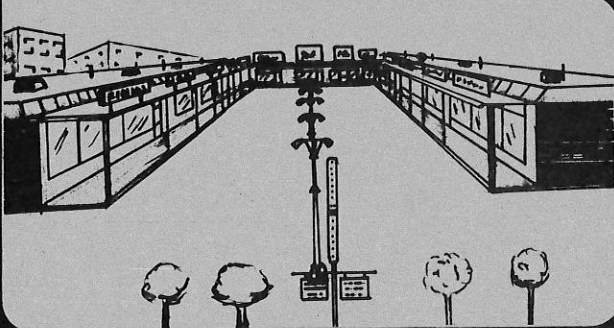
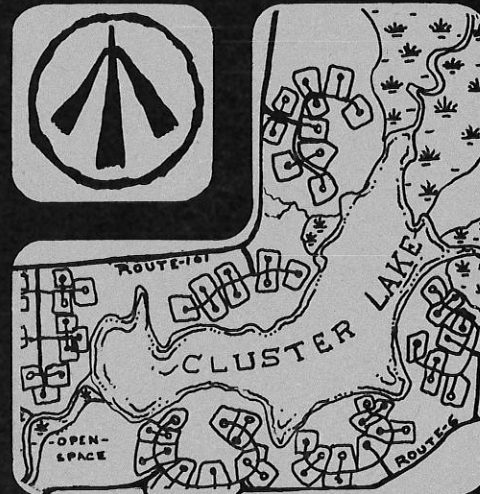
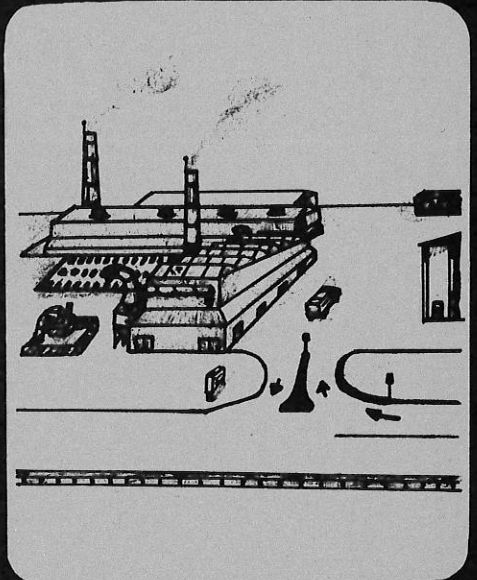
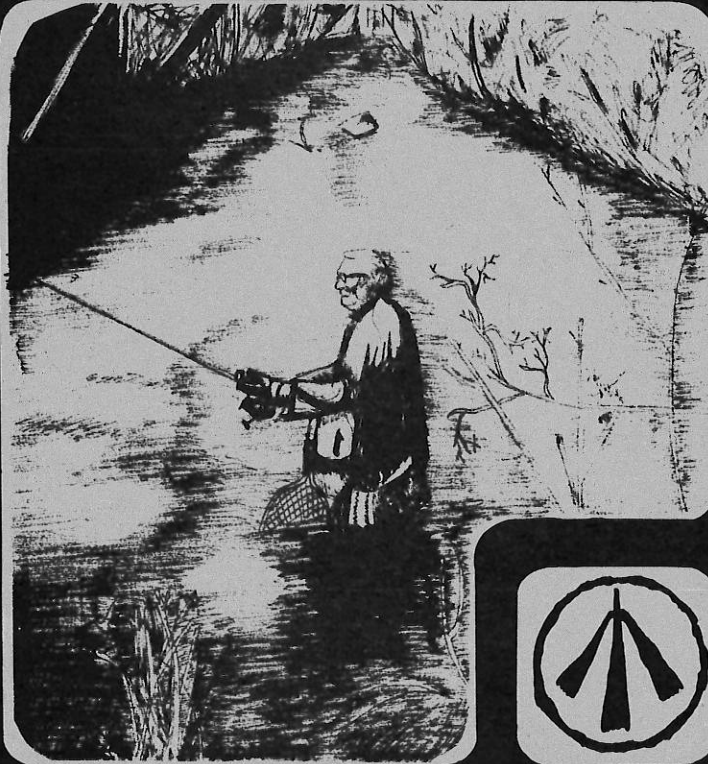


ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT



SOCHRIN PARK SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

 KING'S MARK
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA

KING'S MARK ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT

On

SOCHRIN PARK
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

FEBRUARY, 1978



Kings Mark Resource Conservation & Development Area

Environmental Review Team

P.O. Box 30

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

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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

LITCHFIELD HILLS REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

CENTRAL NAUGATUCK VALLEY REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

HOUSATONIC VALLEY COUNCIL OF ELECTED OFFICIALS

AMERICAN INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

x x x x x x

Funding Provided By

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Policy Determined By

KING'S MARK RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Victor Allan, Chairman
Steven Driver, ERT Committee Chairman
George Sweeney, Coordinator

Staff Administration Provided By

NORTHWESTERN CONNECTICUT REGIONAL PLANNING AGENCY

Warren C. Wilson, Chairman
Thomas A. J. McGowan, Director
Richard Lynn, ERT Coordinator

