

September 21, 2022

Town of North Castle Town Board
15 & 17 Bedford Road
Armonk, New York 10504

Re: Special Permit Site Plan Approval

Dear Respective Members of the Town Board,

On behalf of Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski, we are pleased to submit a Special Use Permit Application/Site Plan Application for additional horses for property situated at 263 Bedford Banksville Road. In support of these Applications, we have attached the following supporting documents:

1. Applications

- Site Development Permit Application (pg. 10)
- Special Use Permit Application (pg. 36)

2. Project Narrative, includes the following Technical Exhibits

- 1 Wetland Soils Report by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC, dated March 4, 2021
- 2 Tree Survey Narrative by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
- 3 Updated Archeological Review by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) for 263 Bedford Banksville Rd, dated May 19, 2022
- 4 Horse Management Plan by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
USDA Pasture Management Guide for Horse Owners

3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by DiMarzo & Berezky - *To Be Provided*

4. Drawings / Plans

- Landscape Plans / Tree Removal Plans by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC, dated June 16, 2021
 - CO Cover Sheet
 - S-1 Special Permit - Site Plan
 - L-1 Special Permit - Landscape Plan

- L-2 Special Permit - Landscape Details
- TR-1 Special Permit - Tree Removals
- TR-2 Special Permit - Tree Removals Lists
- Site Development Plans Prepared by, and Signed & Sealed by, DiMarzo & Berezcky, Inc, dated 6/10/2022
 - C-0 Zoning Site Plan
 - C-1 Site Development Plan
 - C-2 Gross Land Coverage Plan

Architectural Plans Prepared by Teo Siguenza Architect, Signed & sealed by Teo Siguenza

- Proposed Main House Single Family Residence, dated 5-16-22
 - A100.00 Proposed Basement Plan
 - A101.00 Proposed First Floor Plan
 - A102.00 Proposed Second Floor Plan
 - A200.00 Proposed Exterior Elevations
 - A201.00 Proposed Exterior Elevations
 - A101.10 Floor Area Calculation
 - Proposed Section
- Proposed Pool House, dated 5-16-22
 - P101.00 Proposed Floor Plans & Exterior Elevations
- Architectural Plans Prepared by Old Town Barns, Signed & sealed by Mark Bergeron, PE
 - Proposed Stable for 263 Bedford Banksville Road, dated 2/23/22
 - Cover Sheet
 - A-100 Floor Plans
 - A-200 Elevations
 - A-210 Elevations
 - Proposed Stable Addition for 263 Bedford Banksville Road, dated 2/23/22
 - Cover Sheet,
 - A-100 Floor Plans
 - A-200 Elevations
 - Proposed Servants' Quarters for 263 Bedford Banksville Road, dated 2/23/22
 - Cover Sheet
 - A-100 Floor Plans
 - A-200 Elevations
 - Proposed Garage for 263 Bedford Banksville Road, dated 2/23/22

- Cover Sheet
 - A-100 Floor Plans
 - A-200 Elevations
5. Floor Area Calculations
 - Worksheet by Teo Siguenza Architect, Main Structures (Main House & Pool House)
 - Worksheet by Old Town Barns, Accessory Structures
 - Worksheet combining Main Structures & Accessory Structures
 6. Gross Land Coverage Calculations Worksheet by DiMarzo & Berezcky, Inc.
 7. Survey / Topography of Property, Prepared by TC Merritts Land Surveyors, dated June 21, 2021
 8. NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland Map with Boundary Validation signed by DEC Staff, dated July 22, 2021

The Town Board should take note that as part of the larger planning and approval process, the applicant has been meeting with interested neighboring property owners to address any concerns that they may have regarding the equestrian use of the property. The results of these discussions have been positive and are embodied in the August 9, 2022, Neighbor Meeting Notes as attached to this transmittal. Both the Applicant and the neighbors are in agreement in principle, with the substance of this document and have had preliminary discussions with the Town Planner and Town Attorney regarding its implementation.

If you have questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Jay Fain MS, PSS, CERP, CPESC
Registered Soil Scientist

263 Bedford Banksville Road
Neighbor Meeting Notes
August 9, 2022

263 Bedford Banksville Road
Neighbor Meeting Notes
August 9, 2022

In attendance: Gerry and Leslie Geist, Eve Rice, M.D., Tim Mattison, M. D., Chloe Gasiorowski, Jay Fain, Echo.

Description of proposed use: The primary use of the 21.62-acre parcel located at 263 Bedford Banksville Road, North Castle, NY is for a single-family residence for Mikhail and Chloe Gasiorowski and family. The Gasiorowskis acknowledge that they are subject to the uses and restrictions of any other single-family residence in the R-4A zone and will abide by such but will not be subject to additional zoning restrictions as pertains to the primary use as a single- family residence.

A secondary use to allow the keeping of additional horses is being proposed by Special Permit procedures under Town of North Castle Zoning Chapter 355-40 D. Chapter 355-40 D. specifies the use shall be solely for the noncommercial use and enjoyment of residents and their guests and no for-profit horse activity shall be permitted.

In consultation with the Geist's, Eve Rice, and Tim Mattison, the Gasiorowskis are agreeing to additional conditions to be associated with the Special Permit as follows:

1. Number of horses – The number of horses will be limited to 20 horses. All horses will be owned or leased by the property owner and no boarding of horses will be permitted.
2. Farrier Records – As prima facia evidence of animal ownership, farrier records will be provided on an annual basis to the Town of North Castle Building Department.
3. Commercial activities – In accordance with the provision of the Special Permit are not allowed. This includes riding lesson, the boarding of horses, bartering of services for lessons or privilege to ride and no for-profit **or not-**

for-profit horse shows or events. No structure, temporary or permanent, for viewing of horse shows is permitted.

4. Site Planning and Engineering. As part of the site plan approval process, the following engineering detail shall be provided in accordance (at a minimum) with Town and State regulations:
 - a. Turning templates will be prepared demonstrating egress and ingress to the site is safe and adequate for large trucks including horse trailers, fire trucks, garbage and dumpster vehicles, oil trucks, etc.
 - b. The entry will be studied, and improvements suggested, to prevent erosion and potential flooding or deposit of runoff debris at the intersection of Bedford Banksville Road. All parties acknowledge that the situation at Bedford Banksville Road is not fully the responsibility of the owner, but they will make all reasonable efforts to address and correct the current deficiencies to the satisfaction of the Town Engineer.
 - c. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will be prepared in accordance with State DEC and Town regulation to ensure that there will be no increase of runoff from the property and that runoff from the proposed activities will not negatively affect water quality, especially as it pertains to the Mianus River.
5. Landscape Buffer - A 150-foot landscape buffer will be maintained between any equestrian activities on 263 Bedford Banksville Road and the property of Gerry and Leslie Geist. The Geist's will be consulted on the management of the buffer, and if additional screen planting is necessary or desirable, it is to be provided at the expense of the Gasiorowskis.
6. The residences on the property are for the use of the Gasiorowskis, their family guests, and employees, only. No short-term rental of the groom's or caretaker's residences will be allowed.
7. Special use permit does not run with the land as a right but should remain in effect so long as and subject to the terms and conditions of the special use permit and whatever documentation the town requires for its' continuance, remain in effect.
 - a. Upon any sale, transfer, lease or assignment of the property, the neighbors and owner of the property would like a simple approach to have the new owners of the property accept and be bound to the

terms of the original special use permit if the permit is to remain in effect.

- b. Form and content of the approach upon any sale, assignment, or transfer of any sort is to be determined by the town board but should be documented as part of the original Special Use Permit.
 - c. Neighbors and owner of the property recognize that the owners will be making a substantial investment in the property and do not want to make any new owners be required to go through a lengthy proceeding to continue the permit but rather are looking for a simple procedure to allow the permit to be continued if original conditions are met.
8. The neighbors acknowledge that the proposed use is compatible with the existing zoning and current surrounding residential use, and it is their express intent that the use remain non-commercial.

Application
for
Site Development Plan Approval



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
17 Bedford Road
Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
Director of Planning

Telephone: (914) 273-3542
Fax: (914) 273-3554
www.northcastleny.com

Application for Site Development Plan Approval

Application Name

Chloe and Mikhail Gasiorowski
263 Bedford Banksville Road

Primary Use as 5-Bedroom Single Family Residence with Pool &
Poolhouse and Secondary Use for Servants' Quarters and
Special Permit for Additional Horses



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Important General Information

- Prior to submitting an application, the "Notice to Applicants" should be reviewed.
- To appear before the Planning Board, all required application materials shall be submitted not later than **12:00 P.M., Monday, fourteen (14) days** prior to the date of the Planning Board meeting at which the application is scheduled to be heard or as otherwise noted by the Planning Board Secretary. Continuing Business can be submitted 12 days prior to the Next Planning Board meeting by the close of business. Except where noted.

If all required application materials, including the pertinent application fee and escrow monies are not submitted by that deadline, the application shall be automatically removed from the agenda.

At the discretion of the Planning Board Chairman, the application may be rescheduled, if appropriate, for the next available Planning Board meeting or the application may be removed from future agendas altogether. Without prior authorization from the Planning Board, application submissions shall not be accepted at Planning Board meetings.

- At the time of submission, all required application materials shall be submitted. **Piecemeal submissions shall not** be accepted. Substitution of previously submitted materials shall not be permitted.
- All submissions shall be dated, with revision dates identified on new submissions.
- All submissions shall be accompanied by a cover letter describing the project and/or any changes as compared to previous submissions.
- For distribution purposes and mailing to the Planning Board Members and others (as required), multiple copies of application materials shall be collated into separate sets, each containing one copy of every submitted document. All application materials shall be submitted in a form that fits into a **12" x 17" envelope**. Plans shall be **folded** and **rubber banded** as necessary.
- To be considered complete for Planning Board hearing purposes, an application package shall contain the information identified in Parts IV and V of this application form.
- For purposes of completing this application form, all responses provided shall be printed, except as otherwise specified.



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**AT THE TIME OF SUBMISSION TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLEASE MAKE SURE THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED**

- ✓ SUBMISSION OF A SINGLE PDF FILE (PLANS, APPLICATION FORM, OTHER PAPERWORK) ON A DISK, THUMBDRIVE OR EMAIL

- ✓ COVER LETTER DESCRIBING THE PROJECT OR CHANGES TO THE PROJECT

- ✓ ALL PLANS ARE SIGNED AND SEALED BY A LICENSED NYS PROFESSIONAL

- ✓ ALL PLANS SHALL BE COLLATED AND FOLDED INTO 8 INDIVIDUAL SETS



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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS

In the Town of North Castle, the Planning Board is responsible for the review and approval of all applications concerning site plans, subdivisions and lot line changes; some applications concerning special use permits, wetlands permits and tree removal permits; and the environmental review of those applications over which it has jurisdiction. The Planning Board may also have an advisory role in connection with some applications before the Town Board, such as those involving other categories of special use permits and zoning amendments.

The Planning Board is composed of five volunteer members – all residents of North Castle – who are appointed by the Town Board for five-year terms. As part of the review of some applications, the Planning Board is assisted on an as-needed basis by other lay boards of the Town, such as the Conservation Board (CB), the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA), the Open Space Committee and the Architectural Review Board (ARB). As part of the review of most applications, the Planning Board is also assisted by the Director of Planning, the Town Engineer, the Town Attorney and other special consultants when required.

FEES:

If you submit an application for Planning Board review, you will be required to reimburse the Town for the cost of professional review services, including legal and engineering services, incurred in connection with the review of your application. The charges for professional planning review services have been \$120/hour. If other types of professional consultant review services are required, those charges will be in accord with fees usually charged for such services and pursuant to a contractual agreement between the Town and such professional.

At the time of submission of an application, the Planning Board will require the establishment of an escrow account from which withdrawals shall be made to reimburse the Town for the cost of consultant fees and professional staff services.

ESCROW ACCOUNT:

Escrow Accounts are established for each application. Monies will be deducted from the account for professional review services rendered. Monthly escrow disbursement summaries will be mailed for your reference regarding your project. When the balance in such escrow account is reduced to one-third (1/3) of its initial amount, a letter will be mailed to the applicant and the applicant shall deposit additional funds into such account to restore its balance to the amount of the initial deposit. Additional information on these requirements is provided in the North Castle Town Code (see Sections 355-79B and 275-36.C).



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PROCEDURE:

Prior to submitting an application to the Planning Board for review and approval, prospective applicants should schedule an appointment with the Planning Board Secretary at (914) 273-3542 for a consultation with the Town Planner and the Town Engineer. When the appointment is made, a verbal description of the proposal should be provided to the Planning Board Secretary. The Town of North Castle is providing the services of the Director of Planning and the Town Engineer for *initial* consultation at no cost to the applicant so that it is possible to conduct the application review as efficiently as possible for the benefit of the applicant as well as the Planning Board.

After meeting with the Town Planner and Town Engineer, prospective applicants should prepare one complete set of application documents and plans. This set will be reviewed for completeness by the Town Planner. If determined to be incomplete, the Planning Department will submit a checklist indicating which items have not been adequately addressed. If determined to be complete, the checklist will be initialed and the Applicant should submit the remainder of the required application packages.

Once the checklist has been initialed and all application packages have been submitted, the Planning Board Secretary will schedule the application for the first available opening on the Planning Board's meeting agenda. However, if the required application material packages, including the pertinent application fee are not received at the Planning Board office by 12:00 PM, Monday, 14 days prior to the date of the Planning Board meeting at which you are scheduled to appear (or otherwise scheduled by the Planning Board Secretary), your application will be automatically removed from the agenda. At the discretion of the Planning Board Chairman, your application may be rescheduled, if appropriate, for the next available Planning Board meeting or the application may be removed from future agendas altogether. Additional requirements pertinent to each type of application are provided on the individual application forms, which you should carefully review prior to submitting your application.

When an application is deemed complete and submitted for review, it will be forwarded to the Planning Board Members and its professional advisors in advance of the meeting to allow adequate time for review, preparation of written reports and site inspections as necessary. Your application may also be forwarded to other boards and staff of the Town as well as to agencies outside of the Town, if required. Compliance with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) procedures is also required as part of the processing of all applications.

At your first appearance before the Planning Board, the Applicant will describe the project and the Planning Board will discuss any preliminary issues. The Planning Board discussion may be continued at future meetings, or if the Planning Board review has progressed sufficiently, the Application may be scheduled for a public hearing (if one is required) The public hearing may occur at a single Planning Board meeting, or it may be adjourned and continued at another Planning Board meeting. Because the nature and complexity of each application varies



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considerably, it is not possible to predict in advance the length of time needed to secure Planning Board approval. There are certain steps that you can take, however, to expedite the review process. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Be thoroughly familiar with the requirements pertinent to your application. Carefully review relevant provisions of the North Castle Town Code and the application form for your particular type of application. Be sure to check on what other types of approvals may be required in addition to that of the Planning Board. Approvals by other Town boards or departments as well as agencies outside of the Town may be required before you will be allowed to proceed with your project.
- Make sure that your application materials are accurately prepared and contain all required information. The information that we initially request is required, so make sure that your submission is complete. If supplementary information is requested as the review process continues, make sure that it is submitted in a timely fashion so the Planning Board can continue to move your application along.
- Follow up to make sure that your application materials are being submitted on time, or deliver them to the Planning office yourself.
- Attend the Planning Board meeting at which your application will be discussed and be on time for the meeting. If you cannot appear personally, make sure that your representative will be there and is thoroughly familiar with your application.

If the Application is approved by the Planning Board, a resolution of approval will be adopted by the Planning Board. It is the Applicant's responsibility to address any and all conditions of approval. Permits from the Building Department cannot be issued until all conditions have been addressed and the plans have been signed by the Planning Board Chair and the Town Engineer.

**ON LINE AGENDAS & PLANNING DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA CAN BE
REVIEWED AT**

WWW.NORTHCASTLENY.COM



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INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. The North Castle Assessor's Office shall prepare a list of neighbors to be notified for the neighbor notifications and public hearings - **A minimum of one week's notice is required**. The fee is \$50.00 which includes the list of neighbors and two sets of labels for mailing. The Assessor's Office may be reached Monday – Friday from 8:30 a.m.– 4:30 p.m. at 273-3324. You may also e-mail your request to assessor@northcastleny.com

When requesting your list please reference the list of application types below so that you can tell the Assessor's office how many feet on all sides of the property to create the list for.

Subdivisions - All lots zoned R-10, R-5 and R-2F shall notice all neighbors within 200 feet from all sides of their property. All other zoning districts shall notice neighbors within 500 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Special Use Permit for Structures over 800 sq ft. & Accessory Apartment - All Zoning Districts shall notice all neighbors within 250 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Site Plan, Non Residential - All Zoning Districts shall notice all neighbors within 250 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Site Plan, Residential/ Neighbor Notification – All zoning districts R-3/4A or smaller shall notice all neighbors within 250' from all sides of their property. All zoning districts zoned R-1A or larger shall notice all neighbors within 500' from all sides of the property. No public hearing required, no publication in the newspaper required.

Wetlands Permit - All Zoning Districts shall notice all abutting property owners. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

2. The Director of Planning will prepare a Public Notice. The applicant and or professional will review, sign, date and return to the Planning Department Secretary. If there are any changes necessary, please edit and return for corrections. The corrections will be made and emailed back to the applicant who will forward it to the Journal Newspaper, when applicable.

If notification to the newspaper is not required, please continue to #3.



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You may email your public notice to legals@lohud.com. Please request an affidavit of publication which must be submitted to the Planning Board secretary prior to the public hearing. The Journal News requires three days prior notice before 12 noon, not counting weekends and holidays, for ad placement. Make sure the notice placement of the ad in the Greater Westchester Area. This notice cannot be published any sooner than 20 days prior to the meeting and must be published no less than 10 days prior to the meeting.

If you have any questions regarding your publication you may call 888-516-9220:
Email Address: legals@lohud.com

It is suggested that you purchase the newspaper for your records the day the notice is published.

3. Send out the Public Hearing Notice/ Neighbor Notification by First Class Mail. Notice shall be mailed by the applicant in official envelopes provided by the North Castle Planning Department; the list of noticed neighbors will be prepared by the Assessor's Office. This must be sent out no less than 10 days prior to the meeting and no more than 20 days prior to the meeting date. A Certificate of Mailing (PS Form 3817 or 3877) shall be filled out and post marked by the Post Office on the day of mailing. Neighbor Notifications – no publication in the newspaper required.
4. The Friday before the meeting or no later than 12:00 p.m. the day of the meeting the following **must** be submitted.
 - List of Neighbors prepared by the Assessor's Office
 - Certificate of Mailing – PS form 3817 or 3877 post marked by the US Post Office
 - Affidavit of publication from the Newspaper (only if published in the newspaper)



Name and Address of Sender

Check type of mail or service

Adult Signature Required Priority Mail Express

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery Registered Mail

Certified Mail Return Receipt for Merchandise

Certified Mail Restricted Delivery Signature Confirmation

Collect on Delivery (COD) Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Insured Mail

Priority Mail

Affix Stamp Here
(if issued as an international certificate of mailing or for additional copies of this receipt).
Postmark with Date of Receipt.

USPS Tracking/Article Number	Addressee (Name, Street, City, State, & ZIP Code™)	Postage	(Extra Service) Fee	Handling Charge	Actual Value if Registered	Insured Value	Due Sender if COD	ASR Fee	ASRD Fee	RD Fee	RR Fee	SC Fee	SCRD Fee	SH Fee
1.				Handling Charge - if Registered and over \$50,000 in value										
2.														
3.									Adult Signature Required	Adult Signature Restricted Delivery				
4.										Restricted Delivery	Return Receipt	Signature Confirmation	Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery	Special Handling
5.														
6.														
7.														
8.														
Total Number of Pieces Listed by Sender	Total Number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of receiving employee)												



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APPLICATIONS REQUIRING PLANNING BOARD APPROVAL
SCHEDULE OF APPLICATION FEES

<u>Type of Application</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>
Site Development Plan	\$200.00
Each proposed Parking Space	\$10
Special Use Permit (each)	\$200 (each)
Preliminary Subdivision Plat	\$300 1 st Lot \$200 (each additional lot)
Final Subdivision Plat	\$250 1 st Lot \$100 (each additional lot)
Tree Removal Permit	\$75
Wetlands Permit	\$50 (each)
Short Environmental Assessment Form	\$50
Long Environmental Assessment Form	\$100
Recreation Fee	\$10,000 Each Additional Lot
Discussion Fee	\$200.00
Prior to submission of a sketch or preliminary subdivision Plat, an applicant or an applicant's representative wishes to discuss a subdivision proposal to the Planning Board, a discussion fee of \$200.00 shall be submitted for each informal appearance before the board.	

Any amendment to previously approved applications requires new application forms and Fes



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PLANNING BOARD SCHEDULE OF ESCROW ACCOUNT DEPOSITS

<u>Type of Application Deposit*</u>	<u>Amount of Initial Escrow Account</u>
Concept Study	\$500.00
Site Plan Waiver for Change of Use	\$500.00
Site Development Plan for:	
Multifamily Developments	\$3,000.00 plus \$100.00 per proposed dwelling unit
Commercial Developments	\$3,000.00 plus \$50.00 for each required parking space
1 or 2 Family Projects	\$2,000.00
Special Use Permit	\$2,000.00 plus \$50.00 for each required parking space
Subdivision:	
Lot Line Change resulting in no new lots	\$1,500.00
All Others	\$3,000.00 plus \$200.00 per proposed new lot in excess of two (2)
Preparation or Review of Environmental Impact Statement	\$15,000.00

* If a proposed action involves multiple approvals, a single escrow account will be established. The total amount of the initial deposit shall be the sum of the individual amounts indicated. When the balance in such escrow account is reduced to one-third (1/3) of its initial amount, the applicant shall deposit additional funds into such account to restore its balance to the amount of the initial deposit.

Applicant Signature 

Date: 6/9/2022

I. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY OWNER, APPLICANT AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Property Owner: Marengo Farms, LLC c/o Chloe Gasiorowski
Mailing Address: 48 Davids Way, Bedford Hills, NY 10507
Telephone: 347-853-6073 Fax: _____ e-mail: cnicol@algondonadvisors.com

Name of Applicant (if different): Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski
Address of Applicant: 48 Davids Way, Bedford Hills, NY 10507
Telephone: 347-853-6073 Fax: _____ e-mail: cnicol@algondonadvisors.com
Interest of Applicant, if other than Property Owner: Member of Owner LLC

Is the Applicant (if different from the property owner) a Contract Vendee?
Yes No
If yes, please submit affidavit stating such. If no, application cannot be reviewed by Planning Board

Name of Professional Preparing Site Plan: SEE ATTACHED LIST
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ e-mail _____

Name of Other Professional: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ e-mail _____

Hocherman Tortorella & Wekstein, LLP
Name of Attorney (if any): (Geraldine N. Tortorella, Esq.)
Address: One North Broadway, Suite 400, White Plains, New York 10601
Telephone: (914) 421-1800 Ext.1 Fax: (914) 421-1856 e-mail: g.tortorella@htwlegal.com

I. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY OWNER, APPLICANT AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD, NORTH CASTLE, NY

Name of Professional Preparing Site Plan:

Civil Engineer

DiMarzo & Bereczky
10 High Circle Lane, Fairfield, CT 06824
Contact: Lou DiMarzo, CT PE 26847
203-857-4110
Louis@dimarzobereczky.com

Landscape Architect, Soil Scientist

Site Planning/Environmental
Victoria Landau & Jay Fain
Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
2000 Post Rd, Ste. 201, Fairfield, CT 06824
Contact: Jay Fain
203-581-5902
elmst@optonline.net

Surveyor

Dan Merritt LLS No 050604
394 Bedford Rd, Pleasantville, NY 10507
Contact: Brendan Cecollini
914-769-8002, fax 914-769-1419
survey@tcmerritts.com

Designer, Builder - Barn, Stable

Old Town Barns
PO Box 36
Pawling, NY 12564
Contact: Dave Zublin
845-855-1450
Dave@oldtownbarns.com

Architect - House, Pool House

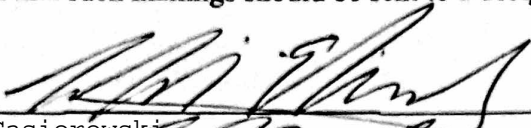
Teo Siguenza Architect
460 Old Post Rd, Ste 2A
Bedford, NY 10506


Applicant Acknowledgement

By making this application, the undersigned Applicant agrees to permit Town officials and their designated representatives to conduct on-site inspections in connection with the review of this application.

The Applicant also agrees to pay all expenses for the cost of professional review services required for this application.

It is further acknowledged by the Applicant that all bills for the professional review services shall be mailed to the Applicant, unless the Town is notified in writing by the Applicant at the time of initial submission of the application that such mailings should be sent to a designated representative instead.

Signature of Applicant:  Date: 6/9/22
Chloe Gasiorowski

Signature of Property Owner:  Date: 6/9/22
Marengo Farms LLC, By Chloe Gasiorowski, Authorized Representative

MUST HAVE BOTH SIGNATURES

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Type of Special Use Permit: Additional Horses

Accessory Apartment _____

Accessory Structure over 800 square feet _____

Gross Floor Area: Existing _____ S.F. Proposed _____ S.F.

Number of Parking Spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____

Earthwork Balance: Cut _____ C.Y. Fill _____ C.Y. _____

Will Development on the subject property involve any of the following:

Areas of special flood hazard? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Development Permit pursuant to Chapter 177 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required) Portion in Flood Zone,
no activity proposed in flood zone

Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 8" or greater?

No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Tree Removal Permit pursuant to Chapter 308 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required.) Tree Permit Application in Process of preparation

Town-regulated wetlands? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Town Wetlands Permit pursuant to Chapter 340 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required.) No activity proposed in regulated area
of State Wetlands

State-regulated wetlands? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a State Wetlands Permit may also be required.)
No activity proposed in regulated area
of State Wetlands

IV. SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The site development plan application package shall include all materials submitted in support of the application, including but not limited to the application form, plans, reports, letters and SEQR Environmental Assessment Form. **Submission of the following shall be required:**

- One (1) set of the site development plan application package (for distribution to the Town Planner for preliminary review purposes).
- Once a completed preliminary site plan checklist has been received from the Planning Department, eight (8) additional sets of the site development plan application package (for distribution to Planning Board, Town Engineer, Town Attorney, Town Planner, Planning Board Secretary, police, fire department and ambulance corps).
- One (1) additional reduced sized set (11" x 17") of the site development plan application package if any portion of the subject property abuts or is located within five hundred (500) feet of the features identified in Section II of this application form (for distribution to Westchester County Planning Board).
- A check for the required application fee and a check for the required Escrow Account, both made payable to "Town of North Castle" in the amount specified on the "Schedule of Application Fees."

(continued next page)

V. INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED ON SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The following checklist is provided to enable the Applicant to determine if he/she has provided enough information on the site development plan for the Planning Board to review his/her proposal. Applicants are advised to review ARTICLE VIII, Site Development Plan of the North Castle Town Code for a complete enumeration of pertinent requirements and standards prior to making application for site development plan approval.

The application for site development plan approval will not be accepted for Planning Board review unless all items identified below are supplied and **so indicated with a check mark in the blank line provided**. If a particular item is not relevant to the subject property or the development proposal, **the letters "NA" should be entered instead**. In addition, the project will not be scheduled on a Planning Board agenda until the Applicant receives an initialed "site plan checklist" from the Planning Department.

The information to be included on a site development plan shall include:

Legal Data:

- _____ Name of the application or other identifying title.
- _____ Name and address of the Property Owner and the Applicant, (if different).
- _____ Name, address and telephone number of the architect, engineer or other legally qualified professional who prepared the plan.
- _____ Names and locations of all owners of record of properties abutting and directly across any and all adjoining streets from the subject property, including the tax map designation of the subject property and abutting and adjoining properties, as shown on the latest tax records.
- _____ Existing zoning, fire, school, special district and municipal boundaries.
- _____ Size of the property to be developed, as well as property boundaries showing dimensions and bearings as determined by a current survey; dimensions of yards along all property lines; name and width of existing streets; and lines of existing lots, reservations, easements and areas dedicated to public use.
- _____ Reference to the location and conditions of any covenants, easements or deed restrictions that cover all or any part of the property, as well as identification of the document where such covenants, easements or deed restrictions are legally established.
- _____ Schedule of minimum zoning requirements, as well as the plan's proposed compliance with those requirements, including lot area, frontage, lot width, lot depth, lot coverage, yards, off-street parking, off-street loading and other pertinent requirements.
- _____ Locator map, at a convenient scale, showing the Applicant's entire property in relation to surrounding properties, streets, etc., within five hundred (500) feet of the site.
- _____ North arrow, written and graphic scales, and the date of the original plan and all revisions, with notation identifying the revisions.
- _____ A signature block for Planning Board endorsement of approval.

Existing Conditions Data:

- _____ Location of existing use and design of buildings, identifying first floor elevation, and other structures.
- _____ Location of existing parking and truck loading areas, with access and egress drives thereto.
- _____ Location of existing facilities for water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, storm water drainage, and gas and electric service, with pipe sizes, grades, rim and inverts, direction of flow, etc. indicated.
- _____ Location of all other existing site improvements, including pavement, walks, curbing, retaining walls and fences.
- _____ Location, size and design of existing signs.
- _____ Location, type, direction, power and time of use of existing outdoor lighting.
- _____ Location of existing outdoor storage, if any.
- _____ Existing topographical contours with a vertical interval of two (2) feet or less.
- _____ Location of existing floodplains, wetlands, slopes of 15% or greater, wooded areas, landscaped areas, single trees with a DBH of 8" or greater, rock outcrops, stone walls and any other significant existing natural or cultural features.

Proposed Development Data:

- _____ Proposed location of lots, streets, and public areas, and property to be affected by proposed easements, deed restrictions and covenants.
- _____ Proposed location, use and architectural design of all buildings, including proposed floor elevations and the proposed division of buildings into units of separate occupancy.
- _____ Proposed means of vehicular and pedestrian access to and egress from the site onto adjacent streets.
- _____ Proposed sight distance at all points of vehicular access.
- _____ Proposed number of employees for which buildings are designed
- _____ Proposed streets, with profiles indicating grading and cross-sections showing the width of the roadway; the location and width of sidewalks; and the location and size of utility lines.
- _____ Proposed location and design of any pedestrian circulation on the site and off-street parking and loading areas, including handicapped parking and ramps, and including details of construction, surface materials, pavement markings and directional signage.
- _____ Proposed location and design of facilities for water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, storm water drainage, and gas and electric service, with pipe sizes, grades, rim and inverts, direction of flow, etc. indicated.

- _____ Proposed location of all structures and other uses of land, such as walks, retaining walls, fences, designated open space and/or recreation areas and including details of design and construction.
- _____ Location, size and design of all proposed signs.
- _____ Location, type, direction, power and time of use of proposed outdoor lighting.
- _____ Location and design of proposed outdoor garbage enclosure.
- _____ Location of proposed outdoor storage, if any.
- _____ Location of proposed landscaping and buffer screening areas, including the type (scientific and common names), size and amount of plantings.
- _____ Type of power to be used for any manufacturing
- _____ Type of wastes or by-products to be produced and disposal method
- _____ In multi-family districts, floor plans, elevations and cross sections
- _____ The proposed location, size, design and use of all temporary structures and storage areas to be used during the course of construction.
- _____ Proposed grade elevations, clearly indicating how such grades will meet existing grades of adjacent properties or the street.
- _____ Proposed soil erosion and sedimentation control measures.
- _____ For all proposed site development plans containing land within an area of special flood hazard, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 177 of the North Castle Town Code.
- _____ For all proposed site development plans involving clearing or removal of trees with a DBH of 8" or greater, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 308 of the North Castle Town Code.
- _____ For all proposed site development plans involving disturbance to Town-regulated wetlands, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 340 of the North Castle Town Code.

Short Environmental Assessment Form

Part 1 - Project Information


Instructions for Completing

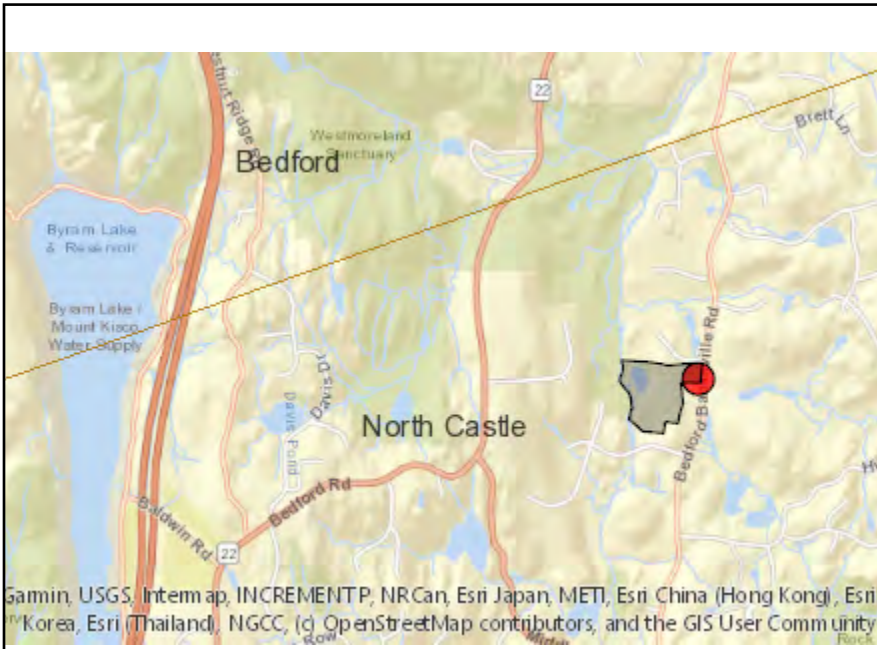
Part 1 – Project Information. The applicant or project sponsor is responsible for the completion of Part 1. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification. Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information.

Complete all items in Part 1. You may also provide any additional information which you believe will be needed by or useful to the lead agency; attach additional pages as necessary to supplement any item.

Part 1 – Project and Sponsor Information			
Name of Action or Project:			
Project Location (describe, and attach a location map):			
Brief Description of Proposed Action:			
Name of Applicant or Sponsor:		Telephone:	
		E-Mail:	
Address:			
City/PO:		State:	Zip Code:
1. Does the proposed action only involve the legislative adoption of a plan, local law, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation? If Yes, attach a narrative description of the intent of the proposed action and the environmental resources that may be affected in the municipality and proceed to Part 2. If no, continue to question 2.			NO <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does the proposed action require a permit, approval or funding from any other government Agency? If Yes, list agency(s) name and permit or approval:			YES <input type="checkbox"/>
3. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? _____ acres			
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? _____ acres			
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? _____ acres			
4. Check all land uses that occur on, are adjoining or near the proposed action:			
5. Urban Rural (non-agriculture) Industrial Commercial Residential (suburban)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Agriculture Aquatic Other(Specify):			
<input type="checkbox"/> Parkland			

5. Is the proposed action, a. A permitted use under the zoning regulations? b. Consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan?	NO	YES	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is the proposed action consistent with the predominant character of the existing built or natural landscape?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is the site of the proposed action located in, or does it adjoin, a state listed Critical Environmental Area? If Yes, identify: _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. a. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels? b. Are public transportation services available at or near the site of the proposed action? c. Are any pedestrian accommodations or bicycle routes available on or near the site of the proposed action?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Does the proposed action meet or exceed the state energy code requirements? If the proposed action will exceed requirements, describe design features and technologies: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Will the proposed action connect to an existing public/private water supply? If No, describe method for providing potable water: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Will the proposed action connect to existing wastewater utilities? If No, describe method for providing wastewater treatment: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. a. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places? b. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. a. Does any portion of the site of the proposed action, or lands adjoining the proposed action, contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state or local agency? b. Would the proposed action physically alter, or encroach into, any existing wetland or waterbody? If Yes, identify the wetland or waterbody and extent of alterations in square feet or acres: _____ _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14. Identify the typical habitat types that occur on, or are likely to be found on the project site. Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Shoreline <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Agricultural/grasslands Early mid-successional <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Suburban		
15. Does the site of the proposed action contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal government as threatened or endangered?	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Is the project site located in the 100-year flood plan?	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Will the proposed action create storm water discharge, either from point or non-point sources? If Yes, a. Will storm water discharges flow to adjacent properties? b. Will storm water discharges be directed to established conveyance systems (runoff and storm drains)? If Yes, briefly describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that would result in the impoundment of water or other liquids (e.g., retention pond, waste lagoon, dam)? If Yes, explain the purpose and size of the impoundment: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
49. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the location of an active or closed solid waste management facility? If Yes, describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the subject of remediation (ongoing or completed) for hazardous waste? If Yes, describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE Applicant/sponsor/name: _____ Date: _____ Signature:  _____ Title: _____		



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area - Identify]	Name:Mianus River, Reason:Exceptional or unique character, Agency:Westchester County, Date:1-31-90
Part 1 / Question 12a [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	No
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	No
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	No

Application
for
Special Use Permit Approval



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
17 Bedford Road
Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
Director of Planning

Telephone: (914) 273-3542
Fax: (914) 273-3554
www.northcastleny.com

Application for Special Use Permit Approval

Application Name

Chloe and Mikhail Gasiorowski

263 Bedford Banksville Road

Primary Use as 5-Bedroom Single Family Residence with Pool &
Poolhouse and Secondary Use for Servants' Quarters and

Special Permit for Additional Horses



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Important General Information

- Prior to submitting an application, the "Notice to Applicants" should be reviewed.
- To appear before the Planning Board, all required application materials shall be submitted not later than **12:00 P.M., Monday, fourteen (14) days** prior to the date of the Planning Board meeting at which the application is scheduled to be heard or as otherwise noted by the Planning Board Secretary. Continuing Business can be submitted 12 days prior to the Next Planning Board meeting by the close of business. Except where noted.

If all required application materials, including the pertinent application fee and escrow monies are not submitted by that deadline, the application shall be automatically removed from the agenda.

At the discretion of the Planning Board Chairman, the application may be rescheduled, if appropriate, for the next available Planning Board meeting or the application may be removed from future agendas altogether. Without prior authorization from the Planning Board, application submissions shall not be accepted at Planning Board meetings.

- At the time of submission, all required application materials shall be submitted. **Piecemeal submissions shall not** be accepted. Substitution of previously submitted materials shall not be permitted.
- All submissions shall be dated, with revision dates identified on new submissions.
- All submissions shall be accompanied by a cover letter describing the project and/or any changes as compared to previous submissions.
- For distribution purposes and mailing to the Planning Board Members and others (as required), multiple copies of application materials shall be collated into separate sets, each containing one copy of every submitted document. All application materials shall be submitted in a form that fits into a **12" x 17" envelope**. Plans shall be **folded** and **rubber banded** as necessary.
- To be considered complete for Planning Board hearing purposes, an application package shall contain the information identified in Parts IV and V of this application form.
- For purposes of completing this application form, all responses provided shall be printed, except as otherwise specified.



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**AT THE TIME OF SUBMISSION TO THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT
PLEASE MAKE SURE THE FOLLOWING IS PROVIDED**

- ✓ SUBMISSION OF A SINGLE PDF FILE (PLANS, APPLICATION FORM, OTHER PAPERWORK) ON A DISK, THUMBDRIVE OR EMAIL

- ✓ COVER LETTER DESCRIBING THE PROJECT OR CHANGES TO THE PROJECT

- ✓ ALL PLANS ARE SIGNED AND SEALED BY A LICENSED NYS PROFESSIONAL

- ✓ ALL PLANS SHALL BE COLLATED AND FOLDED INTO 8 INDIVIDUAL SETS



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NOTICE TO APPLICANTS

In the Town of North Castle, the Planning Board is responsible for the review and approval of all applications concerning site plans, subdivisions and lot line changes; some applications concerning special use permits, wetlands permits and tree removal permits; and the environmental review of those applications over which it has jurisdiction. The Planning Board may also have an advisory role in connection with some applications before the Town Board, such as those involving other categories of special use permits and zoning amendments.

The Planning Board is composed of five volunteer members – all residents of North Castle – who are appointed by the Town Board for five-year terms. As part of the review of some applications, the Planning Board is assisted on an as-needed basis by other lay boards of the Town, such as the Conservation Board (CB), the Zoning Board of Appeals (ZBA), the Open Space Committee and the Architectural Review Board (ARB). As part of the review of most applications, the Planning Board is also assisted by the Director of Planning, the Town Engineer, the Town Attorney and other special consultants when required.

FEES:

If you submit an application for Planning Board review, you will be required to reimburse the Town for the cost of professional review services, including legal and engineering services, incurred in connection with the review of your application. The charges for professional planning review services have been \$120/hour. If other types of professional consultant review services are required, those charges will be in accord with fees usually charged for such services and pursuant to a contractual agreement between the Town and such professional.

At the time of submission of an application, the Planning Board will require the establishment of an escrow account from which withdrawals shall be made to reimburse the Town for the cost of consultant fees and professional staff services.

ESCROW ACCOUNT:

Escrow Accounts are established for each application. Monies will be deducted from the account for professional review services rendered. Monthly escrow disbursement summaries will be mailed for your reference regarding your project. When the balance in such escrow account is reduced to one-third (1/3) of its initial amount, a letter will be mailed to the applicant and the applicant shall deposit additional funds into such account to restore its balance to the amount of the initial deposit. Additional information on these requirements is provided in the North Castle Town Code (see Sections 355-79B and 275-36.C).



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PROCEDURE:

Prior to submitting an application to the Planning Board for review and approval, prospective applicants should schedule an appointment with the Planning Board Secretary at (914) 273-3542 for a consultation with the Town Planner and the Town Engineer. When the appointment is made, a verbal description of the proposal should be provided to the Planning Board Secretary. The Town of North Castle is providing the services of the Director of Planning and the Town Engineer for *initial* consultation at no cost to the applicant so that it is possible to conduct the application review as efficiently as possible for the benefit of the applicant as well as the Planning Board.

After meeting with the Town Planner and Town Engineer, prospective applicants should prepare one complete set of application documents and plans. This set will be reviewed for completeness by the Town Planner. If determined to be incomplete, the Planning Department will submit a checklist indicating which items have not been adequately addressed. If determined to be complete, the checklist will be initialed and the Applicant should submit the remainder of the required application packages.

Once the checklist has been initialed and all application packages have been submitted, the Planning Board Secretary will schedule the application for the first available opening on the Planning Board's meeting agenda. However, if the required application material packages, including the pertinent application fee are not received at the Planning Board office by 12:00 PM, Monday, 14 days prior to the date of the Planning Board meeting at which you are scheduled to appear (or otherwise scheduled by the Planning Board Secretary), your application will be automatically removed from the agenda. At the discretion of the Planning Board Chairman, your application may be rescheduled, if appropriate, for the next available Planning Board meeting or the application may be removed from future agendas altogether. Additional requirements pertinent to each type of application are provided on the individual application forms, which you should carefully review prior to submitting your application.

When an application is deemed complete and submitted for review, it will be forwarded to the Planning Board Members and its professional advisors in advance of the meeting to allow adequate time for review, preparation of written reports and site inspections as necessary. Your application may also be forwarded to other boards and staff of the Town as well as to agencies outside of the Town, if required. Compliance with State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) procedures is also required as part of the processing of all applications.

At your first appearance before the Planning Board, the Applicant will describe the project and the Planning Board will discuss any preliminary issues. The Planning Board discussion may be continued at future meetings, or if the Planning Board review has progressed sufficiently, the Application may be scheduled for a public hearing (if one is required) The public hearing may occur at a single Planning Board meeting, or it may be adjourned and continued at another Planning Board meeting. Because the nature and complexity of each application varies



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considerably, it is not possible to predict in advance the length of time needed to secure Planning Board approval. There are certain steps that you can take, however, to expedite the review process. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Be thoroughly familiar with the requirements pertinent to your application. Carefully review relevant provisions of the North Castle Town Code and the application form for your particular type of application. Be sure to check on what other types of approvals may be required in addition to that of the Planning Board. Approvals by other Town boards or departments as well as agencies outside of the Town may be required before you will be allowed to proceed with your project.
- Make sure that your application materials are accurately prepared and contain all required information. The information that we initially request is required, so make sure that your submission is complete. If supplementary information is requested as the review process continues, make sure that it is submitted in a timely fashion so the Planning Board can continue to move your application along.
- Follow up to make sure that your application materials are being submitted on time, or deliver them to the Planning office yourself.
- Attend the Planning Board meeting at which your application will be discussed and be on time for the meeting. If you cannot appear personally, make sure that your representative will be there and is thoroughly familiar with your application.

If the Application is approved by the Planning Board, a resolution of approval will be adopted by the Planning Board. It is the Applicant's responsibility to address any and all conditions of approval. Permits from the Building Department cannot be issued until all conditions have been addressed and the plans have been signed by the Planning Board Chair and the Town Engineer.

**ON LINE AGENDAS & PLANNING DEPARTMENT MEMORANDA CAN BE
REVIEWED AT**

WWW.NORTHCASTLENY.COM



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INFORMATION REGARDING PUBLIC HEARINGS

1. The North Castle Assessor's Office shall prepare a list of neighbors to be notified for the neighbor notifications and public hearings - **A minimum of one week's notice is required**. The fee is \$50.00 which includes the list of neighbors and two sets of labels for mailing. The Assessor's Office may be reached Monday – Friday from 8:30 a.m.– 4:30 p.m. at 273-3324. You may also e-mail your request to assessor@northcastleny.com

When requesting your list please reference the list of application types below so that you can tell the Assessor's office how many feet on all sides of the property to create the list for.

Subdivisions - All lots zoned R-10, R-5 and R-2F shall notice all neighbors within 200 feet from all sides of their property. All other zoning districts shall notice neighbors within 500 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Special Use Permit for Structures over 800 sq ft. & Accessory Apartment - All Zoning Districts shall notice all neighbors within 250 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Site Plan, Non Residential - All Zoning Districts shall notice all neighbors within 250 feet from all sides of their property. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

Site Plan, Residential/ Neighbor Notification – All zoning districts R-3/4A or smaller shall notice all neighbors within 250' from all sides of their property. All zoning districts zoned R-1A or larger shall notice all neighbors within 500' from all sides of the property. No public hearing required, no publication in the newspaper required.

Wetlands Permit - All Zoning Districts shall notice all abutting property owners. Public hearing notice must be published in the newspaper.

2. The Director of Planning will prepare a Public Notice. The applicant and or professional will review, sign, date and return to the Planning Department Secretary. If there are any changes necessary, please edit and return for corrections. The corrections will be made and emailed back to the applicant who will forward it to the Journal Newspaper, when applicable.

If notification to the newspaper is not required, please continue to #3.



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You may email your public notice to legals@lohud.com. Please request an affidavit of publication which must be submitted to the Planning Board secretary prior to the public hearing. The Journal News requires three days prior notice before 12 noon, not counting weekends and holidays, for ad placement. Make sure the notice placement of the ad in the Greater Westchester Area. This notice cannot be published any sooner than 20 days prior to the meeting and must be published no less than 10 days prior to the meeting.

If you have any questions regarding your publication you may call 888-516-9220:
Email Address: legals@lohud.com

It is suggested that you purchase the newspaper for your records the day the notice is published.

3. Send out the Public Hearing Notice/ Neighbor Notification by First Class Mail. Notice shall be mailed by the applicant in official envelopes provided by the North Castle Planning Department; the list of noticed neighbors will be prepared by the Assessor's Office. This must be sent out no less than 10 days prior to the meeting and no more than 20 days prior to the meeting date. A Certificate of Mailing (PS Form 3817 or 3877) shall be filled out and post marked by the Post Office on the day of mailing. Neighbor Notifications – no publication in the newspaper required.
4. The Friday before the meeting or no later than 12:00 p.m. the day of the meeting the following **must** be submitted.
 - List of Neighbors prepared by the Assessor's Office
 - Certificate of Mailing – PS form 3817 or 3877 post marked by the US Post Office
 - Affidavit of publication from the Newspaper (only if published in the newspaper)



Name and Address of Sender

Check type of mail or service

Adult Signature Required Priority Mail Express
 Adult Signature Restricted Delivery Registered Mail
 Certified Mail Return Receipt for Merchandise
 Certified Mail Restricted Delivery Signature Confirmation
 Collect on Delivery (COD) Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery
 Insured Mail
 Priority Mail

Affix Stamp Here
(if issued as an international certificate of mailing or for additional copies of this receipt).
Postmark with Date of Receipt.

