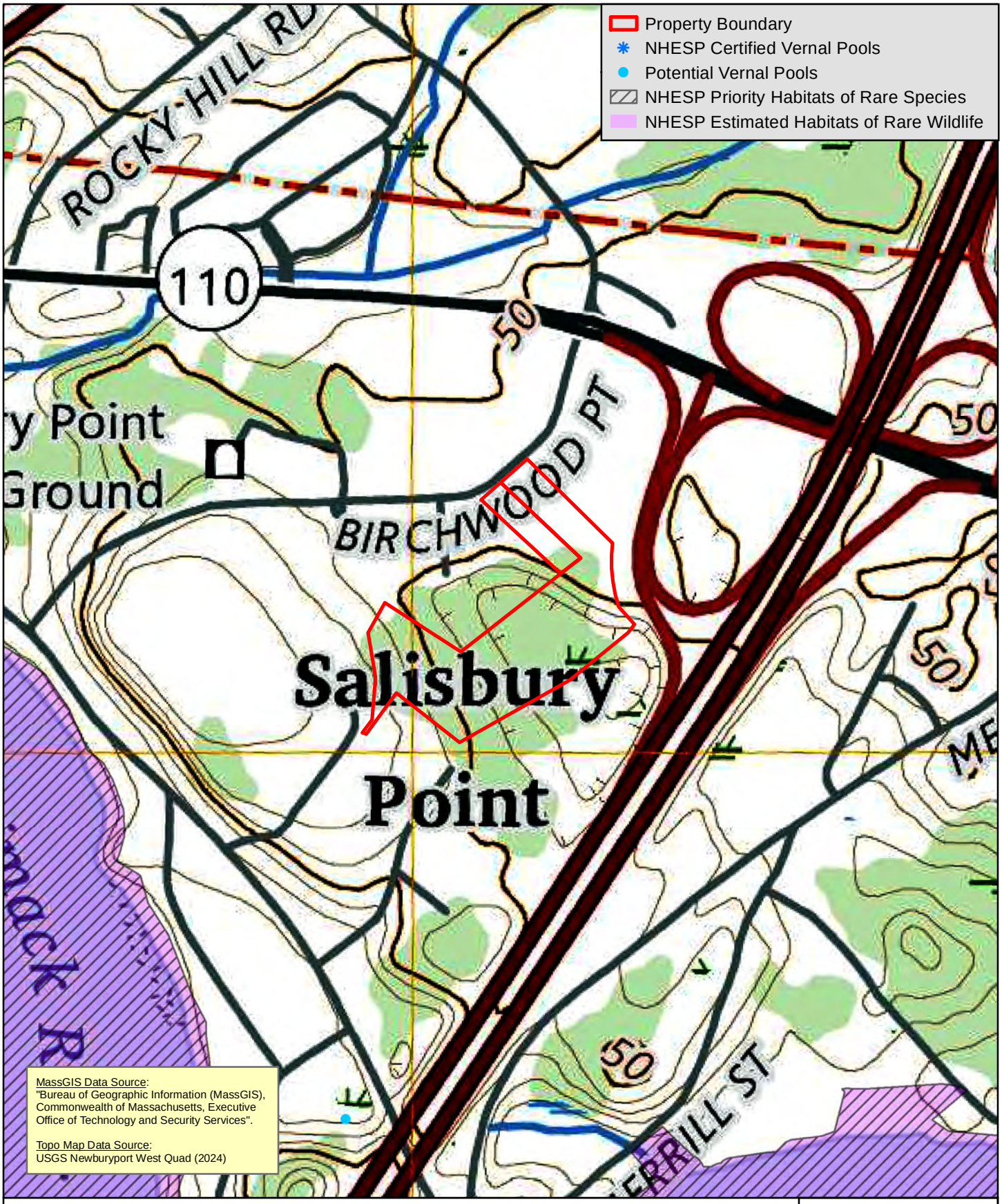
Sincerely,

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Daniel L. Wells
Senior Wildlife/Wetland Scientist

