

DRUMLIN FIELDS

Suffield, Connecticut

September 1988



ENVIRONMENTAL

REVIEW TEAM

REPORT

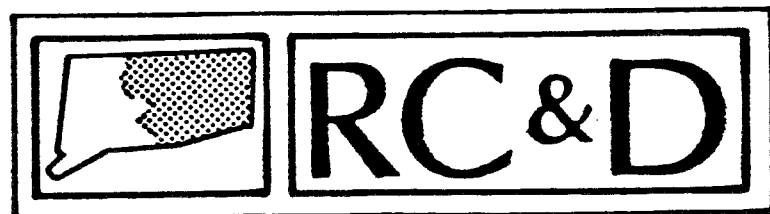
EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

DRUMLIN FIELDS

SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT

Review Date: JUNE 21, 1988

Report Date: SEPTEMBER 1988



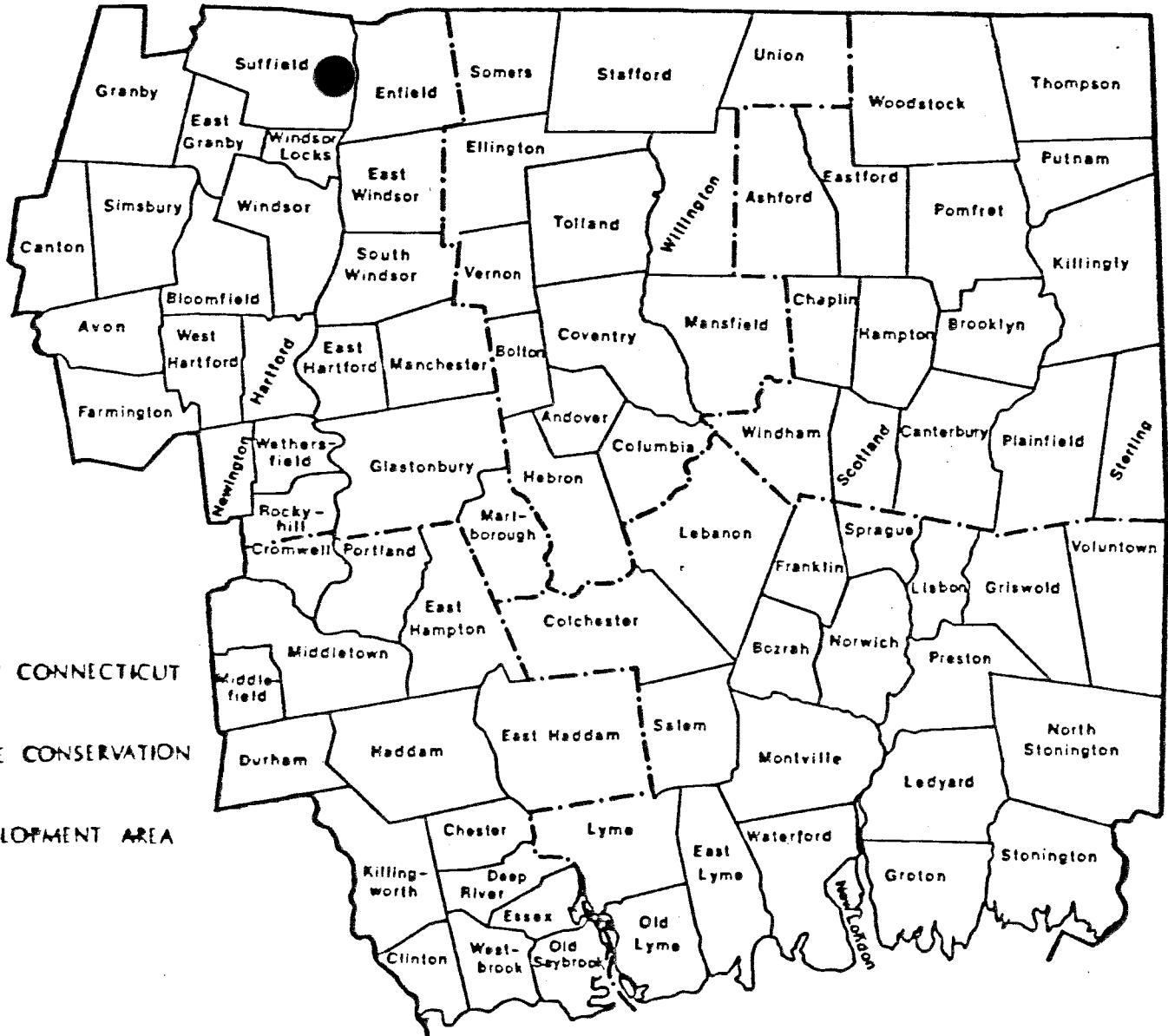
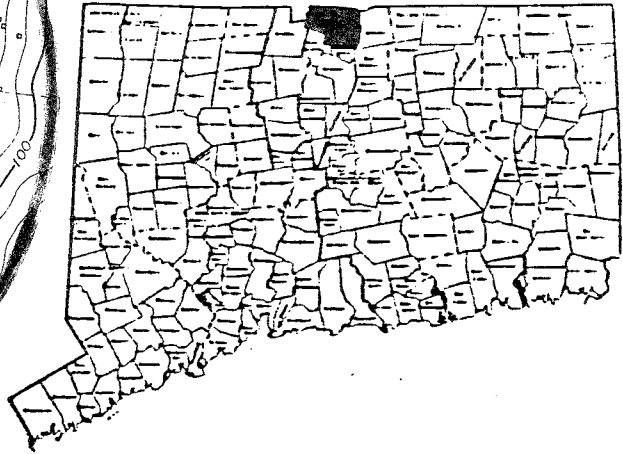
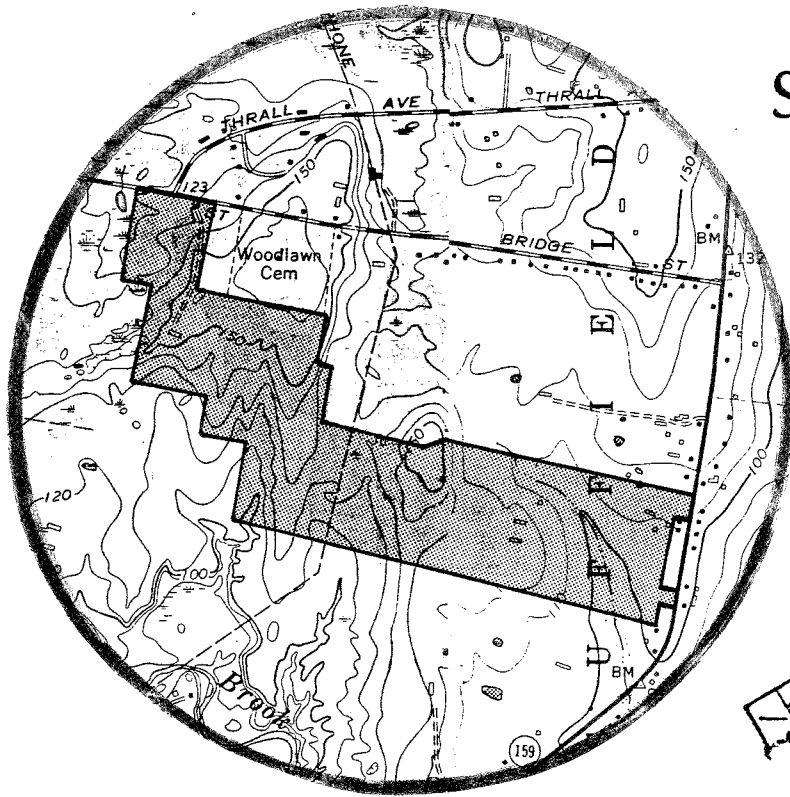
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM

PO BOX 70

HADDAM, CONNECTICUT 06438

Site Location

DRUMLIN FIELDS SUBDIVISION
SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT



EASTERN CONNECTICUT
RESOURCE CONSERVATION
& DEVELOPMENT AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
DRUMLIN FIELDS SUBDIVISION
SUFFIELD, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Suffield Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commission to the Hartford 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 Council 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 Tuesday, June 21, 1988. Team members participating on this review included:

Nicholas Bellantoni	--State Archaeologist - CT Museum of Natural History
Kip Kolesinkas	--Soil Resource Specialist - U.S.D.A., Soil Conservation Service
Dan Mayer	--Environmental Analyst - DEP, Water Resources Unit
Dawn McKay	--Zoologist - DEP - Natural Resources Center
Ken Metzler	--Botanist - DEP - Natural Resources Center
Stuart Popper	--Senior Planner - Capitol Region Council of Governments
Larry Rosseau	--Forester DEP - Western District
J. Eric Scherer	--District Conservationist - U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service
Elaine Sych	--ERT Coordinator Eastern CT RC&D Area
Bill Warzecha	--Geologist DEP - Natural Resources Center
Judy Wilson	--Wildlife Biologist - DEP - Western District

Prior to the review day, each Team member received a summary of the proposed project, a list of the Town's concerns, location maps, topographic maps, and a soils map. During the field review the Team members were given plans and a wetland assessment report prepared by the applicant's Consultant. The Team met with, and were accompanied by the Town Planning Consultant, a member of the Conservation and Inland Wetlands Commission, the applicant's engineers and consultants and a State forester. 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:

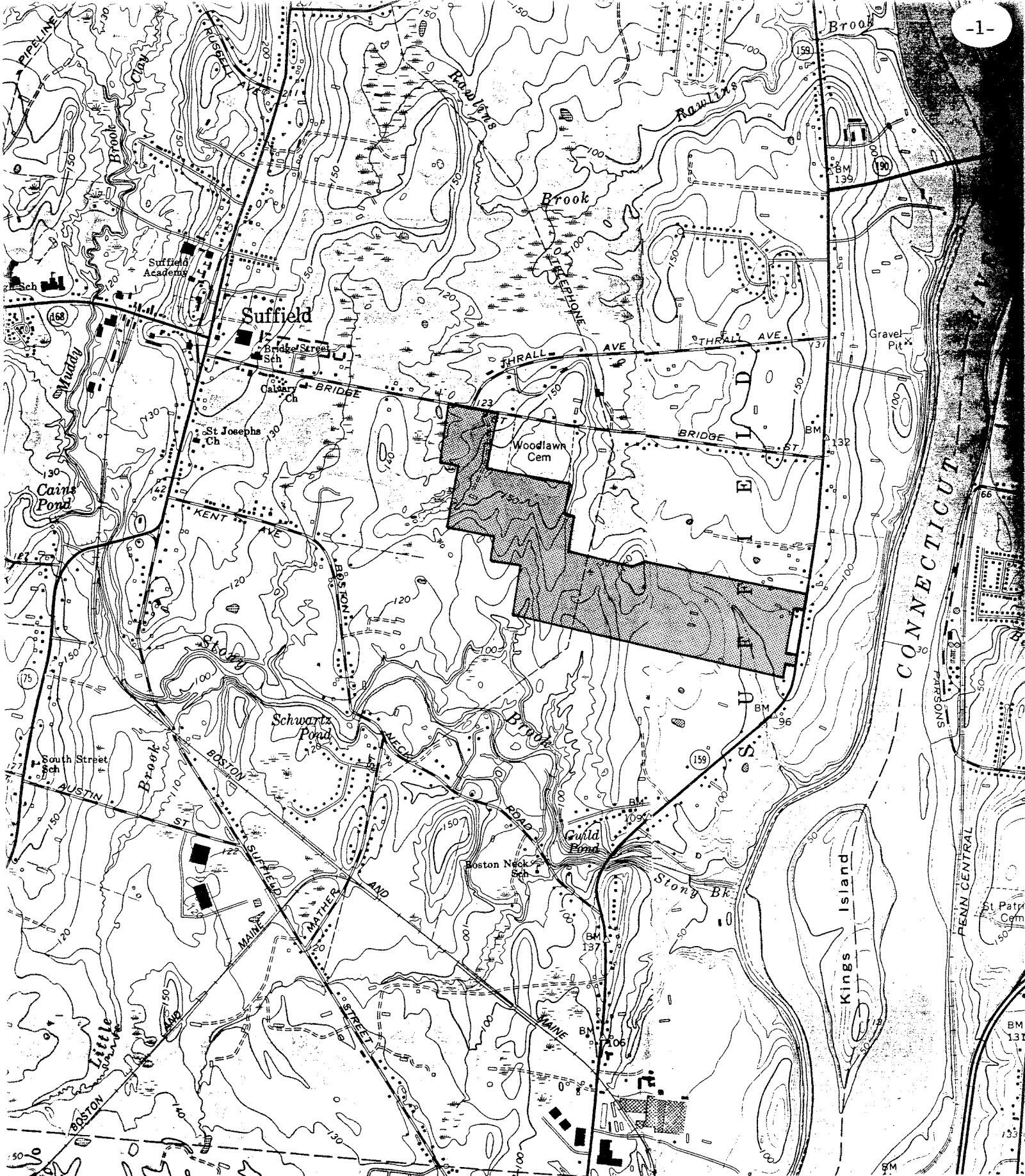
Elaine A. Sych
ERT Coordinator
Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area
P. O. Box 70
Haddam, CT 06438
(203) 345-3977

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
SETTING AND LAND USE.....	3
GEOLOGY.....	5
KETTLEHOLE WETLANDS (PINGO'S).....	10
SOIL RESOURCES.....	13
HYDROLOGY.....	18
SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.....	21
GEOLOGIC DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS.....	22
WETLAND REVIEW.....	24
OVERALL SITE CONSIDERATIONS.....	25
VEGETATION.....	27
WILDLIFE HABITAT.....	30
NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE.....	35
PLANNING REVIEW.....	36
ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW.....	38

