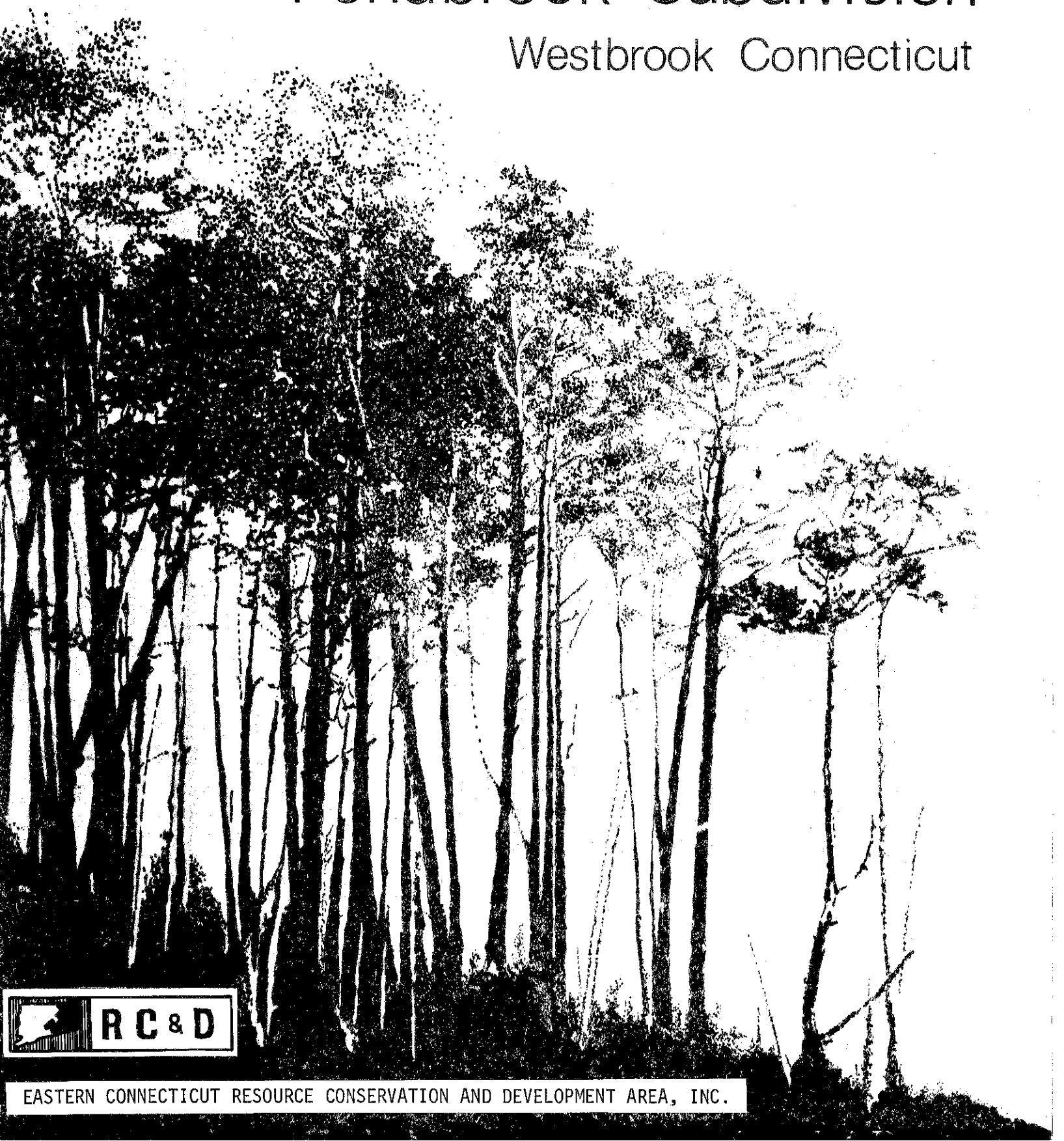
Environmental Review Team Report

Pondbrook Subdivision

Westbrook Connecticut



RC&D

EASTERN CONNECTICUT RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, INC.

