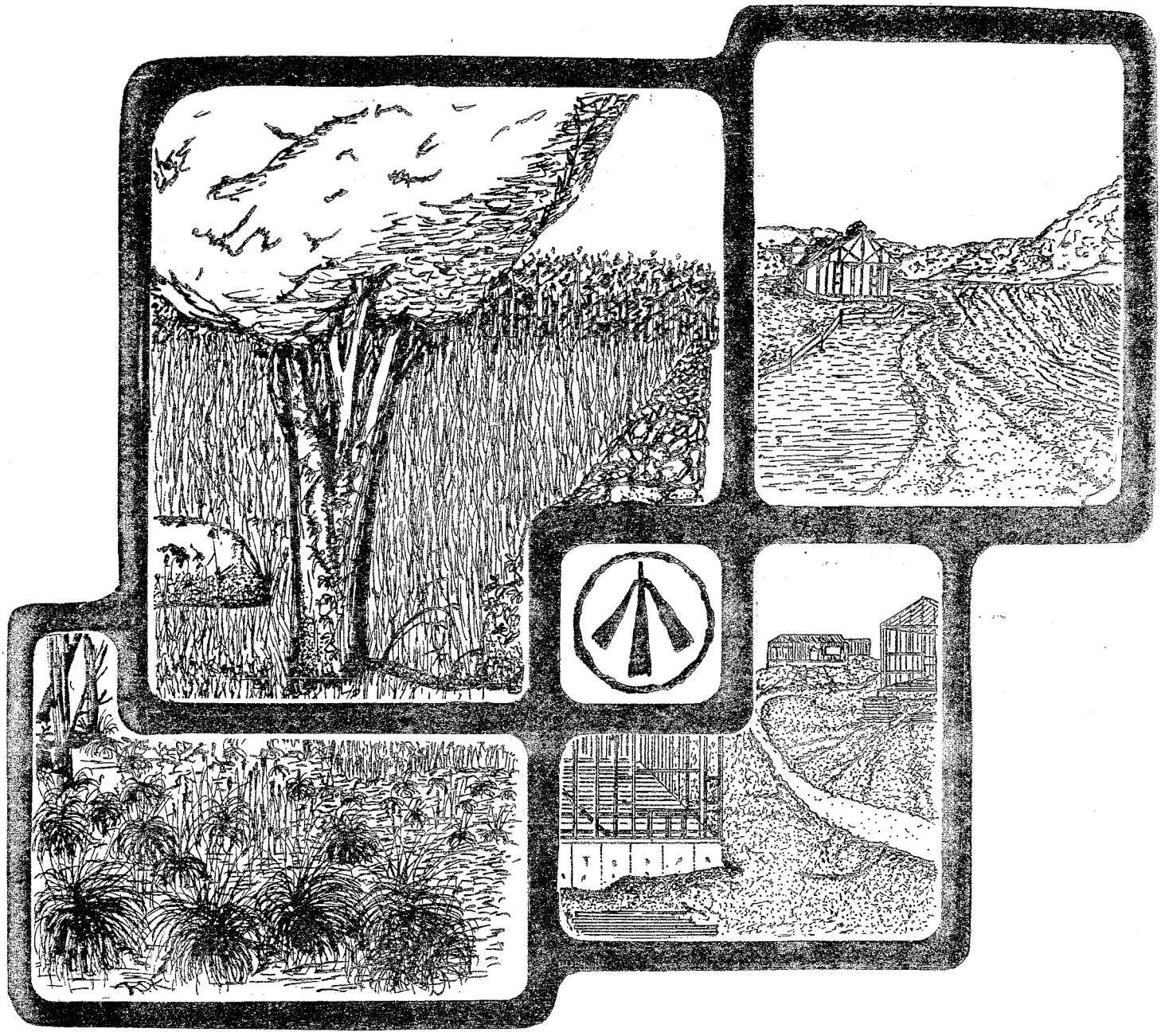
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT



EAST GRANBY LAND TRUST PROPERTIES

EAST GRANBY, CONNECTICUT

KING'S MARK
RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT AREA

KING'S MARK
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT

EAST GRANBY LAND TRUST PROPERTIES
EAST GRANBY, CONNECTICUT

JULY, 1982

King's Mark Resource Conservation and Development Area
Environmental Review Team
Sackett Hill Road
Warren, Connecticut 06754

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The King's Mark Environmental Review Team operates through the cooperative effort of a number of agencies and organizations including:

Federal Agencies
U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service

State Agencies
Department of Environmental Protection
Department of Health
University of Connecticut Cooperative Extension Service

Local Groups and Agencies
Litchfield County Soil and Water Conservation District
New Haven County Soil and Water Conservation District
Hartford County Soil and Water Conservation District
Fairfield County Soil and Water Conservation District
Northwestern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency
Valley Regional Planning Agency
Central Naugatuck Valley Regional Planning Agency
Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials
Southwestern Regional Planning Agency
Greater Bridgeport Regional Planning Agency
Regional Planning Agency of South Central Connecticut
Central Connecticut Regional Planning Agency
Capitol Regional Council of Governments
American Indian Archaeological Institute
Housatonic Valley Association

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FUNDING PROVIDED BY
State of Connecticut

POLICY DETERMINED BY
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Richard Lynn, ERT Coordinator
Sandra Bausch, ERT Cartographer
Irene Nadig, Secretary

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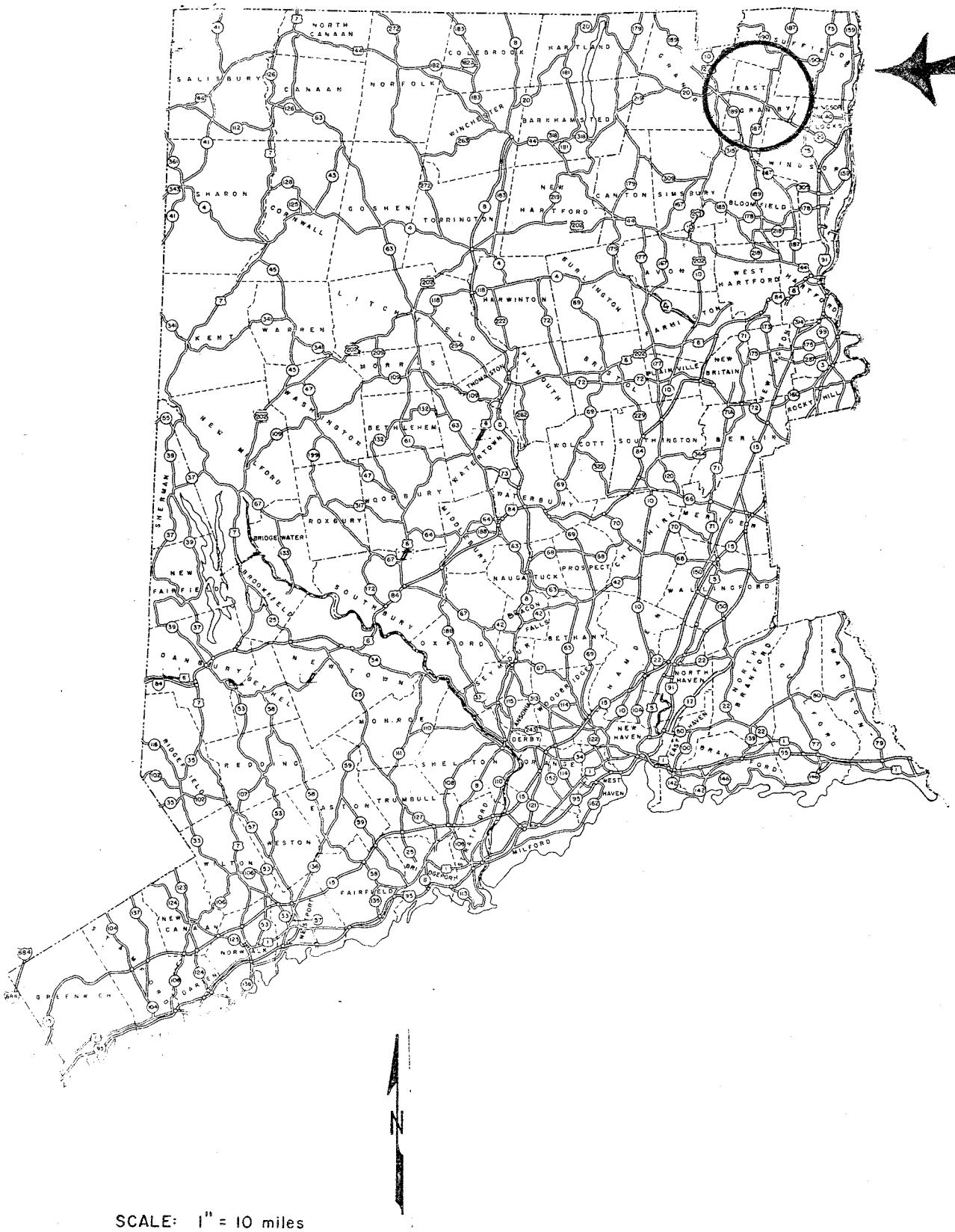
LOCATION OF STUDY SITE



SCALE: 1" = 10 miles

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
EAST GRANBY LAND TRUST PROPERTIES
EAST GRANBY, CT

I. Introduction

The preparation of this report was initiated by the East Granby Land Trust, in cooperation with the East Granby Conservation Commission. The Land Trust requested the King's Mark Environmental Review Team to prepare an environmental review of four of the Trust's land holdings. The four properties, shown in Figure a, include:

1) Great Marsh Property, ± 68 acres, located in the northwestern corner of town astride the Penn Central Railroad line.

2) Old Newgate Ridge, 2 parcels totaling 28 acres, located just west of the Center of E. Granby off Rte. 20.

3) Newgate Farms, 13 acres, located in the northwest quarter of town off Kimberly Road.

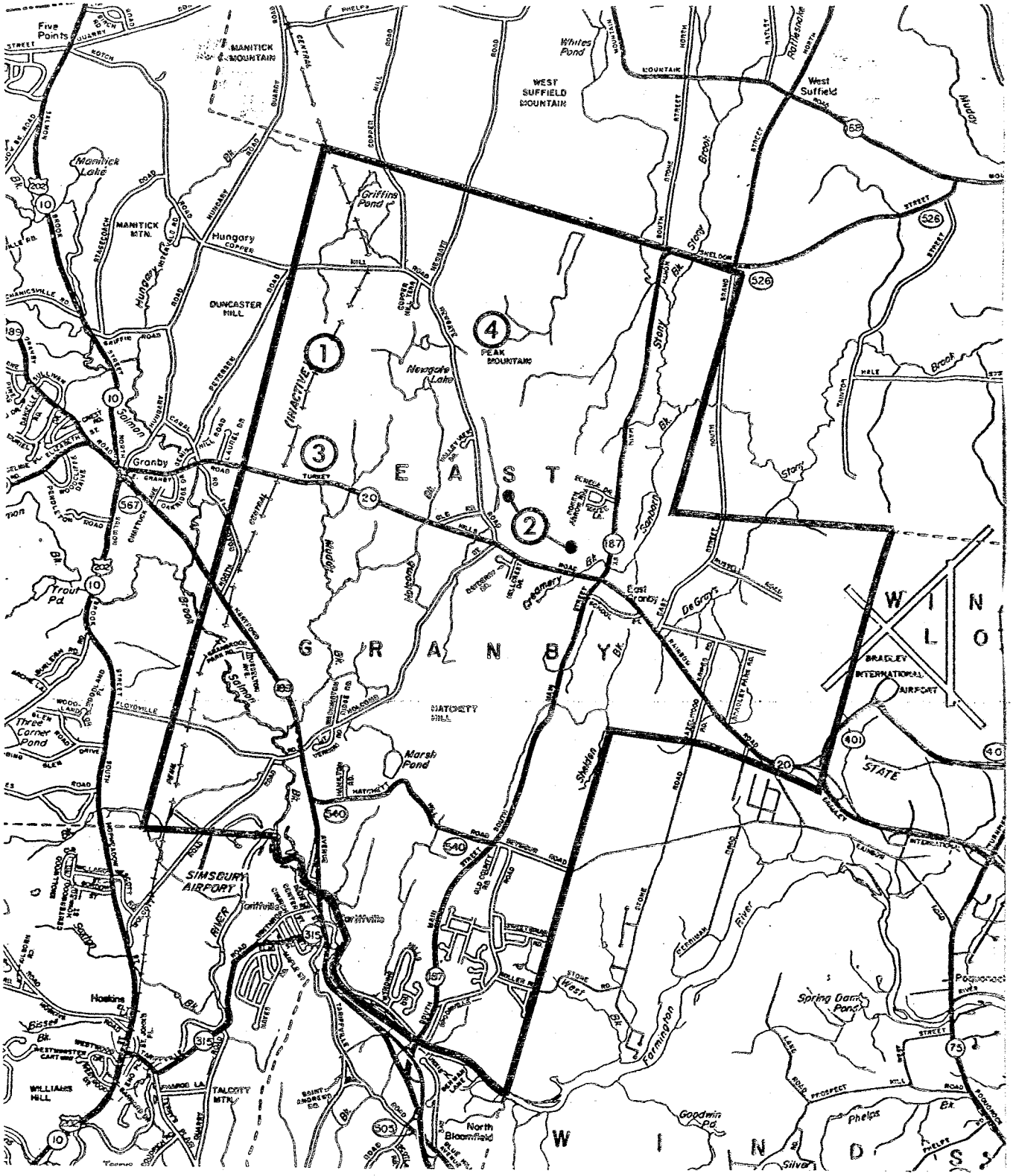
4) Copper Gate, 7 acres, located in the northcentral portion of town off Copper Gate Road.

