

Introduction: Jen McCann

Overview: Jim Boyd

- West Side Master Plan
 - Reuse of West Side of Island
 - Economic
 - Open Space
 - Public Access
 - Conservation
 - Sustainable Growth
 - Commercial and Mixed Use Development
 - Alternative Shoreline Roadway
 - Enhancing Maritime Trade
- The SAMP is:
 - Region specific
 - Based on science
 - Governmental
 - Community-oriented
- Marine Resources Development Plan (2004)
 - Vision for the next 20 years through SAMPs
- Why Aquidneck Island SAMP?
 - Implement West Side Master Plan
 - Federal Consistency between Local and Regional
 - Consistency of State and Federal Regulations
 - Priority Status for state and federal funds
- Priorities
 - Public Access
 - Guidance for coastal growth center development
 - Habitat Corridors
- Examples
 - Naval Hospital
 - Melville-Weaver Cove
- Next Steps
 - Habitat Mapping
 - Recreational

Questions/Comments:

- Do West Side regulations apply to the entire island?
 - No, the focus is on the West Side. The regulations may spread to other parts of the island if the regulations are successful.
- Time Frame?
 - Two years. Regulatory component sooner, within the next few months.
- Parking needs to improved.
- How will requirements be enforced?
 - The community wants it.
 - “State-Guide Plan Element”
 - Only extreme coastline effected, not two miles inland.

- Will early regulations be enforced as strongly ?
 - Yes, as shown by the progression of Metro-Bay SAMP.
- Cooperate with DEM?
 - Yes, they know their responsibilities as demonstrated by the Metro-Bay SAMP

Trail Mapping for Habitat and Recreation Enhancement: Professor Richard Sheridan

- Three East/West Connections

First Group -- Greene Lane Park to Sachuest Point, Middletown

- Southern Most Trail
 - Neighborhoods, Open Space, Scenic
- First: Highway
 - Parking
 - Green Space
 - Mark a Park?
 - Recreation
 - Pier for watersports
 - Seating
 - Link to North/South Trail
- Second: Greene Lane
 - Ideal for greenway
 - Wildlife
- Third: Intersection
 - Heavy Traffic: 138/114
- Minor Road Crossings
 - Mid-trail
 - Residential
 - Vegetative Buffer/ Rock Wall Buffer
- Wetland Streams Throughout
- End: Sachuest Point
 - Scenic

Second Group – “Reservoir Dogs Trail”

- Eastern and Western Corridor linked through Middle Rd
- Beginning: Corey’s Lane and Hedley St
- Along train tracks
- Middle Rd to Stringham to Water
 - Road with space on sides but no sidewalks
 - Stringham has Navy Base
 - Vegetative buffers for residential privacy
- Stevens Rd
 - Coyotes
- Close to campsites
- East Passage Rd
 - Needs sidewalks
 - Already has bike traffic with the cars
- End: Public boat launch

- Parking
 - Rest stop
 - Picnicking
 - Tunnel/overpass to cross busy street (East Main Rd)
 - A tunnel would be accessible to wildlife
 - Keep stone walls
 - Other side has open space and residential
 - Vegetative buffer for privacy
 - Middle Rd
 - Currently a bike route
 - Farmland and water
 - Farmstands
 - Local economy
 - Sandy Point Beach
 - Swimming, picnicking
 - Rest stop
 - Trail map
 - Parking for 100
 - Glen Farm Rd
- Third Group – “North Seabees Trail”
- Mount Hope to Boyds to Park Ave to Anthony to Common Fence
 - Constraint:
 - Major highways that have ramps/bridges
 - Opportunities:
 - Thomas F Memorial Park
 - Parking
 - Recreation
 - Link residents
 - Tiverton Bridge Project
 - Will leave unused bridge for parking
 - Goes along train tracks
 - \$300,000 grant to refurbish
 - Willing to have path along tracks with proper barrier
 - Boyds Lane Restoration Area
 - Habitat restoration
 - Avoid Mt. Hope Bridge
 - Link Common Fence Point
 - Goals:
 - Parking
 - Small lots throughout
 - Habitat
 - Minimal Impact
 - Education

Aquidneck Island Management Study: Dr. Numi Mitchell

- The study shows what areas need to be preserved

- Two main components
 - Science
 - Regional Data to develop management and coexistence strategies
 - Education
- Websites and Newsletter (Coyote Bites) to inform public
- Coyotes are new to the area
 - Arrived in RI 60 years ago
 - Arrived on AI 10 years ago
- Eat everything
- Impact Pets negatively
- Social
 - Packs
 - Territorial
- Mate January through March
- Mates help to rear young
- Only use dens in the spring to raise young
- Litter size depends on food supply
 - Nice way to control population
- GPS to gather data
 - GPS transmits information every hour for year
 - Tells how many packs there are
 - 6 packs on AI
 - 3 on Jamestown
 - Don't interact over the summer
 - Roads have become boundaries
 - During the winter, the young wander
 - Brush land and forest vital for daytime
 - Humans supplying food caused the coyotes to centralize
 - Dead sheep and cows
 - Road kill
 - Deer shot and not recovered
 - Livestock
 - People feeding cats and wildlife
 - Every pack is subsidized by humans
 - Passive Coyote Management