USPS Tracking/Article Number	Addressee (Name, Street, City, State, & ZIP Code™)	Postage	(Extra Service) Fee	Handling Charge	Actual Value if Registered	Insured Value	Due Sender if COD	ASR Fee	ASRD Fee	RD Fee	RR Fee	SC Fee	SCRD Fee	SH Fee
1.														
2.														
3.														
4.														
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Total Number of Pieces Listed by Sender	Total Number of Pieces Received at Post Office	Postmaster, Per (Name of receiving employee)												

Handling Charge - if Registered and over \$50,000 in value

Adult Signature Required

Adult Signature Restricted Delivery

Restricted Delivery

Return Receipt

Signature Confirmation

Signature Confirmation Restricted Delivery

Special Handling



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
17 Bedford Road
Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
Director of Planning

Telephone: (914) 273-3542
Fax: (914) 273-3554
www.northcastleny.com

APPLICATIONS REQUIRING PLANNING BOARD APPROVAL
SCHEDULE OF APPLICATION FEES

<u>Type of Application</u>	<u>Application Fee</u>
Site Development Plan	\$200.00
Each proposed Parking Space	\$10
Special Use Permit (each)	\$200 (each)
Preliminary Subdivision Plat	\$300 1 st Lot \$200 (each additional lot)
Final Subdivision Plat	\$250 1 st Lot \$100 (each additional lot)
Tree Removal Permit	\$75
Wetlands Permit	\$50 (each)
Short Environmental Assessment Form	\$50
Long Environmental Assessment Form	\$100
Recreation Fee	\$10,000 Each Additional Lot
Discussion Fee	\$200.00
Prior to submission of a sketch or preliminary subdivision Plat, an applicant or an applicant's representative wishes to discuss a subdivision proposal to the Planning Board, a discussion fee of \$200.00 shall be submitted for each informal appearance before the board.	

Any amendment to previously approved applications requires new application forms and Fes



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PLANNING BOARD SCHEDULE OF ESCROW ACCOUNT DEPOSITS

<u>Type of Application Deposit*</u>	<u>Amount of Initial Escrow Account</u>
Concept Study	\$500.00
Site Plan Waiver for Change of Use	\$500.00
Site Development Plan for:	
Multifamily Developments	\$3,000.00 plus \$100.00 per proposed dwelling unit
Commercial Developments	\$3,000.00 plus \$50.00 for each required parking space
1 or 2 Family Projects	\$2,000.00
Special Use Permit	\$2,000.00 plus \$50.00 for each required parking space
Subdivision:	
Lot Line Change resulting in no new lots	\$1,500.00
All Others	\$3,000.00 plus \$200.00 per proposed new lot in excess of two (2)
Preparation or Review of Environmental Impact Statement	\$15,000.00

* If a proposed action involves multiple approvals, a single escrow account will be established. The total amount of the initial deposit shall be the sum of the individual amounts indicated. When the balance in such escrow account is reduced to one-third (1/3) of its initial amount, the applicant shall deposit additional funds into such account to restore its balance to the amount of the initial deposit.

Applicant Signature

Date:

6/9/12

I. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY OWNER, APPLICANT AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

Name of Property Owner: Marengo Farms, LLC c/o Chloe Gasiorowski
Mailing Address: 48 Davids Way, Bedford Hills, NY 10507
Telephone: 347-853-6073 Fax: _____ e-mail cnicol@algondonadvisors.com

Name of Applicant (if different): Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski
Address of Applicant: 48 Davids Way, Bedford Hills, NY 10507
Telephone: 347-853-6073 Fax: _____ e-mail cnicol@algondonadvisors.com
Interest of Applicant, if other than Property Owner: Member of Owner LLC

Is the Applicant (if different from the property owner) a Contract Vendee?

Yes No

If yes, please submit affidavit stating such. If no, application cannot be reviewed by Planning Board

Name of Professional Preparing Site Plan: SEE ATTACHED LIST
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ e-mail _____

Name of Other Professional: _____
Address: _____
Telephone: _____ Fax: _____ e-mail _____

Hocherman Tortorella & Wekstein, LLP
Name of Attorney (if any): (Geraldine N. Tortorella, Esq.)
Address: One North Broadway, Suite 400, White Plains, New York 10601
Telephone: (914) 421-1800 Ext.1 Fax: (914) 421-1856 e-mail g.tortorella@htwlegal.com

I. IDENTIFICATION OF PROPERTY OWNER, APPLICANT AND PROFESSIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD, NORTH CASTLE, NY

Name of Professional Preparing Site Plan:

Civil Engineer

DiMarzo & Bereczky
10 High Circle Lane, Fairfield, CT 06824
Contact: Lou DiMarzo, CT PE 26847
203-857-4110
Louis@dimarzobereczky.com

Landscape Architect, Soil Scientist

Site Planning/Environmental

Victoria Landau & Jay Fain
Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
2000 Post Rd, Ste. 201, Fairfield, CT 06824
Contact: Jay Fain
203-581-5902
elmst@optonline.net

Surveyor

Dan Merritt LLS No 050604
394 Bedford Rd, Pleasantville, NY 10507
Contact: Brendan Cecollini
914-769-8002, fax 914-769-1419
survey@tcmerritts.com

Designer, Builder - Barn, Stable

Old Town Barns
PO Box 36
Pawling, NY 12564
Contact: Dave Zublin
845-855-1450
Dave@oldtownbarns.com

Architect - House, Pool House

Teo Siguenza Architect
460 Old Post Rd, Ste 2A
Bedford, NY 10506

Applicant Acknowledgement

By making this application, the undersigned Applicant agrees to permit Town officials and their designated representatives to conduct on-site inspections in connection with the review of this application.

The Applicant also agrees to pay all expenses of publication and the giving of public notice as required, and further acknowledges that he/she shall be responsible for reimbursing the Town for the cost of professional review services required for this application.

It is further acknowledged by the Applicant that all bills for the expenses of publication and the giving of public notice as well as professional consultant review services shall be mailed to the Applicant, unless the Town is notified in writing by the Applicant at the time of initial submission of the application that such mailings should be sent to a designated representative instead.

Signature of Applicant:  Date: 6/19/22
Chloe Gasiorowski

Signature of Property Owner:  Date: 6/19/22
Marengo Farms LLC, By Chloe Gasiorowski, Authorized Representative

MUST HAVE BOTH SIGNATURES

III. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

Type of Special Use Permit: Additional Horses

Accessory Apartment _____

Accessory Structure over 800 square feet _____

Gross Floor Area: Existing _____S.F. Proposed _____S.F.

Number of Parking Spaces: Existing _____ Proposed _____

Earthwork Balance: Cut _____ C.Y. Fill _____ C.Y. _____

Will Development on the subject property involve any of the following:

Areas of special flood hazard? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Development Permit pursuant to Chapter 177 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required) Portion in Flood Zone,
no activity proposed in flood zone

Trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 8" or greater?

No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Tree Removal Permit pursuant to Chapter 308 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required.) Tree Permit Application in Process of preparation

Town-regulated wetlands? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a Town Wetlands Permit pursuant to Chapter 340 of the North Castle Town Code may also be required.) No activity proposed in regulated area
of State Wetlands

State-regulated wetlands? No _____ Yes X

(If yes, application for a State Wetlands Permit may also be required.)

No activity proposed in regulated area
of State Wetlands

IV. SUBMISSION REQUIREMENTS

The special use permit application package shall include all materials submitted in support of the application, including but not limited to the application form, plans, reports, letters and SEQR Environmental Assessment Form. **Submission of the following shall be required:**

- One (1) set of the special use permit application package (for distribution to the Town Planner for preliminary review purposes).
- Once a completed preliminary special use permit checklist has been received from the Planning Department, eight (8) additional sets of the site development plan application package (for distribution to Planning Board, Town Engineer, Town Attorney, Town Planner, Planning Board Secretary, police, fire department and ambulance corps).
- One (1) additional reduced sized set (11" x 17") of the special use permit application package if any portion of the subject property abuts or is located within five hundred (500) feet of the features identified in Section II of this application form (for distribution to Westchester County Planning Board).
- A check for the required application fee and a check for the required Escrow Account, both made payable to "Town of North Castle" in the amount specified on the "Schedule of Application Fees."

(continued next page)

V. INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED ON SPECIAL USE PERMIT SITE PLAN

The following checklist is provided to enable the Applicant to determine if he/she has provided enough information on the special use permit plan for the Planning Board to review his/her proposal. Applicants are advised to review Chapter 355 Article VII of the North Castle Town Code for a complete enumeration of pertinent requirements and standards prior to making application for special use permit approval.

The application for special use permit approval will not be accepted for Planning Board review unless all items identified below are supplied and **so indicated with a check mark in the blank line provided**. If a particular item is not relevant to the subject property or the development proposal, **the letters "NA" should be entered instead**.

The information to be included on a site development plan shall include:

Legal Data:

- _____ Name of the application or other identifying title.
- _____ Name and address of the Property Owner and the Applicant, (if different).
- _____ Name, address and telephone number of the architect, engineer or other legally qualified professional who prepared the plan.
- _____ Names and locations of all owners of record of properties abutting and directly across any and all adjoining streets from the subject property, including the tax map designation of the subject property and abutting and adjoining properties, as shown on the latest tax records.
- _____ Existing zoning, fire, school, special district and municipal boundaries.
- _____ Size of the property to be developed, as well as property boundaries showing dimensions and bearings as determined by a current survey; dimensions of yards along all property lines; name and width of existing streets; and lines of existing lots, reservations, easements and areas dedicated to public use.
- _____ Reference to the location and conditions of any covenants, easements or deed restrictions that cover all or any part of the property, as well as identification of the document where such covenants, easements or deed restrictions are legally established.
- _____ Schedule of minimum zoning requirements, as well as the plan's proposed compliance with those requirements, including lot area, frontage, lot width, lot depth, lot coverage, yards, off-street parking, off-street loading and other pertinent requirements.
- _____ Locator map, at a convenient scale, showing the Applicant's entire property in relation to surrounding properties, streets, etc., within five hundred (500) feet of the site.
- _____ North arrow, written and graphic scales, and the date of the original plan and all revisions, with notation identifying the revisions.
- _____ A signature block for Planning Board endorsement of approval.

Existing Conditions Data:

- _____ Location use and design of existing buildings, identifying first floor elevation, and other structures.
- _____ Location of existing facilities for water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, storm water drainage, and gas and electric service, with pipe sizes, grades, rim and inverts, direction of flow, etc. indicated.
- _____ Location of all other existing site improvements, including pavement, walks, curbing, retaining walls and fences.
- _____ Location, type, direction, power and time of use of existing outdoor lighting.
- _____ Existing topographical contours with a vertical interval of two (2) feet or less.
- _____ Location of existing floodplains, wetlands, slopes of 15% or greater, wooded areas, landscaped areas, single trees with a DBH of 8" or greater, rock outcrops, stone walls and any other significant existing natural or cultural features.

Proposed Development Data:

- _____ Proposed location of lots, streets, and public areas, and property to be affected by proposed easements, deed restrictions and covenants.
- _____ Proposed location, use and architectural design of all buildings, including proposed floor plans and elevations.
- _____ Proposed means of vehicular and pedestrian access to and egress from the site onto adjacent streets.
- _____ Proposed sight distance at all points of vehicular access.
- _____ Proposed streets, with profiles indicating grading and cross-sections showing the width of the roadway; the location and width of sidewalks; and the location and size of utility lines.
- _____ Proposed location and design of any pedestrian circulation on the site and off-street parking and loading areas, including handicapped parking and ramps, and including details of construction, surface materials, pavement markings and directional signage.
- _____ Proposed location and design of facilities for water supply, sanitary sewage disposal, storm water drainage, and gas and electric service, with pipe sizes, grades, rim and inverts, direction of flow, etc. indicated.
- _____ Proposed location of all structures and other uses of land, such as walks, retaining walls, fences, designated open space and/or recreation areas and including details of design and construction.
- _____ Location, type, direction, power and time of use of proposed outdoor lighting.

- _____ Location of proposed landscaping and buffer screening areas, including the type (scientific and common names), size and amount of plantings.
- _____ The proposed location, size, design and use of all temporary structures and storage areas to be used during the course of construction.
- _____ Proposed grade elevations, clearly indicating how such grades will meet existing grades of adjacent properties or the street.
- _____ Proposed soil erosion and sedimentation control measures.
- _____ For all proposed plans containing land within an area of special flood hazard, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 177 of the North Castle Town Code.
- _____ For all proposed plans involving clearing or removal of trees with a DBH of 8" or greater, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 308 of the North Castle Town Code.
- _____ For all proposed plans involving disturbance to Town-regulated wetlands, the data required to ensure compliance with Chapter 340 of the North Castle Town Code.

The special use permit application package shall also include a narrative document that demonstrates compliance with the following:

- _____ The location and size of the use, the nature and intensity of the operations involved in it or conducted in connection with it, the size of the site in relation to it and the location of the site with respect to streets giving access to it are such that it will be in harmony with the appropriate and orderly development of the district in which it is located and that it complies with all special requirements for such use.
- _____ The location, nature and height of buildings, walls, fences and the nature and extent of existing or proposed plantings on the site are such that the use will not hinder or discourage the appropriate development and use of adjacent land and buildings.
- _____ Operations in connection with any special use will not be more objectionable to nearby properties by reason of noise, fumes, vibration or other characteristics than would be the operations of any permitted uses not requiring a special permit.
- _____ Parking areas will be of adequate size for the particular use, properly located and suitably screened from adjoining residential uses, and the entrance and exit drives shall be laid out so as to achieve maximum convenience and safety.
- _____ Where required, The provisions of the Town Flood Hazard Ordinance shall be met.
- _____ The proposed special permit use will not have a significant adverse effect on the environment.

Short Environmental Assessment Form

Part 1 - Project Information


Instructions for Completing

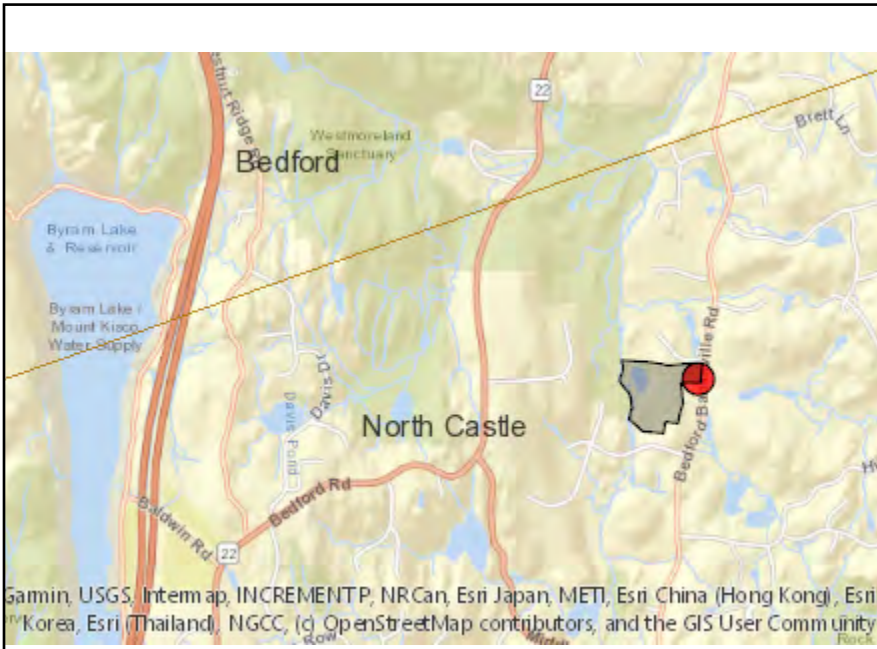
Part 1 – Project Information. The applicant or project sponsor is responsible for the completion of Part 1. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification. Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information.

Complete all items in Part 1. You may also provide any additional information which you believe will be needed by or useful to the lead agency; attach additional pages as necessary to supplement any item.

Part 1 – Project and Sponsor Information				
Name of Action or Project:				
Project Location (describe, and attach a location map):				
Brief Description of Proposed Action:				
Name of Applicant or Sponsor:		Telephone:		
		E-Mail:		
Address:				
City/PO:		State:	Zip Code:	
1. Does the proposed action only involve the legislative adoption of a plan, local law, ordinance, administrative rule, or regulation? If Yes, attach a narrative description of the intent of the proposed action and the environmental resources that may be affected in the municipality and proceed to Part 2. If no, continue to question 2.			NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
2. Does the proposed action require a permit, approval or funding from any other government Agency? If Yes, list agency(s) name and permit or approval:			NO <input type="checkbox"/>	YES <input type="checkbox"/>
3. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action? _____ acres				
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed? _____ acres				
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor? _____ acres				
4. Check all land uses that occur on, are adjoining or near the proposed action:				
5. Urban Rural (non-agriculture) Industrial Commercial Residential (suburban)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Forest Agriculture Aquatic Other(Specify):				
<input type="checkbox"/> Parkland				

5. Is the proposed action, a. A permitted use under the zoning regulations? b. Consistent with the adopted comprehensive plan?	NO	YES	N/A
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Is the proposed action consistent with the predominant character of the existing built or natural landscape?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7. Is the site of the proposed action located in, or does it adjoin, a state listed Critical Environmental Area? If Yes, identify: _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8. a. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels? b. Are public transportation services available at or near the site of the proposed action? c. Are any pedestrian accommodations or bicycle routes available on or near the site of the proposed action?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9. Does the proposed action meet or exceed the state energy code requirements? If the proposed action will exceed requirements, describe design features and technologies: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10. Will the proposed action connect to an existing public/private water supply? If No, describe method for providing potable water: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
11. Will the proposed action connect to existing wastewater utilities? If No, describe method for providing wastewater treatment: _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. a. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on the National or State Register of Historic Places, or that has been determined by the Commissioner of the NYS Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation to be eligible for listing on the State Register of Historic Places? b. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
13. a. Does any portion of the site of the proposed action, or lands adjoining the proposed action, contain wetlands or other waterbodies regulated by a federal, state or local agency? b. Would the proposed action physically alter, or encroach into, any existing wetland or waterbody? If Yes, identify the wetland or waterbody and extent of alterations in square feet or acres: _____ _____ _____	NO	YES	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

14. Identify the typical habitat types that occur on, or are likely to be found on the project site. Check all that apply: <input type="checkbox"/> Shoreline <input type="checkbox"/> Forest Agricultural/grasslands Early mid-successional <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Suburban		
15. Does the site of the proposed action contain any species of animal, or associated habitats, listed by the State or Federal government as threatened or endangered?	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Is the project site located in the 100-year flood plan?	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Will the proposed action create storm water discharge, either from point or non-point sources? If Yes, a. Will storm water discharges flow to adjacent properties? b. Will storm water discharges be directed to established conveyance systems (runoff and storm drains)? If Yes, briefly describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that would result in the impoundment of water or other liquids (e.g., retention pond, waste lagoon, dam)? If Yes, explain the purpose and size of the impoundment: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the location of an active or closed solid waste management facility? If Yes, describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Has the site of the proposed action or an adjoining property been the subject of remediation (ongoing or completed) for hazardous waste? If Yes, describe: _____ _____	NO	YES
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE IS TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE Applicant/sponsor/name: _____ Date: _____ Signature:  _____ Title: _____		



Disclaimer: The EAF Mapper is a screening tool intended to assist project sponsors and reviewing agencies in preparing an environmental assessment form (EAF). Not all questions asked in the EAF are answered by the EAF Mapper. Additional information on any EAF question can be obtained by consulting the EAF Workbooks. Although the EAF Mapper provides the most up-to-date digital data available to DEC, you may also need to contact local or other data sources in order to obtain data not provided by the Mapper. Digital data is not a substitute for agency determinations.



Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 7 [Critical Environmental Area - Identify]	Name:Mianus River, Reason:Exceptional or unique character, Agency:Westchester County, Date:1-31-90
Part 1 / Question 12a [National or State Register of Historic Places or State Eligible Sites]	No
Part 1 / Question 12b [Archeological Sites]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 13a [Wetlands or Other Regulated Waterbodies]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
Part 1 / Question 15 [Threatened or Endangered Animal]	No
Part 1 / Question 16 [100 Year Flood Plain]	Yes
Part 1 / Question 20 [Remediation Site]	No

PROJECT NARRATIVE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

MARENGO FARMS, LLC

263 Bedford Banksville, Rd.
North Castle, NY

JUNE 2022

Prepared for:

Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski

48 Davids Way

Bedford Hills, NY 10507

Prepared by:

Jay Fain & Associates, LLC

2000 Post Rd. Ste. 201

Fairfield, CT 06824

203-254-3156

contact: Jay Fain

jfassociates@optonline.net

Project Narrative and Environmental Assessment 263 Bedford Banksville Rd.

List of Exhibits & Appendices

Exhibits

- 1A** Westchester GIS Aerial Location Map
- 1B** Westchester GIS Tax Parcel Map
- 2** Town Board Approval - Horse Use - dated 11/30/1972
- 3** NYS DEC Wetland Map
- 4** NYS DEC Critical Environmental Area Map (CEA Map)
- 5** Westmoreland Sanctuary Trail Map

Appendices

- 1** Wetland Soils Report by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC, dated March 4, 2021
- 2** Tree Survey Narrative by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
- 3** Updated Archeological Review by Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI), dated May 19, 2022
- 4** Horse Management Plan by Jay Fain & Associates, LLC
USDA Pasture Management Guide for Horse Owners

Project Narrative and Environmental Assessment
Site Plan Approval – Residence, Servants’ Quarters, Barn with
Grooms’ Quarters, Pool and Pool House
Special Use Application – Additional Horses
263 Bedford Banksville Road
North Castle, NY

Introduction

The following narrative was prepared as a Site Use and Zoning Evaluation in conformance with Chapter 355, Article VII Section 355-34 and Section 355-40 D. of the Town of North Castle Zoning Ordinance. Chapter 355, Section VII pertains to the procedures and standards for the processing of special permits. In addition, this narrative will serve as an expanded *Short Environmental Assessment Form* to address the environmental features and constraints to the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road site including soils, slopes, wetlands, watercourses, floodplains, trees, Critical Environmental Areas, and archaeological resources, found on or adjacent to the site. Land use history is briefly discussed as it pertains to the nature and extent of vegetation found on the site and as it relates to the current and proposed use. Finally, recommendation and guidelines for Horse Management are included in this narrative including pasture establishment and management, manure management and storage, food and bedding storage, rodent management, and storage and management of equine drugs and medicinal supplies.

The site was investigated by Wetland Scientists from Jay Fain and Associates in December 2020 and January & February 2021 to provide data for this analysis. In addition, resource information from the US Fish and Wildlife Service, NYS DEC Environmental Mapper, NYS DEC EAF Mapper, NRCS Web Soil Survey and Westchester County GIS were used as supplemental natural resource information sources.

Existing Conditions and Zoning

The 263 Bedford Banksville Road property is a 21.62- acre parcel located in the Town of North Castle. The property has legal frontage on the eastern property line along Bedford Banksville Road. The closest intersection is Finch Lane which is found immediately to the north but does not abut the property’s northern property line. Surrounding land use includes single-family residential to the north, south and east and open space/parkland (Exhibit 1A & 1B) along the western property line.

The site is currently zoned R-4A. The current primary use under the zoning regulations is single family residential with an accessory use for additional horses, servants’ quarters, a pool and pool house. The equine use pre-dates current zoning as is demonstrated by the Town Board Resolution dated November 30, 1972, which found that the construction of an indoor riding ring and recreational building was a permitted use under then Section 421 of the Residential Use Provision of the Zoning

Ordinance (Exhibit 2, Town Board Approval – Horse Use 11/1972). The accessory use has been continuous since the use was first established by Town Board Resolution in 1972. The current applicants, Chloe and Michal Gasiorowski, would like to continue the existing accessory horse use for twenty (20) horses, which is the number of horses for which there are currently stables on the propertyⁱ, and construct quarters for 4 grooms. Under current Special Permit provisions of the Zoning Ordinance (Section 355-40(D)), the number of horses allowed on property of its size is 23 (two horses permitted under existing primary use and an additional horse for each full acre), however, the current owners not seeking to expand the use and will maintain the status quo. Although the accessory use of the property has been continuous since 1972, maintenance on the property has been deferred and improvements are needed. The current zoning ordinance requires a Special Use Permit from the Town Board (Section 355-40 D) for additional horses and provides for additional standards and requirements for this accessory use. Approval will also be sought concurrently for a two-bedroom Servants' Quarters (Section 355-14A(2)). In addition, Site Plan Approval under Section 355-41 is required from the Planning Board.

The site is currently improved with a two-bedroom, one and half story wood frame residence (primary use), a steel framed indoor arena with attached stalls (12-14), not including wash stalls and feed rooms), two 4-stall free standing stables, a one-story storage shed, a 200 x 65-foot outdoor arena and approximately 3-acres of fenced paddocks. The remainder of the property is either wooded or old-field in various stages of succession. Sewage disposal is provided by an on-site SSDS and potable water is by on-site well(s).

The existing facilities are well worn and, in general, in need of upgrades, renovation or replacement. The applicant proposes the following improvements:

- Replace the existing two-bedroom primary residence with a five-bedroom frame structure designed by Teo Siguenza, Architect, for the applicant's family residence. The replacement structure will be a two-story wood frame building of traditional design and encompass approximately 5,000 sq ft. The new residence will be generally in the same location as the existing two-bedroom structure and will be well screened from surrounding residences. This facility will require installation of a new primary and the designation of a 100% reserve septic system. Potable water will be supplied by a new well. Existing testing has shown that ample area is available for the septic.
- A pool house (not exceeding 800 sf in area) and pool are proposed to the south of the new residence.
- Renovate the existing indoor riding arena. The existing structure will be repaired, and the number of stalls reduced to 10. The small bump-out on the southwest corner of the arena will be removed. SSDS facilities will be provided for a bathroom, utility room and laundry. Potable water will be supplied by a well. No living accommodations are proposed in this existing building.

- The two free standing stables (containing a total of 8 stalls) will be demolished and replaced with a new 10- stall barn to be constructed in proximity to the existing indoor ring and stalls. Sanitary facilities via on-site SSDS will be provided for wash stalls and sinks but no toilet facilities are proposed. Potable water will be supplied by well.
- The existing one and a half story wood frame shed will be demolished and a four-bedroom grooms' quarters/storage barn and garage will be constructed to replace it. Sanitary facilities will be provided by on-site SSDS and potable water will be provided by a central well.
- The existing 65 x 200-foot outdoor arena will be expanded in an east-west direction to be approximately 100 x 200 feet. There will be no lighting, sound system or mirrors associated with this facility. The ring will not be expanded towards the neighboring property to the south.
- The existing paddocks will be maintained and renovated or reconfigured, as necessary. Additional paddocks will be constructed in the southwestern quadrant of the property, maintaining a 150-landscape buffer from the adjacent Geist property. Paddocks are for exercise only and will not be used as a source of feed for the horses.
- A two-bedroom Servants' Quarters (AKA Caretakers Quarters) will be constructed to provide a domicile for the property manager and/or domestic staff. This residence will be provided with its own septic system and potable well.
- All other existing ancillary buildings will be removed.
- All overhead utilities will be replaced and located underground.

Access among the various improvements on the Property will be provided using existing paths.

An existing pond and grass path encircling it, in the northwest corner of the Property, will remain in their existing condition.

Site disturbance will not exceed 5 acres and therefore a waiver from this requirement will not be required from the NYS DEC. An SWPPP is being prepared to comply with the NYS DEC SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Construction Activity. The location and construction of SSDS(s) and well(s) will be coordinated and permitted with the WCHD. A representative from the WCHD has witnessed septic testing on the site. Testing for stormwater management features has also been witnessed by a representative from the Town Engineers' Office.

Environmental Site Features

Wetland Location and Determination

The site was investigated for the presence of Regulated Wetlands on December 2, 2020, and on March 4, 2021, by Jay Fain, Certified Soils Scientist (Appendix 1). In North Castle, Wetlands are regulated under Chapter 340 – the town Wetland and Watercourse Protection Law -- and are defined

as “those areas that have a predominance of hydric soils and/or are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands possess three essential characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

Wetlands were field marked with sequentially numbered orange surveyors’ tape and subsequently located by the project surveyor for inclusion on the property survey and plan sheets. The Town Wetland and Watercourse Law requires inspection and validation of the on-site wetland delineation by a representative of the Town Engineers’ office. Matt Norden, of Kellard/Sessions Consulting performed this inspection on June 18, 2021 and confirmed the extent and location of Town of North Castle jurisdictional wetlands on the subject property.

In New York State, certain wetlands (over 12.4 acres in size) are regulated by the NYS DEC under Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law. NYS Freshwater Wetlands are as shown on the freshwater wetlands map and the outer boundaries are generally defined by vegetation. On the 263 Bedford Banksville Road site, a portion of NYS DEC Wetland K-4 extends onto the site (Exhibit 2). The NYS DEC wetland is essentially the western edge of the east branch of the Mianus River. In accordance with NYS DEC regulations, the boundaries of the wetland must be confirmed by a representative of the NYS DEC. The NYS DEC representative, Josh Fisher, confirmed the location of the NYS DEC wetland boundary on June 8, 2021. Also, in accordance with NYS DEC regulations, a surveyed map of the wetlands along with the appropriate validation block signed by the NYS DEC representative is required. A copy of the signed map has been provided to the Town upon receipt by the applicant.

A wetland was also delineated in the northeast corner of the Property along a stream that originates and terminates off-site. This wetland is in the area of an existing paddock, which is not being modified as part of the project.

In accordance with the Town and State Wetland Protection Laws, a permit is required for any regulated activity within wetlands or the regulated adjacent area (generally 100 feet but up to 125 feet under Town Law if the adjacent area is located on steep slopes). The Applicant has taken great care to avoid any activity that would disturb wetlands or the adjacent area, and **no** wetland activity permit is sought or required for this action.

Trees

The removal of trees on residential private property is regulated under Chapter 308, Article II of the Town Code. In general, removal of any significant tree (greater than 24 inches DBH), or the removal of more than 10 trees, in any calendar year on any lot, requires a tree removal permit. Since Site Plan Approval is required, the Planning Board is the approving authority. Also, since other permits are involved, this matter is considered a major project.

Trees on the site in the proposed areas of disturbance (the “Development Envelope”) were located and inventoried in the field by Jay Fain & Associates and subsequently survey-located by the project surveyor. All trees were given a distinct numerical identifier, identified by species, measured for DBH, and evaluated by canopy position and overall health and vigor. Of the 516 total number of trees identified within the Development Envelope, 497 trees will be removed. Of these 497 removal trees, 465, 90.1%, are Black Locust. (See Tree Survey Appendix 2)

The reason or rationale for the tree removal is two -fold. In the first instance, tree removal will be necessary to place the improvements proposed on the Property, especially the expanded dressage riding area and the proposed paddock areas. However, the primary reason for removal of most of the trees is for more pragmatic reasons. The 263 Bedford Banksville Road site is an old agricultural site which has been allowed to revert through the process of forest succession to a more wooded stage. In this instance, the dominant woody vegetation on the site is Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Black Locust is an early successional species and often is one of the first plants to colonize old agricultural fields once they have been abandoned from regular agrarian use.

Black Locust, while native to the US, has been historically found east of the Mississippi and south of Pennsylvania. Over time, its range has expanded to the northeast, most likely because its wood was valued by farmers for its resistance to rot. In New York State, Black Locust is considered an invasive species and the NYS DEC has addressed this condition by adding Black Locust to its list of prohibited and regulated plants. Black Locust is considered an invasive, noxious plant because it colonizes old fields early and quickly outcompetes other more desirable native species that have higher ecological benefits such as food and habitat for wildlife (See Tree Survey Appendix 2, & Lower Hudson PRISM Report Attachment 1). Another drawback of Black Locust is that, as an early pioneer species, it grows quickly but is short lived. As it matures, the crown quickly declines and with shallow, limited root systems, these trees are problematic because they are susceptible to wind throw, making them a potential hazard to people, animals, structures and other property. On the 263 Bedford Banksville Road parcel, the establishment of the Black Locust dates to approximately 1960 (See Aerial Photo, Appendix 1) making most, if not all the trees, around 70 years old. Therefore, most of the Black Locusts are of poor vigor and in either severe decline or dead. For these reasons, the removal of the Black Locust groves would improve existing environmental conditions by eliminating a potential hazard and providing opportunities for beneficial plants, like pollinators, to recolonize areas of the site.

Critical Environmental Area

The 263 Bedford Road site is adjacent to and contains a portion of a designated *Critical Environmental Area* (Exhibit 4). Critical Environmental Areas (CEA) are areas in the state which have been designated by a local or state agency to recognize a specific geographical area with one or more of the following characteristics:

- A feature that is a benefit or threat to human health;

- An exceptional or unique natural setting;
- An exceptional or unique social, historic, archaeological, recreational, or educational value; or
- An inherent ecological, geological, or hydrological sensitivity to change that may be adversely affected by any physical disturbance.

A CEA designation serves to alert project sponsors to the agency's concern for the resources contained within the CEA. In this particular instance, the CEA encompasses the Mianus River and portions of the adjacent Westmoreland Sanctuary (Exhibit 5) and is designated a CEA because of its exceptional or unique natural setting.

Due to the presence of onsite wetlands and the regulated adjacent area, most activities in the CEA will be avoided. However, some activity will take place in the CEA including stable construction, enlargement of the outdoor riding rings and paddock establishment. Construction within the CEA is not prohibited; the purpose of the CEA is to inform the Project Sponsor of the Agency concern. In this instance the CEA is on private property but that portion of the CEA that may be viewed from the adjacent parkland will be preserved. This approach ensures that the exceptional or unique character of that portion of the CEA visible to the public will be left largely intact.

Archaeological Resources

The Short Environmental Assessment Form prepared for the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road property, using the NYS DEC EAF Mapper application, identified the location as “in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory.” An initial consultation with the SHPO disclosed that archaeological resources could be present on the Property. Further investigation into potential archaeological resources on the Property therefore is required to comply with NY State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) permitting requirements. It should be noted that, to avoid disturbance or theft to archaeological sites, SHPO does not disclose the exact location or nature of sensitive sites to the General Public.

To identify any potential archaeological sites on the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road property, the owner engaged the well-known and well-regarded cultural resources firm, Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI). HPI indicated that the SHPO’s Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS) database shows that the archaeological resource of interest is a New York State Museum (NYSM) Native American site recorded in the 1920s as “traces of occupation” along the Mianus River, which borders the property. CRIS maps the NYSM site to include a large buffer zone beyond the original site location; as such,

much of the Mianus River and its banks over an approximately two-mile length are included in the CEA.

HPI had undertaken an initial Phase 1A Archaeological Assessment of the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road property and had recommended additional field investigations as part of a Phase 1B Archaeological Investigation (Exhibit 3). This archaeological field testing has been completed and SHPO concurrence has been received that no additional investigation is necessary.

Conformance with Zoning Section 355-40 D

D. Additional horses. Where more than two horses are kept, the following additional requirements shall be met:

1. Use. Horses shall be solely for the noncommercial use and enjoyment of residents and their guests and no for-profit horse shows shall be permitted.

The 263 Bedford Banksville Road property is for the personal, non-commercial use of the Gasiorowski Family and Guests'; no for-profit horse shows are proposed or will be permitted.

2. Special setback requirements. All buildings and grazing and exercising areas shall be set back from adjacent residential property boundaries at least twice the minimum distance required for residential buildings in said district, except that the Town Board may either increase or decrease this setback requirement because of relationships to neighboring properties, topography or the installation of buffer, landscaping and/or fencing. In no case, however, shall the minimum setback from adjacent residential property boundaries be less than 25 feet. (Section 355-40(D)(2).) In the R-4A District, the minimum required yards are 75 feet (front), 50 feet (side) and 50 feet (side).

The 263 Bedford Banksville Road property is an existing horse farm and pre-dates current zoning. The existing paddocks and indoor riding arena are to be maintained in their current configurations although additional landscaping, in the form of screening, trees will be installed along north side of the current indoor arena.

New equestrian-related facilities, including the 10-stall stable, are to be located to meet at least twice the minimum yard in compliance with Section 355-40 D. 2. In addition, a 150-foot Landscape buffer is being maintained between any horse or other activities and the neighboring (Geist) property line to the south. The Landscape Buffer will be maintained in the current wooded condition, except that dead, diseased, or hazardous trees will be selectively removed. The understory will be supplemented by an underplanting of evergreen screen trees to create a diffuse buffer to the neighboring property. See Site Landscaping Plans.

3. No less than one acre of land shall be available for each additional horse.

The property is 21.6 acres. Two horses are allowed "as of right" and an additional horse is allowed per each full acre for a total of 23 horses. The requested special use permit is for only 20 horses which complies with this Section.

4. Permitted grazing and exercising areas. Horses must be fenced and shall not be permitted to graze, exercise or in any way intrude into any areas designated as controlled areas under Chapter **340**, Wetlands and Watercourse Protection, of the Town Code.

*The 263 Bedford Banksville Road property is an existing horse farm and pre-dates current wetland regulations. A portion of the existing paddocks near Bedford Banksville Road are within the 100-foot adjacent areas to locally regulated wetlands and are proposed to be maintained in their current configuration. Since the status quo is being maintained in terms of existing use and number of horses and no disturbance is proposed of the paddock within the adjacent area, the paddock should be grandfathered under the Zoning Code. All new facilities are to be located to comply with the Town Wetland and Watercourse Law and **no activities within wetland or the regulated adjacent are proposed.***

5. Grooms' quarters. Apartments may be provided for grooms and any other employees required to manage the horses to be stabled on the site. Such apartments shall be used only by such employees and occupied only during that period of the year when horses are stabled on the site. There shall be no more than one bedroom for every five horses stabled on the site. To the maximum extent practicable, the arrangement of such apartments shall be so designed so that kitchen and bathroom facilities are shared.

Per Zoning Section 355-40 D, up to four (4) groom's quarters can be permitted, one per each 5 horses. In accordance with that provision, the Applicant is proposing a four-bedroom Grooms' Quarters that will be located in a new storage building/grooms' quarter centrally located on the site. Bathroom and kitchen facilities will be shared. The use will be linked to when the Applicant's horses are on the Property, generally from April 15th until October 15th.

In addition, the Applicant is proposing a two-bedroom Servants' Quarters, centrally located and well screened from surrounding properties. The Servant Quarters will be for the exclusive use of the farm manger.

6. Additional application requirements. In addition to the general application requirements for special permit uses specified above, the application for additional horses shall contain the following:

- a) The designation of areas where existing vegetation will be cleared for grazing and/or exercising areas. The type of grasses and other vegetation to be replanted in these areas for grazing will be described. A planting schedule should also be provided.

Most of the existing paddock areas are well established and only one new paddock will be added under the current plan of development. Establishment and management of paddocks will be in accordance with the NRCS publication New Jersey, Pasture Management Guide for Horse Owners (Appendix 4). This publication provides a comprehensive overview for the establishment, management and rotation for paddock areas, and will be the primary resource for paddock management. It should be noted that paddocks on this property are generally to be used for turn-out and are not the primary source of food for the horses.

- b) The designation of areas for the storage of manure and other materials that could negatively affect air quality and surface water and groundwater quality. The method of such storage will also be described. If off-site disposal of such materials is proposed, the location of the off-site disposal area should be specified. No storage of manure shall be permitted to exceed 10 cubic yards in quantity or be located within 100 feet of a property line, watercourse or controlled area.

All manure will be collected and disposed of in an approved off-site location by a NYS licensed carter, yet to be determined. Manure and soiled bedding will be collected daily and deposited in a 30-yard sealed container located adjacent to the 10-stall barn. The 30-yard container will be emptied on a weekly basis or more frequently if required.

Manure from paddocks will be collected on a minimum of a weekly interval or more frequent if needed. No manure will be stored within 100-feet of a property line or Wetland or watercourse and no manure will be stored on the Property other than that contained in the 30- yard container slated for weekly disposal.

- c) All feed shall be stored in rodent proof containers.

Feed will be delivered on a periodic basis to minimize the amount needed to be stored on-site. All feed will be stored in rodent-proof metal containers.

- d) A detailed management plan specifying the number of horses and the planned schedule over the course of the year when horses will be kept on the site. The management plan should discuss the potential impacts on the environment of keeping the proposed number of horses and the method to mitigate those impacts. This requirement may be waived at the discretion of the Town Board.

This narrative has been prepared to help the Town Board and Planning Board evaluate the existing environmental conditions, potential impacts and measures proposed to mitigate the potential impacts on the environment from keeping the 20 horses on the 263 Bedford Banksville site. A detailed Horse Management Plan has also been prepared and is attached as Appendix 4 of this narrative.

- e) A detailed plan of the proposed stables showing the use of floor space by type of use and floor level.

In accordance with Chapters 355, Article VII Section 355 -34 and Section 355-40 D. of the Town of North Castle Zoning Ordinance, elevations and floor plans of all proposed buildings are required and have been provided by the Applicant. The Applicant notes that as part for the Site Plan Review process, approval from the Town of North Castle Architectural Review Board is also required.

Summary

The Applicants, Chloe and Michal Gasiorowski, are proposing to keep a maximum of 20 horses in accordance with Chapter 355 40 D. of the Town of North Castle Zoning Ordinance. The existing property has been in continual use as an equine facility with stables for 20+ horses since at least

1972. The use shall be solely for the noncommercial use and enjoyment of the Gasiorowski Family and Guests and no for-profit horse shows will occur. Existing buildings will be either renovated or removed, a new 5-bedroom primary residence, four- bedroom grooms' quarters, two-bedroom servants quarters, new stable, pool and pool house will be constructed. All new construction meets the minimum zoning setbacks on the property. In accordance with the Town of North Castle Wetland and Watercourse Law no activities are proposed in wetlands or within 100 feet of the regulated resources. The property contains portions of the 100-year floodplain from the Mianus River. Although no activities are proposed in these areas, a Flood plain Development Permit is required and will be obtained prior to construction. All other Local, State and Federal regulations will be complied with. The Applicant has prepared a Horse Management Plan to guide the Owner in the management of the farm including manure management and removal, paddock management, and the proper storage of hay and feed to avoid rodent pests and vermin. The Applicant has considered the existing environmental conditions, potential impacts and has proposed measures to mitigate any potential impacts on the environment from the keeping of the 20 horses on the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road site.

Respectfully Submitted



Jay J. Fain
June 13, 2022

ⁱ The existing stall in the indoor arena were recently removed to accommodate the proposed renovations and improvements, include replacement of the existing roof for which building permit has been issued.

Exhibits

Mapping Westchester County



District Boundaries
Municipal Boundaries

EXHIBIT 1A	
WESTCHESTER GIS AERIAL LOCATION MAP	
JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC Environmental Consulting Services 2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net	DATE 06/2022

0 220 440 880
ft

1:4,514 May 20, 2021



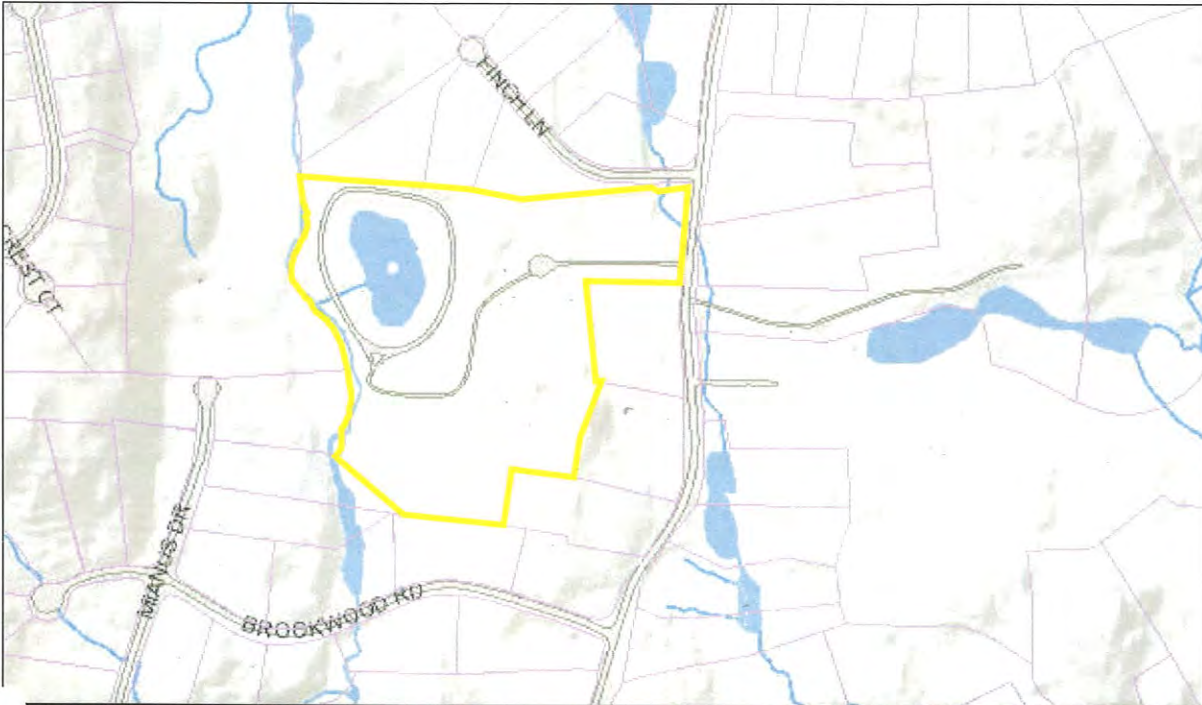
GIS
<http://giswww.westchestergov.com>
Michaelian Office Building
148 Martine Avenue Rm 214
White Plains, New York 10601

Tax Parcel Maps

Address: 263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD

Print Key: 95.03-2-56

SBL: 09500300020560000000



Disclaimer:
 This tax parcel map is provided only, and should not be relied upon for use of this GIS mapping system. It should NOT be interpreted as or used in lieu of surveys or deeds. For more information, please contact the GIS Department.

For planning purposes only. We assume no liability from the accuracy of the tax parcel map. The location of the tax parcel map should be obtained from the GIS Department.

EXHIBIT 1B	
WESTCHESTER GIS TAX PARCEL MAP	
JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC <i>Environmental Consulting Services</i> 2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net	DATE 06/2022

November 30, 1972

(8)

Councilman Baroni resolved, seconded by Councilman Lander that Carol Lascari of Windmill Farm be and hereby is appointed as Court Clerk for the Town of North Castle effective as of December 15, 1972 at a rate of pay of \$4.00 per hour and to serve at the pleasure of the Town Board and it is further resolved that Mrs. Lascari and County Personnel Office be so notified.

The vote on this resolution was unanimous as follows:

Ayes: Councilmen Baroni, Lander, Balliett, Bancroft and Supervisor Lombardi.
The Supervisor declared the resolution duly adopted.

Councilman Baroni resolved, seconded by Councilman Lander that Frederick Wright be and hereby is appointed as Chairman of the Town Recreation Board.

The vote on this resolution was unanimous as follows:

Ayes: Councilmen Baroni, Lander, Balliett, Bancroft and Supervisor Lombardi.
The Supervisor declared the resolution duly adopted.

A letter dated November 29, 1972 from James Fulton of Fairfield, Connecticut was read thanking the Police Department for the assistance given in an automobile emergency. The letter was received and referred to the Police Department on the duly adopted motion of Councilman Lander.

A letter dated November 27th, 1972 from Supervisor Russo of the Town of Greenburgh was read acknowledging receipt of Supervisor Lombardi's stand in opposition to the possible location of a U.D.C. Housing Site on the Alfredo Nursery Property. The letter was received and filed on the duly adopted motion of Councilman Lander.

The Town Clerk was instructed, on the duly adopted motion of Supervisor Lombardi, to prepare a citation resolution for Wallace C. Doud of Windmill Farm as one of North Castle's outstanding citizens being honored by B'nai B'rith for the Annual Youth Services Award.

After consultation with Patricia Debancy, her architect and her builder on the rejection by the Architectural Board of Review of her plans for a private use indoor horse riding ring and recreation building and upon the advice of the Town Attorney that such use is a permitted use under Section 421 of the Residential Use Provision of the Zoning Ordinance, Councilman Balliett resolved, seconded by Councilman Bancroft that the decision of the Architectural Board of Review in denying approval of such plans be and hereby is reversed and it is further resolved that a building permit for a stated construction of a private riding ring be and hereby is authorized and granted.

The vote on this resolution was unanimous as follows:

Ayes: Councilmen Balliett, Bancroft, Baroni, Lander and Supervisor Lombardi.
The Supervisor declared the resolution duly adopted.

The Town Clerk was instructed to send a letter of sympathy and condolence from the Town Board to Anthony D'Alessandro on the occasion of the death of his wife, Mary.