TABLE OF MAPS AND CHARTS

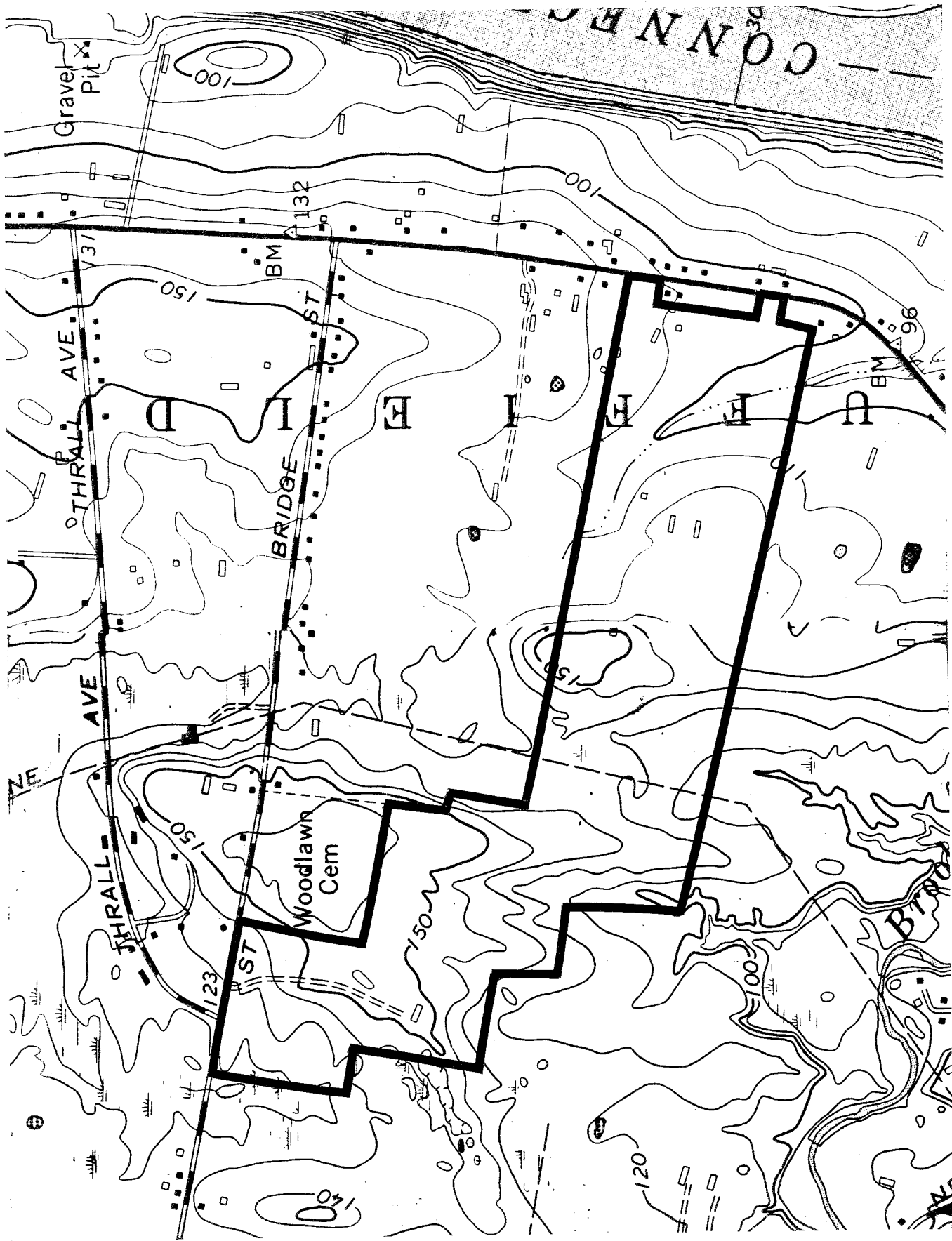
Location.....	1
Topography.....	2
Bedrock Geology.....	6
Surficial Geology.....	8
Suffield Glacial Lake Plain.....	11
Toposequence of Vegetation Types.....	12
Soils.....	16
Major Limitations.....	17-18
Watershed Boundary.....	19
Vegetation.....	28
Table I - Suitable Planting Materials.....	34
Archaeological Resources - Sensitive Areas.....	39
Historic Sites.....	40-41
Historic Resources Inventory.....	42-55



LOCATION

SCALE 1" = 2000'





TOPOGRAPHY

Scale 1" = 1000'

Site Boundary



SETTING AND LAND USE

The proposed subdivision consists of an irregularly shaped, ± 202 acre parcel located in the eastern part of Suffield. The Connecticut River lies 1,350 feet east of the site. Access to the site will be available from Bridge Street on the north and East Street (Route 159) on the east. The land north of the site is experiencing residential development, while the land to the south is undeveloped. There are a few seasonal drainageways visible on the site.

According to the site plan, the site is located primarily in a R-45 zone. Permitted uses in the R-45 zone include single family homes on a minimum lot size of 45,000 square feet. Present plans call for the construction of 83 residential homes with an average lot size of 68,000 square feet or 1.56 acres. The subdivision would be served by municipal sewers and public water made available by the Connecticut Water Company.

A review of air photos dating back to 1934 indicates that land use on the site has not changed greatly to the present time. There appears to have been slightly more active farm fields than at the present time. In general, land use changes in the vicinity of the site include a decrease in actively farmed acreage, an increase in forested acreage, and an increase in residential developments.

Except for some open fields in the eastern and western parts of the site, the property is predominantly wooded. Land use in the immediate vicinity of the site consists mainly of medium density residential.

Based on the site plan distributed to team members, wetland communities as well as drainageways are scattered throughout the site. The applicant's soil consultant has mapped large wetland areas at the northern (north of Lot 1) and eastern limits. The latter wetland area comprises permanent open space. Also, mapped are numerous wetland pockets that are round or oval shaped. Some of these pockets are closed basins (no outlets).

Every effort should be made by the town to ensure that each of the proposed lots have sufficient dry land. The major concern with lots that have a high percentage of regulated wetland soils is the potential for gradual filling by future home owners. The cumulative impact of illegal filling of these areas over a long period of time may also lead to drainage problems to the property owners and abutting owners. Protection of the wetlands on the property, which according to the Wetland Assessment Report, Drumlin Fields, Suffield, CT, June 1988 by BEC, Inc. maintain generally high quality ecological and hydrological functions, might be accomplished by incorporating conservation easements.

The site is bisected by two upland areas which occupy the eastern and western parts. The shape of these hills are generally streamlined (elongated) and oriented in a north/south direction. Their shape was derived by the smoothing action of overriding glacier ice. The geologic term given to this type of earth surface feature is a **drumlin**. There are several drumlins in the area. Except for the slopes that flank the drumlin hills on the site, which are moderate in a few places, topographic conditions within the site range from flat to gentle. (See **GEOLOGY** section).

Site elevations range from a high of about 160 feet above mean sea level south of Woodlawn Cemetery, to about 90 feet above mean sea level along the drainageway at the eastern limits.

GEOLOGY

The eastern half of the site is located within the Broadbrook topographic quadrangle while the western half is located within the Windsor Locks topographical quadrangle. A combined surficial and bedrock geologic map (GQ-434 by R. B. Colton) has been published for the Broadbrook quadrangle by the United States Geological Survey. A surficial geologic map (GQ-137, by R. B. Colton) and a bedrock geologic map (GQ-388 by R. W. Schnabel and J. H. Eric) for the Windsor Locks quadrangle have been published by the United States Geological Survey.

No bedrock outcrops were visible during the field review. The closest surface exposure of bedrock, which is the same type that underlies the site, is along Stony Brook and the Connecticut River south and east of the site, respectively. The bedrock in these areas has been exposed by "downcutting" of the water.

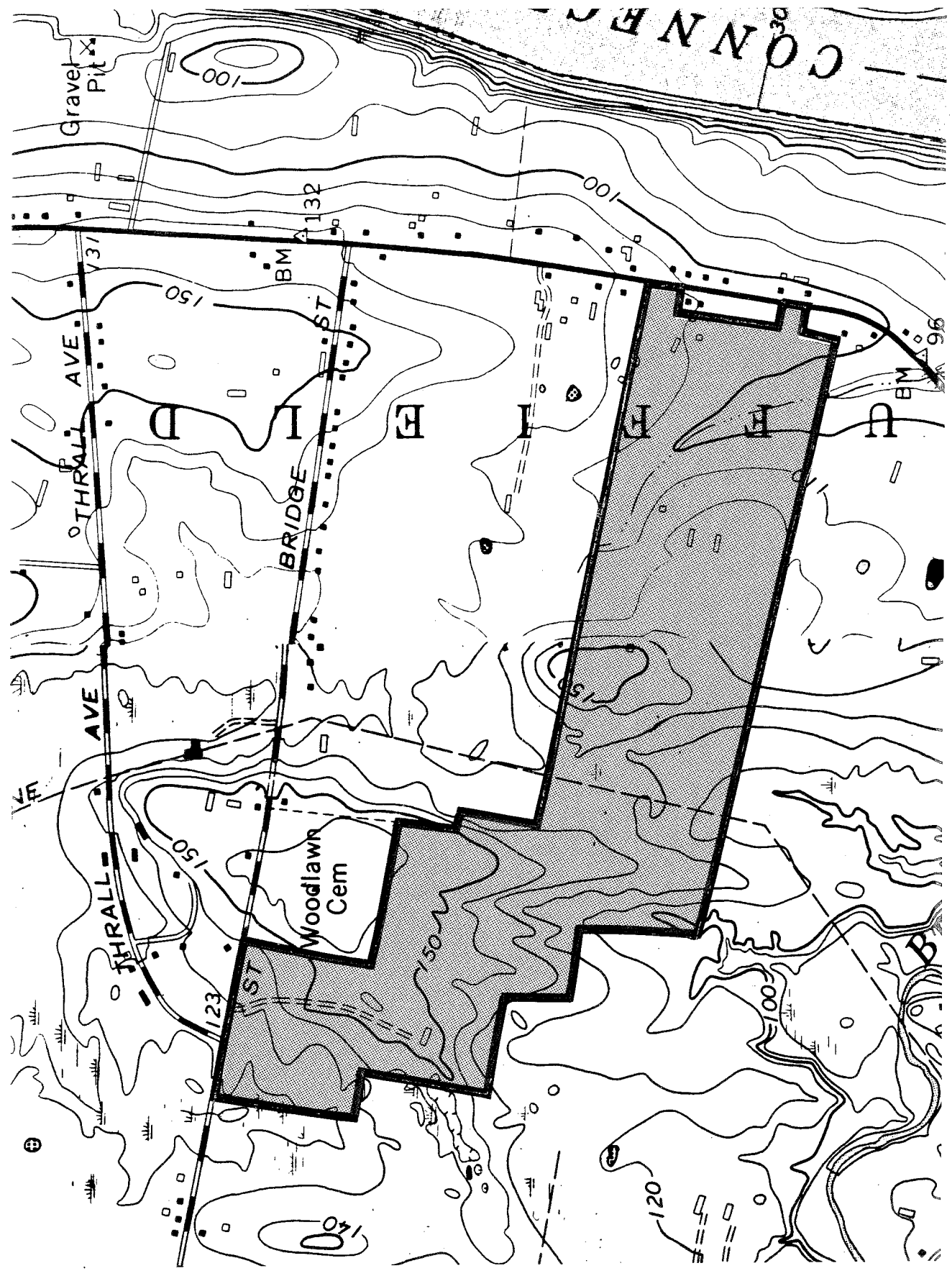
The published bedrock geologic maps referenced above identify the bedrock underlying the site as Portland Arkose, a reddish-brown arkose (brownstone). The term "arkose" used in the preceding sentence refers to a sedimentary rock (sandstone) that contains a high percentage of feldspars and quartz. Sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition and cementation of eroded material derived from other rock types, e.g. metamorphic, igneous and sedimentary rocks.

The exact depth to bedrock on the site is unknown. Several boring logs drilled on the site and made available to Team members, indicate that bedrock (refusal) was not encountered at depths ranging between 10 and 36 feet. A cursory review of well completion reports by the Team's geologist for drilled wells installed on Boston Neck Road, Bridge Street and Thrall Avenue indicated that the bedrock surface ranged anywhere from 6 to 85 feet below ground level.

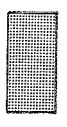
As discussed in the preceding paragraph, it seems likely that shallow bedrock conditions across the site probably do not occur. Therefore, the underlying bedrock should pose no major problems with respect to the proposed development. If it is encountered during site excavation for foundations, roads, utility lines, etc., at least the upper few feet would probably yield relatively easily to a backhoe.

It should be noted that many homes in the area rely on the underlying bedrock as a source of water to domestic wells.

Compared to the Portland Arkose underlying the site, which is believed to be about 190 million years old, the unconsolidated materials covering the site are of more recent origin. The majority of these materials were deposited directly by glacier ice or by meltwater streams into a former glacial lake (Lake Hitchcock) that occupied the area. The following paragraphs briefly describe the unconsolidated materials covering the site which includes till, terrace deposits, lake deposits, sand dunes and beach deposits.



BEDROCK GEOLOGY



Entire site underlain by Portland Arkose

Scale 1" = 1000'

Geologists believe that glaciers advanced southward over Connecticut several times during the last million years or more. Most of the glacial sediments in Connecticut appear to date from the most recent of these advances, which climaxed about 18,000 years ago. Glacial till is the oldest sediment. It was deposited directly from the surface above, within, and beneath the ice, while the ice was continuing to advance southward. As a result, the various grain sizes range from clay to boulders and are mixed together in a complex irregular fashion. Till lies directly over the bedrock surface on the site and occurs on the upland part of the site.

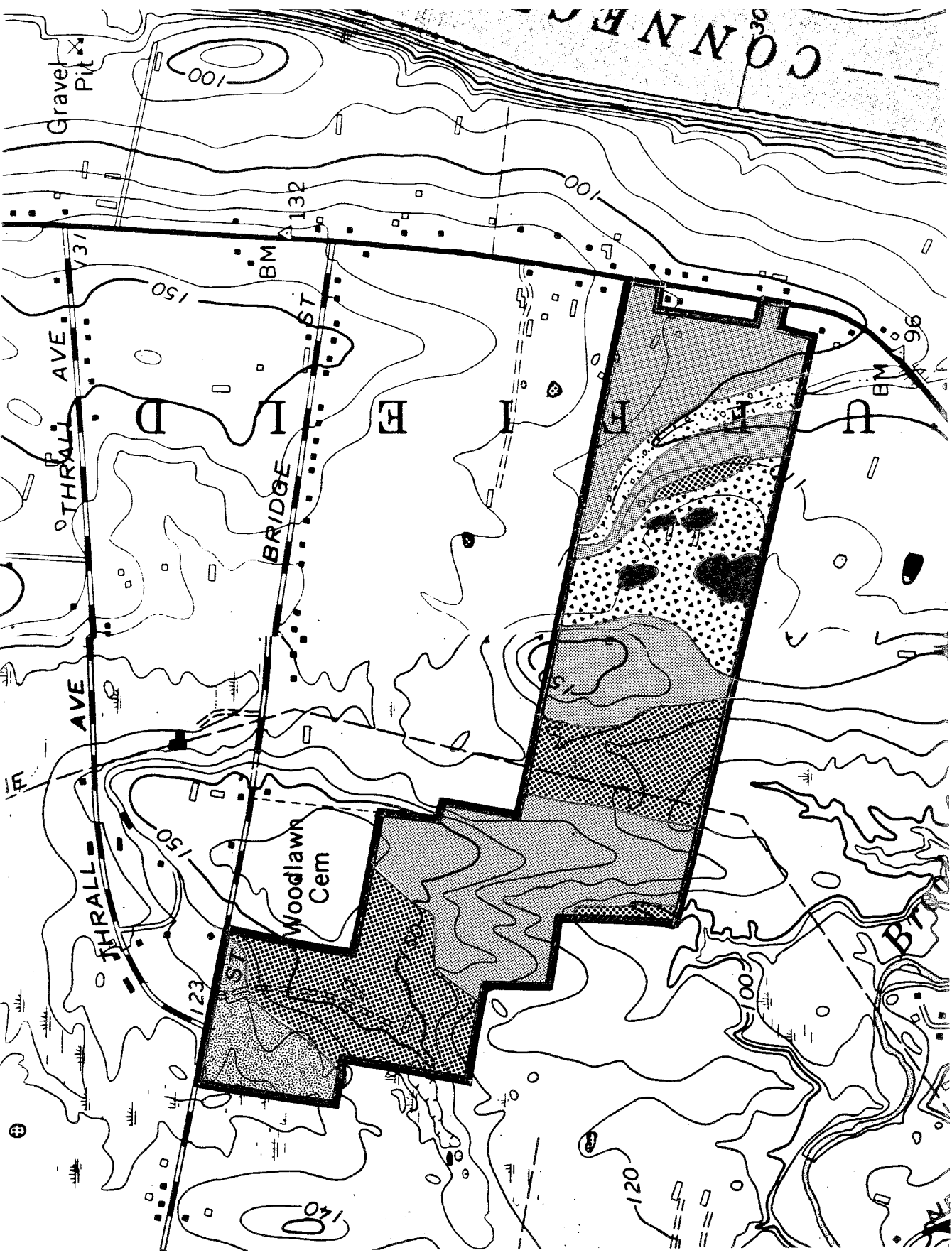
At some time during the period of glacial retreat (10,000 - 12,000 years ago), sediment and other earth debris formed a blockage or dam in the Connecticut Valley in the vicinity of Rocky Hill. Water backed up from the blockage, resulting in a lake of large proportions. The glacial lake has been given the name glacial Lake Hitchcock. The site is covered by materials deposited in the glacier lake. They include terrace deposits, lake deposits, sand dunes, and beach deposits.

