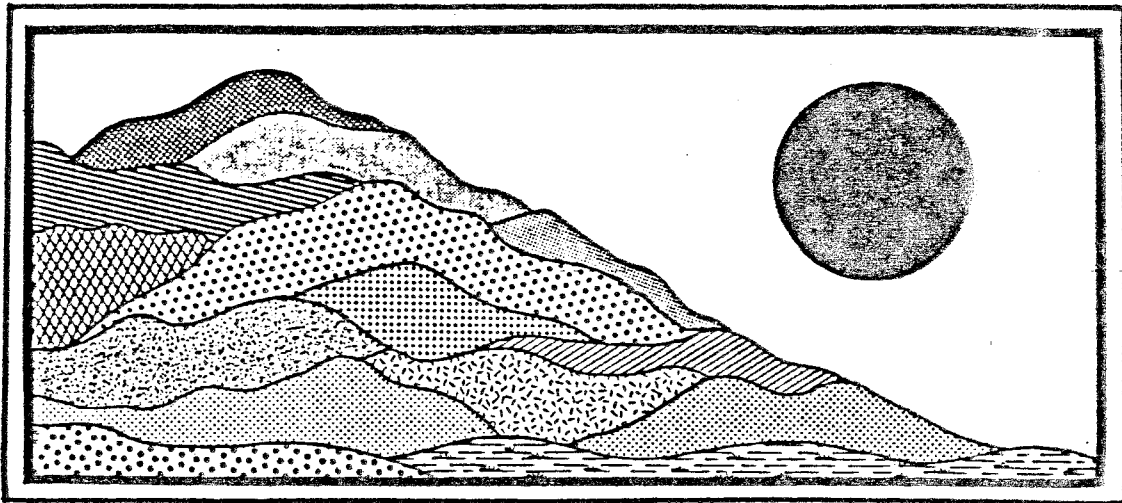


Stone Road Subdivision

Killingly, Connecticut

September 1987



ENVIRONMENTAL

REVIEW TEAM

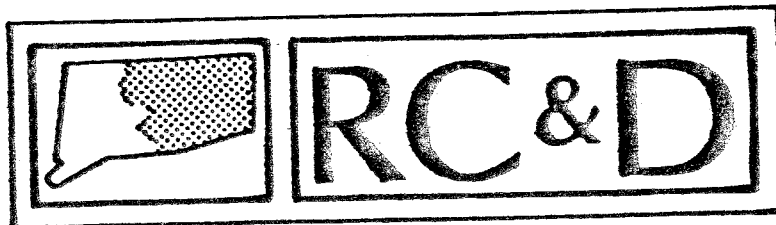
REPORT

Stone Road Subdivision

Killingly, Connecticut

Review Date: AUGUST 4, 1987

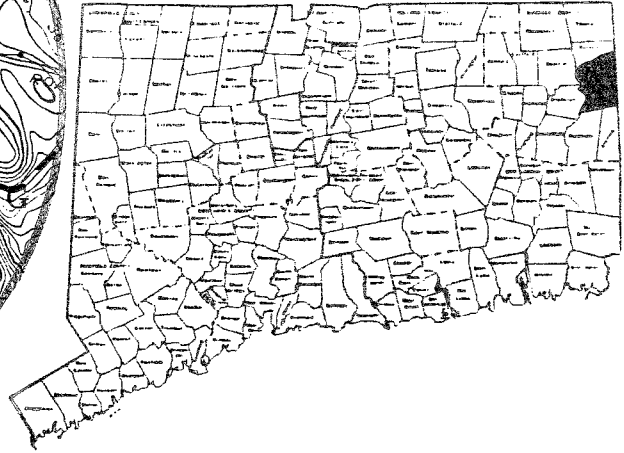
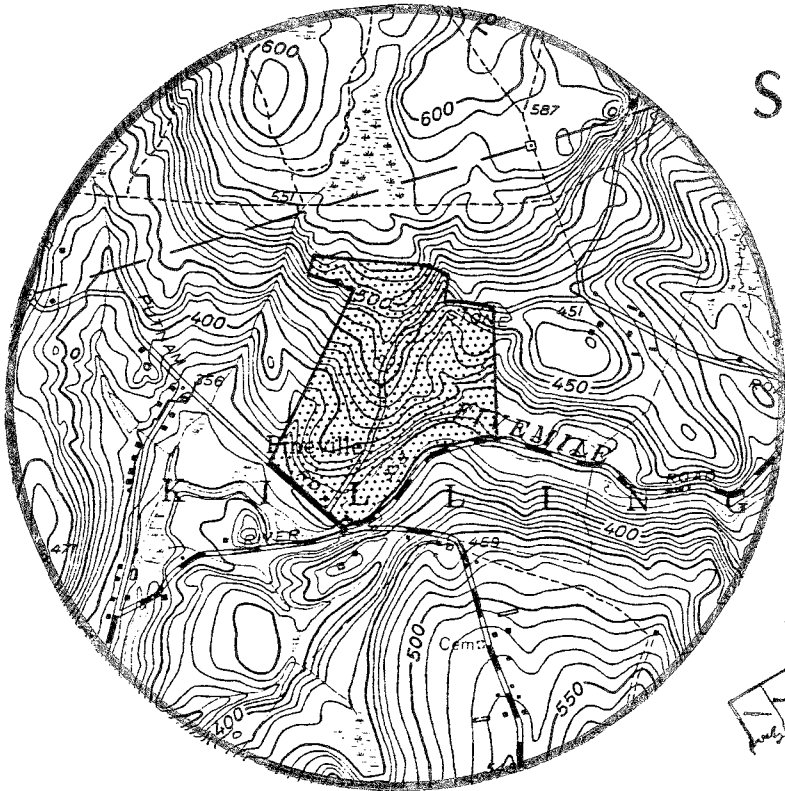
Report Date: SEPTEMBER 1987



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM
PO BOX 198
BROOKLYN, CONNECTICUT 06234

Site Location

STONE ROAD SUBDIVISION
PATTEN CORPORATION
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT

RESOURCE CONSERVATION

& DEVELOPMENT AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
PATTEN CORPORATION: STONE ROAD SUBDIVISION
KILLINGLY, CONNECTICUT

This is an outgrowth of a request from the Killingly Town Planner and Planning and Zoning Commission to the Windham County Soil and Water Conservation District (S&WCD). The S&WCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area Executive Committee for their consideration and approval. The request was approved and the measure reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The ERT met and field checked the site on Thursday, July 23, 1987. Team members participating on this review included:

<i>Don Capellaro</i>	<i>--Sanitarian CT Department of Health</i>
<i>Howard Denslow</i>	<i>--District Conservationist U.S.D.A. - Soil Conservation Service</i>
<i>Tim Dodge</i>	<i>--Resource Conservationist U.S.D.A. - Soil Conservation Service</i>
<i>Steve Hill</i>	<i>--Wildlife Biologist DEP, Eastern District</i>
<i>Brian Murphy</i>	<i>--Fisheries Biologist DEP, Eastern District</i>
<i>Judy Bouse Pahl</i>	<i>--Regional Planner Northeastern CT Council of Governments</i>
<i>Sid Quarrier</i>	<i>--Geologist DEP, Natural Resources Center</i>
<i>Dick Raymond</i>	<i>--Forester DEP, Goodwin State Forest</i>
<i>Fifi Scoufopoulos</i>	<i>--District Manager Windham County SWCD</i>
<i>Elaine Sych</i>	<i>--ERT Coordinator Eastern CT RC&D Area</i>

Prior to the review day, each team member received a summary of the proposed project, a list of the Town's concerns, a location map, a topographic map and a soils map. During the field review the team members were given site plans test hole information and correspondence concerning the Daniel's Village historic site. The Team met with, and were accompanied by the Town Planner, members of the Killingly Planning and Zoning and Inland Wetland Commissions, the applicant and their engineer and soil consultant. Following the review, reports from each team member were submitted to the ERT Coordinator for compilation and editing into this final report.

This report represents the Team's findings. It is not meant to compete with private consultants by providing site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The Team does not recommend what final action should be taken on a proposed project -- all final decisions and conclusions rest with the Town and landowner. This report identifies the existing resource base and evaluates its significance to the proposed development, and also suggests considerations that should be of concern to the developer and the Town. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of better environmental quality and the long-term economics of land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on this proposed subdivision.

