



0 Mountain Road
Old Driftway LLC

Alternative crossing

The bridge (11' x 160' dimensions)

- PE Stamped Abutment & Anchor Design: \$7,000
- Bridge Manufacturing (Excluding Sales Tax): \$785,947
- Bridge Sitework & Erection (Excluding Sales Tax): \$750,000
- Annual bridge inspection and preventative maintenance package: Optional \$15,711
- TOTAL: 1,558,658

Table 1. Benefits and limitations of porous asphalt pavements with stone reservoirs

<u>Benefits/Advantages</u>	<u>Limitations/Disadvantages</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Snow and ice melts faster, reduction in deicing salts (Lebens 2012) • Cools stormwater temperature during summertime before discharge and mitigates heat island effects (Lebens 2012). • Reduction in contamination in water runoff and sediment loading (Lebens 2012; Houle et al. 2013) • Recharging of groundwater supplies (UNHSC 2012) • Low impact development and cost effective technology for stormwater management, by reducing need for drainage structures and rights of way (Houle et al. 2013; UNHSC 2011; EPA 2014) • Improved wet-weather visibility, tire spray, and hydroplaning (Lebens 2012) • Absorption of noise from tires and engines (Lebens 2012) • Reduction in Stormwater runoff volume (Lebens 2012) • Improves water and oxygen transfer to nearby plant roots (CTC & Associates 2012) • Credits in green construction rating systems (i.e., LEED; Greenroads; IgCC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pavement structure initial costs are often higher; however, this may be offset by cost reductions realized from stormwater infrastructure (Houle et al. 2013) • Sloped pavements require extra design considerations such as terraced parking, underground berms, and drainage pipes at low points • Potential clogging with dirt and organic debris requiring specialized maintenance such as vacuuming or other cleaning mechanisms (UNHSC 2012) • Limited use for heavy loading areas where sharp turns are probable

Stormwater Management Suitability

Retention*	■
Treatment	■
Pretreatment	□
Peak Runoff Attenuation	■
*Exfiltration systems only	

Pollutant Removal

Sediment*	High
Phosphorus	Moderate
Nitrogen	Moderate
Bacteria	High
*Includes sediment-bound pollutants	



U.S. Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration

Office of Asset Management,
Pavements, and Construction



United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

Year 2004

Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual
Chapter 13 – Permeable Pavement

Benefits for the wetland crossing

- No need for curbs or catch basins
- Friendly for wildlife migration
- Helps with water quality
- Requires less site disturbance
- Moderates temperature of the storm water runoff
- Less winter conditioning
- Natural way of water infiltration