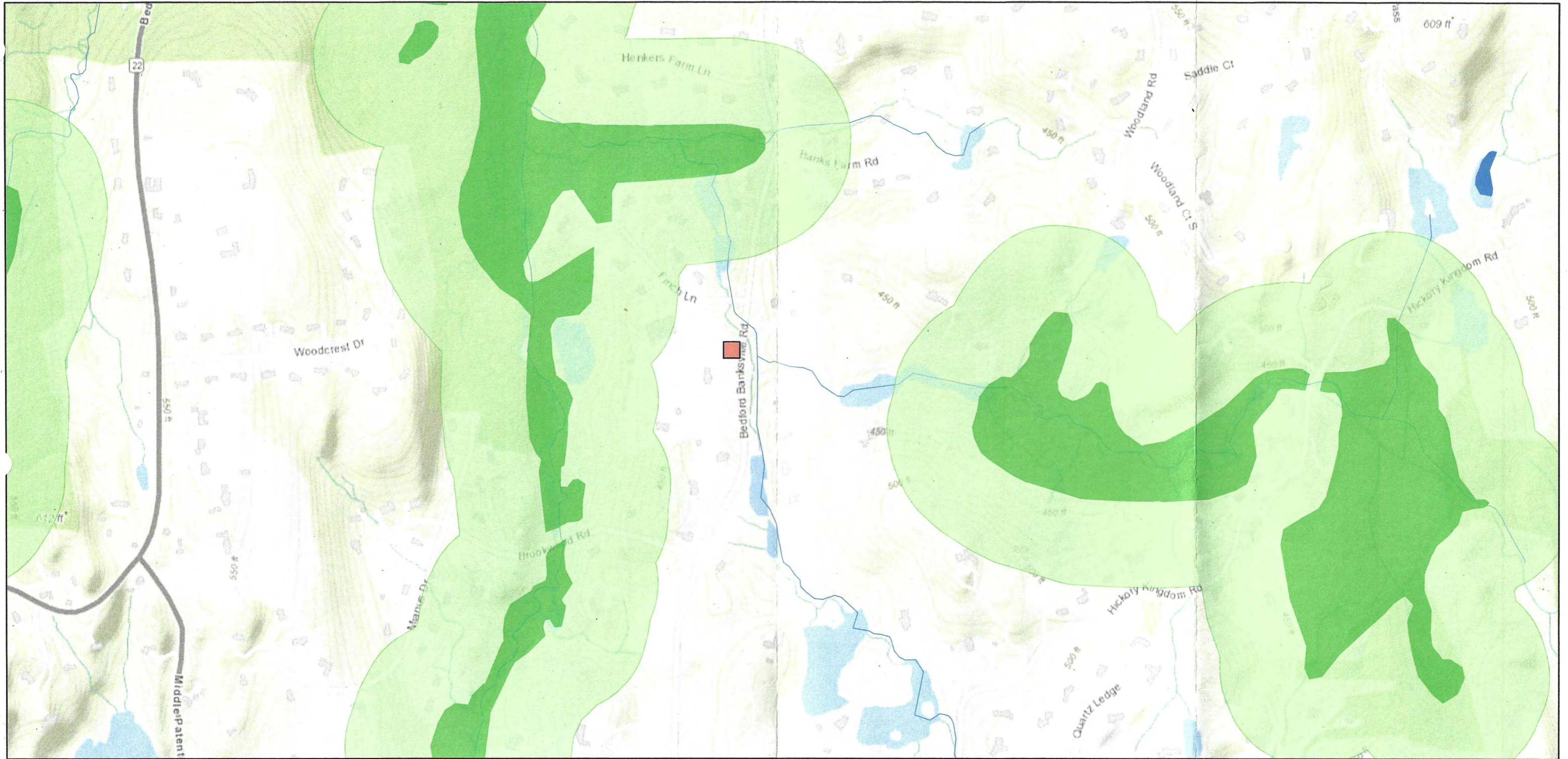
The Town Board audited and approved for payment Claims numbered 1642 to 1736 inclusive, totaling \$30,562.23 as indicated on Warrant No. 20.

The Supervisor declared the meeting adjourned at 10:30 o'clock p.m. on the duly adopted motion of Councilman Lander.

Jos. T. Miller
Jos. T. Miller - Town Clerk

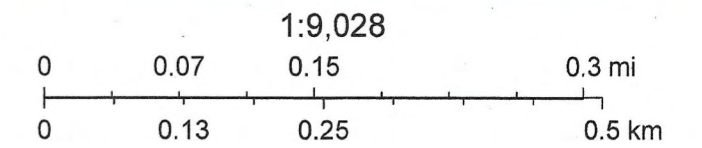
EXHIBIT 2	
TOWN BOARD APPROVAL- HORSE USE DATED 11/30/1972	
JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC <i>Environmental Consulting Services</i>	DATE 06/2022
2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net	

263 Bedford Banksville Raod



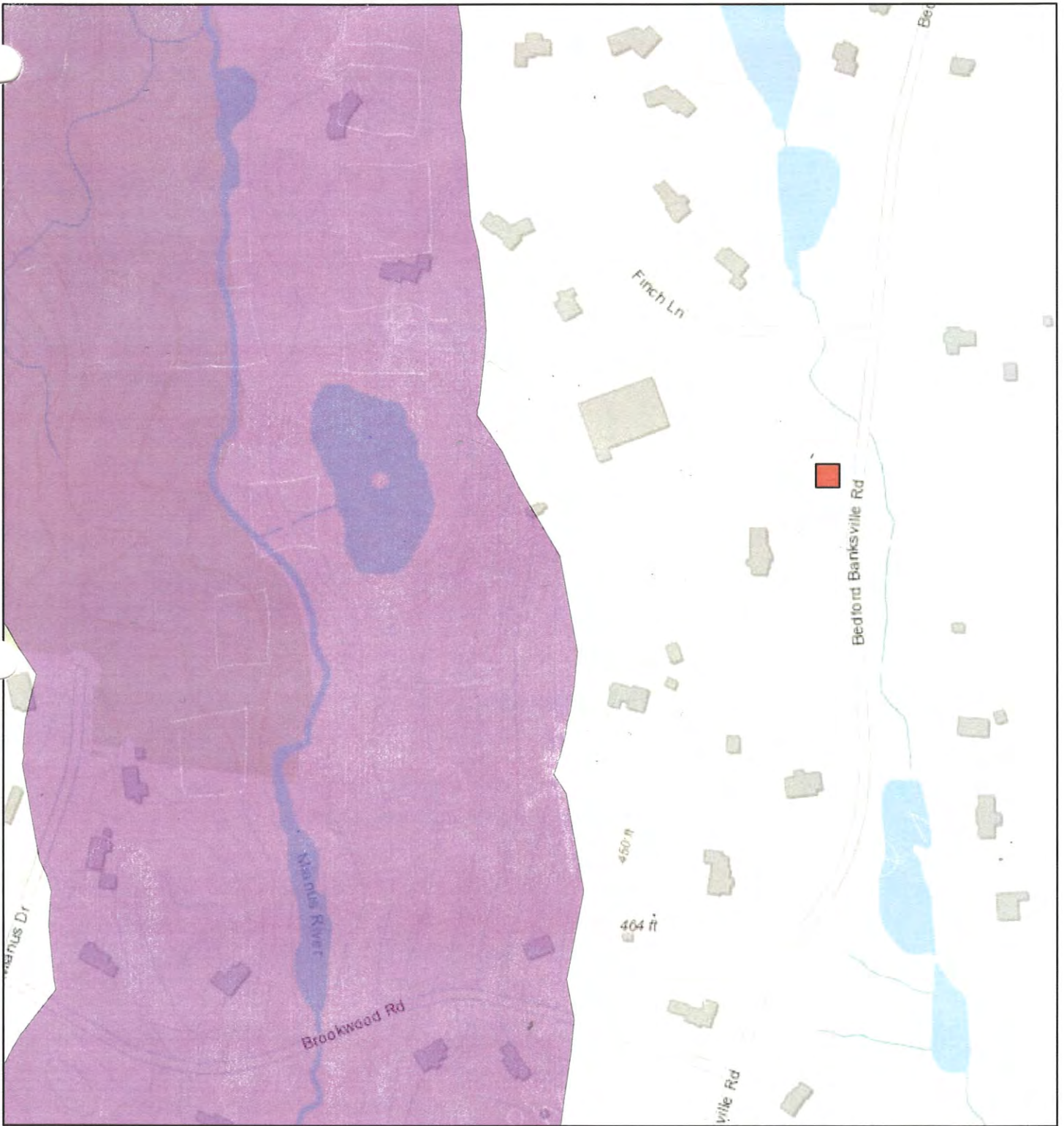
June 10, 2021

EXHIBIT 3	
NYS DEC WETLAND MAP	
JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC Environmental Consulting Services	DATE 06/2022
2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net	



Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

CEA -263 Bedford Banksville Road



June 15, 2021

1:4,514

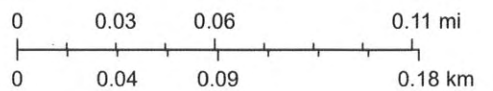


EXHIBIT 4	
NYS DEC CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL AREA MAP (CEA MAP)	
JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC <i>Environmental Consulting Services</i> 2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net	DATE 06/2022

Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Not a legal document

Westmoreland Sanctuary Trail Map

260 Chestnut Ridge Rd. Mt Kisco, NY 10549
 914-666-8448 www.westmorelandsanctuary.org
 info@westmorelandsanctuary.org

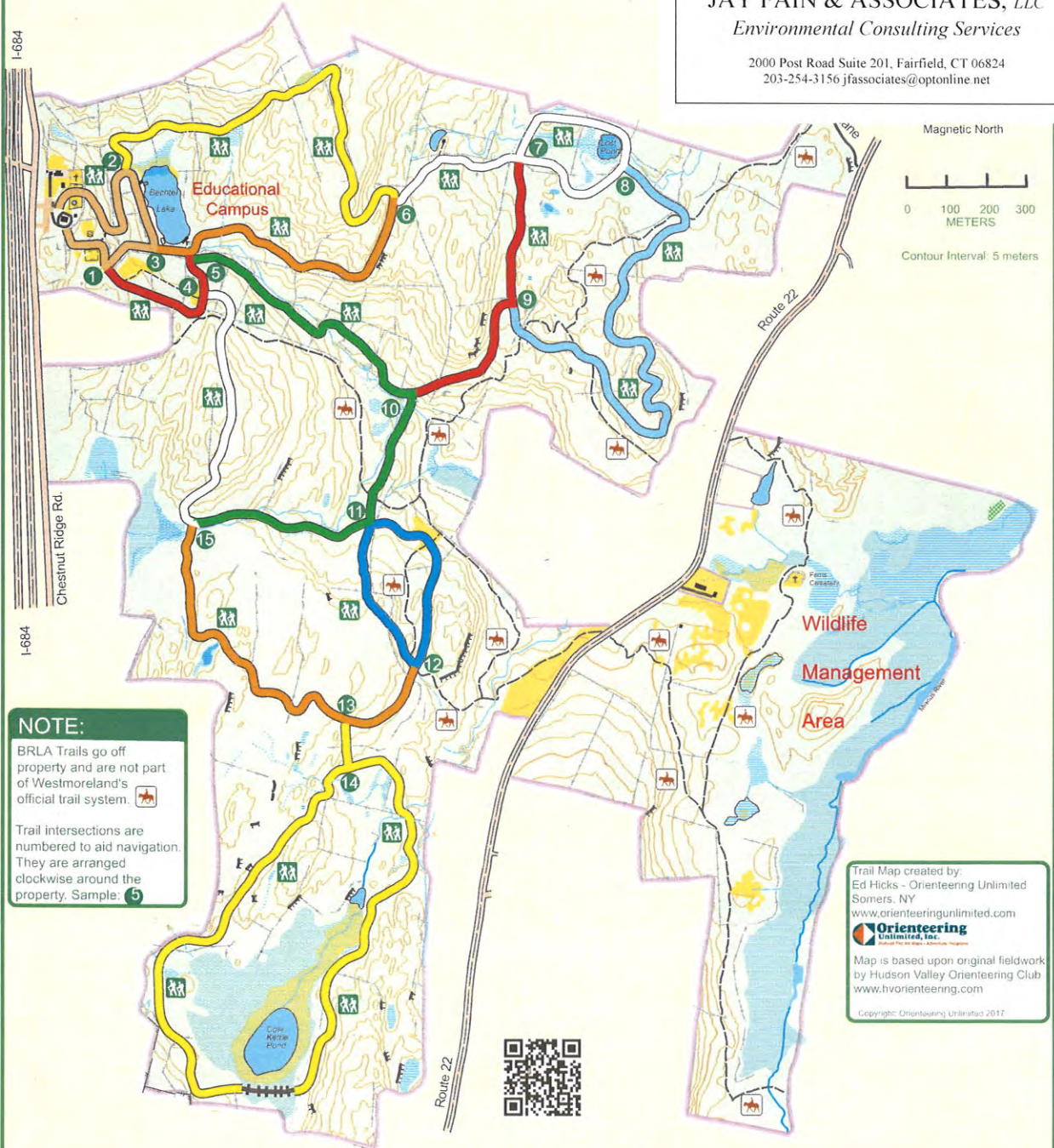
EXHIBIT 5

WESTMORELAND SANCTUARY TRAIL MAP

JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC
 Environmental Consulting Services

DATE
 06/2022

2000 Post Road Suite 201, Fairfield, CT 06824
 203-254-3156 jfassociates@optonline.net



NOTE:
 BRLA Trails go off property and are not part of Westmoreland's official trail system.
 Trail intersections are numbered to aid navigation. They are arranged clockwise around the property. Sample: 5

Trail Map created by:
 Ed Hicks - Orienteering Unlimited
 Somers, NY
 www.orienteeringunlimited.com
Orienteering Unlimited, Inc.
 Map is based upon original fieldwork by Hudson Valley Orienteering Club
 www.hvorienteeing.com
 Copyright: Orienteering Unlimited 2017

LEGEND

- Building
- Paved area
- Paved Road
- Boardwalk
- Fences
- Stonewall
- Contour line
- Pond, Stream
- Wetlands
- Major Rockface
- Westmoreland Boundary
- Clearings/Fields
- Woodland
- Hiking trails/BRLA Horse Trails

LOCATOR MAP

TRAIL KEY

- Brookside Trail - (Green) .44 mi.
- Catbird Trail - (Red) .25 mi.
- Chickadee Trail - (Orange) .43 mi.
- Cole Kettle Trail - (Yellow) 1.56 mi.
- Easy Loop Trail - (Tan) .48 mi.
- Fox Run Trail - (Red) .41 mi.
- Hemlock Trail - (Orange) .55 mi.
- Laurel Trail - (Blue) .48 mi.
- Lost Pond Trail - (White) 1.56 mi.
- Sentry Ridge Trail - (Blue) .83 mi.
- Spruce Hill Trail - (White) .38 mi.
- Veery Trail - (Green) .39 mi.
- Wood Thrush Trail - (Yellow) .73 mi.
- BRLA Horse Trails

Appendix 1

Wetland Soils Report

by: Jay Fain & Associates, LLC

JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC

Environmental Consulting Services

Jay Fain
Principal
elmst@optonline.net

Victoria Landau
Principal, ASLA
vplandau@optonline.net

2000 Post Road
Suite 201
Fairfield, CT 06824
203 254-3156
jfassociates@optonline.net

SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE DELINEATION FOR 263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD, NORTH CASTLE, NY 10506

Page 1

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

LAND USE: **Horse Farm** ACRES: **21.0±**

DELINEATION ADDRESS: **263 Bedford Banksville Rd.
North Castle, NY 10506**

REPORT COMPLETED FOR:

NAME: **Kent Farrington
c/o Old Town Barns**
MAILING ADDRESS: **125 Rt. 22
Pawling, NY 12564**

MAPPING AND DELINEATION METHODOLOGY

Soils analysis, as described in this report, is intended as an inventory and evaluation of the existing soil characteristics on the subject property. A first order soil survey in accordance with the principles and practices noted in the USDA publication Soil Survey Manual (1993) was completed at the site. Soil units mapped in the field correspond with those in the USDA publication *Soil Survey of Putnam and Westchester Counties, New York* (1994).

Wetland identification was based on the presence of poorly and very poorly drained soils and/or a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation. Soil types were identified by observation of soil morphology (soil texture, color, structure, etc.). To observe the morphology of the property's soils, numerous two-foot deep test pits and/or hand borings were completed throughout the site. Prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation was confirmed by visually determining the dominant plant species in each vegetation community in accordance with the Onsite Routine Determination method as described in the 1989 manual titled Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Manual) by the Environmental Laboratory. Transects were located perpendicular to and at representative points along the perceived boundaries of the wetland areas identified on the property. Soil morphologies and vegetation were observed at sampling points along the transects. Sampling began well outside the bounds of the wetland and continued towards it until hydric soils and/or a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation were observed. This point on each transect was marked (flagged) with an orange surveyor's tape labeled "Wetland Boundary". The complete boundary of every wetland area is located along the lines that connect these sequentially numbered boundary points.

The wetland and watercourse boundaries are subject to change until adopted by the Town.

DATE AND CONDITIONS AT TIME OF INSPECTION

DATE: **December 02, 2020** INSPECTED BY: **Jay Fain**
Amended March 4, 2021

WEATHER: **Cool & Cloudy**

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS: DRY MOIST WET FROST DEPTH: **N/A** SNOW DEPTH: **N/A**

CERTIFICATION



JAY FAIN, PRINCIPAL, SOIL SCIENTIST

**SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE
DELINEATION FOR
263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD, NORTH CASTLE, NY 10506**

Page 2

WETLAND/WATERCOURSE IDENTIFIED

FLAG NUMBERS	WETLAND TYPE	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
1-33	Riverine	Ff – Frequently Flooded	Mianus River Floodplain
50-77	Aquents	Aq - Aquents	Pond, Edge of Pond
200-212	Stream	RdA – Ridgebury loam	-

SOIL MAP UNITS

Each soil map unit that was identified on the property represents a specific area on the landscape and consists of one or more soils for which the unit is named. Other soils (inclusions that are generally too small to be delineated separately) may account for 10 to 15 percent of the map unit. The mapped units are identified in the following table by name and symbol and typical characteristics (parent material, drainage class, high water table, depth to bedrock, and slope) of each unit are provided. These are generally the primary characteristics to be considered in land use planning and management. A narrative that defines each characteristic and describes their land use implications follows the table. Complete descriptions of each soil map unit can be found in the *Soil Survey of Putnam and Westchester Counties, New York (1993)*.

UPLAND SOILS

SOIL		PARENT MATERIAL	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE			DEPTH TO BEDROCK (in)
SYM.	NAME				DEPTH (ft)	KIND	MOS.	
CrC	Charleton-Chatfield complex, rolling, very rocky	Loose Glacial Till	2-15	Well Drained	>6.0	--	--	>60
		Loose Glacial Till	2-15	Well Drained & Somewhat Excessively Drained	>6.0	--	--	20-40
RhC	Riverhead loam	Glacial Outwash	0-3 3-8 8-15 15-25 25-50	Well Drained	>6.0	--	--	>60

WETLAND SOILS

SOIL		PARENT MATERIAL	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE			DEPTH TO BEDROCK (in)
SYM.	NAME				DEPTH (ft)	KIND	MOS.	
Ff	Frequently flooded	Alluvial	0-3	Poorly Drained	<2.0	Apparent	Jan-Dec	>60
Aq	Aquents	-	0-3	Poorly Drained	0.0-1.5	Apparent	Nov-May	>60
RdA	Ridgebury Loam	Compact Glacial Till	0-3 3-8	Poorly Drained, Somewhat Poorly Drained	0.0-1.05	Perched	Nov.-May	>60

**SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE
DELINEATION FOR
263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD, NORTH CASTLE, NY 10506**

Page 3

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: DEFINITIONS AND LAND USE IMPLICATIONS

PARENT MATERIAL: Parent material is the unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms. Soil inherits characteristics, such as mineralogy and texture, from its parent material. Glacial till is unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice. Glacial outwash consists of gravel, sand and silt, which is commonly stratified, deposited by glacial melt water. Alluvium is material such as sand, silt or clay deposited on land by streams. Organic deposits consist of decomposed plant and animal parts.

A soil's texture affects the ease of digging, filling and compacting and the permeability of a soil. Generally sand and gravel soils, such as outwash soils, have higher permeability rates than most glacial till soils. Soil permeability effects the cost to design and construct subsurface sanitary disposal facilities and, if too slow or too fast, may preclude their use. Outwash soils are generally excellent sources of natural aggregates (sand and gravel) suitable for commercial use, such as construction subbase material. Organic layers in soils can cause movement of structural footings. Compacted glacial till layers make excavating more difficult and may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase their design and construction costs if fill material is required.

DRAINAGE CLASS: Drainage class refers to the frequency and duration of periods of soil saturation or partial saturation during soil formation. Seven classes of natural drainage classes exist. They range from excessively drained, where water is removed from the soil very rapidly, to very poorly drained, where water is removed so slowly that free water remains at or near the soil surface during most of the growing season. Soil drainage affects the type and growth of plants found in an area. When landscaping or gardening, drainage class information can be used to assure that proposed plants are adapted to existing drainage conditions or that necessary alterations to drainage conditions (irrigation or drainage systems) are provided to assure plant survival.

HIGH WATER TABLE: High water table is the highest level of a saturated zone in the soil in most years. The water table can effect when shallow excavations can be made; the ease of the excavations, construction, and grading; and the supporting capacity of the soil. Shallow water tables may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase design and construction costs if fill material is required.

DEPTH TO BEDROCK: The depth to bedrock refers to the depth to fixed rock. Bedrock depth affects the ease and cost of construction, such as digging, filling, compacting and planting. Shallow depth bedrock may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase design and construction costs if fill material is required.

SLOPE: Generally soils with steeper slopes increase construction costs, increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts, and reduce the feasibility of locating subsurface sanitary disposal facilities.

Mapping Westchester County

1-33 river
50-77 pond/cut



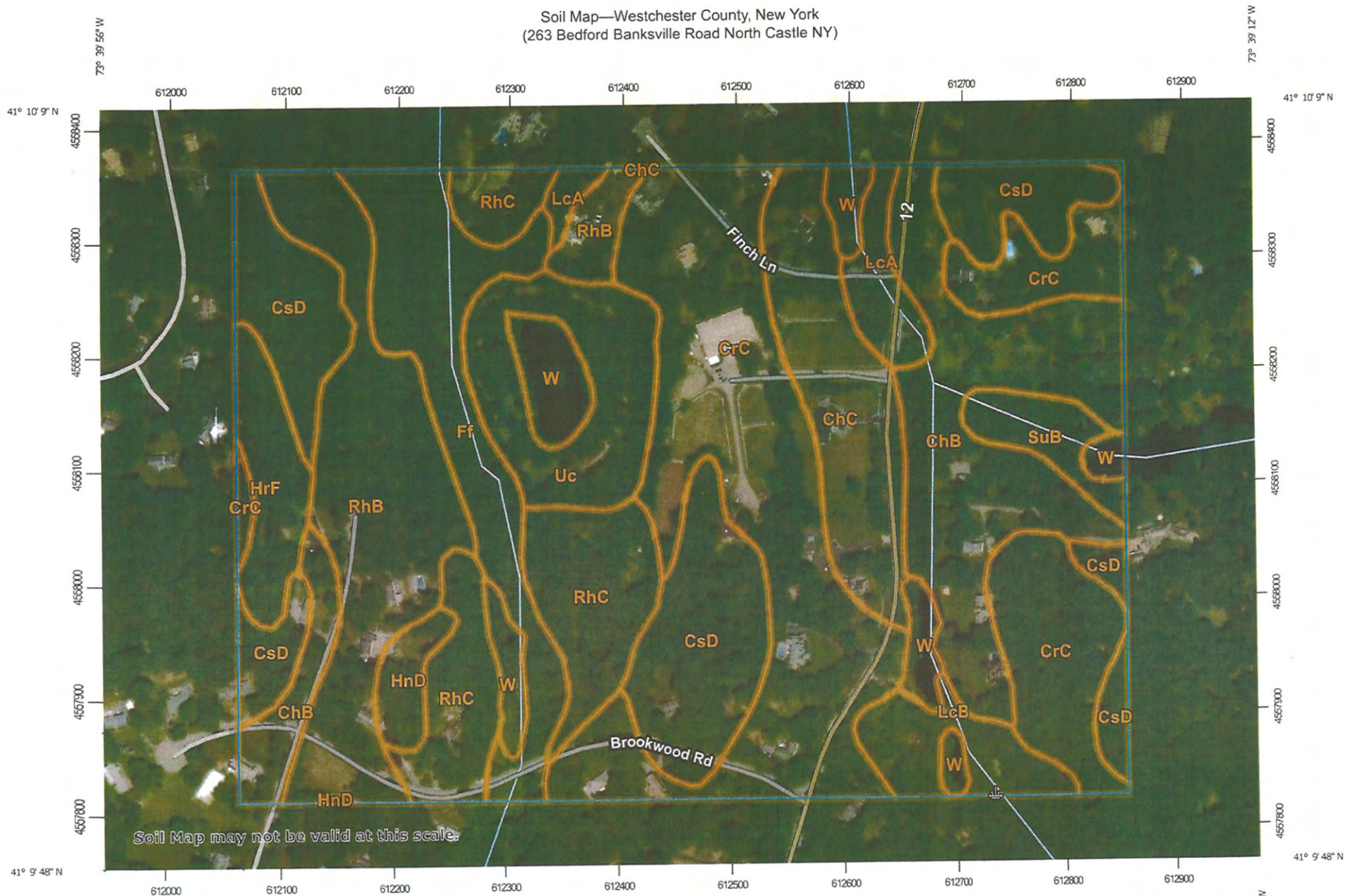
Wetland Sketch M.P
JFA - 12/2/20
1-33 - Flood plain
50-77 - Pond

0 110 220 440 ft
1:2,257 December 1, 2020


GIS
<http://giswww.westchestergov.com>
Michaelian Office Building
148 Martine Avenue Rm 214
White Plains, New York 10601

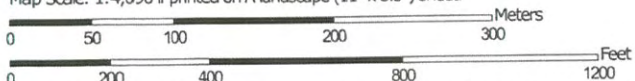
unicipal Boundaries

Soil Map—Westchester County, New York
(263 Bedford Banksville Road North Castle NY)



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.





































Map Scale: 1:4,690 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)		 Spoil Area
	Area of Interest (AOI)	 Stony Spot
Soils		 Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons	 Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines	 Other
	Soil Map Unit Points	 Special Line Features
Special Point Features		Water Features
	Blowout	 Streams and Canals
	Borrow Pit	Transportation
	Clay Spot	 Rails
	Closed Depression	 Interstate Highways
	Gravel Pit	 US Routes
	Gravelly Spot	 Major Roads
	Landfill	 Local Roads
	Lava Flow	Background
	Marsh or swamp	 Aerial Photography
	Mine or Quarry	
	Miscellaneous Water	
	Perennial Water	
	Rock Outcrop	
	Saline Spot	
	Sandy Spot	
	Severely Eroded Spot	
	Sinkhole	
	Slide or Slip	
	Sodic Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Westchester County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 16, Jun 11, 2020

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 31, 2009—Oct 16, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
ChB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	13.4	12.4%
ChC	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.8	6.2%
CrC	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	25.2	23.2%
CsD	Chatfield-Charlton complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	13.7	12.7%
Ff	Fluvaquents-Udfluvents complex, frequently flooded	8.1	7.4%
HnD	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.3	1.2%
HrF	Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 35 to 60 percent slopes	2.8	2.6%
LcA	Leicester loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, stony	2.2	2.0%
LcB	Leicester loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, stony	2.7	2.5%
RhB	Riverhead loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	12.0	11.0%
RhC	Riverhead loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.5	7.8%
SuB	Sutton loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.8	1.7%
Uc	Udorthents, wet substratum	5.8	5.3%
W	Water	4.2	3.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		108.6	100.0%

Appendix 2

Tree Survey Narrative with Tree Survey / Tree Removals

by: Jay Fain & Associates, LLC

TREE SURVEY

for

**263 Bedford Banksville Rd.
North Castle, NY**

June 2022



Tree Survey Narrative

List of Tables, Figures & Attachments

Tables

- 1 Tree Survey Sorted by Tag Number
- 2 Tree Survey Sorted by Species / Common Name

Figures

- 1 Percent Composition by Species in Development Area
- 2 1960 Aerial Photo

Attachment

- 1 Lower Hudson PRISM Report

Tree Survey
Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski, Applicant
Marengo Farms, LLC, Owner
263 Bedford Banksville Road
North Castle, New York

In the Town of North Castle, the removal of “trees” is regulated under Chapter 308. Article II of the Town Code: *Trees*. Under the provisions of this law a “tree” is defined as “[a]ny living, woody plant which has a DBH of eight inches or more” and a “significant tree” is defined as a tree of “twenty-four inches or greater DBH at 4½ feet”.

A permit is required to remove a tree according to the following criteria (Section 308-13):

- A. Removal of a tree within a property’s regulated setback or landscape buffer zone
- B. Removal of a significant tree
- C. Removal of any tree in wetlands, within clearing lines, or conservation easements
- D. Clearing/ Thinning
- E. Removal of any street tree within the right-of-way
- F. Removal in any calendar year of more than 10 trees on any lot

The accompanying tree survey was performed to provide an inventory of the existing trees on the property for use by the Engineering and Landscape Architectural Consultants to help plan improvements to this property and to comply with Chapter 308. All trees of interest were numbered and located by the Project Surveyor and plotted on the Project Survey. **It is important to note that only trees in areas where they are scheduled to be removed for the proposed residential and equine development were located by the project surveyors - TC Merritts Land Surveyors. This is depicted by the project Development Limit Line (DLL). In some places, the Development Limit Line does not coincide with the proposed Grading Limit Line (GLL). Trees removed outside of the GLL will be removed by hand and require no ground disturbance.**

The location, size, and type of each tree 8 inches DBH and greater, is provided on the Tree Survey for planning and regulatory purposes. In addition, Environmental Scientists from Jay Fain & Associates visited the 263 Bedford Banksville Road site during the month of June 2021. Each tree (8 inches DBH and greater) located in potential impact zones was identified by species and measured using a standard DBH tape (English measurement units). Trees were also evaluated for overall condition, health and vigor, structure and form, and canopy position. Notes were also recorded and a general recommendation for disposition was made.

489 trees with DBH 8 inches through 23 inches, were located within in the **Disturbance Limit Line** as identified under the Residential Development and Equine Use Expansion proposal. Of those 489 trees, it is proposed that 475 will be removed in connection with construction activities or because the trees are in poor health or a hazard to people and property.

In addition, 27 significant trees (24 inches or greater) were identified within the DLL for residential development and the expanded equine use. Of these 27 significant trees, 24 are slated to be removed. Of the 24 significant trees to be removed, 17 are considered hazard trees due to their age, condition, health or species composition. A hazard tree is defined as having a significant potential to endanger the public's health, safety or welfare. Hazard trees include dead trees or those in severe decline, diseased trees, trees with hollow trunks, trees in open areas prone to wind throw or wind damage, etc.

Data for all trees inventoried is presented in two formats. The first is an overall list by tag number designated in the field (Table 1) and includes relevant data with respect to health, vigor, and disposition. (It should be noted, that due to supplier inventory problems associated with COVID-19, tag numbers 528 - 799 were not available and were not utilized. Therefore, the tag numbers of individual trees do not necessarily represent the numerical tree count, please see column 01 of the tree inventory for that information).

A tree list sorted by Individual Species / Common Name has also been provided (Table 2). The species composition of all trees is exhibited in Figure 1. One species, Black Locust, comprises 465 individuals or 90.1% of the trees identified. In this instance, the dominant woody vegetation on the site is Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*). Black Locust is an early successional species and often is one of the first plants to colonize old agricultural fields once they have been abandoned from regular agrarian use.

Black Locust, while native to the US, has been historically found east of the Mississippi and south of Pennsylvania. Over time, its range has expanded to the northeast, most likely because its wood was valued by farmers for its resistance to rot. In New York State, Black Locust is considered an invasive species and the NYS DEC has addressed this condition by adding Black Locust to its list of prohibited and regulated plants. Black Locust is considered an invasive, noxious plant because it colonizes old fields early and quickly outcompetes other more desirable native species that have higher ecological benefits such as for food and habitat for wildlife (See Attachment 1, Lower Hudson PRISM Report). Another drawback of Black Locust is that as an early pioneer species, it grows quickly but is short lived. As it matures, the crown quickly declines, and with shallow limited root systems, these trees are problematic because they are susceptible to wind throw, making them a potential hazard to people and property. On the 263 Bedford Banksville Road parcel, the establishment of the Black Locust dates to approximately 1960 (Figure 2) making most, if not all the trees, around 70 years old. Most of the Black Locusts are in poor vigor, severe decline or dead. For these reasons, the removal of the Black Locust groves would improve existing environmental conditions by both eliminating a potential hazard and by providing opportunities for beneficial plants, like pollinators, to recolonize areas of the site.

Since the entire 21.6 ± acre site was not inventoried, the total number of "trees" (greater than 8 inches) and "significant trees" (greater than 24 inches) is not known. However, 16± acres of the site will remain undisturbed, approximately of which half are forested. Therefore, most of the trees on the 263 Bedford Banksville Road site, including significant trees, will be preserved. This includes the most sensitive area of the site including the riparian areas adjacent to the east branch of the Byram River, and most of the Critical Environmental Area. The total area within which trees are proposed to be removed, is less than 10 acres. A landscape plan is proposed to replace some of the tree cover to be removed.

Table 1

Trees Sorted by Tag Number

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
1	1	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
2	2	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
3	3	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
4	4	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
5	5	American Elm	Ulmus americana	22	L	P	SA	Leaning	X
6	6	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	10	S	P	SA	Broken Leader, Barn hazard	X
7	7	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
8	8	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
9	9	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
10	10	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
11	11	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
12	12	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
13	13	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
14	14	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
15	15	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
16	16	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
17	17	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
18	18	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
19	19	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
20	20	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
21	21	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
22	22	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
23	23	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
24	24	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
25	25	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
26	26	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
27	27	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
28	28	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
29	29	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
30	30	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
31	31	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
32	32	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
33	33	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
34	34	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
35	35	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
36	36	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
37	37	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
38	38	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
39	39	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
40	40	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
41	41	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
42	42	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
43	43	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
44	44	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
45	45	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
46	46	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
47	47	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
48	48	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
49	49	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
50	50	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
51	51	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
52	52	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
53	53	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
54	54	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
55	55	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
56	57	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
57	58	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
58	59	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
59	60	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
60	61	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
61	62	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
62	63	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
63	64	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
64	65	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
65	66	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
66	67	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
67	68	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
68	69	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
69	70	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	G	H		
70	71	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
71	72	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
72	73	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
73	74	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
74	75	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	24	S	F	A		X
75	76	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	14	TR	F	A		X
76	77	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
77	78	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
78	79	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
79	80	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
80	81	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
81	82	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
82	84	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
83	85	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
84	86	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
85	87	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
86	88	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
87	94	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
88	95	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
89	96	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
90	97	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
91	98	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
92	99	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
93	100	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
94	101	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
95	102	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
96	103	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
97	104	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
98	105	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
99	106	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
100	107	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
101	108	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
102	109	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
103	110	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
104	111	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
105	112	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
106	113	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
107	114	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
108	115	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
109	116	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
110	117	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
111	118	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	14	TR	F	A	Save	
112	119	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
113	120	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
114	121	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
115	122	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
116	123	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
117	124	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
118	125	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
119	126	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
120	128	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
121	129	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
122	130	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
123	131	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
124	132	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
125	133	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
126	134	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
127	135	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
128	136	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
129	137	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
130	138	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
131	139	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
132	140	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
133	141	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
134	142	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
135	143	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
136	144	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
137	145	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
138	146	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
139	147	Aborvitae	Thuja sp.	18	TR	G	A	Ornamental	X
140	148	Aborvitae	Thuja sp.	20	S	G	A	Ornamental	X
141	149	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	16	TW	F	A	Planted at house	X
142	150	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	18	S	F	A	Planted at house	X
143	151	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	20	S	F	A	Planted at house	X
144	152	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
145	153	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
146	154	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	14	S	G	H	Good	
147	155	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	12	S	G	H	Good	
148	157	Ash	FraXinus americana	22			Dead	Hazard	X
149	158	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TW			NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
150	159	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	G	H		
151	160	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
152	161	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
153	162	Yew	Tasus cuspidada	14	TR	F	A	Shrub, overgrown ornamental	X
154	163	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
155	164	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
156	165	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
157	166	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	20	S	G	H	Ornamental	X
158	167	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	14	S	G	H	Ornamental	
159	168	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	S	G	H	Ornamental	X
160	169	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	TW	G	H	Ornamental, too close to building	X
161	171	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	18	S	G	H	Ornamental	
162	172	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	26	S	G	H	Ornamental	
163	173	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	S	G	H	Ornamental	
164	175	American Elm	Ulmus americana	30	S	G	H	Too close to house	X
165	176	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	10	S	F	A		
166	177	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
167	178	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	8	S	F	A		
168	179	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	10	S	P	SA	Girdles	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
169	180	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
170	182	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
171	183	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	30	S	F	A		
172	184	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
173	185	American Elm	Ulmus americana	10	L	P	SA	Topped	X
174	186	Black Birch	Betula lenta	24	TW/L	F	A	Close to new house, Leaning	X
175	187	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
176	188	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A		X
177	189	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
178	190	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	30	S	F	A	Save, on edge of yard	
179	191	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
180	192	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A		X
181	193	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
182	195	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
183	196	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
184	197	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
185	198	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
186	199	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
187	200	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
188	201	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
189	202	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
190	205	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
191	206	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
192	207	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
193	209	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
194	210	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
195	211	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
196	212	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
197	213	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
198	214	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
199	215	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
200	216	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
201	217	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
202	218	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
203	219	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
204	220	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
205	221	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
206	222	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
207	223	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
208	224	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
209	225	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
210	226	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
211	227	American Elm	Ulmus americana	26	TR	F	A		X
212	228	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
213	229	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
214	230	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
215	231	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
216	232	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
217	233	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
218	234	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
219	235	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
220	236	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
221	238	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
222	239	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
223	240	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
224	241	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
225	242	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
226	243	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
227	244	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
228	245	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
229	246	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
230	248	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
231	249	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
232	251	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
233	252	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
234	253	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
235	254	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
236	255	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
237	256	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	36	S/L	P	SA		X
238	258	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	F	A		X
239	259	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	14	S	P	A		X
240	260	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	12					
241	261	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	10	S/L	F	A		X
242	262	American Elm	Ulmus americana	8	S				X
243	263	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S				
244	264	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	18	S				
245	265	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
246	268	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
247	269	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
248	270	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
249	271	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
250	272	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
251	273	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
252	274	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
253	275	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
254	276	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
255	277	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
256	278	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
257	279	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
258	280	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
259	281	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
260	282	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	TR	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
261	283	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
262	284	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
263	286	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
264	289	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
265	290	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
266	291	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
267	292	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
268	293	Norway Maple	Picea abies	14	S	P	A		X
269	294	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
270	295	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
271	299	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
272	300	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
273	301	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
274	303	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
275	306	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
276	307	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
277	308	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
278	309	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
279	310	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
280	311	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
281	313	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
282	314	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
283	315	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
284	316	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
285	317	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
286	318	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
287	319	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
288	320	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
289	321	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
290	322	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
291	323	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
292	324	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	
293	326	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
294	327	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TR	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
295	328	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
296	329	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
297	330	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
298	331	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
299	332	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
300	333	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
301	334	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
302	335	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
303	337	Poplar	Populus sp.	26	S	F	A		X
304	338	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	F	A		X
305	339	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
306	340	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	F	A		X
307	341	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
308	342	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
309	343	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
310	344	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
311	345	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
312	346	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
313	347	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	12	S	F	A		X
314	348	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
315	349	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
316	350	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
317	351	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
318	352	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
319	353	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
320	354	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
321	355	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
322	358	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
323	359	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
324	360	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
325	361	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
326	362	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
327	363	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
328	364	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
329	365	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
330	366	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
331	367	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
332	368	White Oak	Quercus alba	22	M	G	A		
333	369	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
334	370	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
335	371	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
336	372	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
337	373	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
338	374	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
339	375	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
340	376	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
341	377	White Oak	Quercus alba	18	S	G	A		
342	378	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
343	379	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
344	380	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
345	382	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
346	383	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
347	384	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
348	385	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
349	386	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
350	387	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
351	388	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
352	389	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
353	390	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
354	391	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
355	392	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
356	393	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
357	394	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
358	395	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
359	396	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
360	397	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
361	398	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
362	399	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
363	400	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
364	401	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
365	402	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
366	403	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
367	405	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
368	406	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
369	407	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
370	408	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
371	409	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
372	411	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
373	413	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
374	414	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
375	415	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
376	416	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
377	417	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
378	418	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
379	419	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
380	420	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
381	421	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	20			Dead		X
382	428	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
383	434	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
384	435	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
385	436	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
386	460	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
387	485	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
388	486	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
389	487	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
390	488	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
391	489	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
392	490	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
393	501	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
394	502	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
395	503	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
396	504	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
397	505	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
398	506	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
399	507	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
400	508	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
401	509	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
402	510	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
403	511	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
404	512	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
405	513	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
406	514	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
407	515	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
408	516	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
409	517	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
410	807	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
411	808	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
412	810	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
413	811	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
414	812	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
415	814	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
416	815	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
417	816	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
418	817	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
419	819	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
420	820	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
421	821	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
422	822	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
423	823	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
424	824	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
425	825	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
426	827	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
427	828	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
428	829	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
429	830	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
430	855	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
431	857	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
432	858	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
433	859	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
434	860	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
435	861	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
436	863	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
437	864	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	8	S	P	A		X
438	866	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
439	867	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
440	869	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
441	870	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
442	872	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
443	873	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
444	874	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
445	875	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
446	876	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
447	877	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
448	878	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
449	879	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
450	881	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
451	884	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
452	888	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
453	890	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
454	891	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
455	892	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
456	893	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
457	894	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
458	895	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
459	896	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
460	897	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
461	898	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
462	900	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
463	901	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
464	902	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
465	913	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
466	914	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
467	915	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
468	917	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
469	918	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
470	919	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
471	920	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
472	921	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
473	922	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
474	924	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
475	925	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
476	926	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
477	927	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
478	923	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
479	930	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
480	931	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
481	939	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
482	940	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
483	941	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
484	946	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
485	947	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
486	949	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
487	950	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
488	951	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
489	952	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
490	953	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
491	954	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
492	955	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
493	956	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
494	957	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
495	958	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
496	959	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
497	960	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
498	961	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
499	962	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
500	963	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
501	964	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
502	965	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
503	966	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
504	967	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 1 - Sorted by Tag Number

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
505	988	Apple	Malus Domestica	32	S	F	A		X
506	989	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
507	990	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
508	991	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
509	993	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
510	994	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
511	995	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
512	996	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
513	997	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
514	998	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
515	999	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
516	1000	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

Table 2

Trees Sorted by Species

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
1	147	Aborvitae	Thuja sp.	18	TR	G	A	Ornamental	X
2	148	Aborvitae	Thuja sp.	20	S	G	A	Ornamental	X
3	5	American Elm	Ulmus americana	22	L	P	SA	Leaning	X
4	175	American Elm	Ulmus americana	30	S	G	H	Too close to house	X
5	185	American Elm	Ulmus americana	10	L	P	SA	Topped	X
6	227	American Elm	Ulmus americana	26	TR	F	A		X
7	262	American Elm	Ulmus americana	8	S				X
8	988	Apple	Malus Domestica	32	S	F	A		X
9	157	Ash	FraXinus americana	22			Dead	Hazard	X
10	186	Black Birch	Betula lenta	24	TW/L	F	A	Close to new house, Leaning	X
11	6	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	10	S	P	SA	Broken Leader, Barn hazard	X
12	75	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	24	S	F	A		X
13	76	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	14	TR	F	A		X
14	256	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	36	S/L	P	SA		X
15	259	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	14	S	P	A		X
16	261	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	10	S/L	F	A		X
17	421	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	20			Dead		X
18	864	Black Cherry	Prunus serotina	8	S	P	A		X
19	1	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
20	2	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
21	3	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
22	4	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
23	7	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
24	8	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
25	9	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
26	10	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
27	11	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
28	12	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
29	13	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
30	14	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
31	15	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
32	16	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
33	17	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
34	18	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
35	19	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
36	20	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
37	21	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
38	22	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
39	23	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
40	24	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
41	25	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
42	26	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
43	27	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
44	28	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
45	29	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
46	30	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
47	31	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
48	32	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
49	33	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
50	34	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
51	35	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
52	36	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
53	37	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
54	38	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
55	39	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
56	40	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
57	41	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
58	42	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
59	43	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
60	44	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
61	45	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
62	46	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
63	47	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
64	48	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
65	49	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
66	50	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
67	51	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
68	52	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
69	53	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
70	54	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
71	55	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
72	57	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
73	58	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
74	59	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
75	60	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
76	61	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
77	62	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
78	63	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
79	64	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
80	65	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
81	66	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
82	67	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
83	68	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
84	69	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
85	71	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
86	72	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
87	73	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
88	74	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
89	77	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
90	78	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
91	79	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
92	80	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
93	81	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
94	82	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
95	84	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
96	85	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
97	86	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
98	87	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
99	88	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
100	94	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
101	95	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
102	96	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
103	97	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
104	98	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
105	99	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
106	100	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
107	101	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
108	102	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
109	103	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
110	104	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
111	105	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
112	106	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
113	107	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
114	108	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
115	109	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
116	110	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
117	111	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
118	112	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
119	113	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
120	114	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
121	115	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
122	116	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
123	117	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
124	119	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
125	120	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
126	121	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
127	122	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
128	123	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
129	124	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
130	125	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
131	126	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
132	128	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
133	129	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
134	130	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
135	131	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
136	132	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
137	133	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
138	134	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
139	135	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
140	136	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
141	137	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
142	138	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
143	139	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
144	140	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
145	141	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
146	142	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
147	143	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
148	144	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
149	145	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
150	146	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
151	152	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
152	153	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
153	158	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TW			NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
154	160	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
155	161	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
156	163	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
157	164	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
158	165	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
159	177	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
160	180	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
161	182	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
162	184	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
163	187	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
164	188	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A		X
165	189	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
166	191	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	26	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
167	192	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A		X
168	193	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
169	195	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
170	196	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
171	197	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
172	198	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
173	199	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
174	200	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
175	201	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
176	202	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
177	205	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
178	206	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
179	207	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
180	209	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
181	210	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
182	211	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
183	212	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
184	213	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
185	214	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
186	215	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
187	216	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
188	217	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
189	218	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
190	219	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
191	220	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
192	221	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
193	222	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
194	223	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
195	224	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
196	225	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
197	226	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
198	228	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
199	229	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
200	230	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
201	231	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
202	232	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
203	233	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
204	234	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
205	235	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
206	236	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
207	238	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
208	239	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
209	240	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
210	241	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
211	242	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
212	243	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
213	244	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
214	245	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
215	246	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
216	248	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
217	249	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
218	251	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
219	252	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
220	253	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
221	254	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
222	255	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
223	265	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
224	268	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
225	269	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
226	270	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
227	271	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
228	272	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
229	273	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
230	274	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
231	275	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
232	276	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
233	277	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
234	278	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
235	279	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
236	280	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
237	281	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
238	282	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	TR	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
239	283	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
240	284	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
241	286	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
242	289	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
243	290	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
244	291	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
245	292	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
246	294	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
247	295	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
248	299	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
249	300	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
250	301	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
251	303	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
252	306	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
253	307	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
254	308	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
255	309	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
256	310	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
257	311	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
258	313	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
259	314	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
260	315	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
261	316	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
262	317	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
263	318	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
264	319	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
265	320	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
266	321	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
267	322	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
268	323	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
269	326	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
270	327	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	TR	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
271	328	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
272	329	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
273	330	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
274	331	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
275	332	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
276	333	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
277	334	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
278	335	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
279	339	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
280	341	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
281	342	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
282	343	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
283	344	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
284	345	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
285	346	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
286	348	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
287	349	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
288	350	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
289	351	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
290	352	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
291	353	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
292	354	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
293	355	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
294	358	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
295	359	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
296	360	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
297	361	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
298	362	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
299	363	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
300	364	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
301	365	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
302	366	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
303	367	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
304	369	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
305	370	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
306	371	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
307	372	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
308	373	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
309	374	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
310	375	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
311	376	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
312	378	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
313	379	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
314	380	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
315	382	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
316	383	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
317	384	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
318	385	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
319	386	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
320	387	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
321	388	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
322	389	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
323	390	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
324	391	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
325	392	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
326	393	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
327	394	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
328	395	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
329	396	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
330	397	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
331	398	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
332	399	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
333	400	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
334	401	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
335	402	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
336	403	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
337	405	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
338	406	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
339	407	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
340	408	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
341	409	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
342	411	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
343	413	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
344	414	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
345	415	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
346	416	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
347	417	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
348	418	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
349	419	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
350	420	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
351	428	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
352	434	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
353	435	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
354	436	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
355	460	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	24	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
356	485	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
357	486	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
358	487	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
359	488	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
360	489	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
361	490	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
362	501	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	20	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
363	502	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
364	503	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
365	504	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	TW	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
366	505	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
367	506	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
368	507	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
369	508	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
370	509	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
371	510	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
372	511	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
373	512	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
374	513	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
375	514	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	30	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
376	515	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
377	516	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
378	517	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
379	807	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
380	808	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
381	810	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
382	811	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
383	812	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
384	814	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
385	815	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
386	816	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
387	817	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
388	819	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
389	820	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
390	821	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
391	822	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
392	823	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
393	824	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
394	825	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
395	827	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
396	828	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
397	829	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
398	830	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
399	855	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
400	857	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
401	858	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
402	859	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
403	860	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
404	861	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
405	863	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
406	866	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
407	867	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
408	869	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
409	870	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
410	872	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
411	873	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
412	874	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
413	875	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
414	876	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
415	877	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
416	878	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
417	879	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
418	881	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
419	884	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
420	888	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
421	890	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
422	891	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
423	892	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
424	893	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
425	894	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
426	895	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
427	896	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
428	897	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
429	898	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
430	900	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
431	901	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
432	902	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
433	913	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
434	914	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
435	915	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
436	917	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
437	918	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
438	919	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
439	920	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
440	921	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
441	922	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
442	924	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
443	925	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
444	926	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
445	927	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
446	923	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
447	930	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
448	931	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
449	939	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
450	940	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
451	941	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
452	946	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
453	947	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	18	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
454	949	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
455	950	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
456	951	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
457	952	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
458	953	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
459	954	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
460	955	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
461	956	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
462	957	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. Inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
463	958	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
464	959	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
465	960	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
466	961	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
467	962	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
468	963	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
469	964	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
470	965	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
471	966	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
472	967	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
473	989	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
474	990	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
475	991	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	10	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
476	993	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	16	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
477	994	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
478	995	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	14	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
479	996	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
480	997	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	28	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
481	998	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	22	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
482	999	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
483	1000	Black Locust	Robinia pseudoacacia	12	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	X
484	149	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	16	TW	F	A	Planted at house	X
485	150	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	18	S	F	A	Planted at house	X
486	151	Hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	20	S	F	A	Planted at house	X
487	166	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	20	S	G	H	Ornamental	X
488	167	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	14	S	G	H	Ornamental	
489	168	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	S	G	H	Ornamental	X
490	169	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	TW	G	H	Ornamental, too close to building	X
491	171	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	18	S	G	H	Ornamental	
492	172	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	26	S	G	H	Ornamental	
493	173	Japanese Maple	Acer palmatum	8	S	G	H	Ornamental	
494	293	Norway Maple	Picea abies	14	S	P	A		X
495	337	Poplar	Populus sp.	26	S	F	A		X
496	183	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	30	S	F	A		
497	190	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	30	S	F	A	Save, on edge of yard	
498	324	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	P	A	NYS Invasive Species in decline	
499	338	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	F	A		X
500	340	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	8	S	F	A		X
501	347	Red Maple	Acer rubrum	12	S	F	A		X
502	70	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	G	H		
503	118	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	14	TR	F	A	Save	
504	154	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	14	S	G	H	Good	