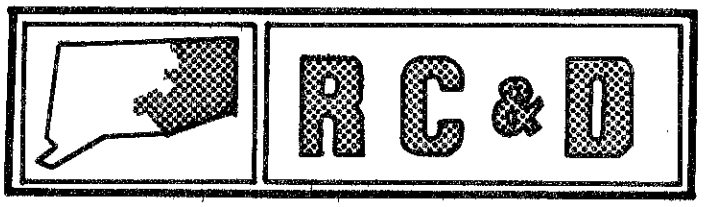
Environmental Review Team Report

on

Pondbrook Subdivision

Westbrook, Connecticut

February 1979

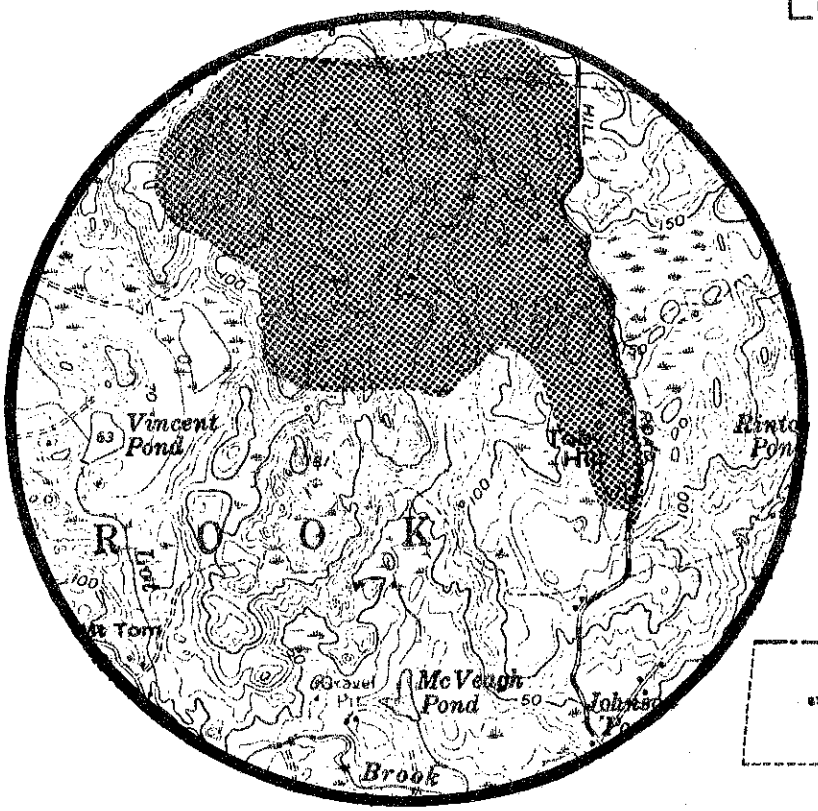


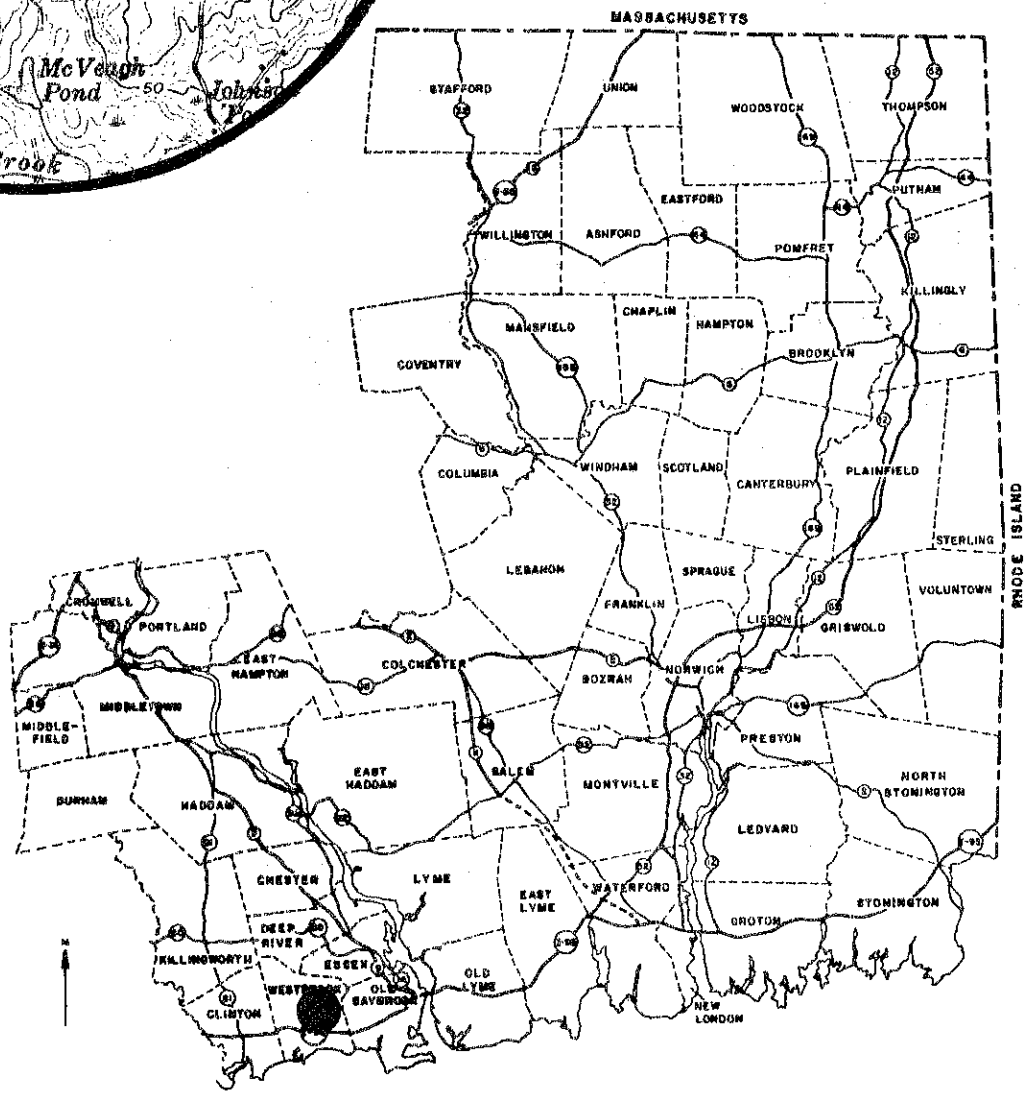
eastern connecticut resource conservation & development area

environmental review team
139 boswell avenue
norwich, connecticut 06360

Location of Study Site

PONDBROOK SUBDIVISION
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT





EASTERN CONNECTICUT
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON
PONDBROOK SUBDIVISION
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

This report is an outgrowth of a request from the Westbrook Planning and Zoning Commission to the Middlesex County Soil and Water Conservation District (S&WCD). The S&WCD referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Area Executive Committee for their consideration by David Syme, Committee President, and the measure was reviewed by the Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team (ERT).

The soils of the site were mapped by a soil scientist from the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Reproductions of the soil survey map, a table of soils limitations for certain land uses and a topographic map showing property boundaries were distributed to all Team members prior to their review of the site.

The ERT that field-checked the site consisted of the following personnel: Barry Cavanna, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service (SCS); Joe Neafsey, Soil Conservationist (SCS); Mike Zizka, Geologist, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP); Tim Hawley, Forester, DEP; Sam Billings, Regional Planner, Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency; Don Capellaro, Sanitarian, State Department of Health; and Jeanne Shelburn, ERT Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area.