Attachment A

Figure 1: USGS Topographic Map
Figure 2: Orthophoto Map
Figure 3: Conservation Resources Map
Figure 4: Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance
Figure 5: Hydrology Resources Map



LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc.
Wakefield, MA 781.245.2500
www.lecenvironmental.com

Figure 1
USGS Topographic Map

27.5 & 29 Clarks Road
Amesbury, MA

Date: 1/2/2026

N

1 inch = 500 feet

0 125 250 500 Feet

LEC Environmental Consultants, Inc.
Wakefield, MA 781.245.2500
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Figure 2
Orthophoto Map

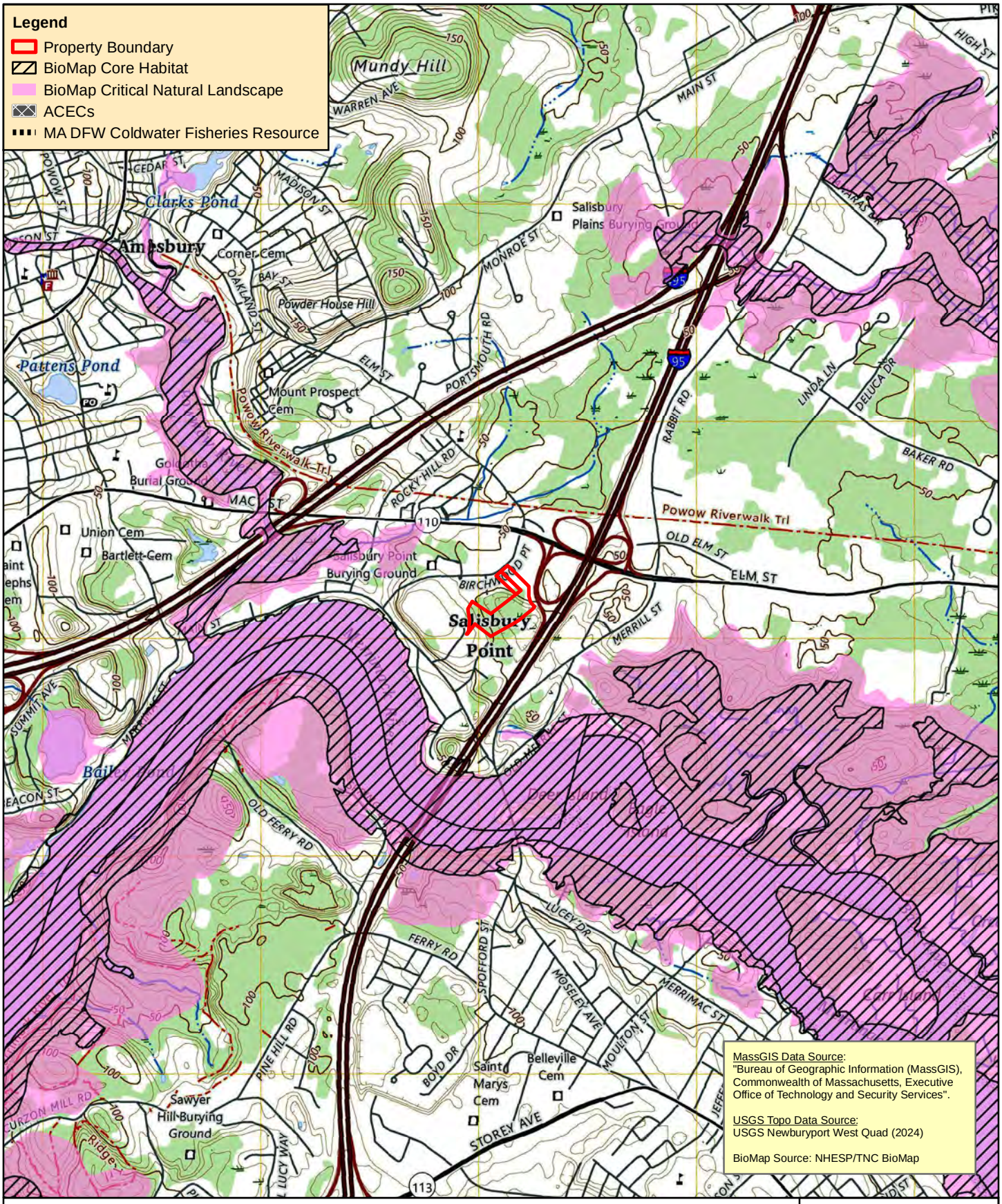
27.5 & 29 Clarks Road
Amesbury, MA

Date: 7/15/2024

N

1 inch = 200 feet

0 50 100 200 Feet



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www.lecenvironmental.com

Figure 3 - Conservation Resources Map

27.5 and 29 Clarks Road
Amesbury, MA

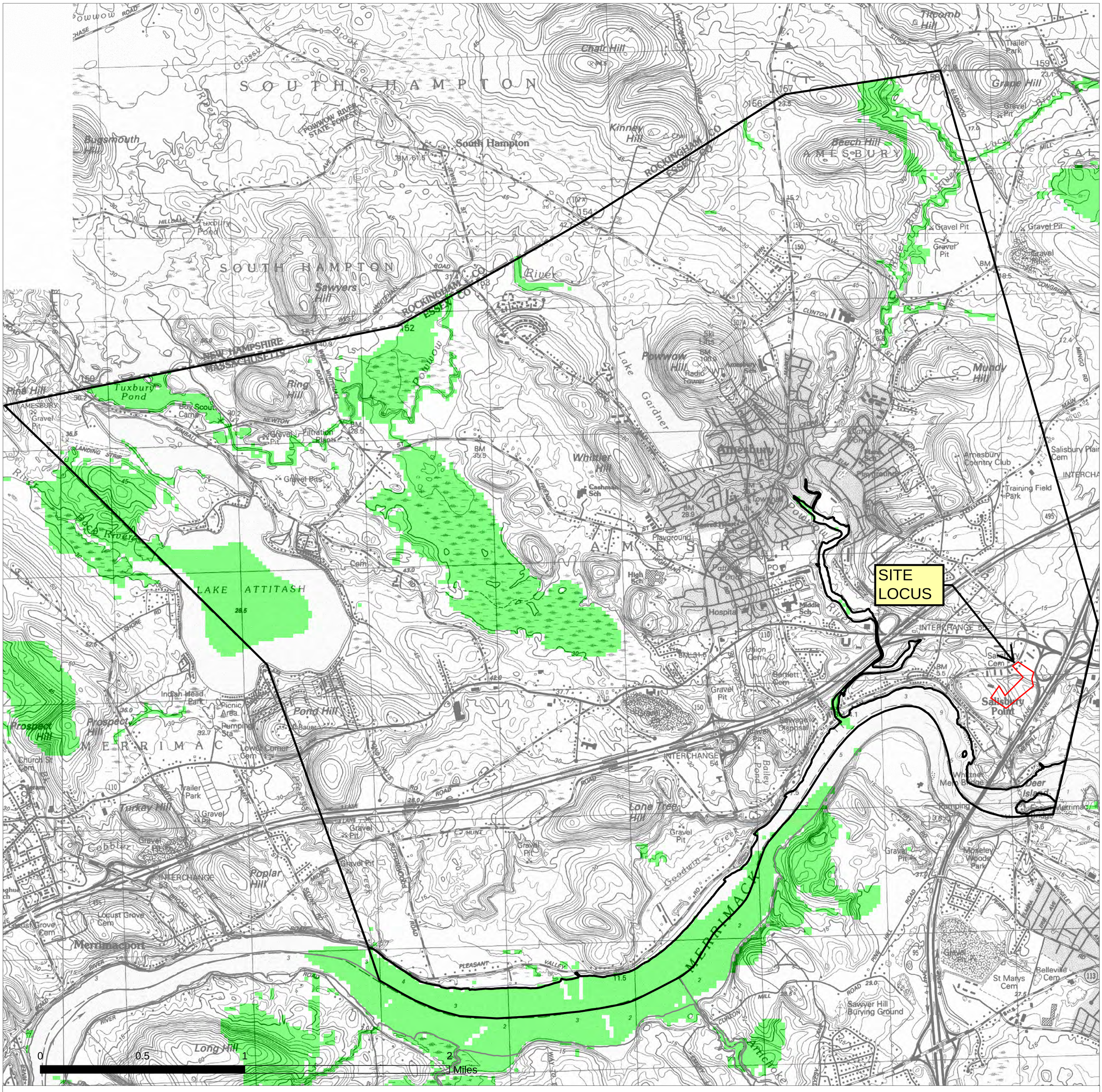
Date: 1/2/2026

N

1 inch = 2,000 feet

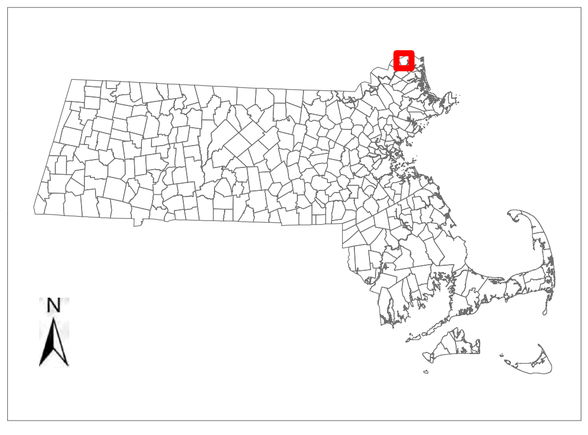