The East Granby Land Trust initiated this review to better understand the environmental characteristics of the four properties. Specifically, the Team was requested to prepare a natural resource inventory of the sites and also to comment on the potential of the properties for forest management, wildlife management, public education, and recreational use. The King's Mark Executive Committee considered the Trust's request, and approved the project for review by the Team.

The ERT met and field reviewed the sites on March 17, 1982. Team members participating on this project included:

Brant Burz	Wildlife Biologist	Ct. Dept. of Environmental Protection
Rob Cochran	Soil Conservationist	U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service
Ralph Scarpino	Forester	Ct. Dept. of Environmental Protection
Carl Stamm	Recreation Specialist	Ct. Dept. of Environmental Protection
Mike Zizka	Geohydrologist	Ct. Dept. of Environmental Protection

a. GENERAL LOCATION MAP



1. Great Marsh
2. Old Newgate Ridge
3. Newgate Farms
4. Copper Gate

SCALE: 1" = 1 MILE

Prior to the field review day, each team member was provided with a summary of the proposed study, a checklist of concerns to address, a topographic map, a soils map, and a soils limitation chart. During the ERT's field review, team members met with representatives from the Land Trust and walked the four properties. Following the field review, individual reports were prepared by each team member and forwarded to the ERT Coordinator for compilation and editing into this final report.

This report presents the team's findings. The report identifies the natural resource base of the properties and discusses opportunities and limitations for land management. All conclusions and final decisions with regard to future land use rest with the East Granby Land Trust. It is hoped the information contained in this report will assist the Land Trust in making environmentally sound decisions.

The report begins with a discussion of several items relevent to all four properties. Following that is a separate discussion of each of the four properties. A Soils Limitation Chart is presented in the Appendix of the report which identifies soil suitability for various land uses on each of the four sites. The Appendix also contains a brief discussion of bedrock geologic history for the study area. If any additional information is required, please contact Richard Lynn (868-7342), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, King's Mark RC&D Area, Sackett Hill Road, Warren, Connecticut 06754.

* * * * *

II. GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

A. Vegetation Management

Although none of the four land trust properties have great potential from a commercial forestry standpoint, the vegetation present does play an important role in the aesthetics of the community, in the water storage capacity of the landscape, and in providing wildlife habitat. The diversity of plant communities found on the properties also enhances the opportunities for outdoor classroom use by school groups, nature clubs, and scouting organizations.

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS

The acquisition of the four properties studied by the ERT indicates that many of the land trust's goals center around the preservation of ridgelines and wetland areas. Aesthetics therefore, and rightly so, are a major concern. Many times the 'natural' look can be highlighted by slightly altering the vegetative cover to allow a varied field of vision. As an example, most people walking along the railline on the Great Marsh Property would find the westerly side of the line more interesting to view. The vegetation varies and one can easily see into the property. In contrast the east side of the railroad line provides an uninterrupted solid line of red maple.

Some cutting could be done to emphasize individual trees on the properties. An example here could be the ridgeline at Old Newgate Ridge. The Metacomet Trail runs north/south through this area. Splendid looking specimens of red and white oak and hemlock as well as clumps of white birch could be highlighted by removing smaller trees in close proximity to these.

It should be realized that there are many large, healthy and attractive trees scattered over most of these parcels. Any long range plan should recognize these specimen trees and attempt to highlight them.

LIMITING CONDITIONS AND POTENTIAL HAZARDS

Probably the most limiting factor affecting forest managment of the properties as well as most other activities, is access. Nearly all of the acreage involved has very poor direct access. This factor must of necessity be considered when planning future use of the properties.

Several factors should be considered in the maintenance of a natural forest stand. Wetland soils have a water table close to the surface of the ground. This allows for shallow root penetration of the trees. Windthrow is therefore a potential hazard in these areas. Light thinnings in this type may help to improve the tree stability. Openings and clearings in and along side wetland areas should,however, be avoided if possible. The trees found on these soils are as a whole very sensitive to disturbance.

Trees which are growing on ridgetops may also be subject to wind damage. These stems quite often grow in very thin soil (perhaps only a few inches thick) and may quite easily be toppled if exposed to heavy winds. As in wetland areas, trees rely on each other for stability and excessive cutting may lead to wind related problems.

Alterations in the wetlands which permanently raise the water table and/or restrict natural drainage may have a negative affect on vegetation in the immediate area. Raising the water table may drown root systems causing widespread mortality in the plant community.

Consideration should be given to these potential problems if the Trust decides to alter or better utilize these areas.

MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Trees which are unhealthy and not growing vigorously due to crowded conditions are most susceptible to further degradation from environmental stress brought on by development, disease, insect infestation and adverse weather conditions. Improvement thinnings which remove undesirable trees will reduce competition for sunlight, nutrients and water between the higher quality residual trees. Over time these thinnings will help the residual trees to improve in health, vigor, quality and stability. These thinnings when implemented properly can improve the aesthetic value of an area, improve tree health and vigor, improve wildlife habitat and also provide a variety of wood products.

An improvement cut might remove trees for a variety of reasons. Individual trees could be harvested due to rot, excessive sweep or crook, unhealthy crown conditions or the fact the species is less desirable. This type of cut allows for a hardier, more vigorous stand of trees, more capable of thriving under adverse conditions. Cutting of undesirable trees prior to any change in use could set the stage for a more useable and enjoyable forest.

Any cutting whether it is for thinnings or for clearing of walkways or educational areas should be done, if at all possible, to take advantage of the high demand for all wood products. Firewood would be the main product from these four sites and is highly sought after. The proper marketing of this product should be planned for. As indicated above, access to these areas will be problematic for forest management.

A public service forester (379-0771) is available to provide on-the-ground planning and technical assistance for proper forest management if the Land Trust so desires.

It should be noted that time constraints did not allow the ERT to perform a detailed inventory of the flora on the four sites. Consideration should be given by the Land Trust to having a "species list" prepared for each property. Local experts may be available to provide assistance in compiling such a list. A species list could prove invaluable as an educational tool, particularly if the properties are to be used by school children as an outdoor classroom.

B. Wildlife Habitat Management

Opportunities exist for enhancing the wildlife habitat of each of the four properties. The following practices will result in greater utilization of each property by a diversity of wildlife species.

1. Develop as much "edge" as possible. Edge may be defined as the place where two habitats meet. Examples are the borders of woods, fields, ponds, meadows, brushlands, clearings and swamps. Wildife diversity and numbers are generally greatest along such edge.

2. Leave as many nut trees as possible when cutting trees for cordwood and lumber.

3. Encourage fruit trees, also woody cover in hedgerows and fence rows. The apple trees found along the Metacomet trail should have the overcrowding and competing trees removed. The apple trees then should be properly pruned.

4. Erect wood duck boxes in suitable sites.

5. Save den trees for cavity nesting wildlife.

6. Erect blue bird boxes on the edge of fields.

7. Vary cover as much as possible. The more varied the cover, the more wildlife.

8. Establish and maintain irregular shaped openings in the woods; existing fields should be mowed or brushed out periodically.

9. Construct brush piles where needed for protection and nesting sites.

10. Maintain evergreen cover for wildlife escape areas.

C. Recreation

As noted in the Soils Limitation Chart (see Appendix) and the text of this report, most of the soils on the four sites have "severe" limitations for active recreation use. Limiting factors include wetness, slope, rockiness and stoniness. However, the soils can accommodate passive recreational use such as hiking, bird-watching, and nature study. Many of the passive recreation uses such as camps, trails, and walkways can be developed by hand; this will eliminate heavy equipment needs and can greatly lower construction costs. Neighbors, students, and youth groups could possibly assist the Trust in establishing and maintaining desired facilities such as trails and resting stations.

All trails should be planned so that slopes are not excessive to reduce erosion hazards. Water bars can be placed periodically along sloping trails to divert runoff water away from the trails to a more stable soil area. An erosion and sediment control plan should be prepared and followed during trail construction to protect nearby streams and wetlands from sediment deposits. The Hartford County Conservation District is available to provide assistance in erosion and sediment control planning and in trail design and construction.

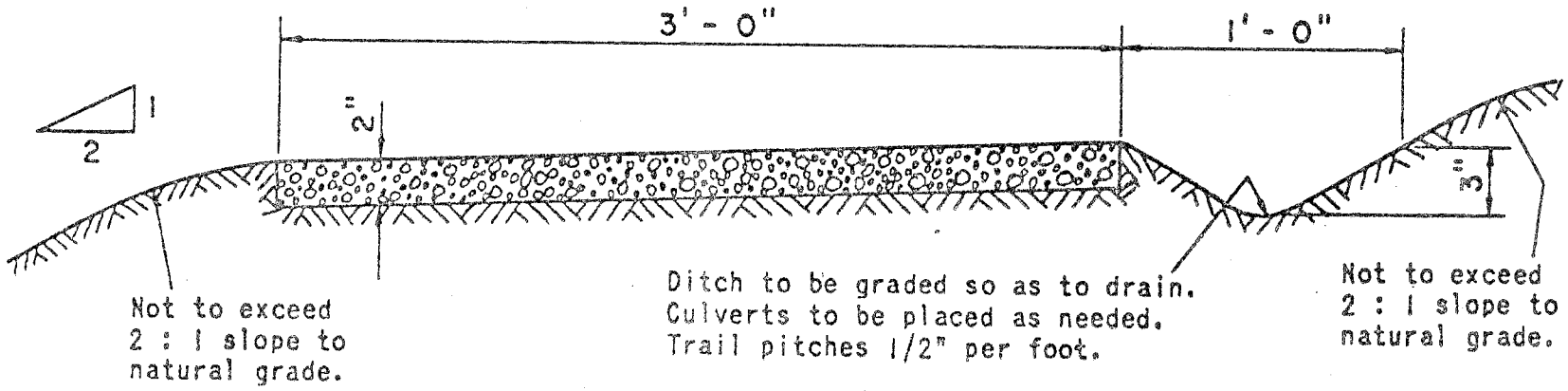
The following guidelines should be followed in trail design and construction.

1. A general plan showing the approximate line, grade and width of trails and erosion and sediment control measures should be prepared.

2. All trees, shrubs and fallen timber should be removed for a distance of 2 feet each side of the trail centerline. Stumps should be cut close to the ground. All protruding limbs should also be removed for a distance of 2 feet each side of the trail centerline. Where other than foot traffic is planned, protruding limbs should be removed to a height of 10 feet. Limbs removed should be cut off as close to the trunk as possible.

NOTE: Unsuitable material should be excavated and the trail filled with aggregate not exceeding 1" in diameter. Depth of filled aggregate may vary from 0" to 6" according to the soil and its trafficability. In very wet areas artificial walkways or raised embankments may be needed.

Width of trail may be increased in accord with traffic load.



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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

b. TYPICAL TRAIL SECTION

FROM ORIGINAL DESIGN BY
NEVADA STATE PARK SYSTEM

3. All undesirable material such as soil high in organic matter, stumps and large stones should be removed from the tread area of the trail.

4. All grading should be to the lines shown on the plan. All culverts bridges, turnouts, handrails, grade dips and erosion control measures should be installed as shown on the plan.

5. The trail surface should be finished to a uniform firm surface and be free of loose material.

A typical trail section is shown in Figure b.

Since access to all four properties is limited, maintenance of the right-of-way is necessary. Planting of low growing shrubs and developing an entrance trail would help mark these access routes more clearly.

With the diversity of landforms and vegetation types on the four sites, there is excellent opportunity for the Land Trust to educate the public regarding open space and conservation values. Development of nature trails with observation stations would provide visitiors with self-guided tours of the areas.

The establishment of resting stations could be an initial project to involve students from the local schools. This would allow them to develop an understanding and involvement in the outdoors. Neighbors adjoining rights-of-way could assist in the maintenance of low growing shrubs to increase the aesthetics of the areas.

Neighbors can also be invaluable in "policing" the land trust properties to reduce vandalism.

Where possible, consideration should be given to "linking" the trails of the land trust properties to adjacent natural areas. There is great opportunity for doing this with the proposed State acquisition of 428 acres at the northwestern portion of town. Management plans for the land trust properties should also be designed to complement those of adjacent open space parcels.

Finally, the Land Trust should consider marking the boundaries of the properties with paint blazes so that users and adjacent owners know their location. As most of the trust properties have been surveyed and pinned, this should not prove too difficult.