Fine materials (clay, silt, and fine sand) were deposited on the lake bottom, often in a varved (alternating) sequence. These lake deposits mainly cover the western and central part. A relatively small area of this deposit is found in the eastern part. It is described as laminated, moderately yellowish-brown clayey silt and sand, partly varved.

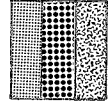
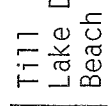




As meltwater streams entered the lake, they deposited sediment rapidly, building a series of coalescing delta's (terraces) along the lake shore. These sediments, called terrace deposits, formed when pre-existing glacial streams emptied into a glacial lake. The sudden changes in stream velocity caused the streams loads of suspended materials to drop out at the margin of the lake. Terrace deposits which occur in east and central parts of the site consist of yellowish brown, well laminated sand, silt and clay.

Overlying the terrace deposits on the site are small patches of sand dune deposits. They consist of sand and silt that were deposited by wind action following the draining of glacial Lake Hitchcock. The final glacial lake deposit which is found at the northern limits of the site are beach deposits. They consist of reddish-brown sand, silt and gravel that is well sorted and bedded. In general, the beach deposits formed by wave action along shore of a glacial lake, on sides of the drumlin, and against some deposits of sand and gravel. The beach deposits on this site flank the drumlin hill.

Post glacial sediments found on the site include alluvial deposits and swamp deposits. Alluvial deposits consist of recent stream deposits of light, grayish brown silt, and sand and gravel along small streams.



SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

-  Till
-  Lake Deposits (lacustrine)
-  Beach Deposits
-  Terrace Deposits
-  Alluvium
-  Sand Dunes

Scale 1" = 1000'

These deposits occur mainly along the unnamed watercourse in the eastern part. Swamp deposits consist of sand, silt, clay and organic remains that were deposited post-glacially in stagnant or slow-moving, well vegetated bodies of water.

As noted earlier in the report, swamp sediments have developed in numerous round or oval shaped basins or depressions on the site. These earth surface features have been referred to as kettleholes. Kettleholes developed in areas of meltwater deposits (sand and gravel) when buried chunks of glacial ice collapse. In many instances, this results in a round or oval shaped basin, which over time fills with fine-grained material, organic material and water. However, it should be noted that the sediments covering the subdivision site were deposited in or developed as a result of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Since the glacier has retreated from the region by the time glacial Lake Hitchcock formed, ice blocks, an important ingredient for kettlehole development, would not have been present in the lake. Some surficial geologists believe these features may be "pingos", a frost mound formed by permafrost action. It is understood that these earth surface features, which occupy the region may be studied by geologists in the future.

KETTLEHOLE WETLANDS (PINGO'S)

1) This area is part of a landscape that can be referred to as the "Suffield Glacial Lake Plain". A general description of this landscape follows. This landscape is restricted in its distribution to a small part of the State (see map); much of which has been converted to multiple uses.

2) The abundance of small concentric wetlands in this landscape has long been of interest to the Team Senior Biologist. Recent conversations with Janet Stone of the USGA have indicated the possibility that these features are post-glacial and may be pingo remnants, the result of permafrost features that occurred after the draining of glacial Lake Hitchcock. Ms. Stone indicated that she will be exploring this further.

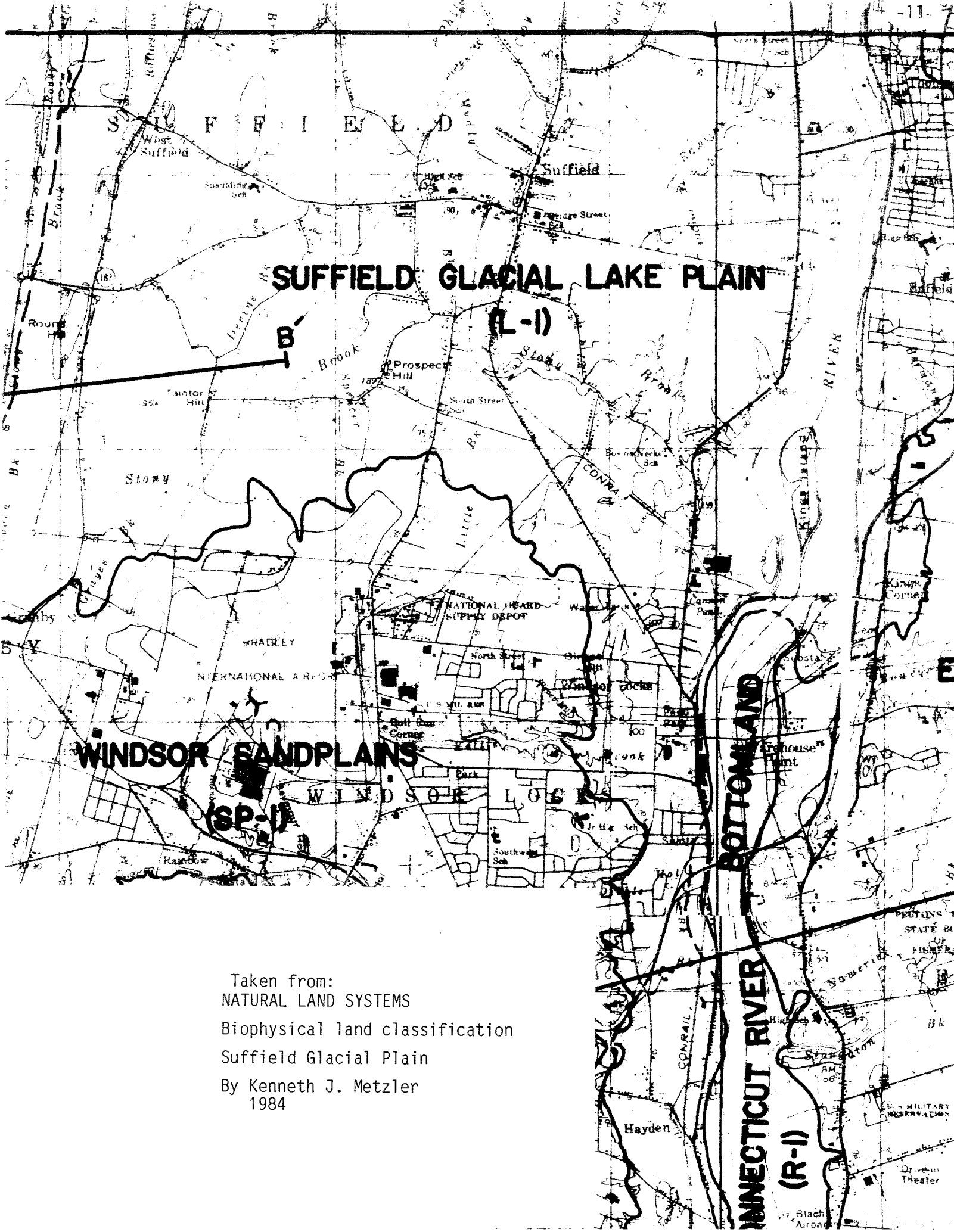
3) The significance of preserving part of this landscape may be of state-wide concern. Any of this land converted to dedicated open space will help in the maintenance of biological diversity, landscape ecology, and scientific research. Modification of the subdivision plans to accommodate open space conservation would help to address these concerns.

Glacial Lake Plain Land Systems

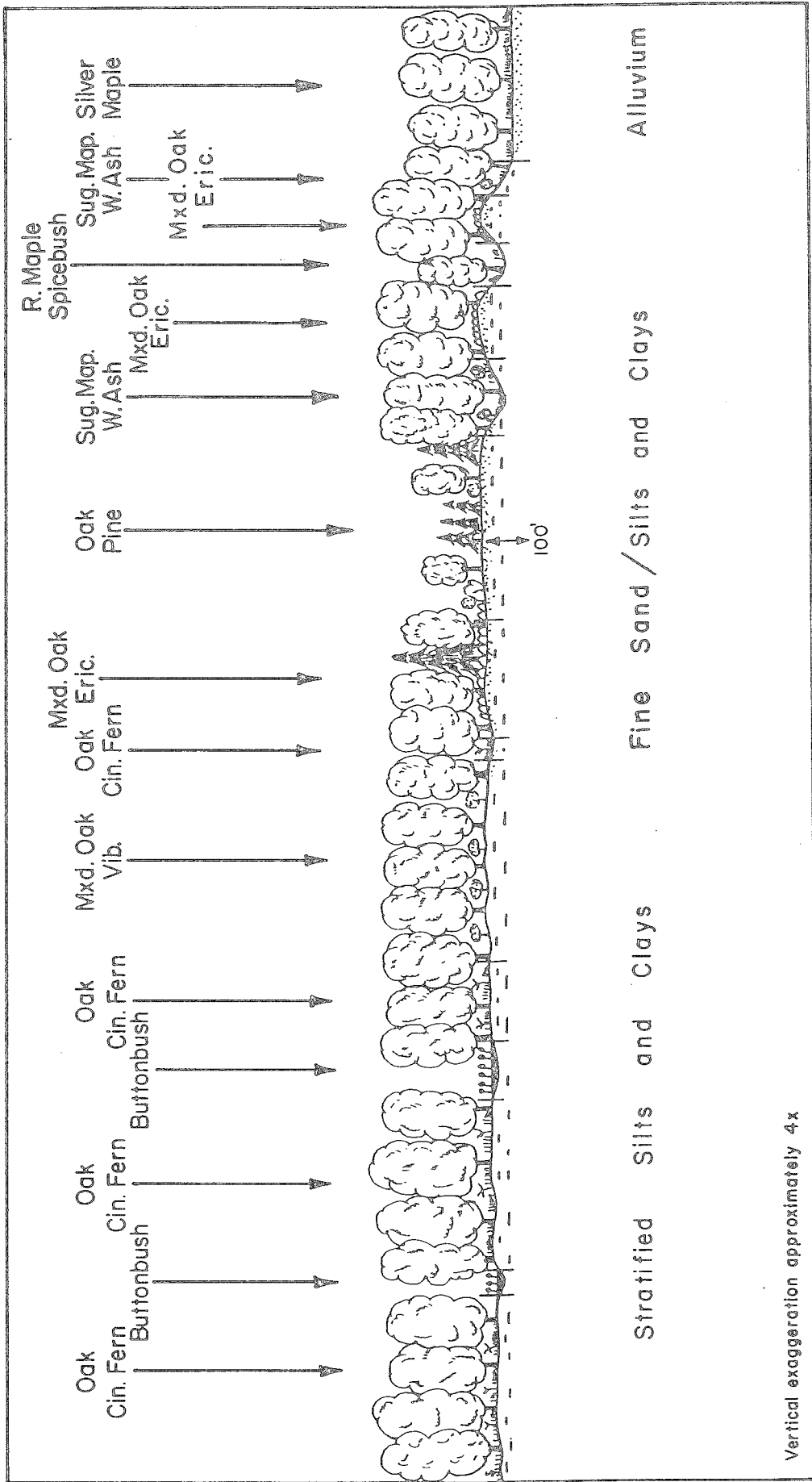
Suffield Glacial Lake Plain - an undulating landscape with elevations generally less than 150 feet on the scattered drumlinoid hills, interspersed with nearly level glacial lake plains. Surficial materials consist primarily of varved silts and clays on the glacial lake plains and glacial till on the drumlinoid hills. Much of the land has a seasonally high water table with numerous small ponds and scrub/shrub wetlands found throughout.

Soils: Bancroft-Broadbrook-Agawam Association - Soils in this association have developed on glacial lake deposits and on smoothly rounded upland hills. On the lacustrine silts and clays, the Bancroft, Scitico, and Belgrade soils are associated with areas of Elmridge and Shaker soils. On the more sandy terraces, the dominant soils are the Agawam, Merrimac, and Ninigret. On the drumlinoid hills the dominant soils are Broadbrook, Wethersfield, and Narragansett.

Vegetation: Most of the forest vegetation in this land system is in the Mixed Oak Association with Red Maple forests predominating in the wetlands. The predominant vegetation on the till hills is Oak - Viburnum and Oak - Ericaceous Shrub forests, with Oak - Viburnum and Oak - Cinnamon Fern forests on the lake sediments. In wetlands where telluric water seeps over the underlying clays, Red Maple - Sensitive Fern forests prevail.



Taken from:
 NATURAL LAND SYSTEMS
 Biophysical land classification
 Suffield Glacial Plain
 By Kenneth J. Metzler
 1984



Vertical exaggeration approximately 4x

Toposequence of vegetation types on glacial lake sediments in the northern Connecticut Central Valley. To the right, note the irregular cover of eolian sands characteristic of the Enfield Glacial Lake Plain Land System.

SOIL RESOURCES

The soils on the Drumlin Fields parcel occur on three major landforms. Throughout the property are slightly higher ridges dominated by well drained to very poorly drained glacial till soils formed in dense reddish materials. Side slopes and lower areas are dominated by silty and clayey lacustrine (lake deposits) materials with moderately well drained soils on convex areas and poorly drained soils in concave portions of the landscape and along subtle drainageways. In the eastern third of the parcel, a dune or beach deposit of deep to shallow sands over the silts and clays exists, and is dominated by excessively drained to very poorly drained soils. Throughout the entire parcel but dominately in the lacustrine deposits are numerous shallow depressions or kettleholes* on the landscape dominated by very poorly drained mineral and shallow organic soils. Many of the kettleholes* are hydrologically connected through surface or subsurface flow.

The soil map included with this report is from the Hartford County Soil Survey, 1962. This map can be used for a general discussion of soil limitations on this parcel. The ERT Soil Scientist walked over portions of the site during the initial review and subsequently examined the soils on two other occasions. In addition the maps and wetland assessment report developed by Baystate Environmental Consultants were examined. Below are listed additional soils information and concerns:

1. Included in areas mapped **ScA** are small areas of moderately well drained soils and numerous small areas (kettleholes) of very poorly drained soils. Also included in mapping are areas with a dense till substratum.