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

TREE SURVEY / TREE REMOVALS

Table 2 - Sorted by Species

263 Bedford Banksville, Road, North Castle, NY

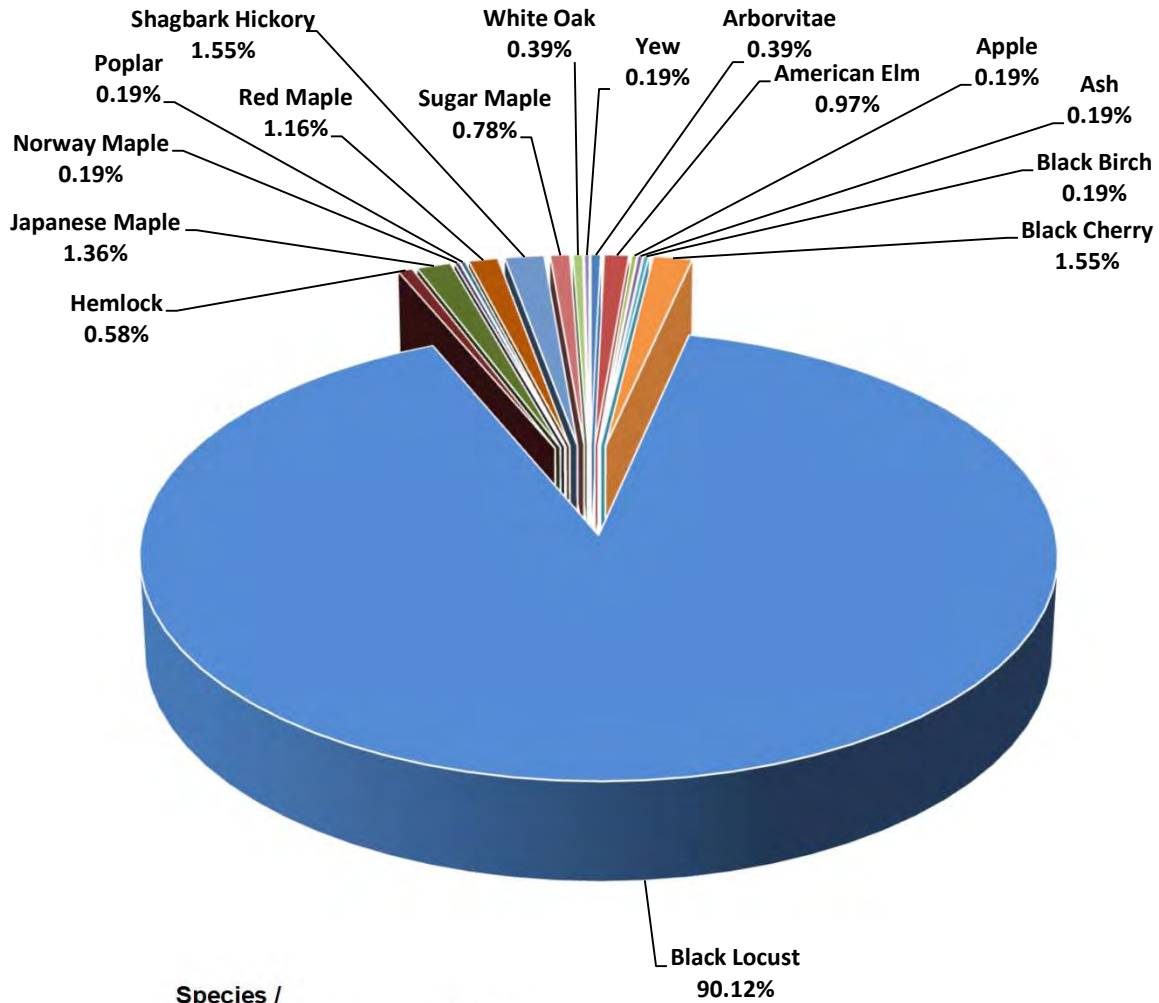
Tree Count Within Limit	Tree Tag #	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (dia. inches)	Structure	Condition	Health	Notes	X - Remove
505	159	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	G	H		
506	258	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S	F	A		X
507	260	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	12					
508	263	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	8	S				
509	264	Shagbark Hickory	Carya ovata	18	S				
510	155	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	12	S	G	H	Good	
511	176	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	10	S	F	A		
512	178	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	8	S	F	A		
513	179	Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	10	S	P	SA	Girdles	X
514	368	White Oak	Quercus alba	22	M	G	A		
515	377	White Oak	Quercus alba	18	S	G	A		
516	162	Yew	Taxus cuspidata	14	TR	F	A	Shrub, overgrown ornamental	X

*NOTE: Tree tags 523-800 Do Not Exist

Figures

263 Bedford Banksville Rd.
North Castle, NY

Figure 1 - Percent Composition by Species within Removal Limit



Species / Common Name	Count
Arborvitae	2
American Elm	5
Apple	1
Ash	1
Black Birch	1
Black Cherry	8
Black Locust	465
Hemlock	3
Japanese Maple	7
Norway Maple	1
Poplar	1
Red Maple	6
Shagbark Hickory	8
Sugar Maple	4
White Oak	2
Yew	1

516



Figure 2 - 1960 Aerial Photo

**263 Bedford Banksville Road
North Castle, NY**

Attachment 1

Lower Hudson PRISM Report





Description

- Black locust is a member of the Legume family (Fabaceae)
- A tall, attractive, spring blooming tree, Black locust is most easily recognizable in late May and early June when abundant racemes of white to pinkish flowers cover the trees' open, irregularly shaped crowns. Black locust's bark is deeply grooved and furrowed. Trees have extremely sharp spines at the nodes of young branches and twigs. (4)

Leaves

Leaves are alternately arranged, compound and comprised of 7-19 leaflets on a leaf that is 8-12 inches long. Each leaflet is oval, alternately arranged, and dull dark green in color. (2)

Flowers

Flowers are white, fragrant, bilaterally symmetrical and arranged in showy, six inch long drooping clusters. (2)

Fruit/Seed

Flowers develop into elongate, flat brown pods 2-4 inches long, similar in appearance to other members of the bean family. Each pod contains 4-8 round, flat seeds brownish reddish in color. Often, fruits will hang on the tree well into winter, or even the following spring. (4)

Introduction History

Native east of the Mississippi from Pennsylvania south, black locust has greatly expanded its range after escaping from street tree and erosion control plantings. An incredibly durable, disease-resistant species, Black locust is also prized as a 'living fence' tree. The tree is now common across New York and New England. (2)

Ecology and Habitat

Black locust invades a variety of habitats in the Hudson Valley region, however, it is most commonly seen in areas associated with plantings and anthropogenic disturbance such as old farm fields or roadsides, vacant lots and forest edges. The species does not tolerate moist soils or shaded sites well. (4)

Reproduction and Phenology

Although black locust commonly reproduces clonally, via vegetative root suckers, a single individual is capable of producing thousands of viable seeds each year, forming a highly persistent seed bank. One study showed Black locust seeds to be viable after 40 years. (6) The germination rate is approximately 68% in its native range and much lower in shaded sites. (7) Vectors include birds and small mammals (7)

Impacts of this species

Vegetative regeneration is vital in this plant's establishment, spread and persistence in non-native locations, giving it the ability to replace native vegetation. Developing black locust thickets can prevent other plants from establishing and may disrupt historical successional trajectories. In mixed-hardwood forests, these trees have been seen to contribute to elevated stream nitrate concentrations. Because of its nitrogen fixing abilities, black locust may also alter local soil characteristics, in turn disrupting biological activity in soil and preventing certain native plants from growing. Black locust canopies may block sunlight from reaching seedlings of other plants, such as native oaks, ultimately lowering species diversity. Seeds may remain viable in soil for more than 10 years, and are opportunistic in growth, giving them the ability to thrive through non-ideal conditions.

Management Methods

Biological Control

There is currently no single optimal biological control agent in use against this species, although a wide variety of native insects and fungi do target it. (4)

Manual or Mechanical Control

Pulling / Digging Up: Pulling by hand is an effective method of control for seedlings. For larger plants, distribution of the seed will decrease as vegetation is removed. (7)

disturbance of the root will encourage re-sprouting. (7)

Mowing: Not advisable. Black locust plants have a strong tendency to re-sprout following cutting or any kind of disturbance. If this strategy is pursued it must be undertaken consistently, several times a season, for several years. (8)

Girdling: Not advisable in isolation. Girdling alone encourages the formation of root suckers.

Prescribed Fire: Not advisable in isolation. Fire will kill the main stem of black locust trees but stimulate strong suckering and root sprouting. (7)

Prescribed Grazing: Not advisable. The high tannin content in leaves can interfere with ruminant digestion. (4)

Soil Tilling: Not advisable. Tilling will fragment roots and encourage re-sprouting. It will also expose more seeds for germination. (8)

Mulching: Not applicable

Solarization: Not applicable

Hot Foam Spray: Not applicable

Chemical Control

Foliar Spray: A 1% solution of glyphosate or triclopyr is effective at managing small plants of black locust, although repeat applications may be necessary. Infestations managed in this way should be revisited in 2-3 weeks to monitor for regrowth. Always read and follow all instructions on the herbicide label. (8)

Cut Stump: A 20-50% solution of glyphosate is effective at managing larger plants of black locust when applied to cut stumps in the late summer or fall. (8)

Basal Bark: A 20% solution of triclopyr in oil is effective on trees with thin bark (i.e less than 6 inches in diameter) when applied between midsummer and December.(8)

Hack-And-Squirt: No information available.

Stem Injection: A 10% solution of Aminopyralid can be used in stem injections during the late summer and fall.

Pre-Emergent Spray: Not applicable

The pesticide application rates and usage herein are recommendations based on research and interviews with land managers. When considering the use of pesticides, it is your responsibility to fully

interviews with land managers. When considering the use of pesticides, it is your responsibility to fully understand the laws, regulations and best practices required to apply pesticides in a responsible manner. At times, the pest you seek to treat may not be listed on a pesticide label, requiring a 2(ee) exemption from NYSDEC. Always thoroughly read the label of any pesticide and consult the NYSDEC or a licensed pesticide applicator with questions.

Summary of Best Management Practices

General management overview and recommendation

As with any other invasive infestation complex, large stands of black locust are best managed via a combination of mechanical and chemical means. Small seedlings can be hand pulled or sprayed while larger trees must be sprayed, either with a basal bark or cut stump application, to attain good control. All managed infestations should be monitored to ensure exhaustion of the seed bank and to prevent reinvasion from nearby populations. Any new seedlings can be hand pulled or sprayed.

Post treatment monitoring

Any infestations managed by chemical means must be revisited in 2-3 weeks to check for treatment efficacy. Infestations managed solely by mechanical or physical means will need consistent follow up treatment to manage root suckers and sprouts. Due to the species long-lived seed bank, managed infestations should be intentionally revegetated and monitored for future black locust seedling emergence.

Disposal Methods

Waste material can be burned, chipped or composted so long as management was completed prior to seed set. Any fruit must be bagged and disposed of. All roots must be thoroughly dried and or crushed.

Additional Information

REFERENCES

1. https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/lands_forests_pdf/isprohibitedplants2.pdf
2. <https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/robinia/pseudoacacia/>
3. http://www.eddmaps.org/ipane/ipanespecies/trees/robinia_pseudoacacia.htm
4. <https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/47698>
5. <https://gobotany.newenglandwild.org/species/gleditsia/triacanthos/>
6. <https://www.cabdirect.org/cabdirect/abstract/19460701760>
7. <https://www.fs.fed.us/database/feis/plants/tree/robpse/all.html#BOTANICA...>
8. <https://mdc.mo.gov/tree-plants/problem-plant-control/nuisance-native-pla...>

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Lower Hudson PRISM

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Appendix 3

Archeological Review

by: Historical Perspectives Inc. (HPI)

HISTORICAL **PERSPECTIVES** INC.



May 19, 2022

Memorandum: Updated Archaeological Review
263 Bedford-Banksville Road
Tax Map Section 95.03 / Block 2, Lot 56
Bedford, Town of North Castle, Westchester County, NY

NYSHPO 21PR06914 / 21SR00638

Introduction

In 2021 Historical Perspectives, Inc. (HPI) completed a Phase IA Archaeological Assessment and a Phase IB Archaeological Investigation of the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road property in Bedford, Town of New Castle, New York. The Phase IA report identified areas of archaeological sensitivity on the project site (HPI 2021a: Figure 16, Appendix A of this memo) and the Phase IB report summarized the results of archaeological field testing within those sensitive areas that were proposed to be affected by new development associated with facilities expansion and upgrades of the current horse farm (HPI 2021b: Figure 5, Appendix B of this memo). The two reports were submitted to the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation (NYSOPRHP or SHPO) in October 2021, under project number 21PR06914, in order to obtain a New York State Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) permit, which is necessary for construction. Tim Lloyd of SHPO responded on October 21, 2021:

We have reviewed the report of the Phase I archaeological survey (No. 21SR00638) and no archaeological sites were identified. We have no concerns regarding the project's potential impacts to historic architectural resources. Therefore, it is the OPRHP's opinion that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

This response letter from SHPO is included as Appendix C of this memo.

New project sponsor and updated plans

At the time that the reports were completed, the project sponsor was Kent Farrington, LLC. Since 2021, that sponsor has declined to move forward with their proposed project and a new client, Marengo Farms, LLC of Bedford Hills, New York, is proposing similar improvements to the project site under a separate approval process with the Town of North Castle. The new site plan showing the proposed improvements to the project site is included in this memo as Appendix D.

The proposed site plan by Merengo Farms, LLC is generally similar to the 2021 site plan in terms of the existing and proposed facilities, as well as the overall limits of disturbance, or "Grading Limit Line." The only location where the limits of disturbance overlap areas that HPI identified as archaeologically sensitive in the Phase IA study, but were not tested as part of the Phase IB study, are along the existing north-south driveway leading to the existing house.

On the east side of the existing driveway, a new driveway is proposed at a slightly different alignment that will slightly truncate the western edge of two existing paddocks. Due to the angle of the proposed new driveway, approximately 150 linear feet along the edges of the paddock will be affected, measuring from 0-40 feet in width, in an area previously identified as archaeologically sensitive, but that was not previously field tested. This area is shown in Photograph 1.

On the west side of the existing driveway, the terrain will be regraded slightly, some of the existing fences will be relocated so as to extend an existing paddock further to the east, and new fencing or barriers will be constructed in proximity to a proposed new garage adjacent to the existing paddock. An area approximately 80 feet in length and

P.O. Box 529 • Westport • Connecticut • 06881

20-50 feet in width on the west side of the existing driveway will be affected in an area that was previously identified as archaeologically sensitive, but that was not previously field tested. This area is shown in Photograph 2.

All of the other areas of the project site that had previously been identified as archaeologically sensitive and are proposed for new improvements as part of the 2022 proposed project, were field tested by HPI in 2021 (see Appendix B of this memo). A total of 65 shovel tests were completed for the Phase IB work. The Phase IB field testing did not locate any archaeological sites. The only archaeological artifact recovered was one isolated chert flake in a shovel test located approximately 150 feet east of the Mianus River, as shown on Figure 5 of the Phase IB report and included in this memo as Appendix B. Based on the lack of any archaeological sites on the project site, the Phase IB field testing report recommended no further work for the proposed project (HPI 2021b). The SHPO concurred with this finding (Appendix C).

Conclusions and recommendations

Comparison of the 2021 proposed site plan for the 263 Bedford-Banksville Road property to the 2022 proposed site plan for the same parcel indicates that the limits of proposed disturbance where future ground impacts will occur is largely similar. The only locations where new ground disturbance is proposed in the 2022 site plan that were not previously indicated on the 2021 site plan are along the existing north-south driveway leading to the existing residence, an area that visually appears to have been graded at some point historically (Photographs 1 and 2). The 2022 site plan indicates a new driveway at a slightly different alignment will cause limited areas of disturbance to previously identified areas of potential precontact archaeological sensitivity. These areas were not field tested as part of the 2021 Phase IB archaeological testing program; however, they do not appear to meet the criteria for precontact sensitivity based on the 2021 field results. Completed shovel tests in proximity to these areas revealed exposed bedrock and gravel concentrations, and graded and filled soils. Further, no historic resources were ever mapped near this area so there is no sensitivity for historic archaeological resources.

HPI completed widespread field testing in 2021, when 65 shovel tests were excavated across the project site in potentially sensitive areas. Only one isolated chert flake was recovered, located approximately 150 feet from the Mianus River. The relatively small areas that will be affected by future ground disturbance in the 2022 site plan that have not been previously shovel tested are situated approximately 400-600 feet from the Mianus River, depending on location. Given the extensive Phase IB field testing completed to date on the project site, and the fact that no archaeological sites were identified, it is HPI's professional opinion that the probability is very low that the limited new areas of proposed disturbance would reveal any archaeological artifacts or sites. Based on these conclusions, HPI recommends that no additional archaeological studies are necessary given the 2022 changes to the project.

Bibliography

Historical Perspectives Inc. (HPI)

2021a *Phase IA Archaeological Assessment, 263 Bedford-Banksville Road Bedford, Town of North Castle Westchester County, New York 10506.* Prepared for Kent Farrington LLC, Wellington, FL.

2021b *Phase IB Archaeological Investigation, 263 Bedford-Banksville Road, Bedford, Town of North Castle, Westchester County, New York 10506.* Prepared for Kent Farrington LLC, Wellington, FL.

Lloyd, Tim

2021 Letter to Cece Saunders, Historical Perspectives, Inc. October 21, 2021. New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

Photographs

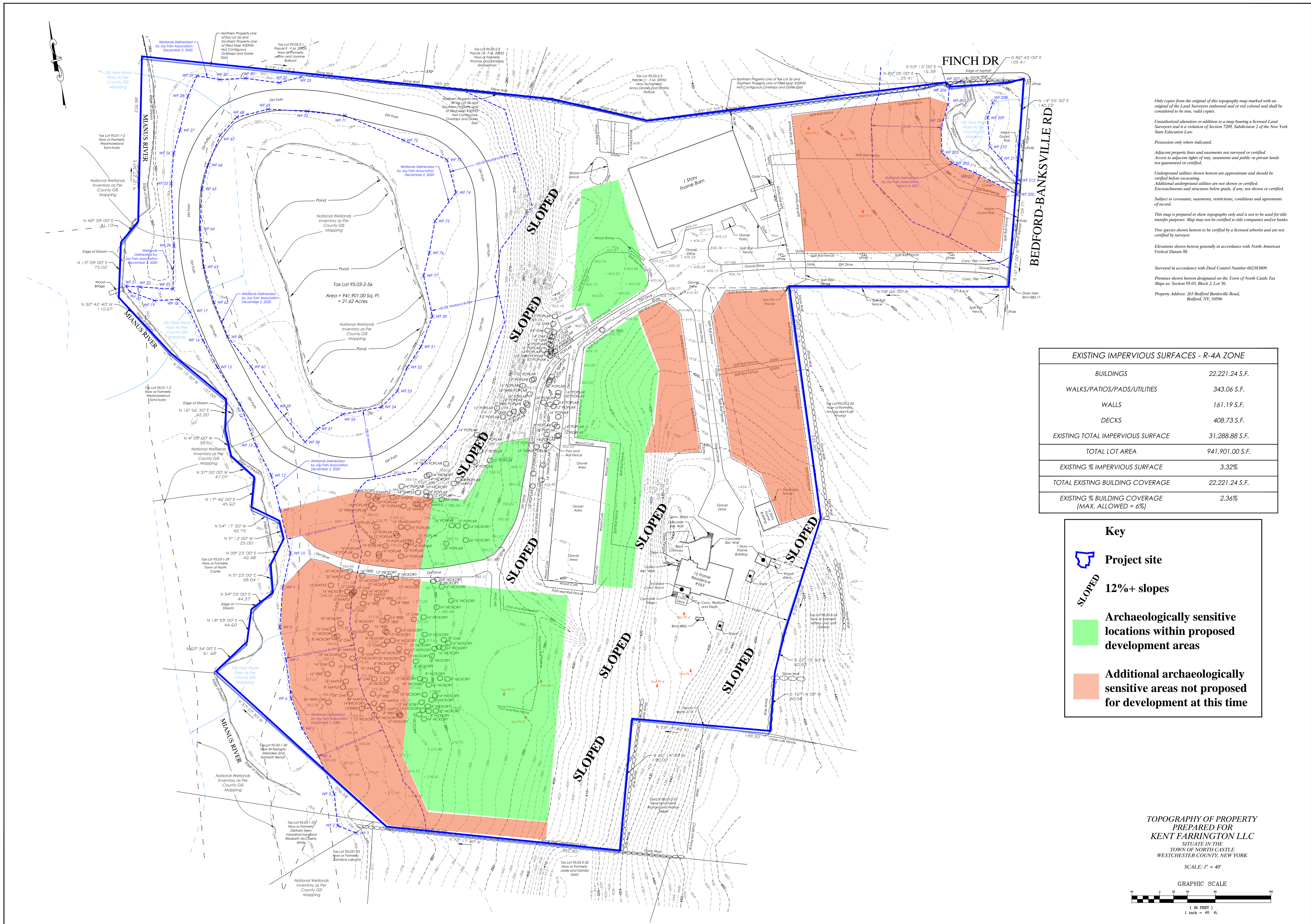


Photograph 1. The existing paddocks east of the existing driveway. The portion of the paddocks on the right, abutting the road, will be truncated for construction of a new driveway. View looking south.



Photograph 2. The existing paddock west of the existing driveway. The portion of the paddock in the foreground and on the left, abutting the road, will be truncated for new development and grading. View looking south.

Appendix A: Archaeological sensitivity map on 2021 proposed site plan (HPI 2021a: Figure 16)



Only copies from the original of this topography map marked with an original of the Land Surveyors embossed seal or red colored seal shall be considered to be true, valid copies.

Unauthorized alteration or addition to a map bearing a licensed Land Surveyors seal is a violation of Section 7209, Subdivision 2 of the New York State Education Law.

Possession only where indicated.

Adjacent property lines and easements not surveyed or certified. Access to adjacent rights of way, easements and public or private lands not guaranteed or certified.

Underground utilities shown hereon are approximate and should be verified before excavating. Additional underground utilities are not shown or certified. Encroachments and structures below grade, if any, not shown or certified.

Subject to covenants, easements, restrictions, conditions and agreements of record.

This map is prepared to show topography only and is not to be used for title transfer purposes. Map may not be certified to title companies and/or banks.

Tree species shown hereon to be verified by a licensed arborist and are not certified by surveyor.

Elevations shown hereon generally in accordance with North American Vertical Datum 88.

Surveyed in accordance with Deed Control Number 60288809.

Premises shown hereon designated on the Town of North Castle Tax Maps as: Section 95.03, Block 2, Lot 56.

Property Address: 263 Bedford Banksville Road, Bedford, NY, 10506

EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACES - R-4A ZONE	
BUILDINGS	22,221.24 S.F.
WALKS/PATIOS/PADS/UTILITIES	343.06 S.F.
WALLS	161.19 S.F.
DECKS	408.73 S.F.
EXISTING TOTAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	31,288.88 S.F.
TOTAL LOT AREA	941,901.00 S.F.
EXISTING % IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	3.32%
TOTAL EXISTING BUILDING COVERAGE	22,221.24 S.F.
EXISTING % BUILDING COVERAGE (MAX. ALLOWED = 6%)	2.36%

Key

- Project site
- 12%+ slopes
- Archaeologically sensitive locations within proposed development areas
- Additional archaeologically sensitive areas not proposed for development at this time

TOPOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY
PREPARED FOR
KENT FARRINGTON LLC
SITUATE IN THE
TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 40'

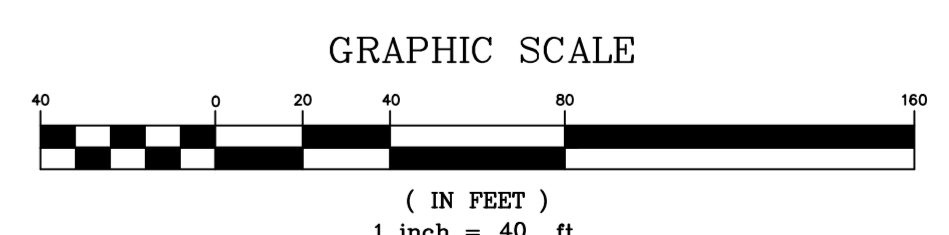
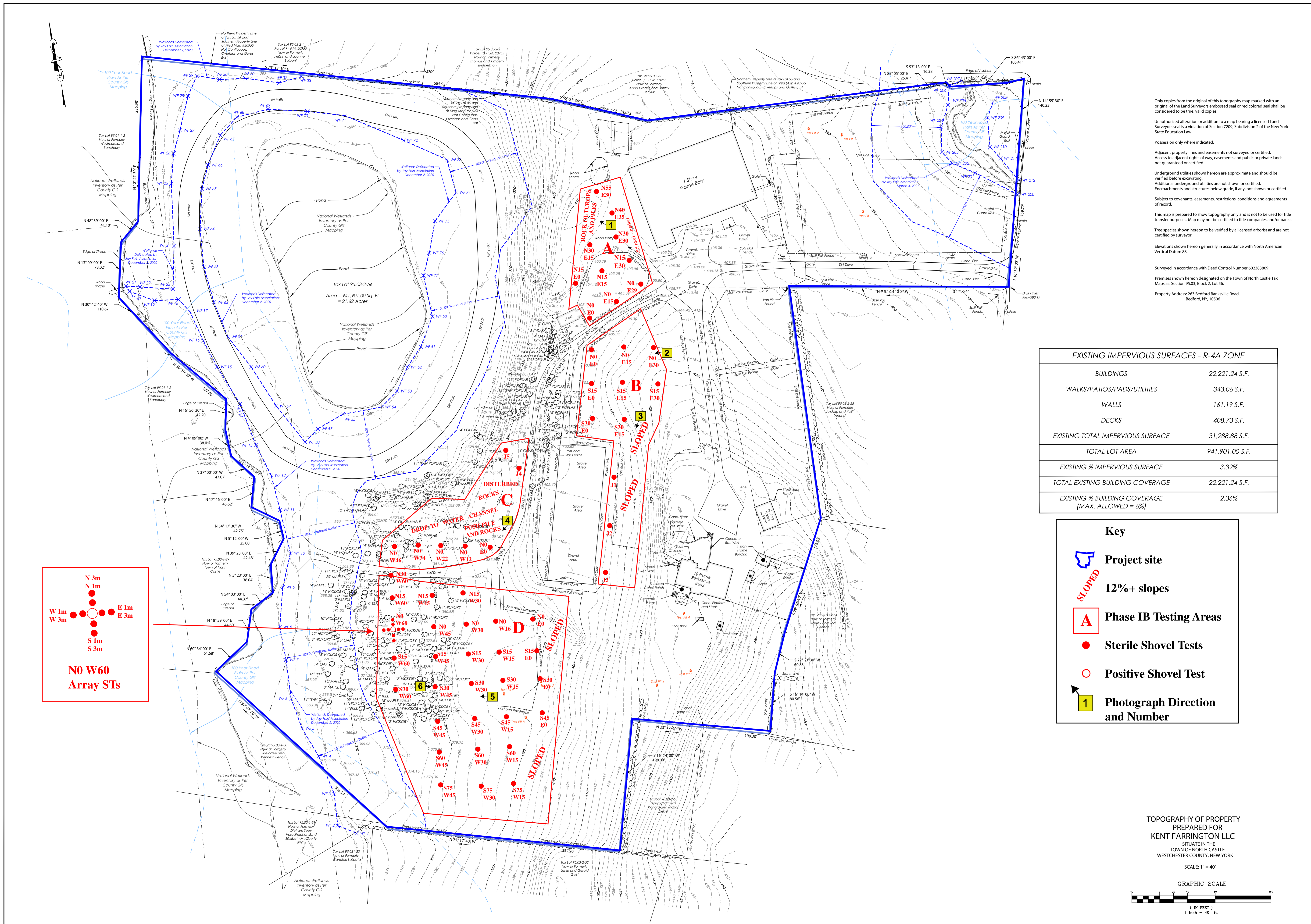


Figure 16. Project site showing archaeologically sensitive locations within the project site (HPI 2021 and TC Merritts Land Surveyors 2021).

Appendix B: 2021 Phase IB testing plan (HPI 2021b: Figure 5)



Only copies from the original of this topography map marked with an original of the Land Surveyors embossed seal or red colored seal shall be considered to be true, valid copies.

Unauthorized alteration or addition to a map bearing a licensed Land Surveyors seal is a violation of Section 7209, Subdivision 2 of the New York State Education Law.

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Tree species shown hereon to be verified by a licensed arborist and are not certified by surveyor.

Elevations shown hereon generally in accordance with North American Vertical Datum 88.

Surveyed in accordance with Deed Control Number 60238309.

Premises shown hereon designated on the Town of North Castle Tax Maps as Section 95.03, Block 2, Lot 56.

Property Address: 263 Bedford Banksville Road, Bedford, NY, 10506

EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACES - R-4A ZONE	
BUILDINGS	22,221.24 S.F.
WALKS/PATIOS/PADS/UTILITIES	343.06 S.F.
WALLS	161.19 S.F.
DECKS	408.73 S.F.
EXISTING TOTAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	31,288.88 S.F.
TOTAL LOT AREA	941,901.00 S.F.
EXISTING % IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	3.32%
TOTAL EXISTING BUILDING COVERAGE	22,221.24 S.F.
EXISTING % BUILDING COVERAGE (MAX. ALLOWED = 6%)	2.36%

Key

- Project site
- 12%+ slopes
- Phase IB Testing Areas
- Sterile Shovel Tests
- Positive Shovel Test
- Photograph Direction and Number

N0 W60 Array STs

TOPOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY PREPARED FOR KENT FARRINGTON LLC SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

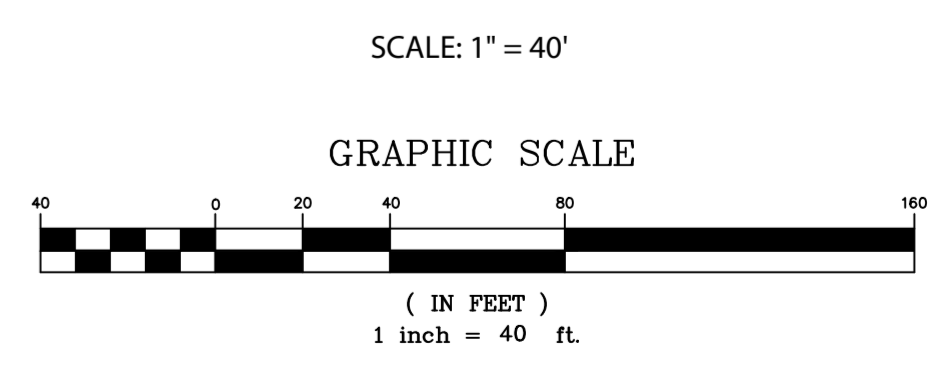


Figure 5. Project site showing locations of Phase IB Testing Areas, Shovel Tests and Photographs (HPI 2021 and TC Merritts Land Surveyors 2021).

Appendix C: SHPO response letter



**Parks, Recreation,
and Historic Preservation**

KATHY HOCHUL
Governor

ERIK KULLESEID
Commissioner

October 21, 2021

Cece Saunders
Historical Perspectives, Inc.
PO Box 529
Westport, CT 06881

Re: DEC
Farrington Horse Farm Expansion
263 Bedford-Banksville Road, North Castle, Westchester County, NY 10506
21PR06914

Dear Cece Saunders:

Thank you for requesting the comments of the Division for Historic Preservation of the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). We have reviewed the submitted materials in accordance with the New York State Historic Preservation Act of 1980 (Section 14.09 of the New York Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation Law). These comments are those of the Division for Historic Preservation and relate only to Historic/Cultural resources. They do not include potential environmental impacts to New York State Parkland that may be involved in or near your project. Such impacts must be considered as part of the environmental review of the project pursuant to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (New York Environmental Conservation Law Article 8) and its implementing regulations (5NYCRR Part 617).

We have reviewed the report of the Phase I archaeological survey (No. 21SR00638) and no archaeological sites were identified. We have no concerns regarding the project's potential impacts to historic architectural resources. Therefore, it is the OPRHP's opinion that no properties, including archaeological and/or historic resources, listed in or eligible for the New York State and National Registers of Historic Places will be impacted by this project.

If further correspondence is required regarding this project, please refer to the OPRHP Project Review (PR) number noted above. If you have any questions, please contact me via email.

Sincerely,

Tim Lloyd, Ph.D.
Scientist - Archaeology
timothy.lloyd@parks.ny.gov

via e-mail only

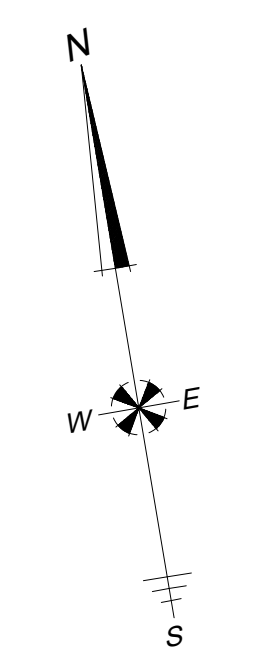
Appendix D: 2022 proposed site plan



- LEGEND:**
- Grading Limit Line (GLL)
 - Removal of Structure
 - Adjusted Contour/Grade
 - New Fencing / Relocated Fencing
 - Existing Fencing To Remain
 - Existing Tree To Remain

PROGRESS
PRINT

SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"±



SPECIAL PERMIT - SITE PLAN

**263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NY**

JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES
Environmental Consulting Services LLC
134 Round Hill Road, Fairfield, CT 06424
203-254-3156 • fax: 203-254-3167

Date: **05/18/22**
Sheet No.: **L.1**

DATE	SHEET REVISION NOTES

Appendix 4

**Horse Management Plan
&
Pasture Management Guide**

HMP by: **Jay Fain & Associates, LLC**
PMG by: **Natural Resources Conservation
Service (NRCS)**

Horse Management Plan
Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski, aka Marengo Farms, LLC
263 Bedford Banksville Road
North Castle, New York

Use: The 263 Bedford Banksville Road property is for the non-commercial use of Chloe & Mikhail Gasiorowski, Family, and Guests, and no for-profit use or horse shows are permitted.

Number of Horses: Per Section 355 40 D. 3, the number of horses on this 21.6-acres property is limited by Special Permit, to two (2) horses as of right and an additional 21 per full additional acre, for a total of 23 horses on the property at any one time. A Special Permit is sought to have a total of **20** horses.

Groom's Quarters: Domicile Facilities on the 263 Bedford Banksville Road property will be provided for four grooms. Kitchen and bathroom facilities will be shared.

Manure Management: In general, no manure shall be stored or composted on the property and all manure shall be managed so that it does not negatively affect air quality, and surface water and groundwater quality. Specific guidelines for manure management are as follows:

- A 30-yard sealed container shall be provided at all times for the disposal of manure. The container will be removed, and the manure disposed of at an approved off-site location by a licensed NYS carter. During the times the horses are in residence, the container will be emptied on at least a weekly basis or more often, if required.
- Manure and soiled bedding will be collected daily.
- Manure in paddocks will be collected weekly, or more frequently as required.
- No storage of manure shall be permitted to exceed 10 cubic yards in quantity or be located within 100 feet of a property line, watercourse, or controlled area.

Paddock Management: In general, paddocks shall be managed in accordance with the NRCS publication *Pasture Management Guide for Horse Owners*. This shall include:

- Paddocks should be primarily used for turn-out and should not be used as a food source.
- Paddocks should be inspected on a routine basis and should be rested if exhibiting signs of over grazing.
- Rotational grazing will be employed to ensure healthy vegetation growth.
- Manure clumps are a primary cause of spotty pasture growth. Manure shall be removed on a regular basis to ensure healthy grasses.
- All-weather, or medicinal paddocks, shall be utilized during periods of inclement weather to avoid soil compaction and ensure good grass coverage.
- If any paddock shows signs of excess erosion, its use shall be discontinued immediately, and steps taken to remediate the source of erosion.

Food and Hay Storage:

- Hay should be inspected upon delivery to make sure it is dry, free from mold or other contamination and the bales are intact.
- Hay should be stored in a waterproof location. When stored indoors ventilation and air circulation are essential. Stack hay to promote air circulation, avoid stacking hay too tightly or to the ceiling.
- Hay stored outdoors should be under well-secured waterproof tarps or other coverings that will withstand wind, rain, sun, and snow.
- Grain and feed supplements should also be kept in cool, dry environments in metal containers tightly closed to seal out moisture, insects and/or rodents.
- Feed should be rotated frequently, and the amount of feed stored on-site should be minimized. Feed stored too long is subject to degradation and mold and mycotoxin development which can be toxic to horses.
- Keep feed rooms secure and plug any holes that may allow for rodent entry. Feed rooms should be kept dry and warm.

Medicine Storage and Handling:

- Proper storage and handling of medicines is critical to their efficiency and safety.
- Per manufacturers' instructions, aseptic techniques are to be used when administering medicine and vaccines.
- Storage and handling instructions may be product specific; follow manufacturers' recommendations.
- Have a designated individual responsible for handling and storage of medicines.
- Maintain a medicine inventory log, documenting: name, manufacturer, lot number and expiration date, date and number of doses received; and arrival condition of the medicine.
- Store medicines in a refrigerator with a separate freezer compartment. Store vaccines in the middle of the refrigerator, **NOT** in the door or against the back of the refrigerator.
- Organize medicines according to expiration date, avoiding waste by ensuring that products with earlier expiration dates are used before products with later dates.

Stable Sanitation and Management: Clean, well-managed facilities are safer for horses and personnel and less likely to provide places for rodents to hide, find food or breed. Follow these guidelines:

- Stable aisles should be kept free from any manure, obstructions or debris and swept at least daily.
- Feed rooms should be kept secure, dry and warm and any spills cleaned up immediately. Rotate feed on a regular basis. Discard any wet or contaminated feed.
- Fire and smoke alarms are required in all areas inhabited by people or horses. All fire and smoke alarms should be kept free of dust and debris and inspected regularly. Batteries

should be changed per manufacturers' recommendations or local code whichever is more restrictive.

- Fire extinguishers should be provided at multiple locations and clearly marked.
- First Aid Kits should be provided and regularly serviced. A defibrillator should be provided and located in a central, well-marked location. First Aid kits should also be provided for horses.
- In case of emergency, a list of local emergency contacts and directions to the nearest medical facility should be provided in each building.
- An emergency evacuation plan shall be prepared for the evacuation of horses from stable areas. The owner and all employees should be familiar and have access to this plan and it should be posted prominently in each facility. Part and parcel of any emergency evacuation plan is to maintain an inventory of horses on the property, and at any given time, to ensure all can be accounted for in case of an evacuation.

N E W J E R S E Y

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

GUIDE FOR HORSE OWNERS





Natural Resources Conservation Service

<http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov>

*Helping People Help the Land
in New Jersey*

N E W J E R S E Y

Pasture Management

GUIDE FOR HORSE OWNERS

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New Jersey Horses and the People Who Raise Them

New Jersey has more than 42,500 horses. More than 70% of the State's 7,200 equine operations have fewer than eight equine animals.* These smaller operations include commercial facilities, stables, riding clubs and residences where people keep horses on relatively small acreages. This publication is designed to present basic information about the special grazing system and forage needs of horses.

In many cases, people view their horses as pets or companion animals rather than as livestock. They can become emotionally attached to their horses, and are interested in providing the best care for

them. The majority of horse owners do not raise any other livestock.

A well-managed grazing system can offer good nutrition, as well as the most economical and safest care for horses. These simple, inexpensive, low-maintenance management techniques also can protect and preserve natural resources by reducing soil erosion and preventing pollution of surface and groundwater from animal waste that washes off pastures and corrals.

* Source: New Jersey Equine Industry 2007 - Economic Impact, Rutgers Equine Center www.esc.rutgers.edu



Horse Facts

- Most of the time, a horse has “monocular” vision. This means a different image is seen by each eye so that a horse is seeing two different pictures at the same time. A horse can also have “binocular” vision, like humans, but only when it is looking down its nose. A horse can see completely around its entire body except for small blind spots directly in front of its face, underneath its head, and directly behind itself.
- Usually wherever a horse’s ear points is where the horse is looking. If the ears are pointing in different directions, the horse is looking at two different things at the same time.
- Horses cannot breathe through their mouths, regurgitate food or vomit.
- Horses have a prehensile upper lip. Prehensile means “adapted for seizing, grasping, or taking hold of something.” Their upper lips are very sensitive and capable of feeling the smallest of differences in objects.
- A horse’s upper jaw is wider than its lower jaw. During normal chewing, sharp edges or points frequently form along the outside edge of the upper teeth and the inside edge of the lower teeth due to the uneven grinding surface created by the different width of the jaws.
- A horse’s age can usually be accurately determined by its teeth until the horse is about 9 years old. After that, a horse is known as “smooth mouthed” or “aged,” and it becomes far more difficult to tell its age by this method.



Problem Grazers


It is ideal if all of the plants in a pasture are grazed evenly to the same height. But horses are uncooperative grazers. They will eat what they like best until it is no longer available, and only then will graze on other plants in the pasture. The more options horses have in the pasture, the more selective they become.

Equines have a unique digestive system which allows them to utilize large amounts of forage. Unlike ruminants, such as cows, horses are basically continual grazers. They spend 13-18 hours per day grazing, while cows must spend about one-third of the day ruminating. Horses are biting top-grazers, whereas cows are tongue-lapping, tearing side-grazers. Horses eat the tops of plants until the plants in that spot are short. Then they graze new sprouts on that spot and avoid what appears to be good, taller pasture.

Consequently, when horses occupy one pasture for a long time, they graze down their favorite plants repeatedly. Grasses subjected to this repeated leaf removal are unable to photosynthesize (make their own food). They must then draw energy from their root reserves. Eventually these favorite plants are depleted to the point that they die. Bare spots, weed growth and soil erosion will soon follow.

The spot-grazing effect can be so intense and extensive that large spots, and finally whole pastures, are destroyed by grazing too short, too often and too much over an extended period of time.

Horses are large, heavy animals, and the negative effects of their spot grazing are compounded by trampling damage and compaction of the soil. Also, they tend to leave their manure in certain areas without distributing the nutrients and damage over the whole pasture. They will then avoid grazing these areas, wasting valuable forage.



When horses are allowed to overgraze, bare spots develop and the pasture quality suffers.

How Forage Plants Grow

This is probably one of the most important aspects of grazing management. It is also one of the least understood.

95 percent of plant food is taken from the air. Leaves are food factories. In the presence of sunshine, they combine carbon dioxide from the air with water, nitrates and minerals from the soil to make plant food. **Short tops mean short roots.**

5 percent of plant food is taken from the soil. Roots store food. They gather and store raw materials: water, nitrates and minerals, which are converted into plant food by the leaves. This food is essential for future growth. **Short roots mean less future grass production.**

Overgrazing destroys roots and leaves. Pasture management is really leaf area management. A good rule of thumb is to **TAKE HALF, LEAVE HALF** of the plant's leaf area during any grazing rotation. This allows the plant plenty of leaf area to continue making food for regrowth.

Removing 60 percent or more of the leaf area will stop a large percentage of root growth for several days. If repeated, overgrazing occurs and plants become stressed and lose vigor. Beginning grazing heights for cool-season forages are 6-8 inches. Never graze below a 3-inch height to allow adequate leaf area for regrowth.

Pros and Cons of Grazing

Horses naturally meet their nutritional needs through grazing. It is possible to provide a balanced nutritional diet for horses that are not allowed to graze, but there are several advantages to providing good quality pastures for horses.

Good pastures provide one of the best and least-expensive means of feeding horses. The horse's digestive tract needs adequate fiber to function properly. Pasture forages provide fiber, as well as protein, minerals and vitamins.

Horses appear to be healthier when kept outside on pasture with adequate shelter because they get sunshine, fresh air and exercise. Most horses kept on pasture also have a better disposition than horses that are kept in stalls all of the time.

Grazing also may improve reproduction. Mares placed on spring pasture have been shown to ovulate up to seven days earlier than mares of similar age that are kept on dry lots and fed hay.

Without proper management, however, there can be drawbacks to grazing both for horses and the environment. For example, horses can be malnourished in deep, green forage. Extremely lush pastures containing more than 85 percent water can be too wet and too low in fiber for good nutrition and dry-matter intake. Providing too much water and too little nutritional value, plentiful, low-quality pasture can result in hay gut and horse digestive tract impaction (colic). Thus, supplemental feeding on pasture is sometimes needed.

If horses have not grazed pastures all winter, they should not be turned out at once on spring pasture. Immediate access to lush, spring forages can cause colic or laminitis (founder).

A crucial factor in managing horses on pasture is to avoid abrupt changes from a fed ration to pasture and from extremes of pasture quality. Changes especially are a problem when horses are moved from a lower-quality pasture, or no pasture, to a high-quality pasture.

To prevent problems when introducing horses to pastures, feed them a normal amount of hay before turning them out, and limit grazing time to one hour the first day. Then add 30 minutes to one hour of grazing time each day, or as recommended by your veterinarian.

Eating clovers, either by grazing or in hay, often results in excessive slobbering caused by a fungus growing on the clover when conditions are adverse. While not particularly attractive, this poses no health concern to the horse.

In addition, there are a number of plants that are poisonous to horses that can make horses ill, or even kill them, if they are consumed (see plant list on page 17).



E+ Fescue

Tall fescue infected with the toxic endophyte fungus (E+) has long been taboo for use as horse pasture or hay. Toxic E+ tall fescue affects all classes of horses, but the most dramatic effects are seen in pregnant mares. Pregnant mares grazing E+ tall fescue may develop thickened placentas resulting in foal death, and the mare may fail to lactate. Pregnant mares should not be allowed to graze E+ fescue or eat hay containing E+ fescue for 60-90 days prior to foaling.

Varieties of tall fescue are available which do not contain the toxic endophyte. These varieties should be selected for planting. It is prudent for horse owners to eradicate the E+ fescue to the greatest extent possible.

Rotational Grazing

Rotational grazing involves dividing a larger pasture into several, separately fenced paddocks, and rotating horses among the smaller paddocks. The minimum number of paddocks for an effective system is four, but 12 or more paddocks are much better. Keep in mind that many of the paddock divisions can easily be done with temporary electric fencing.

Rotational grazing works because healthy forage plants are more productive if they are given an opportunity to rest and regrow between periods of grazing. As plants grow, they become more mature and less nutritious. Young, immature plants have more leaves than stems, and leaves have two to three times more nutrition than the stems, which are more fibrous and less digestible.

Since digestibility, palatability and nutrition decrease as plants mature, the ideal pasture has young, growing plants. Rotational grazing promotes growth by forcing horses to more uniformly graze a paddock instead of selectively grazing over and over the grasses they like the most.