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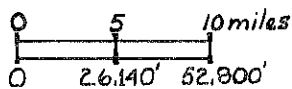
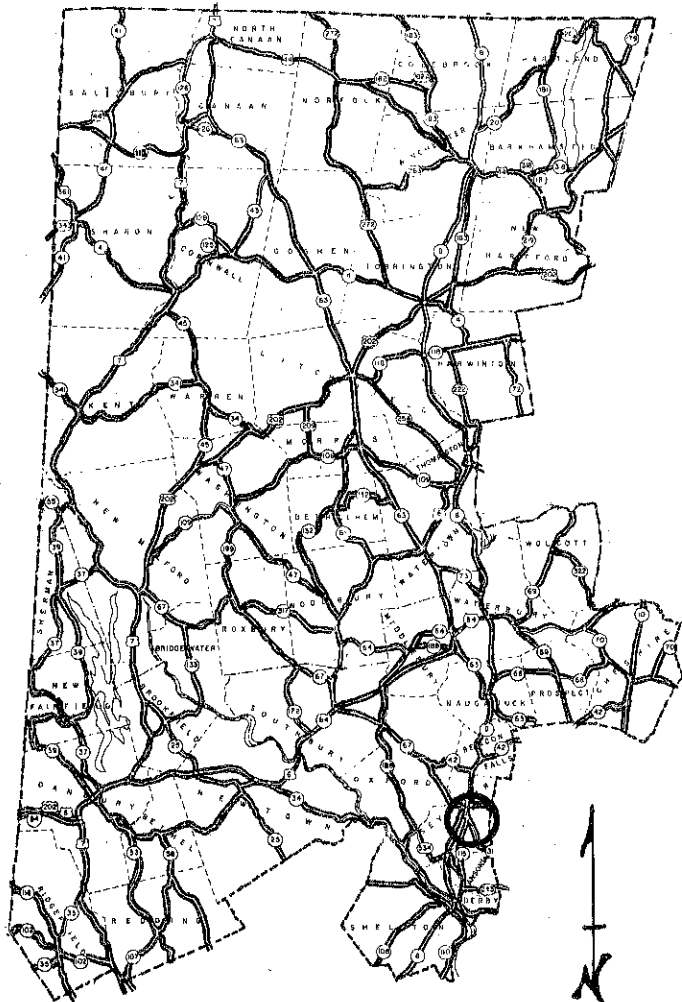
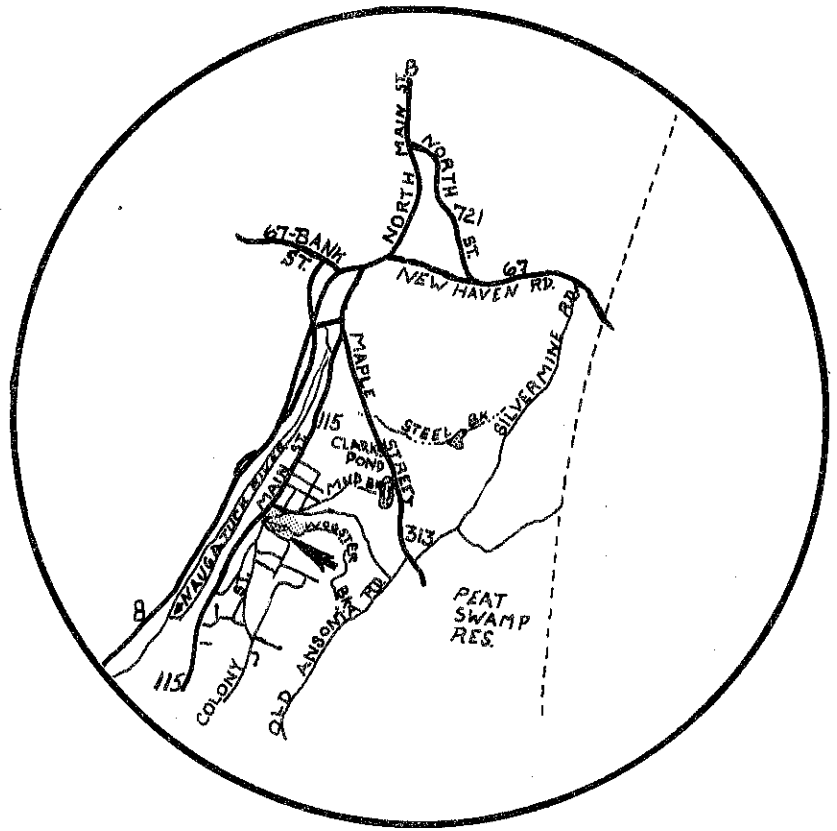
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LOCATION OF STUDY SITE

SOCHRIN PARK



ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
SOCHRIN PARK
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

INTRODUCTION

The Town of Seymour is interested in improving Sochrin Park--a 17.5 acre neighborhood park located within two miles of the center of town. The town owned park consists of a shallow 2.5 acre pond, three acres of open land including a small hard surface active recreation area, and about twelve acres of wooded land. The town is interested in improvement measures to enhance the park's aesthetic appearance and recreational usefulness.

The First Selectman from the Town of Seymour requested the assistance of the King's Mark Environmental Review Team (ERT) to help the town in analyzing preliminary plans for park revitalization. Specifically, the ERT was asked to undertake a land capability study to determine the lands opportunities and limitations for expanded recreational development. The Team was also asked to assess the feasibility of enlarging the on-site pond to make it suitable for public swimming. Presently the town has no outdoor public swimming facility and is considering Sochrin Park to fill this need.

The ERT met and field reviewed the site on December 14, 1977. Team members for this review consisted of the following:

Frank Indorf	..... District Conservationist.....	Soil Conservation Service
Martin Drobney	... Hydrologist.....	Soil Conservation Service
Leon Gardner	..... Engineer	Soil Conservation Service
Ed Rizzotto	..... Recreation Resource Specialist..	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
Steve Berkowitz	....Regional Planner	Valley Regional Planning Agency
John Calderwood	...Water Quality Specialist.....	Valley Health Department
Mike Zizka	.....Geologist	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection

Prior to the review day, each team member was provided with a summary of the proposed project, a checklist of concerns to address, a soil survey map, a soils limitation chart, and a topographic map of the area. 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 and recommendations. It identifies the natural resource base of the site and highlights opportunities and limitations for recreational development. It is hoped the information will assist the Town of Seymour in making decisions regarding the revitalization of Sochrin Park.

If any additional information is required, please contact Richard Lynn (868-7342), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, King's Mark RC&D Area, P. O. Box 30, Warren, Connecticut.

* * * * *

SITE DESCRIPTION

SETTING, TOPOGRAPHY, LAND USE

Sochrin Park is located about 1.5 miles southeast of downtown Seymour. The park is bounded by Moss Avenue to the north, Route 115 (South Main Street) and Colony Street to the west, Patton Avenue to the south and Oakwood Drive and Woodcrest Road to the east. The 17.5 acre park is owned by the Town of Seymour.

The park land is relatively flat with the exception of the steep banks on the southern edge of the property (see fig. 1). The land supports a parking lot, basketball court and small playground in an open area of about three acres. In addition, there are approximately twelve acres of wooded land at the site and a shallow 2.5 acre pond impounded by an old concrete ice company dam (see fig. 2). Two brooks traverse the property. Mud Brook cuts through the northern portion of the property. Wooster Brook flows through the central portion of the tract and feeds Sochrin Pond. These two brooks merge on the western edge of the property and flow to the Naugatuck River.

Currently the park is utilized as an informal playground with the pond being used for skating in the winter months. Land use to the north, south and east is predominantly urban low density (2 to 8 families per acre). Also to the east lies a zone classified as suburban high density (1 to 2 families per acre). Apartments, classified as urban high density (over 8 families per acre), lie to the west. Further west along the Naugatuck River lies open land.