2. The mapping of wetland soils on the parcel was done by Baystate Environmental Consultants and "submitted in accordance with the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act for the State of Connecticut". The Statute states that wetland soil mapping should be done by a qualified soil scientist. The plan maps of wetland boundaries "declared as valid" are signed by a Professional Biologist and a Certified Geologist, but not a Soil Scientist. These are both different disciplines than Soil Science and no documentation is provided to substantiate basic qualifications of a Soil Scientist.

*Please refer back to the GEOLOGY section for explanation of kettleholes versus pingos.

3. The location of wetland boundaries as displayed on the map by Baystate were difficult to field verify and substantiate. A number of wetland areas lacked flagging and no numbering sequence was shown on the blue flagging or on the maps. In addition, it appears that more area of wetlands along watercourses and between wetland systems could be shown. This is particularly true in the middle portion of the property; Lots 28 -- 40. A number of other lots have questionable wetland boundaries. It is recommended that a qualified soil scientist familiar with lacustrine landscapes review the mapping and if necessary re-map with any major changes resulting in re-surveyed boundaries. The major wetland systems have been delineated on the maps.

4. It is evident from discussions about soils in the wetland assessment report and in particular Section IV and Exhibit 1 that the consultants do not have a clear understanding of high intensity soils mapping or appropriate soil science terminology. The recorded 127 test cores are in most cases not detailed enough to substantiate or negate the wetland boundaries. Discussions during the ERT evaluation of June 21, 1988 was not "alternative thinking of the SCS" but rather the discovery of mapping or surveying/drafting errors by the consultants. Areas mentioned were clearly dominated by poorly drained soils. The USDA-Soil Conservation Service sets the standards for soil survey procedures and the guideline for mapping inland wetland soils in Connecticut.

5. The most important and unique wetland soil features of the property are the kettleholes which are dominated by very poorly drained mineral soils and shallow organic soils. This was not described in the Assessment Report. The hydrology of these features depends on surface water and subsurface soil water for recharge. Kettleholes in the till or sand deposits are less dependent on runoff for recharge. although a number of wetland areas will be influenced by changes in how surface and subsurface water moves on the site, in general the plans have done a good job of minimizing immediate impact on the wetland hydrology. The grading plan will send surface water back to wetland areas, and impervious bedding along sewer lines will prevent the capture of subsurface water.

6. On portions of the parcel dominated by lacustrine soils, non-wetland soils are somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained. These soils are difficult to drain, thus homes without basements may be more practical.

7. Although the actual extent of some of the wetland boundaries is in question, of those identified, the plan does minimize the direct impact with a site sensitive road layout and minimum of cutting and filling. There are, however, many lots that contain a significant area of wetland, and more importantly, wetlands in the near vicinity of homes and driveways (i.e., lots 11, 20, 21, 35, 36, 37). Homeowners with usable yards are less likely to encroach on wetlands.

8. Additional details are needed for the construction and establishment of the wetland treatment detention basins and replication basin. There are no details on existing soils conditions in these areas (depth to water table, texture, etc.) or soil conditions where wetland soils will be excavated (impact zones). A general statement of "2 feet of wetland soil" will be excavated, stockpiled and then used as backfill is not enough. What are the depths of surface horizons? Subsoils? What time of year will the wetland trees and shrubs be extracted? Where will they be stored?

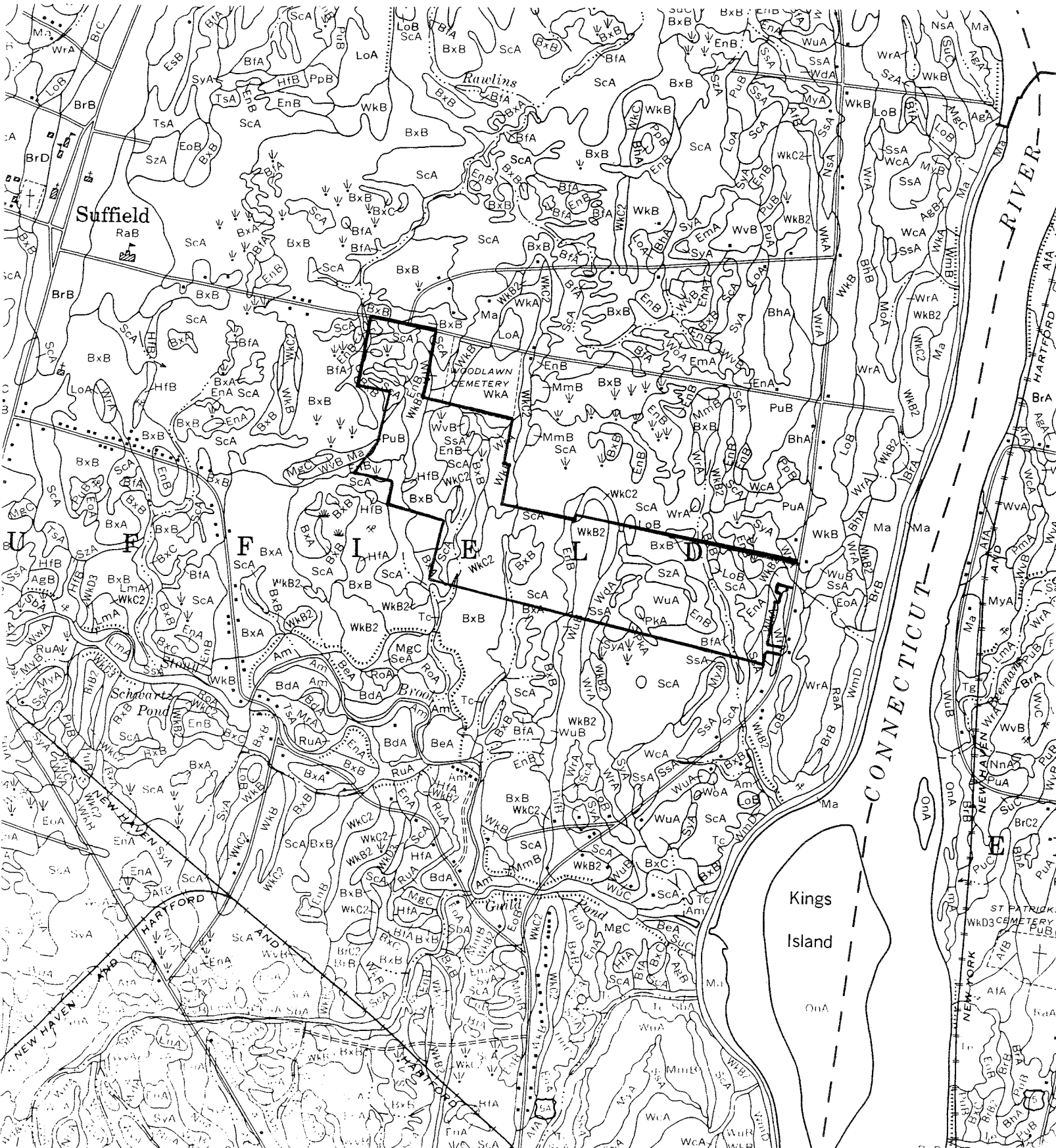
A chart of important soil features and interpretations has been prepared and is included in this section.



Soil Conservation Service

Hartford County USDA-SCS
Midway Office Park
1101 Kennedy Road, Room 105B
Windsor, CT 06095
688-7725

SCALE 1:20000



MAJOR LIMITATIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF:

MAP UNIT NAME	GENERAL SOIL PROPERTIES	DRAINAGE CLASS AND DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE	HOMES WITH BASEMENTS	LAWNS AND LANDSCAPING	ROADS AND STREETS
BfA-Biddeford silt loam, 0-3% slopes.	Silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Very poorly drained +1 .5 ft.	Wetness	Wetness, Ponding	Low strength, Wetness, Subject to frost action.
BxA-Buxton silt loam, 0-3% slopes.	Silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Moderately well drained. 1-2.5 ft.	Wetness	Seasonal wetness	Low strength, Subject to frost action.
BxB-Buxton silt loam, 3-8% slopes.	Silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Moderately well drained. 1-2.5 ft.	Wetness	Seasonal wetness	Low strength, subject to frost action.
EnB-Elmwood sandy loam, 3-8% slopes.	Loamy over silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Moderately well drained. 1.5-3.0 ft.	Wetness	Seasonal wetness	Low strength, subject to frost action.
HfB-Hartford sandy loam, 3-8% slopes.	Sandy and gravelly glacial outwash materials.	Somewhat excessively drained >4 ft.	None	None	None
LoB-Ludlow loam, 3-8% slopes.	Loamy dense till materials.	Moderately well drained. 1.5-2.5 ft.	Wetness	Seasonal wetness	Subject to frost action.
PuB-Poquonock sandy loam, 3-8% slopes.	Variable, usually loamy over loamy dense till materials.	Well drained 1.5-3.0 ft.	Seasonal wetness	None	None
ScA-Scantic silt loam, 0-3% slopes.	Silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Poorly drained. 0-1.0 ft.	Wetness	Wetness	Low strength, Wetness, Subject to frost action.
SsA-Sudbury fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes.	Sandy glacial outwash materials.	Moderately well drained. 1.5-3.0 ft.	Wetness	None	Seasonal wetness.
SyA-Swanton sandy loam, 0-3% slopes.	Loamy over silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Poorly drained. 0-1.5 ft.	Wetness	Wetness	Low strength, Wetness, Subject to frost action.

MAJOR LIMITATIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF:

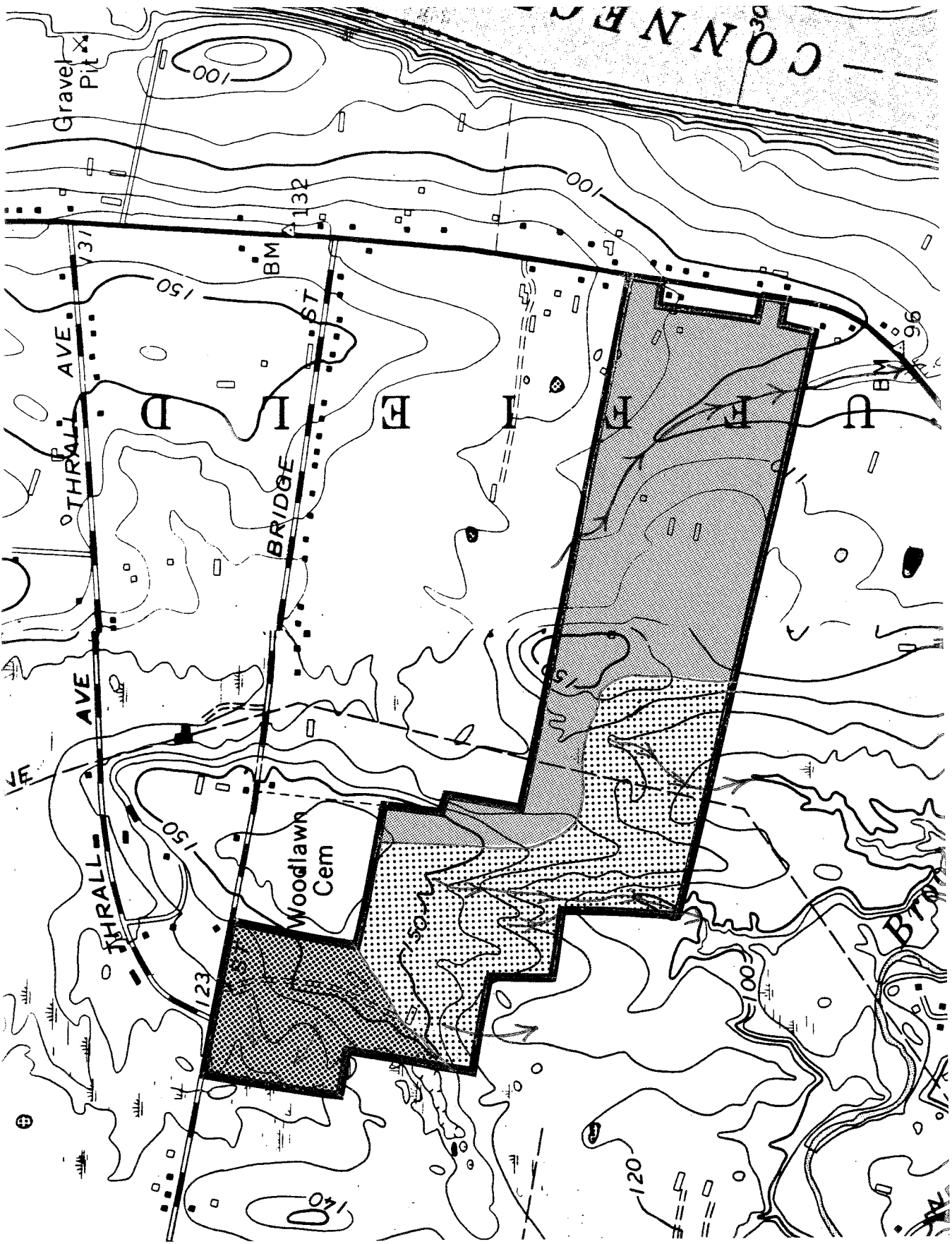
MAP UNIT NAME	GENERAL SOIL PROPERTIES	DRAINAGE CLASS AND DEPTH TO SEASONAL HIGH WATER TABLE	HOMES WITH BASEMENTS	LAWNS AND LANDSCAPING	ROADS AND STREETS
SzA-Swanton very fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes.	Loamy over silty and clayey lacustrine materials.	Poorly drained 0-1.5 ft.	Wetness	Wetness	Low strength, wetness, Subject to frost action.
WdA-Walpole sandy loam, 0-3% slopes.	Sandy glacial outwash materials.	Poorly drained. 0-1.0 ft.	Wetness	Wetness	Wetness, Subject to frost action.
WkA-Wetherfield loam, 0-3% slopes.	Loamy dense till materials.	Well drained. 1.5-2.5 ft.	Seasonal	None	None
WkB2-Wethersfield loam, 3-8% slopes.	Loamy dense till materials.	Well drained. 1.5-2.5 ft.	Seasonal wetness	None	None
WkC2-Wethersfield loam, 8-15% slopes.	Loamy dense till materials.	Well drained. 1.5-2.5 ft.	Seasonal wetness	None	Slope
WuB-Windsor loamy coarse sand, 3-8% slopes.	Sandy glacial outwash materials.	Excessively drained >4 ft.	None	Droughty	None
WvA-Windsor loamy fine sand, 0-3% slopes.	Sandy glacial outwash materials.	Excessively drained >4 ft.	None	Droughty	None
WrA-Wilbraham silt loam, 0-3% slopes.	Loamy dense till materials.	Poorly drained.	Wetness	Wetness	Wetness, Subject to frost action.

HYDROLOGY

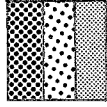



The + 202 acre site can be roughly divided into three subdrainage areas. Surface drainage in the eastern and central part of the site flows to an unnamed seasonal watercourse in the eastern part. The watercourse flows generally in a southeasterly direction enroute to the Connecticut River. From its intersection with Route 159 it is approximately 1250 feet from the canal along the west side of the Connecticut River. Surface runoff in the central and west central parts flows generally southward to Stony Brook, also a Connecticut River tributary. Finally, surface runoff at the northwest corner of the site flows in a northerly direction enroute to Rawling Brook. Most of the development will affect the Stony Brook and unnamed watercourse subdrainage areas mentioned above.

