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September 13, 2021

Hand Delivered

Gary Upton, Chairman
Town of East Lyme Inland Wetland Agency
108 Pennsylvania Avenue
Niantic, CT 06357

Re: Nottingham Hills Subdivision Phase 5
121 Upper Pattagansett Road
Kristen T. Clarke, P.E., Applicant

Dear Chairman Upton:

This above referenced application requests the issuance of a permit to perform activities in the upland review area surrounding an inland wetland located on the applicant's property. No activity is proposed within the two small areas identified as inland wetlands located on the front northwest corner of the subject property and the southeastern corner of the subject property.

The applicant is proposing to create eight (8) building lots on 14.33 acres of the 63.86 acre property. The remaining land and structures thereon will continue to be used in the same manner and historical use as it/they have for the past eighty five years (a camp ground). The applicant is proposing three (3) common driveways to access the proposed lots to reduce impervious surface area.

Existing Conditions;

The subject property has been historically used as a Girl Scout Camp and contains numerous structures and other impervious surfaces (Parking Lots, Roads) all of which are identified on the submitted as built plan entitled "Plan Showing Existing Conditions, Soil Types, Wetlands Area, Flood Zone, Nottingham Hills Subdivision Phase 5". Additional detail regarding the existing impervious surfaces is provided in the attached Ex. A. The proposed improvements contemplated by the proposed plans will replace the existing impervious surfaces with

redeveloped improvements that utilize engineered stormwater management that greatly reduces storm water volume and improves water quality leaving the subject property. An engineered stamped construction plan, details and stormwater calculations prepared by May Engineering, LLC, State of Connecticut Licensed Professional Engineer No. PEN.0023200 with input from Kristen T. Clarke P.E. State of Connecticut Licensed Professional Engineer No. PEN.0029724, R. Richard Snarski, Professional Soil Scientist #1391 and Gerwick - Meeren LLC, State of Connecticut Licensed Surveyor No.18859 have been provided to this Agency as part of the pending application.

There are limited existing stormwater management measures in place on the property. Existing storm water currently sheet flows in the existing topographic drainage course or the existing entry road either into the wetland on the front northwest corner of the property, which serves as an intermittent watercourse, that discharges into a drainage swale or directly into the drainage swale at the front of the property which is then further discharged through a pipe running underneath Upper Pattagansett Road into a swale that discharges into Pattagansett Lake. We note that an additional burden was recently placed on the drainage swale located on the subject property by the Town who modified the swale to allow for additional drainage from Upper Pattagansett Road, Ex. B. This work was undertaken without the knowledge, permission or easement from the property owner.

Proposed Stormwater Management Plan;

The applicant proposes the following Storm Water Management Plan to address water volume, water velocity and water quality resulting from the re development of the property;

- 1) Construction of a Bio-Filter to pre-treat storm water originating from the existing and proposed topographic drainage patterns and the majority of the existing entry road prior to discharge into the intermittent watercourse. (Construction Details identified on the May Engineering Stormwater Management Plan and R. Richard Snarski Wetlands Report)
- 2) Construct rain gardens on each proposed lot to accept and treat 100% of the redeveloped roof structures. Ex. C.
- 3) Construct detention areas as reflected on the Stormwater Management Plan to receive a stormwater originating from the three common driveways. (Construction Details provided on May Engineering Storm Water Management Plan)

These measures will significantly reduce existing stormwater discharge, decrease stormwater velocity and improve water quality discharging from the subject property when compared to current conditions.

Per the subdivision regulations the proposed the development should not result in any net increase in storm water runoff. The drainage plan submitted with this application demonstrates a reduction in the storm water runoff by almost twenty-five (25%) percent after redevelopment.