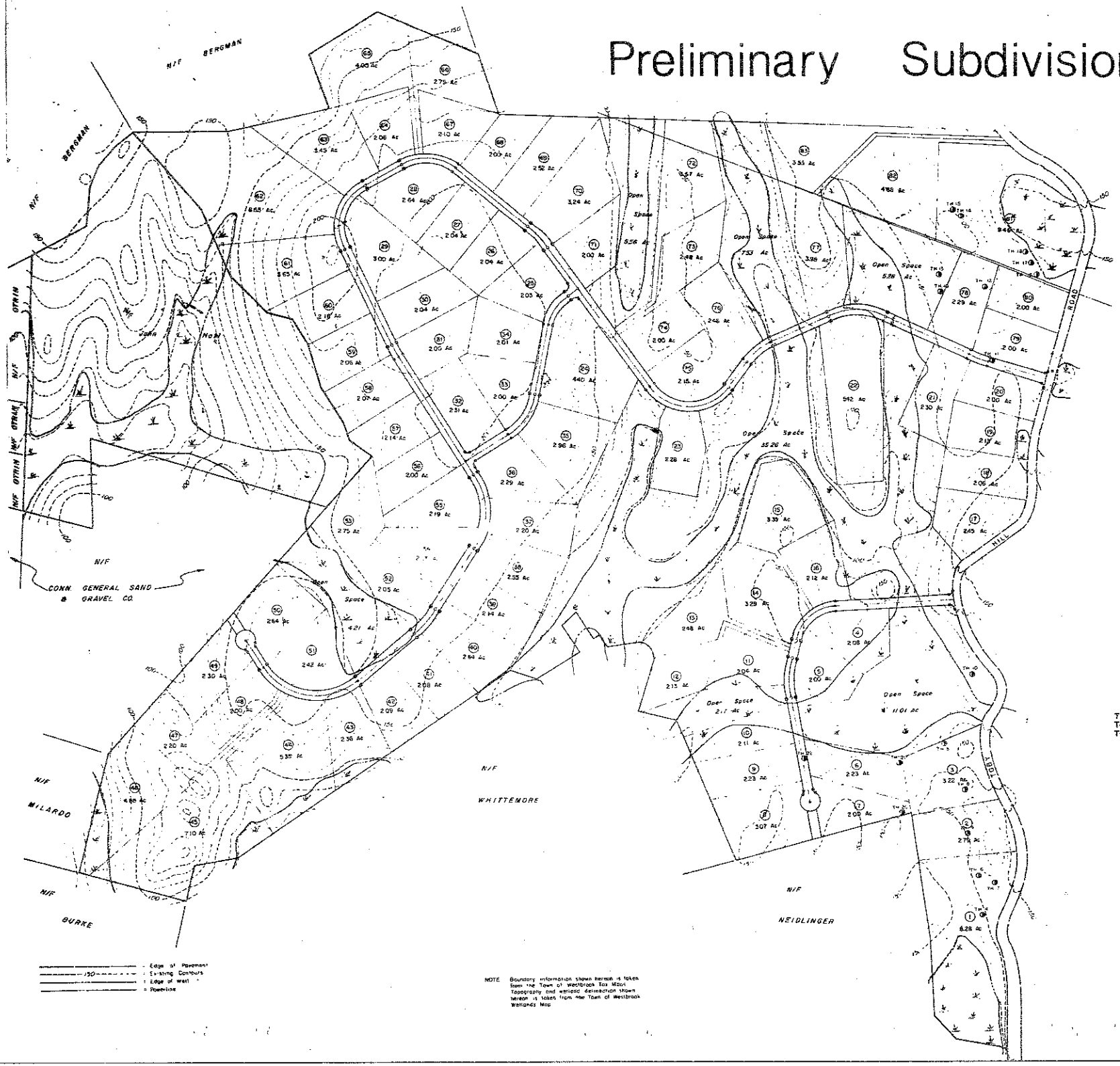
The Team met and field checked the site on Thursday, October 26, 1978. Reports from each contributing Team member were sent to the ERT Coordinator for review and summarization for the final report.

This report is not meant to compete with private consultants by supplying site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. 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 of Westbrook. The results of this Team action are oriented toward the development of a better environmental quality and the long-term economics of the land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area Committee hopes that this report will be of value and assistance in making any decisions regarding this particular site.

If you require any additional information, please contact: Ms. Jeanne Shelburn, Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, 139 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut 06360, 889-2324.

Preliminary Subdivision Plan



INTRODUCTION

The Eastern Connecticut Environmental Review Team was requested to review a preliminary subdivision proposal for "Pondbrook," a 300± acre tract located on Toby Hill Road in Westbrook. The property is presently in the private ownership of Vito Gigliotti, a New Britain resident. Preliminary plans have been developed by Radcliffe Engineering.

Plans show the 300-acre parcel broken into 80 lots of two or more acres each. The remainder of the property is designated as open space land. The lots will be accessible from two roads extending west from Toby Hill Road. Both new roads will terminate in cul-de-sacs.

The site is designated on the Westbrook Zoning Map as "rural residential", which requires two acres or more per family and a frontage of not less than 200 feet at the right-of-way line. The Plan of Development of the Connecticut River Estuary Regional Planning Agency (CRERPA) proposed that the part of Westbrook in which the site is located be a "natural resource" area, the primary objective of which is to preserve and protect the natural resource base of the Estuary Region.

The site is characterized by extremely steep terrain divided by winding intermittent streams and their associated wetlands. These wetland areas have been designated as open space in this proposal. The soils on this parcel are extremely stony and in most cases very shallow to bedrock. Understory vegetation is sparse, due to the nature of the soils and the heavy white oak canopy. Telephone and Connecticut Light and Power transmission lines cross the northern section of the site.

In discussion of alternatives identified by Eleven Town Valley Shore Wastewater Facilities Study in 1977, Westbrook, along with many other towns, indicated it was not in favor of constructing a municipal sewer system, but would rather take a non-structural approach to wastewater disposal. This Facilities Plan will be used to guide local, regional and state planning for wastewater disposal in Westbrook. With an extensive sewer system highly unlikely in Westbrook in the future, particularly north of the Turnpike, the homes in "Pondbrook" would have to rely on on-site sewage disposal systems for wastewater disposal.

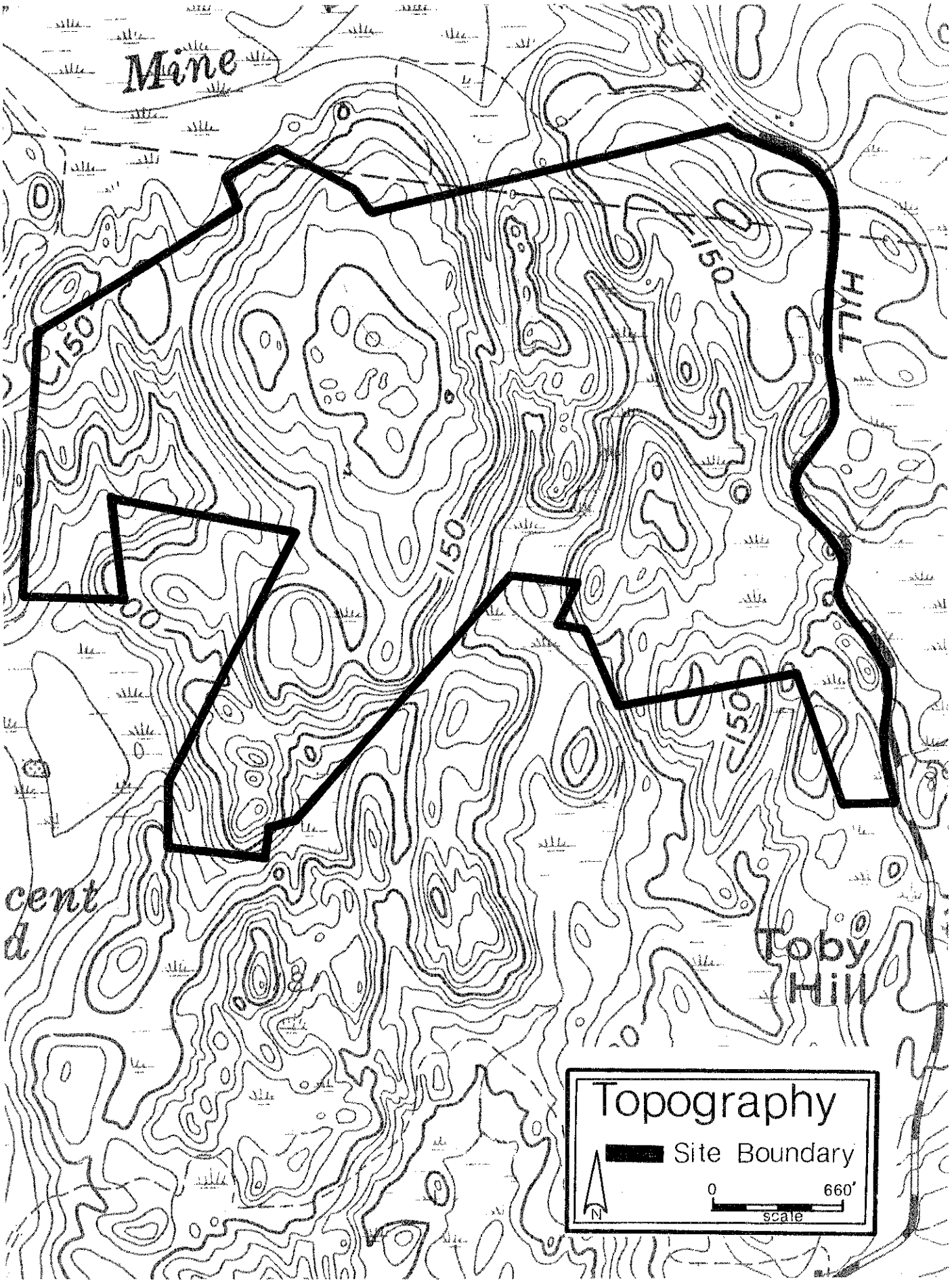
The "Pondbrook" area is not served by any municipal or community water-supply system. The Westbrook Master Plan of Development and the CRERPA Plan of Development do not propose that water supply be extended to the "Pondbrook" site at any time in the foreseeable future.