The subdivision of the property as planned, followed by the construction of new homes, driveways and roads can be expected to lead to increases in the amount of runoff shed from the site. According to the applicant's technical staff, post-development runoff conditions will not exceed pre-development runoff conditions. This will be accomplished by the creation of several detention basins scattered throughout the site. They will detain the increased runoff for various storm events and release it slowly so that it does not cause or further aggravate flooding problems to downstream areas. All detention basin areas are located in close proximity to or abutting regulated wetlands. The detention area proposed in the wetland west of the intersection of Bridge Street and Road 'C' would be created by the excavation of uplands soils below the water table. As discussed on the review day by Team members and the applicant's technical staff, every effort should be made to maintain the latter area in its present condition mainly because of its natural diversity and wildlife attributes. Any activity such as filling, modifying or dredging will require a permit from the town's inland wetland agency.

A stormwater management plan which includes drainage calculations was not available to Team members on the review day. It is expected that road drainage will be artificially collected and outletted to stormwater detention areas proposed on the site. Prior to approval, the Town should require the applicant to provide drainage calculations and a stormwater management plan for review by the Town engineer. The project engineer should follow closely the design criteria and methods in Connecticut's Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control for the detention/sediment basin(s). It seems likely that from time to time the proposed detention basins will trap sediments, particularly if it is designed for a sediment retention function. In order to ensure that its capacity to store stormwater is not diminished by the accumulation of sediment, the basins will need to be maintained on a regular basis. Access roads to the basins for maintenance vehicles should be shown on the subdivision plan.



WATERSHED BOUNDARY

-  Portion of site that drains to Rawlings Brook
-  Portion of site that drains to Stony Brook
-  Portion of site that drains to the unnamed tributary to the Connecticut River
-  Watercourses showing direction of flow

Scale 1" = 1000'

Because of the site's close proximity to the Connecticut River, the project engineer should not release stormwater from the proposed detention areas when the river is experiencing its peak flows. This could aggravate existing flooding problems to downstream areas. Finally, examination of all downstream culverts, especially the one passing under Route 159 is warranted.

Another concern with regard to increased runoff, is the potential for erosion and siltation problems. This will be a concern because the ease of erosion of the surficial geologic deposits present on the site ranges from moderate to high. During active construction periods, soil excavations of roads, house foundations, etc., will unavoidably disturb and mobilize the finer soil particles. If the development of the subdivision is well managed, any disturbed water or soil on the site will be filtered/and or contained so as to avoid environmental damage and complaints from abutting landowners. Disturbed areas should be kept to a minimum under the proposed plan.

The project calls for numerous wetland road crossings, some of which are quite extensive. Wetland road crossings are feasible, provided they are properly engineered. Provisions should be made for removing unstable material beneath the roadbed, backfilling with a permeable road base fill material, and installing culverts as necessary. When crossing any wetland, the roads should be at least 1.5 feet and preferably 2 feet above the surface elevation of wetlands. This will allow for better drainage of the roads. It will also decrease the frost heaving and should be done during the dry time of the year. Provisions should include an effective erosion and sediment control plan.

According to DEP, groundwater beneath the site is classified as GA, which means it is suitable for drinking water without treatment.

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

In general the soil erosion and sediment control plan is well thought out. The following are comments specific to the proposed plan, but could be applied to other alternate layouts:

1. The construction entrance pad location(s) should be shown on site plans. The construction sequence should show the pad as the first item to be established in Phase I.
2. The check dam with filter fabric appears to be "overkill" and a properly designed, installed and maintained filter fabric sediment barrier should work as well.
3. Because hay bales are not recommended as sediment barriers longer than 60 days before replacement/maintenance, it might be more suitable to require filter fabric instead.
4. Sediment barriers should be kept out of channels. They are not designed to handle concentrated water flow.
5. Change the catch basin protection detail from one shown on sheet D-2 to one where filter fabric will be used as an "envelope" over and under the grate. This allows for a more efficient, trouble free control measure. The filter fabric should be heeled into the ground on the curb side.
6. Plans and/or detail sheets are lacking design details on inlet/outlet protection for conduits. Proper design will ensure proper protection. In addition, all "swales" to be constructed to carry runoff should be designed to handle predicted flows.

GEOLOGIC DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS

The accessibility of municipal water and sewer lines to the site will help to soften the principal hydrogeologic concerns commonly associated with residential development when the utilities are not available. Nevertheless, there are potential hydrogeologic impacts present on the site that need to be carefully addressed. They include the following:

1. The presence of till (upland) soils which may be characterized by seasonally high water tables (**Note:** According to the Wetland Assessment Report, Drumlin Fields, Suffield, CT, June 1988, by BEC, Inc., the till soils are generally very "tight", exhibit low permeability and poor percolation rates;)
2. The presence of regulated inland wetland soils that occur throughout the site, and;
3. The presence of lake (lacustrine deposits) which may be susceptible to slumping if slopes are too steep, have a fair to poor rating for building foundations and have low permeabilities that can result in seasonally high water tables. Also, the lake deposits are characterized by poor surface drainage.

Based on the Soil Survey for Hartford County, the soils derived from glacial till (upland) and the lake deposits (lacustrine) on the site are characterized by seasonally high water tables due mainly to the low permeabilities of the parent material. During the wet time of year, the upper, more permeable soil zones become saturated resulting in a high water table. It is strongly suggested that all homes in these areas have provisions for outletting drainage beneath basement floors. The foundation for these homes should have exterior building footing drains and an interior underdrain system. Proper fill material (gravel) should be placed below the foundation. It might be wise to place an impermeable material (water gaps) between the foundation walls and footing. This should help to keep basements from getting wet. The outlet points for the drains should be properly located so that they do not cause drainage problems on abutting properties.

Of the surficial deposits covering the site, the lake deposits are comprised of fine-grained materials such as silt or clay. As a result, there is a concern whether or not the soil can adequately support the residential structures. It might be wise to determine if the lake deposits can adequately support the structures. An allowable loading rate for the soil can be ascribed by a qualified geotechnical person. Roadways constructed on the till and lake deposits should also be done

very carefully, particularly where cuts are made. They should have a proper road sub-base and underdrains be placed to minimize frost heaving.

As mentioned earlier, sandy and gravelly deposits (terrace deposits, sand dunes and beach deposits), which may be thick in places, occur within the site. A concern for the installation of sewer, water, and electric lines is the possibility of "cutback caveins" in these sandy areas. The trenches in sandy soils should have the pipes and conduits placed and backfilled as soon as possible after excavation. Proper shoorings of sides should be installed in trenches over five feet deep.

The soils comprising the swamp and alluvial deposits are regulated under Connecticut's Inland Wetland and Watercourses Act (Connecticut General Statutes Sections 22a-36 through 22a-45, inclusive). Because the areas comprised of swamp and alluvial deposits are prone to flooding and because water is present on the surface of the ground most of the year, these areas hold low potential for development purposes.

Any activity which involves modification, filling, removal of wetland or alluvial soils, etc., will require a permit and ultimate approval by the Town's Inland-Wetland Commission. In reviewing a proposal, the Commission needs to determine the impact that the proposed activity will have on the wetlands. If the Commission determines that the wetland is serving an important hydrological or ecological function and that the impact of the proposed activity will be significant, they may deny the activity altogether or, at least, requires measures that would minimize the impact.

WETLAND REVIEW

After a review of the proposed plans and application, the following comments and recommendations are made with respect to the wetland impacts of the project.

(1) In light of the size and type of development proposed, and the amount of wetlands which exist on site, the applicant has made a very good effort at keeping all unnecessary construction and disturbance out of wetland areas.

(2) The wetland mitigation area proposed in the north west corner of the project site, off of Bridge Street, should be discouraged due to the value of the existing habitat which would be lost.

(3) Proposed Road "G" could be pulled back so as to eliminate the filling of that wetland area. At most the shortening of this road would result in the loss of only one building lot (#43). The opportunity to access this lot exists off of proposed Road "F". Regardless, the impact upon this wetland area is avoidable, and the no build alternative for lot #43 may be the most feasible and prudent alternative with respect to this proposed impact.

(4) Concerning the road crossing proposed in the eastern portion of the site, the largest possible culvert size should be used in an attempt to create the least offensive barrier to wildlife. These culverts should also be placed below the elevation of the surrounding ground and back-filled to create a natural bottom. The commission may want to consider the use of a third culvert to enhance the area for wildlife migration and passage.

(5) The commission should consider maintaining a minimum of a 50 foot buffer zone around all of the wetland areas. This buffer will help reduce the potential of wetland disturbance during and after construction activities, and will also help to protect important habitat areas.

(6) Due to the amount and relative uniqueness of this type of landscape within Connecticut, the use of conservation easements and/or deed restrictions should be used in an attempt to protect these wetland areas from any future encroachment. In addition, the use of field markers to delineate the wetland boundaries and reduce confusion for future property owners is highly recommended.

OVERALL SITE CONSIDERATIONS

The site, as described in the Wetland Assessment Report by Bay State Environmental Consultants (June 1988), is a complex site, with diversity of landforms, soils, vegetation and wildlife. An aerial view of the site will reveal that this \pm 202 acre parcel is part of a larger wetland, ecological system. The proposal submitted to the Eastern CT ERT for review included 87 residential house lots with an average size of 1.56 acres (approximately 67% of the total area). A review of the site plans (at a scale of 1" = 40') shows that, on the average, 50% of the lot will be graded, excavated, filled or otherwise altered from its' present land use. Clearing of lots and the anticipated land use change will most likely have a greater impact upon areas of mature heavily forested lots than those areas of meadows and shrub vegetation. With the introduction of the extensive road system and associated storm drains, lawns and underdrains for houses, the current microhydrology of the site will change. The Wetland Assessment Report states that there will not result in any increases in off-site annual or specific storm flow as a result of the proposed development. The report did not submit documentation to support this. Because wetland systems are sensitive to changes in hydrological conditions, it is apparent that the more the surrounding land use next to wetlands is altered, the more the wetland will be impacted.

The proposal provides for on-site stormwater detention primarily through non-wetland detention ponds which will be designed to "replicate" a wetland system. This is a commendable goal. In that the report did not demonstrate the need for on-site stormwater detention, and hydrological data was not supplied with the review material, it is questionable that any area which has value as an upland area, such as that area in the "other land of Drumlin Farms Assoc." along Bridge Street, should be altered to "replicate" a wetland. Unless a strong need exists for stormwater management and existing site stormwater attributes cannot be more fully used, it is recommended that unique upland areas not be excavated to mitigate for lost wetlands. It is recommended that a hydrological analysis be used that is suitable for determining peak discharges as well as storm volumes. Suggested methods are TR-55 and TR-20. The best technique to practice in working with wetlands is avoidance first, second, minimize impact through design (if possible), and creation or mitigation last.

On-site detention is being proposed between lots 15 and 25 through reconstruction of an area already disturbed. An additional wetland impact to this system is also being proposed in the form of a road crossing. It would appear more environmentally sound to combine these two impact areas into one, preferably at the proposed water control structure. Sewer lines, road alignments could be engineered to accommodate this preferred crossing. Another possible road alignment would involve using an existing farm road (lot 73 and lot 87) where the

sewer trunk line enter/exits the parcel. This would eliminate the need to cross the wetland system twice, as proposed. Again this does not appear to be a problem that couldn't be engineered.

In general, vegetation, land forms and hydrological features dictate that certain areas are more sensitive to impacts from development, both short term and long term. The health and safety of prospective home owners should also be of prime concern in reviewing land use changes. Encroachment upon wetlands and other sensitive areas by homeowners is always a possibility and becomes a higher probability the closer a homeowner is located to an area. With consideration to a homeowner's right to have a usable yard, every effort should be given to lot layout that will not encroach upon sensitive areas as well as provide usable lots.

Because current zoning will allow for smaller lots, it is possible through realignment of roads and alternate lot layout that the same number of lots could be realized while allowing for more sensitive areas to remain unimpacted.

VEGETATION

The proposed development is located on approximately ± 200 acres. The area consists of 135 acres of forest land and 65 acres of open land. There are six broad vegetation cover types which includes, mixed hardwood-sawtimber, hardwood swamp, mixed hardwood-poletimber, old field, open land, and softwood plantation. Each cover type is described in detail below.

The commercial value of the forested areas varies with the type, size and quality of the tree growth on the properties. Some sections contain stands of high quality, large sawtimber-sized trees which are of high value. Other sections are either occupied by low value tree growth or trees which have not reached merchantable size. Of equal or greater value is the area's aesthetic quality, watershed potential, diversified wildlife habitat, and the passive recreation opportunities.

Vegetation Type Descriptions

The following is a broad breakdown of the vegetation cover types. The types are directly influenced by either soil conditions, past management practices, and historical use of the properties, or any combination of these factors.

Type I - Mixed Hardwoods/Sawtimber

The hardwood species present in the overstory are white ash, beech, black birch, hickory, red maple, sugar maple, black oak, red oak, scarlet oak, swamp white oak, white oak. The softwood species present are scattered hemlock and white pine. The understory species present are blue beech, eastern hophornbeam, and elm. The overstory trees range in size from 12 to 30 plus inches in diameter. The age of the dominant trees range from 65 to 100 years. The quality of the trees for sawlog production correlates to the soil types in so much that the deeper, well-drained, moist soils tends to produce better tree growth.

Type II - Hardwood Swamp

These are areas, due to soil type or topography, that have high water tables and/or poor drainage. The tree species present are ash, aspen, elm, black gum, red maple, scarlet oak, swamp white oak. The shrub species present are high bush blueberry, red stemmed dogwood, speckled alder, and spicebush.

Type III - Mixed Hardwoods/Poletimber

These are stands where the overstory trees range in size from six to ten inches in diameter. The predominant species are ash, aspen, black birch, gray birch, white birch, red maple, black oak, red oak, scarlet oak, and white oak. The softwood species present are eastern red cedar, and white pine. The age of the trees range from 25 to 50 years.

Type IV - Old Field

These areas are abandoned pasture or cropland reverting to woodland. The tree species present, in sapling size, are aspen, black birch, gray birch, white birch, red cedar, pin cherry, red maple, black oak, red oak, scarlet oak, white oak, white pine. The shrub species present are speckled alder, barberry, red stemmed dogwood, juniper, multiflora rose, and staghorn sumac.

Type V - Open Land

These are areas of active agricultural use.

Type VI - Softwood Plantation

A two acre planting of norway spruce and white spruce which appears to be over twenty years old, and may have started out as a christmas tree plantation.

Limiting Conditions And Potential Hazards

The natural factor that may limit operations on the area are the soil types which have poor drainage, or those which are shallow to bedrock. These soil characteristics may restrict equipment use, and predispose the remaining trees to root damage and windthrow if openings in the canopy are made.

Management Considerations

The proposed development in it's present form would eliminate the potential to place all or part of 135 acres of forest land under active management. There may be a tendency to consider **Type I** stands as locations for choice house lots because of the large tree growth present there. This assumption may be ignoring a potential hazard. The trees growing in this type appear to have a shallow root system due to the high water table and drainage pattern. Such trees are prone to windthrow and are susceptible to root damage from construction activities. When laying out the house lots, special consideration should be given to protecting potential yard trees during construction. Large trees killed or weakened by land development may become future threats to life and property. A public service forester or a private consulting forester should be consulted for on the ground planning or the marketing of forest products that could be generated by development construction.