The rule of thumb is to start horses grazing in a paddock when the forages are 6 to 10 inches tall, then move the horses to the next paddock after they have grazed the forage to an average height of 3 to 4 inches. The paddock just grazed by horses should be mowed or grazed by other livestock to obtain a uniform, 4-inch forage height within the paddock. Allowing the ungrazed plants to remain standing without clipping could stunt regrowth of the other forages by shading them. Immediately following mowing, the paddocks should be dragged to scatter the manure.

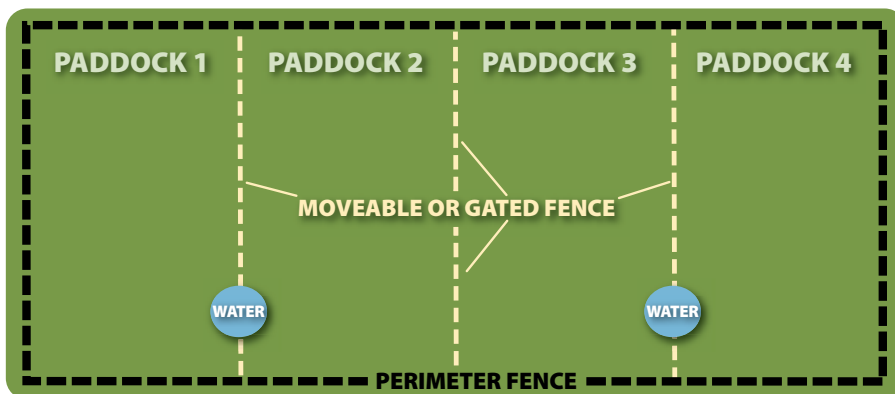
The length of time horses graze on each paddock depends on the amount of available forage and the length of time required for each



Don't Overstock Your Pasture

A mature horse needs about 1.5 to 2 percent of its weight each day in dry forage, though many horses don't stop eating when they've eaten all they need. If the major nutrient source is pasture, a 1,000-pound horse needs about 2,700 pounds of forage during a six-month grazing season. Most of New Jersey's horse pastures are not irrigated, so with average production and management, it would take three to five acres of pasture to meet the nutrient needs of a mature horse.

By switching to rotational grazing, the amount of pasture needed per horse can be reduced, and the grazing season can be lengthened. On moderately productive soils, as little as two acres of well-managed pasture can support one mature horse in a rotational-grazing system for seven to eight months.



Rotational-grazing paddock layout example

paddock to recover from grazing. The recovery period varies seasonally with the rate of growth. The grazing manager must continually monitor the growth of the forage, and adjust grazing and recovery periods accordingly.

If animals are removed from a paddock at the proper time - when the forage is 3 to 4 inches tall - recovery will require as little as 21 days in the spring. The same paddock might require 45-60 days to recover in dry, summer months when grasses grow more slowly.

For example, if you have two horses and four acres of pasture, you could divide the pasture into eight, one-half-acre paddocks. In the spring, when the grass is growing rapidly, grazing each paddock for three days will give each paddock 21 days to recover before they are grazed again. In a dry summer month, the recovery period could be 60 days, so the grazing period on each paddock would have to be extended to eight to nine days to accommodate this.

Many horse producers don't have the proper facilities to do the best rotational grazing. If you do not have enough land to provide the forage your horses need, and you do not wish to reduce the number of your horses, you will need to keep your horses in a dry lot or stalls, and feed them hay there until your pasture or paddock has regrown to at least 6 inches.



Example of small-acreage grazing system with lot and stalls

For example, if you only have enough land to grow forage for three horses, and you have four horses, they will have to be kept in a corral or stalls and fed hay during times when the grass grows slowly to make it possible to give the forages the proper amount of rest before they are regrazed.

Horses should never be allowed to graze pastures closer than 3 to 4 inches. When your horses have grazed the pasture to this height, remove them and allow the pasture to rest until the grass regrows to height of at least 6 inches.

Resting Guidelines

Grass and legumes need recovery time after being grazed. These are merely guidelines. Stocking rates and growing conditions greatly affect forage growth. Also, the more closely pastures are grazed, the longer the rest period needs to be for species which are sensitive to defoliation.

COOL-SEASON GRASSES

- 14-16 days during first rotation (April)
- 20-30 days during fast growth
(May - late June) and in the fall
- 30-40 days during slow growth
(summer or winter)

WARM-SEASON GRASSES

- 14-21 days during early fast growth
- 21-28 days during normal growing conditions
- 35-45 days during slower growth

LEGUMES

- 24-32 days throughout growing season
- 40-45 days for seed production

New Jersey Animal Waste Rules

The NJDA has developed rules to proactively address non-point source pollution that may originate from livestock operations. This includes operations that accept manure from other agricultural operations. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture (NJDA) was authorized by the Legislature to develop Criteria and Standards for Animal Waste Management (NJAC 2:91).

All agricultural animal operations must follow the General Requirements of the rules:

1. Agricultural animal operation shall not allow animals in confined areas to have uncontrolled access to waters of the state.
2. Manure storage areas shall be located at least 100 linear feet from waters of the state.
3. Land application of animal waste shall be performed in accordance with the principles of the NJDA Best Management Practices (BMP) Manual, which can be found at <http://www.nj.gov/agriculture/divisions/anr/pdf/BMPManual.pdf>.
4. Dead animals and related animal waste resulting from a reportable contagious disease or an act of bio-terrorism shall not be disposed of without first contacting the State Veterinarian.
5. Any person entering a farm to conduct official business related to these rules shall follow bio-security protocol.

Who needs an Agricultural Waste Management Plan (AWMP):

1-7 Animal Units (AU*) - All animal operations are encouraged, but not required to write a self-certified AWMP.

8-299 Animal Units with densities less than 1 AU per Acre - Operations are required to write a self-certified AWMP.

8-299 Animal Units with densities greater than 1 AU per Acre - Operations are required to write a self-certified AWMP that is reviewed by a conservation professional.

300 or more animal units - Operations are required to have a Comprehensive Nutrient Management Plan (CNMP) and must be certified by NJDA.

Operations accepting manure are required to write a self-certified AWMP if they receive more than 142 tons of manure per year.

* 1 AU= 1,000 pounds of live animal weight

New Jersey Adopts Equine Agricultural Management Practice

On June 26, 2008, the State Agriculture Development Committee (SADC) adopted rules that expand the list of equine-related activities eligible for right-to-farm protection and set forth the standards farmers will have to meet to qualify for that protection. The rules also detail what income may be used to satisfy the production requirements in the definition of "commercial farm" in the Right to Farm Act. One of the rules' new eligibility conditions is that an equine operation must be in compliance with a farm conservation plan prepared in accordance with the NRCS FOTG (Field Office Technical Guide). The guide is available online at <http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>.

For more information on the new rules and the Right to Farm Act, visit <http://www.state.nj.us/agriculture/sadc/ruleprop/equinerulesbackground.pdf>.

Characteristics of a Good Horse Pasture

- Palatable and nutritious forage.
- Weed-free, leafy and with few seed heads.
- Relatively smooth surface with thick forage - Horses' hooves are more damaging to sod than hooves of other animals. Do not allow horses to graze in muddy pastures because of the severe damage that will result. In addition to damaging the pasture, the uneven surfaces created can cause injury to horses.
- Easy to manage and large enough to provide quality forage and room for exercise.
- Well-drained; not in a marsh or in swampy areas. Avoid floodplains, drainage areas and tracts with long, steep slopes.
- Include an adequate supply of fresh water year-round, shade during summer, and shelter for times of adverse weather.
- Free of poisonous plants, and free of hazardous objects such as wire, stumps, junk, rocks and low-hanging limbs.
- Properly fenced.

General Horse Pasture Management

Key factors in management of horse pastures are proper liming and fertilizing, manure management and stream fencing.

Test the Soil

An inexpensive soil test, available from Rutgers Cooperative Extension (www.njaes.rutgers.edu), can help you determine the type and amount of fertilizer and lime needed for good pasture growth. This will help prevent nutrient runoff from over-fertilized pastures and reduce the cost of fertilizing by applying only what is needed. Test soil at least every three years to determine fertilizer and lime needs and prior to seeding.

Manage Manure in the Pasture

Manure clumps are a major cause of spotty pasture growth. Horses will not graze in areas where manure is present. Manure piles can be scattered by harrowing or dragging, which helps the pasture by distributing the nutrients. It also reduces some parasite problems by exposing the parasites to sunlight. Dragging can be done with a spike-tooth harrow, flexible-chain harrow, or a section of chain-link fence. Dragging should be done in sunny, dry weather to help kill the parasites in the manure. For safety, only drag pastures when they are not occupied by horses. Then leave them unoccupied for at least two weeks before returning horses to the pasture or paddock.

Manure Handling Considerations

A tractor or manure spreader is needed to promote proper application of spreading stored manure. Consider the following when spreading manure:

- Avoid applying too much manure; manure should be applied to the soil in a thin layer. Too much manure can seep and contaminate underground water supplies. A thin layer of manure speeds the drying process and also discourages fly breeding.
- Avoid spreading manure on wet soils to reduce soil compaction.
- Apply manure based on the nitrogen that meets the plants' fertilizer needs.
- Apply manure spreading rates based on soil testing results.
- Avoid spreading manure on frozen pasture.

Keep Horses Out of Streams

If horses must cross streams, construct a proper crossing to provide a safe, easy way to keep horse hooves dry. Wet hooves tend to be weaker, crack, and cause loose shoes more often. Wet hooves also tend to have more cases of thrush and

fungal infections.

Use fencing to encourage horses to use the constructed crossings instead of crossing the stream at will. This allows vegetation to stabilize the stream banks. Keeping horses out of streams also protects the water quality and reduces sediment pollution.

Establish a Sacrifice Lot

When pastures are muddy, when grass growth is very slow due to extended dry weather, or any time you don't have a paddock ready to graze, move your horses to a sacrifice lot. A sacrifice lot is an exercise paddock or riding ring on which you don't expect to keep a grass cover. The area may have grass, wood chips, stone dust or just soil. The intent is to sacrifice a small area of your property in order to give your pastures time to recover.

Locate sacrifice lots on high ground, as far away from waterways as possible. Install buffers or other erosion-control measures to filter runoff. In areas where soils are poorly drained or deep, consider adding a packed layer of rock or limestone screenings to keep the area from becoming muddy and to help prevent injuries caused by slippery conditions. Placing a geotextile fabric under the rock layer will reduce future maintenance needs.

Commercial erosion-control pads or geotextile fabric also can be placed in sacrifice lots and covered with soil or other materials.



Perforated mats were used in a sacrifice lot to minimize damage from rain and pawing.



Know When Not to Graze

A common mistake made by horse owners is grazing new pastures too soon. Wait until the forage is at least 6 inches tall before placing horses on newly seeded pastures; this could take up to 12 months.

If the soil is wet or when rain is expected, do not turn horses into pastures, especially newly planted ones. Horses' hooves do considerable damage to forages and to the soil, even in established pastures, when the soil is wet.

Provide Clean, Fresh Water

Clean, fresh water is essential for good animal health. Horses can consume between 8-12 gallons of water per day when the average temperature is 50 degrees Fahrenheit. That amount increases to 20-25 gallons per day when the temperature climbs to 90 degrees Fahrenheit or when in an exercise program.

Horses should not have to travel more than 800 feet for water. As you divide your acreage into paddocks, establish separate water sources for each paddock or a single water source that is accessible from all paddocks. Water can also be piped to a trough in each pasture.

Fencing for Horses

Horse owners must have adequate fencing to safely contain and manage their horses. Fencing often is considered just a means of containing horses, which is especially important in urban areas. But fencing is much more than that. Daily labor needs and routines are influenced by the fencing plan.

The key to good horse fencing is proper construction and adequate maintenance. Safety of the handlers, visitors and the horses must receive first priority in designing horse fencing. Cost is a major consideration, but it should not dictate unsafe or inefficient fencing. While aesthetics should be considered, it should not overrule safe, functional fencing. For example, do not place boards on the outside of posts just because it looks nicer; it's safer for horses and more functional to place the boards on the inside of the posts where leaning against the fence will not loosen boards.

Barbed wire should not be used for horses, and electric fencing alone is not recommended for perimeter fences. However, because horses are sensitive to electric shock, they can be easily trained to respect electric fences. A major concern is visibility. Electric fencing made of wide tape addresses this concern, but those tapes tend to be relatively poor conductors and do not last long. Another option is plastic-coated, 12.5-gauge, high-tensile wire developed specifically for the horse industry. It is more visible, attractive and safer than uncoated wire.

If wire is used, it should be smooth. A fence made of 12.5-gauge, high-tensile wire with a tape



for visibility works well. If electric fencing is used for perimeter fencing, four to five strands should be used. The top wire should be 40-50 inches above the ground.

Choose fencing that safely meets your economic and aesthetic needs. To minimize damage and maintenance to your fences, consider using an electric strand on top of PVC or wooden fencing if your horse is a cribber or if it chews.

Keep in mind a few basic fencing needs of horses when you make your choice. The general rule is that the top of the fence should be at eye level to the horse. This discourages horses from fighting over the fence.

Lightweight, temporary electric fencing consisting of polytape, polyrope or polywire



Plastic-coated horsewire, an example of permanent fencing wire, is more visible and less likely to cut a horse that may run into it.

strung on lightweight plastic or fiberglass posts works well for dividing a pasture into paddocks in a rotational-grazing system. Use of small, uncoated, 14-gauge or 18-gauge wire commonly used with cattle is not recommended because it is not safe for horses, primarily because they cannot see it. Because of their poor eyesight, horses often make contact with the electric fence, which shocks them and makes them run. This can be disastrous if the wire gets wrapped around a horse's leg. The small wire can also cut horses when they run into it.



Examples of temporary fencing wire.

The Best Forages

There is no forage that is best for all situations. Several forages, singly or in combinations, make good horse pastures. But not all forages are suited for horses. Forages are classified as grasses or legumes, and further defined as cool-season grasses or warm-season grasses. Some are perennials and some are annuals.

Horse pastures should have one or two grass species that grow well on a specific soil type, plus a legume that is well adapted to the soil. Adding one or two other grass or legume species to this mixture can extend the growing season because each species has a time of the year when it produces best. By using several species, owners could provide horses with adequate pasture for most of the year.

Keep in mind that horses are picky eaters, and will overgraze the grasses they like best while ignoring the other forages. Some horses also prefer grasses over legumes. However, legume forages are more nutritious than grass forages, and they enhance the nutrition of grasses because of their nitrogen-fixing capabilities. A well-managed rotational-grazing system encourages horses to utilize all of the forage species in a paddock.

When establishing a new pasture, plant cool-season grasses in the fall and legumes in the spring. If planted together in the fall, the rapidly growing legumes crowd out the grasses. Warm-season grasses can be planted during

the winter dormant period or during the spring. It is generally best to wait until the next growing season to add legumes to a warm-season-grass pasture.

Pasture plants that often are used for horse pastures in New Jersey are listed on the next page with advantages and disadvantages of each.



Soil Erosion

Soil erosion can be a serious problem on pastures or paddocks. Any sloping area that is not adequately protected with healthy vegetation is likely to produce sediment-laden runoff that has offsite impacts, especially in streams and lakes. Erosion can occur as sheet or rill soil movement, which is subtle, or in concentrated flow as gullies, which can become deep enough to risk animal injury. Fencelines that run up and down hill can be very susceptible to gully erosion due to the typical concentration of the animals along the fence, eliminating all vegetation.

Any gullied areas in pastures or paddocks must be filled and graded to eliminate the hazard. Pastures should be reseeded immediately after grading. Horses must be kept off of repaired and reseeded areas to allow the vegetation to establish.

In a pasture, maintain adequate vegetation for animal nutrition and soil protection. This is done through rotational grazing and forage overseeding. At times even seeding of annual grasses can be prudent if quick cover is needed before the desirable forage species can re-establish.

In a paddock or sacrifice area, vegetation is not practical, so erosion must be controlled with good stormwater management:

- Keep "clean water clean." Use grassed waterways, diversions, or subsurface drains to divert clean runoff around barns, manure storage areas, and paddocks.
- Install and maintain a system of properly sized roof gutters, downspouts, and drains to prevent roof water from becoming polluted by mixing with barnyard manure and sediment.
- Separate barnyards, paddocks, and manure storage areas from any waterway with filter strips of vegetation to trap sediments and absorb nutrients in runoff.



Soil erosion can be a serious problem on pastures or paddocks.

Paddocks as Sacrifice Areas

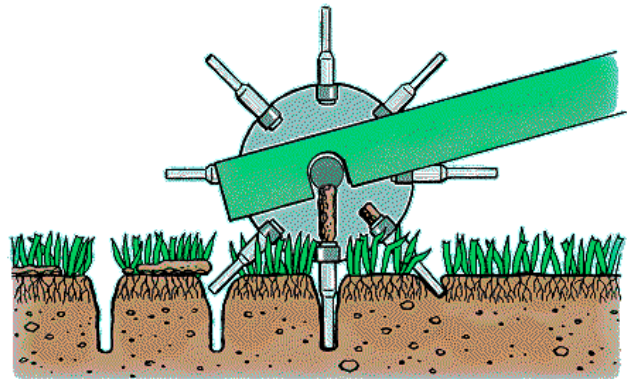
Use turnout paddocks as "sacrifice areas" to preserve pastures. This strategy reduces churning and compaction of wet soils, and overgrazing when pastures require rest. If possible, locate paddocks back from waterways; and avoid swales where overland flows can wash away bare soil or manure. Maintain a vegetated border around paddocks to help filter pollutants. Be sure paddocks provide horses with adequate exercise room.

Soil Compaction

Compaction of the soil surface can greatly reduce rainfall storage and increase runoff and erosion. A porous soil improves plant vigor by allowing the infiltration of water, air, and nutrients. Hoof impact and machinery operation on wetter fields compact soils and intensify loss of this porosity.

Soils that are higher in clay content are more susceptible to hoof compaction than sandier soils.

One of the methods commonly used to reduce soil compaction is to aerate. Aerators are available for purchase or rent and easily hook up to a tractor with a 3-point hitch. Core aerating, which pulls 3-4 inch cores of soil, is generally more beneficial than tine aeration, which cuts narrow 2-3 inch slots. The best time to aerate is in the spring or early summer when grasses are growing most actively. Aerating can be done as part of a fertilizing and reseeding process. Aerate when soils are not wet.



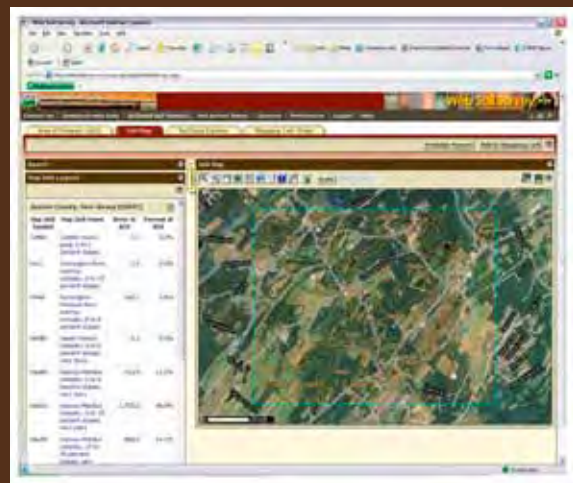
Core aerating pulls 3 to 4 inch cores of soil.

Image Source: Cornell University

A more involved way to improve infiltration on compacted animal areas is deep chiseling or subsoiling. This consists of the running of a shank 12-18 inches deep that penetrates and shatters the compacted layer. This can only be done in the summer, at the driest soil conditions. Followed with overseeding and dragging, the process can renovate the pasture. On steeper slopes, all tillage operations should be on the contour.

Web Soil Survey

Soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey are available on the Web Soil Survey, operated by the USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). Soil maps and data for 20 of New Jersey's 21 counties can be accessed there. The site is updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information. <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>



Visit the NJ NRCS website soils page at <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/soils/>

Manure Management

Storing manure allows farm managers to spread manure when it is beneficial for the land to receive manure based on plant fertilizer needs and weather conditions. Storing manure reduces the need to spread manure on a daily basis. Horse manure is low in moisture and is handled as a solid manure. Therefore, horse manure is stored predominately in a dry stack or composting facility. Manure storage systems are generally designed to store material no longer than 6 months, but most are designed to store it for less than 3 months.

Manure storage facilities should be in well-drained areas that are accessible to trucks, tractors and other removal equipment. Manure should not be stored in areas where runoff may enter streams or where flood waters might wash the manure away. Manure piles should be at least 150 feet from streams, ponds and wells. Establish and maintain grass buffer strips between water sources and manure piles. Cover manure piles to keep out rainwater.

Composting

Consider building a manure structure or composting bin. These structures protect stockpiled manure from runoff until the manure breaks down and can be used as fertilizer. There are many benefits to setting up a small composting facility. Composted manure makes an excellent, slow-release pasture and garden fertilizer, and is an excellent soil conditioner.

Composting produces a relatively dry product that is easily handled and reduces the volume of manure by 40-65 percent. Composting at proper temperatures kills fly eggs and larvae, pathogens, and weed seeds.

Virtually no viral diseases are transmitted between horses and humans through fecal material, but some bacteria and protozoan, (such as *E. coli* and *Giardia*) can be transmitted in this manner.

Therefore, handle manure carefully to prevent disease transmission.

A variety of bedding sources can be used effectively in correspondence with a farm's management plan. The type of bedding used will influence the efficiency of the storage system and affect the fertilizer value of manure. Straw tends to decompose faster than wood shavings and therefore, provides a quicker composted material. Manure compost with straw bedding will also utilize the nutrients quicker from the manure if spread on pastures and hay fields, where as compost from wood material will provide a slow release of nutrients. The farm's nutrient management plan should take into account how the bedding will influence the management of nutrients on the farm.

Composting Benefits

- Composted material contains organic matter which can be added to the soil to improve soil health and provide plant nutrients for growing crops and pastures.
- Composted material can be used to supplement or replace commercial fertilizers.
- If the manure is properly composted, the material can be sold as an additional product.
- The composted material can be used to reduce the carbon in the air and recycle the carbon back into the soil.



Dry stack manure storage structure

Pasture Management Guide for Horse Owners

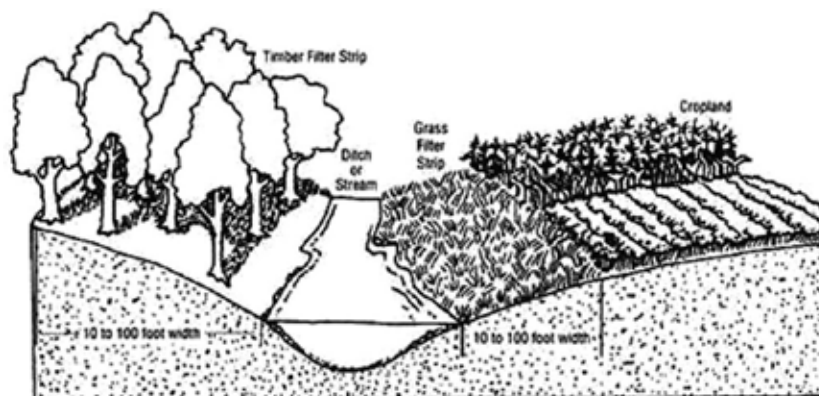
Vegetative Filter Strip

Vegetative filter strips are land areas of either planted or indigenous vegetation, situated between a potential pollutant-source area and a surface-water body that receives runoff (see figure below). The term 'buffer strip' is sometimes used interchangeably with filter strip, but filter strip is the preferred usage. Runoff may carry sediment and organic matter, and plant nutrients and pesticides that are either bound to the sediment or dissolved in the water. A properly designed and operating filter strip provides water-quality protection by reducing the amount of sediment, organic matter, and some nutrients and pesticides, in the runoff at the edge of the field, and before the runoff enters the surface-water body. Filter strips also provide localized erosion protection since the vegetation covers an area of soil that otherwise might have a high erosion potential.

Often constructed along stream, lake, pond or sinkhole boundaries, filter strips installed on pasture or cropland not only help remove pollutants from runoff, but also serve as habitat for wildlife, and provide an area for field turn rows and haymaking. Livestock should be fenced out of filter strips to maximize the pollutant filtering potential. Additionally, filter strips may provide increased safety by moving machinery operations away from steep stream and ditch banks.

Filter strips are an edge-of-the-field best management practice. They often are used in conjunction with other sound agricultural and land management practices, such as pasture management, soil testing, and proper nutrient and pest management. Because of their potential environmental benefits, filter strips are recommended by a number of state and federal agencies as both an urban and agricultural best management practice.

-Source: Ohio State University Extension



Riparian Buffers

Riparian buffers are another type of conservation buffer similar to vegetative filter strips. A riparian buffer is planted with permanent vegetation to intercept pollutants and protect the stream from adjacent land use. A riparian buffer is comprised of two to three zones. The first zone is a filter strip of native, perennial grasses immediately adjacent to the water body.

The second zone contains a combination of native trees and shrubs, in addition to ground cover vegetation to filter sediments and pollutants from surface water runoff. If necessary, the final zone consists of mature trees to provide shade and protect the buffer from potential disruption from adjacent land uses.

In addition to filtering sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and other materials from surface runoff, riparian buffers also provide habitat and wildlife corridors increasing biodiversity. They can also contribute to reducing soil erosion and stream bank stabilization. Varying the vegetation and installing a riparian buffer around farm ponds, can attract a variety of species and increase biodiversity. The increased vegetation can also deter nuisance wildlife, such as Canada Geese, as it limits their sight.

Pasture Plants

Legumes

SPECIES	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Alfalfa	highly nutritious high yielding high palatability	fertility requirements management inputs short lifespan
Bird's-foot Trefoil	productive with low fertility persists well	difficult to establish low seeding vigor lower palatability
Ladino Clover and White Clover	does well with close grazing palatable winter hardy	not drought tolerant lower yielding mold may cause slobbering
Red Clover	highly nutritious adapted to wider range of soils than alfalfa	lasts only 2-3 years doesn't tolerate close grazing mold may cause slobbering

Cool-Season Grasses

SPECIES	ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
Tall Fescue (endophyte free only)	long lived tolerates traffic and close grazing drought tolerant good yields endophyte-friendly varieties show promise	persistence problems with endophyte free palatability problems as plants mature
Timothy	easy to establish produces well in the spring grows under wide range of soil and climate conditions	not as productive as other cool-season grasses more open sodded, increasing potential for weeds not grazing tolerant potential for cereal rust mite
Orchard Grass	highly palatable good summer growth	not tolerant to close grazing bunch grass offers potential for weeds
Kentucky Bluegrass	highly palatable; horses prefer it over other grasses withstands close grazing well forms dense sod widely adapted	low yields poor drought tolerance
Perennial Ryegrass	very high palatability easy to establish	less persistence poor drought tolerance requires higher fertility
Smooth Bromegrass	very high palatability good drought tolerance	requires higher fertility low fall yields doesn't persist with close grazing



Warm-Season Grasses (Native)

SPECIES	ADVANTAGES (ALL SPECIES)	DISADVANTAGES (ALL SPECIES)
Big Bluestem Little Bluestem Indian Grass	provide good summer production require less fertility not invasive	difficult, expensive, & slow to establish will not tolerate close grazing can become coarse, stemmy, low quality if too mature

Other Forages That Can Be Used

COOL-SEASON ANNUALS

Wheat
Oats
Rye
Triticale
Annual Ryegrass

WARM-SEASON ANNUALS

Millet

Forage Species to Avoid

Alsike Clover
Arrowleaf Clover
Sweet Clover
Vetch
Endophyte-Infected Tall Fescue (for broodmares)
Sorghum
Sudan Grass
Sorghum/Sudan Hybrids
Johnson Grass
Goose Grass
Switchgrass¹

¹ Monocultures of switchgrass may cause photosensitivity and liver damage under certain conditions. It is recommended that switchgrass be avoided until further research is conducted.

Poisonous Plant Considerations

Most plants that are toxic to horses are broad-leaved. Horses — normally do not like broad-leaved weeds but will graze them if more desirable forage is limited. Having a few toxic plants available does not mean you have an acute problem. The list below contains some common potentially toxic plants. It is intended only to increase awareness of potential problems and stress the need for weed control.

Bitterweed	
Black Locust	St. John's Wort
Cocklebur	Water/Poison Hemlock
Horsetail	Wild parsley or carrot
Milkweed	Yarrow
Nightshade Family	Landscaping and garden plants:
Pigweed	castor bean, gladiolus,
Pokeweed	ivy, pea vines, boxwood,
Snakeroot	tomato, Japanese Yew* ²

² Japanese Yew is very toxic to horses.

For more on conservation practices that can benefit equine operations, consult the New Jersey Field Office Guide (eFOTG) .

<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/technical/efotg/>



*For more information contact your local New Jersey NRCS office
or visit <http://www.nj.nrcs.usda.gov>*



Helping People Help the Land in New Jersey

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September 2008

March 2010
Updated August 2010



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Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)

by: DiMarzo & Berezcky, Inc.

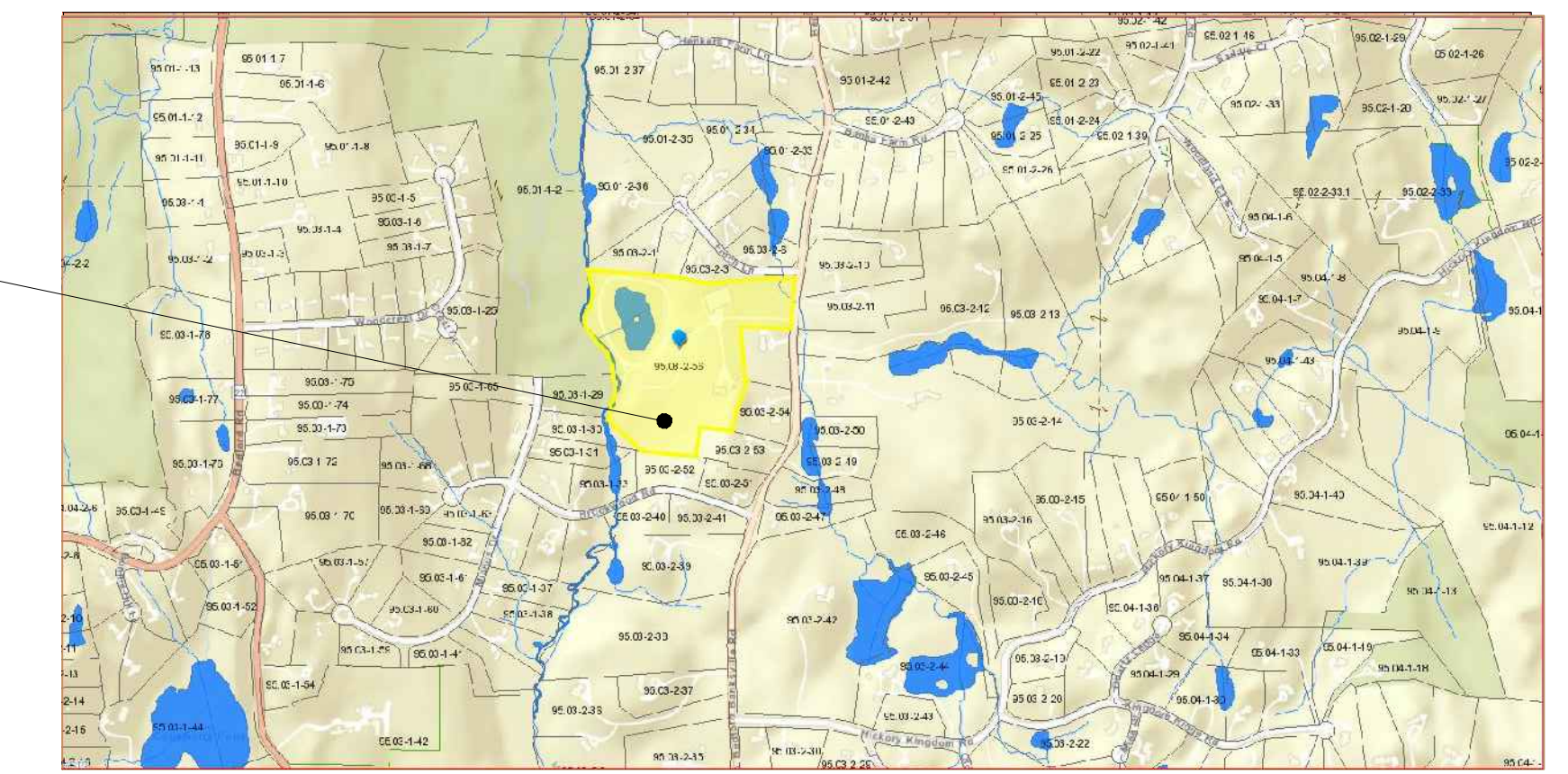
To Be Provided
by DiMarzo & Berezcky, Inc.

Landscape Plans

Tree Removal Plans

by: Jay Fain & Associates, LLC

SITE



LOCATION MAP

NOT TO SCALE

DRAWINGS PREPARED FOR:

CHLOE & MIKHAIL GASIOROWSKI FAMILY FARM

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD.
NORTH CASTLE, NY

LIST OF SHEETS:

- CO** COVER SHEET
- S.1** SPECIAL PERMIT - SITE PLAN
- L.1** SPECIAL PERMIT - LANDSCAPE PLAN
- L.2** SPECIAL PERMIT - LANDSCAPE DETAILS
- TR.1** SPECIAL PERMIT - TREE REMOVALS
- TR.2** SPECIAL PERMIT - TREE REMOVALS LIST



COVER SHEET

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD.
North Castle, NY

JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES *S*LLC
Environmental Consulting Services
2000 Post Rd., Ste. 201, Fairfield, CT 06424
Phone: 203-254-3156 • Email: jfassociates@optonline.net

Date:
06/13/22

Sheet No.:

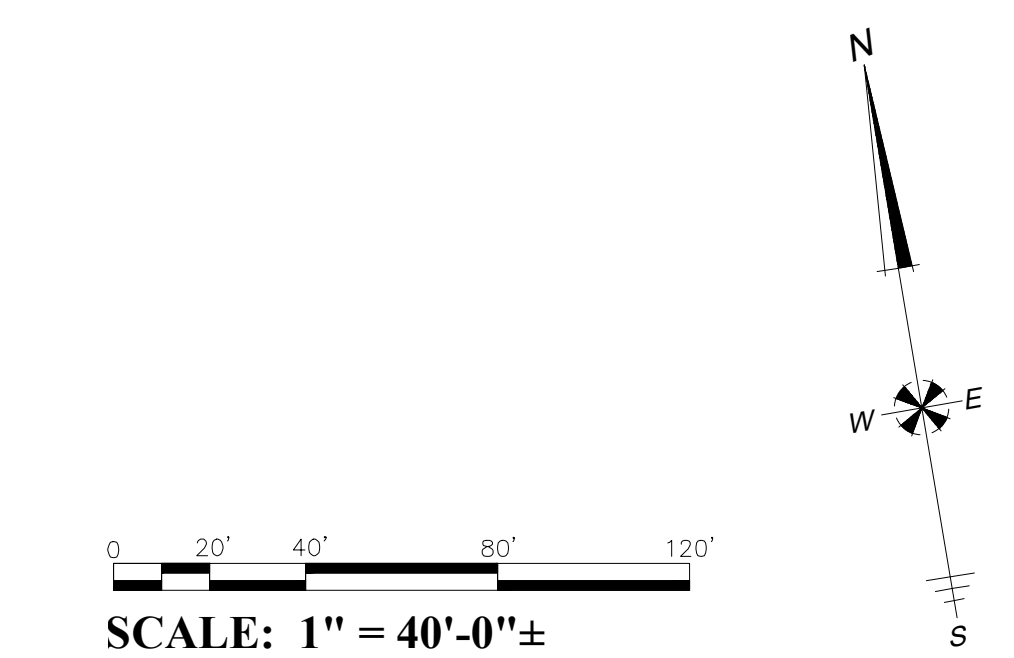
CO



- GENERAL NOTES**
1. PROPERTY BOUNDARY, TOPOGRAPHY, TREES & EXISTING CONDITIONS FROM SURVEY BY T.C. MERRITTS LAND SURVEYORS, DATED JAN. 15, 2021, TITLED 'TOPOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY PREPARED FOR KENT FARRINGTON, LLC, SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, NY.'
 2. PROPOSED STABLE, GARAGE, SERVANTS' QUARTERS AND RENOVATIONS OF INDOOR RING BY OLD TOWN BARN OF PAWLING, NY
 3. SITE PLAN, GRADING, DRAINAGE, ENGINEERING & SEPTIC DESIGN BY DIMARZO & BERECKZY, CIVIL ENGINEERING
 4. THIS PLAN IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY. FOR ZONING & COVERAGE, SEE PLANS BY DIMARZO & BERECKZY, C-0, C-1, & C-2, DATED 06/10/22
 5. ALL SITE LIGHTING TO BE BUILDING MOUNTED - SEE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS

LEGEND

	Removal of Structure
	Adjusted Contour/Grade
	New Fencing / Relocated Fencing
	Existing Fencing To Remain
	Existing Tree To Remain



DATE	SHEET REVISION NOTES

SPECIAL PERMIT - SITE PLAN

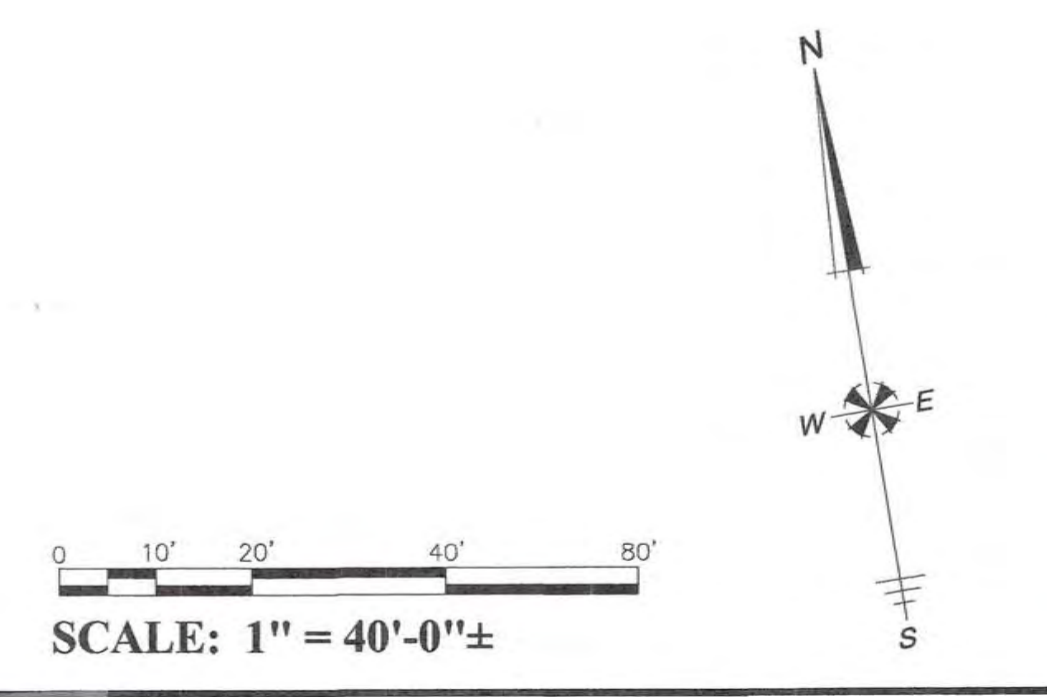
263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NY

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134 Round Hill Road, Fairfield, CT 06424
203-254-3156 - fax: 203-254-3167

Date: **06/13/22**
Sheet No.: **S.1**



- PLANT NOTES**
- SEE SHEET L.2 FOR PLANT LIST AND DETAILS
 - VERIFY THE LOCATION OF ALL UTILITY LINES PRIOR TO ANY PLANTING PIT EXCAVATION. CONTACT 'CALL BEFORE YOU DIG' 72-HOURS PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY DIGGING OPERATIONS. COORDINATE WITH PROPERTY MANAGER REGARDING OTHER UNDERGROUND SYSTEMS.
 - NOTIFY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AT LEAST FIVE (5) DAYS IN ADVANCE OF PLANT MATERIAL DELIVERY TO THE SITE.
 - LAYOUT ALL PLANT MATERIAL WITH THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO PLANT PIT EXCAVATION. SET UP OF ALL MATERIAL IN BEDS REQUIRED FOR OWNERS AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S APPROVAL PRIOR TO PLANTING. SEE PLAN FOR PLANT LAYOUT. IF ANY DISCREPANCY OCCURS BETWEEN THE QUANTITIES CALLED FOR ON THE PLAN, NOTIFY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO BID.
 - ALL PLANT MATERIAL IS TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STANDARDS OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERMEN FOR EXTRA HEAVY GRADE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, TRUE TO NAME AND SIZE. INVESTIGATE SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND BE CERTAIN IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO PROVIDE ALL PLANT MATERIALS SPECIFIED IN THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY REQUIRED PRIOR TO BIDDING.
 - ANY PLANT REQUIRED UNDER THIS CONTRACT THAT IS DEAD, DYING, NOT TRUE TO NAME OR SIZE AS SPECIFIED, OR NOT IN SATISFACTORY GROWTH, OR HAVING BRANCHED OR DEFORMED STRUCTURE DUE TO LOSS OF LIMBS OR BRANCHED AS DETERMINED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, THAT PLANT MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE PROJECT SITE AND REPLACED WITH AN APPROVED PLANT OF EQUAL SIZE AND SPECIES. PLANT VARIETY AND SIZE SUBSTITUTIONS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED UNLESS PROVED THAT THE SPECIFIED PLANT MATERIAL IS UNATTAINABLE OR CANNOT MEET SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS, THEN THE USE OF THE NEAREST EQUIVALENT SIZE OR VARIETY WILL BE CONSIDERED. PLANT MATERIAL LARGER THAN SPECIFIED MAY BE USED AT NO INCREASE IN COST. PROPOSED SUBSTITUTIONS MUST RECEIVE THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT'S AUTHORIZATION PRIOR TO BID AND PRIOR TO PURCHASE.
 - STAKE TREES ONLY AS NECESSARY TO ENSURE STABILITY.
 - ALL PLANT MATERIALS ARE TO BE GUARANTEED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF FINAL ACCEPTANCE AS DETERMINED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT OR PROJECT MANAGER.
 - RESTORE ALL DISTURBED OR DAMAGED AREAS RESULTING FROM PLANTING OPERATIONS TO ORIGINAL CONDITIONS.
 - SEE PLAN FOR TREE LOCATIONS. SET UP TREES FOR APPROVAL FROM OWNER AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. RESEED ANY DISTURBED TUFF AREAS WITH APPROVED MIX. MULCH WITH CHOPPED STRAW. INSTALL SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATION.