The area surrounding Sochrin Pond is served by city water lines and sanitary sewers. One sanitary sewer runs through the park and a storm sewer discharges to Sochrin Pond from the south (see fig. 2).

SOILS

Soil Survey Maps by the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service identify four soil types on the Sochrin Park property. The geographic distribution of these soils together with their limitation ratings for various land uses is presented in Figure 3.

The Hinckley soils (60A and 60C) are terrace soils occurring above flood plains in river and stream valleys. They are underlain by water deposited beds of sand or sand and gravel. In most places a few inches to 3 feet of loamy or fine sandy material cover the older, coarser water deposits. The Hinckley soils are excessively drained and water table conditions vary with the seasons. The water table usually drops during the summer months and can vary from 4 to 6 feet during the winter months to 10 to 12 feet plus during the summer. Hinckley soils present slight to moderate limitations for the development of camping areas, picnic areas,

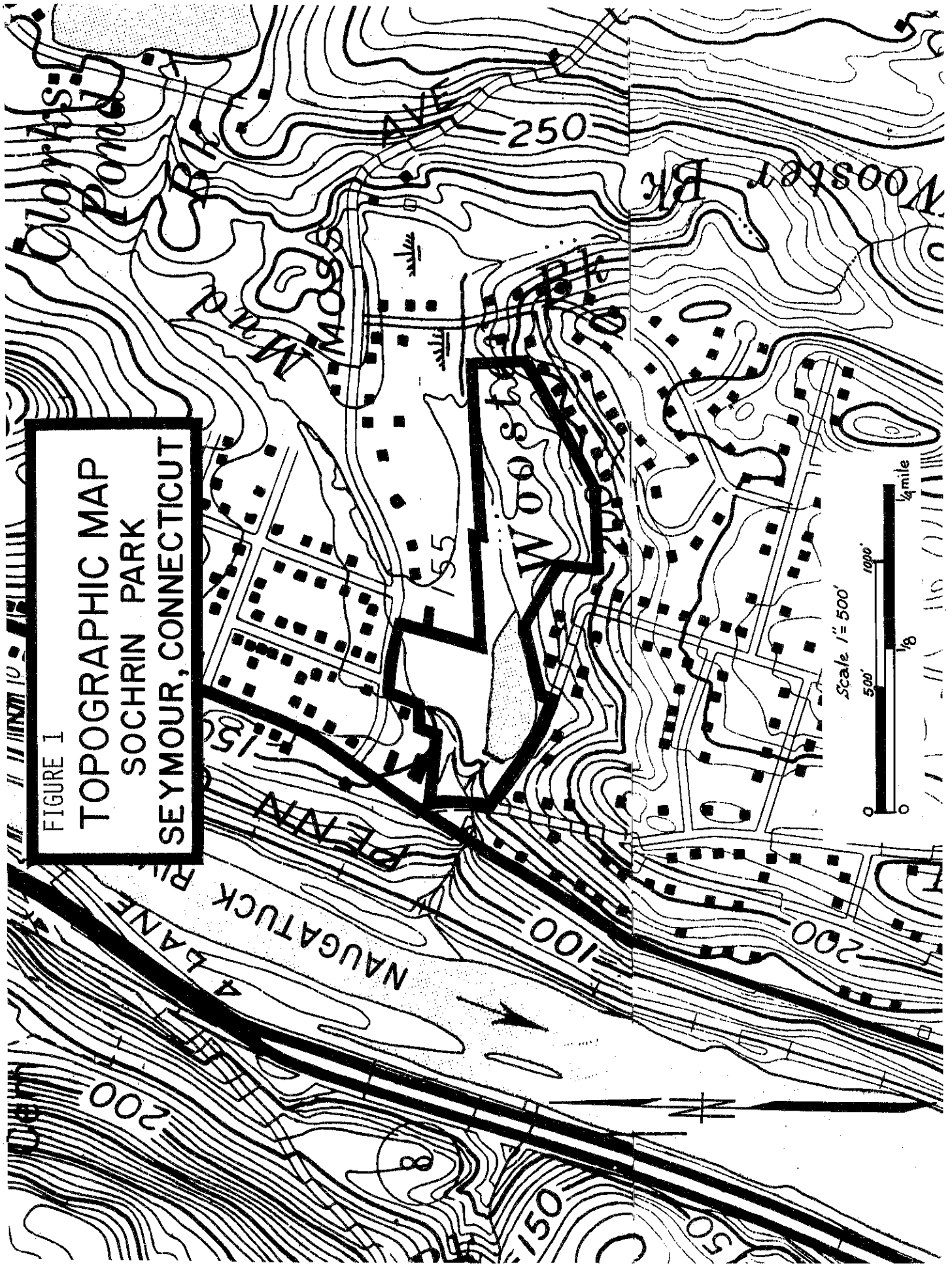


FIGURE 1
TOPOGRAPHIC MAP
SOCHRIN PARK
SEYMOUR, CONNECTICUT

FIGURE 2
LAND USE MAP

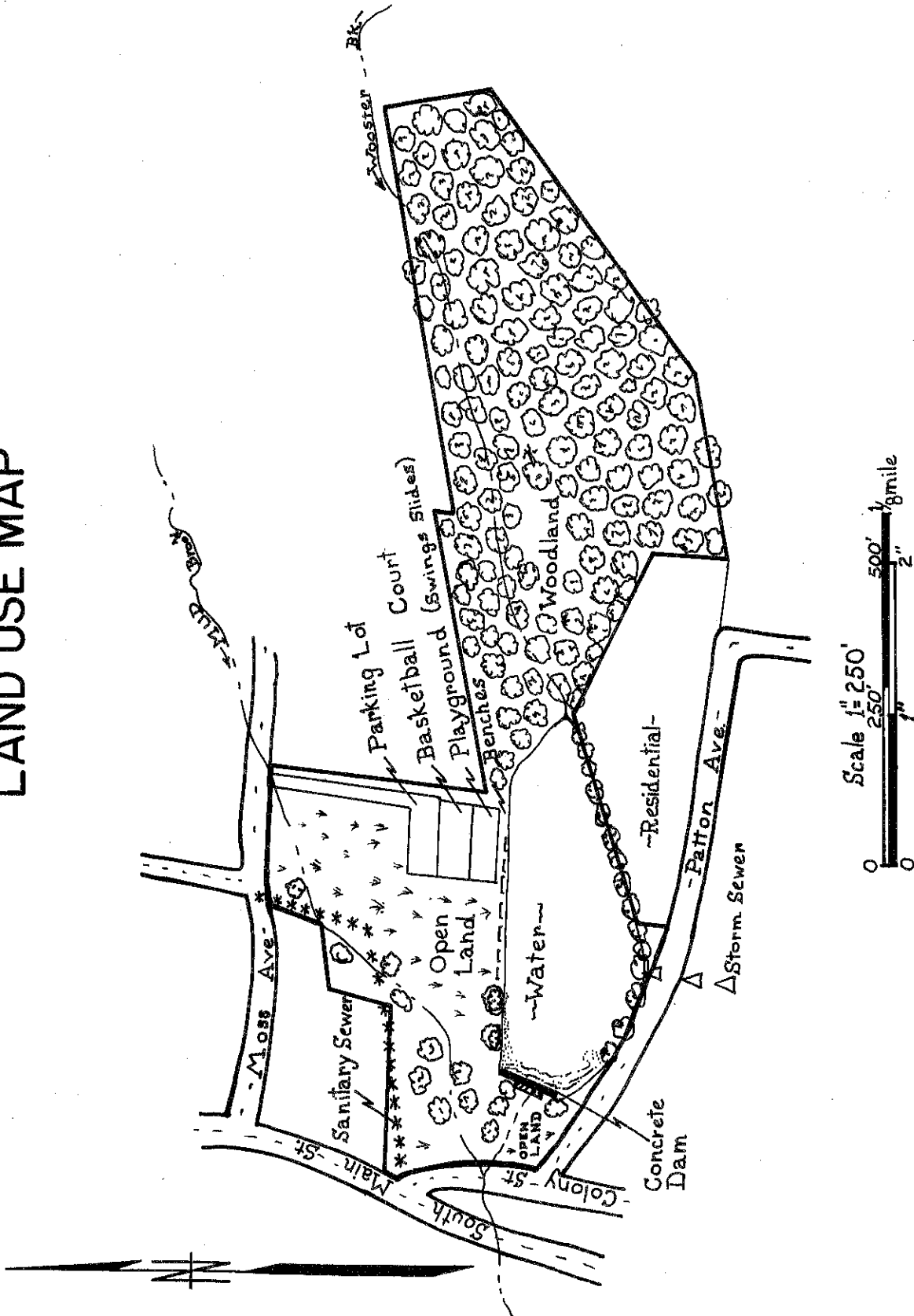
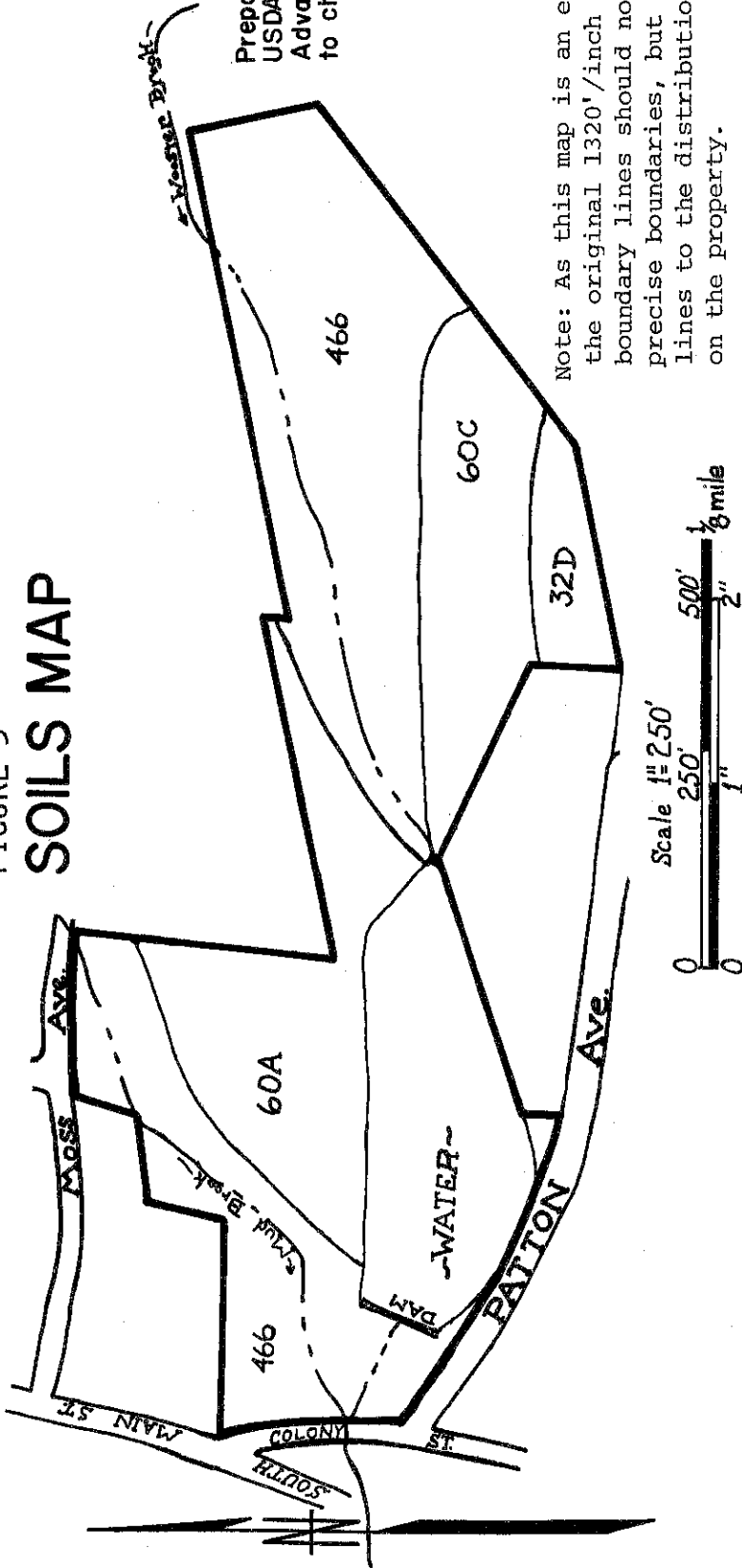


FIGURE 3 SOILS MAP



Prepared by:
USDA SCS 1978
Advance copy subject
to change.

Note: As this map is an enlargement from the original 1/320" scale, the soil boundary lines should not be viewed as precise boundaries, but rather as guide-lines to the distribution of soil types on the property.