WILDLIFE HABITAT

DESCRIPTION OF AREA/HABITATS

The ± 202 acre site currently contains a variety of habitat types including mixed hardwood forest, old field areas, open field areas, wetlands and several intermittent brooks including a tributary which runs into the Connecticut River. The site contains approximately 47 acres of wetlands. Twenty-three acres are proposed to be set aside as open space.

Generally, the greater the habitat diversity and degree of interspersion of these habitat types, the greater the variety of wildlife there will be using an area. The area offers a good variety of habitats and also offers some degree of interspersion of these habitat types. Because of this the area currently offers good to excellent wildlife habitat.

Although the area does have development on several sides, it does offer an area of habitat to species which can live in relatively close proximity to man.

FOREST

The mixed hardwood forest contains oak, ash, beech, hickory and a variety of other species. In addition to providing cover, nesting and roosting places the oak and beech provide a valuable food source in the form of mast. Parts of the forest have a fairly heavy understory of trees and various shrubs, valuable as a cover to mammals and birds. Many of the shrubs produce berries used as food by many species of wildlife.

The snag trees (dead trees) on the property provide insects for a variety of wildlife such as woodpeckers, chickadees and other insect eating birds. The den trees (trees with holes) found scattered throughout the property provide cavities for nesting owls, swallows, etc. The cavities also provide denning sites for racoons, etc.

OLD FIELDS/OPEN FIELDS

The old fields provide early successional stage habitat, an important type of habitat because it contains a variety of plant communities include grass and herbaceous plants to shrubs and young trees. The abundant growth of autumn olive, dogwood and honeysuckle provide abundant cover and a food source for a variety of wildlife.

The open field areas contain grasses and sedges which provide food and cover to a variety of wildlife. Small mammals make extensive use of these types of areas. Because of this, birds of prey often utilize areas like this to hunt in.

These areas not only increase the overall diversity of the area, they also increase the "edge" or "edge effect". Edge effect is the phenomena that occurs where vegetational types meet with a high degree of interspersion and vegetational diversity or richness is achieved. Because of this the needs of a wide variety of wildlife can best be met.

WETLANDS

Because wetlands increase the habitat diversity of an area and offer a variety of food and cover to wildlife they are important areas to consider as open space areas. Acre for acre wetlands and their associated riparian zones exceed all other land types in habitat, wetlands serve other valuable functions including, water recharge, sediment filtering, flood storage etc. Because of their value as wildlife habitat and the other important functions they serve, the development of, filling in and/or crossing should be avoided or limited whenever possible.

The wetlands found on this site are mainly the deciduous type, including forested areas that contain standing water for only part of the year (usually Spring) and some that contain water for a good part of the year and support shrub growth. Although these deciduous type wetlands may not in general be as "valuable" to wildlife because of lower vegetative diversity, this type is especially valuable for breeding and sometimes the year round use for reptiles and amphibians.

Wetland areas are limited in quantity in the state and continue to dwindle on an almost daily basis, another important factor in considering their preservation. Their value increases as the quantity of the resource diminishes. A buffer of at least 100 feet is recommended around any wetland to preserve its value and use by wildlife.

OPEN SPACE

Whatever type or combination of types of areas are set aside, setting aside an "island of open space" surrounded by development is the least desirable for wildlife. The area should have natural travel pathways for wildlife (such as streams, valleys, and ridgetops) to enter and exit to other open space areas outside the development. The open space area is more valuable to wildlife if not traversed by roads which may impede the movements of wildlife at times. A combination of habitat types in conjunction with wetlands for open space is desirable.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES/RECOMMENDATIONS

As with any development the impact on wildlife habitat in general will be negative. A sizeable area will be broken up and lost with the construction of roads, driveways, walkways, parking areas and homes. Another impact is the loss of habitat where cover is cleared for lawns and landscaping. A third impact is the increased human presence, vehicular traffic, and a number of free roaming dogs and cats. This could drive the less tolerant species from the site, even in areas where there has been no physical change.

Certain species which are adaptable to man's activities may increase due to his presence and associated nuisances may occur. Typical species which can become a nuisance include pigeons, starlings and racoons.

The design of this development which contains many small lots (approximately 1 acre in size) will probably augment the negative impacts to wildlife habitat.

If large houselots cannot be provided for, cluster housing should be considered. By clustering the homes together, less land is disturbed and built on, and therefore more remains to be utilized for wildlife habitat.

As proposed the retention basins will probably have little value as wildlife habitat. A shallow basin replanted with wetland vegetation will typically not duplicate the function of a naturally created wetland with its own unique hydrology and vegetational diversity. If the detention basins were not maintained and became silted in, it might limit or stop the growth of what wetland vegetation might have established there. Because the basins would probably only have water after periods of heavy runoff, they would not provide a constant source of water for wildlife, another drawback.

Also proposed was the "creation" of a wetlands in an upland site as a step in mitigation. Creation of a wetland in the area of upland would probably result in a net loss of wildlife habitat value for the area, rather than a gain as proposed. This finger of upland, contains a thick growth of shrubs providing cover and food in the form of berries, along with various species of trees, which provide additional food and cover. The presence of this diverse upland area adjacent to the wetland only serves to increase the value of the wetland and upland to wildlife in general.

Not only should the disturbance to wetlands be minimized before development, but afterwards as well. Post-development homeowner activity in the wetlands should be avoided. If possible, through a conservation easement or deed restriction, such activities as pasturing animals in a wetland or filling in for extra lawn and/or garden should be restricted.

In a small but heavily developed and populated state like Connecticut, where available habitat continues to decline on a daily basis, it is critical to maintain and enhance where possible existing wildlife habitat.

In planning and constructing a development there are steps that should be considered that may help somewhat to minimize the adverse impacts on wildlife.

(1) Maintain a 100 foot (minimum) wide buffer zone of natural vegetation around all wetland/riparian areas to filter and trap silt and sediments and to provide some habitat for wildlife.

(2) Utilize natural landscaping techniques (avoiding lawns and chemical runoff) to lessen acreage of habitat lost and possible wetland contamination.

(3) Stone walls, shrubs and trees should be maintained along field borders.

(4) Early successional stage vegetation (i.e. field) is a habitat type and should be maintained if possible.

(5) During land clearing, care should be taken to maintain certain forest wildlife requirements:

a.) Encourage mast producing trees (i.e. oak, hickory, beech). A minimum of five oaks, 14 inches dph or greater should remain.

b.) Leave 5 to 7 snag/den trees per acre as they are, allowing birds and mammals nesting, roosting and feeding.

c.) Exceptionally tall trees, used by raptors as perching and nesting sites, should be encouraged.

d.) Trees with vines (i.e. fruit producers) should be encouraged.

e.) Brush debris from tree clearing should be piled to provide cover for small mammals, birds and amphibians and reptiles.

f.) Shrubs and trees which produce fruit should be encouraged (or can be planted as part of the landscaping in conjunction with the development) especially those that produce fruit which persists through the winter (winterberry, autumn olive). See **Table 1** for a list of suggested shrub and tree species that can be encouraged and/or planted to benefit wildlife.

Nesting sites can be provided for a great variety of birds with placement of artificial nest boxes.

Large houselots and implementation of the suggested guidelines may help to minimize the adverse impacts to local wildlife populations. Implementation of backyard wildlife habitat management practices should be encouraged. Such activities include providing food, water, cover and nesting areas.

TABLE 1

Suitable Planting Materials for Wildlife Food and Cover

Herbaceous Vines	Shrubs	Small Trees
Panicgrass	Sumac	
Timothy	Dogwood	
Trumpet creeper	Elderberry	Hawthorn
Grape	Winterberry	Cherry
Birdsfoot trefoil	Autumn olive	Serviceberry
Virginia creeper	Blackberry	Cedar
Switchgrass	Raspberry	Crabapple
Lespedeza	Honeysuckle	
Bittersweet	Cranberrybush	
Boston Ivy		

NATURAL DIVERSITY DATA BASE

A review of the Natural Diversity Data Base maps and files regarding the proposed Drumlins Fields Subdivision, Suffield, CT showed no known extant populations of Federally Endangered and Threatened species or Connecticut "Species of Special Concern" occurring at the site in questions.

Bald Eagles however, are known to roost on nearby Kings Island during winter months. Bald Eagles are typically sensitive to disturbances at roost sites. While it is unlikely that this subdivision will have an impact on Bald Eagle Roost Sites, you should be aware that they do use habitat near the Connecticut River.

Natural Diversity Data Base information includes all information regarding critical biologic resources available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Natural Resources Center's Geological and Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEP, private conservation groups and the scientific community. This information is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations. Consultation with the Data Base should not be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments. Current research projects and new contributors continue to identify additional populations of species and locations of habitats of concern, as well as, enhance existing data. Such new information is incorporated into the Data Base as it becomes available.

PLANNING REVIEW

The proposed subdivision consists of a + 202 acre, L-shaped, parcel of land located in the northeast corner of the Town of Suffield. The site is bordered on the east by East street (Route 159), to the north by Bridge Street and to the south and west by undeveloped land.

This section of the review will discuss the following issues:

1. **Traffic and Access;**
2. **Land Use, Site Design Compatibility;**
3. **Recreation and Open Space.**

TRAFFIC AND ACCESS

A road network will be constructed through the subdivision connecting Bridge Street and East Street. There will be 9 cul-de-sacs branching off the main road. Review of the road design indicates that the road was designed (contains numerous curves) to limit the use of the road as a short-cut between Bridge and East Streets. One of the proposed accessways to the site will be from East Street (Route 159). Since this is a State Highway, the State Department of Transportation will more than likely require a traffic study to assure that the sight distances from the entranceway onto Route 159 are consistent with the probable amount and speed of traffic, terrain and road alignments. In addition the following DOT permits may be required:

1. A State Traffic Certificate from the State Traffic Commission is required for any site abutting or adjoining a state highway and containing more than 200 parking spaces or over 100,000 square feet of space.
2. A DOT Highway Encroachment Permit is required for any work that will take place within the state highway right-of-way.

After the developer has conducted a traffic study/report, the Town of Suffield should submit the study to the CRCOG Traffic Engineer for his review and comment.

LAND USE AND SITE DESIGN COMPATIBILITY

As was previously noted, a road will be constructed connecting Bridge Street and East Street with 9 cul-de-sacs branching off. The site will contain eighty-seven (87) lots, with an average lot size of 68,000 square feet. The developer is proposing to sewer and connect the site to the existing town system. The developer is also proposing to install a public water supply system. Public utility electric and telephone service are currently available along Bridge and East Streets.

The site is zoned R-45 (45,000 square feet of lot per dwelling unit). The areas to the south, west and across Bridge Street and East Street are zoned R-25 (25,000 square feet of lot per dwelling unit). The areas to the south and west are largely undeveloped. The use of this site for residential development is compatible with the surrounding uses.

It appears that the developer has made extensive efforts to work with the natural features, i.e. topography and wetlands present at the site. The use of public sewers and water will help minimize any impact the development will have on the site in general. The site does contain numerous unique natural features, i.e. bogs, kettleholes, depressions. The Commission should consider recommending that some of these features be preserved. A detailed discussion of these unique natural features and specific recommendations for their preservation is contained in previous sections of the report.

RECREATION AND OPEN SPACE

The Town of Suffield Subdivision Regulations, Section 800 "Required Open Spaces", states:

"The Commission shall require such open spaces for passive or active recreation as it may deem proper. Land to be reserved for open space purposes shall amount to ten percent (10%) of the gross area of the subdivision." For this particular subdivision the Commission may require that 20 acres of open space at this site be set aside for passive or active recreation.

The developer has indicated that extensive areas of the wetlands will be preserved as open space. The Town should review the Plan of Development and consider if any other types of active or passive facilities may be appropriate for the proposed subdivision.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REVIEW

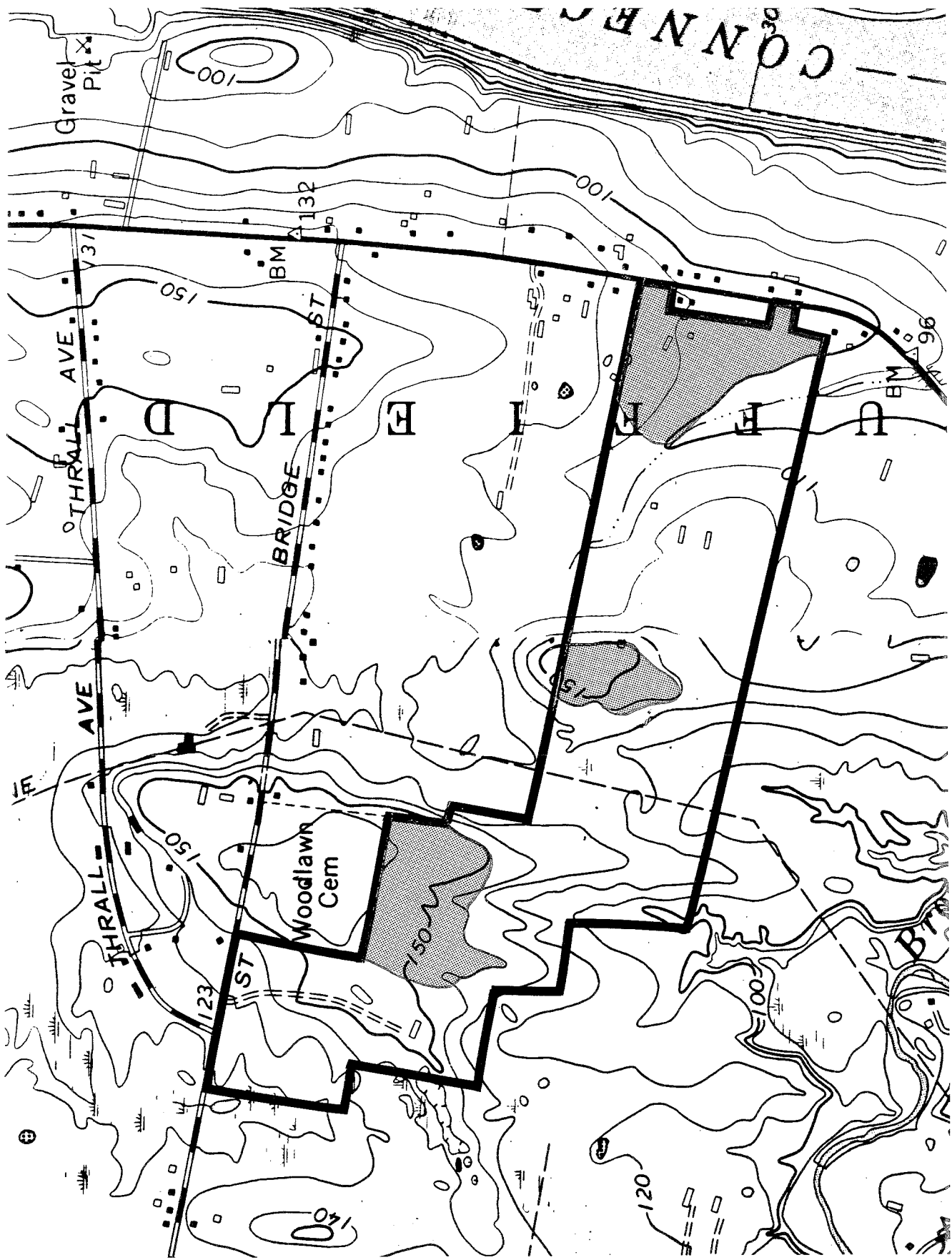
The State Historic Preservation Office notes that the proposed subdivision development is located in immediate proximity to three properties possessing historic and architectural significance: No. 395 East Street, a ca. early 18th-century cape; an unnumbered residential property on East Street is a ca. 1715 Samuel Palmer house; and the Woodlawn Cemetery.