Alternatives Considered;

The eight lot plan presently before the Agency has been revised from an initial eleven lot plan, Ex. D that proposed to construct the bio-filter directly in the inland wetland/intermittent water course. The applicant reduced the number of building lots to be developed to specifically address what she felt was the existing deficient management of storm water originating from the property.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Paul M. Geraghty", is written over the typed name. The signature is a large, fluid loop that starts above the name, loops around, and ends with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Paul M. Geraghty

w/exhibits

EXHIBIT A

Water Lines

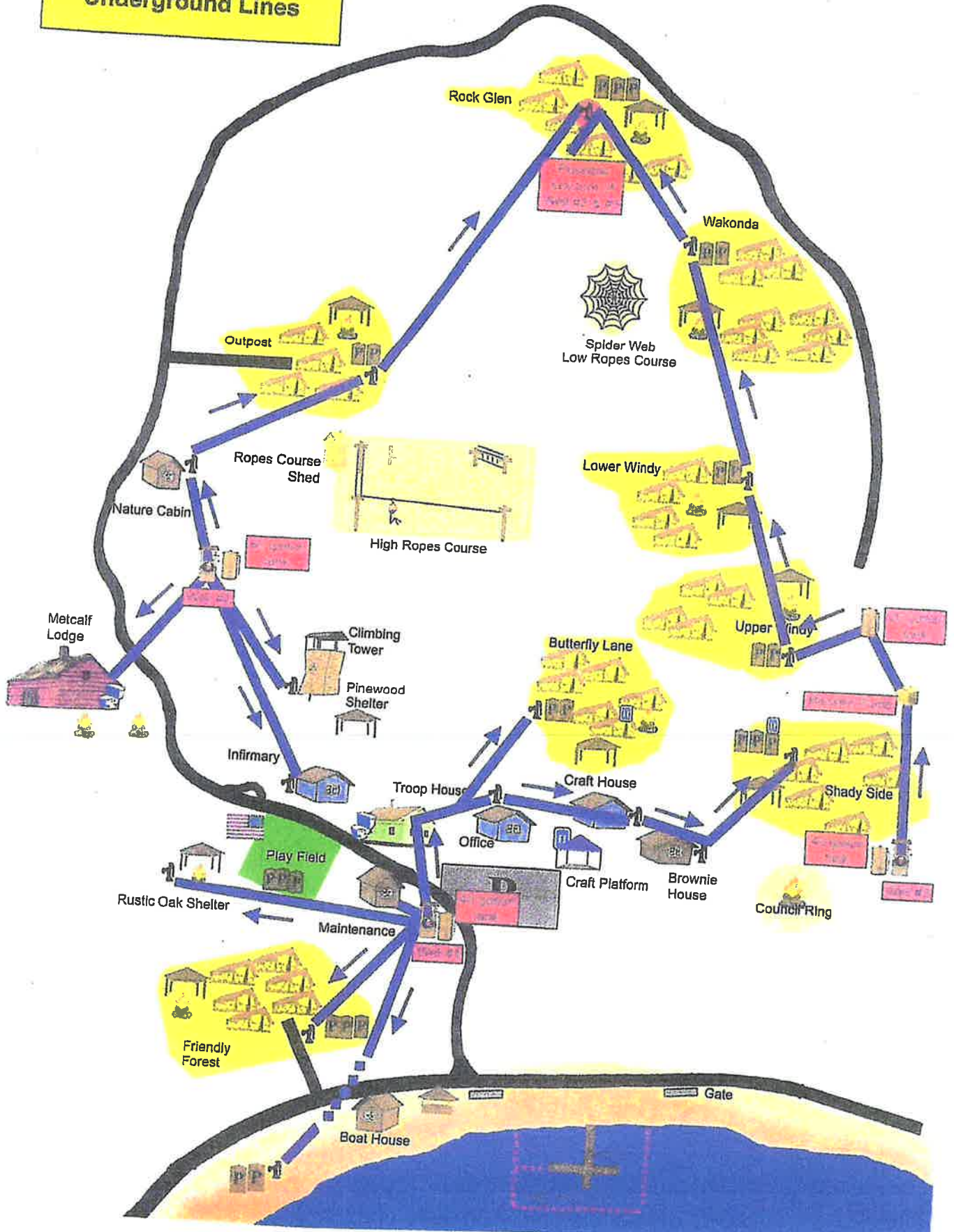
Overground Lines

Underground Lines

Camp Pattagansett

87 Acres

East Lyme, CT



PATTAGANSEIT - Upper Pattagansett Road, East Lyme, Connecticut

FROM EAST: Take exit 75 from Connecticut Turnpike onto Route 1. Go straight ahead through the crossroad, past the Flanders Firehouse and Firehouse. Take the first right which is Upper Pattagansett Road. Go one mile. The camp entrance is on right.