* * * * *

III. GREAT MARSH PROPERTY

The Great Marsh Property is about 68 acres in size and is located in the northwestern corner of town astride the Penn Central Railroad line. Access to the site is available from the north via Copper Hill Road, or from the south off Rt. 20. To reach the property from either of these access points, at least a ¼ mile walk is required along the tracks. As shown in Figure 1.1, the property is mostly flat; the exception is the southeastern corner which is moderately sloping.

A. Geology

As its name implies, most of the Great Marsh property consists of wetlands. Since they are heavily wooded, the proper hydrological name for the wetlands is "swamp", rather than "marsh". The surficial geologic deposits of the swamp consist of decayed organic material (peak and muck) mixed with some silt, clay, and sand. No test-hole data was available for the swamp, but it is likely that the organic-rich materials are ten feet or more thick in most places.

Underlying the swamp are deposits known as stratified drift. These materials were washed away from a wasting glacial ice mass by meltwater streams. The predominant components of the stratified drift are sand and gravel, but some boulders and occasional silty layers may also be present. Stratified drift is found at the surface in a low knoll near the center of the property and possibly also at the southern edge of the swamp (see Figure 1.2). The knoll may be a "kame", a glacial feature that resulted from the deposition of glacial rock debris by meltwater plunging through an opening in the ice.

Near the southern and southeastern boundaries of the property, the swamp gives way to a forested hillside underlain by a different type of glacial sediment, known as till. The till was deposited directly from an ice sheet, and it therefore lacks the sorting (the separation of grain sizes) and the layering that is characteristic of stratified drift. Till contains particles ranging from clay to boulders, and it varies considerably in its textural characteristics. The soils map for this parcel suggests that the till is a silty sand containing numerous pebbles, cobbles, and boulders. The upper three to five feet of the till may be relatively loose, but at greater depths the till may become tightly compact.

The surficial geology of the property is primarily a product of glaciation. Ice overrode the area one or more times in the last million years, covering most of the rocky uplands with a blanket of till. During its final retreat more than twelve thousand years ago, the ice stagnated at the margins of active glaciers or in isolated masses in some lowland regions. The meltwater carried the rock debris away from the dead ice, depositing it in huge quantities in the major stream valleys. Dead ice partly filled the valleys during this depositional phase; sand, silt, and gravel were laid down around and over the ice. When the ice finally melted, the glacial sediments collapsed to form wet or dry basins. Great Marsh was one such basin, a wet one. Over time, this large glacial pond filled with sediments and vegetation, leading to the present swamp. No bedrock

FIGURE 1.1 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

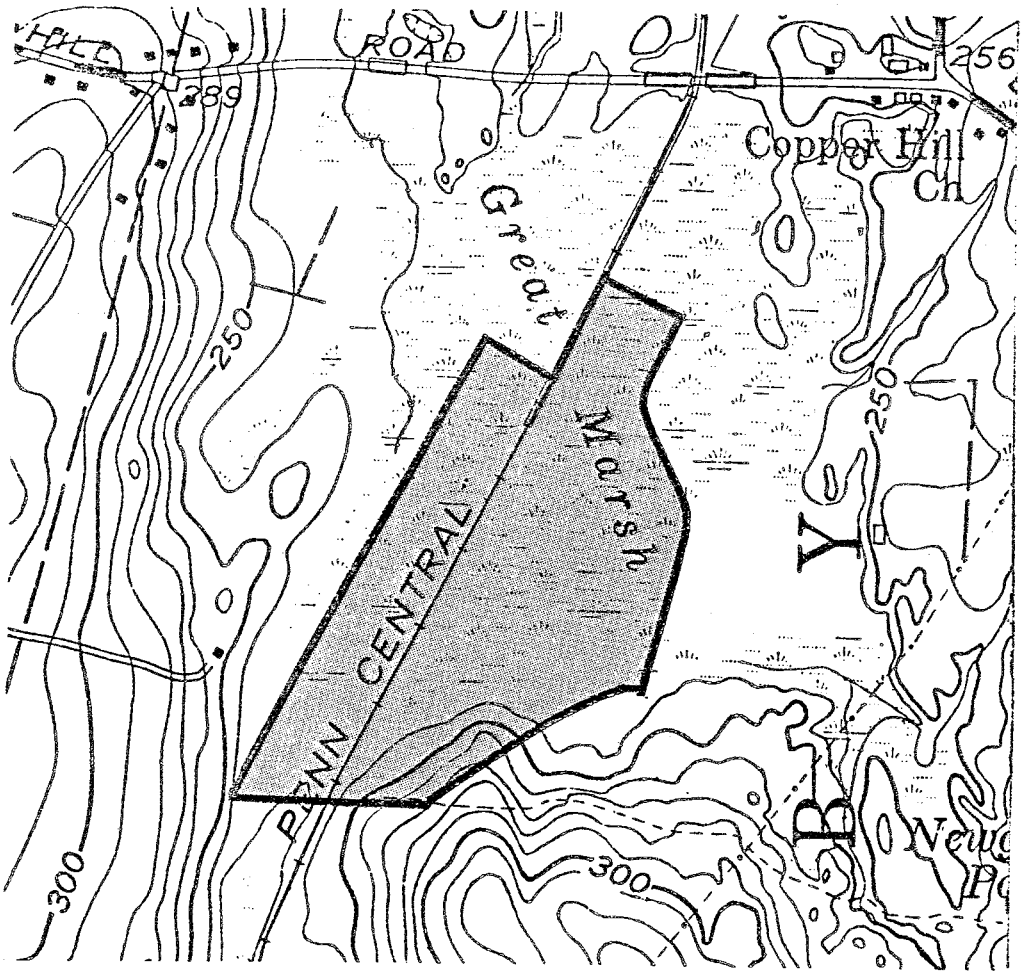
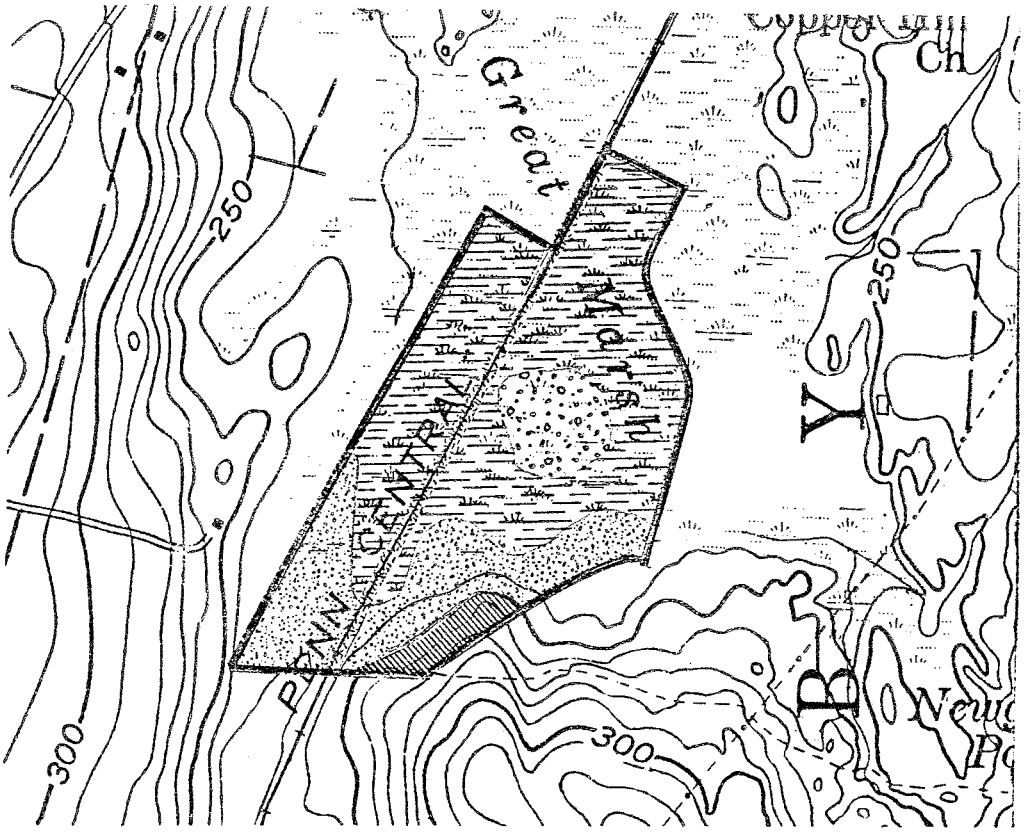


FIGURE 1.2 | SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

SCALE:
1" = 1000'



EXPLANATION

- Swamp sediments
- Stratified drift
- Till
- Geology uncertain: may be till or stratified drift.
- Artificial fill

outcrops were seen on the site. Bedrock underlying the property is classified as New Haven Arkose, a unit of middle to late Triassic age, approximately two hundred million years old. Most of the rock consists of reddish-brown feldspathic and micaceous sandstones and siltstones.

There is obviously little potential for active recreational or other development of this proeprty. To the extent that the railroad corridor can be used for walking, the site provides a rare opportunity for a long, peaceful walk through a flat, forested area. As discussed below, the swamp is also a valuable wildlife refuge.

B. Hydrology and Water Resources

Great Marsh drains northward through Copper Hill Road into Beaverdam Marsh. Hungary Brook drains the latter marsh westward and then southward into Salmon Brook. Salmon Brook joins Farmington River at the sharp curve in the river just west of Tariffville Gorge. The flow length through Hungary Brook is about three miles; through Salmon Brook, about 3.5 miles.

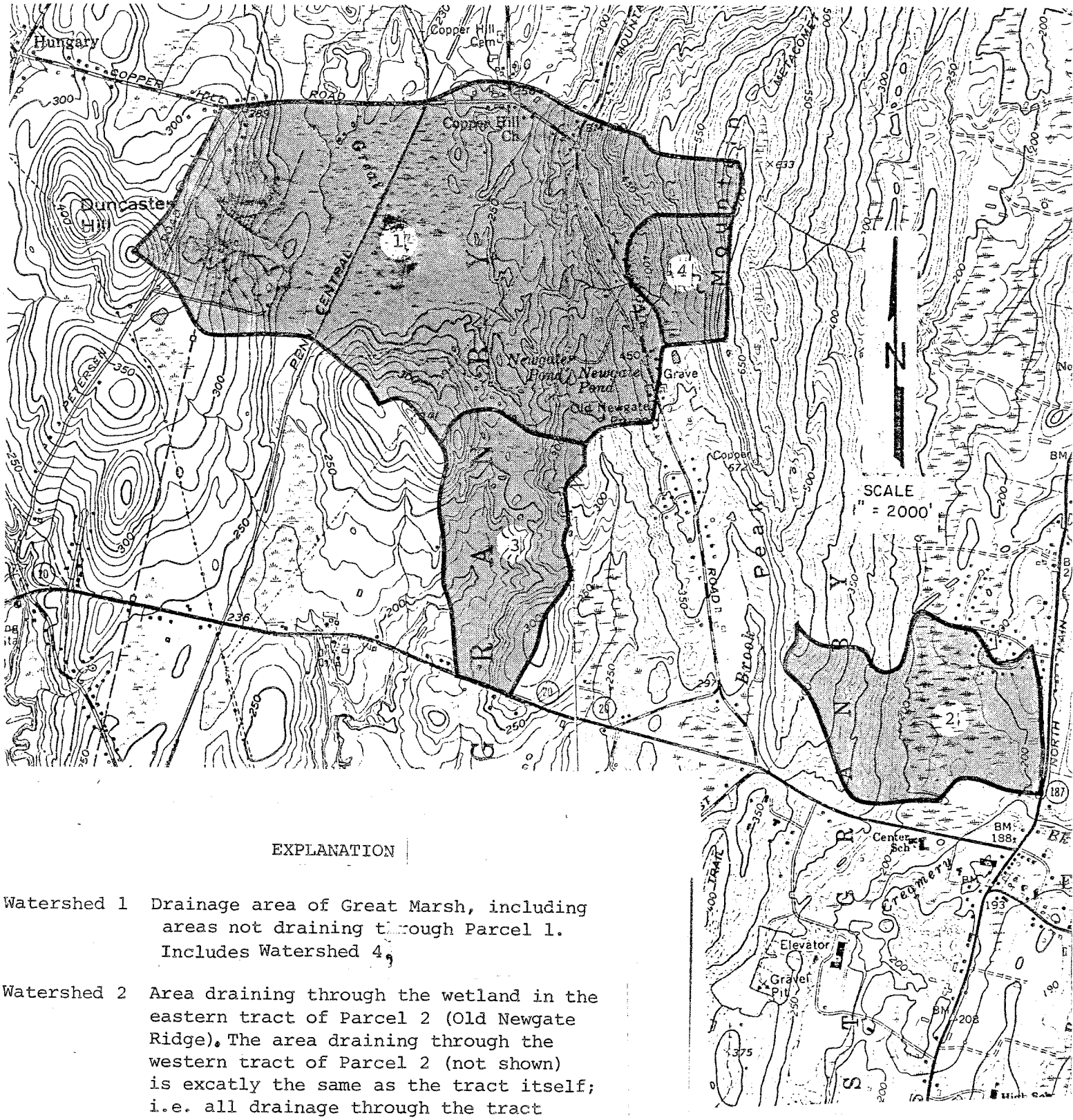
Great Marsh is approximately 140 acres in size, and it drains a total watershed area of about 760 acres (see Figure 1.3). Because of its large size, the Marsh has an important role in regulating streamflows. During periods of heavy rainfall or snow-melt, the Marsh stores surface water temporarily, releasing it more slowly than would otherwise be the case, and thereby reducing the peak flood flows in Hungary Brook and other downstream watercourses. As the surrounding land is developed, the Marsh will also help to protect the quality of the surface water, both by the dilutive effect of retaining a large undeveloped zone and by the natural biochemical processes that occur in wetlands.

