

# **RIVER KNOLLS II AFFORDABLE HOUSING SUBDIVISION**

**Stonington, Connecticut**

## **Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team Report**

**Eastern Connecticut  
Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc.**

**RIVER KNOLLS  
AFFORDABLE HOUSING  
SUBDIVISION  
Stonington, Connecticut**

Environmental Review Team Report

Prepared by the  
Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team  
of the Eastern Connecticut  
Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc.

for the  
Inland Wetlands Commission  
Stonington, Connecticut

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Stonington Inland Wetlands Commission to the New London County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). The SWCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development Area (RC&D) Executive Council for their consideration and approval. The request was approved and the measure reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Elaine Sych, would like to thank and gratefully acknowledge the following Team members whose professionalism and expertise were invaluable to the completion of this report.

The field review took place on Thursday, November 20, 1997.

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I would also like to thank Edward Donnelly, planning director, Mary Villa, assistant planner, Mark Synder, inland wetland commission member, Raymond Cherenzia and associate, project engineers, Paul Shu, environmental consultant, and Ronald O'Keefe, applicant/landowner for their cooperation and assistance during this environmental review.

Prior to the review day, each Team member received a summary of the proposed project with location and soils maps. During the field review Team members were given detailed plans and reports. Other additional information was mailed to Team members after the field review as it became available. 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 plans or detailed solutions to development problems. The Team does not recommend what final action should be taken on a proposed project - all final decisions rest with the town and applicant/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 town and applicant/landowner. 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 Council hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in reviewing the proposed residential development.

If you require additional information please contact:

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgments _____	Page
Table of Contents _____	ii-iii
Introduction _____	iv
Soil Resources _____	1
Erosion and Sediment Control Measures _____	6
Wetland Review _____	9
Stormwater Review _____	11
Planning Concerns _____	15
Appendix _____	17
Natural Diversity Data Base Report	22
Soils Information	

## List of Figures

Figure 1 - Topographic and Location Map _____	3
Figure 2 - Locus Map _____	4
Figure 3 - Subdivision Layout Map _____	5
Figure 4 - Soils Map _____	8

# **INTRODUCTION**

## **Introduction**

The Stonington Inland Wetlands Commission has requested assistance from the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team in conducting an environmental review of a proposed affordable housing subdivision.

The site is approximately 49 acres in size located at the end of River Crest Drive, to the west of River Road in the Pawcatuck section of Stonington. An affordable housing subdivision is being proposed with the construction of 75 single family homes on 1/3 acre lots. The site is primarily forested with about +4 acres of wetlands. Approximately 14 acres will remain as open space.

The homes will be served by public water and sewer service. Approximately 4800' feet of roadway will be built. Runoff from the buildings and roadways will be directed to two onsite detention areas for collection and treatment. The project will be phased with the roadway and infrastructure being constructed first and then the lots being developed in separate phases of approximately 15 homes.

## **Objectives of the ERT Study**

The Town has asked for assistance with the review of this project because the project being proposed is at a higher density than normally allowed under the zoning regulations and the site is perceived as environmentally sensitive in certain areas. The primary concerns are hydrology, stormwater management and potential impacts to the wetlands. Secondary concerns include erosion and sediment control, soil limitations; site design and open space.

## **The ERT Process**

Through the efforts of the Inland Wetlands Commission this environmental review and report was prepared for the Town of Stonington.

This report provides an information base and a series of recommendations and guidelines which cover the topics requested by the Town. Team members were able to review maps, plans and supporting documentation provided by the applicant.

The review process consisted of four phases:

1. Inventory of the site's natural resources;
2. Assessment of these resources;
3. Identification of resource areas and review of plans; and
4. Presentation of education, management and land use guidelines.

The data collection phase involved both literature and field research. The field review was conducted on November 20, 1997, and some Team members also made separate and/or additional field visits. The emphasis of the field review was on the exchange of ideas, concerns and recommendations. Being on site allowed Team members to verify information and to identify other resources.