FROM WEST: Take exit 74 from Connecticut Turnpike. Turn left and then take the next left onto Route 1, at the crossroads. Then follow the directions above.



Map of Scout

6031
1990



- BUILDINGS:**
 Boat house
 Lower pup house
 Office
 Craft house
 Brownie house
 Historian's
 Pavilion
 DeLaker's house
 Infirmary
 Health Lodge
 Upper pup house
 Nature Cabin

- LAND:**
 Field □
 Lake □
 Camp □

Camp Pattagansett Building Inventory

Metcalf Lodge

Dimensions: 60X40+53X40 (Wood Structure)

Features: 3 common rooms, 3 kitchens, 2 bathrooms, 2 storage rooms and 1 fireplace upstairs. In the basement is a furnace room, storage room oil fired hot air furnace, and water heater . A oil storage tank is also located in the basement.

Appliances: 3 electric ranges, 3 refrigerators, 3 kitchen sinks, 1 shower, 6 toilets, and 6 bathroom sinks.

Contents: 18-8 foot folding tables, 75 metal folding chairs and 60 sleeping mats

Nature Cabin

Dimensions: 15X18 (Wood Construction)

Features 2 rooms and materials to support nature projects.

Infirmary

Dimensions: 16X20+10X16 (Wood Construction)

Features: treatment area, sickbay area, isolation room, and bathroom.

Appliances: Electric hot water heater, kitchen sink, refrigerator, toilet, and bathroom sink.

Contents; 4 cots with sleeping mats, medical bench, metal locker and medical supplies.

Caretakers House

Dimensions: 24X40 with 16 ½ X 19 ½ deck

Features: 3 bedrooms, living room, kitchen/dining area, bathroom.

Appliances: Oil hot air heater, electric water heater, electric range, refrigerator, dishwasher, kitchen sink, shower, toilet, bathroom sink and air conditioner

Adjacent to house is a metal storage shed, dimensions 5X10.

Office

Dimensions: 20X34 (Wood Construction)

Features: 1 room, fireplace.

Appliances: Electric hot water heaters, 3 door commercial refrigerator (2004) 2 standard refrigerators and a commercial sink.

Craft House/ Trading Post

Dimensions: 16 ½ X 22 ½ + 8X9
(Wooden Construction)

Features 2 room, used for arts and crafts, contains arts and crafts supplies.

Brownie House/Troop Equipment Shed

Dimensions: 18 ½ X 24 ½ + 8X16
(Wooden Construction)

Features: common room, storage room, kitchen, fireplace

Appliances: Refrigerator and kitchen sink

Boat House

Dimensions: 18X18 (Wood Construction)

Features: 1 room, used to store canoes, funyaks, paddle boats, personnel flotation devises, paddles and other waterfront supplies.

Maintenance Facility

Dimensions: 27X50 (Wood Construction)

Features: 2 rooms with electric space heaters, and 2 overhead garage doors.

Contents: Contains all maintenance tools to support the camps. Lawn tractors, PUG, table saws, compressors, electric jack hammers, refrigerator and many small tools. A separate inventory list is available for this building.

Unit Shelters

Dimensions: 14X20 (Wooden Construction)

6- Kitchen Shelters

1- Picnic Shelter

Tent Platforms:

42 singles

1 double

Dimensions: 14X16

Contain 4 cots and mattresses and 1 tent per platform
Contains 8 cots and mattresses with 2 tents

**Climbing Tower:
Pavilion**

(Wood Construction)

Dimensions: 25X40 (Wood Construction)

EXHIBIT B











EXHIBIT C

UConn COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SYSTEM
College of Agriculture and Natural Resources



RAIN GARDENS



A DESIGN GUIDE FOR HOMEOWNERS

in Connecticut

Helping to improve water quality in your community.

STEP
3.