SOILS LIMITATION CHART

Natural Soil Group	Mapping Symbol	Slope %	Approx. Acres	% Of Total Acres	On-Site Sewage Disposal	Buildings with Basements	Streets and Parking	Camp Areas	Picnic Areas	Play-grounds	Paths and Trails
ALA	HKA (60A)	0-3%	4.0	23.00	1	1	1	2	2	3	1
ALB	HKC (60C)	8-15%	2.0	11.00	2	2	1	2	2	3	1
A3A	WD (466)	0-3%	8.0	46.00	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
B1D	CaD (32D)	15-25	1.0	6.00	4	4	4	4	4	4	4

*Limitations: 1 - slight; 2 - moderate; 3 - severe; 4 - very severe

paths and trails. Dependable growth of desirable wildlife food and cover plants is limited by the low natural fertility and low moisture-holding capacity of these soils.

The Walpole soils (466) present severe limitations for all recreational uses due to wetness conditions. These soils are terrace soils developed over sands and gravels. They are poorly drained and have a high water table that is 0 to 6 inches below the soil surface during the wettest part of the year. The high water table usually persists into early summer and may reappear after prolonged or heavy summer rains. The wetness of these soils pose severe problems in the survival of tree seedlings and the production of wildlife habitat. These soils are regulated under Public Act 155--The Inland Wetlands and Water Course Act.

The Charlton soils (32D) are formed in the thicker unconsolidated deposits of till usually occurring on hillsides. Stones and larger boulders are common in these glacial deposits. Due to the steep slopes and stoniness of these soils, recreation potential is severely limited.

GEOLOGY

Sochrin Park is situated astride the contact of two glacial geologic units: till and stratified drift. Till, commonly called hardpan, is a mixture of particles of varied sizes that is derived from the glacial erosion of the landscape followed by the transportation and deposition of the debris by ice. Because of its typically high percentage of silt and clay, till is usually compact and slow to transmit water. Stratified drift consists of materials that were washed from wasting ice by meltwater streams, and deposited in layered units. Individual layers tend to contain particles of similar sizes. Although stratified silts and clays are known, most stratified deposits comprise sands and gravels, and therefore have fairly high water-transmitting capacities. Such deposits, especially when large, may be important aquifers. Available information suggests that most of the Sochrin Park area north of Wooster Brook is covered with thin stratified drift or fill derived from it, whereas till covers most of the park area south of the brook. Figure 4 shows the approximate distribution of these materials.

HYDROLOGY

The present drainage area feeding Sochrin Park Pond is the Wooster Brook watershed--an area of about 242 acres or 0.379 square miles (see fig. 5). It is estimated that 10% of this area is covered by stratified drift, the rest by till. This drainage area is characterized by medium density residential use, woodland, and some farmland. Using standard surface flow criteria (statewide average surface flow for unregulated streams is 1.16 million gallons per day per square mile of watershed) it is estimated that run-off from the watershed averages 439,640 gallons per day annually.