Once Team members had assimilated an adequate data base, they were able to analyze and interpret their findings. Individual Team members then prepared and submitted their reports to the ERT coordinator for compilation into this final ERT report.

Figure 1

Topographic and Location Map



Scale 1"=2000'

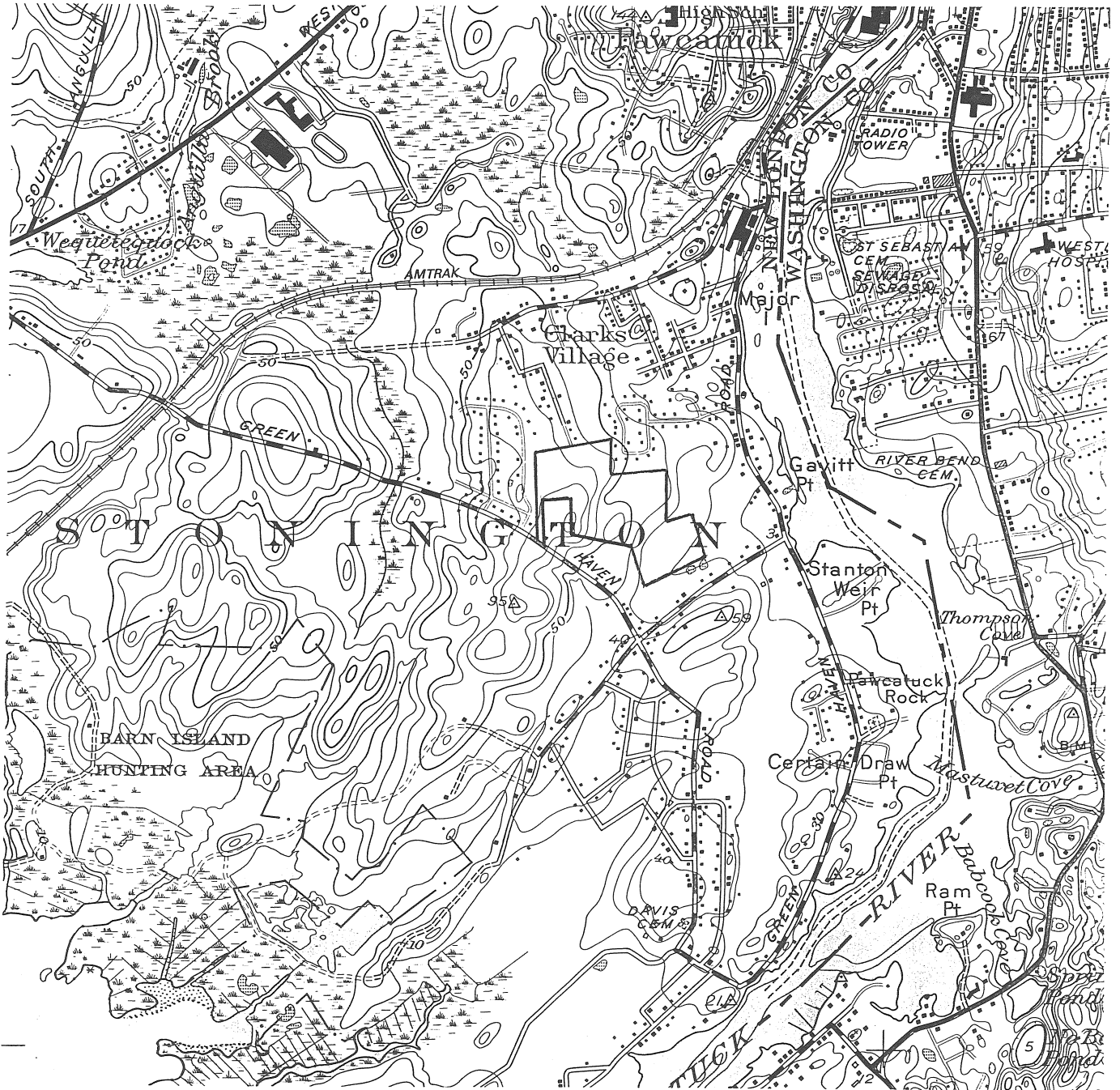
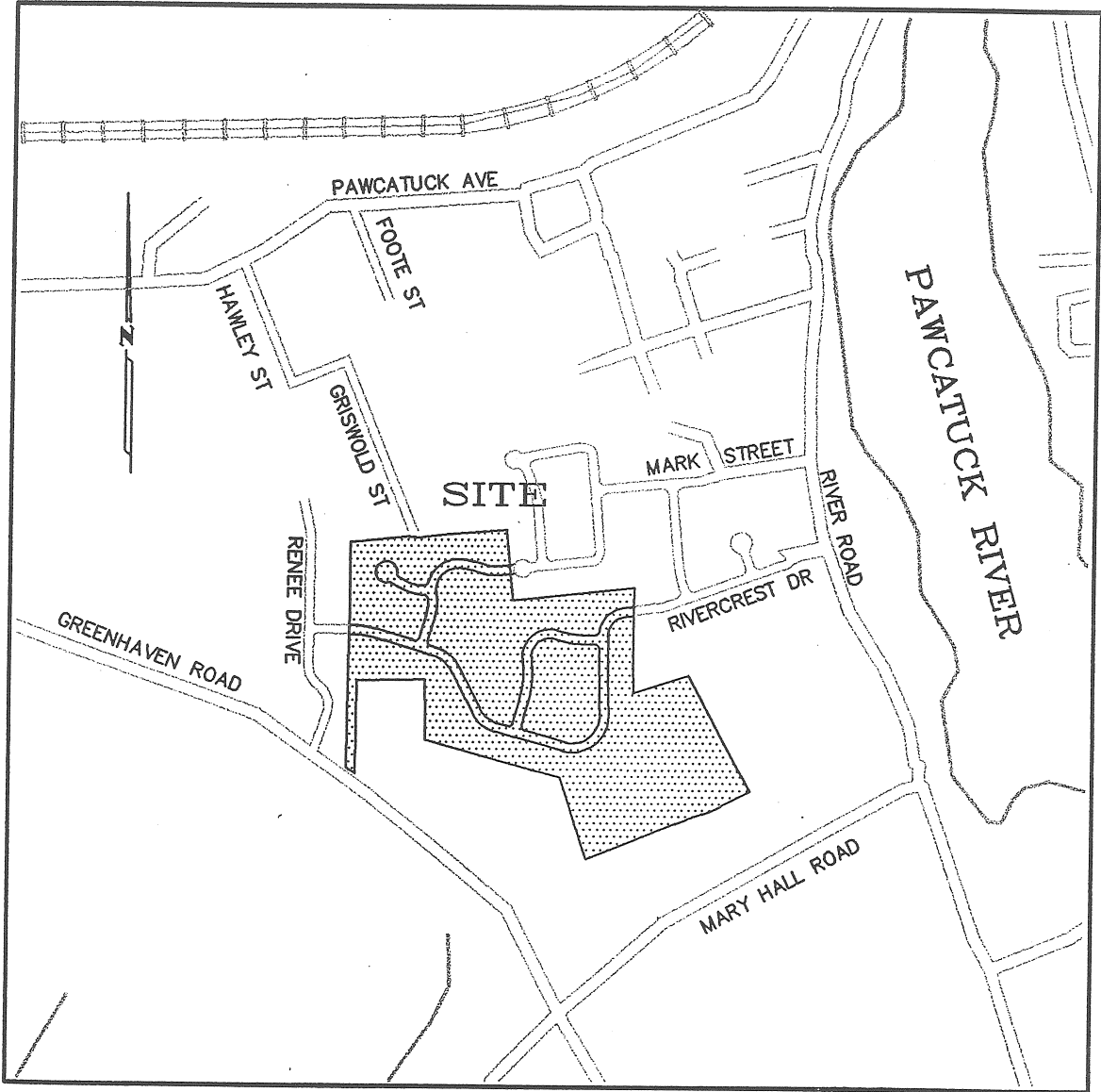