The American Indian Archeological Institute, in coordination with the Connecticut Historical Commission, researched 17th and 18th-century historic archaeological resources within the Town of Suffield. The enclosed maps and inventory forms identified those sites which might be affected by the project. Clearly, additional archaeological studies by a professional archaeologist appear warranted in light of the historic archaeological sensitivity of the project area. Likewise, any development should be sensitive to the historical ambience of the three historic properties. Appropriate landscaping and natural plantings should be a priority in order to establish a visual buffer between the historic properties and any new construction.

A review of the State of Connecticut's Archaeological Site Files and Maps show no prehistoric occupations within the boundaries of the proposed project area. On-site inspection located three areas having a high potential for Native American habitation: the knoll south of the Woodlawn Cemetery; a 150 foot elevated knoll in the center of the project area; and, the flat farmland adjacent to East Street.

A professional archaeological reconnaissance survey is recommended in order to locate and identify all prehistoric and historic resources which might exist in the project area. All archaeological studies should be undertaken in accordance with the Connecticut Historical Commission's **Environmental Review Primer for Connecticut's Archaeological Resources**.

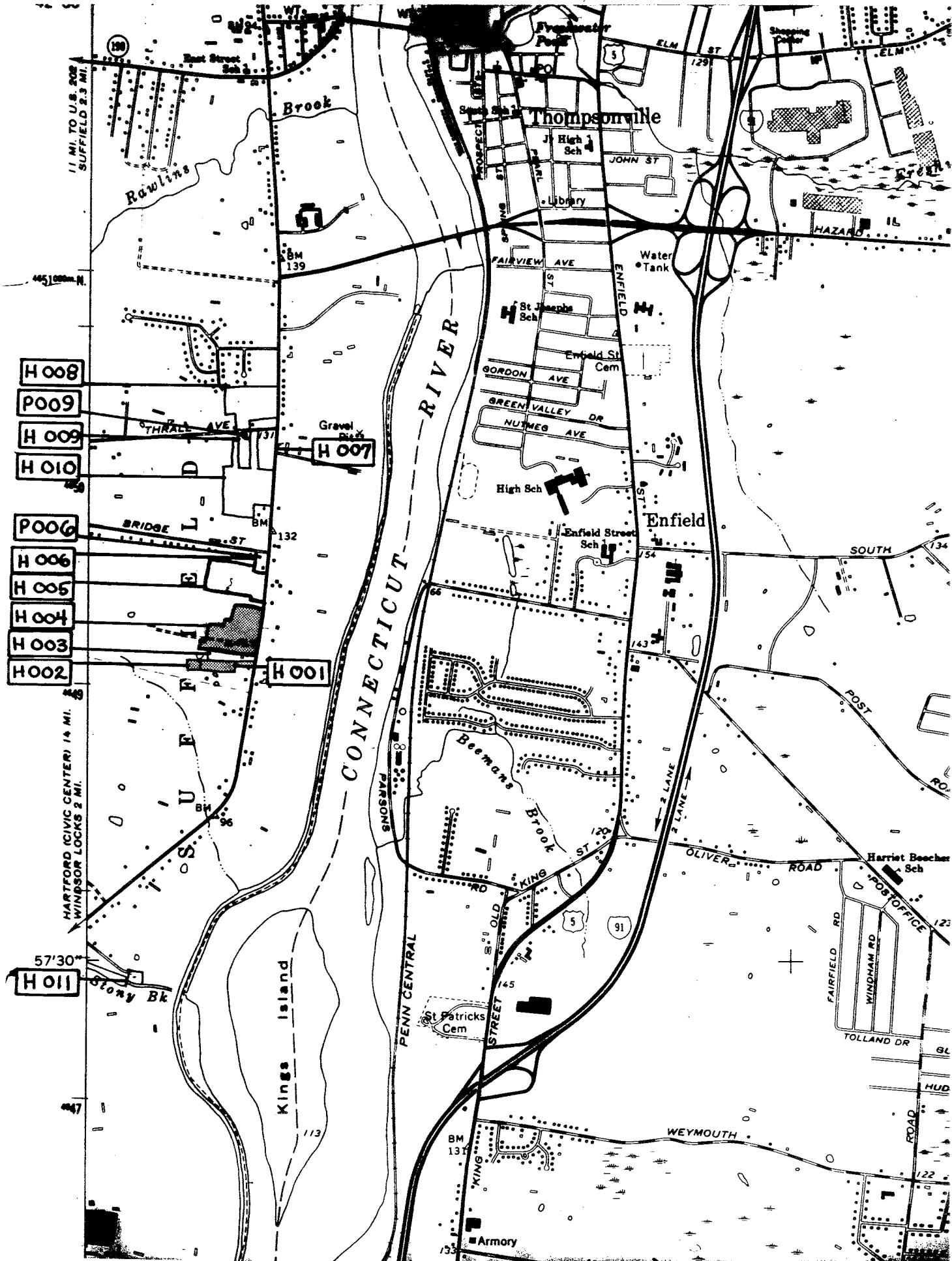
In summary, the proposed subdivision is located in immediate proximity to three historic properties as well as possessing areas potentially useful for prehistoric economic activities. An archaeological survey is recommended in light of the prehistoric and historic sensitivity of the area.



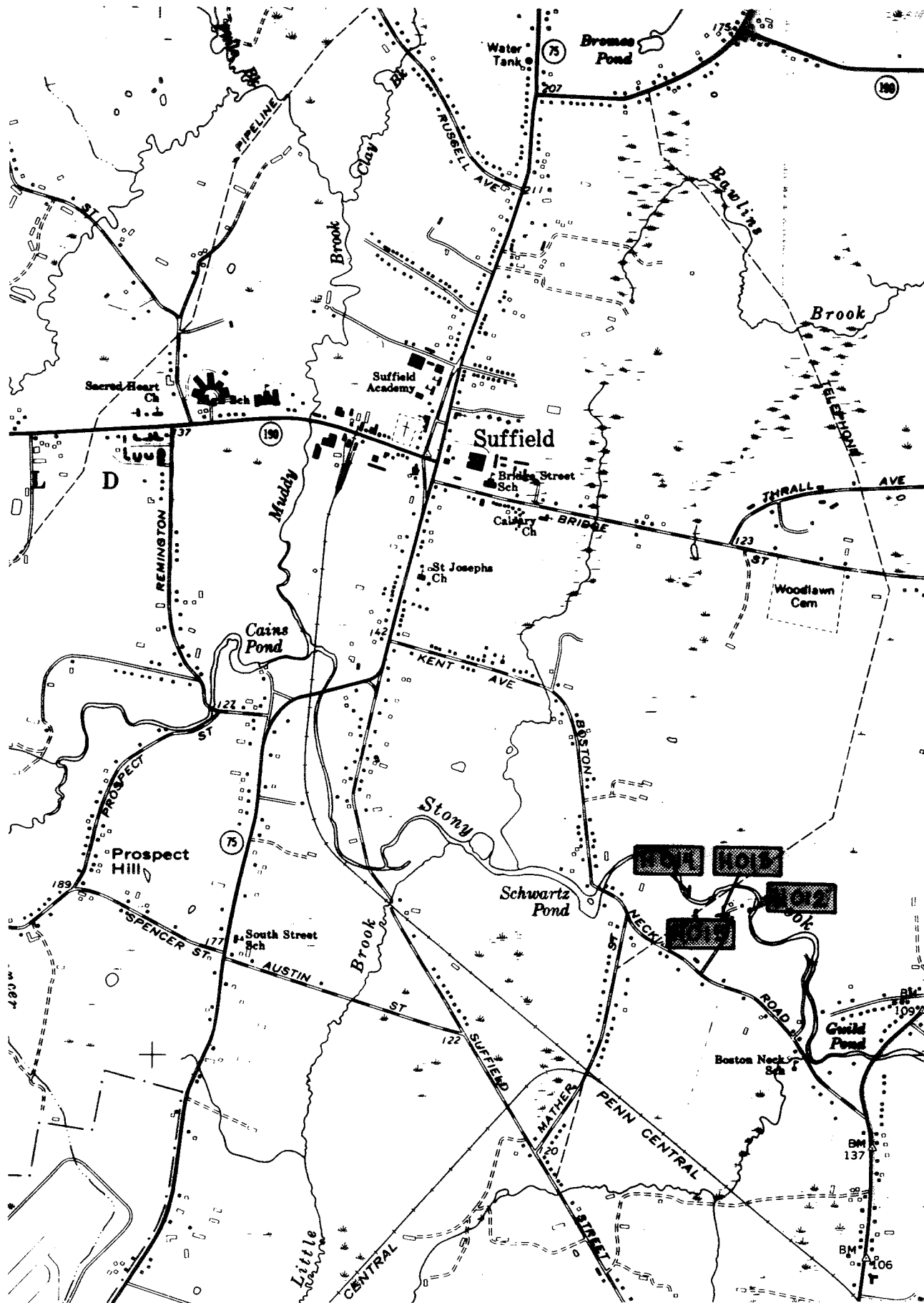
AREAS SENSITIVE TO PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Scale 1" = 1000'





HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77


STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY -42-			
Town No.: 139		Site No.: 001	
UTM	1: 8	6: 9	7: 6
	7: 0	4: 6	4: 9
	1: 2	1: 0	
QUAD:	Broad Brook		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	DISTRICT <input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	DISTRICT <input type="checkbox"/> No		

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME Wagner I		STATE SITE NO. NPSS 0224-03-01	CAS NO. 01
	2. TOWN/CITY Suffield	VILLAGE	COUNTY Hartford	
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) W side East Street, ca. 500 m S of intersection with Bridge Street			
	4. OWNER(S) John C. Wagner <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private			
	5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION positive			
	6. USE (Present) farmland		(Historic) house lot and farm land	
DESCRIPTION	7A. PERIOD <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			
	7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE early 18th-19th century (artifacts)			
	8. DATING METHOD	DOCUMENTS	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS Noel Hume; Nelson; Munsey	OTHER Clark MSS (Vol. 2 p. 82-7)
	9. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES 1.5 ac, ca. 50 m N-S by 125 m E-W, plowed field W of barn			
	11. STRATIGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance			
ENVIRONMENT	12. SOIL USDA SOIL SERIES EnB, SyB, WkB2 USDA 1962		CONTOUR ELEVATION 11 120'	SLOPE % <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25
	TEXTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt		OTHER (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam	ACIDITY <input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4
	13. WATER NEAREST WATER SOURCE unnamed stream		SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE 200 m
	14. VEGETATION PRESENT agricultural crops		PAST unknown	
CONDITION	15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed			
	16. THREATS TO SITE <input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) plowing <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated			
	18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tested	AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS			
AIAI Cat. # 79-2-16			
21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES			

SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)		
	Stoneware (1740-1765) and (early 18th); pearlware (late 18th-early 19th); whiteware (1820-1900); red earthenware; molded glass; bottle glass; misc. flat and curved glass; shell; coal; cinders		
	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE		
	This tract was part of a 50 acre grant to Judah Trumble in 1676. The homelot, except for the west end, seems to have remained more or less intact until recent times. The first mention of a building was in a deed in 1711, although the house standing on the grant was not built until 1797 or later (now owned by Misses Florence Bohne and Mildred Stanton). We could not gain access to either the house or property to look for any earlier structures. On the Wagner farmland no concentrations of artifacts were found. Artifacts were scattered across the tract, suggesting disturbed midden areas. The potential of this site is somewhat lower than other tracts along East St.		

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER	
	AIAI field crew	
	DATE	
	1979	
	VIEW	
	Wagner property looking SW, Wagner I in foreground	
	NEGATIVE ON FILE	
	79S7-13	

ADD'L INFORMATION	AIAI notebooks	029:19
		030:39

REPORTED BY:	NAME	AIAI field crew	ADDRESS	Washington, Ct.
	ORGANIZATION	AIAI	DATE	1979

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
FIELD EVALUATION	
COMMENTS	

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			
Town No.:	139	Site No.:	002
UTM	18	697650	4649170
QUAD:	Broad Brook		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			DISTRICT
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input type="checkbox"/> No

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME Wagner II		STATE SITE NO. NPSS 0225-03-02	CAS NO.	
	2. TOWN/CITY Suffield	VILLAGE	COUNTY Hartford		
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) W side East Street, ca. 500 m S of intersection with bridge				
	4. OWNER(S) John C. Wagner <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private				
	5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION positive				
	6. USE (Present) follow agricultural lands		(Historic) house lot and farm land		
DESCRIPTION	7A. PERIOD <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
	7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE 19th century (artifacts)				
	8. DATING METHOD	DOCUMENTS	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS Noel Hume 1969	OTHER Clark MS (Vol. 2 p. 82-7)	
	9. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
	10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES 1.5 ac, ca. 50 m N-S by 120 m E-W, field between Viniconis property line and Wagner tobacco barn				
	11. STRATIGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance				
	12. SOIL	USDA SOIL SERIES EnB, SyB, WkB2	CONTOUR ELEVATION 120'	SLOPE % <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25	
		TEXTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt	OTHER (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam	ACIDITY <input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4	
	13. WATER	NEAREST WATER SOURCE unnamed stream	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE 200 m	SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY unknown
		14. VEGETATION PRESENT weeds, grasses		PAST unknown	
CONDITION	15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed				
	16. THREATS TO SITE <input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) plowing <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated				
	18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

(OVER)

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected		
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tested	AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS
AIAI Cat. # 79-2-17

21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES

22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)

Misc. metal, shiware (1820-1900+), pearlware (1780-1830), unid. nails, red earthenware, stoneware, decorative glass, unid. flat glass

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

See Wagner I, site #001. No concentrations or structural remains were detected. Artifacts were scattered through the STP grid and all were in the plowzone. The intensity was intermediate between Pluto I and Viniconis I. The potential is somewhat lower than other tracts along East St.