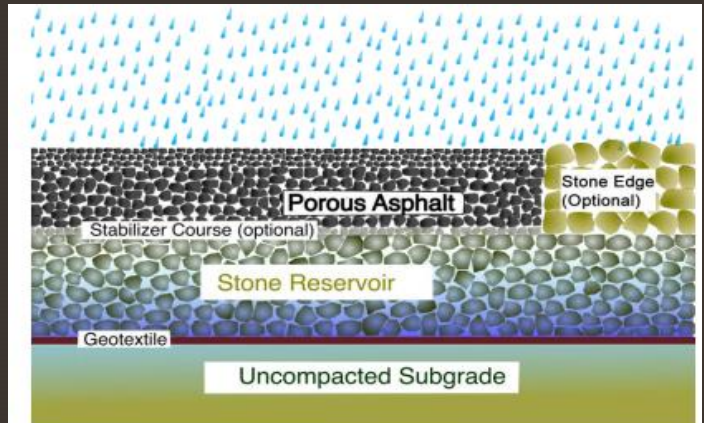


Figure 1: Typical porous asphalt pavement with stone reservoir cross section

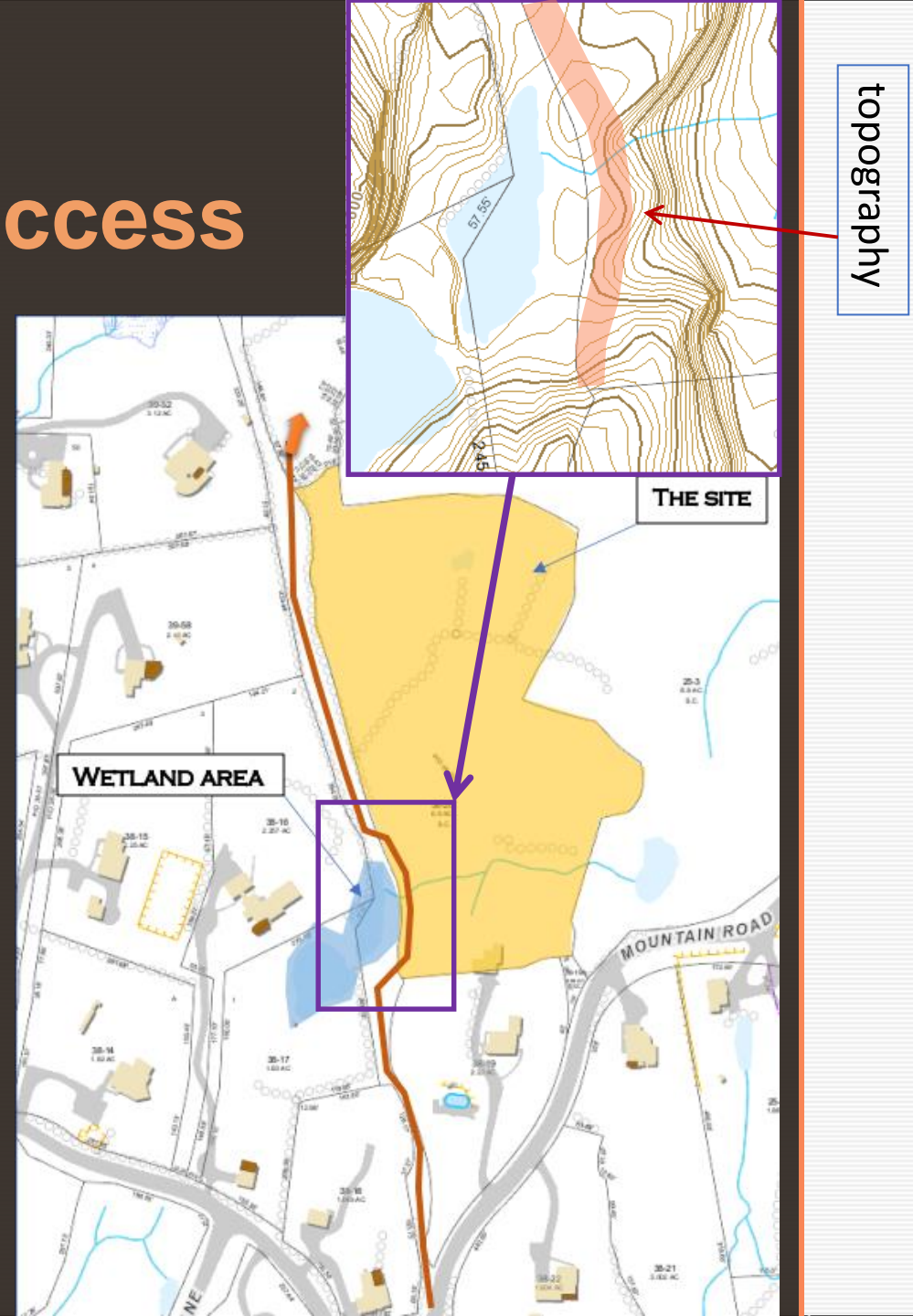
Easement for alternative access

- A request was emailed to CT DOT on December 15th
- CT DOT confirmed receiving it on December 19th

Section 4b-47 of the Connecticut General Statutes ...transfer of interest in state land by state agency

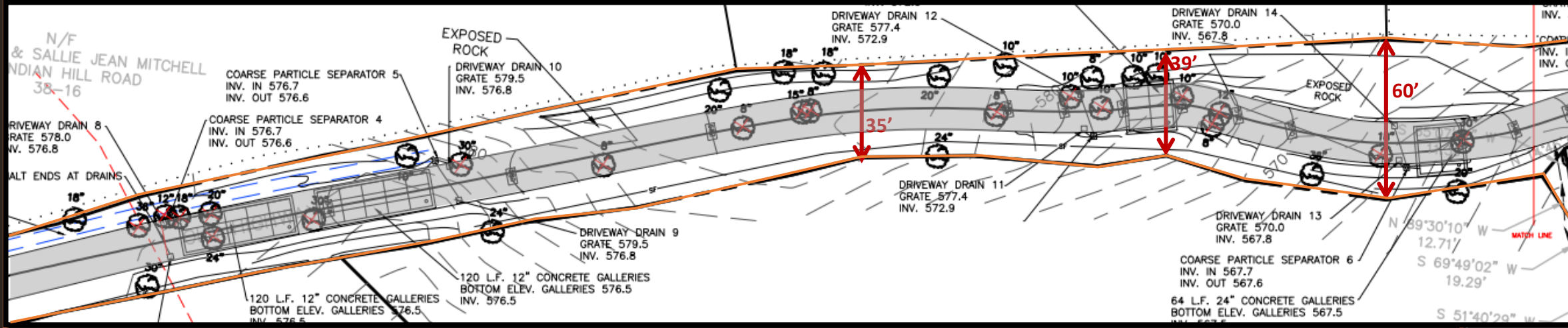
- (a) Prior to the transfer CT DOT shall provide notice to the Council on Environmental Quality. Such notice shall be published in the Environmental Monitor and shall provide for a written public comment period of **thirty days**. The Secretary of the Office of Policy and Management, in consultation with the Commissioner of Energy and Environmental Protection, shall
- (1) respond to any written comments and
 - (2) publish such written comments along with the responses in the Environmental Monitor for a period of not less than **fifteen days** prior to the transfer of the land.