Figure 2  
Locus Map



LOCUS MAP 1"=1000'



Figure 3  
Subdivision Layout Map

## SOIL RESOURCES

The upland soils on the site were identified from the *Soil Survey of New London County, Connecticut*. Due to the small scale of the soil survey, it should be noted that the survey is a guide to be used for general planning purposes, and it is not a substitute for onsite field investigations. The soil boundary lines shown on the plans for the upland soils were derived from a smaller scale map and should not be viewed as precise boundaries, but rather as a guide to the distribution of soils on the property.

The site contains both upland (non-wetland) and hydric (wetland) soils. Upland soil map units found on the site include CcB - Canton and Charlton very stony fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes; CdC - Canton and Charlton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes; CrD - Charlton-Hollis fine sandy loams, very rocky, 15 to 45 percent slopes; SxB - Sutton extremely stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes; WyB - Woodbridge very stony fine sandy loams, 0 to 8 percent slopes. The overwhelming majority of the site is located on the soil map unit CdC. Only 21 of the proposed 75 lots for the development are situated, in part or entirely, on soils other than the soil map unit CdC.

The Canton and Charlton soils (CcB, CdC) are described in the *Soil Survey of New London County, Connecticut* as gently sloping to sloping, well drained soils that are found on glacial till upland hill, plains and ridges. While the Charlton-Hollis (CrD) is located on glacial till uplands, it is a moderately steep to steep complex which is somewhat excessively drained and well drained. Both the Sutton soil complex (SxB) and the Woodbridge soil are considered nearly level to gently sloping, moderately well drained soils. The Sutton is found on upland glacial till plains, hills, and ridges, and the Woodbridge is located on drumloidal, glacial till upland forms. Each of the soils described above are identified in the *Soil Survey of New London County, Connecticut* as limited with regard to on site septic system design and operation, however, it should be noted that the development is designed to connect to municipal sewer lines thus

eliminating the need for individual septic systems. Other limiting factors for community development include a seasonal high water table for the SxB soil, a seasonal high water table and slow or very slow permeability for the WyB soil, and steepness of slope, shallow depth to bedrock, and rock outcrops on the CrD. No additional limiting factors are cited for the CdC soil.

According to the *Soil Survey of New London County, Connecticut* the only one hydric soil located on the property is the soil map unit Rn - Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman extremely stony fine sandy loams, which consist of poorly drained nonstony to stony soils, slopes ranging from 0 to 3 percent, and are found on drumloidal upland areas. The Ridgebury complex is situated on the southeastern corner of the parcel in the area delineated as a freshwater wetland. Major limiting factors of the Ridgebury complex for community development include a high water table, and the slow or very slow permeability in the substratum.

For additional information, please refer to the soils reports contained in the appendix of this report.





## **EROSION and SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES**

In general, the erosion and sediment control measures outlined in the site plan and erosion and sediment control plan demonstrate a conscientious effort to minimize erosion and sedimentation resulting from construction activities on the site.

Erosion and sediment control measures such as the installation of construction entrances, the protection of stockpile areas with sediment barriers and temporary vegetation, and the installation of sediment barriers for both road and lot construction, if adhered to, should act sufficiently to minimize the erosion and sedimentation impacts that might result from construction activities. It should be noted that the construction and design of the proposed sediment basin will not be commented on in this portion of the report. Also, the temporary vegetation of the stockpile areas should occur within 15 days of the formation of the stockpile, according to the current edition of the Connecticut *Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control*.

Despite the overall satisfactory quality of the erosion and sediment control plan, some concerns and comments regarding the plan should be considered.