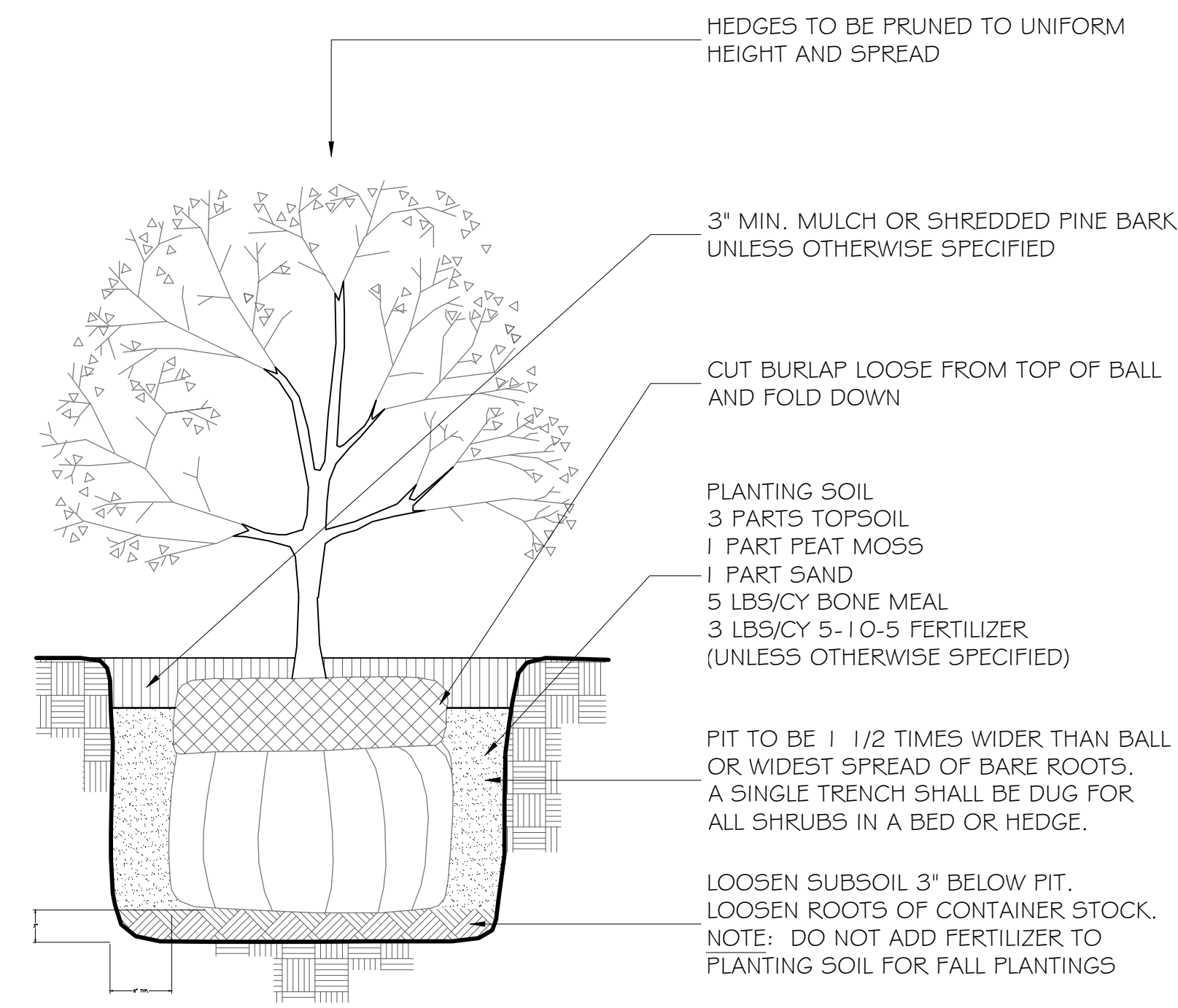


SPECIAL PERMIT - LANDSCAPE PLAN
263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NY

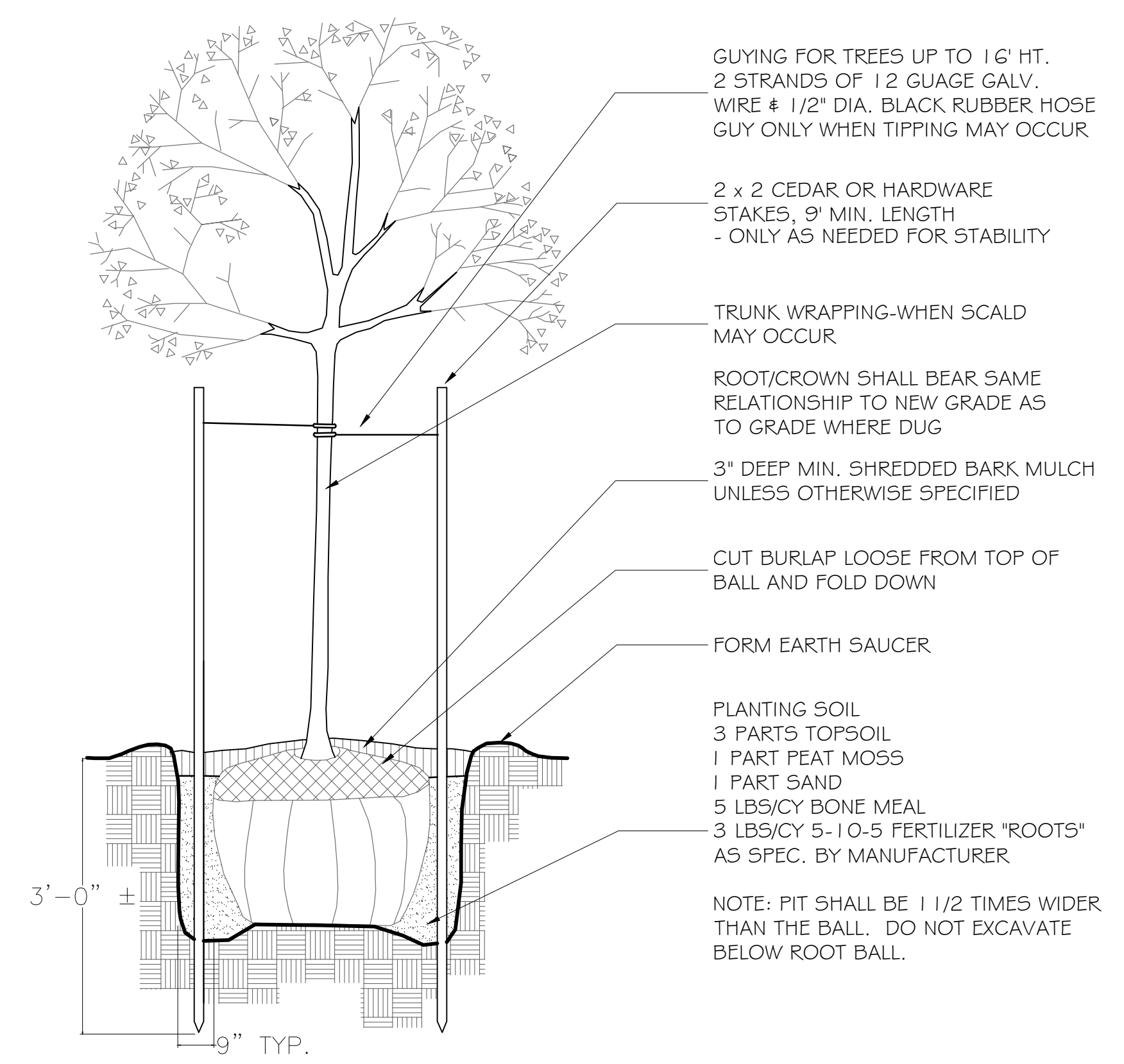
DATE	SHEET REVISION NOTES

Date: 06/2022
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 134 Round Hill Road Fairfield, CT 06424
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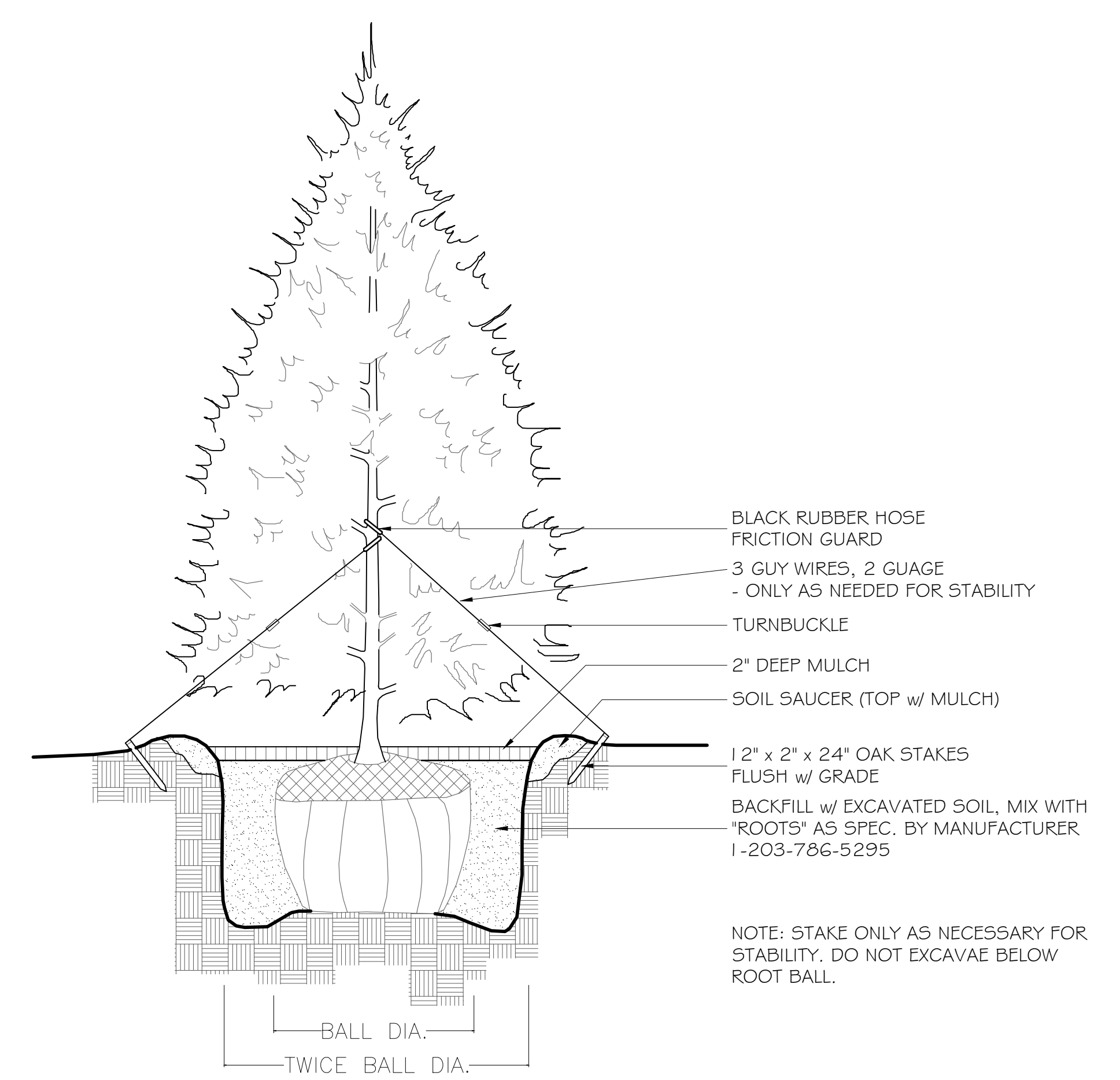
Sheet No.:
L.1



SHRUB PLANTING SECTION - NTS



TREE PLANTING SECTION - NTS



EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING SECTION - NTS

PLANT LIST

Quan.	Sym.	Botanical/ Common Name	Size/ Root	Remark
TREES				
13	AS	Acer saccharum 'Green Mountain'	2 1/2-3" cal./BB	Drive alle
8	QP	Quercus palustris / Pin Oak	2 1/2-3" cal. / BB	Drive alle
4	NS	Nyssa sylvatica / Black Gum	2 1/2-3" cal. / BB	At stable
6	UA	Ulmus americana 'Princeton'	2 1/2-3" cal. / BB	Arena access
14	SP	Picea abies/ Norway Spruce	8-10' Ht / BB	screening
50	GG	Thuja plicata 'Green Giant' / Green Giant Arborvitae	8-10' Ht. / BB	screening
6	CF	Cornus florida / Flowering Dogwood	2-2 1/2" cal./ BB	flowering
3	BN	Betula nigra 'Heritage'/ River Birch	10-12'ht/clump BB	courtyard
3	AC	Amelanchier canadensis/ Shadblow	7-8' clump/BB	flowering
SHRUBS				
6	CA	Clethra alnifolia/ Summerweet	5 gal	pool
2	HQ	Hydrangea quercifolia/ Oakleaf Hydrangea	4 ft /BB	pool
6	LA	Leucothoe axillaris/ Coastal Leucothoe	5 gal	house
5	PLS	Prunus l. schipkanensis/ Schip Laurel	4-5' / BB	dumpster
48	IG	Ilex glabra 'Shamrock' / Inkberry	7 gal cont.	hedges
2	IDL	Ilex x 'Dragon Lady' /Holly	6-7'Ht/ BB	house
16	ITV	Itea virginica ' Henry's Garnet' / Virginia Sweetspire	5 gal cont.	indoor and house
16	PJM	Rhododendron PJM	5 gal	courtyard
9	SO	Spirea t. 'Ogon'	5 gal	house
GRASSES				
12	Pv	Panicum virgatum 'Heavy Metal' / Switchgrass	3 gal. cont.	Accents, groups by barn
12	Pv2	Panicum v. ' Ruby Ribbons'/ Switchgrass	3 gal. cont.	House and indoor
PERENNIALS/FERNS				
20	P	Penstemon digitalis/ Smooth Penstemon	1 gal	House
20	P	Chelone glabra/ Turtle head	1 gal	house
20	F	Polystichum acrostichoides / Christmas Fern	1 gal.	house



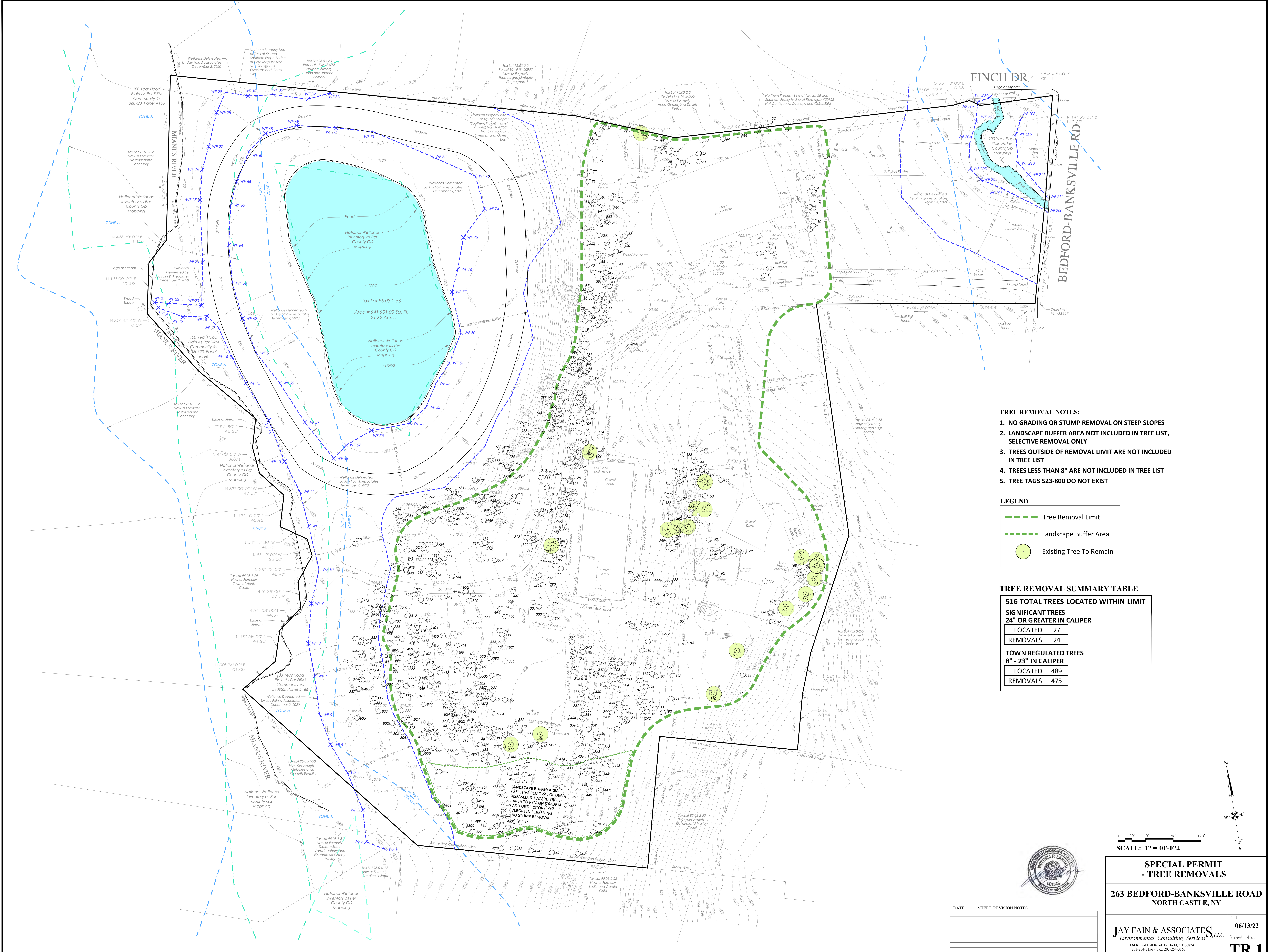
**SPECIAL PERMIT
- LANDSCAPE DETAILS**

**263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD.
North Castle, NY**

Date: **06/13/22**
Sheet No.: **L.2**

JAY FAIN & ASSOCIATES, LLC
Environmental Consulting Services
2000 Post Rd., Ste. 201, Fairfield, CT 06424
Phone: 203-254-3156 - Email: jfassociates@optonline.net

DATE	SHEET REVISION NOTES



- TREE REMOVAL NOTES:**
1. NO GRADING OR STUMP REMOVAL ON STEEP SLOPES
 2. LANDSCAPE BUFFER AREA NOT INCLUDED IN TREE LIST, SELECTIVE REMOVAL ONLY
 3. TREES OUTSIDE OF REMOVAL LIMIT ARE NOT INCLUDED IN TREE LIST
 4. TREES LESS THAN 8" ARE NOT INCLUDED IN TREE LIST
 5. TREE TAGS 523-800 DO NOT EXIST

LEGEND

- Tree Removal Limit
- Landscape Buffer Area
- Existing Tree To Remain

TREE REMOVAL SUMMARY TABLE

516 TOTAL TREES LOCATED WITHIN LIMIT	
SIGNIFICANT TREES 24" OR GREATER IN CALIPER	
LOCATED	27
REMOVALS	24
TOWN REGULATED TREES 8" - 23" IN CALIPER	
LOCATED	489
REMOVALS	475

DATE	SHEET REVISION NOTES



SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"±

SPECIAL PERMIT - TREE REMOVALS
263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NY

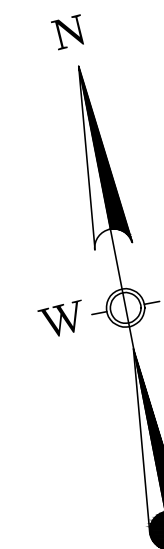
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 203-254-3156 - fax: 203-254-3167

Date: **06/13/22**
 Sheet No.: **TR.1**

Site Development Plans

by: DiMarzo & Berezcky, Inc.

ORIENTATION



BEDFORD, NY SCALE: 1"=1,000'



- GENERAL NOTES:**
- THE INTENT OF THESE DRAWINGS IS TO DEMONSTRATE THE GENERAL SITE DEVELOPMENT FOR THE LOT. REFER TO OTHER DESIGN DOCUMENTS FOR ADDITIONAL DETAILS.
 - ALL SURVEY DATA, BOUNDARY LINES, TOPOGRAPHY, WETLAND LOCATIONS AND BUILDING LOCATIONS ARE FROM A SURVEY PREPARED BY T.C. MERITT'S LAND SURVEYS. THE SURVEY IS TITLED "TOPOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY PREPARED FOR KENT FABRISTON LLC SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK". IT IS DATED 6/21/2021. ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988 (NAVD: 88).
 - REFERENCE IS MADE TO TAX ID: 95.03-2-56, ZONE: R-4A.
 - THE OWNER OF RECORD IS MARENGO FARMS LLC.
 - INFORMATION ON EXISTING UTILITIES HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM FIELD SURVEY AND IS NOT GUARANTEED CORRECT OR COMPLETE. THE CONTRACTOR IS SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING ACTUAL LOCATIONS AND ELEVATIONS OF ALL UTILITIES INCLUDING SERVICES. THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO CONTACT "DIAL 811" AND CONTACT SHOULD BE MADE BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION OR DIGGING.
 - LOCAL AND NYSDEC WETLANDS WERE IDENTIFIED AND LOCATED ON THE PARCEL.
 - ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL COMPLY WITH THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE REQUIREMENTS, THE STATE OF NEW YORK BASIC BUILDING CODE, THE NEW YORK STATE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND O.S.H.A.
 - THE PROPERTY IS SERVED BY PRIVATE WELL WATER AND A PRIVATE ON-SITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM (O.W.T.S.).
 - PROPERTY LIES WITHIN THE MIANUS RIVER WATERSHED.
 - IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE AND EXCAVATION SAFEGUARDS, NECESSARY BARRICADES, FLAG MEN, ETC. FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL AND SITE SAFETY. ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH O.S.H.A. REQUIREMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLIANCE WITH O.S.H.A. REQUIREMENTS.
 - WHEN PREPARING THE EXISTING SITE FOR PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, ALL MATERIALS REMOVED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF IN CONFORMANCE WITH ALL GOVERNING AGENCIES.
 - SPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CONTRACTOR IS CALLED TO THE REQUIRED TYPE AND COMPACTION OF FINE BEDDING AND BACKFILL SPECIFIED ON THESE DRAWINGS. THESE REQUIREMENTS WILL BE STRICTLY ENFORCED.
 - ALL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE STREET RIGHT-OF-WAY AND OTHER PUBLIC LANDS SHALL COMPLY FULLY WITH TOWN STANDARDS UNLESS APPROVED OTHERWISE IS SPECIFICALLY SET FORTH AS PART OF THIS APPLICATION.
 - CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY COMPLETE SHOP DRAWINGS INCLUDING MANUFACTURER'S PRODUCT DATA SHEETS TO THE SITE ENGINEER, FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THESE DRAWINGS. CONTRACTOR SHALL ALLOW A 5 DAY REVIEW PERIOD, PRIOR TO FABRICATION AND INSTALLATION.
 - PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY, THE CITY MAY REQUIRE A CERTIFICATION LETTER STATING THAT THE DEVELOPMENT WAS CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE TO THE APPROVED PLANS, AND AN "AS-BUILT" DRAWING SHALL BE SUBMITTED.
 - THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING WITH A LICENSED SURVEYOR TO PREPARE ANY "AS-BUILT" PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE WITH A SITE ENGINEER 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY INSPECTIONS.
 - ANY MATERIAL, MAN-MADE OR NATURAL, WHICH IS IN ANY WAY DISTURBED AND/OR UTILIZED DURING WORK SHALL NOT BE DEPOSITED IN ANY WETLAND OR WATERCOURSE, EITHER ON OR OFF-SITE, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED BY A DOCUMENTED PERMIT.
 - THE WORK SHALL BE DONE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS/PLANS UNLESS CHANGES HAVE BEEN APPROVED IN WRITING BY THE DESIGN ENGINEER PRIOR TO THE WORK BEING DONE.
 - AN ON-SITE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING SHALL BE ATTENDED BY THE TOWN ENGINEER, TOWN BUILDING INSPECTOR, THE INSPECTING ENGINEER OF RECORD, CONTRACTOR, AND OWNER TO REVIEW THE SCOPE OF CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO COORDINATE THE PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING.

ZONING DATA TABLE		
Zoning District: R-4A		
ITEM	REQUIRED (MIN.)	PROPOSED CONDITIONS
LOT AREA	174,240 SF (4 acre)	941,901 SF (21.62 acres)
FRONTAGE	250 FT	300.0 FT
LOT WIDTH	250 FT	261.1 FT
LOT DEPTH	150 FT	1,255.4 FT
DWELLING UNIT SIZE	1,600 SF	8,346 SF
YARDS		INDOOR RIDING - 10 STALL BARN - GROOMS QUARTERS - NEW DWELLING - POOL HOUSE - CARETAKERS QUARTERS
FRONTAGE	75 FT	369.2 FT 541.7 FT
SIDE	50 FT	26.98 FT ¹ 190.7 FT 187.5 FT 67.9 FT 383.8 FT
REAR	50 FT	656.8 FT 520.6 FT 561.2 FT 561.3 FT 573.0 FT 211.1 FT
PARKING - OFF STREET	6	12
ITEM	PERMITTED (MAX.)	PROPOSED CONDITIONS
GROSS FLOOR AREA	36,637 SF ²	36,439 SF ²
BUILDING COVERAGE	6% (56,514 SF)	3.3% (30,450 SF)
BUILDING HEIGHT	30 FT	LESS THAN 30 FT (NEW DWELLING)
GROSS LAND COVERAGE	80.318 SF ²	69.100 SF ²

Notes:
¹ REFER TO FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS WORKSHEETS AND PLANS BY OLD TOWN BARNS AND TEODORO EZEQUIEL SIGUENZA FOR GROSS FLOOR AREA INFORMATION
² REFER TO GROSS LAND COVERAGE CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET AND SHEET C-6 BY DIMARZO & BIERECKZY
³ EXISTING NON-CONFORMING

DRAWING LIST

DRAWING TITLE	NUMBER	ORIG. DATE
ZONING SITE PLAN	C-0	6/10/2022
SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN	C-1	6/10/2022
GROSS LAND COVERAGE PLAN	C-2	6/10/2022

ZONING SITE PLAN
 DEPICTING
263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
 BEDFORD, NY (NORTH CASTLE MUNICIPALITY)
 PREPARED FOR
CHLOE and MIKHAIL GASIOROWSKI
 FAMILY FARM

DATE: 6/10/2022
 JOB NO. 179

SCALE: 0 50 100
 1" = 50'

To my knowledge and belief this map is substantially correct as noted hereon

DIMARZO & BIERECKZY
 LAND SURVEYING & CIVIL ENGINEERING PERMITTING
 191 LLOYD DRIVE
 FAIRFIELD, CT 06425
 203.872.4110

C-0

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO A DOCUMENT BEARING THE SEAL OF AN ENGINEER IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 2209-B SUBSECTION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW ARTICLE 145.

NORTH CASTLE TAX ID: 95.03-2-56
 ZONE: R-4A AREA: 941,901 SF

Architectural Plans

Main Structures

- Main House
- Pool House

by: Teo Següenza, Architect



TEO SIGÜENZA
ARCHITECT

460 OLD POST ROAD 2A BEDFORD, N. Y. 10506
TEL: 914.234.6289 FAX: 914.234.0619
www.teosiguenza.com

GENERAL NOTES:
1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT

DATE:	REVISION

PROJECT
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED BASEMENT PLAN

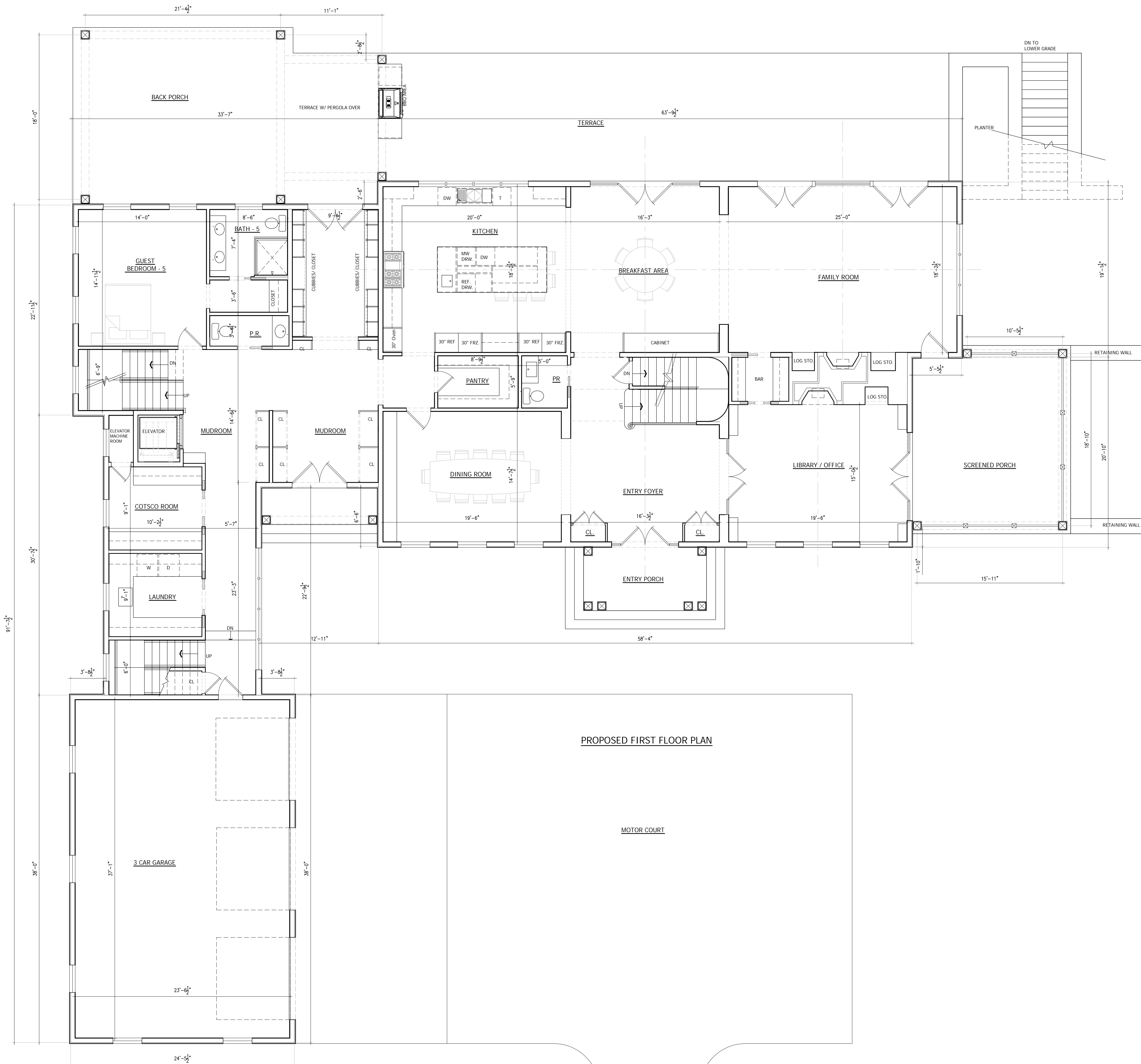


DATE
5-16-22

SCALE
3/16" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO.
A100.00

PAGE NO.



GENERAL NOTES:
 1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
 3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT

DATE:	REVISION

PROJECT
 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
 AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
 ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN



DATE
 5-16-22

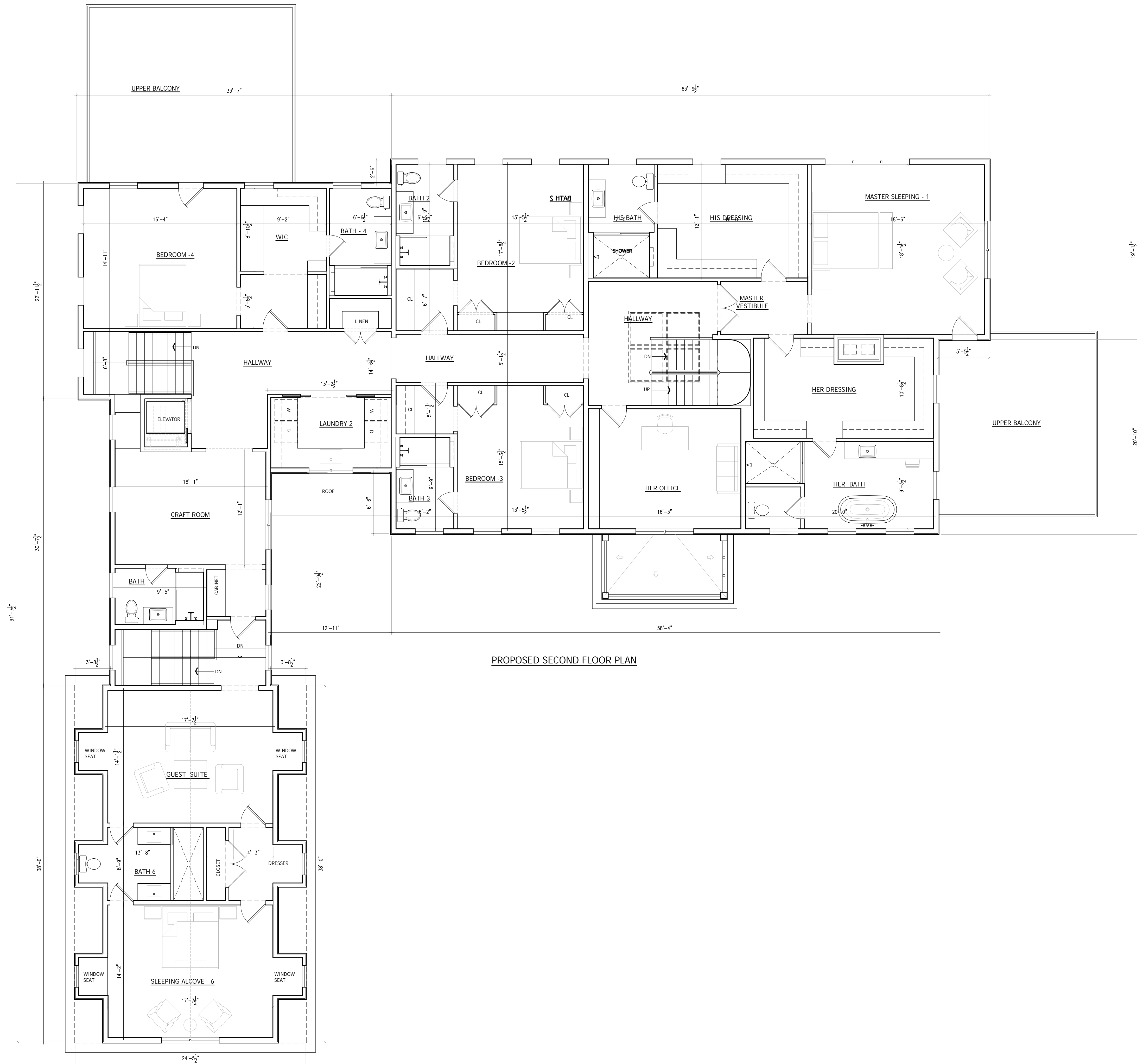
SCALE
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DRAWING NO.

A101.00

PAGE NO.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
 3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT



PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN

DATE:	REVISION

PROJECT
 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
 AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
 ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
 PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN



DATE
 5-16-22

SCALE
 3/16" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO.
A102.00

PAGE NO.

GENERAL NOTES:
 1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
 2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
 3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT



1 PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION
 Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"



2 PROPOSED RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
 Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

Material Schedule for Proposed Residence		
MATERIAL	TYPE	COLOR
Siding	Painted Cedar	White
Exterior Doors & Windows	Painted Wood	White
Trim, moulding etc.	Painted Mahogany (alternate composite material)	White
Roofing	5/8" Taper Sawn Shingle Roof and copper	Natural to patina over time
Stone	Fieldstone Veneer	Warm gray
Bracket	Painted mahogany	White
Gutters & Leaders	Copper	
Lightning Protection	Copper	
Chimney Flues	Terracotta Flue Tiles	
Exterior Railing	Painted mahogany	White

DATE	REVISION

PROJECT
 SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
 AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
 ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
 PROPOSED EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



DATE
 5-16-22

SCALE
 3/16" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO.
A200.00

PAGE NO.

GENERAL NOTES:
1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT



1 PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"



2 PROPOSED LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"

Material Schedule for Proposed Residence		
MATERIAL	TYPE	COLOR
Siding	Painted Cedar	White
Exterior Doors & Windows	Painted Wood	White
Trim, moulding etc.	Painted Mahogany (alternate composite material)	White
Roofing	5/8" Taper Sawn Shingle Roof and copper	Natural to patina over time
Stone	Fieldstone Veneer	Warm gray
Bracket	Painted mahogany	White
Gutters & Leaders	Copper	
Lightning Protection	Copper	
Chimney Flues	Terracotta Flue Tiles	
Exterior Railing	Painted mahogany	White

DATE	REVISION

PROJECT
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS



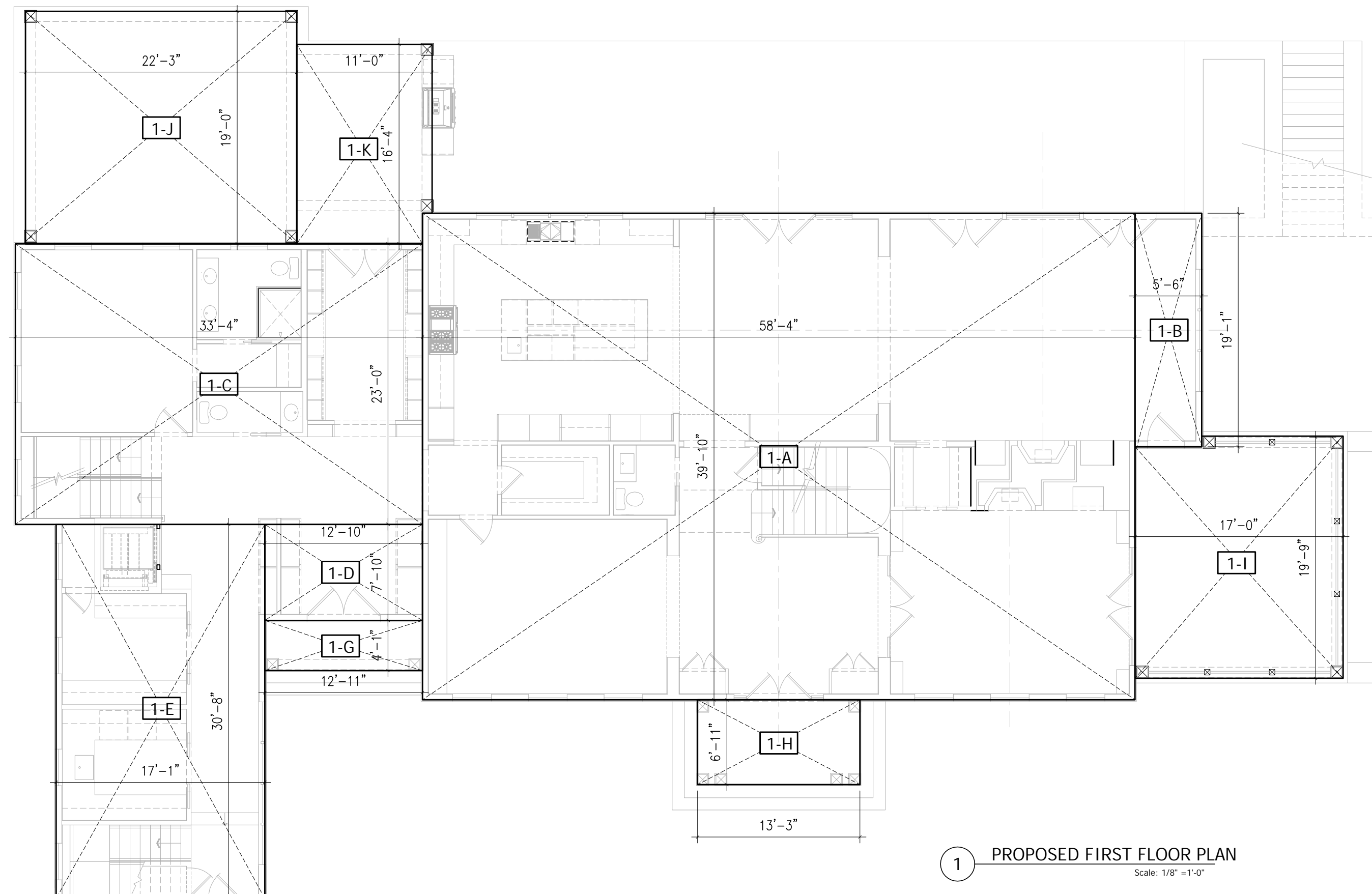
DATE
5-16-22

SCALE
3/16" = 1'-0"

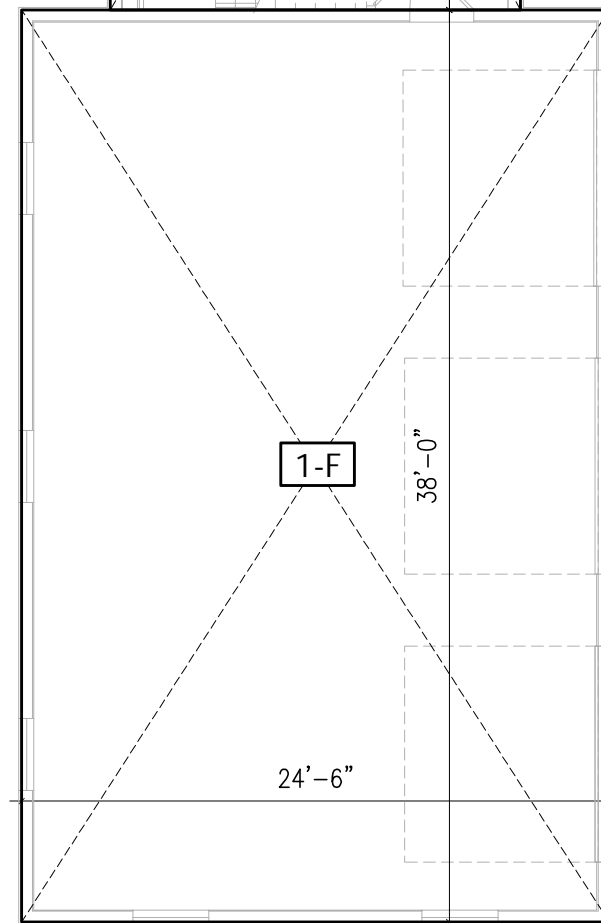
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PAGE NO.

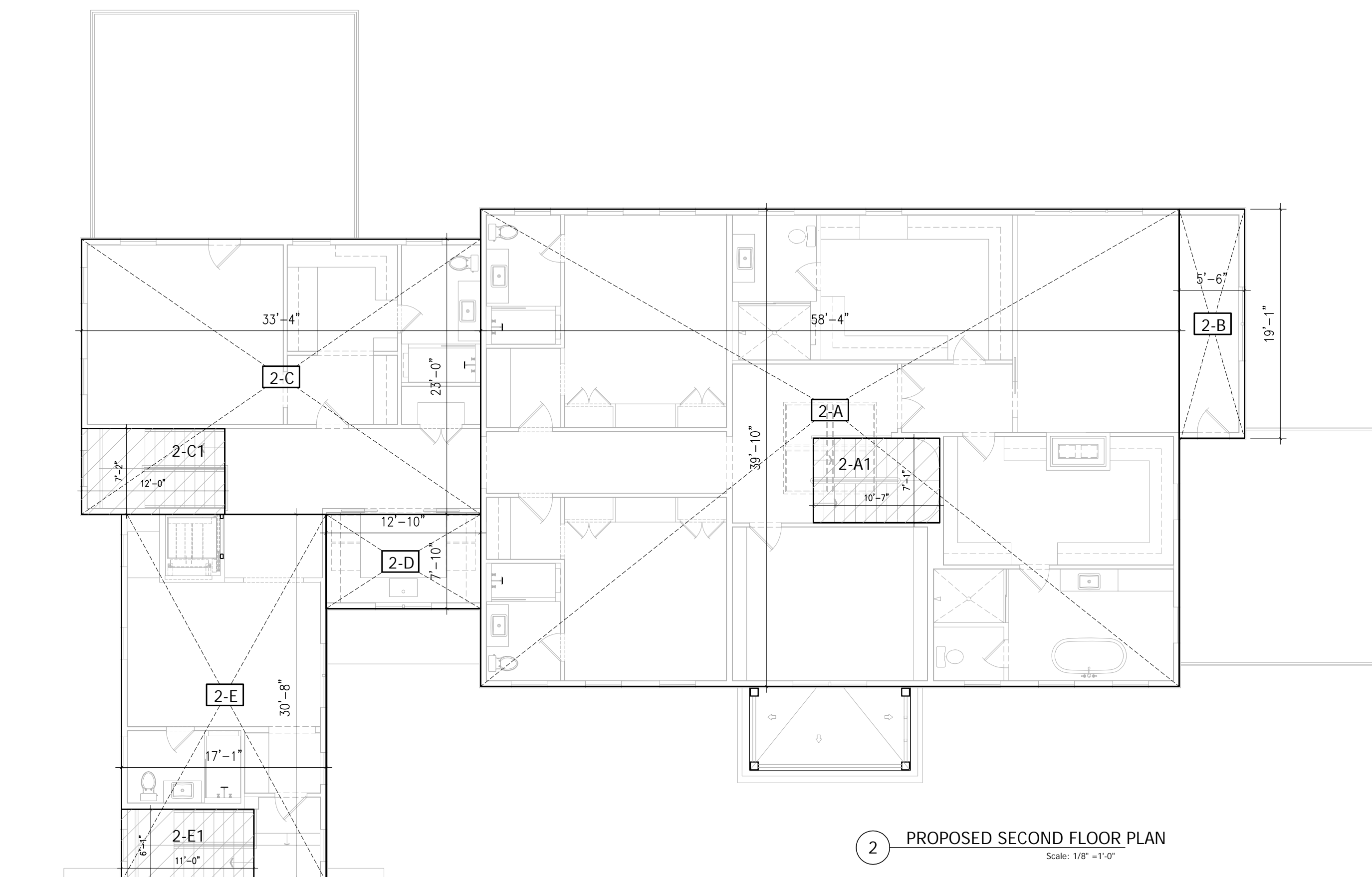
GENERAL NOTES:
1. DO NOT SCALE DRAWINGS FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT



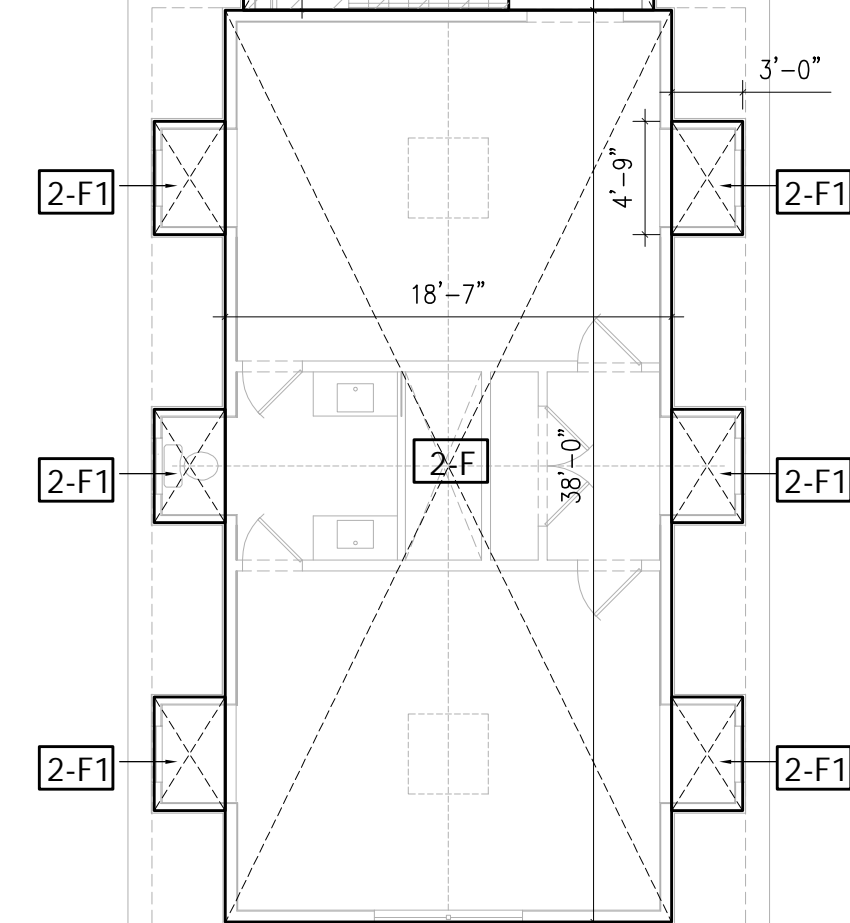
1 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



MAIN HOUSE - 1F		
1-A	58'-4"X39'-10"	2324.0 SF
1-B	5'-6"X19'-1"	105.0 SF
1-C	33'-4"X23'-0"	766.0 SF
1-D	12'-10"X7'-10"	101.0 SF
1-E	17'-1"X30'-8"	524.0 SF
TOTAL OF FIRST FLOOR		3,820.0 SF
1-F	24'-6"X38'-0"	931.0 SF
TOTAL OF GARAGE		931.0 SF
1-G	12'-11"X4'-1"	53.0 SF
1-H	13'-3"X6'-11"	92.0 SF
1-I	17'-0"X19'-9"	336.0 SF
1-J	22'-3"X19'-0"	423.0 SF
1-K	11'-0"X16'-4"	180.0 SF
TOTAL OF PORCHES		1,084.0 SF



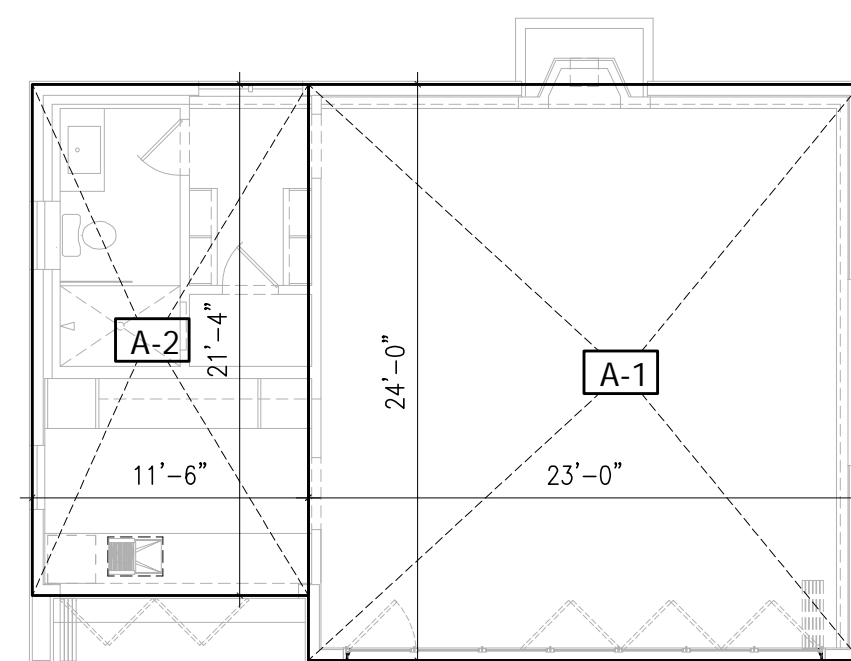
2 PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



MAIN HOUSE - 2F		
2-A	58'-4"X39'-10"	2324.0 SF
2-A1 (Stairs)	10'-7"X7'-1"	-75.0 SF
2-B	5'-6"X19'-1"	105.0 SF
2-C	33'-4"X23'-0"	766.0 SF
2-C1 (Stairs)	12'-0"X7'-2"	-86.0 SF
2-D	12'-10"X7'-10"	101.0 SF
2-E	17'-1"X30'-8"	524.0 SF
2-E1 (Stairs)	11'-0"X6'-1"	-67.0 SF
2-F	18'-7"X38'-0"	706.0 SF
2-F1	(6) 3'-0"X4'-9"	84.0 SF
TOTAL OF FIRST FLOOR		4,382.0 SF

TOTAL FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

MAIN HOUSE 1F	3,820.0 SF
MAIN HOUSE 2F	4,382.0 SF
GARAGE	931.0 SF
PORCHES	1,084.0 SF
POOL HOUSE	797.0 SF
TOTAL	11,014.0 SF



3 PROPOSED POOL HOUSE PLAN
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

POOL HOUSE		
A-1	23'-0"X24'-0"	552.0 SF
A-2	11'-6"X21'-4"	245.0 SF
TOTAL OF POOL HOUSE		797.0 SF

DATE:	REVISION

PROJECT
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
FLOOR AREA CALCULATION

SEAL



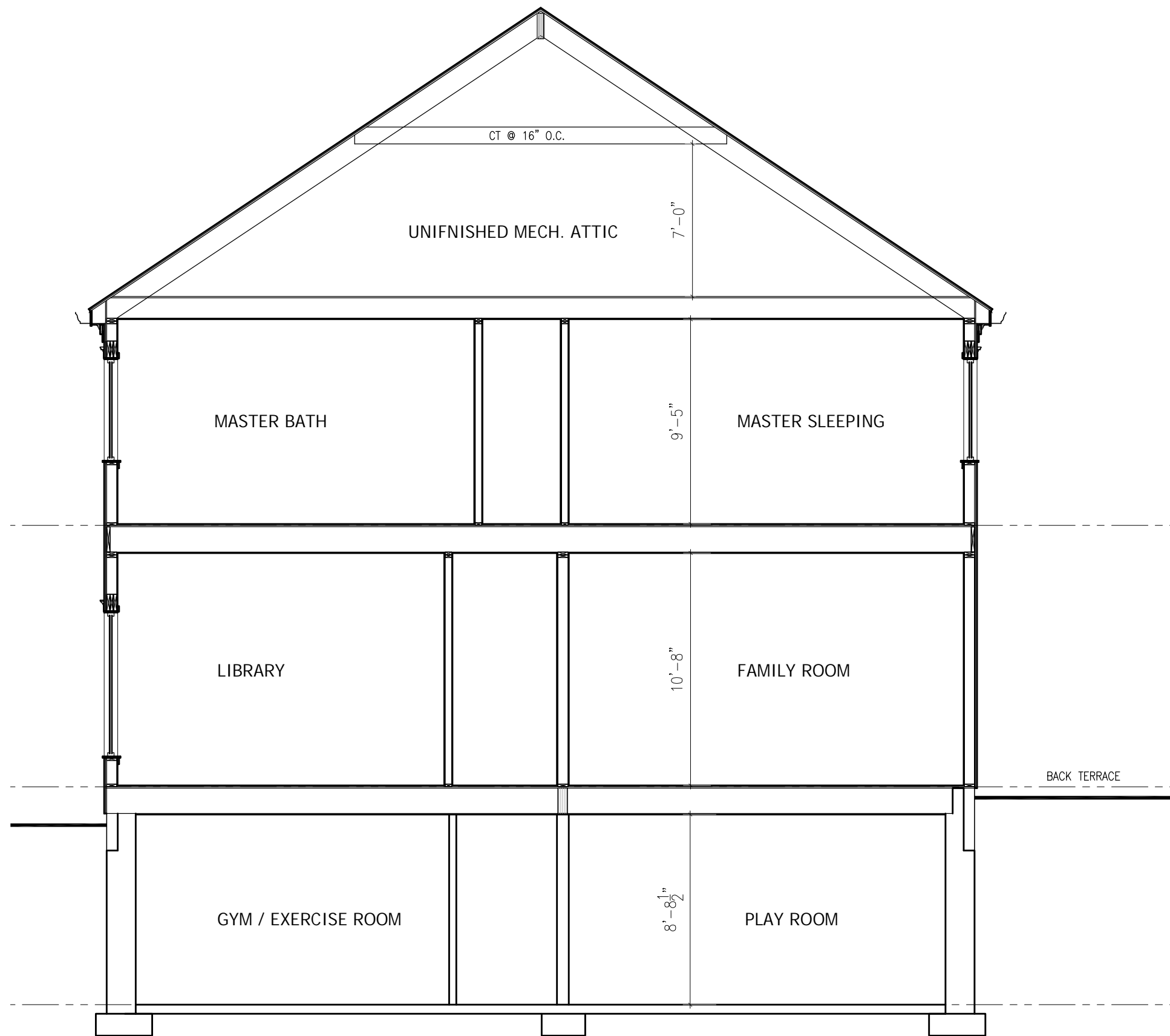
DATE
5-16-22

SCALE
1/8" = 1'-0"

DRAWING NO.