If you require any additional information, please contact:

*Elaine A. Sych
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Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area
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Brooklyn, CT 06234
(203) 774-1253*

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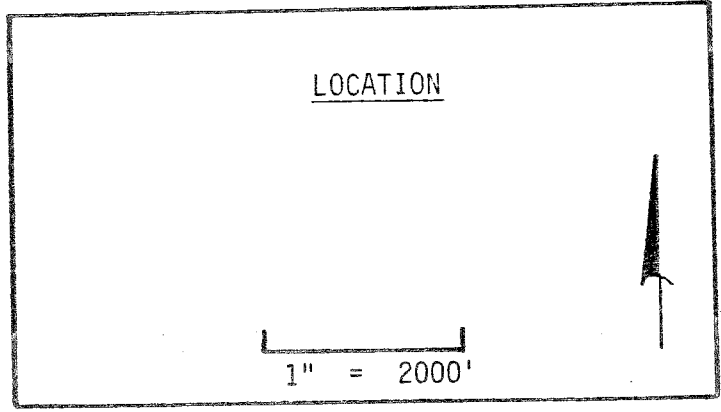
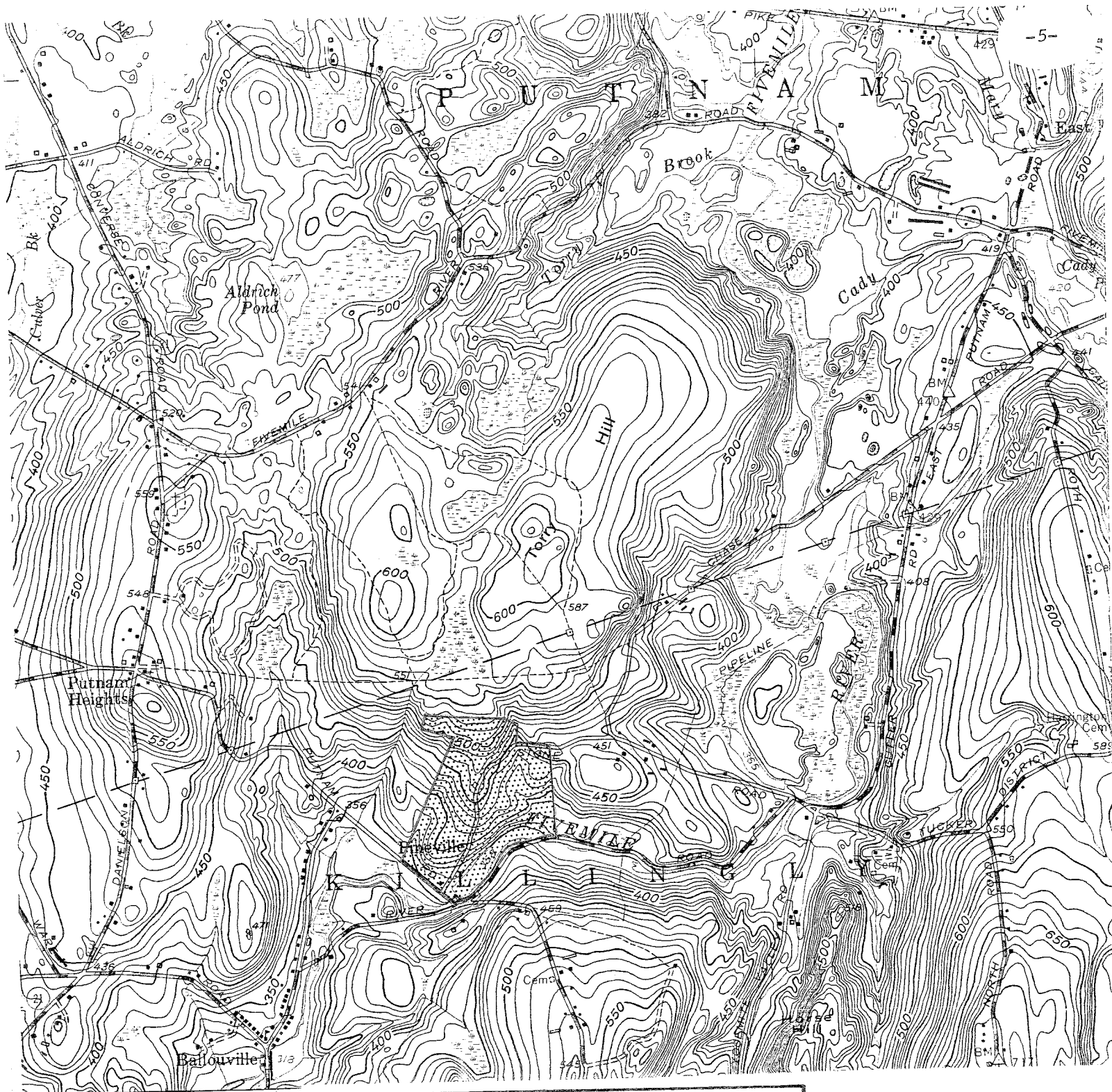
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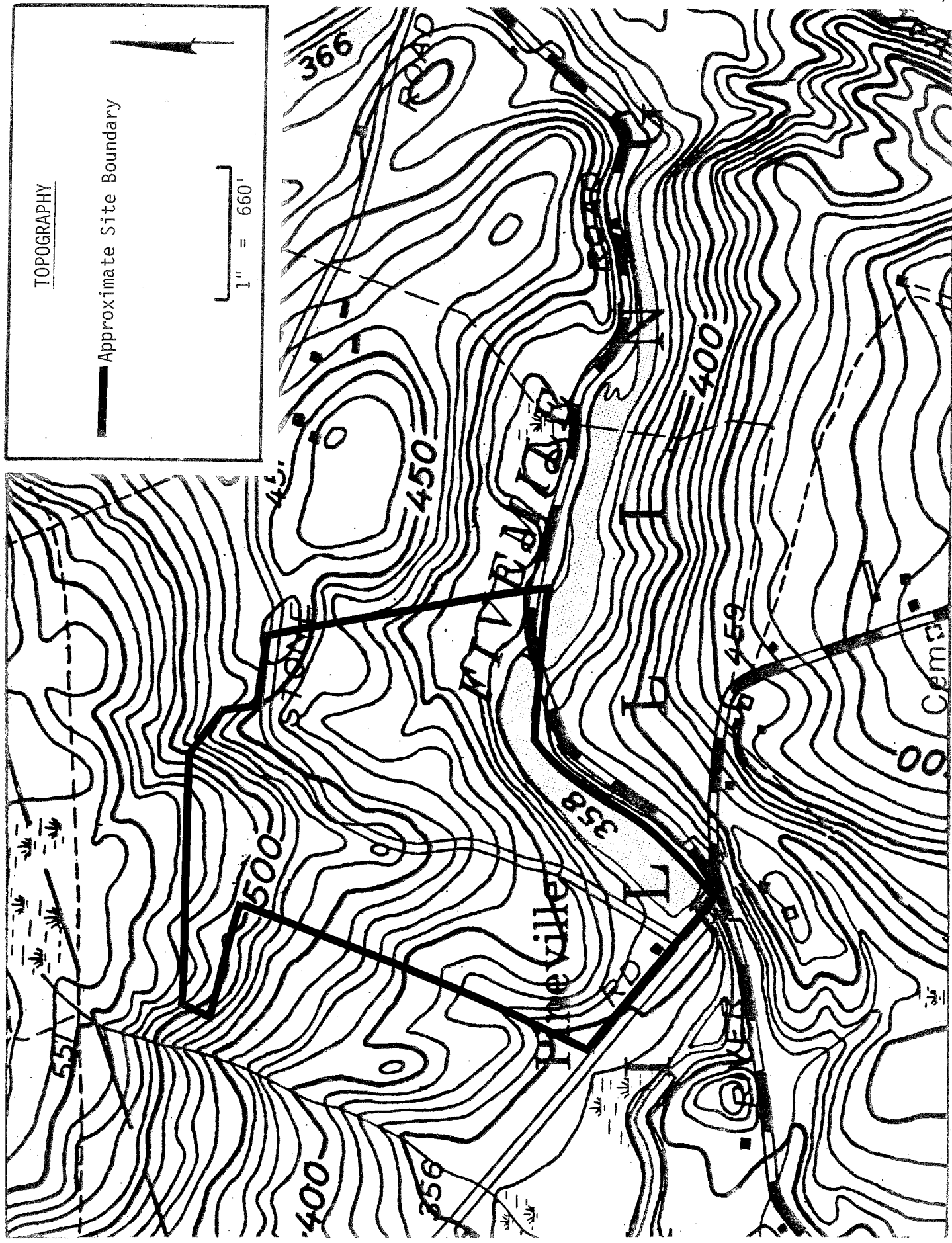
1. INTRODUCTION AND SETTING

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team has been asked to review a proposed 20-lot subdivision site that consists of approximately 77 acres on the west bank of the Fivemile River north of Putnam Road in Killingly.

The parcel, which was formerly the historic site of Daniel's Village, a 19th century mill settlement, is situated along unpaved Stone Road which joins with Putnam Road at the lower southern end. It is in this area that there is on one side of Stone Road a dam which backs-up the Fivemile River creating Mill Pond. This waterbody is apparently a favorite swimming and fishing area. On the opposite side of the road is a large stone house that remains from the original village.

The terrain is one that has a continual rise towards the north. The steepest parts are in the immediate area of the pond and at the upper northern end of the parcel. In addition to Fivemile River there is a watercourse toward the east side which cuts through the property and flows into the river at a point close to the south east corner. Other land(s) beyond this point still continues to rise in elevation some additional 100 feet to what is known as Torry Hill. It is noted that at about a third of the way along Stone Road there is a branch roadway which goes somewhat toward the west and extends and joins with Putnam Road.

The development would consist of 20 large lots ranging in size from around 2 acres up to 7 acres. Lots would be located along both sides of Stone Road with some having frontage on Mill Pond. It is understood the area is in a rural zone requiring minimum size lots of 80,000 square feet when having the required road frontage. Rear lots, however, double in size. Lots would be served by on-site wells and subsurface sewage disposal systems.