According to Cherenzia and Associates, the engineering firm for the project, all roads and infrastructure will be constructed and installed prior to any lot development. The property owner then intends to develop lots in blocks with no more than 15 lots being developed at one time. The narrative in the plan does not reflect this plan for development. Additional narrative should be included that clearly describes the piecemeal nature by which the property will be developed.

Based on the piecemeal development described above, the location of sediment barriers installed for lot construction, as illustrated on sheets 22-25 of the existing site plan, is

insufficient to evaluate their effectiveness; moreover, it is unclear which of the other erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan refer to lot development or infrastructure construction. Given the area of a 15 lot block (roughly 5 acres, assuming 0.33 acres per lot), the slope of the soils, and the fact that the hazard of erosion is moderate to severe for the soil map unit CdC (on which the majority of the proposed development is located), it is recommended that detailed individual "lot block" erosion and sediment control plans, each containing the standard elements of an erosion and sediment control plan, be prepared and submitted to the municipality for review and comment prior to construction activities taking place.

For the most part, the sediment barriers illustrated on the site plan for use during the road/infrastructure construction phase of development appear to offer good protection, but it is suggested that some barriers be extended and some additional barriers be incorporated into the plan. On sheet 12, although the slope is minimal, an additional barrier should be added on the north side of River Crest Road Extension from the eastern half of lot 27 through lot 29. The sediment barrier shown on lots 75, 64, 65 (sheet 13) should be extended through lot 65. The sediment barrier on lots 6-10 (sheet 15) should be extended into lot 11 and tied into the 58 foot elevation to close the existing gap.

It is suggested that a single sheet illustrating all sediment barriers (for both infrastructure and lot construction) be added to the existing plan in order to improve the clarity and ability to assess the effectiveness of the proposed erosion and sediment control measures. The sheet should contain existing and proposed topography. The other sheets of the plan could be referenced for finer detail.

It is also recommended that an annual ryegrass be added to the seed mixture in order to provide a nurse crop.

## **WETLAND REVIEW**

Since there are no direct wetland impacts associated with this proposed development, the emphasis of this section will be the possibility of indirect impacts resulting from sedimentation and stormwater quality/quantity. Both of these topics are the focus of other team members, however, the following suggestions, comments and recommendations are offered in addition to that material.

### **Stormwater Quality**

During the ERT meeting, the applicant's environmental consultant informed us that there would be modifications made to the detention basin which would increase its ability to improve the quality of the stormwater entering it. The Team wetland specialist did not receive any updated information to date (12/08/97), however, the following are some basic guidelines which should be considered when designing a water quality basin or "extended wet detention pond."

- 1) It is not clear what percentage of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces is to be detained in this basin or for what period of time it is to be detained. For water quality purposes, it is recommended that the first 1" of rainfall from these surfaces be detained for 24 hours. The one inch rule has been shown to encompass approximately 90% of all rainfall events throughout a given year, along with a majority of pollutants that are generated as a result of this stormwater runoff.
  
- 2) The Surface Area (where water is in contact with the soil and plant material) to Volume Ratio of the pond should be maximized to allow for pollutant absorption and water cleansing microbial action. This can be accomplished by altering the shape of the pond to create more edge and to place at this edge a created marsh system

(optimally half of the surface area should be planted as low and high marsh). The placement of islands within the basin can also increase this ratio.

3) Maximize the flow path of stormwater through the basin by increasing the distance between the inlet and outlet (which are close together in the current design). This can be accomplished not only by further separation of the inlet and outlet but by the placement of berms within the basin which will direct flow in a circuitous path to the outlet.

The proposed pond is approximately 200 feet from the wetland boundary. Therefore the existing groundwater levels at this location may not support the creation of a wet detention basin through interception of the groundwater table. Inspection of the nearest test hole did not reveal any groundwater, although it appeared to be a fairly shallow well. One way to roughly predict water levels in excavated ponds is to note the ground elevations of nearby wetland areas and then assuming that the groundwater elevations in the area of the proposed excavation would be near that same elevation. The ground elevation at the edge of the nearby wetland is generally 22 to 24 feet. The bottom elevation of the proposed detention pond #2 is also 24 feet. Assuming a groundwater elevation of 22 feet at the pond location, this may not be enough water to support the recommended shallow-marsh habitat. Of course there are other variables involved. To ensure a higher possibility of wetland creation success proper groundwater monitoring in the area of pond #2 is recommended.