Sizing This sizing method is designed to capture the majority (more than 90%) of runoff from the roof. If a gutter downspout will run directly into the garden, the only information that you will need is the area of the roof that contributes to that gutter. Don't worry, this doesn't require a trip to the roof!

- Just measure the footprint of your house (the area taken up by your house if you were looking down from above).
- Then, estimate how much of this area actually contributes to the gutter downspout. In other words, if it were raining, what portion of the roof area would be contributing water to the garden?
- Next, divide this area by 6. This calculation sizes the garden to hold one inch of roof runoff in a garden 6 inches deep. This is the area you need for your rain garden (see example on the following page).



If you are placing the garden in an area of lawn, and the runoff from your downspouts travels over more than 30 feet before it gets to your garden, the garden may not need to be as large. Some water will sink into the grass before entering the garden. However, if there is a large area of grass that will also contribute runoff to the rain garden, consider using the size calculated above. While it won't hurt to have the garden be a bit larger than necessary, if size or cost is a constraint, the garden can be smaller and still provide some treatment. Every little bit helps!

If the percolation test shows that your soils are suitable, or if you know that the soils are loamy/sandy, then you can move on to the installation section. Even with soils that are silty or clayey, you can still have a rain garden. Remember, if the soils are poorly

drained, or your test hole still had water after 24 hours, the site is not suitable for a rain garden. If there was some infiltration but it was slow, increasing the size of your garden can make up for the tight soils. With silty soils, the size can be increased about 50%. If the soils are clayey, the size can be increased up to 100%. This increase will provide the same amount of treatment as if your soils were sandy. However, if an increased size is not feasible due to cost or space constraints, don't worry. You will still be providing some treatment of the runoff, and therefore a benefit to the local waterways.

A more detailed design manual with accommodations for silty or clayey soils can be found at the following website:

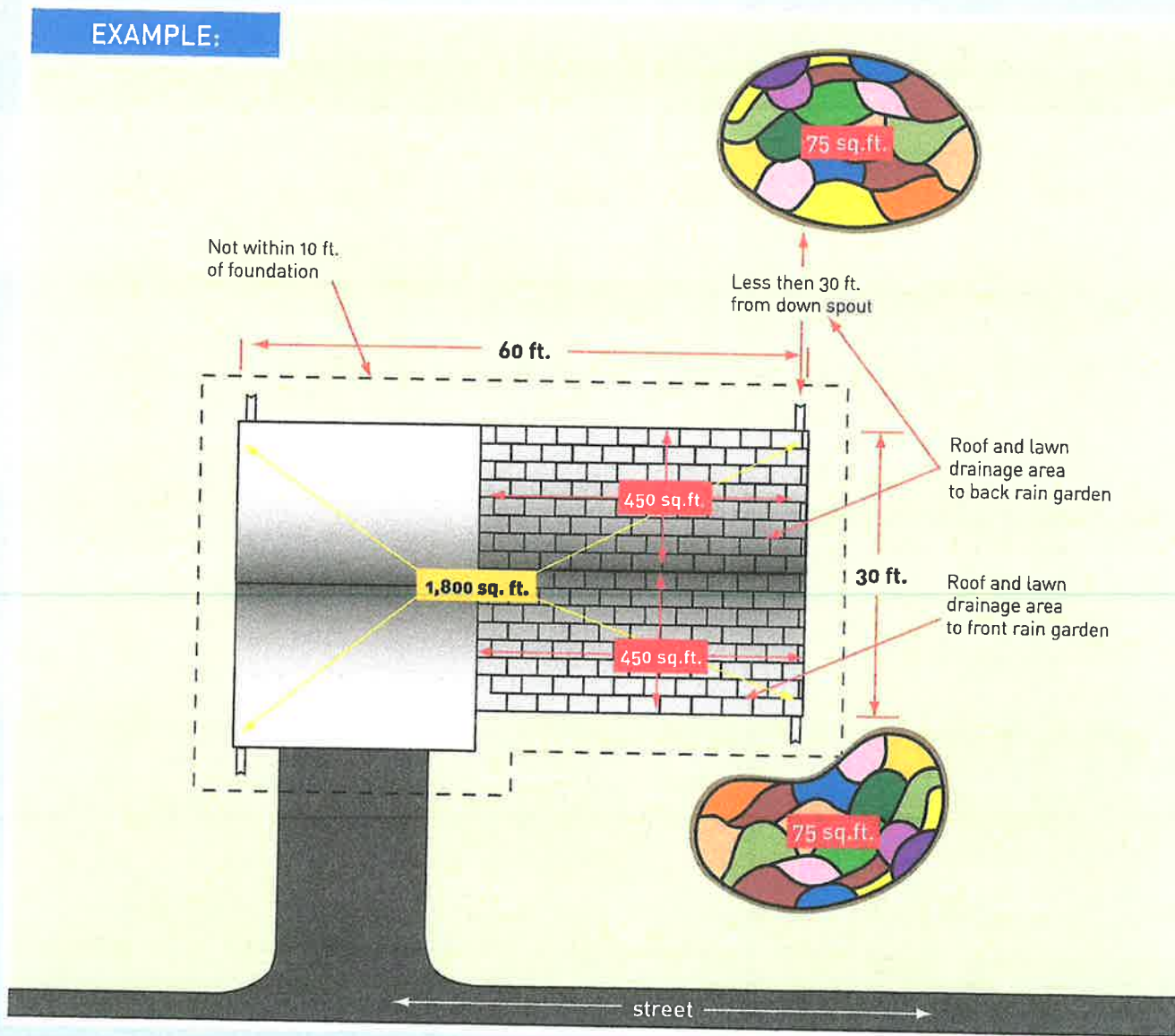
http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/rg/#plant_lists