TOPOGRAPHY

— Approximate Site Boundary

1" = 660'



2. GEOLOGY

There appear to be no extreme or unusual geologic conditions that will adversely affect the nominal operation of on-site water supply and waste disposal systems for the proposed lots as long as recommendations by the health district sanitarian are followed. (See Sewage Disposal section)

Bedrock Geology

Bedrock geologic information is published in Bedrock Geologic Map of the Thompson Quadrangle by H. Roberta Dixon, 1974, U.S. Geological Survey Map GQ-1165, scale 1:24,000. Bedrock outcrops do not occur on the site and the bedrock information is inferred from exposures in nearby areas. The bedrock map shows two bedrock units underlying the site. The western third of the site is underlain by the Ponaganset Gneiss, a granite-like rock, composed primarily of quartz and feldspar. The eastern two-thirds of the site is underlain by the Plainfield Formation which is a more strongly layered mica-rich rock called schist. For the most part bedrock is not within several feet of the surface over most of the site, although it may have been located in the test holes on lot #10 at a depth of about 5-1/2 feet. Water supply wells for the individual houses will be drilled into bedrock. A check of the well completion reports for houses in the area indicates no particular problems in obtaining sufficient water to supply homes. (See Water Supply Section)

Surficial Geology

Surficial materials of glacial origin cover the bedrock with a variable thickness of material. This is generally more than several feet thick, but less than several tens of feet thick. This material includes stratified glacial deposits (sand, gravel and silt) in the southeastern part of the site associated with the Merrimac soils. The remainder of the site (primarily uplands) is underlain by glacial till, a complex variety of material (a mixture of sand, gravel, clay, silt and boulders) deposited by the glacier as it moved over the area. The thickness of this till has not been determined on the site, but it may be more than 15 to 20 feet thick in some places. Low points and drainageways in the uplands have wetlands developed in this glacial till.

3. HYDROLOGY

Ground and Surface Water

Ground water for the most part will follow surface water in its direction of flow. Both ground and surface water for the eastern two-thirds of the site will flow eastward into the adjacent part of the Fivemile River (this is the area that is ponded north of Putnam Road). Ground and surface water from the western third of the site flows west and southward to enter the Fivemile River on the south side of Putnam Road.

A small area of saturated stratified glacial material occurs at the southern part of the site, primarily under lots A and B. The material does not have a saturated thickness of much more than ten feet. This type of material can provide high yield groundwater supplies where the saturated thicknesses are greater and the extent of the deposit is greater. Preliminary information from Connecticut Water Resources Bulletin #8 suggests that the potential of the area on this site is very limited.

Proposed upgrading of Stone Road will change the volume and quality of surface water draining off the road and into the ponded part of the river. At the present time surface drainage on the southern part of the existing road appears to flow down Stone Road, toward Putnam Road, and does not flow directly toward the ponded part of the river. Upgrading the road, with organized side drainage will increase the volume of runoff, possibly change the quality of runoff with petroleum, salt and sediment, and will discharge the runoff down the bank toward the ponded part of the river. Surface water drainage from the upgraded road should be specifically engineered to permit infiltration, reduce sediment loads, and to reduce velocities.

Control of surface water during the period of road construction should also be given specific attention. The Town Wetlands Commission should look very carefully at the manner in which this surface drainage from the road is discharged onto the slope.

Much of this potential change in drainage could have been eliminated had the existing private road been used instead of the southern part of Stone Road. If possible, this alternative should be reconsidered. The use of this alternative would significantly reduce the potential impact of road drainage on the river and would permit the house and other facilities on lot #20 to sit farther back from the river and wetland.

Wetlands

The fringe of wetlands along the Fivemile River represent a very important part of the river ecosystem. These wetlands perform a number of functions including helping to protect water quality, providing flood-plain, and providing habitat for riverine plants and animals. The functional values of these wetlands can be easily destroyed by direct changes such as filling or major alterations to the vegetation. They can also be destroyed by being overwhelmed by land use changes on the steep slopes adjacent to the wetland. Poor control of surface drainage, sediment and erosion, and nutrient loading on these slopes may impact the downhill wetlands.

From an environmental point of view, the ponded area of the Fivemile River and its associated wetlands are part of a major through flowing Class A (water quality) river system that has significant ecological and recreational value. The non-wetland bank and slope areas adjacent to the river have the potential, if managed improperly, to negatively affect the ecological and recreational potentials of the river and wetlands. Control of surface water runoff, sediment and erosion, and excessive nutrient flow, and conservation of some pond-border habitat aspects should be considered to minimize impact.

The Team Geologist did not field inspect the upland wetlands in lots 11, 12, 13 and 16. However, examination of the map suggests the importance of these wetlands in protecting the Fivemile River from many of the adverse effects of development. Among other functions these wetlands will trap sediment, improve water quality, and reduce surface water discharge rates.

Natural Diversity Data Base

Wetlands and adjacent uplands along the Fivemile River may be suitable habitat for a plant species of special concern. The Hartford Fern has been located in a wetland site to the north along the Fivemile River. This information was provided by the Natural Diversity Data Base of DEP's Natural Resources Center.

4. SOILS AND RELATED RESOURCE CONCERNS

Soils

The soils are as presented on the Soil Map in this report. A more detailed field mapping of wetland soils has been flagged on-site and shown on the development plan. Deep test holes have been excavated on each lot for the purpose of subsurface sewage disposal exploration.

Vegetation

Plant cover which provides overall stability to the site, varies from cleared grass and shrub areas near the present stone dwelling (Putnam Road) to upland woods with mixed deciduous and coniferous trees. An especially nice stand of white pine is present on proposed lot #19. The least clearing and ground disturbance of sloping land on each lot will minimize potential soil erosion. (See Vegetation section)

Water

The Fivemile River and pond at this site offers water-based recreation such as fishing, canoeing, and swimming. It is important to avoid encroaching on the river with land disturbing activities to protect water quality. Development of the lots as proposed with retention of a vegetated buffer setback should prevent any degradation of water quality. It is suggested that the subdivision plan, and deeds for lots with water frontage, state that no sandy beaches be developed.

Resource Concerns and Comments

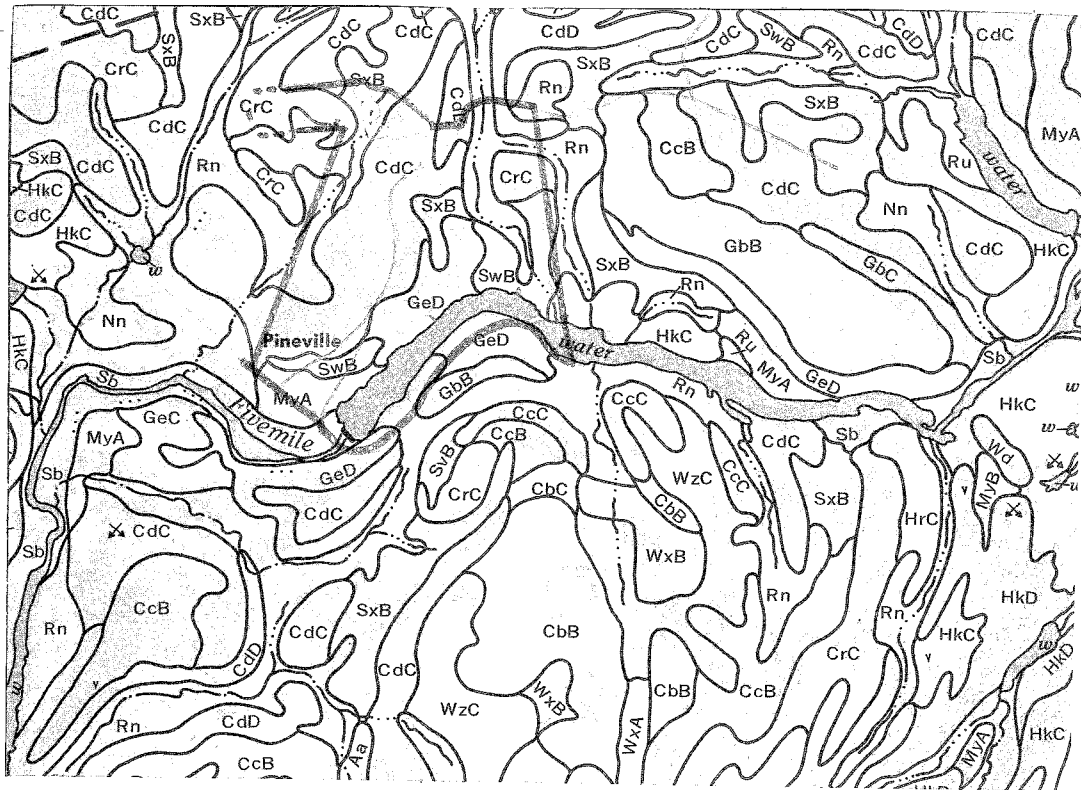
The applicant has developed an overall plan which should cause minimum site disturbance. The following comments and suggestions are offered to help mitigate any potential negative impacts.

1. Converting the right-of-way drive north of Stone Road to an upgraded Town road should be considered. Relocating boundaries of lots 2, 3 and 4 would be necessary. Stone Road could be retained as an originally historic row providing access to lot #20 only. The junction of the new Stone Road and original one would need to be blocked. Road drainage plans might be simplified and traffic on lower Stone Road would be limited. This road could be left in its original narrow gravel condition, scenic and of historic value. With use of either road entrance from Putnam Road the proposed 20-foot wide upgrading seems in keeping with the historic value of the site. The site engineer is planning appropriate road drainage. Any road culver outlets should slow and disperse stormwater runoff with modified riprap to avoid erosion.
2. An Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESC) should address Stone Road improvements and development on each lot. These might be in two phases, an ESC plan developed for each lot before a building permit is issued. Patten Corporation should be responsible for Stone Road and its improved drainage. It is suggested the overall ESC for the subdivision show and state maximum ground disturbance limits around a house, well, and septic field on each lot.

