APPLICATION FOR PERMIT EAST LYME INLAND WETLANDS AGENCY

Office Use Only

Fee Paid _____ Date Submitted _____ Application #_____

Date of Receipt _____ Date Approved _____ Permit Number _____

Major Impact: YES NO Public Hearing: YES NO Agent Approved: YES NO

Note: In accordance with the Inland Wetland and Watercourses Regulations, Eleven (11) copies of all application materials must be submitted.

1. SITE LOCATION (Street) and Description: Creek Road - Coicnts Neck Heights Clubhouse culvert

   Assessor's Map 09.7 19 Lot # 21 Marshfield Rd

   Note: It is the applicant's responsibility to provide the correct site address, map/lot number for the legal notice. Provide a description of the land in sufficient detail to allow identification of the inland wetlands and watercourses, the area(s) (in acres or square feet) of wetlands and watercourses to be disturbed, soil type(s), and wetland vegetation.

2. APPLICANT: Brian Kennedy

   Address: 24 Marshfield Rd Niantic CT

   Phone: 860 869 1860

   Fax: _____

   Business: Young Brothers Company

   Cell: _____

   Email: YBKompa@Gmail.com

   Applicant's interest in the land: _____

   ***If the applicant is a Limited Liability Corporation or a Corporation provide the managing member's or responsible corporate officer's name, address, and telephone number.*

3. OWNER: Coicnts Neck Heights Association - President Shari Whittelce

   Address: PO Box 625 Niantic CT 06357

   Phone: 860-916-0649

   Fax: _____

   Email: shari.whittaker.84@gmail.com

   Cell: _____

   ***As the legal owner of the property listed on this application, I hereby consent to the proposed activities. And I hereby authorize the members and agents of the Agency to inspect the subject land, at reasonable times, during the pendancy of the application and for the life of the permit.*

   Owners Printed Name: Coicnts Neck Heights Association - President Shari Whittelce

   Owners Signature: _____ Date: 3/7/20

4. Area of wetland to be disturbed: 200 sq. ft. or ac _____

   Area of watercourse to be disturbed: 100 sq. ft. or ac _____

   Upland review area to be disturbed: 102 sq. ft. or ac _____

   Will fill be needed on site? Yes (No)

   If yes, how much fill is needed? _____ Cubic yards

5. The property contains (circle one or more)

   WATERCOURSE WATERBODY WOODED-WETLAND SWAMP

   FLOODPLAIN OTHER: _____

   Description of soil types on site: sand sedum+

   Description of wetland vegetation: swamp grass

   Name of Soil Scientist(s) and date of survey: _____

6. Provide a written narrative of the purpose and a description of the proposed activity and proposed erosion and sedimentation controls and other best management practices and mitigation measures which may be considered as a condition of issuing a permit for the proposed regulated activity including, but not limited to, measures to (1) prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage, (2) maintain or enhance existing environmental quality, or (3) in the following order of priority: restore, enhance and create productive wetland or watercourse resources. Depending on the complexity of the project, include the following: construction schedule, sequence of operations, drainage computations with pre and post construction runoff quantities and runoff rates, plans clearly showing the drainage areas corresponding to the drainage computation, existing wetland inventory and functional assessment, soils report, construction plans signed by a certified soils scientist, licensed surveyor, and licensed professional engineer.

7. Provide information of all alternatives considered. List all alternatives which would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses and state why the alternative as set forth in the application was chosen. All such alternatives shall be diagramed on a site plan or drawing. (Attach plans showing all alternates considered).

8. Attach a site plan showing the proposed activity and existing and proposed conditions in relation to wetlands and watercourses and identifying any further activities associated with, or reasonably related to, the proposed regulated activity which are made inevitable by the proposed regulated activity and which may have an impact on wetlands and watercourses.

9. Provide the name and mailing addresses of adjacent landowners (including across a street). Attach additional sheets if necessary.

   Name/Address: _____

   Name/Address: _____

   Name/Address: _____

10. Attach a completed DEP reporting form.

    The Agency shall revise or correct the information provided by the applicant and submit the form to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection in accordance with section 22a-30-14 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.