Because there is no test-pit data for the materials underlying the swamp, little is known about the potential of the stratified drift for groundwater supplies. Limited data were available for the surrounding land, and these data suggest that the glacial sediments are too thin and too fine-grained to allow the development of high-yielding wells. The bedrock underlying the site may be a source of water for low-yielding or even high-yielding wells, but in view of the unfavorable development potential of the property, it is very unlikely that such wells would ever be needed.

C. Vegetation

As shown in Figure 1.4, there are three major vegetation types present on this property. Most of the property is occupied by swamp vegetation. Species vary and range from a nearly treeless open swamp to dense stands of red maple. The most common tree species in this stand is red maple, but this may be associated with elm, swamp white oak, white pine, and hemlock. Along the edges, on higher ground, it is common to see earlier succession species including grey and black birch, aspen and red maple. Shrub growth is common and can range in density from being almost non-existant to a dense understory. Species include high bush blueberry, spice bush, sweet pepperbush, poison sumac, nannyberry, button bush and pussy willow. The understory varies and consists of grasses and sedges in the almost open swamp to skunk cabbage and royal fern.

FIGURE 1.3 DRAINAGE AREAS MAP



EXPLANATION

Watershed 1 Drainage area of Great Marsh, including areas not draining through Parcel 1. Includes Watershed 4.

Watershed 2 Area draining through the wetland in the eastern tract of Parcel 2 (Old Newgate Ridge). The area draining through the western tract of Parcel 2 (not shown) is excatly the same as the tract itself; i.e. all drainage through the tract originates on the tract.

Watershed 3 Area draining through Parcel 3 (Newgate Farms).

Watershed 4 Area draining through Parcel 4 (Coppergate) to the stream at Newgate Road. This drainage area is entirely included in drainage area 1.

In the central portion of the site is a small (± 4 acres) stand of white pine. Apparently this area was formerly used for excavating sand and gravel. Following the mining operation, pioneer white pine got established and now dominates the tree growth. Common associates include scattered birch and red maple.

The southeastern corner of this property consists of mixed hardwood tree species. Tree species include red and white oak, black and white birch, red maple, white pine and hemlock. The understory consists of similar tree species saplings and seedlings as well as mountain laurel, maple-leaved viburnum and low bush blueberry.

D. Wildlife

The vegetation in combination with the seasonally high water depths results in "Great Marsh" being classified as a hardwood-shrub swamp from a wildlife standpoint.

Vegetation found at "Great Marsh" includes red maple, button bush, willow, dogwood, some high bush blueberry, viburnums, sweet gale, ash, hickory, elm and patches of coniferous vegetation.

Many species of wildlife are seasonally dependent on a wetland habitat such as "Great Marsh". Pileated woodpeckers, deer, raccoons and great blue heron signs were observed during the ERT's field review. Other species of wildlife which might utilize the food, cover, nesting and resting areas of Great Marsh are waterfowl and other migratory birds, wood ducks, bitterns, various upland game birds such as pheasants, grouse and an occassional turkey, snakes, frogs, furbearers such as muskrat, and various other birds and mammals.

Vegetative manipulation along with water level control is the primary means of creating quality wildlife productivities. Great Marsh appears to have limited vegetation-manipulation capabilities due to wetness. Water levels could most likely be controlled sufficiently by the introduction of beaver. It should be noted that the introduction of beaver could lead to problems with neighboring human populations however. If the land trust is interested in improving this property for wildlife by manipulating the water levels, a wildlife biologist from DEP should be contacted for further assistance.

It is significant to note that the State Department of Environmental Protection is planning on acquiring lands which lie east and southeast of the Great Marsh parcel. Combining the state lands, totaling about 430 acres, with the Great Marsh parcel would result in a well rounded Wildlife Management Area.

Due to the lack of accessibility within "Great Marsh", wildlife have a natural "buffer area" to seek refuge.

E. Soils and Recreation Potential

As shown in Figure 1.5, most of the Great Marsh Property consists of Peats and Mucks (PKA). As noted in the Soils Limitation Chart (see Appendix), these soils have very limited potential for recreational use.

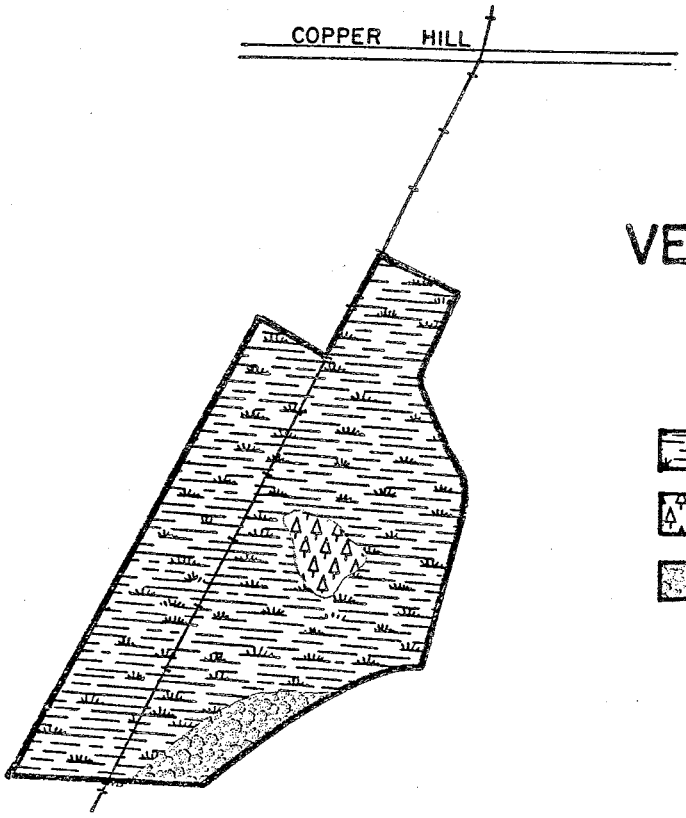


FIGURE 1.4

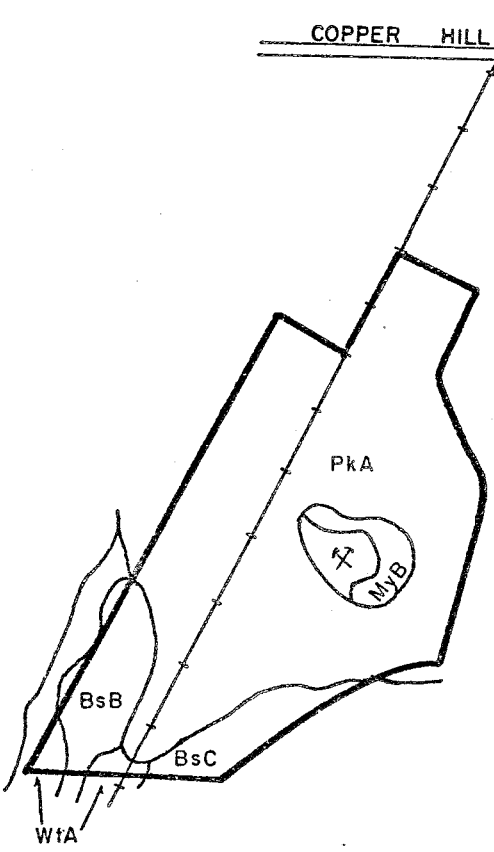
VEGETATION TYPE MAP

FOREST STANDS

SWAMP/BOG,	±	59 Acres
WHITE PINE,	±	4 Acres
MIXED HARDWOODS,	±	5 Acres
		68 Total Acres

FIGURE 1.5

SOILS MAP



- Soil boundary lines derived from smaller scale map (1" = 1320') and should not be viewed as precise boundaries but rather as a guide to the distribution of soils on the property.
- Adapted from Hartford County Soil Survey, USDA - SCS
- See Appendix for soil names and characteristics

In addition to the wet soil conditions, the Great Marsh Property also has very limited access. The property nevertheless could offer a very interesting environmental education trail due to the wetland soil types, vegetation, and wildlife habitat.

Perhaps a brief history of the railroad and its construction could be put on an information board as one enters the area. The old railroad bed provides a quiet, secluded trail for hiking, cross-country skiing and jogging. However, because the soils at this site have a water table at or near the surface most of the year, easy access into the interior of the Marsh is limited to the winter months when the ground is frozen. There is potential for constructing boardwalks into the Marsh for year-round access, but this will prove expensive. The Land Trust should make arrangements to ensure that the railway is cleared periodically of encroaching vegetation; this will maintain the current pleasant walkway.

* * * * *

IV. OLD NEWGATE RIDGE

As shown in Figure 2.1, Old Newgate Ridge consists of two parcels. The easternmost parcel is nearly level and consists predominantly of wetland. Access is available off Metacomet Drive. The western-most parcel is gently rolling woodland and may be reached off Peak Mountain Drive.

A. Geology

The western tract is located on a ridge of volcanic rock, which is classified as Holyoke Basalt (see Figure 2.2). This rock is dark greenish-gray and contains gas-bubble cavities (vesicles) which may or may not be filled with secondary minerals. If filled, the cavities are referred to as "amygdules"; secondary minerals may include calcite, prehnite, zeolites, and quartz. "Erratic" boulders of sedimentary rock were found on the ridge, indicating glacial activity. Glacial till less than ten feet thick covers bedrock in most places on the western tract. The till consists of a nonsorted mixture of clay, sand, silt, gravel and boulders. This sediment was deposited directly from a sheet of glacier ice.

The eastern tract consists largely of forested wetlands, but it contains a relatively dry open field along its southeastern boundaries. The wetland deposits are composed of decayed organic materials (peat and muck) mixed with minor amounts of sand, silt, and clay (see Figure 2.3). These materials are generally less than ten feet thick, but they may be thicker in some places. The dry areas are believed to be composed of sandy or silty stratified drift containing some gravelly layers or lenses. Stratified drift is a glacial sediment that was formed by the transportation and deposition of glacial rock debris by meltwaters flowing from stagnant ice. The soils map suggests that the open fields are actually underlain by till, but there was no test-pit information to confirm or deny either hypothesis. In the absence of that information, the local geologic conditions (see U.S.G.S. Map GQ-137) give slightly more support to a prediction of stratified drift.

Bedrock underlying the eastern tract is generally composed of thinly-bedded, medium gray to reddish-brown arkosic (feldspar-rich) siltstone (East Berlin Formation). An exposure of this rock occurs in the open field, but the exposure resembles a boulder rather than an outcrop.

The general glacial history of the area is similar to that described for the Great Marsh Property. The western tract of Old Newgate Ridge has been only slightly modified by glaciation. A brief summary of the bedrock geologic history of the area is included in the Appendix of this report.

B. Hydrology and Water Resources

Both parcels drain into Creamery Brook, which is located just beyond the southeastern corner of the eastern tract. Creamery Brook merges with Shelden Brook to form Sanborn Brook approximately two thousand feet east of the property. Sanborn Brook flows north about three thousand feet to join Stony Brook. Stony Brook then flows eastward through Suffield to Connecticut River.