SOIL MAP

Owner Patten Corp. Operator _____
County Windham State Connecticut
Soil survey sheet(s) or code nos. Atlas Sheet #27 Approximate scale 1"=1320'

Prepared by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service cooperating
with Windham County Soil and Water Conservation District



SOILS

- CdC - Canton & Charlton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes.
- CdD - Canton & Charlton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes.
- CrC - Charlton-Hollis fine sandy loams, very rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes.
- GeD - Gloucester extremely stony sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes.
- #MyA - Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.
- *Rn - Ridgebury, Leicester and Whitman extremely stony fine sandy loams.
- SwB - Sutton very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.
- SxB - Sutton extremely stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes.

Prime farmland soil

* Designated wetland soil by Public Act 155

3. On lots sloping to the river, to preserve water quality, prevent erosion, and provide an attractive vista, the following should be considered: a statement and guidelines could allow that - "There will be no disturbance of ground within at least 75 feet of the river. Trees and branches of poor quality, diseased, low vigor will be removed to allow growth of desirable trees and shrubs. A vista to the water will be cleared." It is suggested Patten Corporation for a future landowner consult with a landscape architect or forester to selectively thin vegetation on a slope to open water. (See Vegetation section).

The objective of any guidelines should be to maintain the natural wooded character of the lots and protect the quality of the water within the pond. At the same time, there should be an opportunity for the owners or sellers to have a view of the water and be able to create or maintain high visual or aesthetic qualities of the lots.

On steeply sloping lots, (15% or greater slope) the existing vegetative ground cover should be protected from disturbance.

Within all lots, thinning of trees and shrubs should:

A. Allow for the removal of low vigor, poor quality trees, diseased trees and thinning to increase the growth of desirable trees and shrubs.

B. If thinning favors clumping desirable trees, windthrows and sun scalding of these trees can be minimized.

C. Desirable trees and shrubs should be identified and marked before and thinning occurs.

D. Within the above guidelines other trees less than 3 inches in diameter can be removed, except when the average distance between trees exceeds 25 feet.

E. Shrub and tree seedlings can be removed to create a sightline of the water. The cleared sight line should not exceed 25 feet in width at any given point. If properly laid out, a funnel effect can be created which allows a good view of the water, but which maintains the character of the site.

Consultant landscape architects and some foresters could provide guidance for the individual property owner or for the land developer.

Site Value

The parcel, because of wildlife habitat value, aesthetic quality, historic value, and proximity to the river for recreation, would have been an excellent choice for the Town of Killingly to acquire. In the future, Killingly should consider identifying other similar areas for open space which may be available for public ownership.

5. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Based on visual observations, consideration of soil service mapping data and review of soil testing information the proposed subdivision should be capable of supporting properly located, designed and installed on-site sewage disposal systems.

The main concerns for some of the lots are steepness of slopes, at times being as much as 15-35%, stoniness, and areas with a seasonal high groundwater table.

As the lots are quite large, the location of the sewage disposal systems should be in the most favorable areas to reduce and minimize adverse factors. Systems should be located away from steep slopes and drainageways. It is understood that no sewage disposal system is to be located within 70-80 feet of any wetlands. Care must also be taken where soils tend to be quite permeable, particularly if on steep hillsides, to take precautions in order to prevent the possible downhill breakout of sewage effluent before receiving and undergoing adequate treatment and renovation. The construction of leaching systems on terraces made by cutting and filling on slopes is to be avoided. Where seasonal high groundwater conditions are present, the use of select fill material along with the installation of groundwater control drains may be necessary in order to assure that the bottom area of any leaching system will be kept the minimum required distance above the maximum groundwater level.

A number of the lots have been identified by the district health department as requiring the preparation and submission of detailed engineered design plans for proposed sewage disposal systems. In addition to plans it may also be necessary to have additional test holes dug depending whether or not a more specific location on a given lot for sewage disposal has actually been tested and/or to further check on groundwater and to ascertain that sites needing such have been prepared in a satisfactory manner.

6. WATER SUPPLY

On-site private well water supplies would be constructed. With the proposed low density development it is felt that adequate and safe water supplies could be developed. As groundwater usually flows the general contours of the ground surface, wells should be located on the higher portion of lots, upslope from any on-site sewage disposal areas. Also, wells of the drilled type will allow more flexibility in location if not made necessary by soil and site characteristics. While the main focus is on the prevention of well water contaminations from septic systems, other potential sources of pollution such as road drainage and salt, fuel oil, especially if buried storage tanks are utilized, need to be considered when choosing possible individual well site locations.

7. VEGETATION

The parcel proposed for subdivision may be divided into five major vegetation types. These include mixed hardwoods which total 44.5 acres, softwoods/hardwoods of 17.7 acres, old fields of 5.5 acres, softwoods of 5.2 acres and a hardwood swamp/streambelt of 4.1 acres.

Vegetation Type Descriptions

Type A - (old field) This 5.5 acre stand is variably stocked with seedling, sapling and pole-sized aspen, eastern red cedar, white pine, hickory, white ash and cherry. Also alder, bayberry, autumn olive, grass and goldenrod form the ground cover.

Type B - (softwoods/hardwoods) Covering 17.7 acres, this variably stocked pole to sawtimber-sized stand contains fair to good quality white pine, red maple, white ash, black oak, white oak, scarlet oak and black birch. Desirable tree seedlings of white pine, red maple and various oaks are becoming established following the recent harvest operation. The major ground cover present is various species of ferns.

Type C - (mixed hardwoods) Fair quality pole to sawtimber-sized black oak, scarlet oak, white oak, red maple, black birch and white pine occur in this 8.6 acre variably stocked stand. Dieback is evident in many of the larger trees. A heavy shrub understory of mountain laurel, huckleberry, highbush blueberry, spicebush and sweet pepperbush is present.

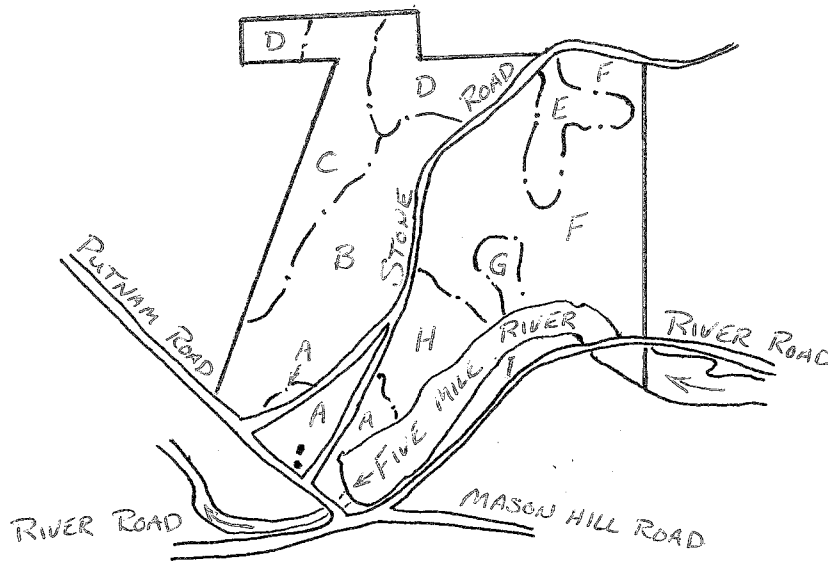
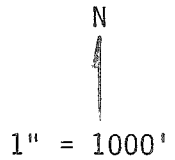
Type D - (mixed hardwoods) Occupying 8.2 acres, this variably stocked stand contains fair quality pole to small sawtimber-sized scarlet oak, black oak, white oak, red maple, black birch and white pine. A ground cover of lowbush blueberry and grasses exists.

Type E - (Hardwood Swamp/Streambelt) This fully stocked 4.1 acre stand contains poor to fair pole to small sawtimber - sized red maple, white ash and American elm. Sapling-sized white pine and hemlock are scattered throughout the stand. An understory of highbush blueberry, alder, spicebush and sweet pepperbush is present. Ferns and skunk cabbage form the ground cover.

Type F - (mixed hardwoods) This 22.9 acre variably stocked stand contains fair to good quality pole to large sawtimber-sized black oak, scarlet oak, white oak, red maple, hickory, white ash, black birch and white pine. Heavy white pine and hardwood regeneration form the understory. The ground cover consists of ferns and mosses.