FIGURE 4
GEOLOGY MAP

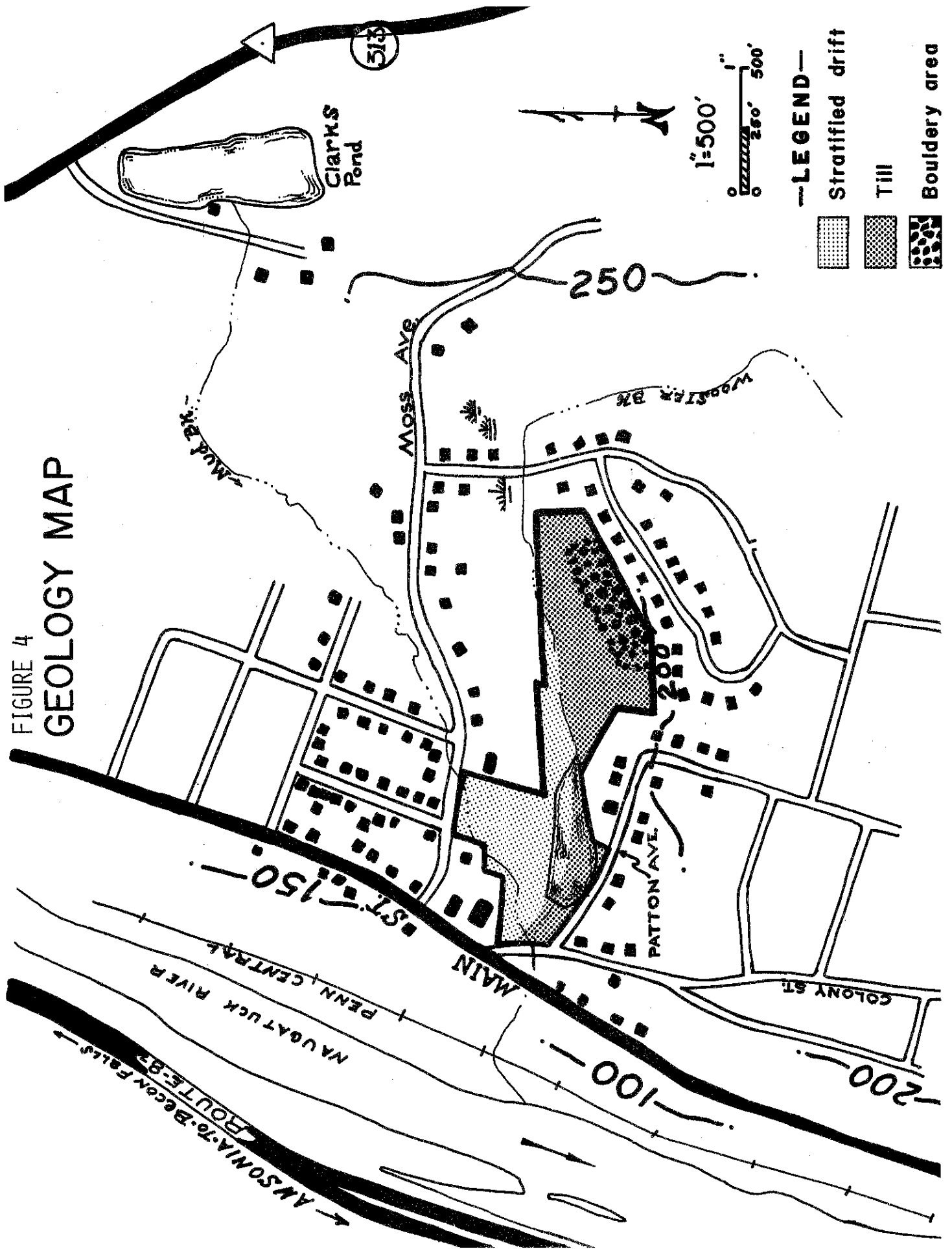
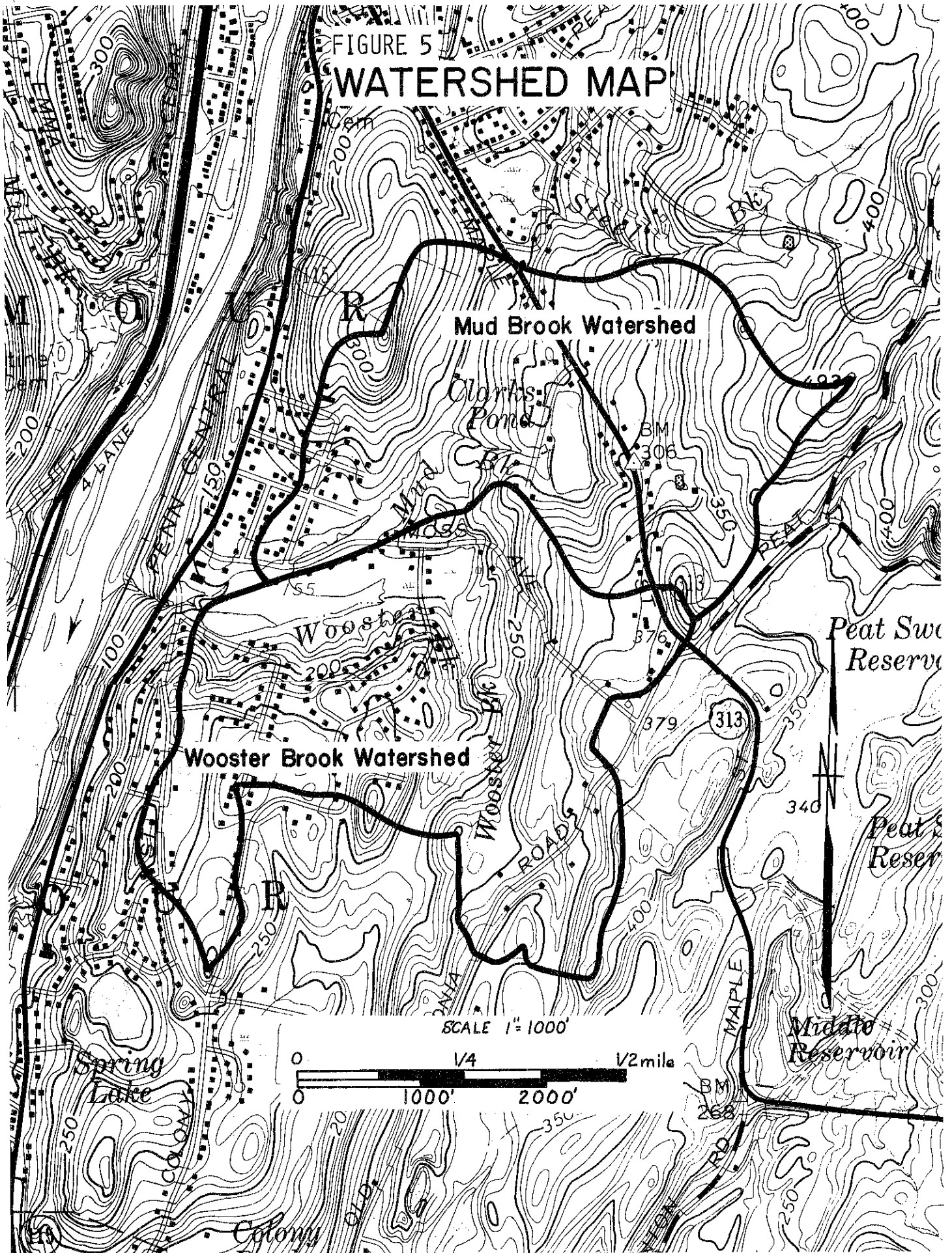
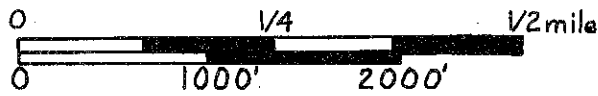


FIGURE 5
WATERSHED MAP



SCALE 1" = 1000'



Mud Brook, which now joins Wooster Brook below the pond dam, has a watershed of 221 acres or 0.346 square miles (see figure 5). About 15% of this watershed is covered with stratified drift, the rest by till. Rate of inflow from this watershed averages about 401,360 gallons per day annually.

Sochrin Pond is about 2.5 acres in size and varies from two to four feet deep. Considerable sediment deposition has likely occurred in the pond in recent years. Such sediment deposition will likely continue at the site although probably at a reduced rate as most of the area adjacent to the pond has been developed and the wooded portion of the park should serve as a buffer to reduce the sediment inflow to the pond.

The pond dam is primarily a masonry structure about ten feet high with an earthen embankment along the northern side. There are several vertical and horizontal cracks in the masonry where some leakage is occurring. These cracks have apparently been in the structure for some time and the leakage is not of the magnitude or nature that would cause concern of probable structure failure. Immediately downstream and along the north side of the structure several small streams of water (foundation and embankment seepage) have formed and are discharging directly into each brook.

Recent water quality sampling of Sochrin Pond indicates some contamination from Wooster Brook and also along the south side of the pond. In both places, elevated coliform levels were recorded (2800/100 ml in Wooster Brook, 3900/100 ml at the south end of the pond). On-site investigation also indicated poor water quality in the area. Rusty water was observed emerging from the filled section north of the pond and flowing into Mud Brook. Water flowing west from a swampy section near the filled area was also highly rust-colored.

VEGETATION

There are approximately 10 acres of woodland on the eastern half of the property. This woodland is a mixed hardwood (birch, ash, maple, oak, beech) community of uneven age. The understory is dense and includes a variety of shrubs (spicebush, striped maple) and vines. Much of the understory brush and dead wood present at the site is presently being removed by CETA crews to enhance the attractiveness and usability of the area.

The western end of the park contains some scattered mixed hardwoods in the vicinity of the junction of Mud Brook and Wooster Brook. These trees are predominantly pole sized and include maple, cottonwood, ash, birch and oak. This area has recently been cleared of underbrush by CETA crews.

OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS FOR RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

POND USE

As mentioned previously, the present drainage area feeding Sochrin Pond includes the Wooster Brook watershed area that is upstream from the pond's dam (see fig. 5). It appears the development of Sochrin Pond as a swimming facility may not be practical because of the inability of this watershed to produce sufficient quantities of water to meet the volume inflow requirement of the State Department of Health. Presently the volume inflow requirement is 1,000 gallons of water per swimmer per day.

The feasibility of supplementing inflow to Sochrin Pond by diverting water from Mud Brook was investigated. Knowing the watershed areas of Mud Brook and Wooster Brook and employing formulas derived for surface flow from watersheds, estimates can be made for two important parameters: the 7 day-2 year low flow and the 7 day-10 year low flow. These estimates, shown in Table 1, indicate flow rates which statistically occur for seven consecutive days at two-year and ten-year intervals, respectively, and which may occur for shorter periods at smaller intervals. Alternatively, these parameters may be considered to be flow rates which statistically are exceeded 90% and 99% of the time. The estimates are crucial, since peak demand for swimming and low flow rates tend to occur simultaneously in the hot summer months.

TABLE 1 - Low-flow estimates for Sochrin Park Pond Watershed and potential watershed			
	Wooster Brook (gal/day)	Mud Brook (gal/day)	Combined flow (gal/day)
7 day-2 year:	21,982	41,520	63,502
7 day-10 year:	9,854	13,840	23,694

Employing the formula:
$$N = \frac{V/180 + F}{1,000}$$

Where N= number of swimmers per day, V= volume of water contained in the pond, and F= flow from the watershed to the pond, an estimate can be made for the maximum number of swimmers that the pond can be expected to accommodate during low flow-periods. Table 2 shows these estimates. Given the Town of Seymour's population of about 13,800, less than one half of one percent of town residents may be able to use the pond during a given day. Note this is use per day, not persons in water at one time. Given the size of the town and normal participation levels, developing a single facility of such small size would constitute a severe political and managerial problem.

TABLE 2 - Estimates of number of swimmers that can use the pond on days of low flow (depths refer to final average depths of the deepened pond).

Depth (ft.)	Wooster Brook only	Wooster & Mud Brooks	Event
3	33 swimmers/day	74 swimmers/day	7 day-2 year
4	37 " "	78 " "	" "
5	40 " "	82 " "	" "
6	44 " "	85 " "	" "
3	21 " "	35 " "	7 day-10 year
4	24 " "	38 " "	" "
5	28 " "	42 " "	" "
6	32 " "	45 " "	" "

In addition, diverting Mud Brook's flow to the pond is problematic and may not be practical. The level of the brook within the park is lower than the level of the spillway; hence, water would have to be pumped into the pond, with requisite expenses for equipment and maintenance. Alternatively, the brook would have to be diverted through property not presently town owned. This might require complex negotiations with landowners not only at the site of diversion, but also downstream from the site, where riparian rights are involved. This scheme would also result in increased erosion upstream from, and sedimentation within, the pond.

There are additional limitations to development of Sochrin Pond as a swimming facility. Foremost among these, as already discussed, is that recent water quality tests indicate the potential water sources are substandard from a State Health Department standpoint. Also, dredging the pond to a depth suitable for swimming may result in increased seepage loss from under the structure. This might not endanger the safety of the structure but could result in excess water loss during the summer months.

It is, of course, conceivable that any number of engineered and constructed solutions could be applied to the area to provide a semi or fully artificial facility to include piped in water and a contained recirculating pool. The State Department of Environmental Protection has tried partial-artificial modification of natural pools as a means of providing public swimming facilities. Such modifications have in general proved costly from a maintenance viewpoint and ultimately lamentable.

All factors considered, development of the pond into a public swimming facility seems to be impractical. The pond does, however, provide a valuable aesthetic resource to the local community and skating can continue as an excellent use of the pond (safety of depth).

From the standpoint of safety, health and maintenance a commercial pool should be considered. Fully artificial pools provide the means of overcoming poor natural conditions. They are quite expensive, certainly initially, but the cost of excavating an average of four feet over the area of the present pond and leveling off the site, probably would cost in excess of \$40,000. In either case, the cost of a bath house would be about the same.

GENERAL RECREATIONAL USE

The limitations imposed by existing soil conditions (see fig. 3) together with the paucity of level land at the site practically precludes active recreational development at Sochrin Park. The one area with potential for active recreational development is the open land in the general location of the present parking lot (see fig. 2). Although this area is limited in size (\pm 2 acres), it is conducive to the development of some formal small court games such as tennis. Alternatively, this area would be the likely location of any artificial pool constructed.

Although there appears to be no great opportunities for active recreational development at Sochrin Park, there are numerous opportunities to improve the park for passive types of recreation.

There are good possibilities of improving this area for wildlife, especially songbirds. This would involve opening up some areas in the woodland so that sunlight could reach the ground levels and allow some of the native wildlife plants already present to flower and fruit. Also, some further planting of wildlife shrubs can be made around the border of the site to screen the park area and attract wildlife. Planting materials for wildlife purposes are available from the State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection, forestry division.

The woodland can be further improved by underplanting the central portion with hemlock (8' x 8' spacing) to provide a second plant generation that will succeed the present tree cover.

Although the walking trails present throughout the woodland reflect user desires and will probably suffice for the most part, the area does hold promise for the development of additional walking trails or an exercise trail (see appendix). It is important to note here that much of the woodland area of the site is mapped as wetlands and should some recreational development be planned for the area, it may be necessary to map out the wetlands in more detail and at a smaller scale than is now available. Should this woodland be developed with additional trails, erosion and sediment control measures will have to be installed as these soils are erosive if left in an exposed condition. Even along existing woodland trails there are places such as water crossings and sloping trail surfaces where maintenance improvements should be made. It is suggested that a resource conservation plan be drawn up for the area with the assistance of the New

Haven Soil and Water Conservation District. This plan would incorporate all recommendations for erosion and sediment control as well as woodland and wildlife improvement.

In considering park revitalization measures, it is recommended that sanitary facilities be provided in some form. While a flush sewered comfort station is desirable it could be expensive and perhaps incorrectly sized owing to some initial uncertainty as to participatory levels. An alternative would be contracted chemical toilet units. These units are relatively low cost for the short run, and require no town maintenance staffing.

Investment in picnic tables and pedestal fireplaces is also recommended for picnic site development throughout the park.

The capacity of existing roads in the Sochrin Park area is adequate for the anticipated user population but parking facilities at the park should be improved or re-designed commensurate with anticipated use. The unpaved lot presently used for parking has a capacity of approximately 25 vehicles.

