Mendon Conservation Commission
18 Main Street
Mendon, MA 01756

November 21, 2025

Re: Invasive Species Management Plan – 2 Nipmuc Drive (218-0870)

Dear Mendon Conservation Commission, Goddard Consulting LLC is pleased to submit this Invasive Species Management Plan as a supplement for the currently active Notice of Intent with MA DEP File No. 218-0870, submitted for work related to the construction of a single family house and associated accessory features, including a driveway, walkway, and drainage structures.

A list of enclosed documents is as follows:

- *Invasive Species Management and Wetland Rep. Areas*, Goddard Consulting LLC, 11/25/2025
- USGS of Site, Goddard Consulting LLC, 11/12/2025
- Orthophoto View of Site, Goddard Consulting LLC, 11/12/2025
- Orthophoto View of Site, with FEMA Flood Layer, Goddard Consulting LLC, 11/12/2025
- Orthophoto View of Site with NRCS Soil Survey, Goddard Consulting LLC, 11/12/2025

1.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The subject property, 2 Nipmuc Drive, is 1.8 acre lot identified and identified as map & parcel 10-236-106 per the Town of Mendon assessor's online database. Currently situated on the lot is a single family house, constructed pursuant to a prior Notice of Intent filing with MA DEP File No. 218-0837.

The property includes a large semi-circular bordering bank with Nipmuc Pond, and a small on-site bordering vegetated wetland upgradient of the immediate bank-of-pond, closely hugging the bank.

During the course of construction of the single family house, approximately 890 square feet of this adjacent BVW was impacted. The area of impact is approximately 6-8 feet wide and 140 feet in length, cut down by a commercial mower. No damage or removal to on-site hydric soils occurred. This area is marked out on the associated site plan entitled "RESOURCE AREA PLAN PLAN OF LAND MENDON, MA" by D&L Design Group, dated 9/24/25.

The current condition of the on-site vegetated buffer zone between upland lawn area and the wetland area contains a variety of invasive species, which inhibits and harms the area's ecological health. The most dominant invasive species are Oriental bittersweet. although a variety of other invasives were observed, including Japanese barberry, Callery pear or Pyrus sp., Autumn Olive, etc. Removal of these invasives and subsequent planting of native species provides the opportunity for mitigation of the clearing.

Please consult the site photos below for a visualization of site conditions and invasive species identification.