VEGETATION

PATTEN CORPORATION
STONE ROAD, KILLINGLY



LEGEND

PROPERTY BOUNDARY	———
ROAD	====
TYPE CHANGE	- - - -

VEGETATION TYPE DESCRIPTIONS:

- Type A: Old field, 5.5 acres, variably stocked seedling to pole size
- Type B: Softwoods/hardwoods, 17.7 acres, variably stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type C: Mixed hardwoods, 8.6 acres, variably stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type D: Mixed hardwoods, 8.2 acres, variably stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type E: Hardwood swamp/streambelt, 4.1 acres, fully stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type F: Mixed hardwoods, 22.9 acres, variably stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type G: Mixed hardwoods, 1.7 acres, fully stocked seedling to sapling size
- Type H: Softwoods, 5.2 acres, fully stocked pole to sawtimber size
- Type I: Mixed hardwoods, 3.1 acres, fully stocked pole to sawtimber size

Seedling size: Trees less than 1 inch diameter at 4½ feet above the ground (DBH)

Sapling size: Trees 1 inch to 5 inches DBH

Pole size: Trees 5 to 11 inches DBH

Sawtimber size: Trees 11 inches DBH and greater

Type G - (mixed hardwoods) Covering 1.7 acres, this fully stocked stand contains seedling to sapling sized red maple, white oak, flack oak, scarlet oak, white pine, black birch, gray birch and white ash along with alder and lowbush blueberry. The ground cover is ferns and grasses.

Type H - (softwoods) This 5.2 acre fully stocked stand consists of good quality pole to small sawtimber-sized white pine and aspen. An understory of white pine seedlings exists.

Type I - (mixed hardwoods) Occupying 3.1 acres, this fully stocked stand contains good quality pole to large sawtimber-sized white oak, black oak, scarlet oak, white ash, red maple and white pine. Sapling-sized red maple, black oak, white oak, white ash, white pine and hemlock comprise the understory. Ferns form the majority of the ground cover.

Mitigating Measures

Trees are very sensitive to the condition of the soil within the entire area under their crowns. Development practices near trees, such as excavating, filling and grading for construction of roadways and buildings may disturb the balance between soil aeration, soil moisture and soil composition. These disturbances may cause a decline in tree health and vigor, potentially resulting on tree mortality within 3 to 5 years. Mechanical injury to trees may cause the same results. Dead trees reduce the aesthetic quality of an area and may become hazardous and expensive to remove if near roadways, buildings or utility lines.

Care should be taken during the construction period not to disturb the trees that are to be retained. In general, healthy and vigorous trees should be retained as they are more resistant to the environmental stresses brought about by construction. Where feasible, trees should be saved in small groups or "islands". This practice lowers the possibility of soil disturbance and mechanical injury. "Islands" and individual trees should be temporarily, but clearly marked so that they may be avoided during construction.

The poorly drained soils present within the Hardwood Swamp/Streambelt Type limit the vegetative growth to species that are able to tolerate high moisture conditions. The red maple, white ash and American elm are able to tolerate the present site conditions, however, any adverse change in drainage conditions could change the species composition of the area.

The loss of trees due to windthrow is a potential hazard in the Hardwood Swamp/Streambelt Type. The soil is saturated with water for the greater part of the year causing poor soil aeration. These conditions result in unstable, shallow root systems which are unable to securely anchor the trees. The potential for windthrow is intensified where overcrowded stocking exists.

It should be noted that any clearings made in and around this area will increase the windthrow hazard by allowing the wind to pass through rather than over the trees. If possible any clearing of vegetation in this type should be kept to a minimum.

Management Considerations

The large trees present in Vegetation Type C which are dead or declining in health and vigor should be removed prior to construction. The stand should then be allowed to grow for at least ten years.

Vegetation Type H could be improved by removing the aspen and the suppressed white pine. This thinning would permit increased growth of the residual trees. The stumps of the white pine should be treated with Borate immediately upon felling to prevent the establishment of a root rotting fungi which can spread to live trees.

The suppressed trees in Vegetation Type I should be removed to improve the health and vigor of the stand. It could also improve the visibility of the river without changing the character of the area.

The remaining Vegetation Types, due to past harvesting activities, should not receive any silvicultural practices at the present time.

8. FISH RESOURCES

Site Description

The proposed 77 acre subdivision borders approximately 2,000 feet of an impounded section of the Fivemile River better known as Daniel's Mill Pond. A total of five pondfront lots (numbers 16--20) are planned for this development.

Daniel's Mill Pond is shallow and nutrient enriched. Impounded waters are less than 8 feet deep except in the immediate vicinity of the dam. Pond width ranges from 200 to 300 feet. The littoral zone is the shallow interface region between land and open water of ponds. This pond contains an extremely shallow littoral zone which is less than 2 feet deep and extends approximately 30 feet from the pond's bank. Bottom substrate is mainly comprised of sand, mud, and small rocks.

The entire perimeter of Daniel's Mill Pond contains an abundance and variety of submergent (submerged), floating (on surface water), and emergent (emerging from the water) species of aquatic vegetation. Coontail is the primary submergent aquatic plant. Water lily and pickerel weed are the cominant floating and emergent plants, respectively.

Fish Population

Daniel's Mill Pond supports a healthy and diverse fish population. Fish which currently inhabit the area are largemouth bass, chain pickerel, yellow perch, golden shiners, pumpkinseed and bluegill sunfish. In addition, the Fivemile River is stocked by the State with over 2,900 rainbow, brook and brown trout in the Towns of Thompson, Putnam, and Killingly.

Surface waters in this area are classified by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) as "Class A". The designated uses for a "Class A" stream would be: 1. potential drinking water supply source 2. fish and wildlife habitat 3. recreational use 4. agricultural and industrial supply and 5. other legitimate uses including navigation. A fifteen foot State of Connecticut easement exists along the entire shoreline of Daniel's Mill Pond. This easement provides public access for fishing and other recreational activities.

Impacts

The following impacts of development on the Daniel's Mill Pond watershed can be expected:

1. Construction site soil erosion and sedimentation of the pond through increased runoff from unvegetated areas. Erosion and sedimentation due to

construction has long been regarded as a major stimulus in the pond eutrophication or aging process. Accelerated pond fertilization brought on by development can seriously impact resident fishes, water quality, and overall pond recreational value. Siltation of the Daniel's Mill Pond shore below the development will:

- * Reduce fish egg survival. Adequate water flow, free of sediment particles is required for egg respiration and successful hatching.

- * Reduce aquatic insect production. Sediment-free water is also required for successful aquatic insect egg respiration and hatching. Reduced insect levels will adversely affect fish growth and survival.

- * Reduce water depth.

- * Encourage the growth and survival of rooted aquatic plants and precipitate dense algae blooms. Eroded soils contain plant nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates. Although algae and aquatic plants require these nutrients for growth, most ponds contain very limited amounts. Consequently, these nutrients act as fertilizers once they are introduced into a pond resulting in accelerated plant growth.

- * Contribute to the depletion of oxygen. Organic matter associated with soil particles is decomposed by micro organisms contributing to the depletion of oxygen in waters overlying sediments.

2. Transport of lawn fertilizer to the pond. Runoff and leaching of nutrients from fertilizers could provide added nutrients further stimulating pond eutrophication.

3. Water quality degradation in the Fivemile River. Any water quality problems that develop in Daniel's Mill Pond will ultimately be passed on to downstream areas.

The aforementioned impacts would have a severe, adverse effect upon the Daniel's Mill Pond watershed. Degradation of water quality and fish habitat may ultimately render Daniel's Mill Pond undesirable for recreational activities.

Recommendations

1. Disallow liming and fertilization of pondfront lawns. Stress the use of low phosphate laundry detergents. These steps will partially mitigate the addition of nutrients to the ponds.

2. Install and maintain proper erosion and sedimentation controls during construction such as silt fences, hay bales, and catch basins. Direct all runoff downstream of the pond and regularly maintain catch basins.

3. Subdivision residents should create a Daniel's Mill Pond Association in order to educate all landowners concerning proper land management practices near the pond. Technical Assistance regarding these matters can be obtained from DEP professionals.

Summary

As proposed, the subdivision has the potential to negatively impact the pond. Careful control of surface and subsurface water movement will be necessary to mitigate potential impacts on the pond. Proper mitigation measures will maintain pond water quality and a healthy fish population.

9. WILDLIFE HABITAT

The property proposed for subdivision consists of six distinct wildlife habitats. These include Mixed hardwoods, Softwoods/Hardwoods, Softwoods, Old field, Hardwood swamp, and riparian habitat.

1. *Mixed hardwoods* - Consists of various oak species, red maple, beech, hickory, and white ash. Understory species include low-bush blueberry, huckleberry, mountain laurel, and spicebush.

2. *Softwoods/Hardwoods* - Consists of white pine, oak species, and hickory.

3. *Softwoods* - White pine

4. *Old field* - This area is reverting to forest vegetation conditions consisting of hardwood seedlings, red cedar, spirea, golden rod, autumn olive and various grass species.

5. *Riparian* - Consists of habitat conditions along Fivemile River that are highly diverse in terms of vegetation and wildlife species inhabiting this area.

6. *Hardwood/Open swamp* - Consists of red maple, highbush blueberry, spice bush and sweet pepperbush.

Wildlife Species

The area provides the elements for a variety of wildlife species of birds and mammals such as songbirds, white-tailed deer, raccoon, ruffed grouse, grey squirrel, beaver, and many species of reptiles and amphibians. During the field review numerous wildlife species were sighted or sign observed. Overall, the high diversity of habitat at this site provides for a wide variety of wildlife species inhabiting the area.

Effect of Proposed Development Activity

The proposed development will have a negative effect on many habitat types and wildlife populations due to habitat elimination through construction plans. Species of birds and mammals that are sensitive to urban development will no longer inhabit this area. Common occurring wildlife species that will tolerate levels of disturbance due to urban development will occupy this area and may become a nuisance to area residents.