11. Name of Erosion Control Agent (Person Responsible for Compliance):

    _____

    Address: _____ Phone: _____

    _____ Fax: _____

    Email: _____ Cell: _____

12. Are you aware of any wetland violations (past or present) on this property? Yes No

    If yes, please explain: _____

13. Are there any vernal pools located on or adjacent (within 500') to the property? Yes No

14. For projects that do not fall under the ACOE Category I general permit – Have you contacted the Army Corps of Engineers? Yes No

15. Is this project within a public water supply aquifer protection area or a watershed area? Yes No

16. If so, have you notified the Commissioner of the Connecticut Department of Public Health and the East Lyme Water and Sewer Department? Yes No *(Proof of notification must be submitted with your application).*

17. Attach the appropriate filing fee based on the fee schedule established in Section 19 of the Regulations.
    Fee: _____ *(Make checks payable to "Town of East Lyme").*

18. PUBLIC HEARINGS ONLY: The applicant must provide proof of mailing notices to the abutters prior to the hearing date.

The undersigned Applicant hereby consents to necessary and proper inspection of the above mentioned property by the East Lyme Inland Wetlands Agency and/or its agents at reasonable times both before and after the permit in question has been granted.

The Applicant affirms that the information supplied in this application is accurate to the best of his/her knowledge and belief. As the applicant I hereby certify that I am familiar with the information provided in this application and I am aware of the penalties for obtaining a permit through deception or through inaccurate or misleading information.

Printed Name: Brian Kennedy Date: 6/14/2020

Signature: _____

Please note:

Above notice to be published in legal section of newspaper having general circulation in the Town of East Lyme. Applicant to pay cost of publication.

You or a representative must attend the Inland Wetlands Agency meeting to present your application.

Your Brothers Keeper, LLC
Brian Kennedy
24 Marshfield RD.
Niantic, CT 06357

June 21, 2020

Town of East Lyme
108 Pennsylvania Ave.
East Lyme, CT 06357

To Whom It May Concern,

We are requesting a permit to clear the culvert pipe and entrance on Creek Road at the Giants Neck Heights Clubhouse access road by the following means:

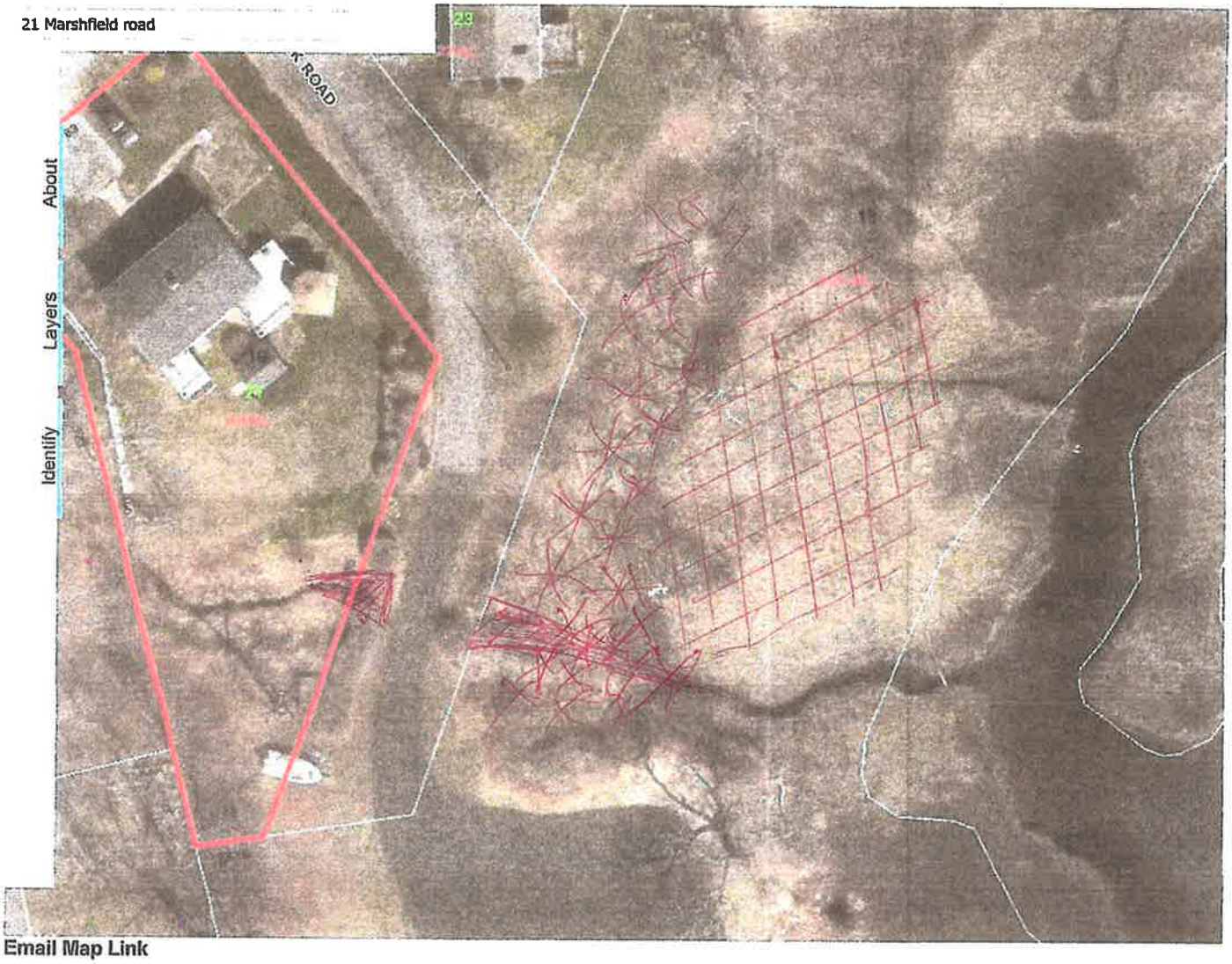
1) All work will be done during low tide periods.
2) A silt screening will be used in the run off to filter the water flow while work is being done.
3) A silt blanket will be laid at the base of the culvert entrance that was cleared and along a adjacent side slopes to the culvert.
4) A form of riprap will be laid at the base of the culvert and along the slopes to the culvert.
5) The material that is removed will be used to build up the side slopes
6) A seed mat laid beyond the sloped area to maintain the areas stability.

Sincerely,

Brian Kennedy
Owner
Your Brothers Keeper, LLC
860-869-1860

Creek Road (Access road) to the GNHA Clubhouse between 21 & 23 Marshfield Road

21 Marshfield road



Email Map Link

Copy and paste the following string into an email to link to the current map view:

10m
40ft
Close

Phragmites To Be Pulled out

AREA TO Clean out To Maintain Natural Flow

Phragmites To Be Cut

lat:41.3040, long:-72.2253

24 Marshfield road

Search Results

Parcel Details

21 MARSHFIELD RD GNH

MOORE BRANDY & DEREK

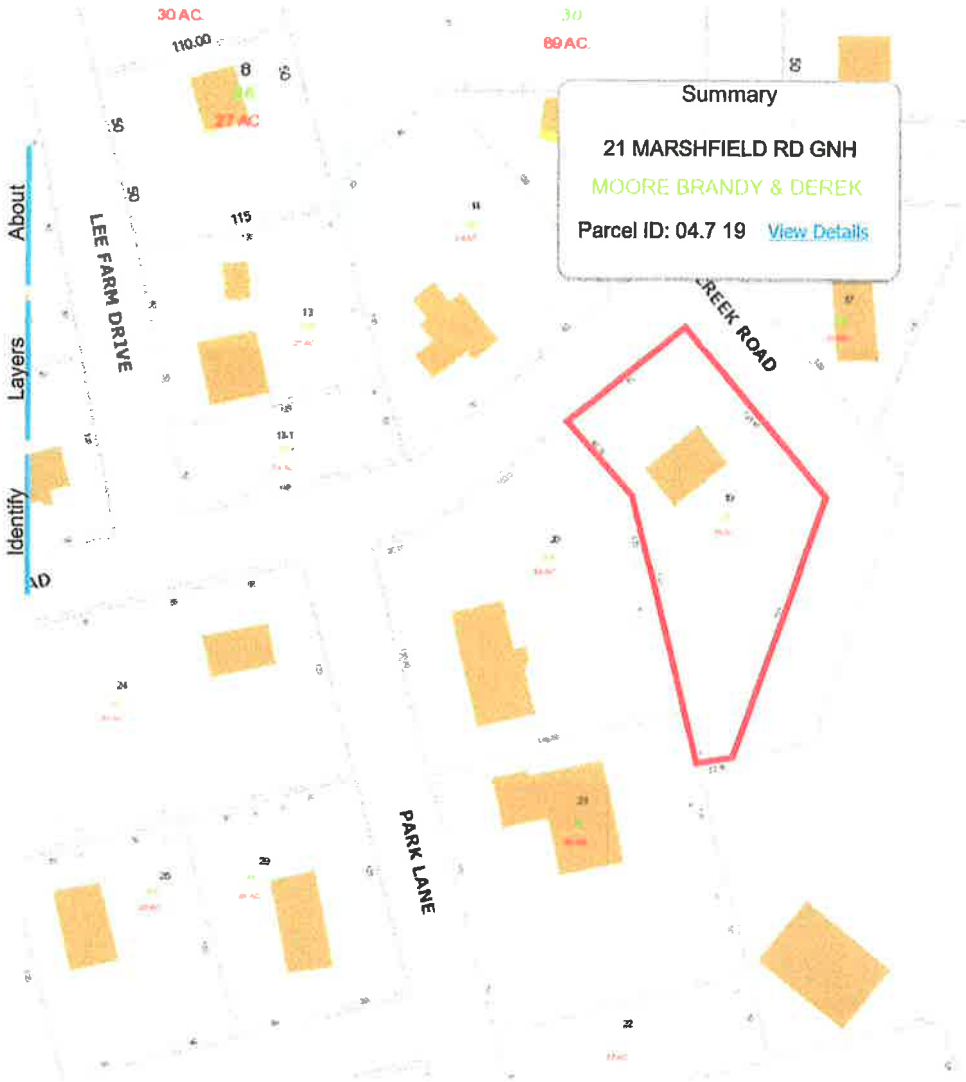
26 SUDBROOKE ROAD
LONDON, ENGLAND, SW 12 8T6

Parcel ID: 04.7 19
Lot Size: 0.3896
Sale Price: $290,000.00

Links
Parcel Details
Photo
Google Map

Abutters
Bing Bird's Eye
Property Map
Abutter Distance:
Adjacent
Adjacent
50 ft
100 ft
200 ft
300 ft
400 ft

Add Parcel
Parcel ID 04.7 19
Remove Parcel
Scroll
Street Number
Print Labels
Street Name MARS...



Email Map Link

Copy and paste the following string into an email to link to the current map view:

20m
100ft
Close

Print Map

Size:

Scale: 1" = ft. Title:

Close Print

lat:41.3045, long:-72.2251

24 Marshfield road

Search Results

Parcel Details

CREEK RD

GIANTS NECK HEIGHTS ASSOC

BOX 625
NIANTIC, CT 06357

Parcel ID: 04.7 18
Lot Size: 0
Sale Price: $0.00

Links	Abutters
Parcel Details	Bing Bird's Eye
Photo	Property Map
Google Map	Abutter Distance:

Adjacent
Adjacent
50 ft
100 ft
200 ft
300 ft
400 ft

Add Parcel
Parcel ID: 04.7 18
Remove Parcel
Street Number: Null
Print Labels
Street Name: CREEK

Email Map Link

Copy and paste the following string into an email to link to the current map view:

40m
200ft
Close

Print Map

Size:

Scale: 1" = ft. Title:

Close Print

lat:41.3050, long:-72.2233

Phragmites, Common Reed (Phragmites australis)

Phragmites is most commonly found in freshwater wetlands but it readily invades salt marshes that have been degraded by some type of flow restriction. In these cases, the most effective treatment is to restore the flow of salt water. Over a period of 10 to 20 years, phragmites will slowly die back and be replaced by salt marsh grasses. In brackish or freshwater wetlands where there is no possibility of introducing tidal salt waters, the following non-chemical control techniques can be used.