2007

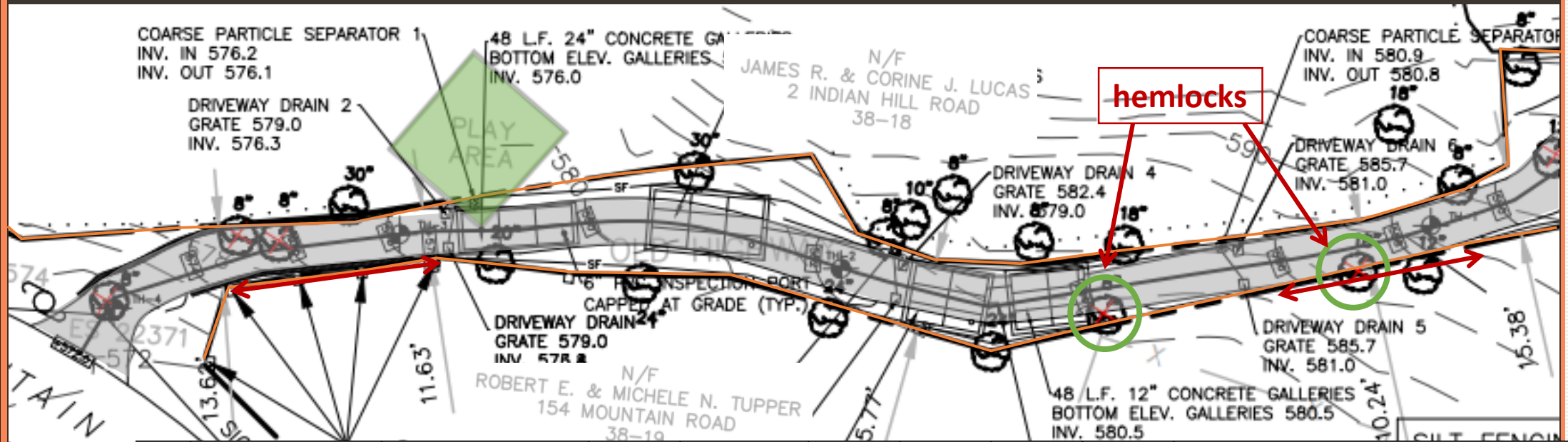


The site plan illustrates a proposed driveway project through a wetlands area. Key features include:

- Wetlands Area:** A blue-shaded region labeled "WETLANDS AREA 6,756 SF 0.15 AC IN R.O.W.". It includes a note: "POROUS ASPHALT BEGINS AT 578.0 ELEVATION".
- Driveway:** Shown as a grey path with orange boundary lines. It includes a note: "NO CURBING ALONG POROUS ASPHALT IN WETLANDS SECTION OF DRIVEWAY".
- Culverts:** Labeled "7' X 1.5' PRECAST BOX CULVERTS (TYP.)".
- Silt Fences:** Indicated by dashed lines and labeled "DOUBLE SILT FENCE AND HAYBALES".
- Setbacks:** A "100' WETLANDS SETBACK" is shown as a red dashed line.
- Grades and Elevations:** Various spot elevations are provided, such as "DRIVEWAY GRADE 578.0 INV. 576.8" and "DRIVEWAY GRADE 576.0 INV. 576.8".
- Other Features:** Includes "POSTS FOR GUIDERAIL PLACED TO COINCIDE WITH BOX CULVERT UNITS", "MATCH LINE" indicators, and specific well identifiers like "WF 59", "WF 52", "WF 55", and "WF 48".