FIGURE 2.1 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

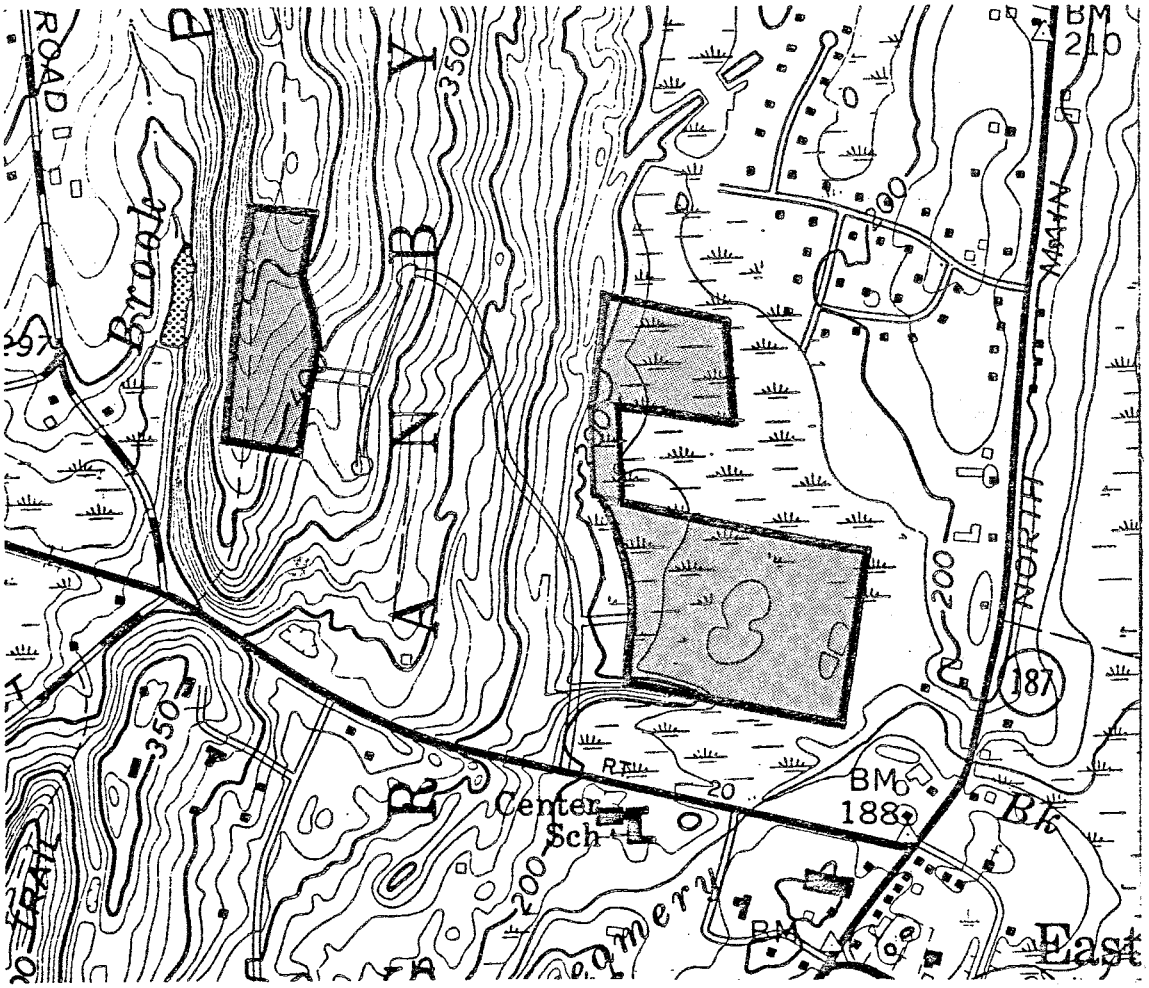
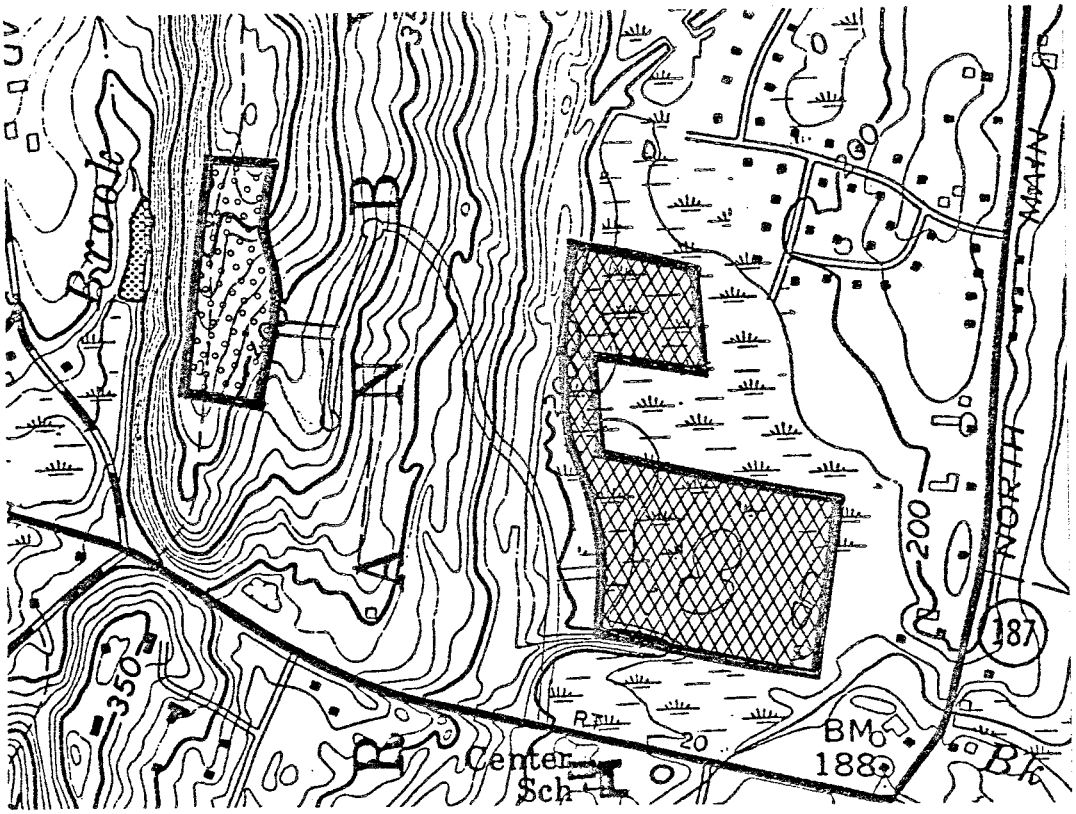


FIGURE 2.2 BEDROCK GEOLOGY



N

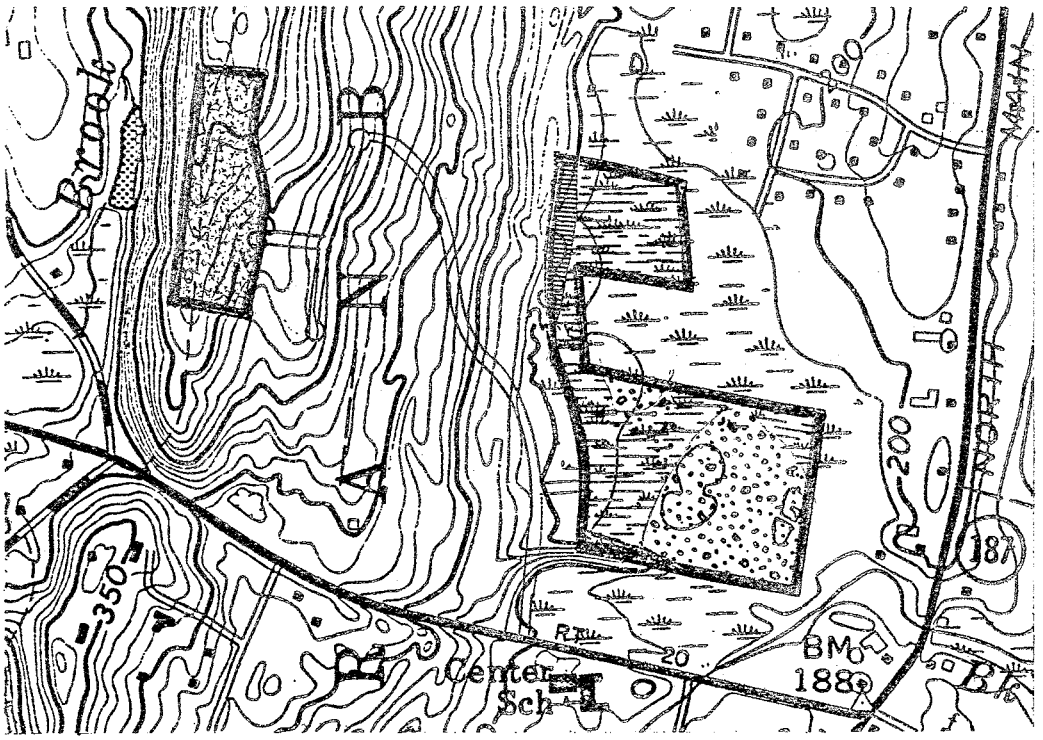
SCALE:
1"=1000'

EXPLANATION

Holyoke Basalt

East Berlin Formation (mostly arkosic siltstones).

FIGURE 2.3 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

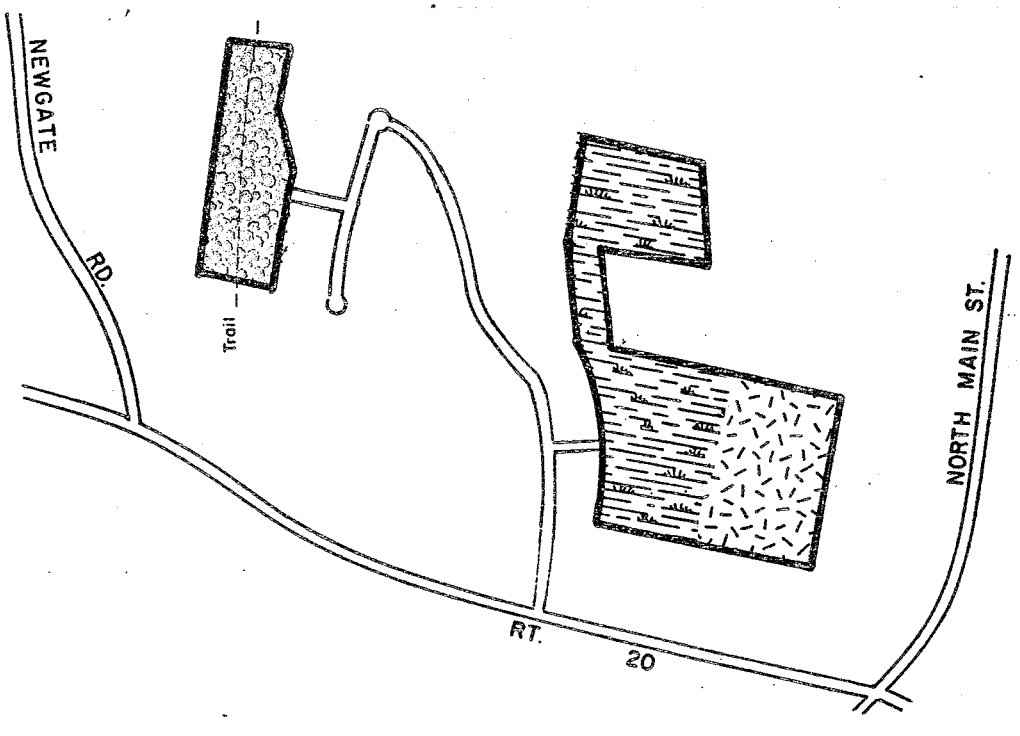


EXPLANATION

- Bedrock outcrop and rock thinly veneered with till.
- Till
- Swamp sediments.
- Stratified drift.
- Artificial fill

N

FIGURE 2.4 VEGETATION TYPE MAP



SCALE: 1"=1000'

FOREST STANDS

- SWAMP, 14 ±Acres
- MIXED HARDWOODS, 8 ±Acres
- OLD FIELD, 8 ±Acres

The wetland that occupies part of the eastern tract of the property is about fifty-three acres in total size, and it drains an area of about 165 acres. The swamp has several important hydrological functions, including stream-flow regulations, erosion control, and surface-water quality protection. It may in addition, be a valuable ecological asset.

Neither of the two tracts appears to contain the thick, coarse-grained stratified drift deposits that are generally capable of providing high yields to groundwater wells. The eastern tract contains some stratified drift, however, and it may be possible to establish a well giving low to moderate yields (100 gallons per minute or less). In this regard, it is interesting to note that the well for the nearby Center School, which is presumed to be on the same type of glacial deposits, was drilled into bedrock; it penetrated only twenty-five feet of overburden before encountering the rock. At least two other wells in the area tapped bedrock after passing through less than thirty feet of stratified drift. On the other hand, a well in the center of East Granby achieved a yield of seven gallons per minute after penetrating thirty-nine feet of gravelly stratified drift. The bedrock underlying both sites should be capable of providing small (less than 20 gpm) yields to wells. The sedimentary rock underlying the eastern tract is generally more productive than the basalt of the western tract. However, water withdrawn from the sedimentary rock in this area is commonly hard or very hard. The rock also occasionally produces water that is high in sulfate, iron, or manganese. The sedimentary rock may be capable of high yields (more than 100 gpm) if drilled deeply, but because of the fine-grained nature of the rock, it is likely to be less productive than the sedimentary rock in other areas of the Connecticut Valley Lowlands.