0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet

Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance
Town of AMESBURY, MA



Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance

Updated January 9, 2024



MassDEP's Massachusetts Wildlife Habitat Protection Guidance for Inland Wetlands (June 2006) adopted a new approach for assessing wildlife habitat impacts associated with work in wetlands. This approach utilizes maps developed at the University of Massachusetts Amherst using the Conservation Assessment and Prioritization System (CAPS). The maps depict Habitat of Potential Regional or Statewide Importance that may trigger more intensive review under the MA Wetlands Protection Act. For more information on how to assess wildlife habitat impacts, see Section III of the Guidance document: https://www.mass.gov/doc/massachusetts-wildlife-habitat-protection-guidance-for-inland-wetlands/download.

CAPS is an approach to prioritizing land for conservation/protection based on the assessment of ecological integrity for various ecological communities (e.g. forested wetland, shrub swamp, headwater stream) within an area. The CAPS model assesses ecological integrity of the Massachusetts landscape as influenced by environmental stressor metrics (e.g. pollution, fragmentation). It relies on data that are broadly available across Massachusetts. Ecological features which are not consistently surveyed or uniformly available, such as certified vernal pools, rare species habitat, and contamination sites are not included in the CAPS analysis. When available, this more specific ecological information may be used in conjunction with the CAPS outputs to better understand particular sites in Massachusetts and support informed conservation decision-making. For more information on the statewide maps produced by the CAPS model, see: http://www.umasscaps.org.

These maps were prepared by the University of Massachusetts Amherst, with funding from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection.