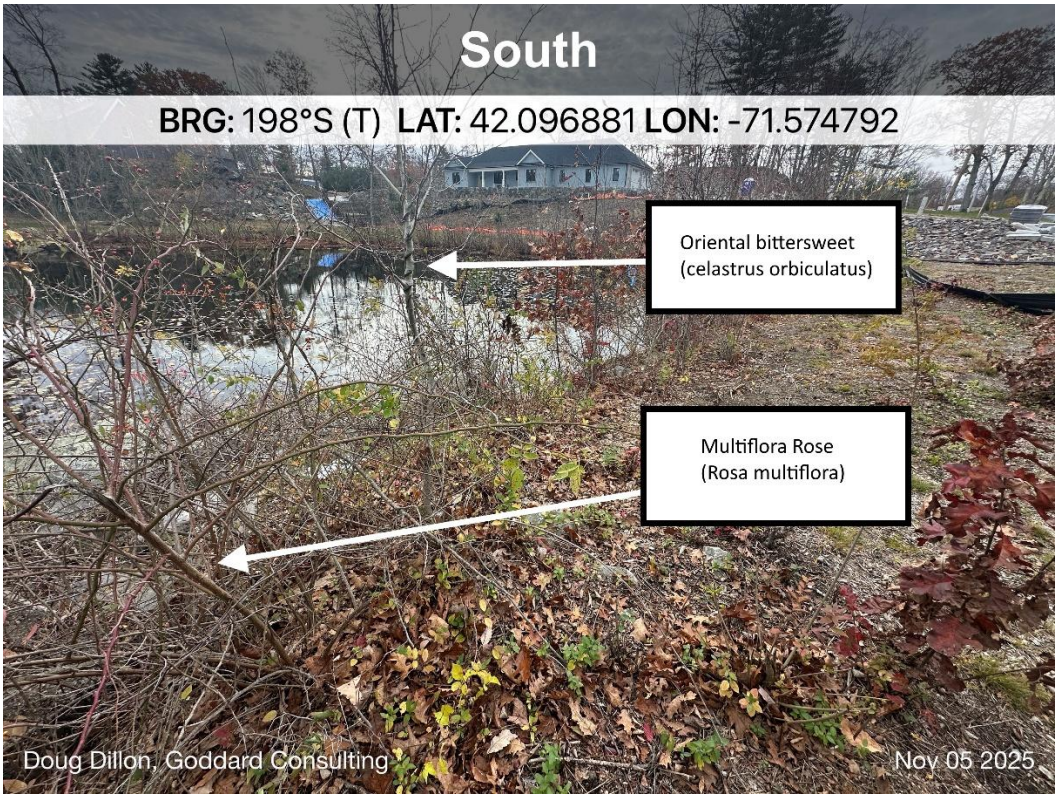


Photo 1 – Showing invasive species, native tree damage/girdling

Photo 2 – Showing invasive species

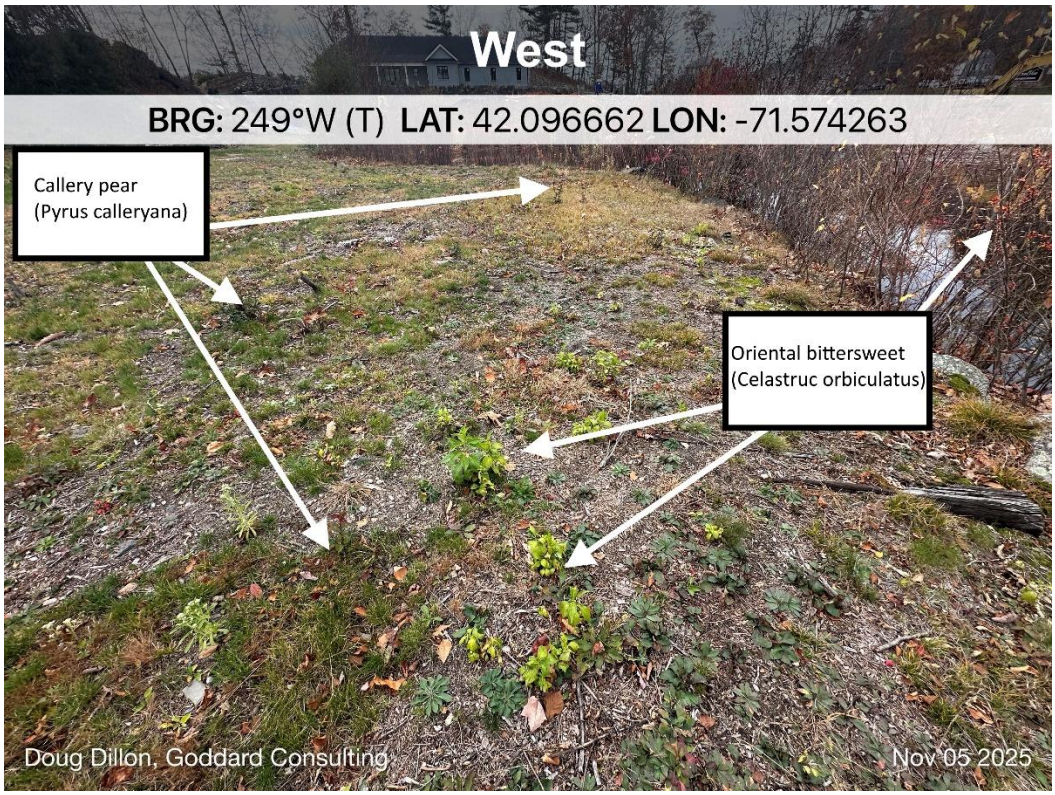


Photo 3 – Showing Invasive Species Re-Sprouts

Picture 4 – Showing field marked impacted area (wooden stakes)

2.0 PROPOSED MITIGATION

To correct for the unintended impact and to provide further enhancement, we are proposing a restoration of the cleared wetland area as well as an extensive invasive species management plan, and subsequent planting plan.