C. Vegetation and Wildife

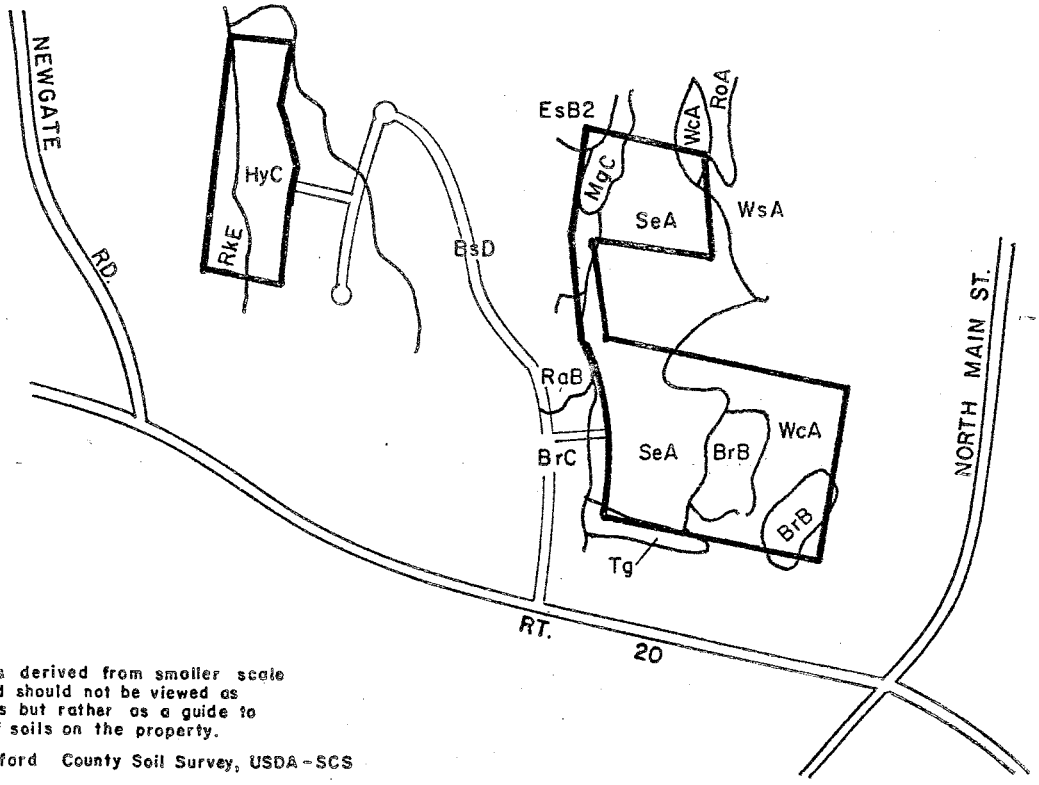
Figure 2.4 shows the eastern parcel consists of two vegetation types. These include swamp on the western half and old field on the eastern half. The dominant tree species in the swamp is red maple, with associated elm, swamp white oak, white pine and hemlock. The understory growth is similar to that found at Great Marsh. The old field on this parcel was once agricultural land and is now slowly reverting to forest. The early successional stages are represented by grasses as well as shrubby vegetation. Shrub vegetation found includes multi-flora rose, poison ivy, red osier dogwood, red cedar, sensitive fern, golden-rod, and spirea.

The western parcel of Old Newgate Ridge is mixed hardwood forest. Major tree species incude red and white oak, black and white birch, red maple, white pine, and hemlock. The understory consists of the saplings and seedlings of similar tree species, plus mountain laurel, maple-leaved viburnum, and low bush blueberry.

Wildlife such as deer, grouse, hawks and owls, and numerous small mammals and songbirds can be expected to utilize the mixed hardwood habitat offered by the western parcel. Heavy recreational use of the Matacomet Trail may limit use of the area by the more shy wildlife however.

The eastern parcel also can be expected to support a diversity of wildlife including passarines (songbirds), deer, red-tailed hawk, ruffed grouse, and turkey. Maintaining the field on this property through annual mowing will benefit wildlife. The edge between the two habitat types on this parcel is the area most valuable to wildlife.

FIGURE 2.5 SOILS MAP



- Soil boundary lines derived from smaller scale map (1" = 1320') and should not be viewed as precise boundaries but rather as a guide to the distribution of soils on the property.
- Adopted from Hartford County Soil Survey, USDA - SCS
- See Appendix for soil names and characteristics

D. Soils and Recreation Potential

As shown in Figure 2.4, the eastern parcel of Old Newgate Ridge is dominated by three soil types. The Scarboro loam soil (SeA) occupies over half of the property and is severly limited for recreational use due to wetness. The Walpole soil (WeA) is also severely limited due to wetness. The two Broadbrook silt loam areas (BrB) are much more suitable for recreational use. These soil areas approximate the old field areas on this site.

Despite the wet conditions of much of the eastern site, there is potential for creating a useable open space tract. This is particularly desirable with Center School being so near the property. Consideration should be given to constructing a wildlife pond or marsh in the ScA (Scarboro loam) soil area as this soil type is suitable for pond construction.

The construction of a multi-use dugout pond, an access trail, and planting wildlife buffer strips would allow use of the area as an outdoor environmental lab for the students at the Center School. Marking and maintenance of the right-of-way here would encourage users to stay within the boundaries of the site and not stray onto the adjoining private residences. Assistance in pond construction, trail construction, and wildlife plantings is available from the Hartford County Conservation District (688-4945). Students from Center School may be available to provide assistance in trail construction and maintenance.

The western parcel of Old Newgate Ridge consists of moderately to steeply sloping rocky soils. Recreational use of this property should focus on the Metacomet Trail, which traverses the central portion of the site. Consideration should be given to constructing an off-trail rest station at the site. Consideration should also be given to placing a marker identifying the East Granby Land Trust's purpose and makeup which could serve to educate trail users of the benefits of the Trust.

* * * * *

V. NEWGATE FARMS

Newgate Farms measures about 13 acres in size and is located in the northwest quarter of town off Kimberly Road. The landscape of this property is diverse; it consists of open fields, old fields, and wooded wetland. The topography of the site may be classified as moderately to gently sloping (see Figure 3.1).

A. Geology

Newgate Farms is located in a former glacial meltwater corridor. Stratified drift (sediments deposited by glacial meltwater) occupies most of the parcel. In the eastern and central portions of the site, the stratified drift is overlain by thin accumulations of decayed organic materials, mixed with minor amounts of silt, sand, and clay (see Figure 3.2). The thickness of the stratified drift itself is not known, but it probably is less than thirty feet in most places. The texture of the meltwater deposits is generally fine-grained, with silt and very fine sand predominating. Some coarse sandy or gravelly layers may be present, particularly near the surface and at depths greater than twenty feet.

The stratified drift in Newgate Farms is related both in time and in space to the stratified drift in the Great Marsh area and in the vicinity of Salmon Brook near Granby center. Some of the stratified drift deposits in south Granby and north Simsbury were deposited at a time when Tariffville Gorge was blocked by ice and glacial rock debris, and the drainage outlet for meltwater flows was the Quinnipiac River water gap at south Meriden. Ultimately, the blockage at the Gorge was removed, and stratified drift deposits graded to the level of the Gorge were laid down. Among these later sediments were the Great Marsh and the Newgate Farms stratified drift deposits. Additional information about the local surficial geology can be found in U.S. Geological Survey Map GQ-798, by A. D. Randall.

No bedrock outcrops were observed on the site. The bedrock underlying the parcel is classified as part of the New Haven Arkose. This unit consists largely of medium to dark reddish brown feldspathic and micaceous siltstones and sandstones. Some layers of conglomerate are also present. U.S. Geological Survey Map GQ-370, by R. W. Schnabel and J. H. Eric, contains additional information about the local bedrock.

B. Hydrology and Water Resources

The site lies within the drainage area of Muddy Brook. One of the brook's headwater streams passes through the site; another stream merges with it just southwest of the parcel. Muddy Brook flows south from this confluence, entering Salmon Brook after about 6,000 feet. Salmon Brook flows about 2,000 feet south from this point to enter Farmington River just west of Tariffville Gorge.

Only about 150 acres of land drain directly through the site. During the final phases of deglaciation in the region, considerably more drainage may have passed through the site. Water from melting ice in what is now Great Marsh probably flowed south through the parcel. Today, a topographic rise of less than ten feet blocks the southern exit, forcing the Marsh to drain northward under Copper Hill Road.

FIGURE 3.1 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

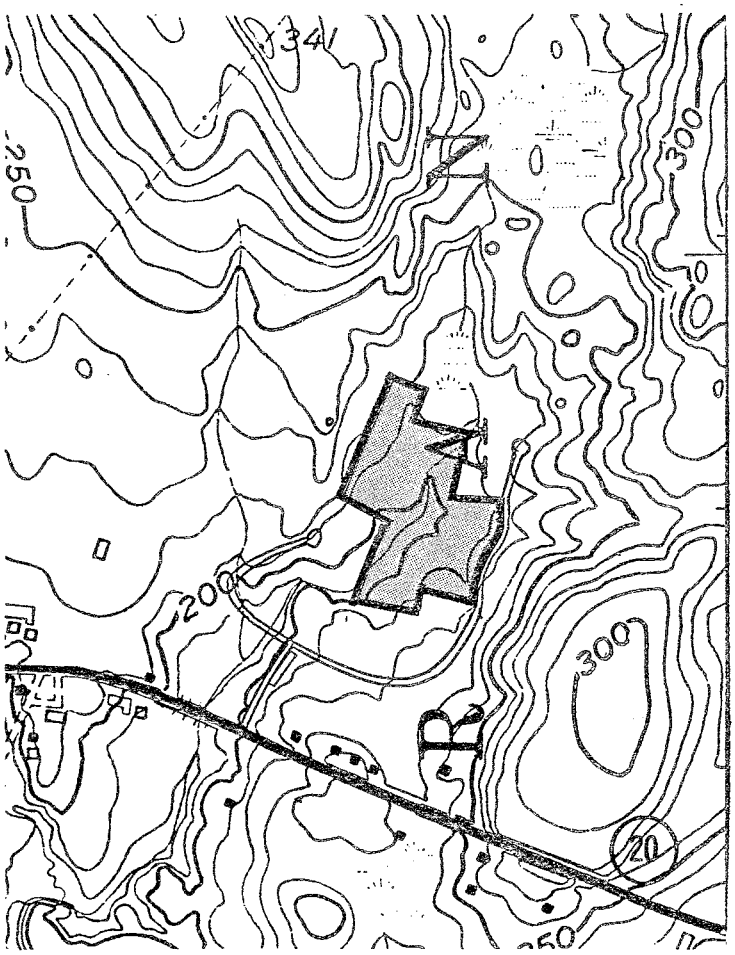
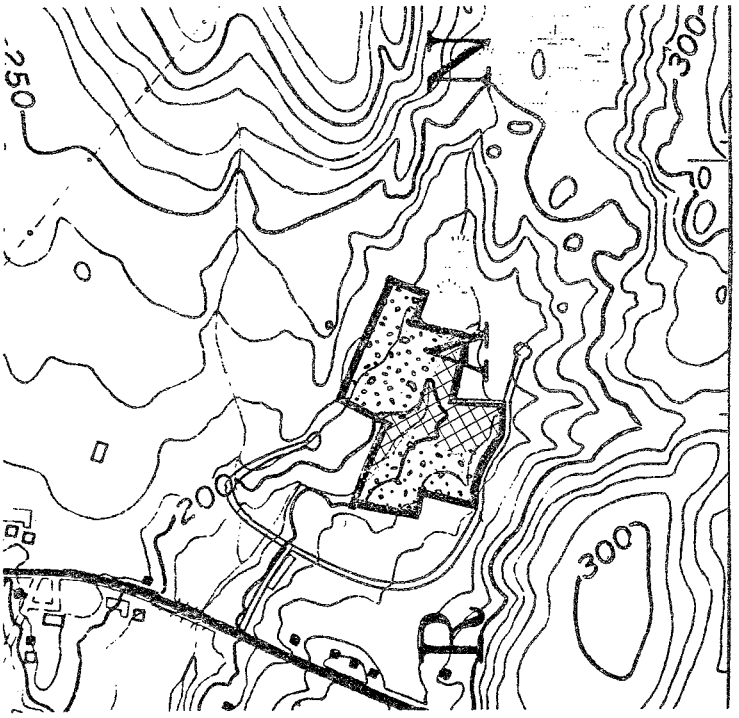


FIGURE 3.2 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



N

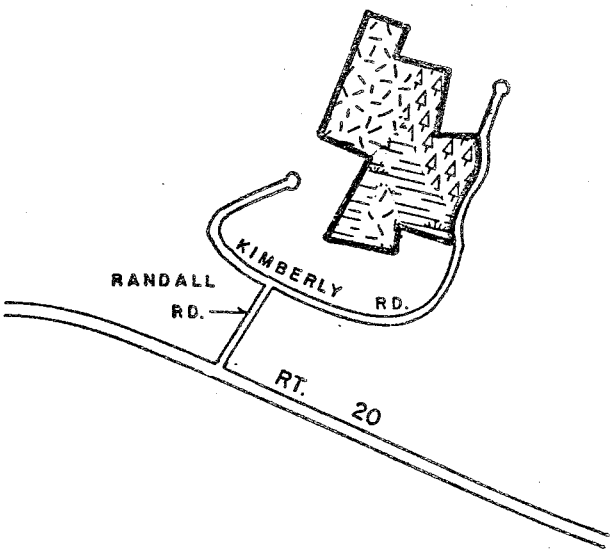
SCALE:
1"=1000'

Explanation

Stratified drift

Stratified drift overlain by thin accumulations of silt, sand, clay, and organic material

FIGURE 3.3 VEGETATION TYPE MAP



FOREST STANDS

Swamp, 4 ± Acres

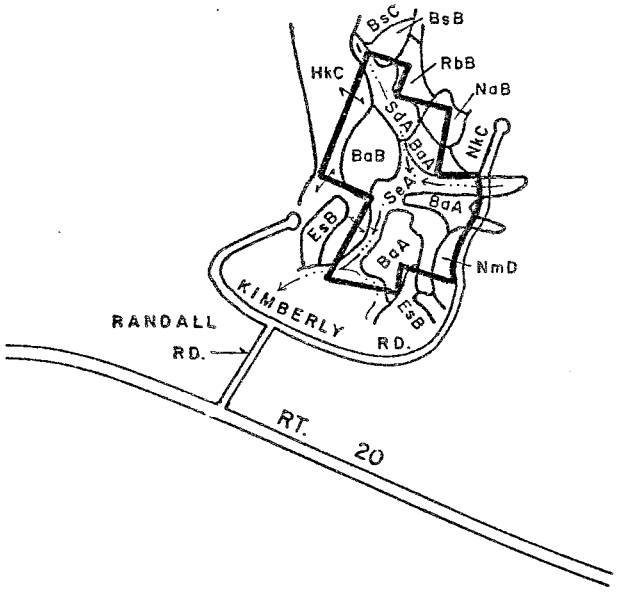
White Pine 4 ± Acres

Old Field, 5 ± Acres

N

SCALE: 1" = 1000'

FIGURE 3.4 SOILS MAP



- Soil boundary lines derived from smaller scale map (1" = 1320') and should not be viewed as precise boundaries but rather as a guide to the distribution of soils on the property.
- Adapted from Hartford County Soil Survey, USDA-SCS
- See Appendix for soil names and characteristics

The wetlands on the site have at least a small role to play in the regulation of streamflows, particularly during times of heavy flow. The wetlands also help to buffer contaminants from the residential development surrounding the parcel, as well as from the development further east. The wetlands help to prevent the transmission of sediment from Kimberly Road to areas further downstream, and they reduce the erosive force of Muddy Brook itself.