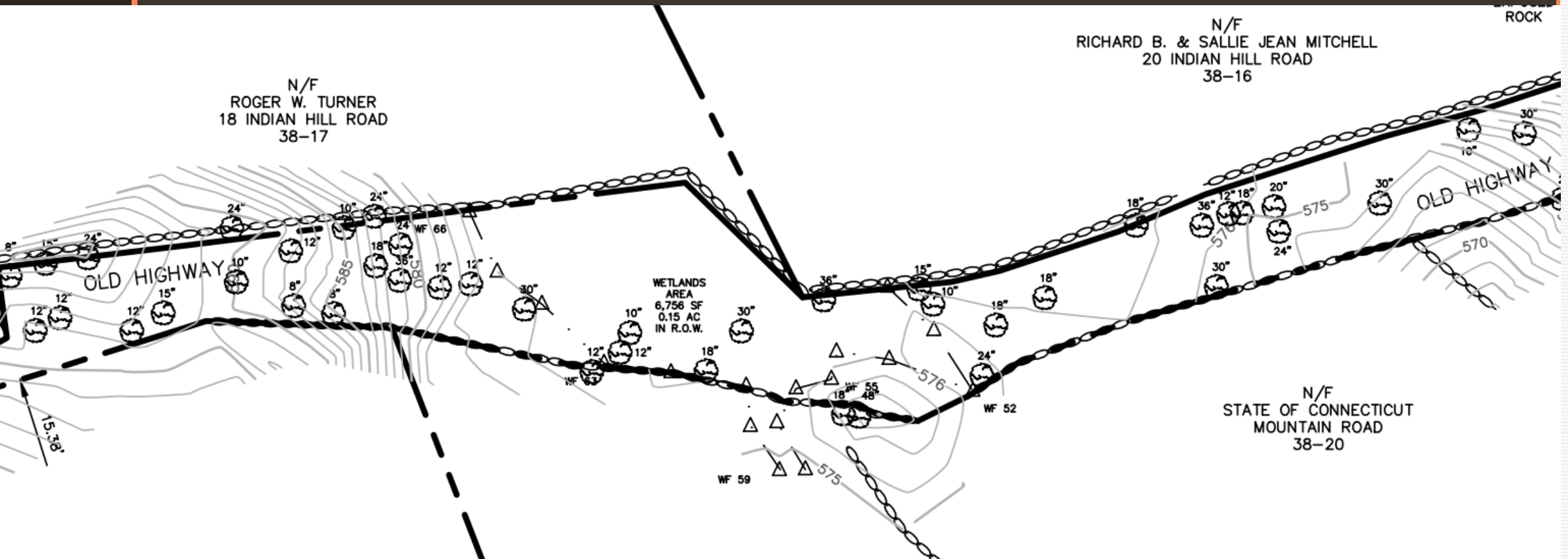
Trees on the property line



No	COMMON NAME	LATIN NAME	DBH	EXCELENT	FAIR	GOOD	POOR	DEAD	COMMENTS
1	Black walnut (twin)	Juglans nigra	6" & 5.5"				X		wounded at the base and strangled by vines see photo
2	Norway maple	Acer platanoides	8"			x			
3	Norway maple	Acer platanoides	8"		x				
4	Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	8"			x			sparse foliage
5	Eastern hemlock	Tsuga canadensis	18"				X		sparse foliage
6	Northern red oak	Quercus rubra	12"	x					speciment tree

- The most recent site investigation had determined the reason for sparse foliage is the hemlock woolly adelgid (*Adelges tsugae*) disease which had significantly progressed since the tree inventory was done.
- Chris Barcello owner of American Stump Removal submitted a letter stated: *I have 2 stump grinders that have the capability of grinding a stump up to 2' deep and within inches of a wall face....I will need access for my equipment at least 4 feet wide.*

Site topography



Site survey

NOTES:

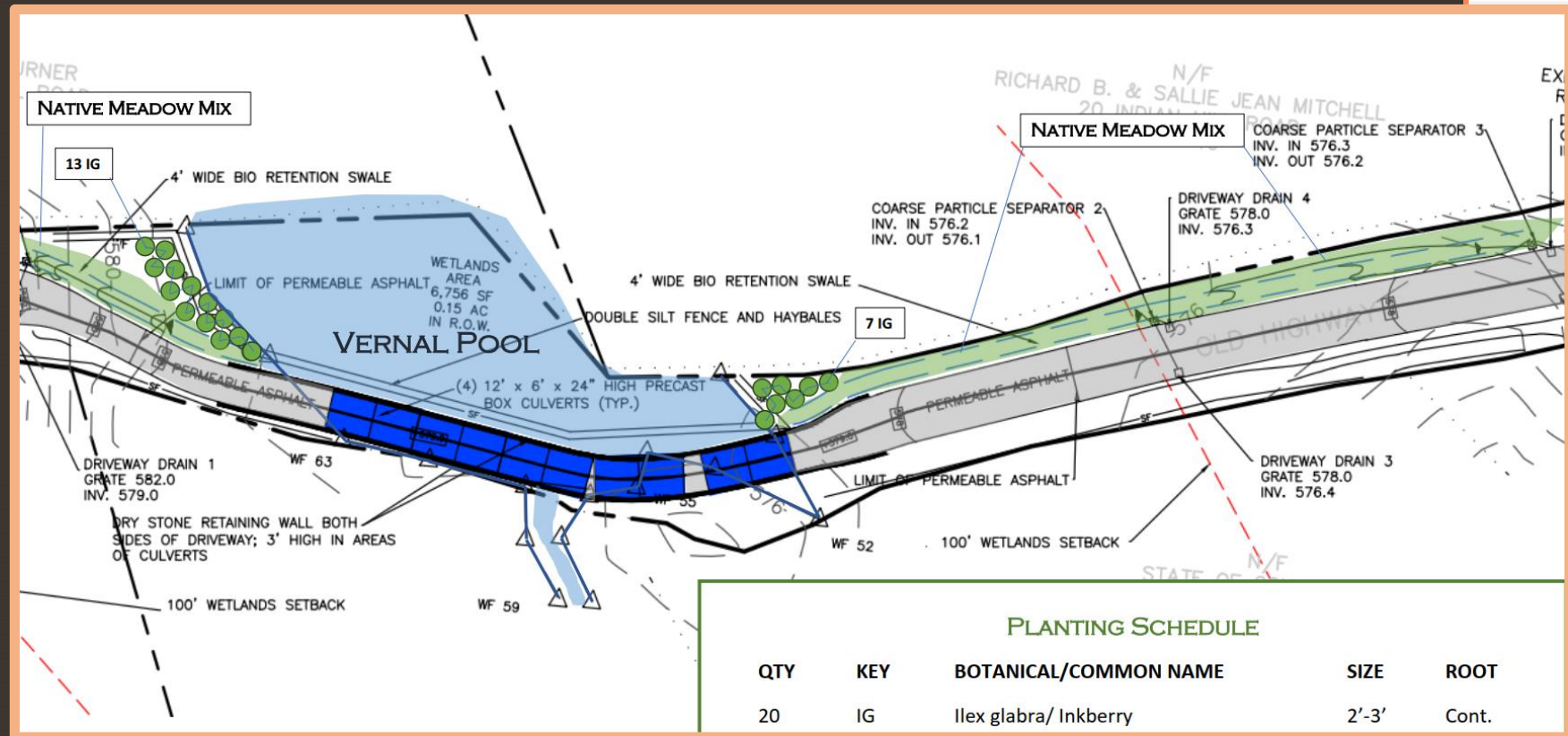
1. THIS SURVEY HAS BEEN PREPARED PURSUANT TO THE REGULATIONS OF CONNECTICUT STATE AGENCIES SECTIONS 20-300B-1 THROUGH 20-300B-20, AS REVISED.
2. THE TYPE OF SURVEY PERFORMED IS A TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY.
3. THE BOUNDARY DETERMINATION CATEGORY IS RESURVEY.
4. THIS MAP CONFORMS TO HORIZONTAL ACCURACY CLASS A-2.
5. THIS MAP CONFORMS TO VERTICAL ACCURACY CLASS V-2.
6. THIS MAP CONFORMS TO TOPOGRAPHIC ACCURACY CLASS T-2.
7. BEARINGS ON THIS MAP ARE BASED ON REF. MAP #1 BELOW.
8. ELEVATIONS ON THIS MAP ARE BASED ON NAVD 88 DATUM.
9. THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS MAP HAVE BEEN LOCATED BOTH FROM FIELD SURVEY INFORMATION AND FROM EXISTING DRAWINGS NOTED HEREON. THE SURVEYOR MAKES NO GUARANTEE THAT THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN COMPRISE ALL SUCH UTILITIES ON THIS MAP, EITHER CURRENT OR ABANDONED ALTHOUGH EVERY ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ACCURATELY DEPICT ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. THERE IS NO GUARANTEE TO THE EXACT LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS MAP.
10. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW THE RIGHT-OF-WAY FORMERLY KNOWN AS OLD DRIFTWAY.
11. THE RIGHT-OF-WAY LINES AS DEPICTED ARE A BEST FIT RESULT OF FOUND MONUMENTATION BOTH (MANMADE AND NATURAL) AND RECORD DEEDS AND MAPS.
12. OWNER OF RECORD: OLD DRIFTWAY, LLC
13. THIS PROPERTY IS KNOWN AS LOT 2 ON ASSESSOR'S MAP 25.