In conclusion, it should be stated that high quality open space/recreation land is a valuable community asset. It benefits community health and morale, improves aesthetics, increases the value of surrounding realty and protects the natural resource base. With or without the development of a swimming facility, Sochrin Park will continue to serve as an important neighborhood recreation facility. Maintenance and improvement measures will enhance the parks appearance and increase use of the land by the surrounding community.

APPENDIX



What's The Exercise Trail?

The Exercise Trail is a path, usually about one and a half miles long, with twenty exercise stations along the way. Participants walk and run from station to station. The exercises prescribed are planned to give you a warm-up, a good work-out, and a cooling-off at the end. The President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports recommends them to help you build strength, flexibility, and stamina.

An Exercise Trail may take any shape or form to fit on the land available around a lake, alongside a park roadway, or doubling back and forth in a compact area. The U.S. Department of Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation can advise local groups on how to fit an Exercise Trail into the space at hand.

The objective of The Exercise Trail program is to provide a free community facility which will encourage physical fitness for the entire family in a pleasing environment. Just as its design is flexible so is its use, with equipment sized for people of all ages and with users determining how much they will exercise at each station. The program has the added economic advantage of accommodating mass participation without supervision and with only minimal maintenance.

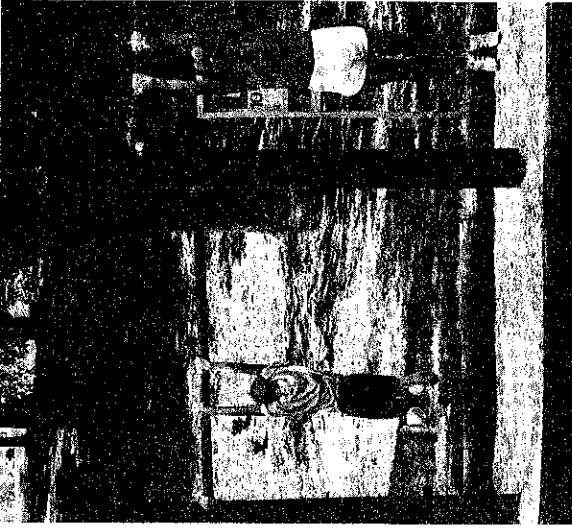
What's involved in building one?

An Exercise Trail can be built by a Jaycees chapter or other community organization in five or six weekends after initial planning and layout. The construction package from JCPenney includes full instructions on how to lay out the Trail, what materials are needed, and how to build the stations. Equipment, used at eight stations, is designed simply and uses natural materials such as logs to blend into the environment and to keep costs low.

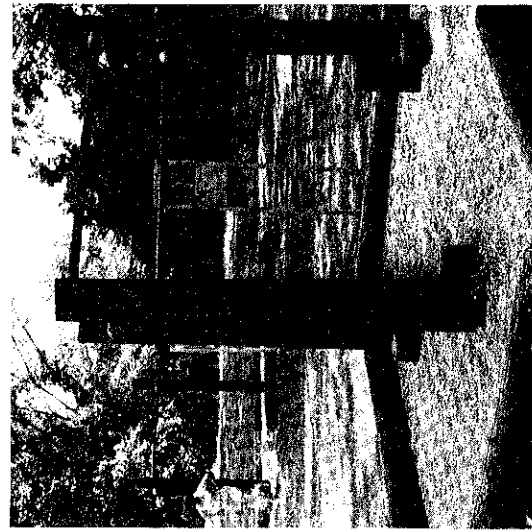
Who pays for it?

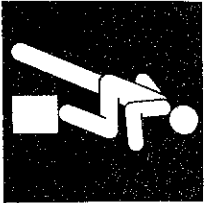
In local areas where there is a cooperating JCPenney department store, that store can provide the package of signs and instructions, and may contribute toward the cost of construction materials. Some of the materials, such as used utility poles or railroad ties, may be available locally at no cost. And, it may be possible to have other construction costs sponsored by other local businesses. Provision is made in the Trail's design to give credit to others who participate in its construction. The cost of materials will vary from \$100 to \$900, depending on the sophistication of the Trail and the ingenuity of its builders.

In communities where there is no cooperating JCPenney department store, the package of signs and instructions can be purchased from JCPenney headquarters for \$150, well below its actual cost. The package includes 66 signs, from 8"x14" to 24"x48", to mark the Trail and the stations. Screened on a flexible, heavy gauge plastic, they are durable, weatherproof, and relatively vandalproof. A variety of methods can be used to mount them. The instruction package includes complete step-by-step directions for planning, building, opening, and promoting your Exercise Trail.

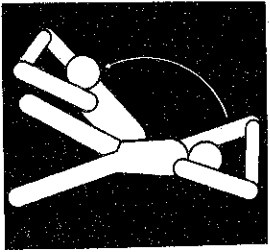


The Exercise Trail may be eligible for assistance through the Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund, administered by state coordinators for the U.S. Department of the Interior. Local parks departments may be eligible for funds matching the value of the JCPenney sign package, contributed materials, and volunteer labor. These Federal funds could help with initial Trail construction or to add improved running surfaces, plantings, etc.





12
STEP LIPS
Start with left leg
Step 10 ft. to the
right. Repeat 12 times.
BEGINNERS: 30 TIMES
ADVANCED: 30 TIMES



16
LOG LIFTS
Hold log with both hands
overhead. Lift log
overhead and hand forward
to ground.
BEGINNERS: 30 TIMES
ADVANCED: 30 TIMES



How do we get started?

If you are near a JCPenney department store, contact the store's manager to see if he can assist in beginning an Exercise Trail. Your local chapter of the United States Jaycees may also have further information.

If no JCPenney store is nearby, write:

The Exercise Trail
Public Relations—42nd Floor
J.C. Penney Company, Inc.
1301 Avenue of the Americas
New York, New York 10019

Good Work!

We hope The Exercise Trail has
been healthful and enjoyable.

Encourage your family and friends
to participate in a regular physical
conditioning program to maintain
good health.



Welcome

to The Exercise Trail

As you walk and run through this
course, you'll have a chance to
perform exercises designed to
help you become more physically
fit. If you have doubts about your
ability to exercise, consult your
doctor first.

Equipment is sized for both
children and adults. If you are just
starting an exercise program,
perform the number of repetitions
marked "Beginners"; you can work
up to "Advanced" repetitions on
later visits.



on directional signs means
walk to the next station;



means jog or run.

Have a healthful and pleasant
journey.



The Exercise Trail

A Community Fitness Project



JCPenney

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 industrial 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.