Recommendations for Mitigation

The impact of residential development on wildlife populations can be minimized by implementing the following measures:

- 1. Provide a 100 foot buffer zone along all wetland areas.*
- 2. Set aside open space areas contiguous to buffer zones.*
- 3. Select open space areas that encompass other areas of vegetation so as not to create small isolated islands.*
- 4. Landscaping -- select shrub species that provide food and cover for wildlife.*

10. PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

This 20-lot proposed subdivision is located in an area known as Daniel's Village, which has been listed on the National Historic Register. Patten Corporation has sited historical/archeological areas of interest in the field. These preservation zones will be flagged during construction so that they will not be accidentally disturbed. Deed restrictions will be placed on these preservation zone areas in the form of archeological conservation easements.

Although there has been disapproval voiced concerning this historical property being developed, this careful development (with its preservation easements and markings) represents a responsible use of the land. Only if the State, the Town, or a non-profit historical or conservation group were interested in purchase of this property, would "no development" be an alternative. To preserve historical properties and natural recreation areas for the future, the Town should utilize its Historic Survey records as well as its present land use information to develop a program of "municipal land banking" to address future Town needs. In many cases the Town can join with the State and with conservation and historic organizations to preserve significant areas for future generations. The forming of a citizens advisory committee to help in this endeavor would also be advisable.

The State Historic Preservation Office has recommended that Stone Road be kept in as close to its present (gravel road) state as possible, with as little disturbance to existing stone walls and mature trees as possible. However, the Town of Killingly's regulations stipulate a twenty-foot roadway with a hard surface. Stone Road will need improvement in its grading as well as widening in many areas. Some mature trees will need to be taken down and some stone walls will need to be moved or removed. Actual road profiles and culvert location sitings were not available on the day of the review; however, this information will be necessary before the subdivision application will be considered complete. Two possible drainage culverts were noted at the review: one at the stone wall dividing lots 19 and 20, and one at the stone wall marking lot 18 and the driveway easements to lots 16 and 17. Siting of driveway entrances onto Stone Road will have to be done with great care to ensure good sight lines as well as to avoid undue slopes onto the Town road. In particular, lot 9's entrance onto Stone Road is on a steep slope of land. With good roadway design and construction techniques, Stone Road should be able to accommodate the traffic generated by these subdivision lots. During road construction as well as building construction, careful erosion and sedimentation control techniques must be used to minimize any harmful impacts on the Fivemile River.

Lot 20 was the subject of environmental concern to Team Members. This lot meets the Town's lot area requirements; but it is a very steep lot with its septic system proposed 80 feet from the wetlands and river's edge. Extreme care during building construction will be necessary in order to minimize runoff from lot 20 into the river.

11. APPENDIX

Office of the
STATE
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICER
for Connecticut

RECEIVED JUL 22 1987

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET • HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106 • 203 566-3005

July 20, 1987

Ms. Elaine A. Sych
ERT Coordinator
Environmental Review Team
Eastern Connecticut Resource
Conservation & Development Area
Route 205, Box 198
Brooklyn, CT 06234

SUBJECT: Patten Corporation Subdivision
Stone Road
Killingly, Connecticut

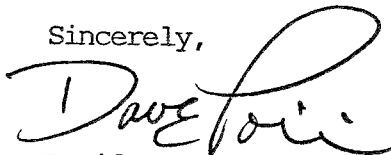
Dear Ms. Sych:

The State Historic Preservation Office appreciates notification that the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation & Development Area Environmental Review Team will be providing technical assistance to the Town of Killingly concerning the above-named project. The project area includes significant archaeological components of the Daniel's Village archaeological site, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The enclosed National Register inventory-nomination form provides a physical description and statement of significance for this important historic archaeological resource.

This office has undertaken extensive coordination with the Patten Auction and Land Corporation, the Town of Killingly, and several concerned citizens regarding the conservation and preservation of the site's rural character and its historic and archaeological significance vis-a-vis the proposed housing and road improvements. The enclosed correspondence of our office to Ms. Beth Anne Macomber dated July 7, 1987, summarizes our concerns.

If I can be of further assistance regarding this important archaeological property, please advise.

Sincerely,



David A. Poirier
Staff Archaeologist

DAP:nlw

Enclosure

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER: The person responsible for implementation in Connecticut of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 administered by the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, D. C.

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AGENCY

Office of the
STATE
HISTORIC
PRESERVATION
OFFICER

for Connecticut

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET • HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT 06106 • 203 566-3005

July 7, 1987

Ms. Beth Anne Macomber
Acquisition Specialist
Patten Auction and Land Corporation
P.O. Box 311
Route 169
Brooklyn, CT 06234

SUBJECT: Daniel's Village Archaeological Site
Killingly, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Macomber:

The State Historic Preservation Office shares the concern of the Patten Auction and Land Corporation regarding the preservation and conservation of the Daniel's Village Archaeological Site, which is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Daniel's Village Archaeological Site is of statewide significance as an unusually well-preserved 19th-century mill village industrial archaeological site. The enclosed National Register inventory-nomination form describes the historical and archaeological significance of the area.

Based upon an on-site inspection of the proposed development by Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist, and a review of the proposed development plans, the State Historic Preservation Office offers the following comments. There are three cultural resources of particular note:

1. The dam, head race, mill ruins, and associated ancillary industrial archaeological remains located along Putnam Road.
2. Archaeological remains scattered throughout the nominated area which represent integral non-industrial aspects of this mid-19th-century community.
3. The extant stone house and its related landscape.

Putnam Road and River Road

With respect to the industrial archaeological ruins located along Putnam Road, this office strongly advocates the development of a conservation easement which would permit the in situ conservation and preservation of the total parcel as an archaeological preserve. We urge the Patten Corporation to examine all feasible and prudent alternatives for avoiding construction on this parcel. In this regard, please find enclosed draft information concerning easements for archaeological resources. The parcel would appear to be ideally suited for a conservation set-aside in consideration of the substantial wetlands concerns noted

July 7, 1987

for the parcel. The feasibility of an archaeological conservation easement should be thoroughly examined with the Town of Killingly and the State Historic Preservation Office.

If an archaeological conservation easement appears unfeasible, a reasonable and limited development of the parcel should be undertaken in accordance with plans submitted to the Killingly Town Planner and entitled "Subsurface Sewage Disposal System," drafted by CME Associates, Inc., dated June 26, 1987. Additionally, as noted in your correspondence dated June 18, 1987, the existing fieldstone foundations on the parcel, i.e., a dwelling, the store, two wells, and auxiliary #1, should be filled with clean sterile sand and gravel in order to ensure their continued preservation. Further, such action would reduce the potential for these features being attractive nuisances and/or the source of safety-related problems. Additionally, we understand that the Patten Corporation has proposed the designation of a restricted area on plans entitled "Putnam Road and River Road," drafted by Normandin and Associates, dated February 1987, so that all ground disturbance and other development activities within the designated area must be reviewed and approved in writing by the Connecticut Historical Commission and the Town of Killingly Inlands and Wetlands Commission prior to initiation. This office believes that any other development scheme might irreparably alter the archaeological significance and integrity of this important industrial archaeological area.

Stone Road Subdivision

This office notes that the Patten Corporation has identified in the field the several historic archaeological sites which might be affected by the proposed Stone Road Subdivision. Further, Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist, participated in the specific location of these properties. We note the Patten Corporation's intent to preserve and conserve these archaeological features as reflected in the plans entitled "Stone Road, Killingly, Connecticut," prepared by Kieltyka, Woodis & Pike, dated June 16, 1987. A comparative review by the Killingly Town Planner and our office of identically titled and dated plans revealed several minor discrepancies. To avoid confusion, particularly in regard to the schoolhouse archaeological site, the attached photocopy of the Patten Corporation plans submitted to our office reflects the preferred access roads and house site locations.

The State Historic Preservation Office believes it is essential also to preserve the 19th-century rural ambience of the Daniel's Village Archaeological Site. Site development should ensure the maximum preservation of mature tree species in order to screen visually all new properties from the perspective of the stone house. Extant stone walls which historically functioned as agricultural field divisions should be retained wherever feasible.

This office realizes that the Town of Killingly has requested improvements to Stone Road. We believe that Stone Road is an integral component of the archaeological district serving to link the industrial center with the outlying schoolhouse and agricultural farmsteads. Obviously, our preference is to maintain the road in its "as is" condition. However, realizing this would be unfeasible, we encourage a minimum level of drainage improvement and site-line changes. All mature trees should be retained and if required,

July 7, 1987

all affected stone walls should be reset. Additionally, we recommend a non-paved road surface for Stone Road.

The Patten Corporation and the Town of Killingly should consider the designation of Stone Road as a "Scenic Road" in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes 7-149a to 7-149e.

Parcel A & B

The extant stone house represents an important architectural resource in its own right. It also possesses additional significance as the sole surviving above-ground property of Daniel's Village. The State Historic Preservation Office suggests that the property owner and/or the Patten Corporation consider the development of an architectural easement which would ensure the continued preservation of the outstanding exterior and interior architectural features of this important property.

Parcel B contains important industrial archaeological ruins linked to the textile mill archaeological site located along Putnam Road. As noted in our above comments for the textile mill area, Parcel B is strongly recommended for consideration as an archaeological conservation area.