MAP REFERENCES:

- | | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. "PROPERTY SURVEY PREPARED FOR JEROME V. EDWARDS WILTON, CONNECTICUT" | SCALE:1"=40' | JULY 8, 1998 | W.L.R. #5879 |
| 2. "MAP OF SECTION ONE INDIAN HILLS WILTON, CONN." | SCALE:1"=100' | MAR. 7, 1967 | W.L.R. #2723 |
| 3. "MAP OF PROPERTY PREPARED FOR THOMAS DONAHUE AND JOHN MANNIX WILTON, CONN." | SCALE:1"=60' | FEB. 21, 1964 | W.L.R. #2322 |
| 4. "MAP OF PROPERTY PREPARED FOR ROBERT L. AND ELIZABETH S. BILLINGTON WILTON, CONNECTICUT" | | | |
| SCALE:1"=30' | MAY 31, 1978 | W.L.R. #3602 | |
| 5. "MAP OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO RONNHOLN CARLSON ECKELBERRY & MOORE GEORGETOWN WILTON, CONN." | | | |
| SCALE:1"=100' | JAN 31, 1951 | W.L.R. #1147 | |
| 6. "MAP OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO HELENA DOWNEY FROM HARRIETT HAMMILL GEORGETOWN, CT." | SCALE:1"=40' | 1913 | W.L.R. #39 |

Mitigation measures at wetland crossing

- Culverts for wildlife crossing
- Lack of curbs and catch basins – wildlife traps
- Water quality protections: permeable driveway, biofiltration
- Work will be performed in late summer- fall (outside of the vernal pool activates and deep groundwater table
- Buffer planting for screening and habitat enhancement



NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC.