Without municipal water supply, the site would have to be served by on-site wells. A potential for pollution of ground water in the area from on-site septic systems is apparent.

After examination of preliminary soils and topography information and field review of the site, it seems obvious that the density of development proposed is unrealistic. Locations for 80 septic systems will be extremely difficult to find due to the shallow-to-bedrock soils, slope, and wetlands present on this site. Road construction, as proposed on the preliminary plans, will require massive cuts and fills which may be prohibitively expensive. Construction of these roads

in conjunction with their associated wetland crossings will require extensive sediment and erosion control measures to be implemented and maintained. A potential for stream pollution from salts, sands and oils on these roads exists. Storm water management is also a serious concern; a management plan should be developed for this site. Topography should be verified by an actual survey as it appears much steeper in the field that is actually shown on the preliminary plans.

Given the site constraints and the density of development proposed, a distinct potential for ground water pollution exists (See sections on Water Supply and Waste Disposal). It would be prudent to develop preliminary plans for subdivision of this site around a detailed survey of areas found acceptable for establishment of sewage disposal systems. It appears that specially engineered systems would be needed in even these instances.


Mine
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cent
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Hill
Topography
Site Boundary
0
660'
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ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

GEOLOGY

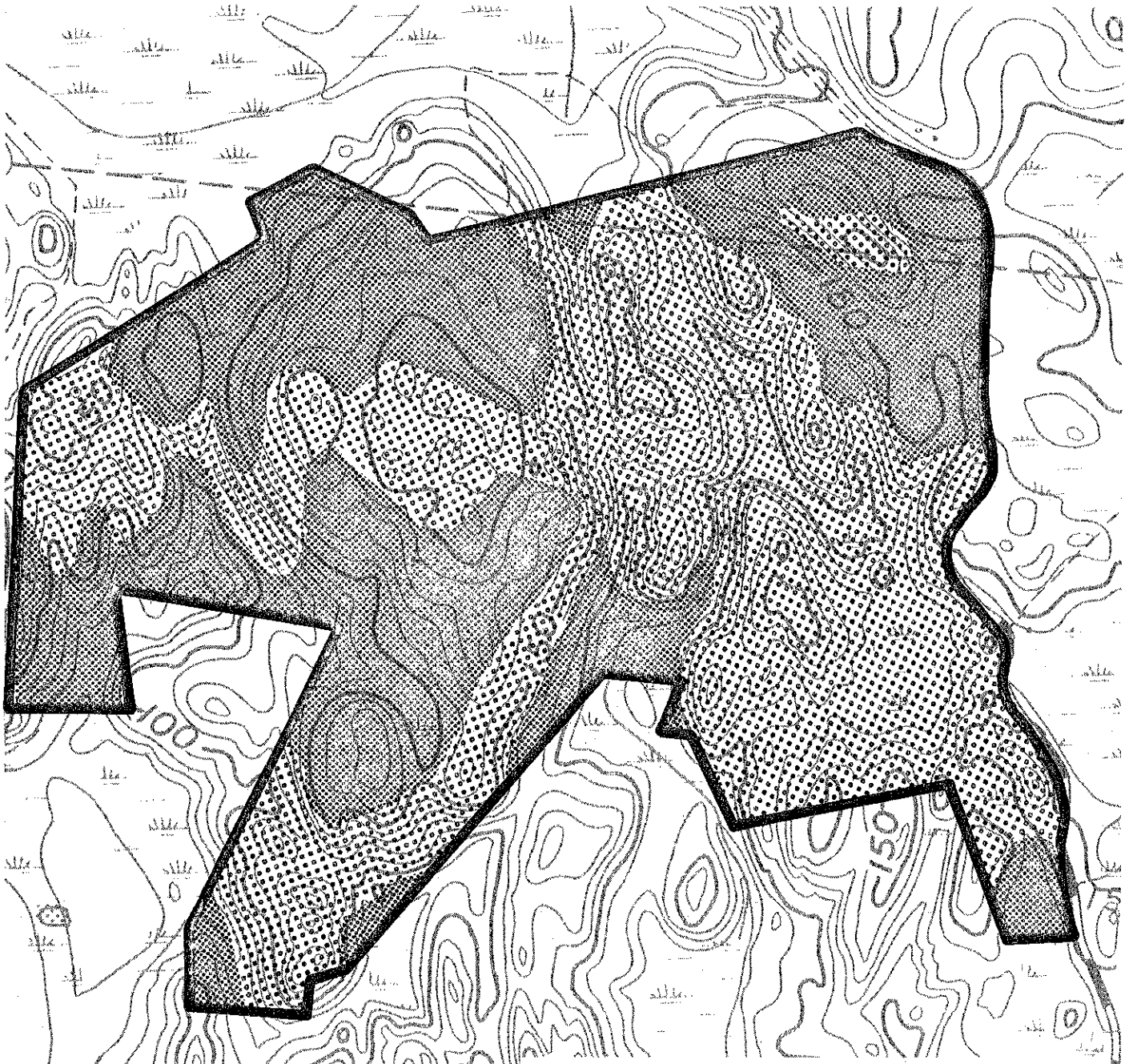
The principal type of bedrock underlying and cropping out on the property is a light gray gneiss composed primarily of the minerals quartz and plagioclase, with minor biotite, microcline, and hornblende. The term "gneiss" refers to a granular metamorphic rock in which dark minerals and light minerals are banded. In some areas of the property, thin layers of biotite schist (a rock in which platy minerals have formed wavy or crinkled layers), quartzite, coarse-grained granite, and amphibolite (a rock type that is rich in the mineral hornblende) may be found. The bedrock is relatively resistant to weathering and erosion; consequently, it has formed a knobby, irregular topographic surface in which outcrops are numerous. Additional information about the bedrock on the property may be found in "The Bedrock Geology of the Essex Quadrangle", Quadrangle Report No. 15 of the Connecticut Geological and Natural History Survey.