Neither the texture nor the thickness of the stratified drift on the property makes the drift seem favorable for large-scale groundwater-supply development. The relatively small drainage area also limits the feasibility of such development. The sedimentary rock underlying the site has potential for low, moderate, or possibly even high yields, depending to some extent on the depth of any wells drilled into the rock. However, this type of rock underlies most of the Town of East Granby, and there is little reason to suspect that the Newgate Farm site would be more productive than other areas.

C. Vegetation and Wildlife

As shown in Figure 3.3, three vegetation types are present on the property. These include:

I. Swamp. The most common tree species here is red maple. Associated tree and shrub species are similar to those found at Great Marsh.

II. White Pine. This stand is located along the northeastern border and contains small diameter (3-6") white pine in thick clumps.

III. Old Field. This is former agricultural land which is now slowly reverting to forest. Grasses are represented here as well as some shrubby vegetation which includes multiflora rose, red osier dogwood, red cedar. Other species found were poison ivy, sensitive fern, goldenrod, and spirea. The interspersion of these habitat types is good, however the residential development surrounding the property detracts from its use by wildlife. Numerous songbirds can be expected to utilize the site along with an occasional grouse or pheasant. The wetland area can be expected to provide a home for a few furbearers, plus a variety of amphibians and reptiles.

D. Soils and Recreation Potential

Figure 3.4 shows the Newgate Farms parcel consists of two major soil types. The central portion of the site consists of Scarboro loam soil (SeA), an inland wetland soil. Recreational use of this soil is limited to general trail use during the dry seasons of the year or when the ground is frozen. To the east and west of the Scarboro soil is Belgrade silt loam soil (BaA, BaB). This soil, which generally conforms to the open fields on this site, is much more suitable for general recreational use. This area could serve as a picnic area and possibly a kite flying area in the spring. Consideration should be given to establishing a buffer strip for aesthetics along the access trail. A physical fitness course is another use which could be established here. With the nearby residences, potential exists for constructing a fitness trail as a community project. Such a project could be designed to promote the land trust as well as make good use of a valuable land area in the town.

* * * * *

IV. COPPER GATE

This 7 acre parcel is located in the northcentral portion of town off Copper Gate Road. Although access is available off Copper Gate Road, this is difficult due to the wetland soils in the area. Access is also available from the south off land owned by the Connecticut Historical Commission. As can be seen from Figure 4.1, the eastern half of Copper Gate is steeply sloping; the western half is nearly level wetland.

A. Geology

The surficial geology of the Copper Gate parcel can be divided into three units. The western unit consists of thin swamp sediments (decayed organic materials mixed with minor amounts of silt, sand, and clay) overlying thin till or bedrock. The middle unit consists of slightly thicker till over bedrock. The eastern unit consists of a rock scarp mantled with boulder talus (see Figure 4.2). The term "till" refers to a nonsorted, nonstratified glacial sediment that was deposited directly from an ice sheet. "Talus" refers to rock blocks that have fallen from a scarp because of weathering and gravity effects.

The eastern section of the parcel (the scarp face) is composed of Holyoke Basalt, a volcanic rock rich in iron- and magnesium-bearing minerals, as well as calcic plagioclase (see Figure 4.3). Gas bubbles were trapped in the solidifying lava, giving the basalt cavaties known as vesicles. Some of the cavities were later filled by secondary minerals, such as calcite, prehnite, zeolites, and quartz. The filled cavities are known as amygdules.

The western section of the parcel is underlain by sedimentary rocks, which are classified as part of the Shuttle Meadow Formation. These rocks are mostly arkoses (feldspar-rich sandstones) and arkosic siltstones. Their color ranges from dark reddish brown to light yellowish gray or greenish gray.

Because of the odd configuration of the parcel, there is virtually no opportunity for any type of development. The best geological conditions on the site are found in the narrow central strip.

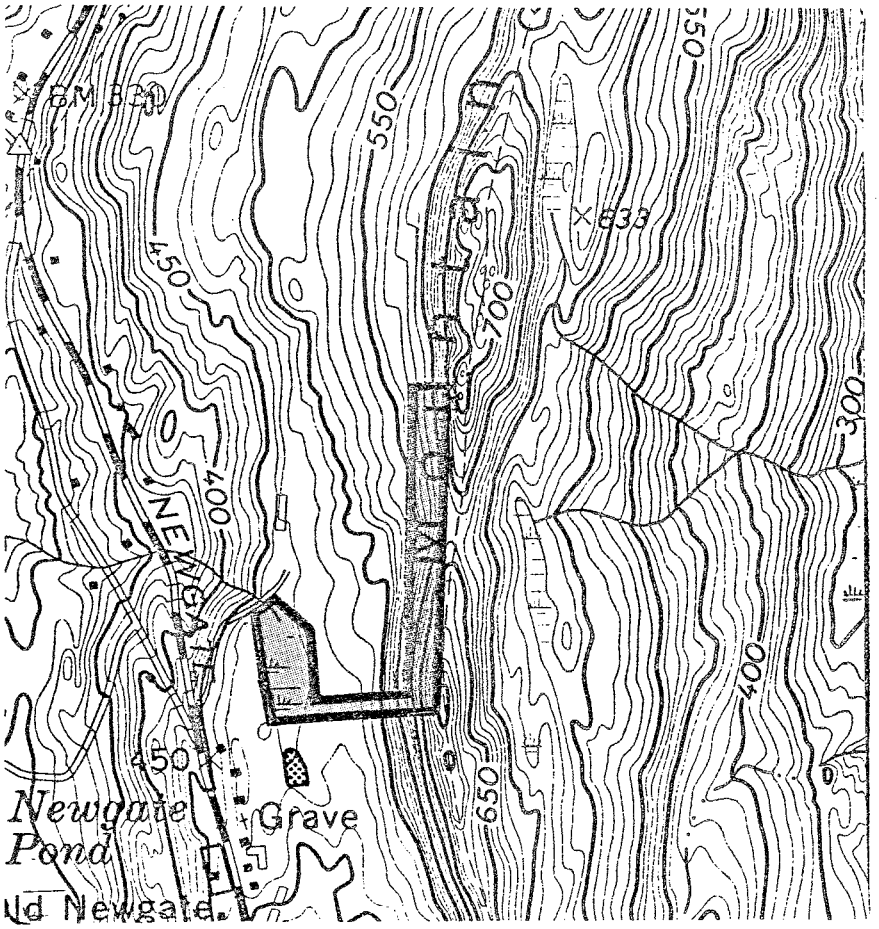
B. Hydrology and Water Resources

The Copper Gate property lies within the drainage area of Great Marsh. There is one small stream that drains the wetland on the site. The stream flows westward about 1,200 feet, passing through several other small wetlands before entering Great Marsh.

Because of its small size, the wetland on the site has only a limited effect in reducing peak stream flows in the outlet channel. However, because the outlet stream flows by several homes on steep slopes, even the minor reduction in flows that the wetland provides may be important in reducing the potential for erosion and flood damage.

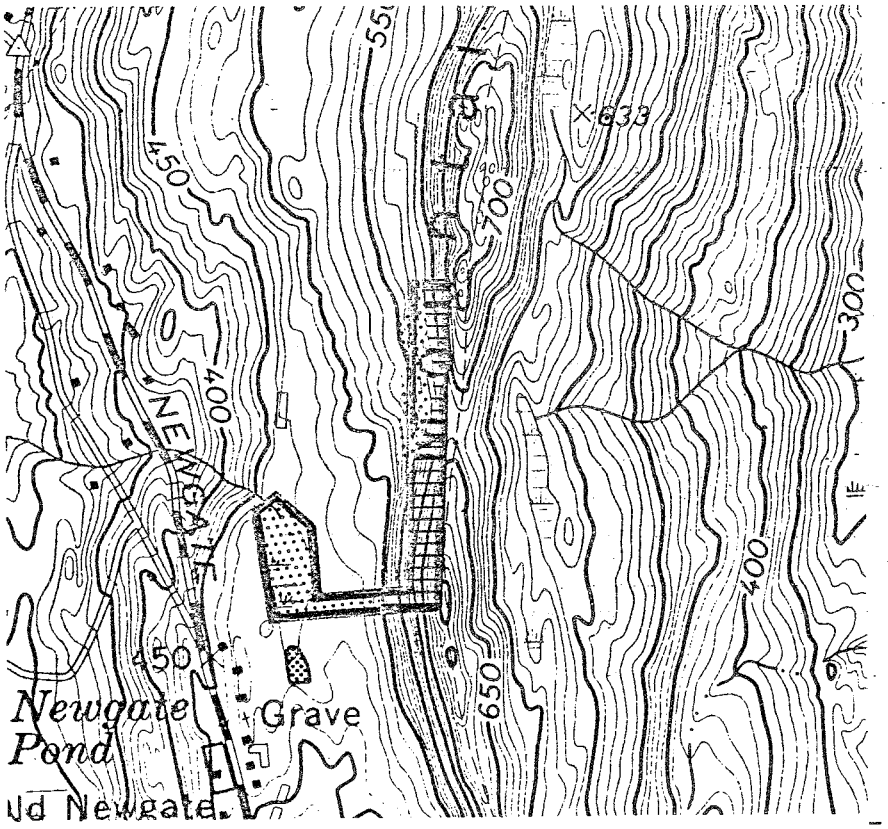
The only aquifer that is practically capable of use on this site is the sedimentary bedrock underlying the western section. Although the basalt of the eastern section is capable of serving as a water-supply source in some instances, the topography of that section would preclude the establishment of a well. The sedimentary rock has potential for low, moderate, or even high yields, depending to some extent on the depth of any well drilled on the site. However, the rock

FIGURE 4.1 TOPOGRAPHIC MAP



SCALE
1"=1000

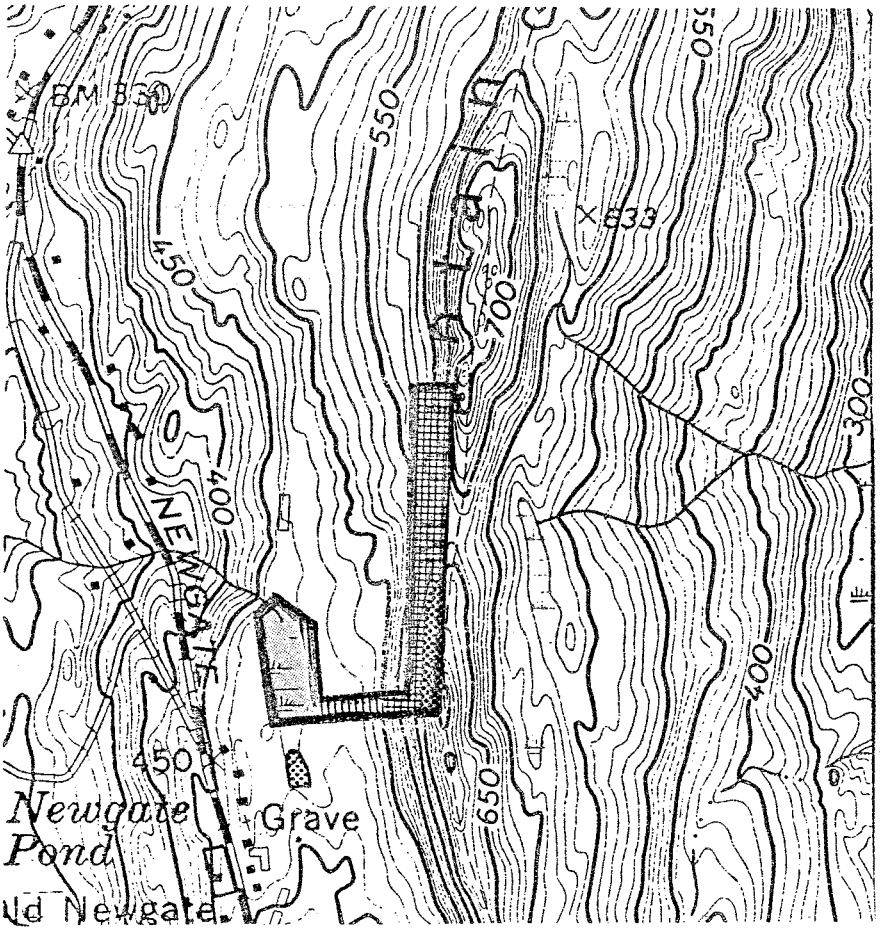
FIGURE 4.2 BEDROCK GEOLOGY



Holyoke Basalt

Shuttle Meadow Formation (arkoses and arkosic silt stones)