A101.10

PAGE NO.



PROPOSED SECTION
3/16" = 1'-0"

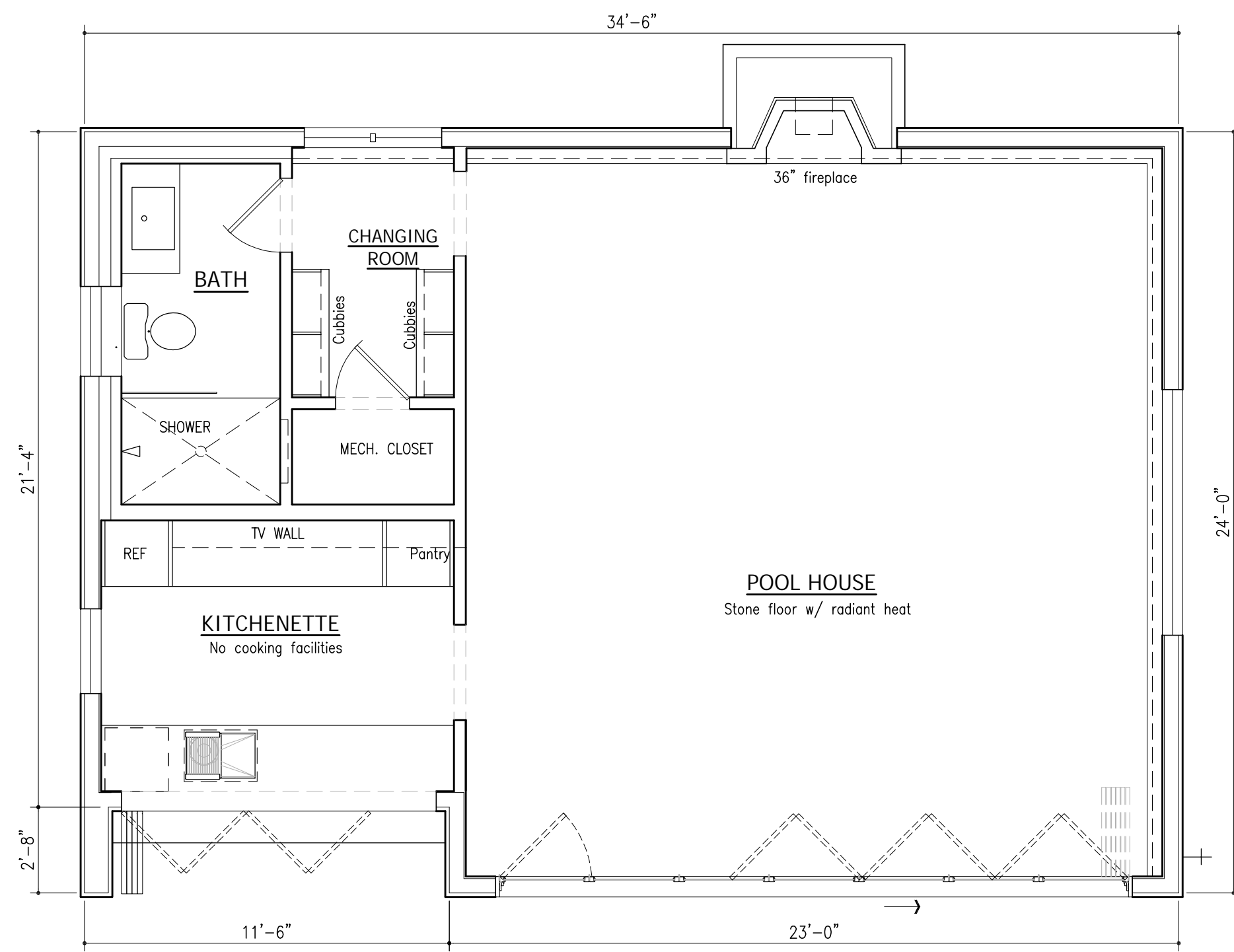
263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE
ARMONK, NY



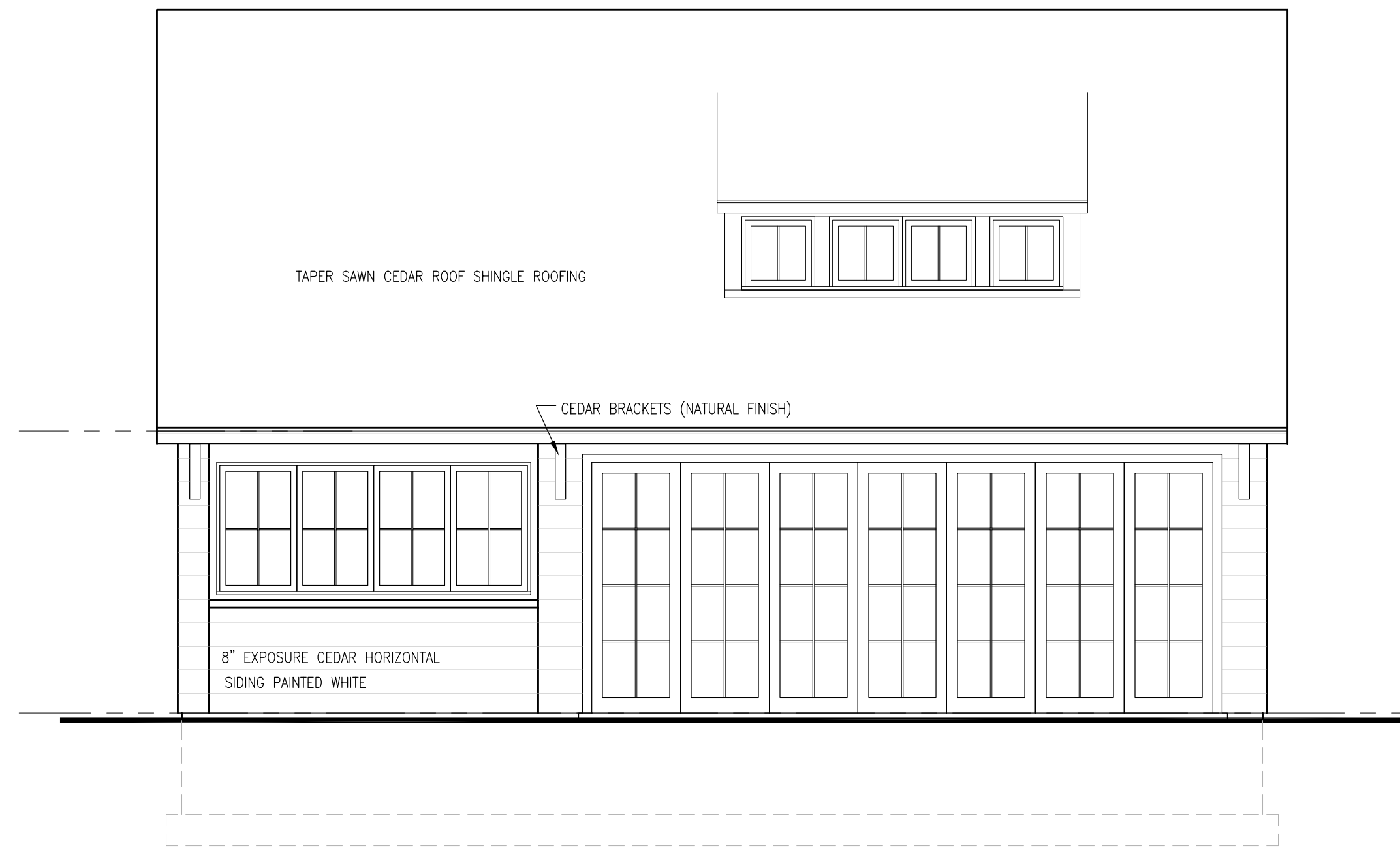
TEO SIGUENZA
ARCHITECT

460 OLD POST ROAD 2A BEDFORD, N. Y. 10506
TEL: 914.234.6289 FAX: 914.234.0619
www.teosiguenza.com

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 2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED
 3. CONTRACTOR IS OBLIGED TO REPORT ALL ERRORS AND OMISSIONS TO THE ARCHITECT



1 PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 PROPOSED FRONT ELEVATION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Material Schedule for Proposed Residence		
MATERIAL	TYPE	COLOR
Siding	Painted Cedar	White
Exterior Doors & Windows	Painted Wood	White
Trim, moulding etc.	Painted cedar (alternate composite material)	White
Roofing	5/8" Taper Sawn Shingle Roof and copper	Natural to patina over time
Bracket	Cedar	Natural
Gutters & Leaders	Copper	
Chimney Flues	Terracotta Flue Tiles	

DATE:	REVISION

PROJECT
PROPOSED POOL HOUSE
AT BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD

263 BEDFORD-BANKSVILLE RD
 ARMONK, NY

DRAWING TITLE
PROPOSED FLOOR PLANS
& EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

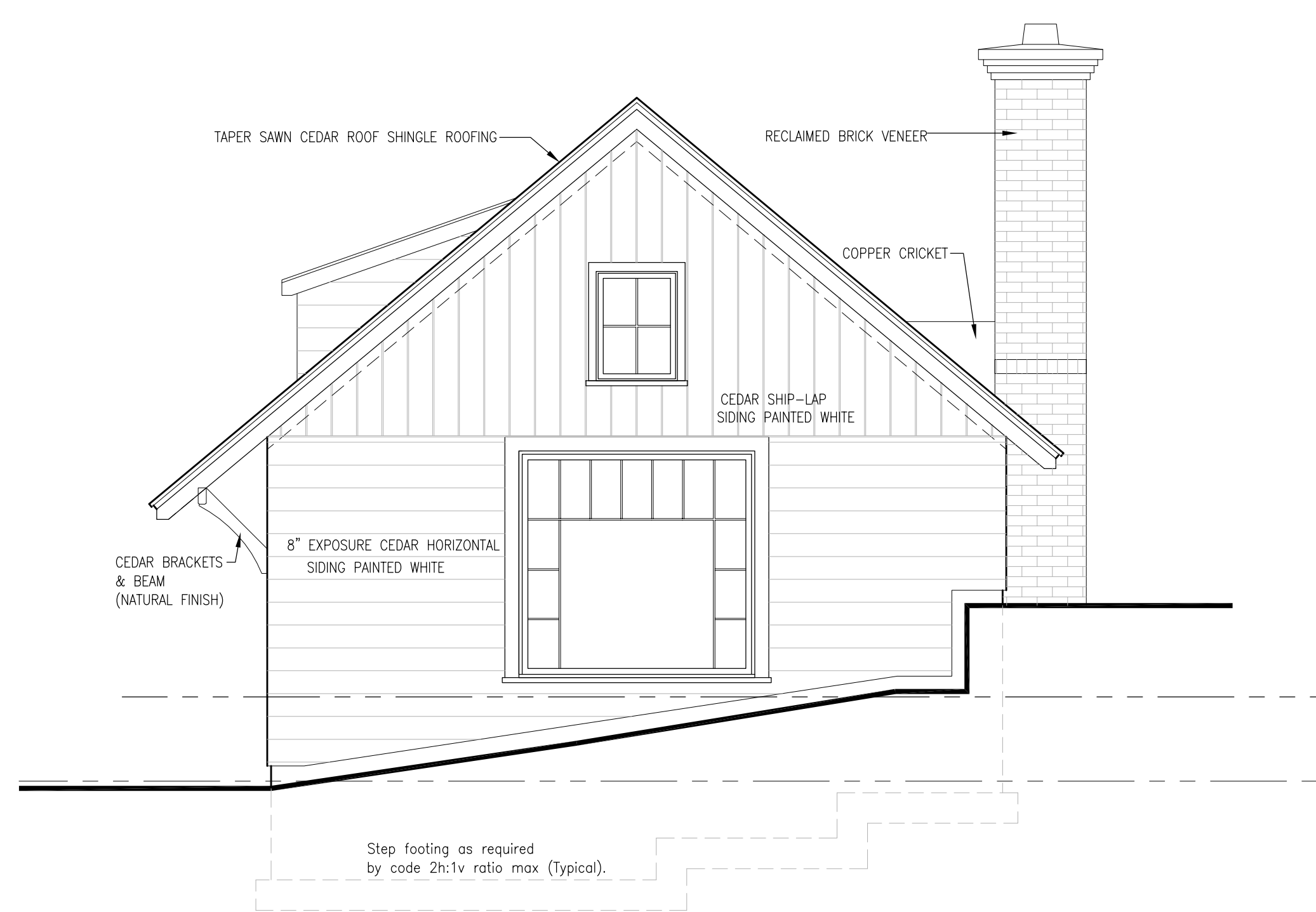


DATE
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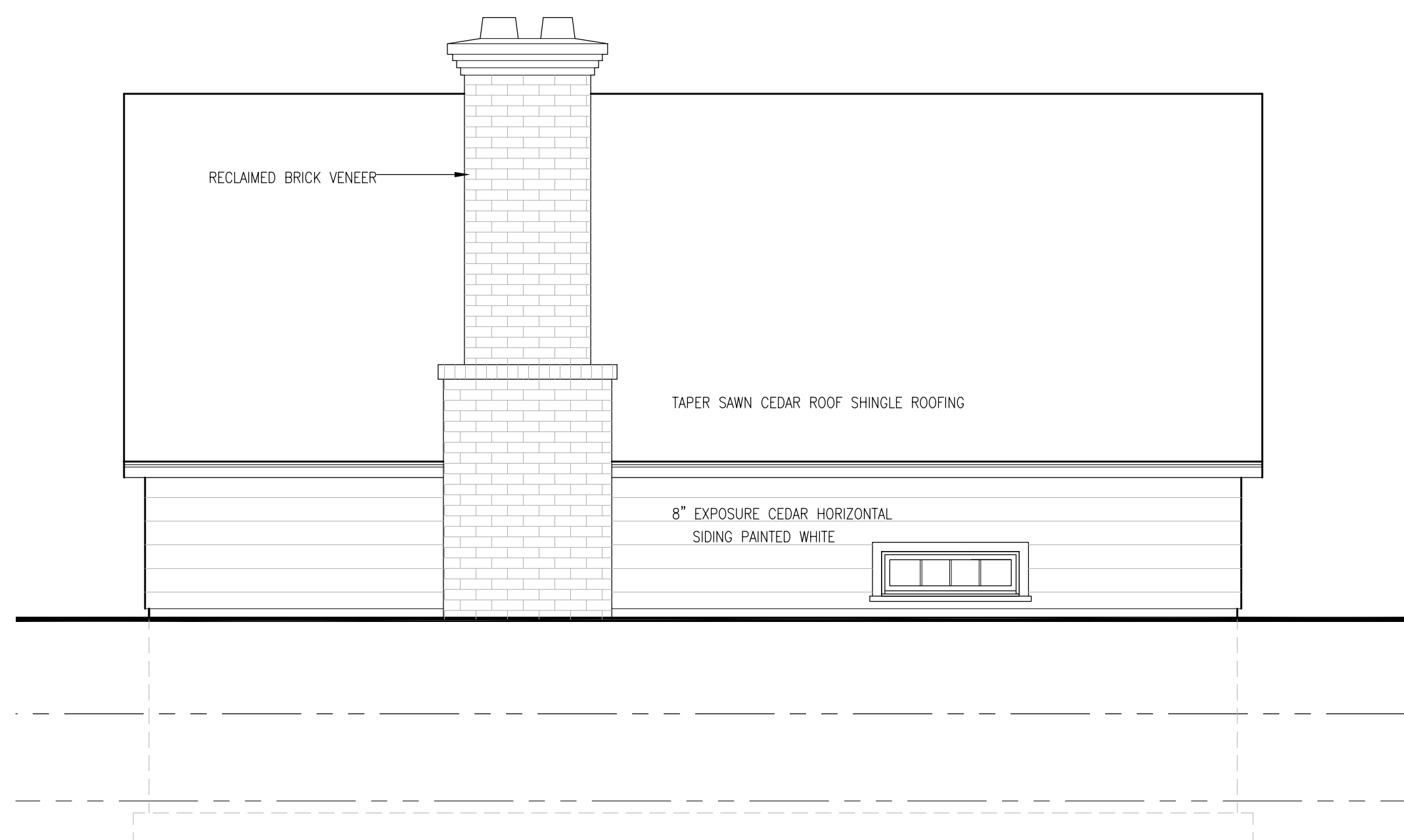
SCALE
AS NOTED

DRAWING NO.
P101.00

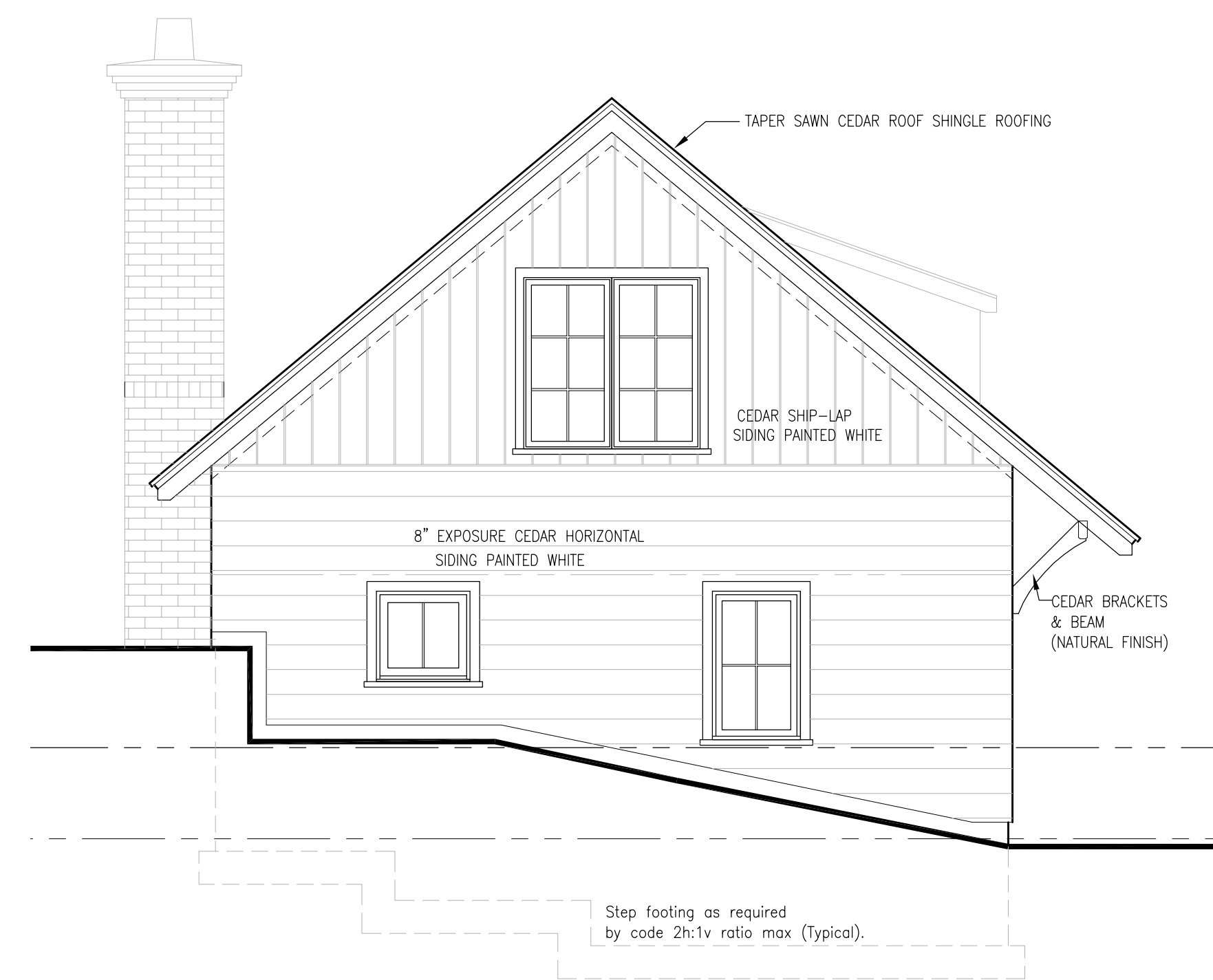
PAGE NO.



3 PROPOSED RIGHT SIDE ELEVATION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



4 PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



5 PROPOSED LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
 Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

Architectural Plans

Accessory Structures

- Stable
- Addition to Exist. Stable
- Servants' Quarters
- Garage

by: Old Town Barns

PROPOSED STABLE

for

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

by



DRAWING INDEX:

DRAWING TITLE	DWG. No.	DATE
PROJECT COVER SHEET		2/23/22
FLOOR PLANS	A - 100	2/23/22
ELEVATIONS	A - 200	2/23/22
ELEVATIONS	A - 210	2/23/22



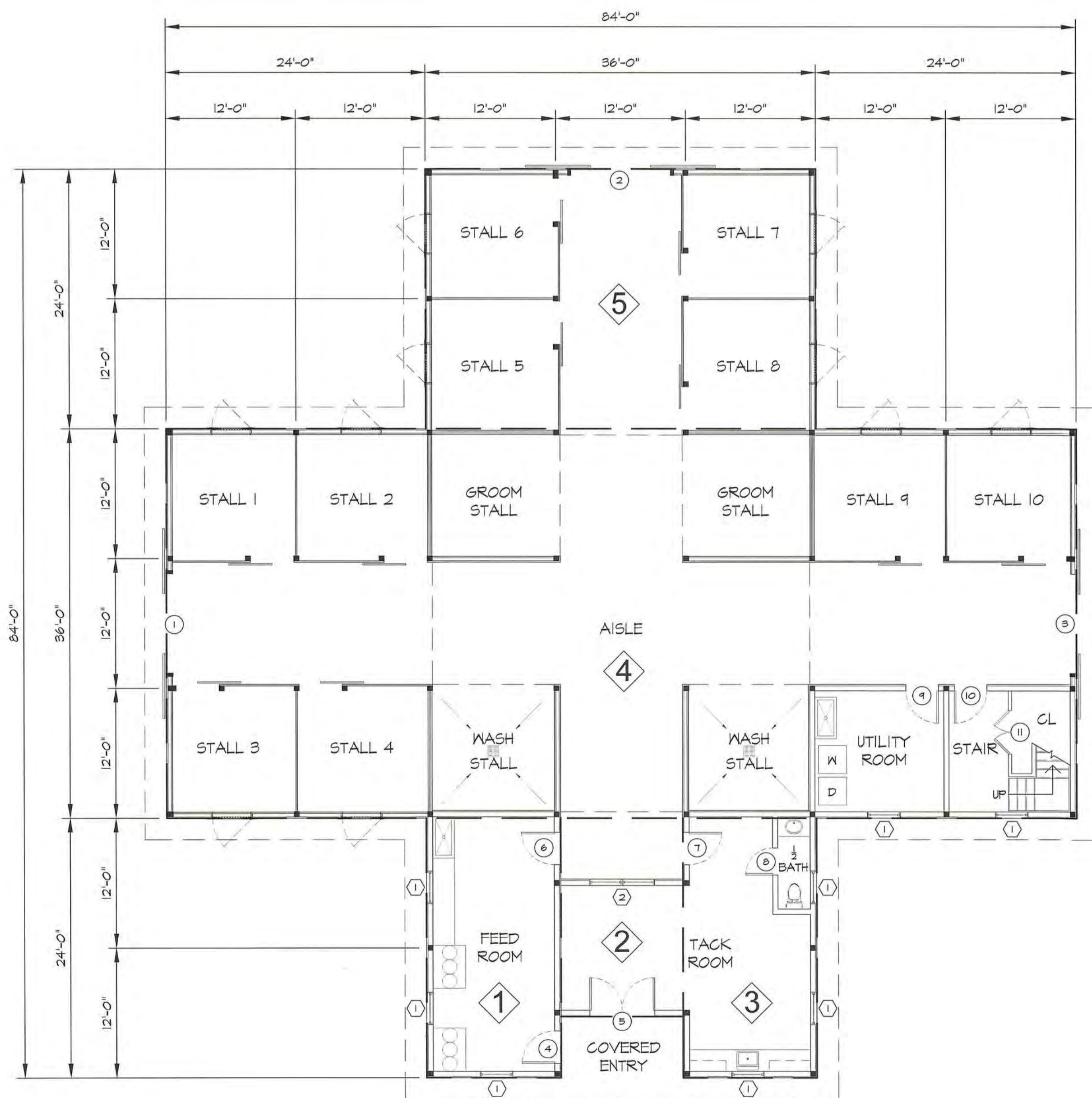
STABLE

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS

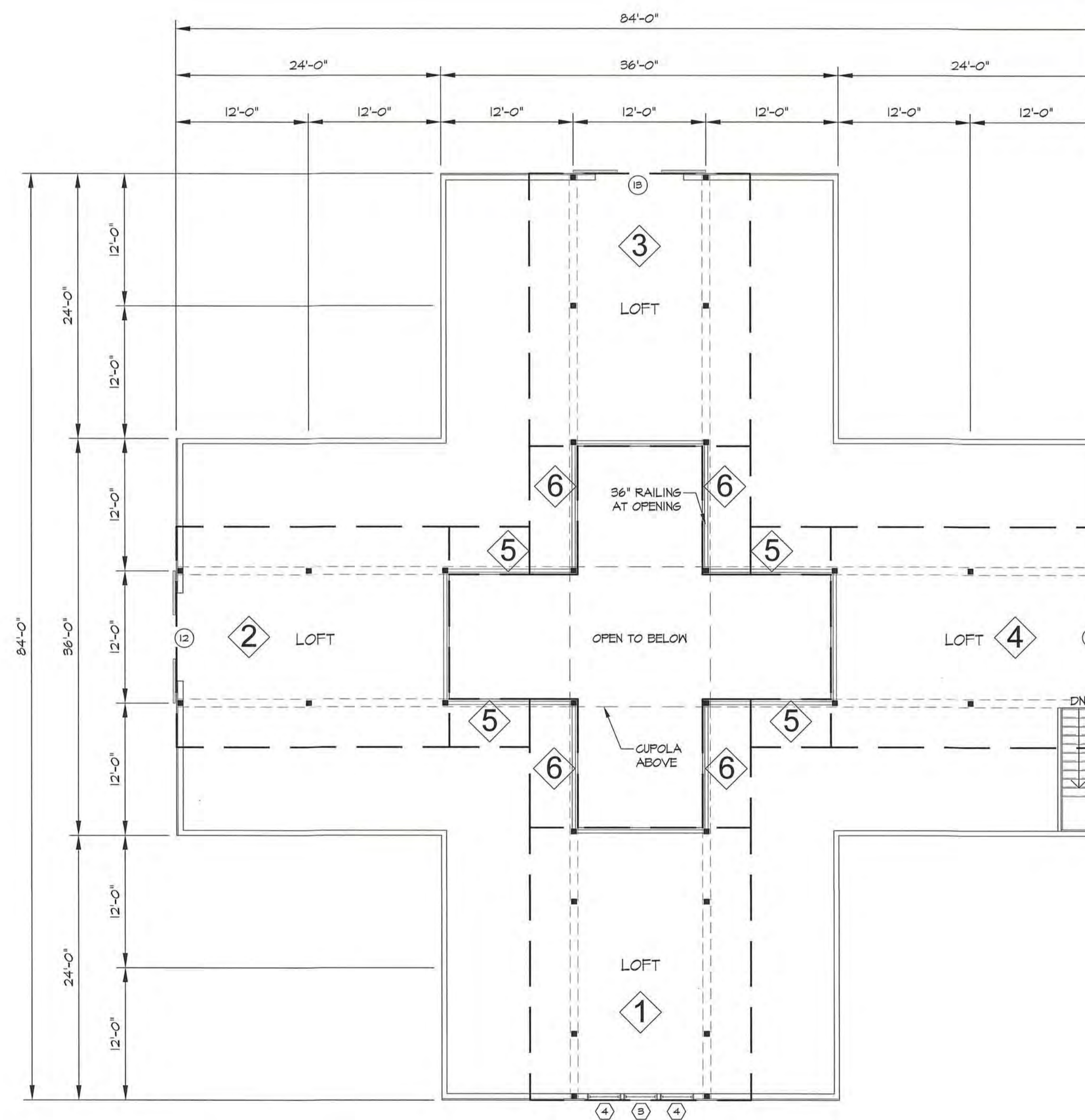
PROPOSED : 10 STALL STABLE 6,984 SQFT

BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	12.3 x 24	296
②	11.3 x 18.3	206
③	12.3 x 24	296
④	24 x 36	864
⑤	36 x 24	864
TOTAL		4686

BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	20 x 24.75	495
②	24.75 x 20	495
③	20 x 24.75	495
④	24.75 x 20	495
⑤	(4) x 1.25 x 4.3	125
⑥	(4) x 4.3 x 11.25	193
TOTAL		2,298



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



LOFT PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



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Old Town Barns

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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED STABLE FOR :
263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
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DRAWING NAME FLOOR PLANS	
DATE 2/23/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-100
SCALE as noted	
DRAWN BY KAJ	

T/O CUPOLA
ELEV. = +36'-0"

RIDGE HEIGHT
ELEV. = +26'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +20'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +9'-0"

FINISHED FLOOR
ELEV. = 0'-0"



FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

T/O CUPOLA
ELEV. = +36'-0"

RIDGE HEIGHT
ELEV. = +26'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +20'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +9'-0"

FINISHED FLOOR
ELEV. = 0'-0"



LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



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Old Town Barns

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED STABLE FOR :
 263
 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
 ROAD
 NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NUMBER A-200
DATE 2/23/22	SCALE as noted
DRAWN BY KAJ	

T/O CUPOLA
ELEV. = +36'-8"

RIDGE HEIGHT
ELEV. = +26'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +20'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +9'-0"

FINISHED FLOOR
ELEV. = 0'-0"



REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

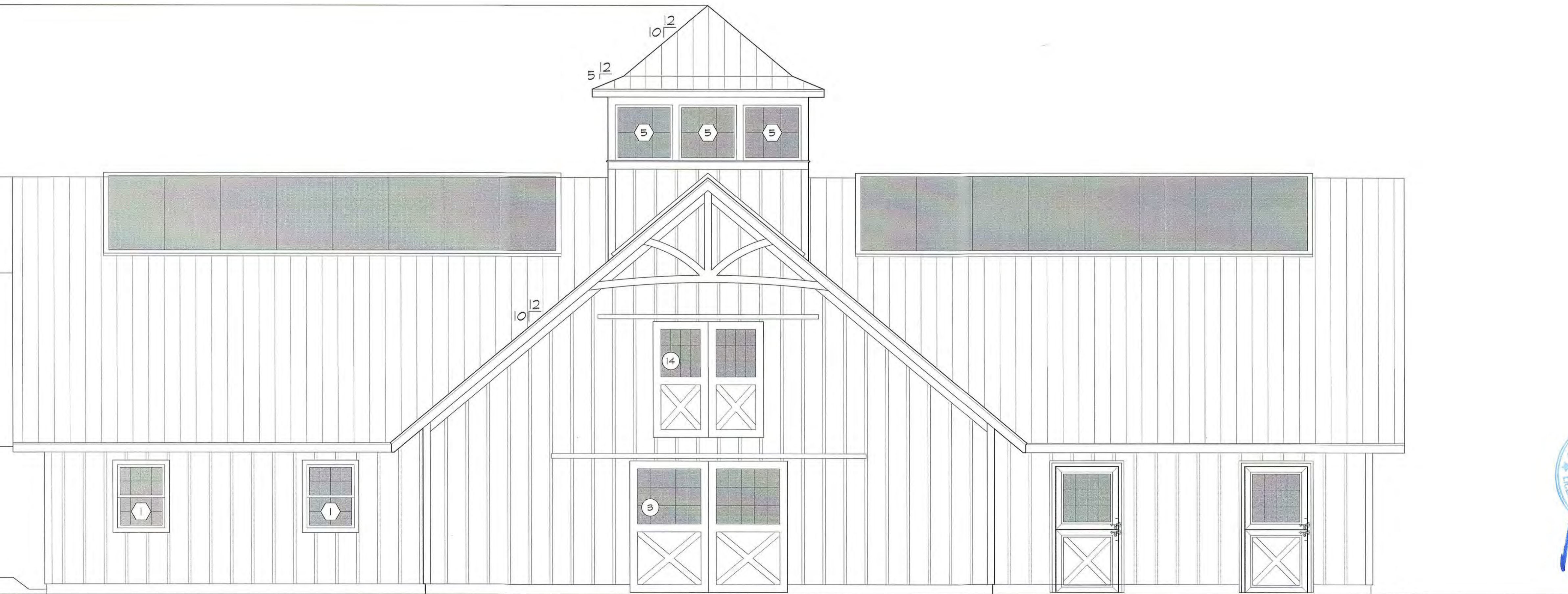
T/O CUPOLA
ELEV. = +36'-8"

RIDGE HEIGHT
ELEV. = +26'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +20'-0"

T/O GIRDER
ELEV. = +9'-0"

FINISHED FLOOR
ELEV. = 0'-0"



RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED STABLE FOR :
263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NUMBER A-210
DATE 2/23/22	SCALE as noted
DRAWN BY KAJ	

PROPOSED
STABLE ADDITION

for

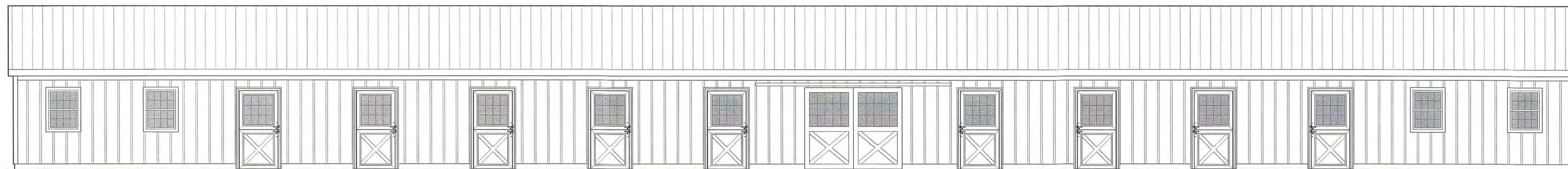
263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

by



DRAWING INDEX:

DRAWING TITLE	DWG. No.	DATE
PROJECT COVER SHEET		2/23/22
FLOOR PLANS	A - 100	2/23/22
ELEVATIONS	A - 200	2/23/22

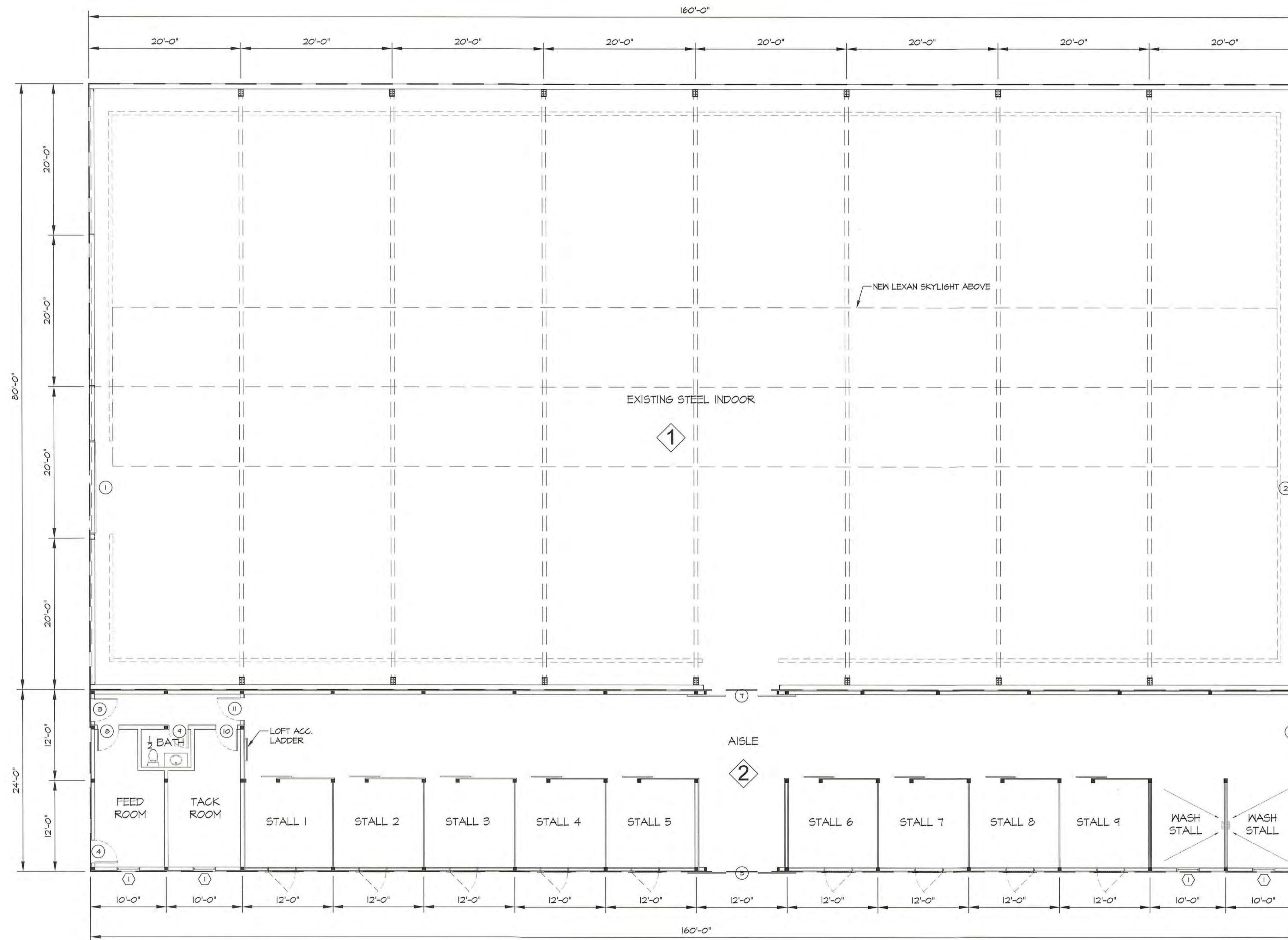


FLOOR PLAN		
BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	160 x 80	12,800
②	160 x 24	3,840
TOTAL		16,640

INDOOR/STABLE

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS

EXISTING : INDOOR / 12 STALL STABLE 17,230 SQFT
 PROPOSED : INDOOR / 9 STALL STABLE 16,640 SQFT



○ FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



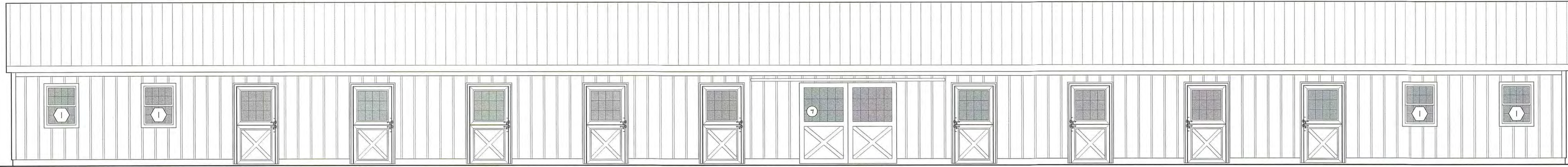
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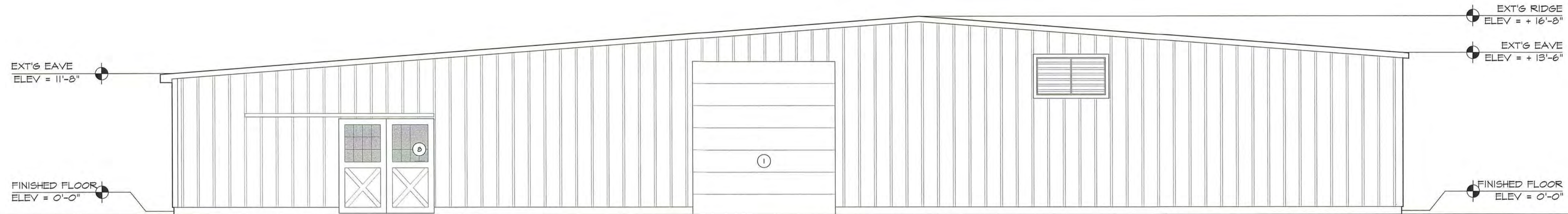
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED STABLE ADDITION FOR :
263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
ROAD
 NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

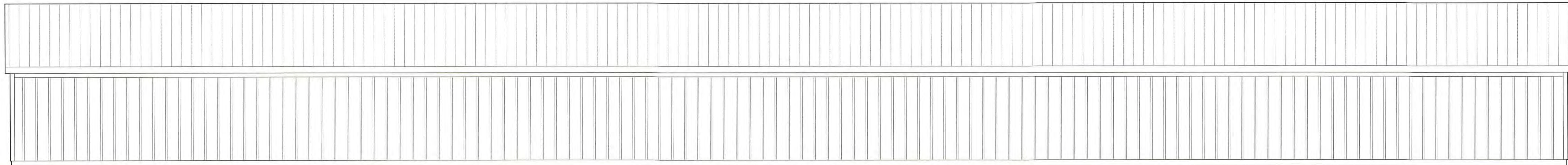
DRAWING NAME FLOOR PLAN	
DATE 2/23/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-100
SCALE as noted	
DRAWN BY KAJ	



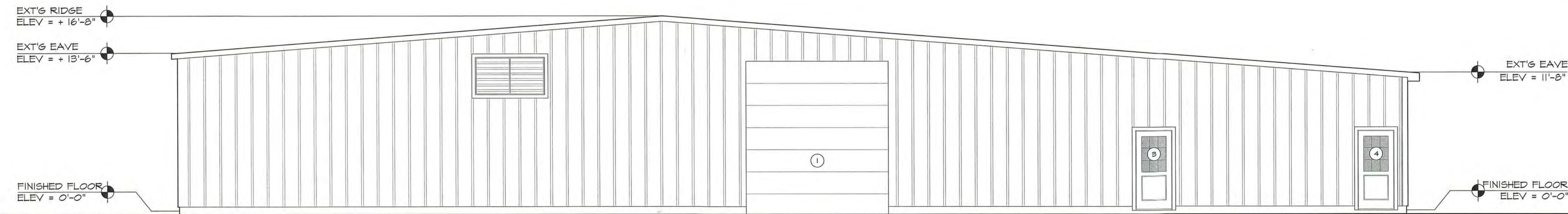
○ FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



○ RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



○ REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



○ LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"



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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED STABLE ADDITION FOR:
263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME ELEVATIONS	
DATE 2/23/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-200
SCALE as noted	DRAWN BY KAJ

PROPOSED SERVANTS QUARTERS

for

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

by



DRAWING INDEX:

DRAWING TITLE	DWG. No.	DATE
PROJECT COVER SHEET		2/23/22
FLOOR PLANS	A - 100	2/23/22
ELEVATIONS	A - 200	2/23/22



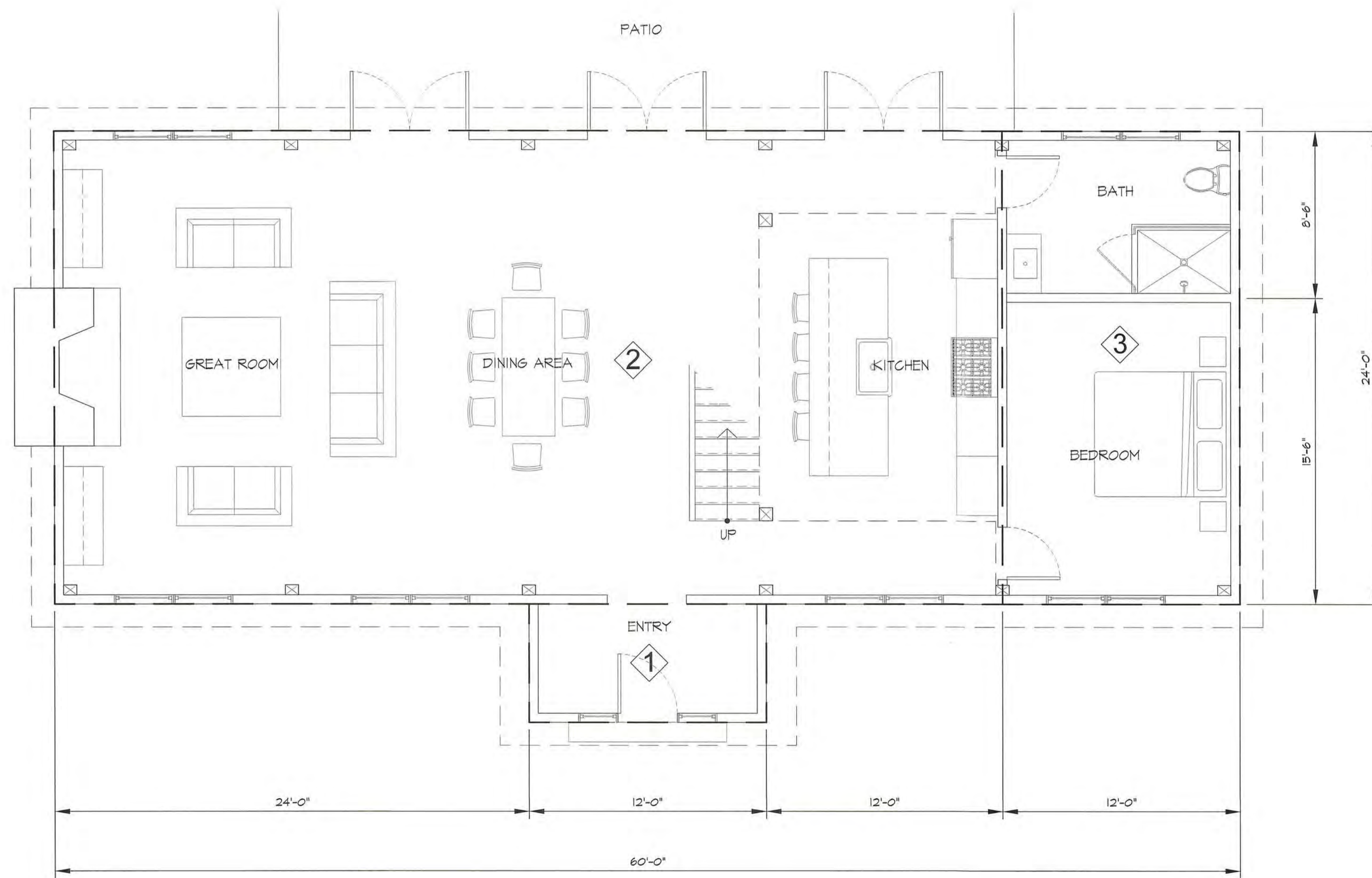
SERVANTS QUARTERS

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS

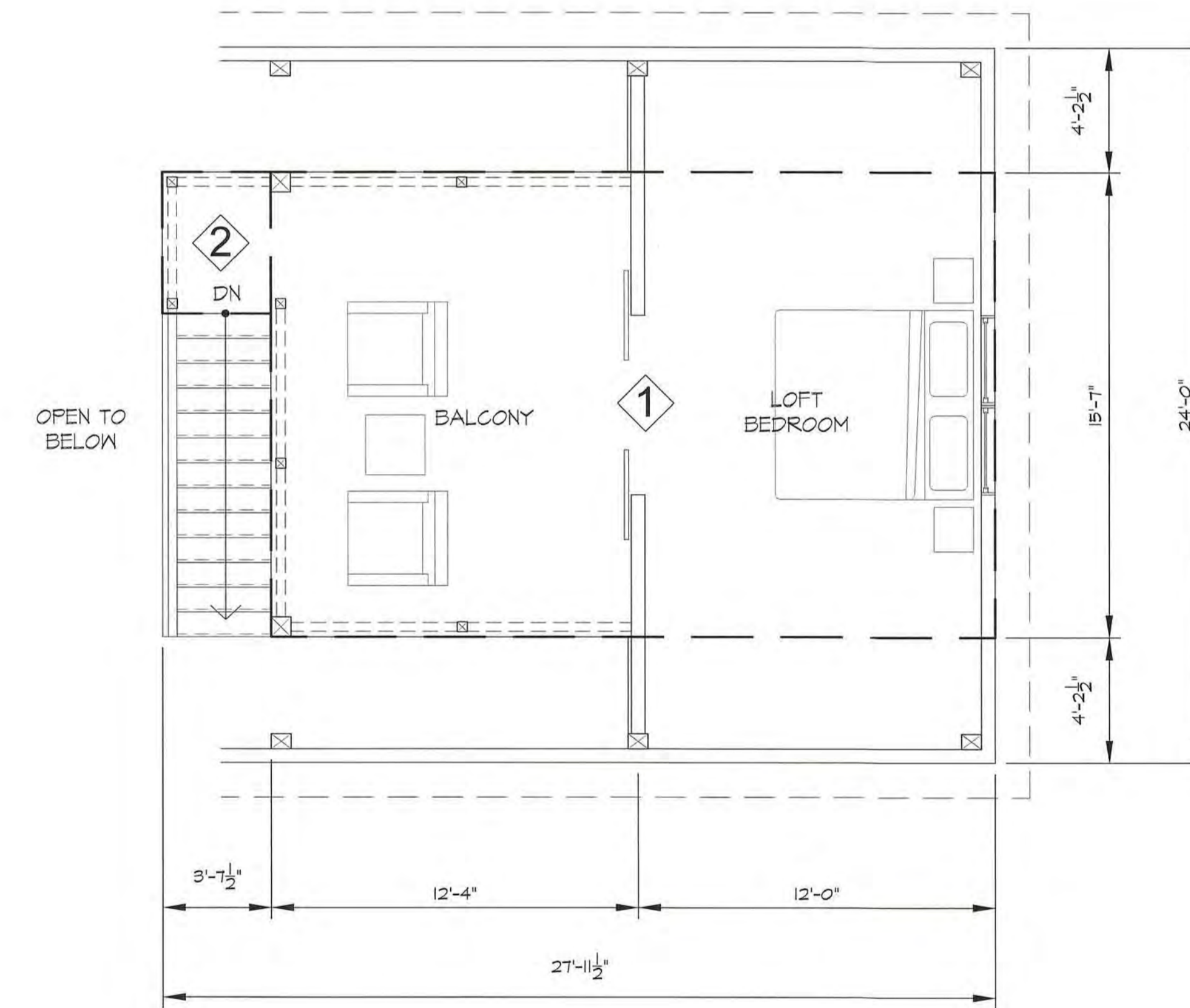
PROPOSED : 2 BED 1 BATH 1,908 SQFT

FIRST FLOOR PLAN		
BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	12 x 6	72
②	48 x 24	1,152
③	12 x 24	288
TOTAL		1,512