A thin deposit of glacial till overlies bedrock on the property. Till is an accumulation of rock particles of all shapes and sizes, which were chipped or broken from pre-existing bedrock outcrops by glacier ice and redeposited from the ice without being sorted by meltwater. As a result, till contains variable amounts of clay, silt, sand, gravel, and boulders, and its texture may vary markedly from place to place. Because of the granitic nature of the bedrock in the area, the local till tends to be somewhat sandy and stony. The thickness of the till on the property is generally less than 10 feet; in most places, it is less than 5 feet thick. Bedrock outcrops are abundant and may be found in almost every part of the site.

HYDROLOGY

Because the glacial deposits on the property are thin and the underlying bedrock surface is highly irregular, water tends to collect in many of the swales and small basins on the site. As a result, high ground water levels may be expected in many, if not most, of these topographic areas. Narrow valleys in the bedrock-controlled landscape serve as temporary conduits for runoff during and for a short time following periods of rainfall. Aside from such periods, only one stream channel appears to retain a noticeable flow. That stream, in the eastern section of the property, drains several small wetlands as it flows southward.

Runoff would increase following development, but the present stage of planning allows no more than a generalized estimate of the percentages of increase. Based on a method outlined in Technical Release No. 55 of the Soil Conservation Service, it may be calculated that runoff volumes from a developed acre of land on the property would increase approximately 37 percent during a 5-inch rainfall and approximately 117 percent during a 2-inch rainfall. Runoff volumes carried away from the property by the stream that is mentioned above would increase approximately 16 percent during a 5-inch rainfall and approximately 37 percent during a 2-inch rainfall. The stream would experience a smaller percentage increase in runoff volume than the individual acre because the stream would be draining both developed and undeveloped land. At any rate, the figures given above should not be used as though they were precise data; they have only a "ballpark" accuracy and are intended only to point out possible areas of concern. For instance, be-



EXPOSED BEDROCK

Areas with complex patterns of bare rock and rock thinly covered with soil or boulder rubble.

Areas with scattered bedrock outcrops; depth of overburden less than 10 feet in most places, and less than 5 feet in many places.

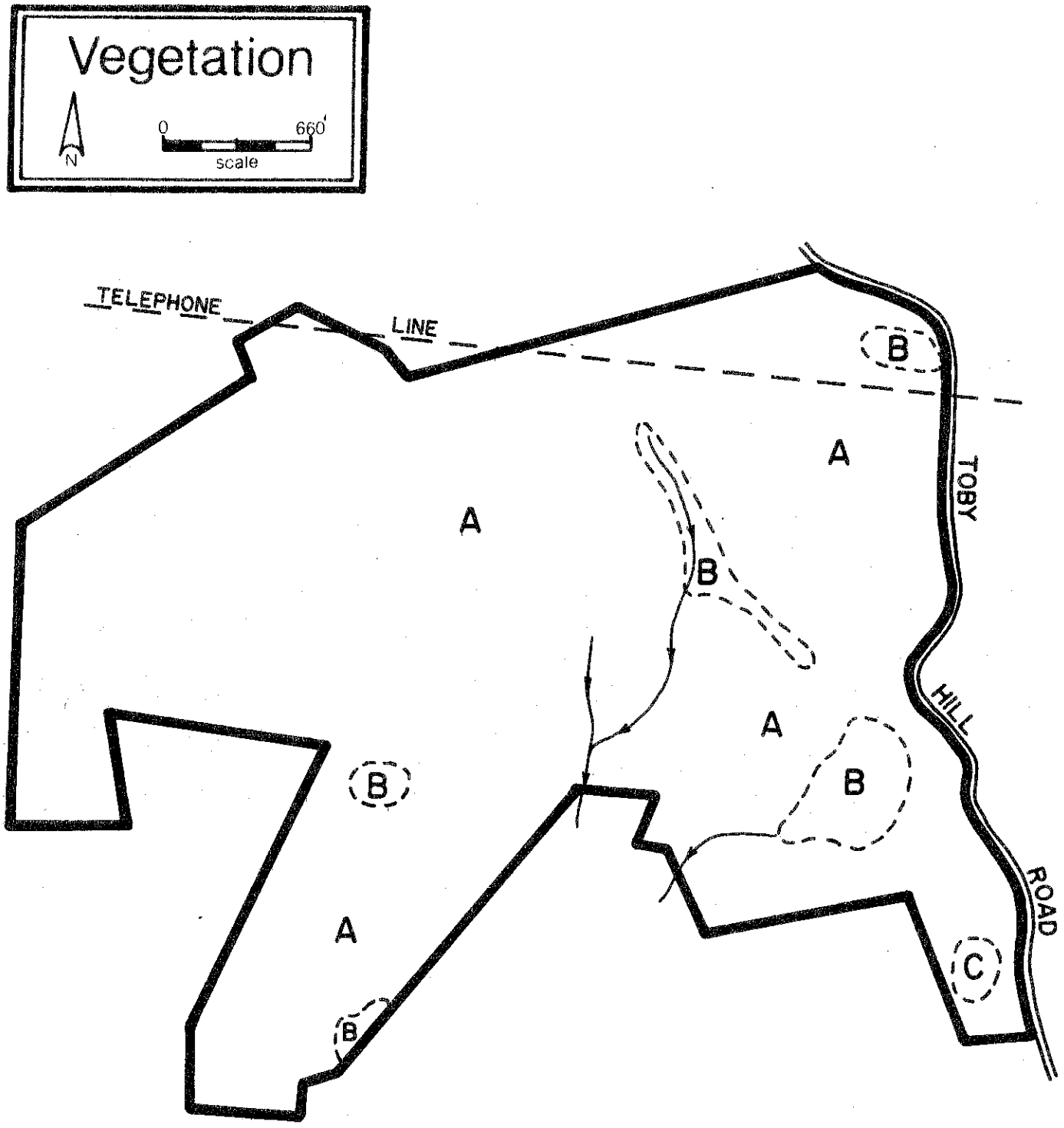
Adapted from The Surficial Geology of the Essex and Old Lyme Quadrangles, Conn. Geol. and Nat. Hist. Survey Quadrangle Report No. 31, by R.F. Flint.