Moving the pond closer to the wetlands and therefore into an area with a higher groundwater table is one option to increase the possibility of pond saturation. This type of development near a wetland is generally viewed as beneficial in that it acts as an extension of that wetland, diversifying its available wildlife.

The trade off here is that with the permanent pool of water, wetland plantings, islands, and baffles that could be part of this structure, the available storage volume of the pond is decreased and will need to be compensated for in its design.

Finally, a monitoring and maintenance plan is recommended for the detention basin. This should involve at least three years of monitoring by a professional botanist/biologist/wetland scientist if wetland creation is involved. In addition, the parties responsible for a long-term maintenance plan of the detention basin should be identified along with the expected frequency of inspections.

## **Stormwater Quantity**

The detention basins on-site are designed to mimic pre-development "peak" storm flows during post-development conditions. While the peak volume discharges off the site may be reduced, one of the side-effects of this process is that the overall length of time it takes for the total stormwater volumes to discharge from the detention basin is increased. This sometimes leads to an increase in the erosion of downstream watercourses due to the prolonged channel flows that result.

In this case, the off-site effects resulting from both the increase in peak volume discharge and the total discharge period should not be of great concern due to the proximity to sea level and the low gradient, artificial and stable downstream channel observed during the site visit. The one exception to this would be ensuring that downstream culverts would be able to pass any increases in storm flows and it appears that the applicant has done this.

## **Erosion & Sedimentation Control**

At the ERT meeting, the applicants consultants indicated that this project would be "phased." Phasing is where the construction of the project is segmented into several discreet sections, each independent of the other. This approach is highly recommended in for this project, since it involves a combination of high

development density and long relatively steep slopes leading to a wetland. The phasing plan should be developed and included on the site plan itself.

## **STORMWATER REVIEW**

Since the site construction involves the disturbance of over five acres, Connecticut's General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater and Dewatering Wastewaters, issued October 1, 1997 (the "Permit") will cover the project. The permit requires that the site register with the Department of Environmental Protection (CTDEP) at least thirty days before the start of construction. The registrant must then prepare and keep on site during the construction project a Stormwater Pollution Control Plan (the "Plan"). Please note that while this review is based primarily on the state Permit, many of the erosion and sedimentation issues are included in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control (the "guidelines"), and are issues that must be dealt with on a local level before being included in the Plan.

The Plan must include a site map as described in Section 6.b.6.A. of the Permit and a copy of the erosion and sedimentation (E & S) control plan for the site. The E & S plan that has been approved by the Town in conjunction with the CTDEP Inland Water Resources Division (IWRD) and the local Soil and Water Conservation District may be included in the Plan. This plan and site map must include specifics on controls that will be used during each phase of construction. Specific site maps and controls will have to be described in the Plan, as well as construction details for each control used. The permit requires that "the plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with" the guidelines. The permit notations below all reference permit Section 6.b.6.

The erosion control plans revised 7/29/97 do not currently meet all of the requirements of the permit and the guidelines. The erosion and sedimentation notes need to be expanded, and the notes on sheet 2 and sheet 30 need to be reconciled. Due to the amount of soil disturbance, it is highly recommended that construction be phased to minimize unstable areas. The plan must be specific about phasing, and what controls will be used for each phase (subsection B.) The permit (subsection C.ii.2) requires that for areas where between two and five acres are disturbed at one time, the Plan must



show that a sediment basin or trap will be available that will store a minimum of 134 cubic yards of water per acre disturbed, and in areas where five or more acres are disturbed at one time, the Plan must show that a sediment basin will be available that will store a minimum of 134 cubic yards of water per acre disturbed. Installation of the sediment basin(s) must be completed prior to the start of grubbing and clearing activities. The permit (subsection D.) requires inspections at least once every seven calendar days and after every storm of 0.5 inches or greater. The plan must also allow for the inspector to require additional measures if the inspection finds them necessary, and should note the qualifications of personnel doing the inspections. In addition, the plan must include monthly inspections of stabilized areas for at least three months *following* stabilization. All contractors and subcontractors must sign the contractor certification (subsection E.ii.).