SEED MIX PRICING SHEET

SHADE LOVING MEADOW MIX-2023-DEC

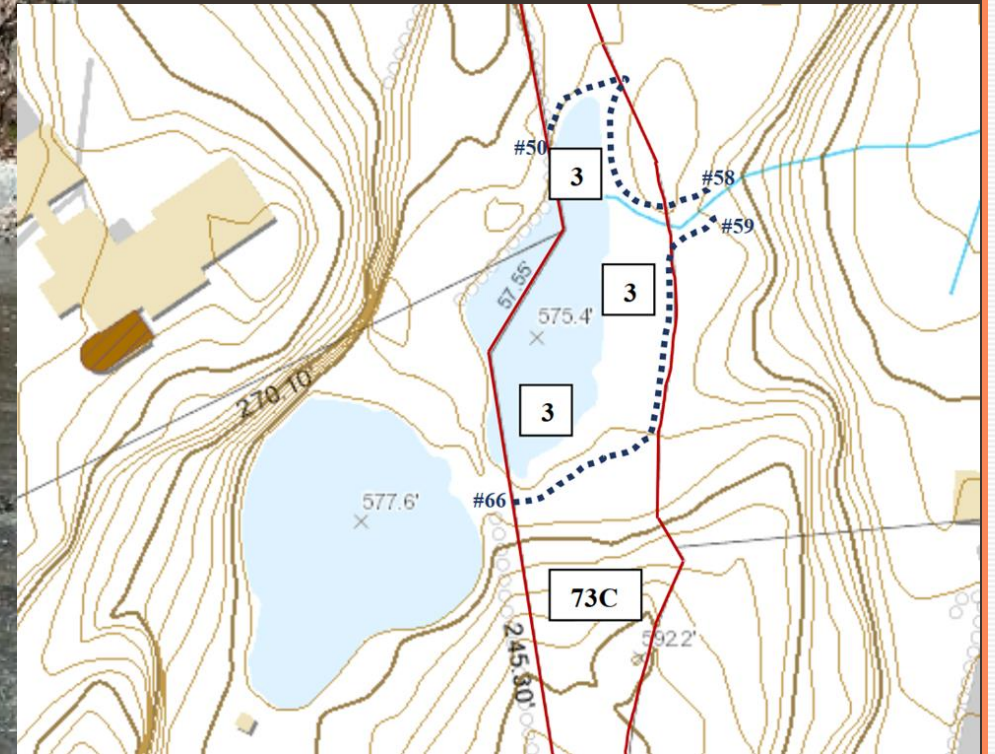
TOWN OF GREENWICH

12/19/2023

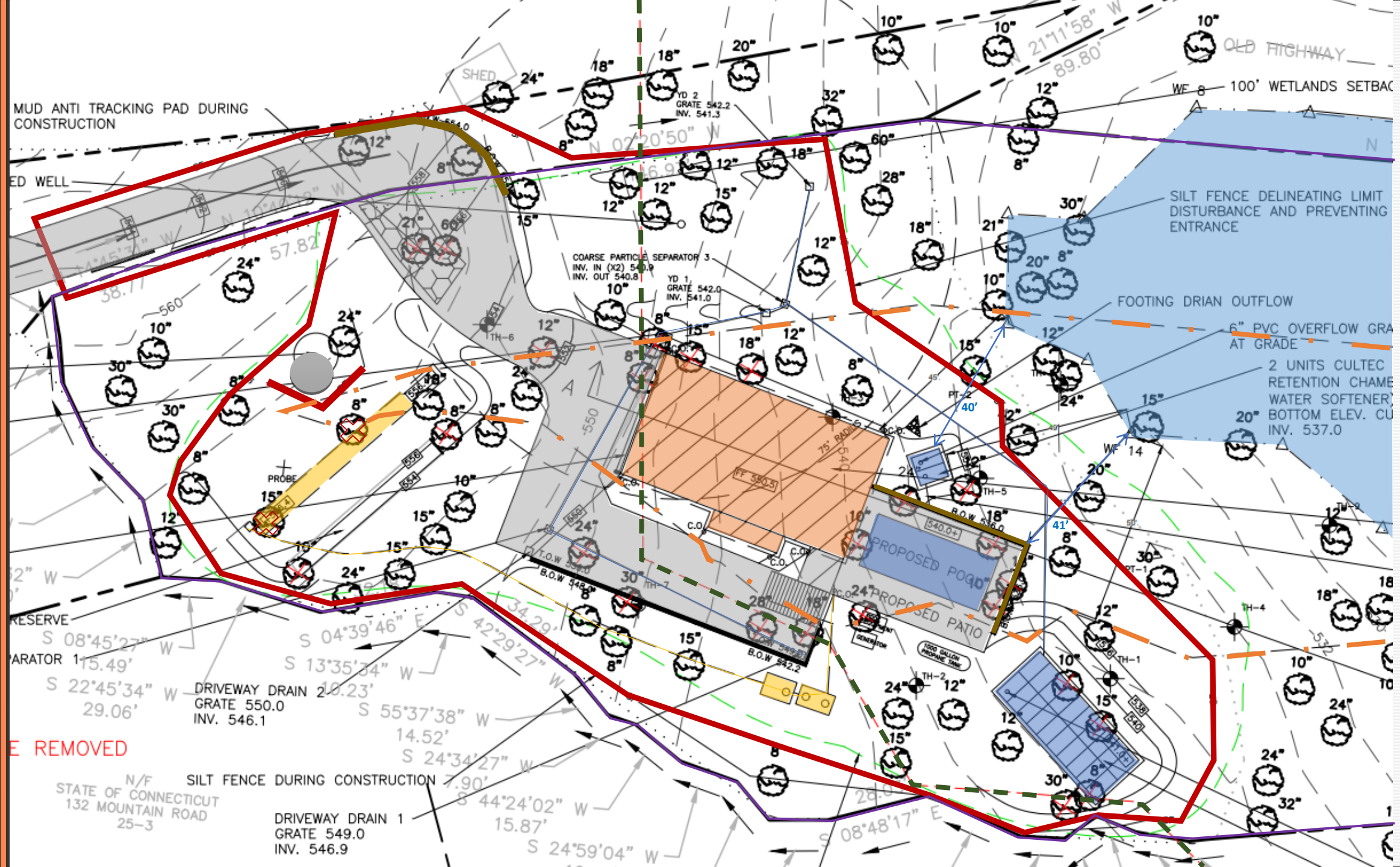
Application Rate lbs/acre	25
Minimum Quantity Required	10
Approximate Seeds/ft2	383
Price (\$ Per Pound)	\$160.98
Total FOB	\$1,609.81
Shipping and Handling Est	\$24.00
Total Cost	\$1,633.81

<u>Botanical Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>% By Weight</u>	<u>Approx Seed/ft2</u>	<u>Approx % by Seed Count</u>
Festuca arundinacea	Tall Fescue (n)	FACU	20.00%	24	6.27%
Elymus hystrix	Bottlebrush Grass		20.00%	9	2.35%
Carex grayi	Gray's Sedge	FACW+	13.00%	1	0.26%
Elymus villosus	Silky Wild Rye	FACU-	10.00%	5	1.31%
Carex scoparia	Blunt Broom Sedge	FACW	5.00%	39	10.18%
Anemone virginiana	Thimbleweed/Tall Anemone	FACU	2.00%	5	1.31%
Aquilegia canadensis	Eastern Columbine	FAC	2.00%	6	1.57%
Lobelia siphilitica	Great Blue Lobelia	FACW+	2.00%	89	23.24%
Eupatorium rugosum (Ageratina altissima)	White Snakeroot	FACU-	2.00%	28	7.31%
Geum canadense	White Avens	FACU	1.00%	2	0.52%
Solidago caesia	Blue Stem/Woodland Goldenrod	FACU	1.00%	4	1.04%
Juncus tenuis	Path Rush	FAC	1.00%	166	43.34%
Clematis virginiana	Virgin's Bower	FAC	1.00%	1	0.26%
Aster divaricatus(Eurybia divaricata)	White Wood Aster	5	1.00%	4	1.04%
			81.00%	383	100.00%