Bedrock Geology

N

0 660'

Scale



LEGEND

A Mixed hardwoods, pole-size (190 acres)

B Red maple swamp, pole-size (12 acres)

C Atlantic white cedar, pole-size (2 acres)

cause of the steep topography in some areas and the cutting, filling, and/or blasting that will be necessary for development, careful planning will be needed to avoid severe sedimentation and erosion problems caused by the anticipated large runoff increases. It also seems likely that the high-water levels in at least some of the low-lying areas will rise following development, possibly having a deleterious effect on the wetland vegetation presently established in those areas.

VEGETATION

The following three vegetation associations are indicated on the Vegetation Map.

Type A: (Approximately 150 acres of pole sized mixed hardwoods.) Black oaks, white oaks and black birch are the principal species. Paper birch, tulip tree, white pine and hickory are widely scattered throughout the area. The understory consists of mountain laurel, tree seedlings, huckleberry, and greenbriar. The overstory has reached full stocking and most trees are healthy.

Type B: (Approximately 12 acres of pole sized red maple.) Red maple and occasional yellow birch are the most common tree species occurring on hummocks which are surrounded by seasonal standing water. The overstory is limited in density by the wet soil conditions. A variety of shrubs, including high bush blueberry, sweet pepperbush, spice bush, and green briar form a dense understory.

Type C: (Approximately 2 acre pole sized Atlantic white cedar swamp.) Atlantic white cedar occurs in a mixture with species of the red maple swamp type. Atlantic white cedar is an uncommon species in Connecticut, although a number of isolated stands exist.

A thinning of the forest should be conducted to maintain the attractive appearance and productivity of the mixed hardwoods (Type A). Should development occur, careful planning will be needed to prevent alteration of the wetlands (Types B and C).

The mixed hardwoods on the site are approaching the stage at which competition begins to have an adverse effect on woodlands. Unless the best trees are given more room to grow by removal of their primary competitors, all the trees will begin to lose vigor. With the loss of vigor comes increased susceptibility to insect, disease, wind and ice damage. When carefully thinned, the forest maintains greater resistance to these damaging effects. Cutting will improve the habitat for deer and rabbits by providing browse in the form of stump sprouts. A private forester should be retained to identify the trees to be cut.

Wetland vegetation is extremely sensitive to changes in water level. A sudden change in the topography which affects drainage may cause all of the trees in a wetland to die, creating a brush-land or marsh. Careful design of wetland crossings can prevent some of these problems by assuring that the outflow rate of wetlands is not altered.

Should development occur, trees whose roots are disturbed or buried by digging, grading, or filling should probably be removed. Such trees usually die two to three years following disturbance, and the cost of removing trees is much lower before buildings and utility lines are erected.

WILDLIFE

Most of this area is occupied by a mature stand of upland hardwoods, red maple swamp and occasional areas of cedar or other conifers. Because of the thick canopy in the upland areas the understory is poorly developed, therefore its value as food supply for upland wildlife is fair to popr. In a few areas where logging was done, enough light penetration exists so that some brushy and shrubby growth has occured.

The area does provide significant cover for wildlife and the numerous wet areas are most likely utilized as water supply. Birds and small mammals' usage was evident during the field review. With proper management the area has excellent potential for wildlife production.

The area serves as the headwaters of a stream that empties into Spring Lot Brook and eventually the Patchogue River. The effect of development and the loss or alteration of wetlands due to road crossings as well as extensive clearing and regrading of upland areas may have a significant negative impact on stream hydrologic conditions (alteration of flow conditions, temperature, water quality changes) which will affect the biological communities of the stream and associated flora and fauna.

SOILS

A detailed soils map of this site is included in the Appendix to this report, accompanied by a chart which indicates soil limitations for various urban uses. As the soil map is an enlargement from the original 1,320 feet/inch scale to 660 feet/inch, the soil boundary lines should not be viewed as absolute boundaries, but as guidelines to the distribution of soil types on the site. The soil limitation chart indicates the probable limitations of each of the soils for on-site sewerage, buildings with basements, buildings without basements, streets and parking, and landscaping. However, limitations, even though severe, do not preclude the use of the land for development. If economics permit large expenditures of land development and the intended objective is consistent with the objectives of local and regional development, many soils and sites with difficult problems can be used. The soils map, with the publication Special Soils Report, Connecticut River Estuary Planning Region, can aid in the identification and interpretation of soils and their uses on this site. Know Your Land: Natural Soil Groups for Connecticut can also give insight to the development potentials of the soils and their relationship to the surficial geology of the site.

Soils typical of the Pondbrook Subdivision site include the Charlton-Hollis series, the Ridgebury-Whitman series, and the Adrian-Palms series. Development limitations related to these soils are caused by slope, depth to bedrock, large stones, wetness, and slow percolation rate. In addition, Ridgebury-Whitman and Adrian-Palms soils are regulated wetland soils under Public Act 155.

The Charlton series (17LC, 17LD) consists of gently sloping, sloping, moderately steep, and steep, well-drained soils on uplands. They formed in friable glacial till. Charlton soils have moderate to moderately rapid permeability. Major limitations are related to slope and stoniness.

The Hollis series (17LC, 17LC) consists of gently sloping, sloping, moderately steep, and steep, shallow, well-drained soils on uplands where relief is

influenced by the underlying bedrock. They formed in glacial till less than 20 inches deep over granite, gneiss, and schist bedrock. Hollis soils have moderate permeability. Major limitations are related to depth to bedrock, rockiness, and slope.

The Adrian series (91) consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils in depressional areas within outwash plains, lake plains, till plains, and moraines. They formed in mucky organic deposits, 16 to 51 inches thick, over sandy mineral deposits. Adrian soils have rapid permeability and a high water table at or near the surface 9 to 10 months of the year. Major limitations are related to wetness and low strength.