UMass Amherst

MassDEP

UMass Extension
CENTER FOR AGRICULTURE

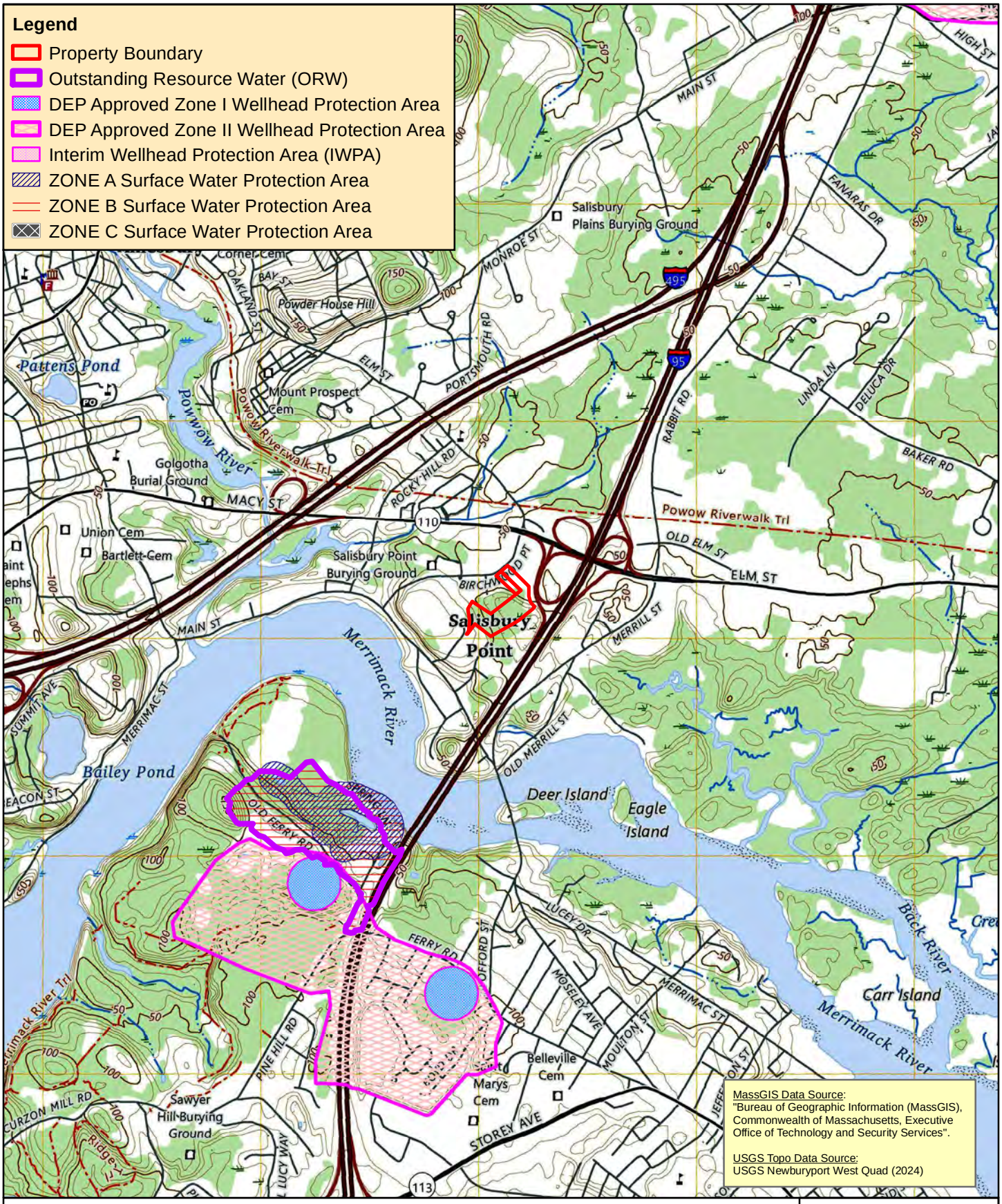


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Figure 5
Hydrology Resources Map

27.5 and 29 Clarks Road
Amesbury, MA

Date: 1/2/2026

N

1 inch = 2,000 feet

0 500 1,000 2,000 Feet