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER	See Wagner I form Place 35mm contact print here
	AIAI field crew	
	DATE	
	1979	
VIEW	Wagner property, looking SW; Wagner I in foreground.	
NEGATIVE ON FILE	79S7-13 (see Wagner I)	

ADD'L INFORMATION	-Notebooks	031:92-103, 149
		035:1, 2
		030:40

REPORTED BY:	NAME	AIAI field crew	ADDRESS	Washington, Ct.
	ORGANIZATION	AIAI	DATE	1979

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION

59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY															
Town No.: 139					Site No.: 003										
UTM	1	8	6	9	7	5	4	0	4	6	4	9	1	1	0
QUAD:	Broad Brook														
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO												DISTRICT
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO												<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
												<input type="checkbox"/> No			

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME		STATE SITE NO.		CAS NO.				
	Wagner III		NPSS 0226-03-01		1(02)				
	2. TOWN/CITY		VILLAGE		COUNTY				
	Suffield				Hartford				
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)								
	ca. 225 m W of East Street, 500 m S of intersection with Bridge St.								
DESCRIPTION	4. OWNER(S)						<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	
	5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION						positive		
	6. USE (Present)						(Historic)		
	hayfield						House lot and farm land		
	7A. PERIOD								
	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)								
	7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE								
	late 18th c. -late 1900's (artifacts)								
	8. DATING METHOD		DOCUMENTS		COMPARATIVE MATERIALS		OTHER		
					Noel Hume 1969; Munsey		1970 Clark MSS (Vol. 2 p. 82-7)		
	9. SITE TYPE								
<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown									
10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES									
1 acre bounded by pond on N, Wagner Property line on S									
11. STRATIGRAPHY									
<input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance									
ENVIRONMENT	12. SOIL		USDA SOIL SERIES		CONTOUR ELEVATION		SLOPE %		
			EnB		120'		<input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25		
			TEXTURE		OTHER (Specify)		ACIDITY		
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam		<input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4		
13. WATER		NEAREST WATER SOURCE		SIZE AND SPEED		DISTANCE FROM SITE		SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY	
		unnamed stream				200 m		unknown	
14. VEGETATION		PRESENT		PAST					
		grass		unknown					
CONDITION	15. SITE INTEGRITY								
	<input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed								
	16. THREATS TO SITE								
	<input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Developers <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) plowing								
	<input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown								
17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site.									
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density									
<input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated									
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD									
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No									

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tested	AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS			
AIAI Cat. # 79-2-18			
21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES			

SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)		
	Stoneware (late 18th-early 19th); creamware (1762-1820); ironstone (1813-1900); pearlware (late 18th c.); whiteware; yellowware; pig's tooth; hand-blown bottle glass (mid to late 19th c.); unid. flat and curved glass		
SIGNIFICANCE	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE		
	See Wagner I, Site #001. There was a heavy concentration of artifacts in the NE corner of the tract. No structural remains were encountered and all artifacts were in the plowzone. The concentration was probably a disturbed secondary refuse deposit. The potential is somewhat lower than other tracts along East St.		

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER	See Wagner I form Place 35mm contact print here
	AIAI field crew	
	DATE	
	1979	
VIEW	Wagner property looking SW; Wagner I in foreground.	
NEGATIVE ON FILE	79S7-13 (see Wagner I)	

ADD'L INFORMATION	AIAI notebooks 035:2, 3 030:40-1
-------------------	-------------------------------------

REPORTED BY:	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
	AIAI field crew	Washington, Ct.	
	ORGANIZATION		
	AIAI		

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION
COMMENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106


FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			
Town No.:	139	Site No.:	012
UTM	18696030	4648280	
QUAD:	Windsor Locks		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			DISTRICT
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input type="checkbox"/> No

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME H. Smith I		STATE SITE NO. NPSS 0283-03-01	CAS NO.
	2. TOWN/CITY Suffield	VILLAGE	COUNTY Hartford	
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) ESE of Smith House at end of Latham Lane			
	4. OWNER(S) Hinsdale Smith <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private			
	5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION private			
	6. USE (Present) sunken garden, lawn (Historic) paper mill			
	DESCRIPTION	7A. PERIOD <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)		
7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE ca. 1816-1900				
8. DATING METHOD		DOCUMENTS 1855 Woodford map, 1869 Beers map	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS	OTHER D. Clark MSS Vol. 2
9. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES 600 m ² edge of foundation walls in H. Smith lawn				
11. STRATIGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance				
ENVIRONMENT		12. SOIL		USDA SOIL SERIES BdA USDA 1958:11
			TEXTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam	OTHER (Specify)
			NEAREST WATER SOURCE mill ditch (H. Smith II)	SIZE AND SPEED
			DISTANCE FROM SITE 0 m	SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY year round (?)
CONDITION	14. VEGETATION PRESENT lawn, ornamental shrubs, flowers, trees PAST unknown			
	15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed			
	16. THREATS TO SITE <input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Developers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated			
	18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	mapped by AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS no collection			
21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES			

SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)
	<p>Did not test; only mapped.</p> <p>Mill foundation measures ca. 29 m N-S x 19 m E-W. Sunken garden is 13 x 19 m. Foundation is a maximum of 4.7 m high; garden is 1.8 m below top of found wall.</p>

SIGNIFICANCE	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE
	<p>Mill was major industrial enterprise on Stony Brook in nineteenth century. Known as Eagle Mills. Water was fed to wheel or turbine via a ditch (H. Smith II) from a dam and pond (H. Smith III). There was a boarding house for workers (now Hinsdale Smith residence) and a residence for the owner (?) of the mill (now H. Jorgensen house). According to H. Smith, after the mill ceased operation (ca. 1900), some work may have been completed towards the conversion of the mill to a power generating station for a trolley line. Hinsdale Smith filled a portion of the foundation to the level of his lawn and partially filled the remainder to create a sunken garden. The foundation has been well stabilized except for the low wall lining the wheel pit.</p>

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER	
	AIAI field crew	
	DATE	
	1979	
VIEW	looking SW	
NEGATIVE ON FILE	79S17-3	

ADD'L INFORMATION	notes on file at AIAI
-------------------	-----------------------

REPORTED BY:	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
	AIAI field crew	Washington, Ct.	
	ORGANIZATION		
	AIAI		

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
FIELD EVALUATION	
COMMENTS	

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			
Town No.:	139	Site No.:	013
UTM	18	69	59204648270
QUAD:	Windsor Locks		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			DISTRICT
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input type="checkbox"/> No

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME	H. Smith II,		STATE SITE NO.	CAS NO.
2. TOWN/CITY	VILLAGE	NPSS 0284-03-01		
Suffield		COUNTY	Hartford	
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)	E and W of Latham Lane, S of Smith House			
4. OWNER(S)	Hinsdale Smith		<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private
5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION	positive			
6. USE (Present)	abandoned		(Historic) mill ditch	

DESCRIPTION

7A. PERIOD	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)				
7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE	ca. 1816-1900				
8. DATING METHOD	DOCUMENTS	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS	OTHER		
	1855 Woodford map, 1869 Beers map		D. Clark MSS Vol. 2		
9. SITE TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES	.5 acres extends E for about 70 meters				
11. STRATIGRAPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance				

ENVIRONMENT

12. SOIL	USDA SOIL SERIES	CONTOUR ELEVATION	SLOPE %			
	BdA USDA 1958:11	80'	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-15	<input type="checkbox"/> 15-25	<input type="checkbox"/> over 25
13. WATER	TEXTURE	OTHER (Specify)	ACIDITY			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam	<input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4
14. VEGETATION	NEAREST WATER SOURCE	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE	SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY		
	Stony Brook and pond		0 m	year round		
15. SITE INTEGRITY	PRESENT	deciduous trees and shrubs		PAST		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed			unknown		

CONDITION

16. THREATS TO SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Developers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown				
17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated				
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No				

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	mapped by AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE

20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS
no collection

21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES

22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.)
Did not test; only mapped.
Mill ditch is 325 m long and is generally around 5 m wide.

23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The ditch carried water from the Eagle Mills dam (H. Smith III) to the mill building (H. Smith I). The ditch has earthen embankments and is intact.

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER AIAI field crew
	DATE 1979
	VIEW looking WNW
	NEGATIVE ON FILE 79S17-1



ADD'L INFORMATION
notes on file at AIAI

REPORTED BY:	NAME AIAI field crew	ADDRESS Washington, Ct.	DATE 1979
	ORGANIZATION AIAI		

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

FIELD EVALUATION

COMMENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
 CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			
Town No.:	139	Site No.:	014
UTM	18	69	57
	6	0	4
	4	8	3
	5	0	5
QUAD:	Windsor Locks		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	DISTRICT		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes		
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
	<input type="checkbox"/> No		

IDENTIFICATION

1. SITE NAME	H. Smith III	STATE SITE NO.	CAS NO.
		NPSS 0285-03	01
2. TOWN/CITY	Suffield	VILLAGE	
		COUNTY	Hartford
3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location)	180 m W of Latham Lane bridge across mill ditch		
4. OWNER(S)	Hinsdale Smith <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private		
5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION	positive		
6. USE (Present)	abandoned	(Historic)	mill dam

DESCRIPTION

7A. PERIOD	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			
7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE	ca. 1816-1900			
8. DATING METHOD	DOCUMENTS	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS	OTHER	
	1855 Woodford map, 1869 Beers map		D. Clark MSS Vol. 2	
9. SITE TYPE	<input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES	1000 m ² escarpments N and S of stony brook			
11. STRATIGRAPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance			

ENVIRONMENT


12. SOIL	USDA SOIL SERIES	CONTOUR ELEVATION	SLOPE %			
	BdA USDA 1958:11	80'	<input type="checkbox"/> 0-5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5-15	<input type="checkbox"/> 15-25	<input type="checkbox"/> over 25
	TEXTURE	OTHER (Specify)	ACIDITY			
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam	<input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4
13. WATER	NEAREST WATER SOURCE	SIZE AND SPEED	DISTANCE FROM SITE	SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY		
	Stony Brook and pond		0 m	year round		
14. VEGETATION	PRESENT	PAST				
	deciduous trees and shrubs	unknown				

CONDITION

15. SITE INTEGRITY	<input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed			
16. THREATS TO SITE	<input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Developers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated			
18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	mapped by AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS no collection			
21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES			

SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (<i>Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.</i>) Did not test; only mapped. Dam is approximately 100 m long. There are stone abutments N and S of Stony Brook and a large wing of earth and stone on N side of dam (ca. 50 m long). S abutment is 12.6 m x 11. m x 3 m (l x w x h). S abutment has portal for allowing water into ditch.
	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE Dam created a pond used to feed the Eagle Paper Mill (H. Smith I) via a mill ditch (H. Smith II). Center of dam across Stony Brook has been destroyed. Wings of dam and abutments in good condition.

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER AIAI field crew	
	DATE 1979	
	VIEW looking NE	
	NEGATIVE ON FILE 79S17-4	

ADD'L INFORMATION	notes on file at AIAI
-------------------	-----------------------

REPORTED BY:	NAME AIAI field crew	ADDRESS Washington, Ct.
	ORGANIZATION AIAI	DATE 1979

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY
FIELD EVALUATION
COMMENTS

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY
HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
 HIST-5 NEW 9/77


STATE OF CONNECTICUT
CONNECTICUT HISTORICAL COMMISSION
 59 SOUTH PROSPECT STREET, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, 06106

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY			
Town No.: 139	Site No.: 015		
UTM	1 8	6 9 5 8 0 0	4 6 4 8 2 7 0
QUAD:	Windsor Locks		
NR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
SR:	<input type="checkbox"/> ACT	<input type="checkbox"/> ELIG.	<input type="checkbox"/> NO
			DISTRICT
			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes
			<input type="checkbox"/> No

IDENTIFICATION	1. SITE NAME H. Smith IV		STATE SITE NO. NPSS 0286-03-01	CAS NO.
	2. TOWN/CITY Suffield	VILLAGE	COUNTY Hartford	
	3. STREET AND NUMBER (and/or location) 150 m W of Latham Lane bridge across mill ditch			
	4. OWNER(S) Hinsdale Smith <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private			
	5. ATTITUDE TOWARD EXCAVATION positive			
	6. USE (Present) abandoned		(Historic) dwelling ?	
DESCRIPTION	7A. PERIOD <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> 17th C. <input type="checkbox"/> 18th C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th C. ? <input type="checkbox"/> 20th C. <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)			
	7B. ESTIMATED OCCUPATION RANGE			
	8. DATING METHOD	DOCUMENTS 1855 Woodford map, 1869 Beers map	COMPARATIVE MATERIALS	OTHER D. Clark MSS Vol. 2
	9. SITE TYPE <input type="checkbox"/> Contact <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Agrarian <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial ? <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	10. APPROXIMATE SIZE AND BOUNDARIES 200 m ² mill ditch on S			
	11. STRATIGRAPHY <input type="checkbox"/> No Visible evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Standing ruins <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Not stratified <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface finds <input type="checkbox"/> Cellar hole <input type="checkbox"/> Plowed <input type="checkbox"/> Major Disturbance			
ENVIRONMENT	12. SOIL		USDA SOIL SERIES BdA USDA 1958:11	CONTOUR ELEVATION 80'
			TEXTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sand <input type="checkbox"/> clay <input type="checkbox"/> Silt	OTHER (Specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> loam
			SLOPE % <input type="checkbox"/> 0-5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5-15 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-25 <input type="checkbox"/> over 25	ACIDITY <input type="checkbox"/> less than 4.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5-5.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 5.6-6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 6.6-7.3 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.4-8.4
	13. WATER		NEAREST WATER SOURCE Stony Brook	SIZE AND SPEED DISTANCE FROM SITE 10 m
			SEASONABLE AVAILABILITY year round	
14. VEGETATION		PRESENT deciduous trees and shrubs	PAST unknown	
CONDITION	15. SITE INTEGRITY <input type="checkbox"/> Undisturbed <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair <input type="checkbox"/> Destroyed			
	16. THREATS TO SITE <input type="checkbox"/> None known <input type="checkbox"/> Highways <input type="checkbox"/> Vandalism <input type="checkbox"/> Developers <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <input type="checkbox"/> Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deterioration <input type="checkbox"/> Zoning <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown			
	17. SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Land <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Woodland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scattered Buildings visible from site. <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> High building density <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal <input type="checkbox"/> Isolated			
	18. ACCESSIBILITY TO PUBLIC-VISIBLE FROM PUBLIC ROAD <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No			

RESEARCH POTENTIAL	19. PREVIOUS EXCAVATIONS	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Collected	mapped by AIAI field crew	1979
	<input type="checkbox"/> "Pot hunted"	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Tested	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excavation	BY WHOM/AFFILIATION	DATE
20. PRESENT LOCATION OF MATERIALS no collection			
21. PUBLISHED REFERENCES			

SIGNIFICANCE	22. RECOVERED DATA (Identify IN DETAIL, including structures, related outbuildings, landscape features, etc.) Did not test; only mapped. Chimney still standing.
	23. ARCHAEOLOGICAL OR HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE Building may be house for gate keeper's house, as suggested by proximity to mill ditch (H. Smith II) and dam (H. Smith III). Structure was small, but exact foundation dimensions were not determined. Chimney in good condition.

PHOTOGRAPH	PHOTOGRAPHER AIAI field crew	
	DATE 1979	
	VIEW looking SE	
	NEGATIVE ON FILE 79S17-6	

ADD'L INFORMATION	notes on file at AIAI
-------------------	-----------------------

REPORTED BY:	NAME AIAI field crew	ADDRESS Washington, Ct.
	ORGANIZATION AIAI	DATE 1979

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
FIELD EVALUATION	
COMMENTS	

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: 203-345-3977, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, P.O. Box 70, Haddam, Connecticut 06438.