The Palms series (91) consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils in depressional areas within outwash plains, lake plains, till plains, and moraines. They formed in mucky organic deposits, 16 to 51 inches thick, over loamy mineral deposits. Palms soils have moderately slow permeability and a high water table at or near the surface 9 to 10 months of the year. Major limitations are related to instability and wetness.

The Ridgebury series consists of nearly level, poorly drained soils on drumlins, and rounded or elongated hills of uplands. They formed in compact glacial till. Ridgebury soils have moderate to moderately rapid permeability in the surface layer and subsoil, slow or very slow permeability in the substratum (fragipan), and a high water table at or near the surface 7 to 9 months of the year. Major limitations are related to stoniness, wetness, and slow permeability in the substratum.

The Whitman series consists of nearly level, very poorly drained soils on uplands. They formed in compact glacial till. Whitman soils have moderate to moderately rapid permeability in the surface layer and subsoil, slow or very slow permeability in the substratum (fragipan), and a water table at or near the surface 9 to 10 months of the year. Major limitations are related to slow permeability, wetness and stoniness.

Because of the steep slopes and shallow to bedrock soils that exist, erosion and siltation of wetlands and streams may become severe, unless extensive erosion and sediment controls are implemented and maintained. If this property is to be developed, it is suggested that open space areas be expanded to include not only wetlands but also the steep slopes and bedrock areas which border wetlands. Creation of such a streambelt buffer zone will provide some protection to streams and wetlands and also provide some useful wildlife habitat.

In addition, the physical conditions of the site (soils, wetlands, steep slopes) will present severe limitations to the traditional residential development proposed, and it is suggested that if suitable sites for homes can be located, consideration be given to cluster housing or large estates. Retaining most of this fairly rugged diverse area as open space would definitely provide maximum long-term benefits to the area. These would include watershed protection, use of the area as timberland or for firewood production, wildlife habitat, and open space recreation.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply to houses within the subdivision would be provided by individual on-site wells drilled into bedrock. Yields from such wells are not easily predicted, as they depend upon the number and size of the water-bearing fractures that are encountered by the particular well. Nevertheless, yields from wells drilled into bedrock of the type generally found within the property are usually adequate for most domestic purposes.

It is suspected that the initial quality of the water supplied by the wells on most lots would be very good. However, if development proceeds at the scale currently proposed, contamination of wells by septic system effluent probably would occur on some of the lots. Also, in some lots the water may contain certain minerals, particularly iron and/or manganese, in excessive levels for normal domestic purposes. In order to provide satisfactory water, the installation of suitable water treatment equipment may be needed.

Wells should be located in a relatively high portion of a lot and be properly separated from any area that would contain a subsurface sewage disposal system or other possible types of pollution such as fuel oil from buried storage tanks, or back wash water from water softener units.

Of particular concern is the large amount of shallow to bedrock soil and steep slopes. These conditions can be particularly favorable for the rapid and wide range dispersal of pollutants which in turn can contaminate the quality of ground and surface waters.

WASTE DISPOSAL

Sewage disposal in this more rural, undeveloped area will depend upon the installation of private on-site subsurface sewage disposal systems. Visual observation of the site, particularly the topography, combined with soil survey mapping data indicates the major portion of the property has very difficult conditions which impose severe limitations or virtually make it unsuitable for subsurface sewage disposal. The major adverse factors are the very steep slopes, extensive areas of rock outcrops and shallow underlying bedrock. In addition, several watercourses with associated wetland areas run through the site. Bedrock is likely to be at or near the surface in almost every lot. Section 19-13-B20c of the Public Health Code requires septic leaching fields to be at least four feet above bedrock on a site. Although some lots may contain pockets of deep till that would be large enough to accommodate a septic system, other lots, such as 45, 46, and 47, are located in areas that appear to have no such potential. Extensive use of septic systems on shallow-to bedrock areas poses substantial risks in terms of public health. Where individual wells supply water to each house, as they would under the present plan, the risk of contamination by septic-system effluent is high. The effluent would receive a minimal amount of renovation in the thin overburden before it reaches the bedrock surface. Once it reaches the bedrock, it may either be carried into the fracture system supplying local wells, or resurface downslope in an area at which either bedrock or the water table intersects the land. High water tables are evident in many of the low-lying spots within the site. During wet seasons, when the natural water table is at its highest level ponding may occur in the subsurface, causing septic systems to be flooded. In such circumstances,

effluent may surface in the vicinity of the leaching field, backups would occur, and drainage lines may be plugged with sediment.

One mitigating effect on some of these problems would be the relatively large lot sizes. This advantage may be illusory, however, in the sense that houses may still end up being quite close together because of the dearth of suitable land within most lots. Most houses may be located along the access roads, as well. It is possible that a very carefully engineered system could overcome problems in some - but not all - of the suggested lots. The difficulty here, however, is that there is very little chance of determining from a surface inspection how successful a system would be in preventing groundwater contamination. Systems constructed in fill, for instance, may seem to function well in the sense that effluent percolates easily down through the fill, but this same physical attribute may allow the effluent to reach the groundwater system without sufficient purification. The risk here may be even greater, in that it will be tempting to use fill derived locally from grading or blasting operations in the development. Such material would not be suitable for its intended purpose, in most cases.

ROADS/TRAFFIC CONSIDERATIONS

Toby Hill Road is a minor collector street serving approximately ten homes in Westbrook. The road pavement dead-ends approximately 2,600' from McVeagh Road The 1977 Westbrook Master Plan of Development recommends that Toby Hill Road be extended to the Essex Town Line to act as an alternate north-south arterial road.