The mitigation for the impact is proposed around the full rim of the Nipmuc Pond cove area present on the property. The work is divided into three segments. Invasive Species Management Areas 1 & 2, and the wetland replication area. ISM Area 1 is approximately 1,600 square feet in size, ISM Area 2 is approximately 900 square feet in size, and the wetland replication area is the full impacted 890 square feet. This provides for a total of 2,500 square feet of invasive species management area, and 890 square feet of restoration planting, a sum total of 3,395 square feet of mitigation.

Methods of Invasive Species Management
Invasive species management will involve mechanical control methods and/or chemical control methods. The methods chosen for this ISMP will attempt to achieve a long-term, low- maintenance invasive species management program through the encouragement of a stable native plant community. All invasive species shall be removed in a manner deemed appropriate by the Mendon Conservation Commission. All material likely to spread invasives, such as root masses, seeds, substantial stems, etc, shall be removed off-site and disposed of properly. Invasive species management involves hand-cutting, hand-pulling, cut stump treatment, and native species planting. Goddard recommends that the invasive species on site be managed in accordance with the methodologies outlined below. All invasive species management work shall be supervised by a qualified professional with experience in invasive species management and ecological restoration.

Any herbicide application shall be performed by a licensed Pesticide Applicator with experience in the specified management method. All stipulations of the labels of any herbicide product to be used shall be strictly adhered to. Deviation from the stipulations of the herbicide label is a violation of federal law.

Mechanical Cutting and Pulling
Removing small invasive plants (< 2" diameter stems) by hand cutting and pulling is recommended as a method for invasive species control. Levers are recommended for removal of these plants if hand pulling is not achievable. All vegetative material shall be removed from the site and disposed of in a manner consistent with state and local regulations.

Cut Stump (or Stem) Treatment
Cut stump (or stem) herbicide application is proposed for invasive species management. Large invasive plants (> 2" diameter stems) will be treated with the cut stump treatment. Cut stump treatments consist of mechanical cutting of target species followed by an herbicide treatment applied with a nozzle or painted onto the surface of the stump. This method allows for accurate use of the product, and has minimal impact on the environment versus broad spectrum sprays. The recommended herbicide is glyphosate, which rapidly biodegrades when it reaches soil, and acts to inhibit photosynthesis.

Native Species Planting
Native plant species will be planted throughout the ISMP Zone to provide native plant specimens to the understory. The native plants will provide competition within the ISMP Zone and shade out any future invasive species. During planting, nutrient rich organic soil from off-site will be backfilled into the holes that the new plantings are planted in.

Procedures:

Step 1: Stake Limits of Work
Stake out the limits of the ISMP Zone, property boundary lines and property corners.

Step 2: Install Erosion Control
Install erosion control along the upland edge of the working area (within the extent of the ISMP Zone). Erosion control shall be installed in the form of staked mulch sock.

Step 3: Identify Invasive Trees, Shrubs, and Herbs
The wetland scientist shall identify and flag any invasive plant species that will be managed within the ISMP Zone.

Step 4: Invasive Species Management
Mechanical pulling will optimally occur in the first spring of the newly implemented ISMP, when soils are moist and full root masses can be pulled from the soil. If implantation of the ISMP cannot begin in the spring, mechanical cutting will occur in late summer and early fall. Cut stump (or stem) treatments will immediately follow mechanical cutting in the late summer or early fall to achieve the most effective results. The majority of invasive species will be removed from the ISMP area during the mechanical cutting and cut stem treatments. Cut stump herbicide application shall be used for invasive management by an applicator licensed in the state of Massachusetts.

Step 5: Planting
Precise citing of plants may be determined by the wetland scientist in the field prior to installation. All plantings shall be distributed randomly throughout the area but primarily in areas disturbed by invasive species removal methods. Trees will be spaced at 10-15' on center, shrubs spaced at 3-6' on center and herbaceous species 3' or less on center. All plantings will be removed from burlap sacks, wire cages and plastic containers prior to planting. Each plant will have it roots loosened prior to planting to encourage root growth away from the root ball.