Calculating the size of your rain garden

Based on the amount of roof runoff from your home.

The house has a footprint of **60 feet x 30 feet, or 1800 ft²**. One quarter of the roof area contributes to the gutter near where the rain garden is to be built. So the contributing area would be **1800 ft² x 0.25 = 450 ft²**. This area is then divided by 6, so that the square footage of the rain garden would be: **450 ft² / 6 = 75 ft²**. A nicely shaped rain garden might be **10 ft x 7.5 ft**. However, you have the flexibility to make it any shape you want, as long as you approximate the size.

EXAMPLE:



Diagrams above adapted from the University of Wisconsin Extension, *Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners*.

Consider a Rain Garden

What is a rain garden? It is a depression (about 6 inches deep) that collects runoff from a roof, driveway or yard and allows it to infiltrate into the ground. Rain gardens are typically planted with shrubs or perennials, and can be colorful, landscaped areas in your yard that will also provide important environmental benefits.



Why build a rain garden at your home? You can make a difference! Every time it rains, water runs off impervious surfaces such as roofs, driveways, roads and parking lots, collecting pollutants along the way. This runoff has been cited by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a major source of pollution to our nation's waterways. By building a rain garden at your home, you can reduce the amount of pollutants that leave your yard and enter nearby lakes, streams and ponds. As more rain gardens are installed, the amount of pollutants that reach the Long Island Sound will be lessened. We can all play a role in preserving the health of the Sound!

The intent of this brochure is to provide homeowners with an easy to use quick-reference tool for designing a rain garden at their home. Placement of the garden, sizing, installation, planting, and maintenance will be addressed.

Rain Gardens are beneficial to our environment in several ways. They:

- Reduce the amount of pollutants that wash into lakes, streams, ponds and wetlands.
- Help sustain adequate stream flow during dry spells through infiltration and recharge.
- Enhance the beauty of your yard and the neighborhood.
- Help protect communities from flooding and drainage problems.
- Reduce the need for costly municipal storm water treatment structures.

Adapted from University of Wisconsin Extension, Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners.



Concerns regarding **rain gardens**:

We often hear we should avoid standing water on our property to decrease the amount of mosquitoes. Won't a rain garden create an unwanted pond? No. A rain garden IS NOT a pond. A properly designed rain garden will hold water for only about 6 hours after a storm. Mosquitoes need much more time than this to lay and hatch eggs.