In light of public concern expressed to our office by several residents of the area, we encourage the Patten Corporation to request, through the Killingly Planning and Zoning Commission, the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team to undertake a study of the proposed project area vis-a-vis its archaeological and natural resources. The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team will provide an impartial and objective evaluation of all factors related to the proposed undertaking. This is of particular importance in light of the current state of public uncertainty vis-a-vis the proposed subdivision and the Putnam Road house lot. Indeed, the existence of identically titled and dated plans, submitted to the Killingly Town Planner and our office, which possess several discrepancies would appear to be a conclusive reason for outside review by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team.

The State Historic Preservation Office appreciates the efforts of the Patten Corporation to incorporate the preservation of the archaeological remains within its development schemes and anticipates further coordination and cooperation in this regard.

For further information, please contact Dr. David A. Poirier, Staff Archaeologist.

Sincerely,



Dawn Maddox
Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer

DAP:nlw
Enclosure

CC: Ms. Kathy Warzecha, Town Planner,
Town of Killingly

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Daniel's Village Archaeological Site

AND/OR COMMON

before 1800, Talbot's Mills; 1813-1850, Howe Factory; after 1850, Daniel's Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

one mile south of Putnam Heights (Hwy. 21) on Aspinock/Putnam Road

CITY, TOWN

Killingly

VICINITY OF

#2- Christopher Dodd

STATE

Connecticut

CODE
09

COUNTY

Windham

CODE
015

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION	<input type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: excavati

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Thomas S. Young

STREET & NUMBER

R.F.D. #1, Daniel's Village

CITY, TOWN

Daville

VICINITY OF

STATE

Connecticut

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Office of the Clerk

STREET & NUMBER

Town Hall

CITY, TOWN

Danielson

STATE

Connecticut

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Nineteenth Century Manufacturing sites in New England

DATE

1970

Private

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Richard M. Candee, Research Department, Old Sturbridge Village

CITY, TOWN

Sturbridge

STATE

Massachusetts

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The archaeological site, Daniel's Village, is set in an extremely rural setting off Route 21 in the township of Killingly. It is situated along a single, north-south dirt road just north of the Five Mile River. A pond, dam and rushing stream make a lovely setting for the only standing structure, a stone 'mansion' built about 1813.

This mansion is a very simple two story, five bay Georgian style structure surmounted by a gable roof. A box cornice and Federal style door frame provide the only embellishment on the rather stark stone facade. It was built on the central hall plan and, so, has two chimneys in the north and south walls. The pond and stream are located south of the home which faces west.

Most of the development of Daniel's Village took place circa 1813 at which time a store was built across the road (to the west) from the mansion. A large barn built to the east, behind the stone house provided extra storage for the mill products. Two mills were in operation at the time, a grist mill located southwest of the 'mansion' and a cotton mill at a site west of the grist mill and on the west side of the road opposite the stone house. Tenement houses, the foundations of which are discernible, were located primarily on the east side of the road, north of the stone house. Several others were scattered about the village - near the cotton mill and north of the grist mill. Early nineteenth century villages needed blacksmiths too, and a blacksmith's shop is believed to be located near the cotton mill. A covered flume which ran from the pond, under the road to the cotton factory provided power for the textile industry and a tail race which ran off from this flume activated the grist mill.

Archaeological work which was begun in 1971 by Albert F. Bartovics of Brown University will unearth the foundations of the store, cotton mill, grist mill and one or two barns.

B SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

In 1708 the town of Killingly was laid out and settlers began with enthusiasm to build homes and mills along the many nearby ponds and streams. By about 1725 there was a dwelling house and grist mill located on the north side of Five Mill River in the area now known as Daniel's Village.

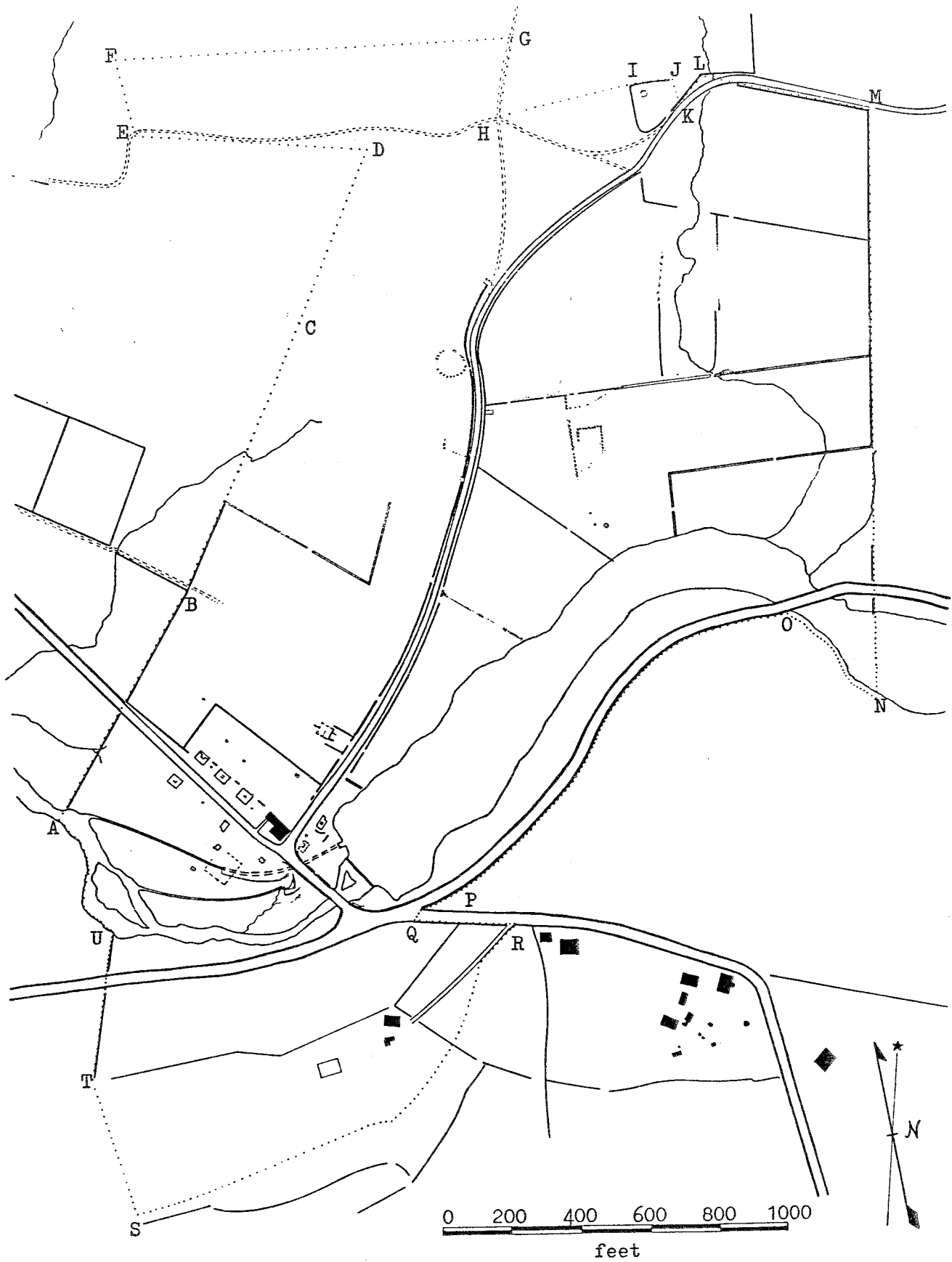
A burst of development in 1760 brought a saw mill built by Jared Talbot and David Perry, a tanyard and another dwelling a short distance upstream. A double crib barn across from the original frame home probably dates from this time, too. During the last quarter of the eighteenth century the small village began to grow and by 1800 was known as Talbot's Mills. A schoolhouse, another water mill, several dwellings and a new bridge were built during this time.

Growth continued into the nineteenth century, when, in 1814, a group of entrepreneurs from Rhode Island built a cotton factory called the Killingly Manufacturing Company. Consequently, the hydraulic system was altered by building a stone factory dam on the site of the old grist mill, which was then relocated to the area west of the dam. It was during this period of growth when the stone mansion was built as well as a store, additional tenement houses and another large barn. By 1825 the settlement was large enough to be called a village, having three mills, nine or more tenements, a store, farm and a blacksmith's shop.

For about forty years the village remained much the same, though the name was changed in 1845 when the property was bought by the Daniel's family. From this point on it has been known as Daniel's Village.

In 1861 the factory burned thus marking the decline of the village. The Daniel's family sold the land in 1880 and by 1915 most of the village buildings were in ruins. Today only the dam and stone mansion remain intact, however, archaeological excavations have begun and an attempt is being made to trace the de-elopment of Daniel's Village.

This work will provide us with a link between the present and colonial eras. The textile factory contains machine parts which pre-date the Civil War and the excavation of several refuse locations will provide a wealth of artifacts. While much is already known about colonial America based on recovered artifacts, the industrially-produced remnants of the nineteenth century remain a rather confusing collection. The excavation of Daniel's Village as a study in industrial and social development may help to sort out the confusion and provide a better understanding of our industrial past.