Step 6: Seeding
The ISMP Zone will be seeded with New England Conservation/ Wildlife Mix or equivalent seed mix in areas where invasive species were removed/treated or where new plantings disturbed the surrounding soils. Seeding may need to be completed more than once to ensure good establishment of ground cover.

Step 7: Install Jute Netting for Erosion Control
Jute netting shall be installed in large areas with exposed soils and aggressive slopes. This will prevent sediment from eroding down slopes until the seed mix germinates and stabilizes the area. The jute netting should be made of compostable/naturally degrading jute material so that it will naturally degrade over a few years time.

Step 8: Continued Invasive Species Management
Due to the existing presence of invasive species and their viable seed banks, it is very possible that invasive species may reestablish after the initial removal and herbicide treatment. Twice a year, for three years, the ISMP area will be inspected for invasive species.

Invasive Species Management and Replication Area Plantings

In addition to the plantings, the area is proposed to be hand seeded with 1lb of New England Conservation Mix/ Wildflower Mix, which shall provide stabilization and pollinator services while the area is growing to maturity.

Please see attached invasive species management and planting plan entitled "Invasive Species Management and Wetland Rep. Areas"

Common Name	Scientific Name	Quantity	Size	Description
Highbush Blueberry	*Vaccinium corymbosum*	20	24-36" tall,	Wetland adjacent shrub. Flowering, provides pollinator services.
New Jersey Tea	*Ceanothus americanus*	35	12-24" tall	Low lying hardy shrub. Flowering, provides pollinator services spring, food via fruit/seeds in late summer to early fall
Flowering Dogwood	*Cornus florida*	10	24-36" tall	Large shrub, tolerant of dry areas. Flowering, provides pollinator services and berries to wildlife, mid to late summer.
Red Maple	*Acer rubra*	8	24-36" tall	Large tree, prefers moist areas, provides shading. Early spring flowers.
Black Gum	*Nyssa sylvatica*	3	24-36" tall	Mid to large sized tree, grows horizontally, provides pollinator services and provides fruit to wildlife.
Sweet Pepperbush	*Clethra alnifolia*	20	12-24" tall	Small flowering shrub, preferring damp, wet areas. Provides pollinator services mid to late summer.

Species were selected such as to provide the widest range of ecosystem services across the broadest possible timeframe. Plants were selected that flower not only in spring, but across the growing season. Additionally, several trees were selected to provide shading to the cove area. Black Gum have a distinctive outward, horizontal growing pattern and should suit this need very well.

Sweet Pepperbush were among the native species currently present and observed to be doing quite well on the property, so their inclusion in the planting plan is a logical move. Highbush blueberry are often found to do well in similar conditions, also making their inclusion an easy choice.

A total of 96 plantings were provided, 11 of which are trees with the potential to reach a substantial size, providing the water-shading effect formerly present in years past on the property. The plantings adequately replicate the density of vegetation on-site, however with the addition of the aforementioned canopy trees.