SECOND FLOOR PLAN		
BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	24.3 x 15.56	379
②	3.625 x 4.75	17
TOTAL		396



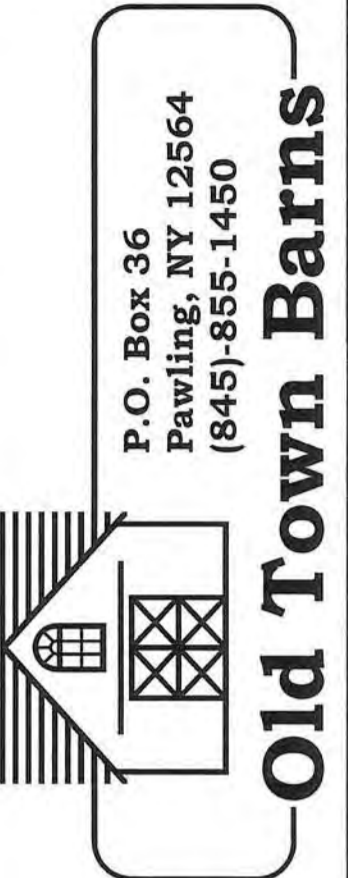
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



LOFT FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



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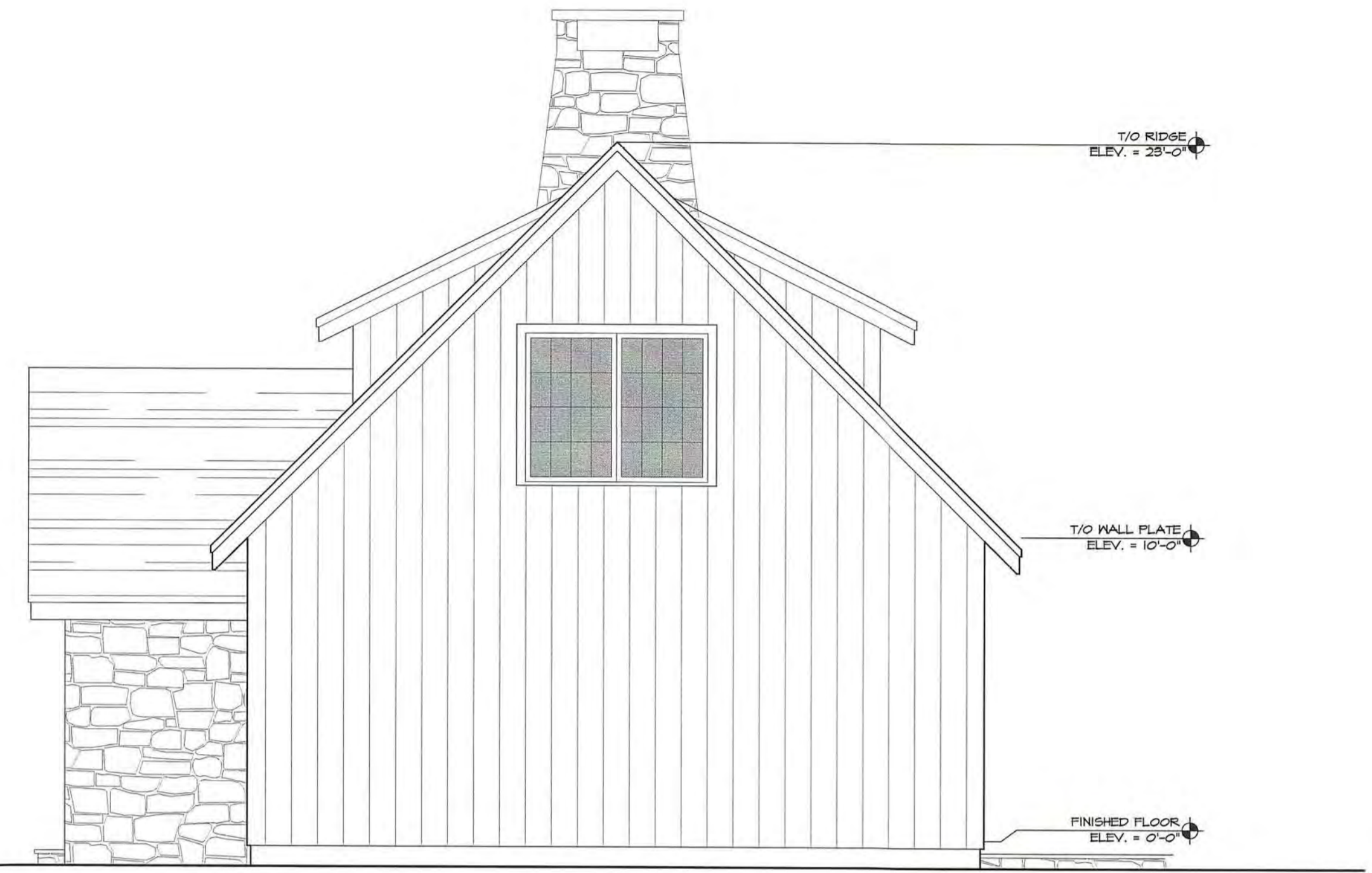
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED SERVANTS QUARTERS
 263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
 NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

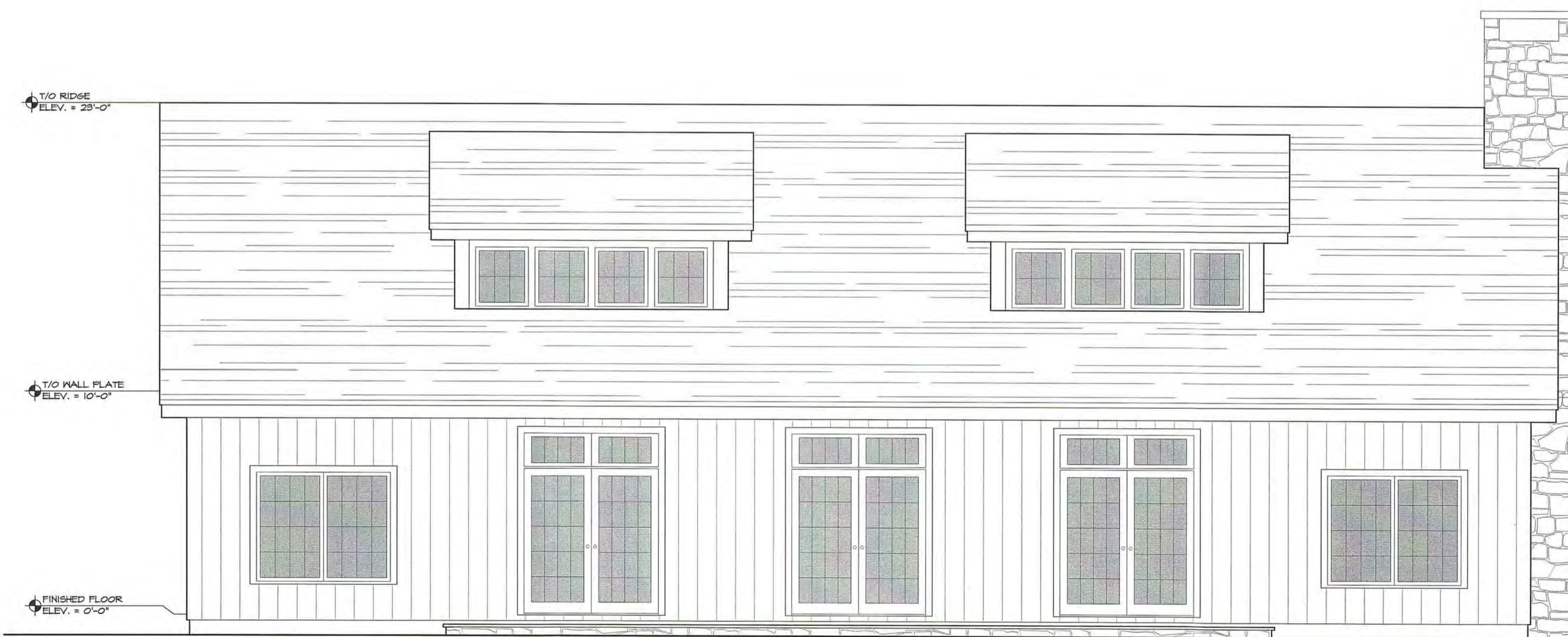
DRAWING NAME FLOOR PLAN	
DATE 2/23/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-100
SCALE as noted	
DRAWN BY KAJ	



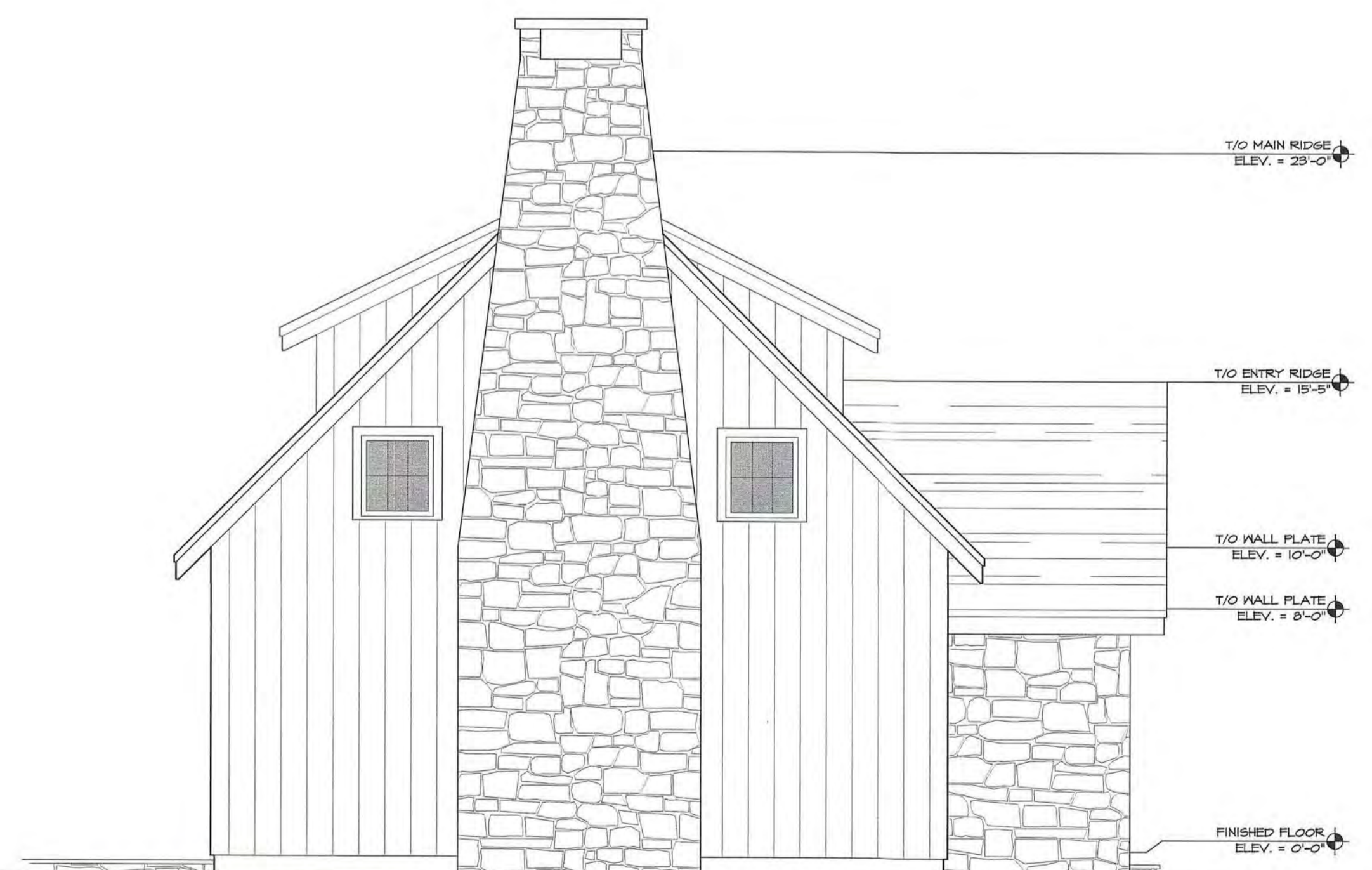
○ FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



○ RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



○ REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

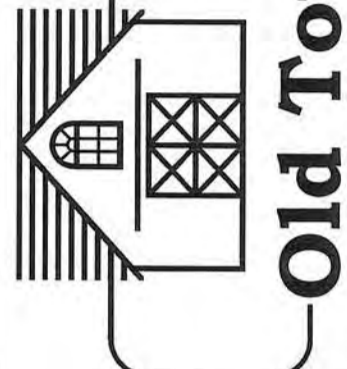


○ LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROPOSED SERVANTS QUARTERS
263
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NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME FLOOR PLAN	
DATE 2/15/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-100
SCALE as noted	DRAWN BY DAZ

PROPOSED GARAGE

for

263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

by



DRAWING INDEX:

DRAWING TITLE	DWG. No.	DATE
PROJECT COVER SHEET		2/23/22
FLOOR PLANS	A - 100	2/23/22
ELEVATIONS	A - 200	2/23/22



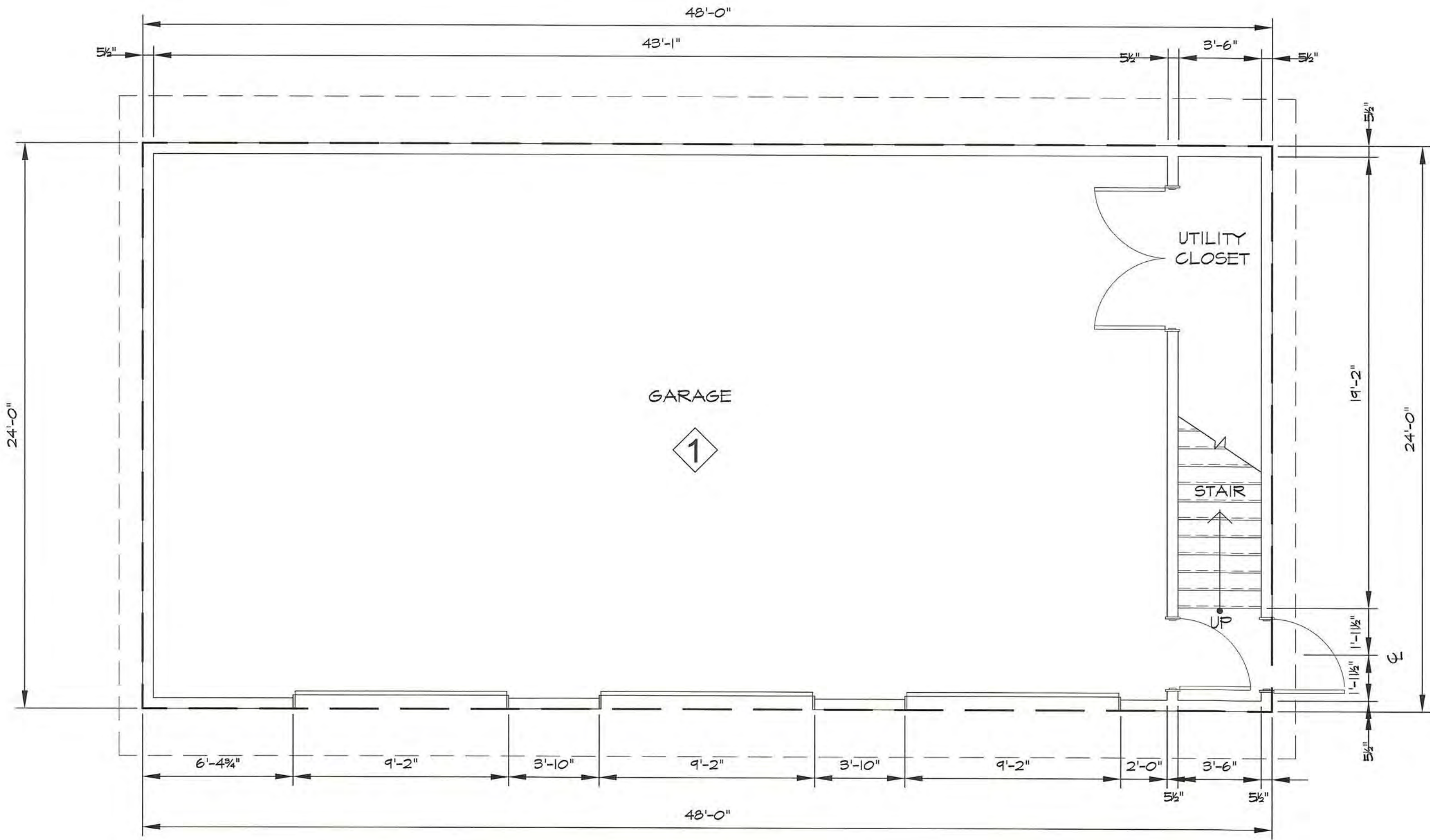
GARAGE

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS

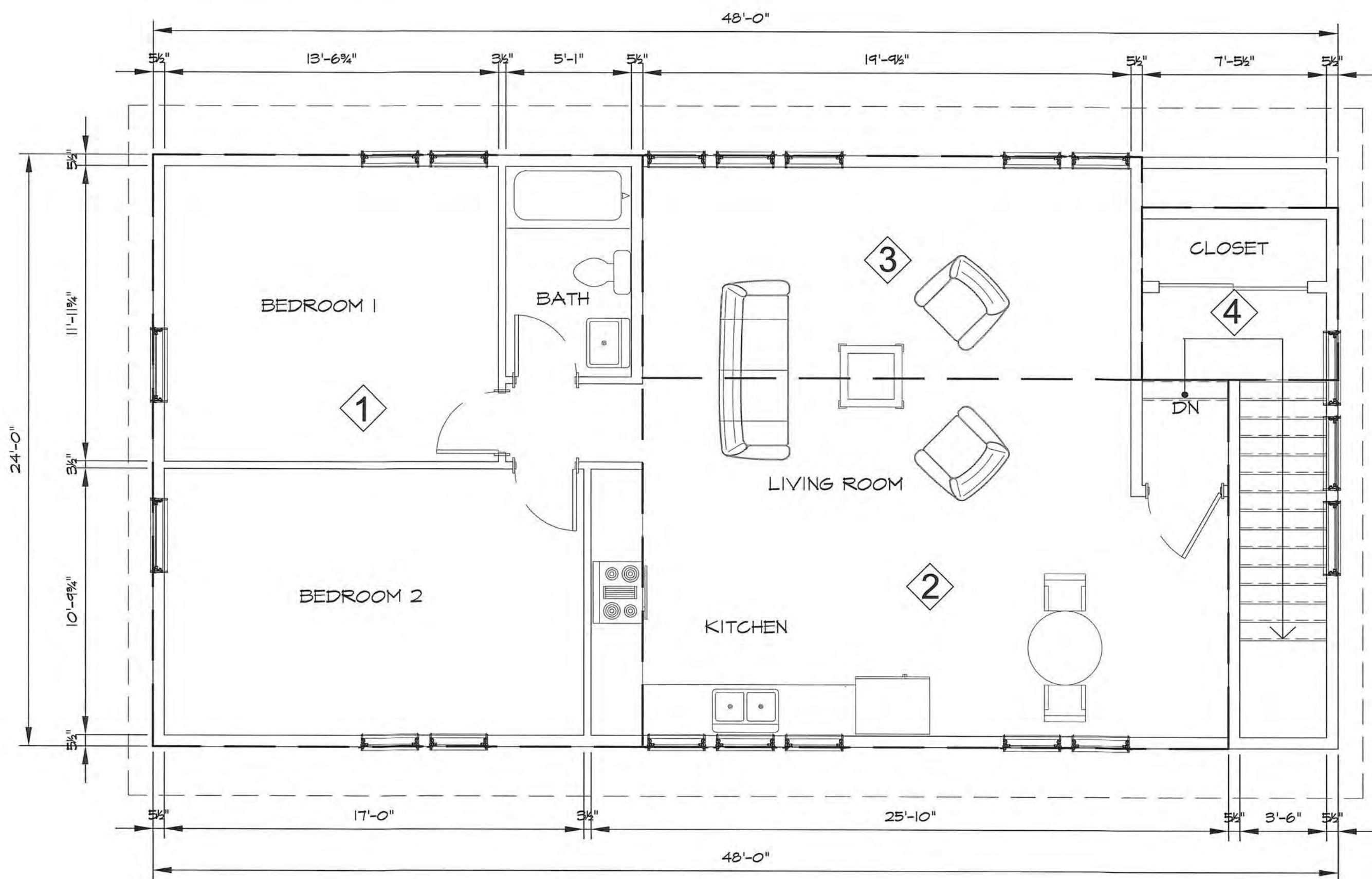
PROPOSED : 3 BAY GARAGE/ 2 BED 1 BATH APT. 2,221 SQFT

GARAGE		
BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	48 x 24	1,152
TOTAL		1,152

SECOND FLOOR PLAN		
BLOCK	DIMENSIONS (FT)	AREA (SQFT)
①	19.8 x 24	476
②	23.75 x 15	356
③	20.25 x 9	182
④	7.9 x 7	55
TOTAL		1,069



1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



2ND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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Old Town Barns

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

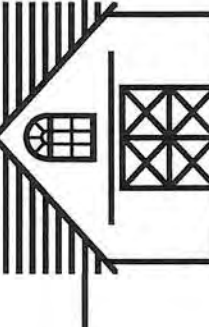
PROPOSED GARAGE FOR
263
BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
ROAD
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME FLOOR PLANS	
DATE 2/23/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-100
SCALE as noted	
DRAWN BY KAJ	



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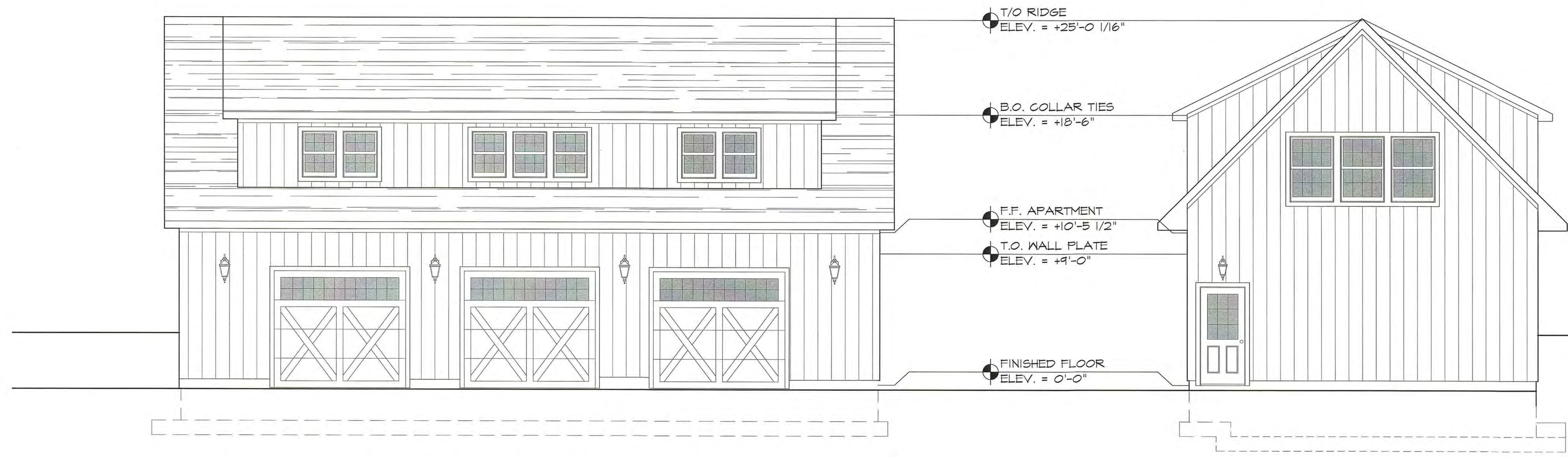


Old Town Barns

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

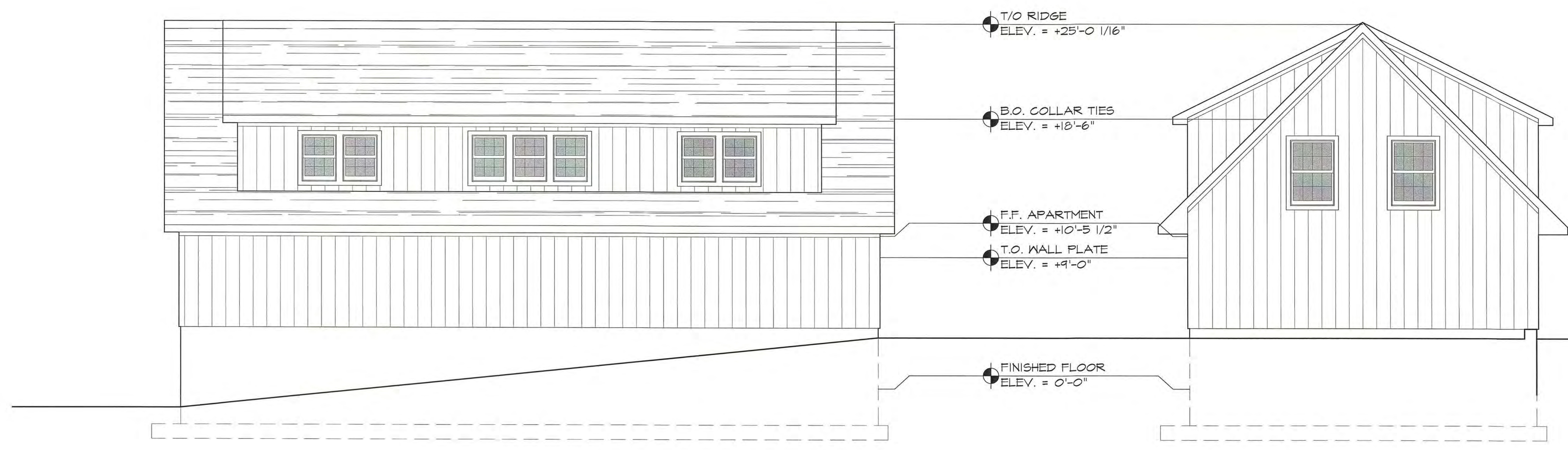
PROPOSED GARAGE FOR
263
**BEDFORD BANKSVILLE
ROAD**
NORTH CASTLE, NEW YORK 10506

DRAWING NAME ELEVATIONS	
DATE 2/14/22	DRAWING NUMBER A-200
SCALE as noted	
DRAWN BY DAZ	



○ FRONT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

○ RIGHT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



○ REAR ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

○ LEFT ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



Floor Area Calculations



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
 17 Bedford Road
 Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
Director of Planning

January 29, 2019
 Telephone: (914) 273-3542
 Fax: (914) 273-3554
www.northcastleny.com

FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

Application Name or Identifying Title: Residence at 263 Bedford Banksville Rd Date: 5-12-22

Tax Map Designation or Proposed Lot No.: 95.03-2-56

Floor Area

- | | | |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Total Lot Area (Net Lot Area for Lots Created After 12/13/06): | <u>941,901 SF / 21.62AC</u> |
| 2. | Maximum permitted floor area (per Section 355-26.B(4)): | <u>36,637 SF</u> |
| 3. | Amount of floor area contained within first floor:
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>3,820</u> proposed = — | <u>3,820 SF</u> |
| 4. | Amount of floor area contained within second floor:
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>4,382</u> proposed = — | <u>4,382 SF</u> |
| 5. | Amount of floor area contained within garage:
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>931</u> proposed = — | <u>931 SF</u> |
| 6. | Amount of floor area contained within porches capable of being enclosed:
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>1,084</u> proposed = — | <u>1,084 SF</u> |
| 7. | Amount of floor area contained within basement (if applicable – see definition):
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>0</u> proposed = — | <u>0</u> |
| 8. | Amount of floor area contained within attic (if applicable – see definition):
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>0</u> proposed = — | <u>0</u> |
| 9. | Amount of floor area contained within all accessory buildings:
— <u>0</u> existing + <u>797</u> proposed = —
<u>Pool House</u> | <u>797 SF</u> |
| 10. Pro | posed floor area: Total of Lines 3 – 9 = — | <u>11,014 SF</u> |

If Line 10 is less than or equal to Line 2, your proposal **complies** with the Town's maximum floor area regulations and the project may proceed to the Residential Project Review Committee for review. If Line 10 is greater than Line 2 your proposal does not comply with the Town's regulations.

Signature and Seal of Professional Preparing Worksheet



5-12-22
 Date



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
 WESTCHESTER COUNTY
 17 Bedford Road
 Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
 Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
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Accessory Structures by OLD TOWN BARNs
FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

Marengo Farms, LLC c/o Chloe Gasiorowski

Application Name or Identifying Title: 263 Bedford Banksville Rd. Date: 6/08/2022

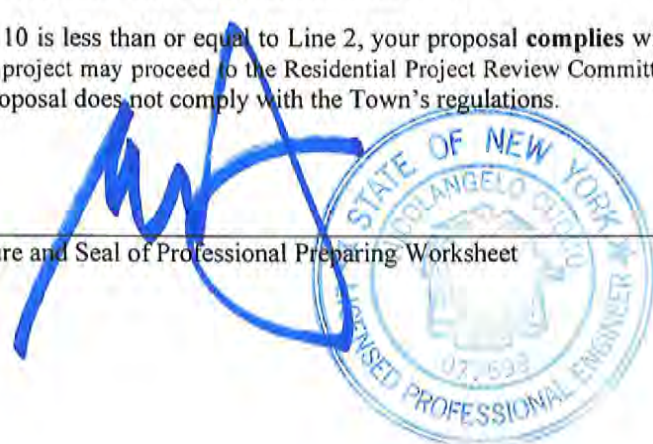
Tax Map Designation or Proposed Lot No.: 95.03-2-56

Floor Area

1.	Total Lot Area (Net Lot Area for Lots Created After 12/13/06):	<u>941,901 SF/21.62 AC</u>
2.	Maximum permitted floor area (per Section 355-26.B(4)):	<u>36,637 SF</u>
3.	Amount of floor area contained within first floor: <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
4.	Amount of floor area contained within second floor: <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
5.	Amount of floor area contained within garage: <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
6.	Amount of floor area contained within porches capable of being enclosed: <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
7.	Amount of floor area contained within basement (if applicable – see definition): <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
8.	Amount of floor area contained within attic (if applicable – see definition): <u> </u> existing + <u> </u> proposed =	<u> 0 </u>
9.	Amount of floor area contained within all accessory buildings: by Old Town Barns <u>16,640</u> existing + <u>8,785</u> proposed =	<u>25,425 SF</u>
10.	Proposed floor area : Total of Lines 3 – 9 =	<u>25,425 SF</u>

If Line 10 is less than or equal to Line 2, your proposal **complies** with the Town's maximum floor area regulations and the project may proceed to the Residential Project Review Committee for review. If Line 10 is greater than Line 2 your proposal does not comply with the Town's regulations.

Signature and Seal of Professional Preparing Worksheet



8 JUNE 2022
 Date



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY
17 Bedford Road
Armonk, New York 10504-1898

PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Adam R. Kaufman, AICP
Director of Planning

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Main Buildings & Accessory Structures
FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

Marengo Farms, LLC c/o Chloe Gasiorowski
Application Name or Identifying Title: 263 Bedford Banksville Rd. Date: 6/08/2022

Tax Map Designation or Proposed Lot No.: 95.03-2-56

Floor Area

- | | | |
|-----|---|----------------------------|
| 1. | Total Lot Area (Net Lot Area for Lots Created After 12/13/06): | <u>941,901 SF/21.62 AC</u> |
| 2. | Maximum permitted floor area (per Section 355-26.B(4)): | <u>36,637 SF</u> |
| 3. | Amount of floor area contained within first floor:
<u>0</u> existing + <u>3,820</u> proposed = | <u>3,820 SF</u> |
| 4. | Amount of floor area contained within second floor:
<u>0</u> existing + <u>4,382</u> proposed = | <u>4,382 SF</u> |
| 5. | Amount of floor area contained within garage:
<u>0</u> existing + <u>931</u> proposed = | <u>931 SF</u> |
| 6. | Amount of floor area contained within porches capable of being enclosed:
<u>0</u> existing + <u>1,084</u> proposed = | <u>1,084 SF</u> |
| 7. | Amount of floor area contained within basement (if applicable - see definition):
<u>0</u> existing + <u>0</u> proposed = | <u>0</u> |
| 8. | Amount of floor area contained within attic (if applicable - see definition):
<u>0</u> existing + <u>0</u> proposed = | <u>0</u> |
| 9. | Amount of floor area contained within all accessory buildings: by Old Town Barns
<u>16,640</u> existing + <u>9,582</u> proposed = & T. Siguenza, Architect | <u>26,222 SF</u> |
| 10. | Proposed floor area : Total of Lines 3 - 9 = | <u>36,439 SF</u> |

If Line 10 is less than or equal to Line 2, your proposal **complies** with the Town's maximum floor area regulations and the project may proceed to the Residential Project Review Committee for review. If Line 10 is greater than Line 2 your proposal does not comply with the Town's regulations.

Signature and Seal of Professional Preparing Worksheet

Date

Gasiorowski Family Farm

263 Bedford Banksville Road, North Castle, NY

Marengo Farms LLC c/o Chloe Gasiorowski

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES FLOOR AREA CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

Structure Description	Floor Description	Proposed Square Footage
New 10 stall stable - By Old Town Barns (OTB)	First floor	4656 SF
	Second floor loft	0 SF
Renovated existing indoor arena – footprint reduced by 590 SF by OTB	First Floor (Arena and 10 stalls)	16,640 SF
	No Second floor	0 SF
New Garage with Grooms Quarters by OTB	First Floor	1,512 SF
	Second floor	1,069 SF
Servants Quarters by OTB	First floor	1,152 SF
	Second floor	396 SF
Pool House by Teo Siguenza	First floor	797 SF
	No second floor	0 SF
TOTAL ACCESSORY FLOOR AREA		26,222 SF

Gross Land Coverage Calculations



TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
 WESTCHESTER COUNTY
 17 Bedford Road
 Armonk, New York 10504-1898

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GROSS LAND COVERAGE CALCULATIONS WORKSHEET

Application Name or Identifying Title: 263 BEDFORD BANKSVILLE RD Date: 6/10/2022

Tax Map Designation or Proposed Lot No.: 95.03-2-56

Gross Lot Coverage

1.	Total lot Area (Net Lot Area for Lots Created After 12/13/06):	<u>941,901 SF</u>
2.	Maximum permitted gross land coverage (per Section 355-26.C(1)(a)):	<u>77,378 SF</u>
3.	BONUS maximum gross land cover (per Section 355-26.C(1)(b)):	
	Distance principal home is beyond minimum front yard setback <u>294</u> x 10 =	<u>2,940 SF</u>
4.	TOTAL Maximum Permitted gross land coverage = Sum of lines 2 and 3	<u>80,318 SF</u>
5.	Amount of lot area covered by principal building : <u>0</u> existing + <u>4,790</u> proposed =	<u>4,790 SF</u>
6.	Amount of lot area covered by accessory buildings : <u>16,600</u> existing + <u>8,230</u> proposed =	<u>24,830 SF</u>
7.	Amount of lot area covered by decks : <u>0</u> existing + <u>505</u> proposed =	<u>505 SF</u>
8.	Amount of lot area covered by porches : <u>0</u> existing + <u>805</u> proposed =	<u>805 SF</u>
9.	Amount of lot area covered by driveway, parking areas and walkways : <u>8,415</u> existing + <u>27,190</u> proposed =	<u>35,605 SF</u>
10.	Amount of lot area covered by terraces : <u>0</u> existing + <u>1,330</u> proposed =	<u>1,330 SF</u>
11.	Amount of lot area covered by tennis court, pool and mechanical equip : <u>0</u> existing + <u>1,030</u> proposed =	<u>1,030 SF</u>
12.	Amount of lot area covered by all other structures : <u>0</u> existing + <u>205</u> proposed =	<u>205 SF</u>
13.	Proposed gross land coverage : Total of Lines 5 – 12 =	<u>69,100 SF</u>

If Line 13 is less than or equal to Line 4, your proposal **complies** with the Town's maximum gross land coverage regulations and the project may proceed to the Residential Project Review Committee for review. If Line 13 is greater than Line 4 your proposal does not comply with the Town's regulations.

Carl H Weed



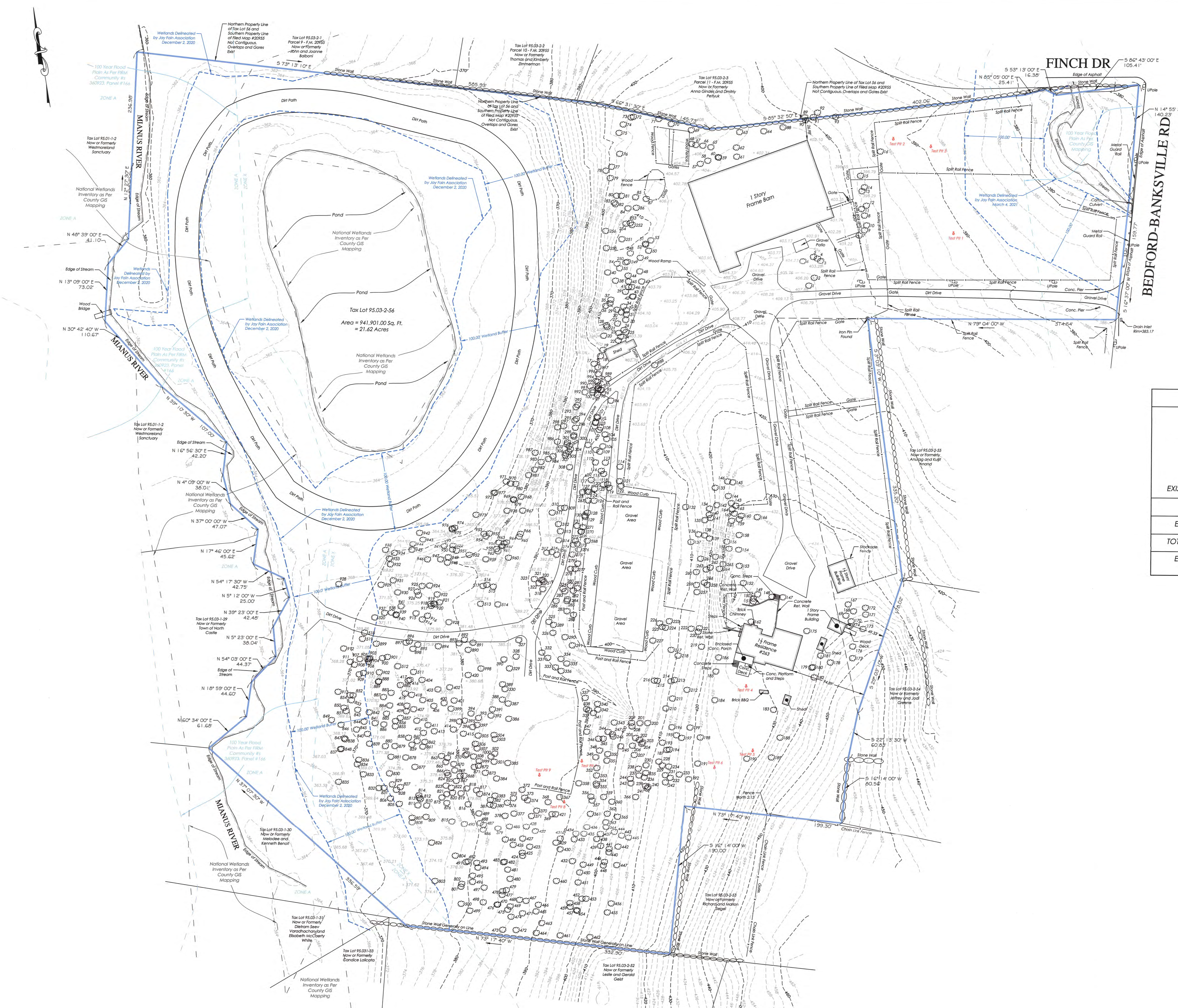
Signature and Seal of Professional Preparing Worksheet

6/10/2022

Date

**Survey / Topography
of Property
&
NYS DEC
Freshwater Wetland Map
with
NYS DEC Boundary Validation**

by: TC Merritts Land Surveyors



Only copies from the original of this topography may be marked with an original of the Land Surveyors embossed seal or red colored seal shall be considered to be true, valid copies.

Unauthorized alteration or addition to a map bearing a licensed Land Surveyors seal is a violation of Section 7209, Subdivision 2 of the New York State Education Law.

Possession only where indicated.

Adjacent property lines and easements not surveyed or certified. Access to adjacent rights of way, easements and public or private lands not guaranteed or certified.

Underground utilities shown hereon are approximate and should be verified before excavating. Additional underground utilities are not shown or certified. Encroachments and structures below grade, if any, not shown or certified.

Subject to covenants, easements, restrictions, conditions and agreements of record.

This map is prepared to show topography only and is not to be used for title transfer purposes. Map may not be certified to title companies and/or banks.

Tree species shown hereon to be verified by a licensed arborist and are not certified by surveyors.

Elevations shown hereon generally in accordance with North American Vertical Datum 88.

Surveyed in accordance with Deed Control Number 602383809.

Premises shown hereon designated on the Town of North Castle Tax Maps as: Section 95.03, Block 2, Lot 56.

Property Address: 263 Bedford-Banksville Road, Bedford, NY, 10506

EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACES - R-4A ZONE	
BUILDINGS	22,221.24 S.F.
WALKS/PATIOS/PADS/UTILITIES	343.06 S.F.
WALLS	161.19 S.F.
DECKS	408.73 S.F.
EXISTING TOTAL IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	31,288.88 S.F.
TOTAL LOT AREA	941,901.00 S.F.
EXISTING % IMPERVIOUS SURFACE	3.32%
TOTAL EXISTING % BUILDING COVERAGE	22,221.24 S.F.
EXISTING % BUILDING COVERAGE (MAX. ALLOWED = 6%)	2.36%

Tree Tags Numbers Used: 1-522, 801-1000

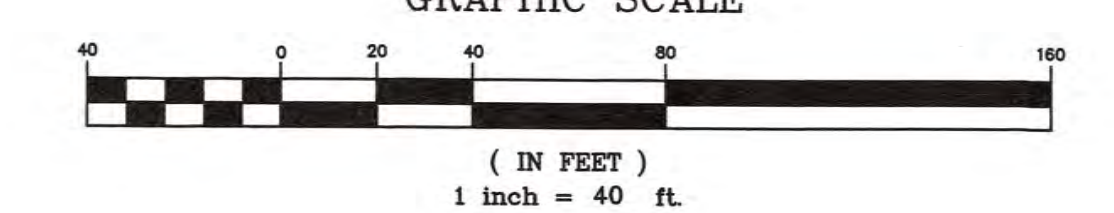
Tree Tags #523-800 DO NOT EXIST

The survey shows the zone designation of any area shown as being within a Special Flood Hazard Area according to current Federal Emergency Management Agency Maps which make up a part of the National Flood Insurance Administration Reports. Said described property is located within a Floodway area designated as Zone A by the Secretary Housing and Urban Development, on Flood Insurance Rate Map No. 36119C0166F, with a date of identification of September 28, 2007, for Community Number 360923, in the Town of North Castle, Westchester County, State of New York, which is the current Flood Insurance Rate map for the community in which said property is situated.

**TOPOGRAPHY OF PROPERTY
PREPARED FOR
KENT FARRINGTON LLC**
SITUATE IN THE
TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE
WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK


SCALE: 1" = 40'

GRAPHIC SCALE



Surveyed: November 2020 - January 2021
 Map Prepared: January 15, 2021
 Map Revised: January 18, 2021
 Map Revised: April 2, 2021 to show Test Pits and Additional Wetland Flags
 Map Revised: June 11, 2021 to show additional trees and tree tags
 Map Revised: June 21, 2021 to show additional trees and tree tags

By: *Conrad T. Merritts*
 New York State Licensed Land Surveyor No. 0550604


TC MERRITTS LAND SURVEYORS
 394 BEDFORD ROAD • PLEASANTVILLE • NY 10570
 (914) 769-8003 • (203) 622-8899



Project: 20-463
 Field Survey By: JM/AP/BFC
 Drawn By: BFC
 Checked By: DM/BFC



Only copies from the original of this topography map marked with an original of the Land Surveyors embossed seal or red colored seal shall be considered to be true, valid copies.

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Surveyed in accordance with Deed Control Number 602383809.

Premises shown hereon designated on the Town of North Castle Tax Maps as: Section 95.03, Block 2, Lot 56.

Property Address: 263 Bedford Banksville Road, Bedford, NY, 10506

NYSDEC FRESHWATER WETLAND BOUNDARY VALIDATION

The freshwater wetland boundary as represented on this map accurately depicts the limits of Freshwater Wetland "K-4" as delineated by Jay Fain & Associates, Wetlands Consultant, on March 4, 2021, and field inspected by Josh Fisher, NYSDEC Bureau of Habitat on March 4, 2021.

DEC Staff: *Josh Fisher* Surveyor: *Daniel T. Merritts, L.S.*

Date: *01/25/21* SEAL

Wetland boundary delineations as validated by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation remain valid for 5 years unless existing exempt activities, area hydrology, or land use practices change (e.g., agricultural to residential). After 5 years the boundary must be revalidated by DEC staff. Revalidation may include a new delineation and survey of the wetland boundary.

Any proposed construction, grading, filling, excavating, clearing or other regulated activity in the freshwater wetland or within 100 feet of the wetland boundary, as depicted on this map, requires a permit from the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation under Article 24 of the Environmental Conservation Law (Freshwater Wetlands Act) prior to commencement of work.

NYS DEC FRESHWATER WETLAND MAP PREPARED FOR KENT FARRINGTON LLC

SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF NORTH CASTLE WESTCHESTER COUNTY, NEW YORK

SCALE: 1" = 40'

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 40 ft.

Surveyed: November 2020 - January 2021
Map Prepared: January 15, 2021
Map Revised: January 18, 2021
Map Revised: April 5, 2021 to show Test Pits and Additional Wetland Flags
Map Revised: June 30, 2021

By: *Daniel T. Merritts*
New York State Licensed Land Surveyor No. 050604