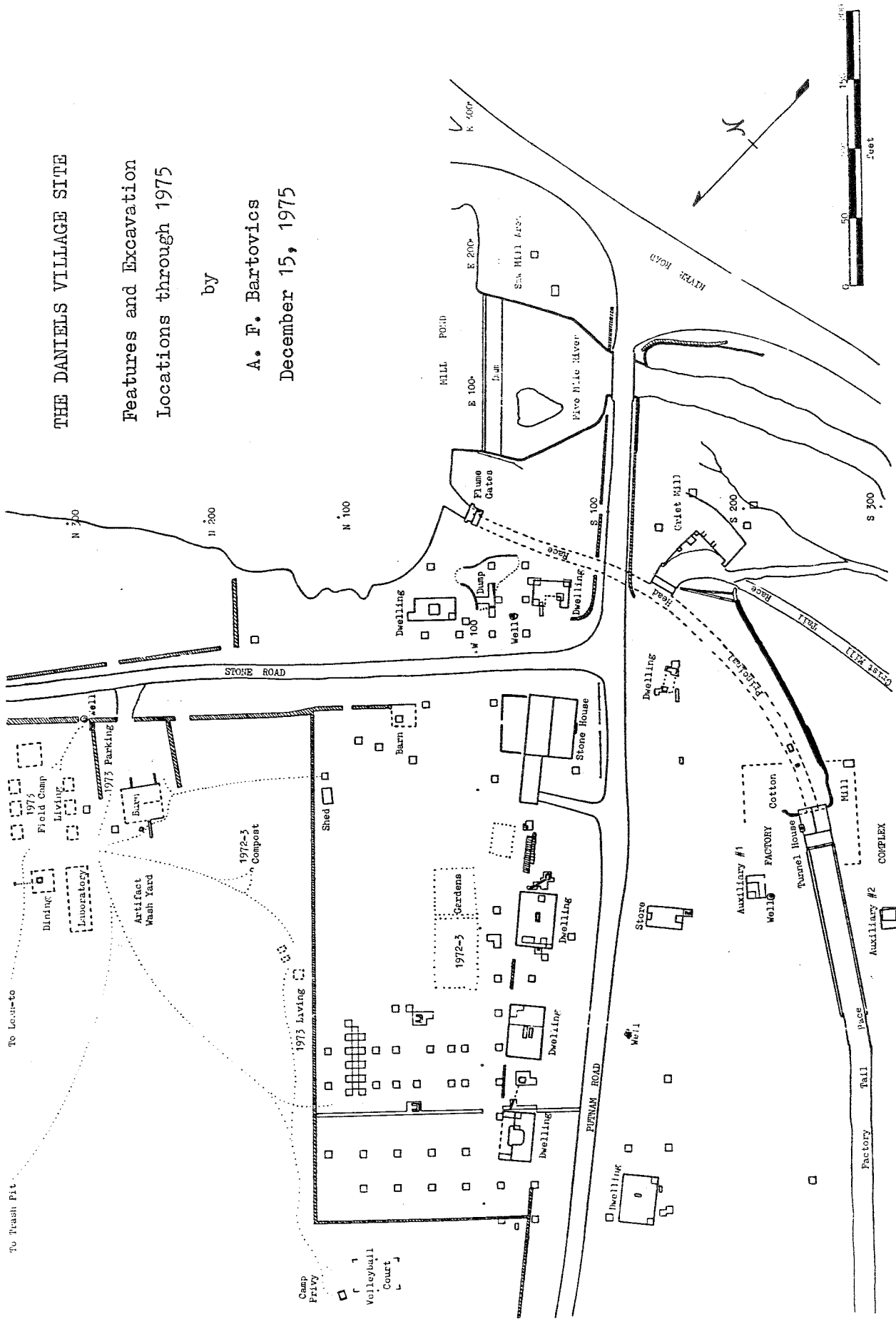
The Daniels Village Parcel of Thomas S. Young

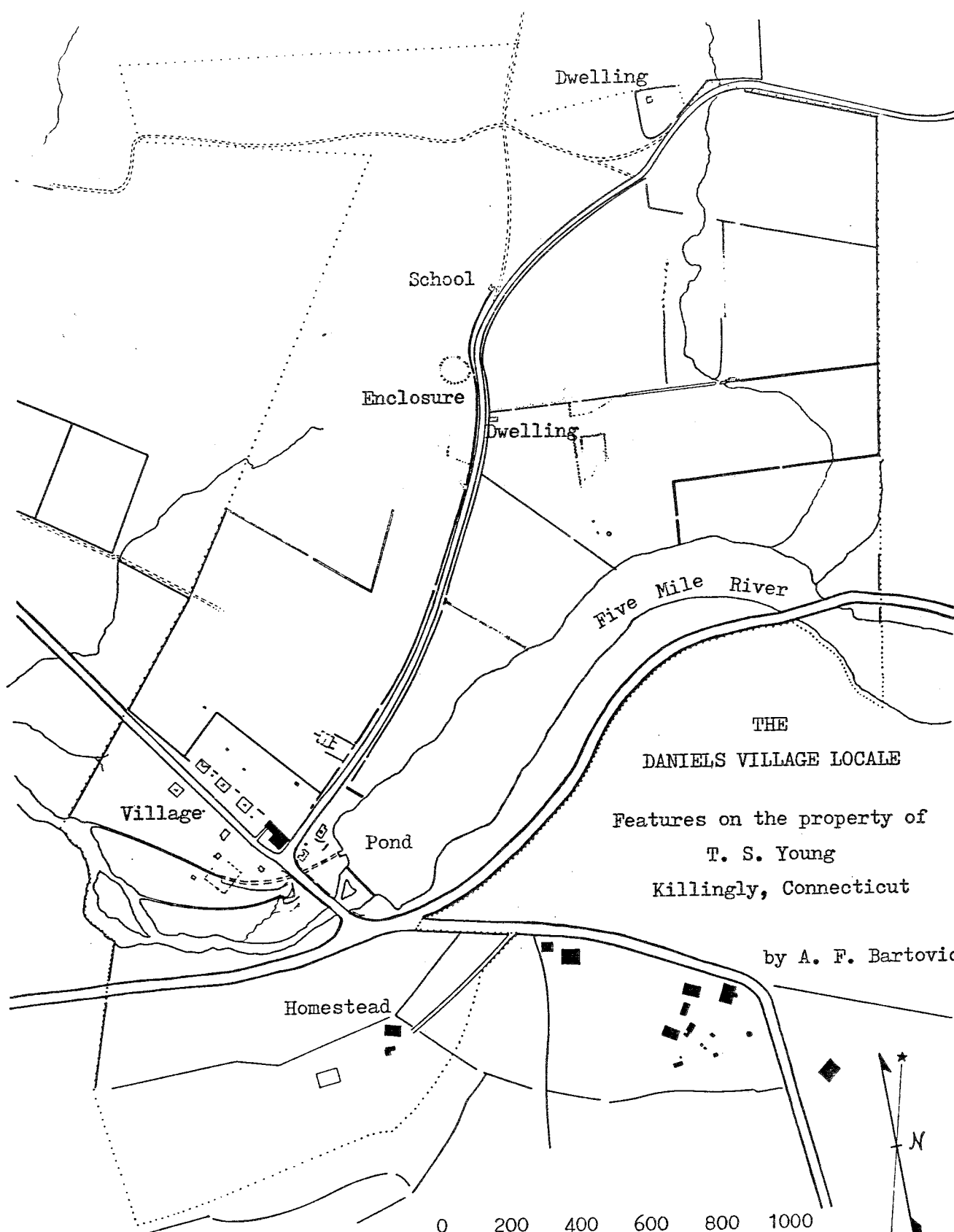
THE DANIELS VILLAGE SITE

Features and Excavation
Locations through 1975

by

A. F. Bartovics
December 15, 1975

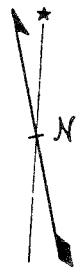
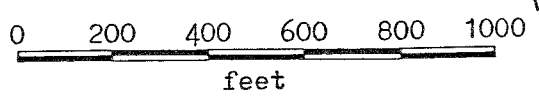




THE DANIELS VILLAGE LOCALE

Features on the property of
T. S. Young
Killingly, Connecticut

by A. F. Bartovics



About The Team

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT) is a group of professionals in environmental fields drawn together from a variety of federal, state, and regional agencies. Specialists on the Team include geologists, biologists, foresters, climatologists, soil scientists, landscape architects, archeologists, recreation specialists, engineers and planners. The ERT operates with state funding under the supervision of the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area--an 86 town area.

The Team is available as a public service at no cost to Connecticut towns.

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 reviewing a wide range of projects including subdivisions, sanitary landfills, commercial and industrial developments, sand and gravel operations, elderly housing, recreation/open space projects, watershed studies and resource inventories.

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 officials of a municipality or the chairman of town commissions such as planning and zoning, conservation, inland wetlands, parks and recreation or economic development. Requests should be directed to the Chairman of your local Soil and Water Conservation District. This request letter should include a summary of the proposed project, a location map of the project site, written permission from the landowner allowing the Team to enter the property for purposes of review, a statement identifying the specific areas of concern the Team should address, and the time available for completion of the ERT study. When this request is approved by the local Soil and Water Conservation District and the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Executive Council, the Team will undertake the review on a priority basis.

For additional information regarding the Environmental Review Team, please contact Elaine A. Sych (774-1253), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 198, Brooklyn, Connecticut 06234.