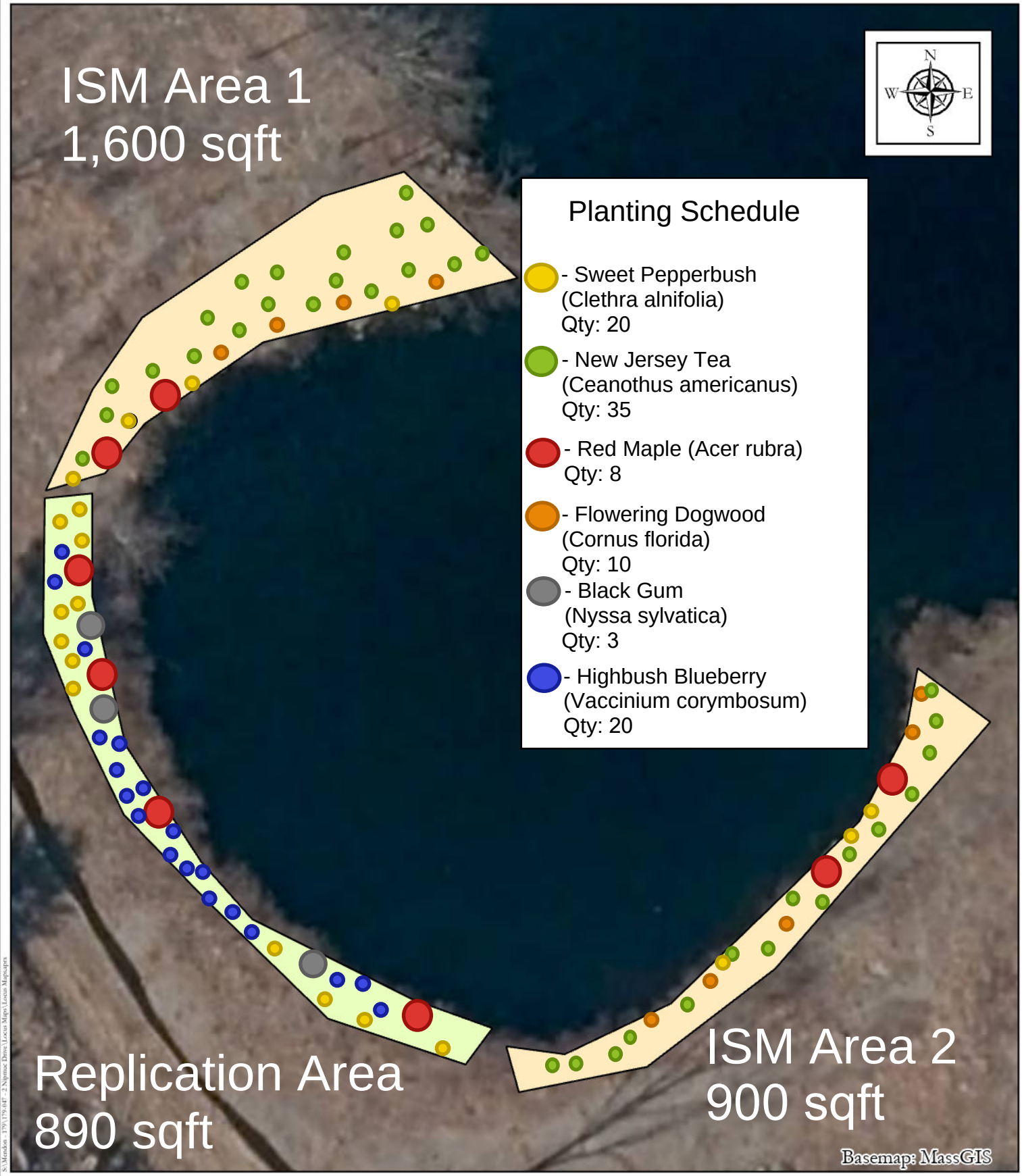
4.0 CONCLUSION

We believe the above described efforts are beyond adequate in mitigating for the impacts incurred on the property.

Please do not hesitate to reach out with requests for further information,

Sincerely,
Goddard Consulting, LLC

Wetlands Scientist



GODDARD CONSULTING
Strategic Ecological Consulting

Invasive Species Management and Wetland Rep. Areas

0 12.5 25 Feet 1" = 25'