Subsection C.iii. of the permit requires post-construction stormwater management. The detention basin/ wetland treatment area appears to meet this requirement, as well as to control peak flow runoff. Obviously, considerable detail of the wetland treatment system will be necessary, as well as a discussion of how the basin system will be converted from a construction sedimentation basin to a post-construction detention basin and wetland treatment system. A plan to manage the system post-construction will be crucial to its proper operation.

## **PLANNING CONCERNS**

This proposal could create 75 residential building lots and approximately 4,800 feet of roadway on approximately 49 acres of land. The local zoning regulations/map designates this site for minimum lot sizes of 80,000 square feet. To the east and south of the site the minimum lot size requirement is 15,000 square feet, while further to the southwest of this site on the south side of Greenhaven Road the minimum lot size requirement is 120,000 square feet.

The Regional Conservation and Development Policy Guide for Southeastern Connecticut, adopted in October of 1997, depicts these different land use categories intersecting this site. They are 1 ) the eastern portion of this property is designated as being appropriate for mixed urban uses, 2) the southwestern portion of the property is designated as appropriate for mixed suburban uses and 3) the remaining area of the property is designated as being appropriate for low density uses. The definitions of the classifications are as follows: 1 ) Mixed Urban Uses must be served by both public water and sewage systems. These areas can accommodate residential densities of greater than two units per acre, 2) Mixed Suburban Uses are areas which generally have few natural development limitations and in some areas have access to both public water and sewer service. These areas can accommodate residential densities ranging from one unit per one and one-half acres to two units per acre. However, densities of greater than one unit per acre are recommended only if adequate public water and sewer service is available, and 3) Low Density Uses are areas with natural development limitations, limitations of access, or on site utility limitations. These areas are primarily recommended for scattered single family and agricultural uses. Residential densities of less than one unit per one and one-half acre are recommended.

This proposed subdivision has been submitted as an "affordable housing" application as stipulated by Section 8-30g of the Connecticut General Statutes. This designation has requirements as to the sale price of 25% of the units for a 30 year time period. This

designation also effects the review criteria of a Planning & Zoning Commission. The Commission's decision must be necessary to protect substantial public interests in health, safety, or other matters which the Commission may legally consider, is made without utilizing existing standards within the zoning regulations. The application designation does not effect the review criteria of an Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Commission. The wetland criteria continues to be the Commission's adopted regulations.

A major component of the proposed roadway is a storm water management system. This system would collect the vast majority of water run-off from this 49 acre site and direct it into two detention basins. The detention basins are designed to release the storm flows at the same rate as is presently released from the undeveloped site. The duration of the drainage flow from the developed site would be for more extended time periods than from the undeveloped site. The released flow would be directed towards an on-site wetland, which then flows downstream to the Pawtucket River. The adequacy of the proposed drainage system to function as designed is an important aspect of the proposal and its impact on the site's regulated soils and downstream properties. The proper functioning of the storm water management system is also an important public safety concern for the Planning & Zoning commission. Potential additives into the wetland from this development would be salts and oils from the road, and fertilizers and other chemicals from residential lawns. Potential on- and off-site safety concerns exist due to the amount of storm water which may pose flooding and other water damage concerns to neighboring properties. The design of this system is reviewed in another section of this report. If the drainage flow from the current design is such that on- and off-site safety concerns cannot be fully addressed to the Commission's satisfaction, reduction of the storm water flow duration may be necessary. Storm water flow duration reduction may be accomplished by reducing the amount of impervious area created by the road and new home roofs.