Management Options:

A. Cutting and pulling:

Cutting or pulling has been used successfully to control phragmites. Treatments usually need to be repeated annually. The best time to cut phragmites is at the end of July. Cutting at other times may increase stand density. Phragmites stems should be cut below the lowest leaf, leaving a 6" or shorter stump. Hand-held cutters and gas-powered hedge trimmers work well. Weed whackers with a circular blade were found to be particularly efficient but were more dangerous to volunteers (Marks et al., 1993). Cut or pulled material should be removed from the site and composted or allowed to decay on the upland. Some patches may be too large to cut by hand, but repeated cutting of the perimeter of a stand can prevent vegetative expansion. Cutting can be expensive and labor intensive. In Quincy, Mass., $150,000 was spent to cut 10 acres of phragmites three times one summer using Bobcats mounted with lawnmower clippers. Hand-pulling, though labor intensive, is an effective technique for controlling phragmites in small areas with sandy
soils.

B. Black Plastic:

After cutting a stand of phragmites, anchor a sheet of black plastic over the cut area using sand bags or rocks. High temperatures under the plastic will eventually kill off the plants. This technique works best when the treated area is in direct sunlight. The following year when the plastic is removed, a few phragmites shoots may return. These can be cut or hand-pulled.

C. Reinforced Geomembrane Barrier:

Deep Root Phragmites Barrier™ is an impervious reinforced polypropylene geomembrane that prevents the spread of phragmites when installed vertically in a trench dug around the perimeter of a phragmites patch. This barrier is used to prevent phragmites from encroaching into a landscape. Rhizomes and adventitious roots are not able to penetrate the barrier and will subsequently grow in other directions. For more information about this product, contact Deep Root Partners, L.P., 81 Langton Street, Suite 4, San Francisco, CA 94103. (800-458-7668 [www.deeproot.com])

D.Prescribed Burning:

Prescribed burning, as a treatment by itself, can actually increase shoot densities and below ground biomass of phragmites. Burns can be effective, however, if followed by flooding in the marsh. Flooding a marsh after a burn requires the capacity to manipulate water levels. Burning has also been used successfully following herbicide applications. All applicable permits and licenses must be obtained prior to conducting a controlled burn. Phragmites fires can burn very hot and fast, and may start spot fires some distance away. This technique, therefore, can be dangerous, and is only appropriate for professional land managers.

E.Herbicides:

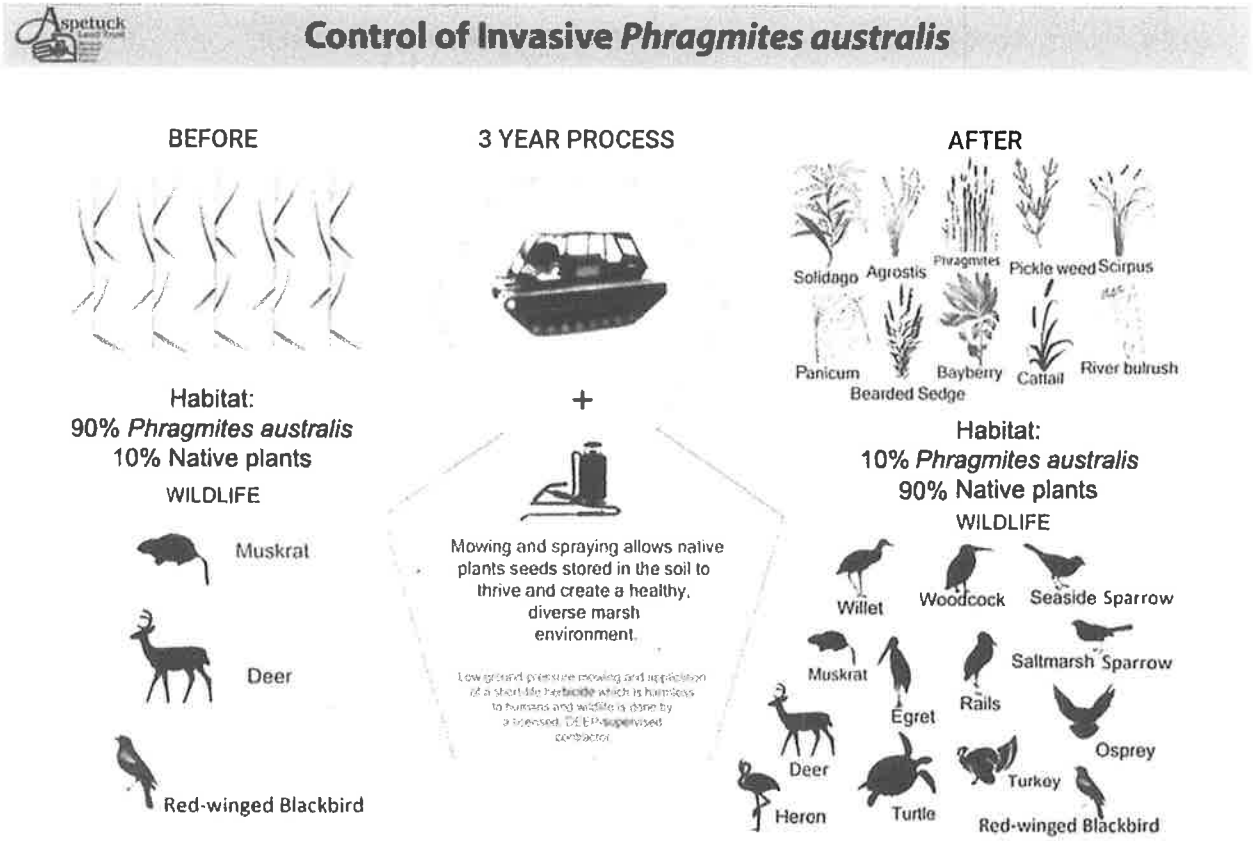
Glyphosate is most active in late summer when phragmites is in full bloom. Repeated treatments will likely be necessary. If the plants are too tall to spray, cut back in mid summer and apply glyphosate when regrowth reaches 2 to 3 ft tall. Choose Rodeo formulation for applications in standing water or along a shoreline (a permit from DEP is required for any pesticide application to a body of water). After 2 or 3 weeks following application of glyphosate, cut or mow down the stalks to stimulate the emergence and growth of other plants previously suppressed.

ROUNDUP [glyphosate (41%)]: 2.5 fl. oz./gal

RODEO [glyphosate (53.8%)]: 2 fl. oz./gal

Background on Phragmites:

While the familiar, tall, grassy plant looks innocent enough, infestation in the Saugatuck River watershed of Phragmites australis, a federally recognized invasive plant species, has resulted over time in the loss of a biologically–rich tidal marsh. The dense growth of the tall reeds blocks sunlight from reaching marsh soil preventing germination of seeds of important native plants. It also produces a chemical in its roots that stops native plants from growing. Overtaken by Phragmites, marshes and estuaries are deprived of a healthy mix of cattails, grasses, sedges and other plants. As a result it is an unsuitable habitat for many native marsh birds and other animals. After a three year treatment period of treatment we see an increase in egrets, snipe, rails, woodcock, muskrats, river otter, owls and many other species. The below infographic shows the results.



What's involved:

The 3-year process to remove Phragmites starts with mowing of the marsh area by a state-licensed contractor in the winter. In summer, a CT DEEP approved invasive plant control agent is applied by a licensed applicator. This process is repeated annually for two more years. The young Phragmites plants absorb the federally approved and registered herbicide (shown to be nontoxic to humans and wildlife) down to their extensive root system. After the plant dies it is cut again and mulched during the winter and early spring with special machinery. This process opens the marsh surface to light so that the seeds of native plants stored in the soil can return and the marsh community can thrive. The CT DEEP approved process has worked successfully in many areas including the Taylortown Salt Marsh in Westport. The CT DEEP program has also been successfully used to end Phragmites infestation in Connecticut Audubon Society properties in Ashford and Sharon among many other places. This method has been used effectively by Oyster fisherman in Willapa Bay in Washington state to control invasive, non-native spartina in their oyster beds