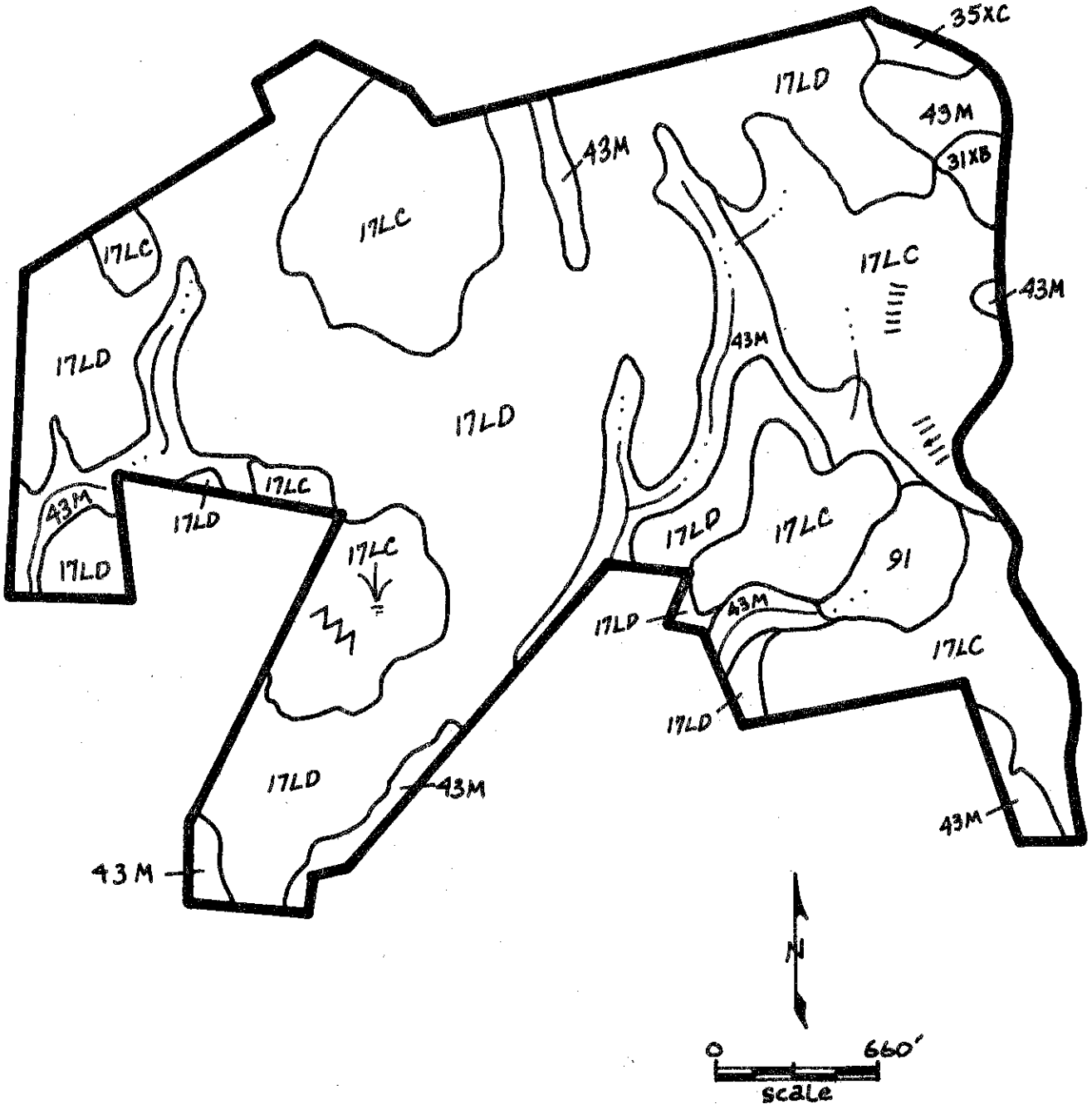
Presently, Toby Hill Road is approximately 16 to 18 feet wide, meets McVeagh Road at a very steep grade, and has badly deteriorating pavement at the north end of the road. Toby Hill Road should be improved if it is to accommodate substantial increases in traffic.

The proposed roads for "Pondbrook" have only one exit and entrance onto Toby Hill Road. Although a second exit is proposed on the west side of the subdivision, connecting it to East Pond Meadow Road, the possibility of completing this alternative access/egress is minimal given the land ownership and use patterns in that area. With that in mind, a loop road system connecting to Toby Hill Road should be planned rather than the presently proposed dead-end roads.

Appendix

Soils

PONDBROOK SUBDIVISION
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT



This is an enlargement from the original 1,320'/inch scale to 660'/inch.

Information taken from: Special Soils Report, Connecticut River Estuary Planning Region, July 1975; soil survey sheets nos. 611, 609, 361, 363; prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Advance copy, subject to change.

PONDBROOK SUBDIVISION
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

PROPORTIONAL EXTENT OF SOILS AND THEIR LIMITATIONS FOR CERTAIN LAND USES

Soil Series	Soil Symbol	Approx. Acres	Percent of Acres	Principal Limiting Factor	Urban Use Limitations*			
					On-Site Sewage	Buildings with Basements	Streets & Parking	Land-Scaping
Charlton-Hollis	17LC	80	33%					
Charlton Part				Depth to Rock, Slope,	2	2	2	2
Hollis Part				Large Stones	3	3	3	3
Charlton-Hollis	17LD	112	47%	Slope, Depth to Rock	3	3	3	3
Ridgebury-Whitman	43M	38	16%	Wetness, Percs Slowly	3	3	3	3
Paxton	35XC	2	1%	Slope, Large Stones, Frost Action	3	2	2	2
Woodbridge	31XB	2	1%	Percs Slowly, Wetness	3	3	3	2
Adrian-Palms	91	5	2%	Wetness, Floods	3	3	3	3

* LIMITATIONS: 1 = slight, 2 = moderate, 3 = severe.

SOIL INTERPRETATIONS FOR URBAN USES

The ratings of the soils for elements of community and recreational development uses consist of three degrees of "limitations:" slight or no limitations; moderate limitations; and severe limitations. In the interpretive scheme various physical properties are weighed before judging their relative severity of limitations.

The user is cautioned that the suitability ratings, degree of limitations and other interpretations are based on the typical soil in each mapping unit. At any given point the actual conditions may differ from the information presented here because of the inclusion of other soils which were impractical to map separately at the scale of mapping used. On-site investigations are suggested where the proposed soil use involves heavy loads, deep excavations, or high cost. Limitations, even though severe, do not always preclude the use of land for development. If economics permit greater expenditures for land development and the intended land use is consistent with the objectives of local or regional development, many soils and sites with difficult problems can be used.

Slight Limitations

Areas rated as slight have relatively few limitations in terms of soil suitability for a particular use. The degree of suitability is such that a minimum of time or cost would be needed to overcome relatively minor soil limitations.

Moderate Limitations

In areas rated moderate, it is relatively more difficult and more costly to correct the natural limitations of the soil for certain uses than for soils rated as having slight limitations.

Severe Limitations

Areas designated as having severe limitations would require more extensive and more costly measures than soils rated with moderate limitations in order to overcome natural soil limitations. The soil may have more than one limiting characteristic causing it to be rated severe.

About the Team

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

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

PURPOSE OF THE TEAM

The Environmental Review Team is available to help towns and developers in the review of sites proposed for major land use activities. To date, the ERT has been involved in reviewing a wide range of projects including subdivisions, sanitary landfills, commercial and industrial developments, sand and gravel operations, elderly housing, recreation/open space projects, watershed studies and resource inventories.

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

REQUESTING A REVIEW

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

For additional information regarding the Environmental Review Team, please contact Jeanne Shelburn (889-2324), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, Eastern Connecticut RC&D Area, 139 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Connecticut 06360.