In addition to design another important aspect of the drainage system is its proper maintenance to insure that the system continues to function as designed. The

applicants presentation stated that the road and drainage system would be constructed in "one" phase. This would allow for the control of site drainage without the need for other interim drainage structures the existence of which could add to the site's erosion and sediment control concerns. The applicant also stated that the responsibility for the long term maintenance of the detention basins would be that of a "homeowners association." The town's land use Commission's should be satisfied that the appropriate legal mechanism is established which stipulates the "homeowners association's" maintenance responsibility as well as giving this association the authority to maintain the financial resources required to comply with such responsibility. The inability to maintain these drainage structures as necessary would significantly impair their functioning and create erosion, sedimentation, pollution, and flooding problems within the area.

Another erosion and sedimentation concern will be created during individual lot development. Again, the need to minimize any sedimentation flow into the storm water drainage system is important to insure proper functioning of the system. The proposal includes erosion and sediment control measures for lot development. These plans should be monitored during the building permit process and modifications required if needed.

Other health and safety concerns deal with the adequacy of the water and sewer systems to serve the proposed number of units. The proposed density of the development requires the provision of both public water and sewer service. The applicant presents that with modifications made by the applicant both systems will be adequate. It is important for the Commission to be insured that the quantity and quality of the water system, and capacity of the sewer system and service lines are adequate.

Review of the traffic study and the "Institute of Transportation Engineers" Trip Generation report concurs with the findings. Special attention needs to be made to the existing condition of River Road. The vertical grade alignment which at present

presents a minimum concern will need to be addressed over time as vehicle use and traffic volumes increase in the area.

The proposed lot layout in relation to the open space parcels presents another planning concern. The largest parcel of open space is the 12.37 acres located in the Southeast corner of the property. This parcel also contains the detention basins. This area of the subdivision, as proposed, presents the following concerns: 1) the detention basin extends slightly into lots 6 and 7 for approximately 10 feet. An additional adjacent area will be needed to access the basins for maintenance. The total easement area required further reduces the already small area of these lots. It would be more practical, and livable for the occupants, to keep the detention basins and required maintenance access area out of any residential lots. Perhaps lots 6 and 7 could be combined, 2) the useable non-wetland area of this open space parcel is divided by the detention structures with only one access strip to the total area. The proposed access is located between lots 5 and 6. Another access strip between lots 9 and 10 would better allow for the safe use of the open space parcel. Perhaps the land area of lot 9 could be re-designated to another open space access strip and the remaining land combined with lot 8.

The .49 acres of open space located in the center of proposed lots 64 through 75 would be an ideal location for a visual buffer due to the high density of the development. In order to provide such a visual buffer the parcel would need to be heavily wooded or proposed to be planted in evergreens or similar. Without such plantings the function of an open space parcel in this area may be more disruptive, due to noise and the like, to the surrounding residents than beneficial. This parcel may be better utilized as additional land area attached to the surrounding lots.

The other major component of this proposal that needs to be addressed is the administrative aspect of monitoring for compliance with the provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS). A process must be in place which will allow the town easy access and inspection of records to certify compliance with the CGS on a regular basis. While the bulk of the administrative responsibility should be outside of

the town's infrastructure, it is the town's responsibility to oversee the process and insure compliance. The latitude allowed such applications in relation to the town's adopted land use regulations by the Connecticut General Statutes would be counter-productive without compliance.

# APPENDIX

For Appendix Information Please  
Contact the ERT Office at 860-345-3977

# 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, soil 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 region.

**The services of the Team are 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, landfills, commercial and industrial developments, sand and gravel excavations, 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 official 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 and the ERT Coordinator. A request form should be completely filled out and should include the required materials. 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 and request forms regarding the Environmental Review Team please contact the ERT Coordinator: 860-345-3977, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 70, Haddam, Connecticut 06438.