Will it be expensive or difficult to install or maintain at my house? Once the shallow depression (about 6 inches) is dug for the rain garden, it won't be any more expensive than planting other landscaped areas in your yard. Most of the recommended plants can be purchased at local nurseries, and once established, you maintain them just like any other plants in your yard.



Designing your garden



Take some time to consider placement of your rain garden. It is important to locate your garden where it will collect the most amount of runoff possible. Placing your rain garden downhill from paved surfaces where water would naturally flow will maximize its ability to collect runoff.

Some questions to answer at this point may be:

- *Will the garden be close enough to the downspout to install a pipe without having the pipe be in the way or look out-of-place?*
- *Does the overall shape of the garden fit with the rest of my yard? Rain gardens are versatile; they can be any size or shape imaginable.*

STEP 1 Placement of the rain garden

Here are some factors to consider when locating your rain garden:

- To avoid potential water problems, rain gardens should not be placed closer than about 10 feet from the foundation of a house with a basement.
- Do not build/locate the rain garden over a septic system, or very close to a water supply or well.
- Avoid placing the rain garden in a low spot in the yard that always seems wet. Remember, a rain garden is not a water garden. Placing it in poorly drained soils may lead to slow infiltration and unwanted long term ponding.
- It is easier to construct and maintain a rain garden in a flat or slightly sloped area. For highly sloped areas there are alternative designs. [See pages 1-25 in the Prince George's County Bioretention Manual.]

<http://www.goprincegeorgescounty.com/government/agencyindex/der/esd/bioretention/bioretention.asp>

STEP 2

Soils One way to determine if the soils are suitable at your rain garden site is to perform a small percolation test. Dig a hole about 6 inches deep and fill it with water. If there is still water in the hole after 24 hours, the site is not suitable for a rain garden.

The sizing method on the following page is suited for loamy or sandy soils where water infiltrates easily.



STEP
4

Installation Now it's time to start digging! Smaller gardens can be dug by hand with a shovel, or equipment can be rented for larger gardens. Most gardens for average sized homes can be dug by hand if you are in good health, or have some extra help.

Before digging, be sure to call the "Call Before You Dig" hotline to locate any underground utilities:

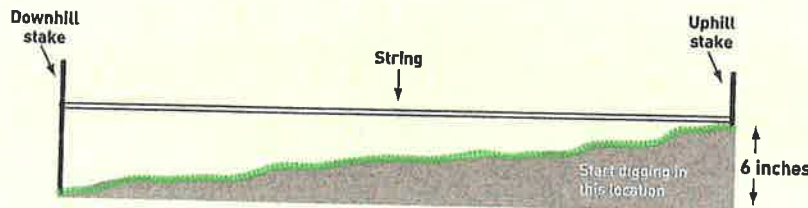
1-800-922-4455



Once you feel confident in the placement of the garden, **lay out the shape to define where to dig**. A string can be helpful for this. If the yard is fairly level, you can just dig out the bowl to the proper depth, which is 6 inches deep, or a couple of inches deeper if mulch will be used. If the yard is sloped, you may need to construct a small berm (mound) at the downslope side of the garden to prevent the soil from washing away after a storm. Use the soil that was removed from upslope side of the garden and add it to the downslope side.

WHERE TO DIG

Diagram illustrates before digging has occurred.

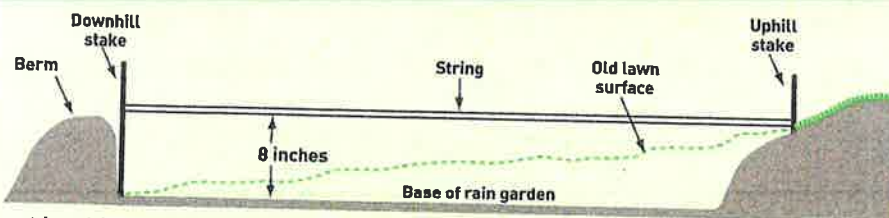


Adapted from University of Wisconsin Extension, *Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners*.

The bottom of the garden should be fairly level to maintain the storage area inside the garden. A string or board can be helpful for this: just lay either across the garden (make sure the string is tight) at the level of the lawn, and measure down with a tape measure. **Slope the edges of the garden**, but don't make them too steep. Steep slopes tend to erode easily. Mulch or a ground cover will help to stabilize the soils.