FIGURE 4.3 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY



EXPLANATION

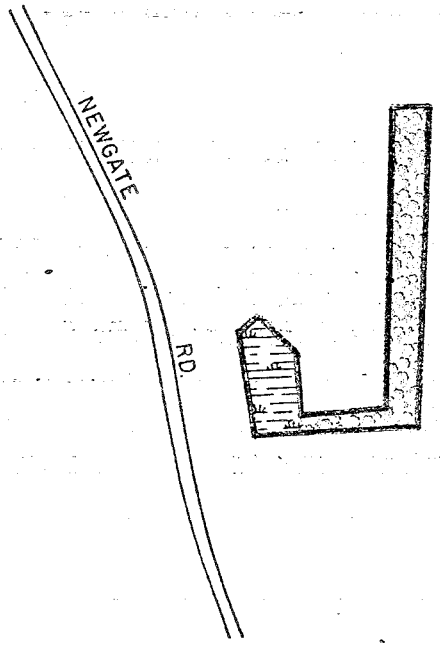
Till

Till overlain by thin deposits of sand, silt, clay, and organic material

Talus

Bedrock outcrops and rock very thinly veneered with till.

FIGURE 4.4 VEGETATION TYPE MAP



N

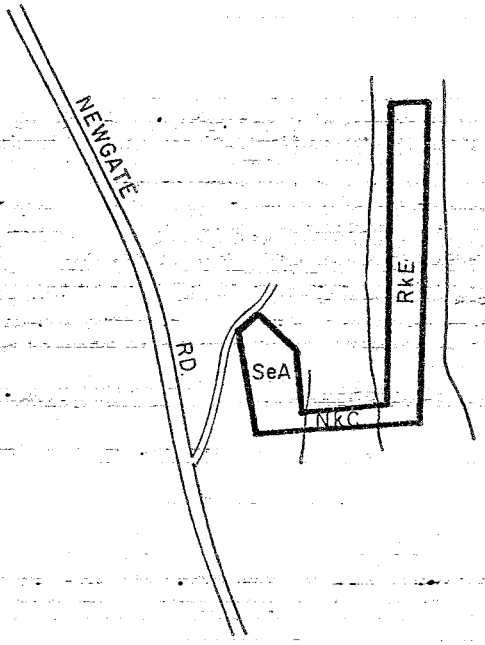
SCALE: 1"=1000'

FOREST STANDS

SWAMP ± 3 Acres

MIXED HARDWOODS ± 5 Acres

FIGURE 4.5 SOILS MAP



N

SCALE:
1"=1000'

- Soil boundary lines derived from smaller scale map (1"=1320') and should not be viewed as precise boundaries but rather as a guide to the distribution of soils on the property.
- Adapted from Hartford County Soil Survey, USDA-SCS
- See Appendix for soil names and characteristics

is similar to that underlying most of the Town of East Granby, and it is unlikely that the site possesses any unusually high water-suppy potential in comparison to other areas.

C. Vegetation and Wildlife

Coppergate consists of two vegetation types (see Figure 4.4). The western portion is swamp and is dominated by red maple. The eastern half is mixed hardwood forest and include such species as red and white oak, black and white birch, red maple, white pine, and hemlock. In the understory can be found saplings and seedlings of the above species plus mountain laurel and maple leaved viburnum.

Wildlife which can be expected to utilize this site include deer, fox, coyotes, possibly beaver, muskrat, and numerous small mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians.

D. Soils and Recreation Potential

The soils of the site (see Figure 4.5) conform to the surficial geology with wetland soil on the western portion, moderately sloping well drained soil in the central portion, and steeply sloping rockland on the eastern portion. Due to the difficult access off Coppergate Road (due to wetness) and the lack of suitable parking space, it is unlikely that this property will receive much use from the general public. Although boardwalks can be created to traverse wet soils, it is doubtful that this parcel merits the time or expense involved in such an endeavor. The eastern portion of the site is too steep to support recreational use with the possible exception of a hiking trail.

* * * * *

APPENDIX

Appendix A. Bedrock Geologic History

The bedrock geology of the Town of East Granby is a "layer cake" of sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks. Sedimentary rocks are composed of bits and pieces of earlier rocks that were eroded from one area, transported to and redeposited in another area, and cemented together over long periods of time. Igneous rocks, in contrast, were formed by the solidification of liquid, or "molten", rock material. The molten rock is termed "magma" if it exists below the surface of the earth, and "lava" if it is extruded onto the surface.

Central Connecticut, approximately 200 million years ago, a time identified as the Late Triassic Period, was located in a "rift valley". Tensional forces, thought to have been caused by the separation of the North American crustal plate from the European and African plates, produced major faults along the eastern margin of North America. The eastern margin of the central Connecticut basin slipped down along a line of faults, producing an escarpment at the edge of the eastern Connecticut highlands. Rivers flowed into the valley from the highlands, spreading conglomerate, sandstone, and siltstone westward. This initial sedimentary deposit, classified as the New Haven Arkose, eventually became 2000 meters thick. Magma then welled up along fissures in the crust, spilling or blasting out of vents to form the 65 meter thick Talcott Basalt. A second period of sedimentary deposition ensued. This deposit, the Shuttle Meadow Formation, is approximately 100 meters thick and consists largely of fine-grained rocks (siltstones and shales) that were laid down in lakes or along sluggish streams.

A second volcanic rock unit, the 100-meter Holyoke Basalt, was the next depositional unit. This was succeeded by 170 meters more of fine-grained lake and stream sediments, classified as the East Berlin Formation. A final volcanic episode resulted in the 60-meter-thick Hampden Basalt. Sedimentary deposition again ensued, resulting in a minimum of 1200 meters of stream-deposited sandstones and siltstones. This last unit is known as Portland Arkose. The whole "layer cake" was later intruded by dikes and sills of basalt, tilted gently toward the southeast, and eroded.

The entire sequence of sedimentary and volcanic deposition probably occurred in a span of less than 30 million years, beginning in the Late Triassic Period and ending in the Early or Middle Jurassic Period. During that time, the climate of the valley was semi-arid and warm. Dinosaurs roamed throughout the valley, leaving numerous footprints and an occasional bone in the sediments. The East Berlin Formation, which underlies the eastern tract of Parcel 2, Old Newgate Ridge, is the same unit in which the famous trackway at Dinosaur State Park in Rocky Hill was discovered. The Shuttle Meadow Formation, which underlies the western portion of Parcel 4, Copper Gate, has also yielded dinosaur tracks.

Erosion of the soft sedimentary rocks reduced the general landscape of the valley to a relatively flat surface. The basalts, however, were and are much more resistant to weathering and erosion; they have consequently been left as high ridges and peaks within the valley. Smaller, rounded hills have been formed by glaciation.

Additional information about the bedrock history of the Connecticut Valley may be found in "Guide to the Mesozoic Redbeds of Central Connecticut", Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey Guidebook No. 4. Additional sources are cited in that Guidebook.

Appendix B

SOILS LIMITATION CHART - EAST GRANBY LAND TRUST PROPERTIES

MAP SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	CAMP AREA	PICNIC AREAS	PATHS & TRAILS	LANDSCAPING
Parcel 1 Great Marsh					
PkA	Peat and mucks	Severe; wetness	Severe; wetness	Severe; wetness	Severe; wetness
MyB	Merrimac sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
BsB	Broadbrook stony silt loam, 3-8% slopes	Moderate; Percs slowly	Slight	Slight	Slight
BsC	Broadbrook stony silt loam, 8-15% slopes	Moderate; Slope, Percs slowly	Moderate; slope	Slight	Moderate; slope
WtA	Wilbraham and Menlo very stony silt loams, 0-3% slopes	Severe; Wetness, Large stones	Severe; Wetness, Large stones	Severe; Wetness, Large stones	Severe; Wetness, Large stones
Parcel 2 Old Newgate Ridge					
RkE	Rocky land, Holyoke materials, 15-35% slopes	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness
HyC	Holyoke very rocky silt loam, 3-15% slopes	Moderate; Slope	Moderate; Slope	Slight	Severe; Depth to rock
MgC	Manchester gravelly sandy loam, 3-15% slopes	Moderate; Slope, Small stones	Severe; Small stones	Moderate; Small stones	Severe; Small stones, Droughty
SeA	Scarboro loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness
WcA	Walpole loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness
EsB2	Enfield silt loam, 3-8% slopes, eroded	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
BrB	Broadbrook silt loam, 3-8% slopes	Moderate; Percs slowly	Slight	Slight	Slight

MAP SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	CAMP AREA	PICNIC AREA	PATHS & TRAILS	LANDSCAPING
Parcel 3 Newgate Farms					
NmD	Narragansett & Broadbrook very stony soils, 15-35% slopes	Severe; Slope	Severe; Slope	Moderate-Severe; Slope	Severe; Slope
BaA	Belgrade silt loam, 0-3% slopes	Moderate; Wetness	Slight	Moderate; Wetness	Slight
SeA	Scarboro loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness
BaB	Belgrade silt loam, 3-8% slopes	Moderate; Wetness	Slight	Moderate; Wetness	Slight
SdA	Scantic silt loam, reddish variant, 0-3% slopes Wet,	Severe; Percs slowly	Severe; Wet	Severe; Wet	Severe; Wet
NaB	Narragansett silt loam, 3-8% slopes	Slight	Slight	Slight	Slight
HkC	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3-15% slopes	Moderate; Too sandy, Small stones	Moderate; Too sandy, Small stones	Moderate; Too sandy, Small stones	Moderate; Too sandy, Small stones
Parcel 4 Copper Gate					
SeA	Scarboro loam, 0-3% slopes	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness	Severe; Wetness
NkC	Narragansett and Broadbrook very stony silt loams, 3-15% slopes	Moderate; Slope Large stones	Moderate; Slope	Slight	Moderate; Slope
RkE	Rocky land, Holyoke materials, 15-35% slopes	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness	Severe; Slope, Rockiness

EXPLANATION OF RATING SYSTEM:

SLIGHT LIMITATION: indicates that any property of the soil affecting use of the soil is relatively unimportant and can be overcome at little expense.

MODERATE LIMITATION: indicates that any property of the soil affecting use can be overcome at a somewhat higher expense.

SEVERE LIMITATION: indicates that the use of the soil is seriously limited by hazards or restrictions that require extensive and costly measures to overcome.

ABOUT THE TEAM

The King's Mark Environmental Review Team (ERT) is a group of environmental professionals drawn together from a variety of federal, state, and regional agencies. Specialists on the team include geologists, biologists, foresters, climatologists, soil scientists, landscape architects, recreation specialists, engineers, and planners. The ERT operates with state funding under the aegis of the King's Mark Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area - a 47 town area in western Connecticut.

As a public service activity, the team is available to serve towns and developers within the King's Mark Area --- free of charge.

PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The Environmental Review Team is available to help towns and developers in the review of sites proposed for major land use activities. To date, the ERT has been involved in the review of a wide range of significant activities including subdivisions, sanitary landfills, commercial and industrical developments, and recreation/open space projects.

Reviews are conducted in the interest of providing information and analysis that will assist towns and developers in environmentally sound decision-making. This is done through identifying the natural resource base of the project site and highlighting opportunities and limitations for the proposed land use.

REQUESTING A REVIEW

Environmental Reviews may be requested by the chief elected official of a municipality or the chairman of an administration agency such as planning and zoning, conservation, or inland wetlands. Requests for reviews should be directed to the Chairman of your local Soil and Water Conservation District. This request letter must include a summary of the proposed project, a location map of the project site, written permission from the landowner/developer allowing the team to enter the property for purposes of review, and a statement identifying the specific areas of concern the team should address. When this request is approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District and the King's Mark RC&D Executive Committee, the team will undertake the review. At present, the ERT can undertake two reviews per month.

For additional information regarding the Environmental Review Team, please contact your local Soil Conservation District Office or Richard Lynn (868-7342), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, King's Mark RC&D Area, P.O. Box 30, Warren, Connecticut 06754.