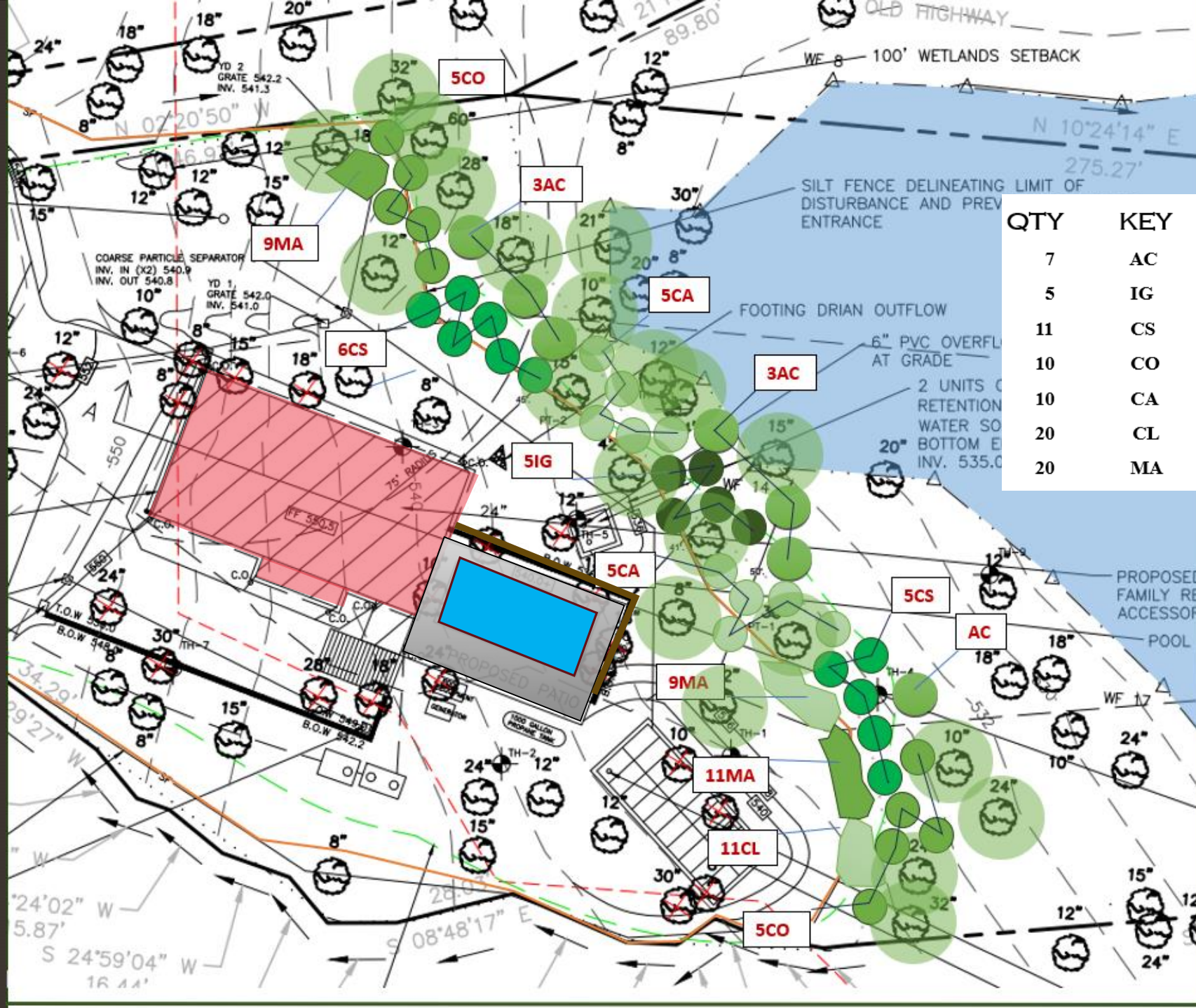
✓ No impact to the adjacent wetland



Revised plan – increased buffer



Revised planting plan



Measures to protect wildlife

- Silt fence to create an enclosure preventing wildlife entry
- The site will be swept prior to any construction activates
- The construction manager will be trained handling wildlife if found within the construction site
- Early morning daily check for wildlife breach
- Tree clearing and site disturbance will be kept to the necessary minimum (stone walls instead of grading)
- Carpooling for the contractors will be arrange
- Wetland buffer restoration plan will provide screening and protection
- Organic land care will keep the area wildlife friendly

A photograph of a small, calm stream flowing through a forest. The water is dark and reflects the surrounding trees. The banks are covered in fallen leaves and rocks. Bare trees line the background, suggesting a late autumn or winter setting.