71.5747014°W, 42.0966665°N

Date: 11/25/2025

2 Nipmuc Drive
Mendon, MA 01756

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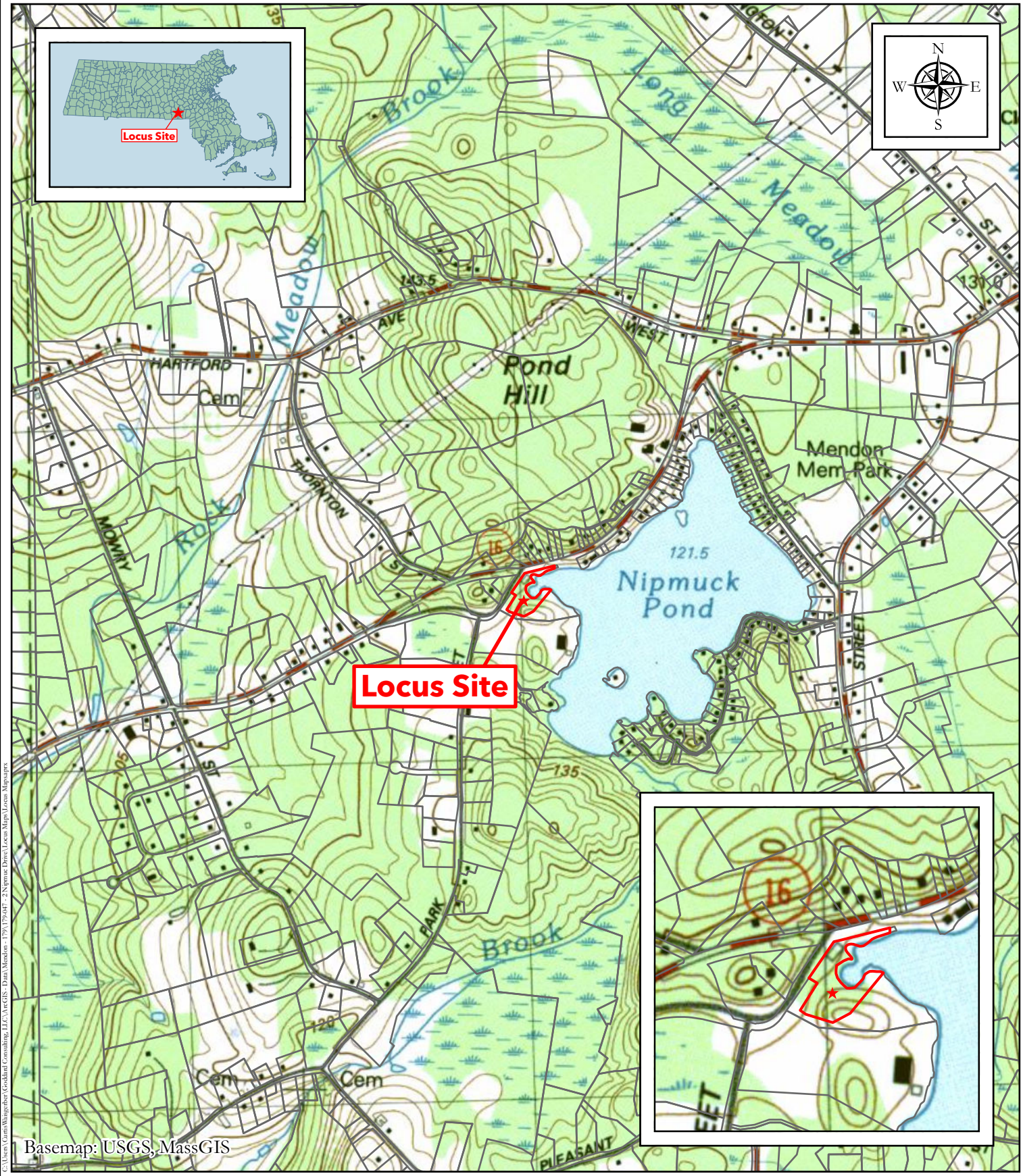


GODDARD CONSULTING
Strategic Ecological Consulting

USGS of Locus Site

0 625 1,250 Feet

1" = 1,250'

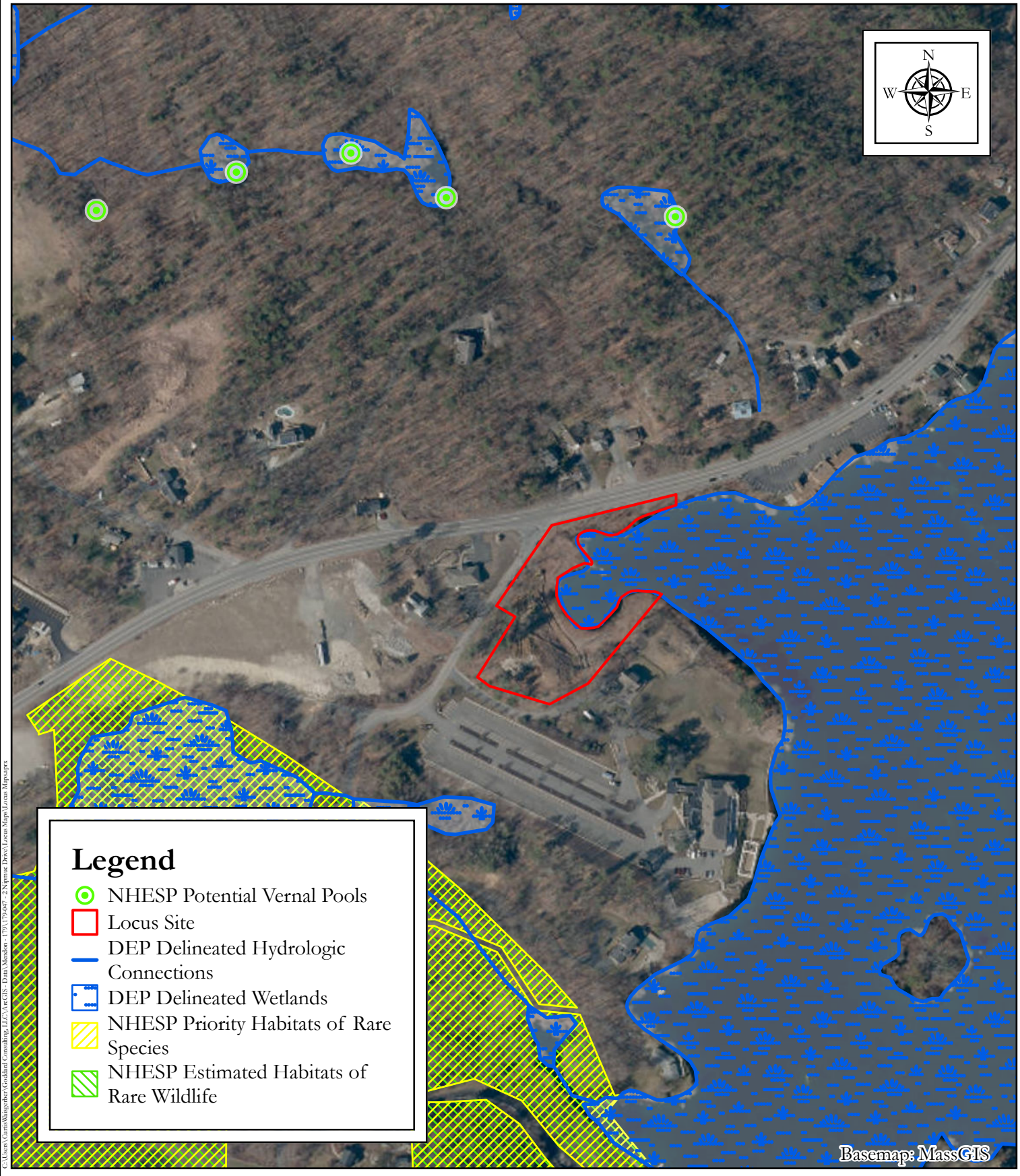
71.5753397°W, 42.0966999°N

Date: 11/12/2025

2 Nipmuc Drive
Mendon, MA 01756

Parcel ID: 10-236-106

Figure 1



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Orthophoto of Locus Site

0 150 300 Feet

1" = 300'

71.5753397°W, 42.0966999°N

Date: 11/12/2025

2 Nipmuc Drive
Mendon, MA 01756

Parcel ID: 10-236-106

Figure 2

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GODDARD CONSULTING
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FEMA Flood Map of Locus Site

0 150 300 Feet 1" = 300'

71.5753397°W, 42.0966999°N

Date: 11/12/2025

2 Nipmuc Drive
Mendon, MA 01756

Parcel ID: 10-236-106

Figure 3

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GODDARD CONSULTING
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NRCS Soil Survey of Locus Site

0 60 120 Feet

1" = 120'

71.5753397°W, 42.0966999°N

Date: 11/12/2025

2 Nipmuc Drive
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Figure 4