WHERE TO PUT THE SOIL YOU'VE DUG

Diagram illustrates after digging has occurred.



Adapted from University of Wisconsin Extension, *Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners*.

A word on newer houses...

If you have a newer house or if heavy equipment has been used in the area of the rain garden, you may want to loosen up the soil with a rototiller, or by hand, to allow water to soak in more easily. In this situation or any other rain garden, compost or other soil conditioner can be added to enhance plant growth. Just dig the garden a bit deeper to account for the added material.

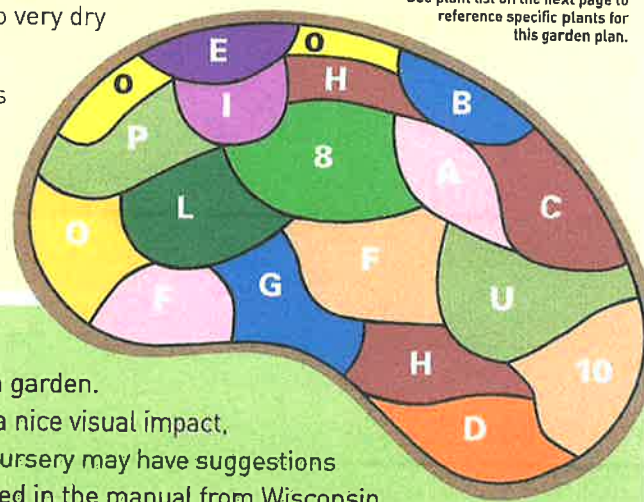
CROSS SECTION OF RAIN GARDEN



STEP 5

Planting Now it's time to plant! The plants that tend to do well in rain gardens are the ones that can tolerate wet conditions, but also very dry conditions. Many plants that are native to Connecticut fit this description. Refer to page 9 for a list of perennials and shrubs (that will do well in most locations in full sun to partial shade), for Connecticut rain gardens. The list is from John Alexopoulos, Landscape Architecture Program at the University of Connecticut.

Sample layout
See plant list on the next page to reference specific plants for this garden plan.



There are many ways to combine plants in a rain garden. Groupings of the same species tend to produce a nice visual impact, but it's really up to you. Be creative! Your local nursery may have suggestions for design layouts, and several examples are listed in the manual from Wisconsin mentioned on page 5. **See illustration below for an example of plant selections you could use for your rain garden.**

After planting, a vegetative ground cover or hardwood mulch can be applied to reduce weeds and conserve moisture. If using mulch, make sure that it is shredded hardwood, since pine bark chips tend to float. **See cross section diagram on page 7.**

Plants selection:

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Swamp Azalea | 6. Joe Pyeweed |
| 2. Cardinal Flower | 7. Lanceleaf Coreopsis |
| 3. New York Aster | 8. Royal Fern |
| 4. Black-eyed Susan | 9. Astilbe |
| 5. Iris | 10. Switch Grass |



Sample layout
See plant list on the next page to reference specific plants for this garden plan.



Suggested plant list for

Connecticut rain gardens

PERENNIALS

- A. Swamp milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*)
- B. New York aster (*Aster novae-belgii*)
- C. Astilbe (*Astilbe spp.*)
- D. Tickseed sunflower (*Bidens aristosa*)
- E. Joe Pye weed (*Eupatorium fistulosum*)

- F. Rose mallow (*Hibiscus moscheutos*)
- G. Iris (*Iris versicolor*)
- H. Cardinal flower (*Lobelia cardinalis*)
- I. Spiked gay feather (*Liatris spicata*)
- J. Sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*)

- K. Cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea*)
- L. Royal fern (*Osmunda regalis*)
- M. Marsh fern (*Thelypteris palustris*)
- N. Spiderwort (*Tradescantia virginiana*)
- O. Black-Eyed Susan (*Rudbeckia hirta*)

GRASSES

- P. Creeping bentgrass (*Agrostis stolonifera*)
- Q. Meadow foxtail (*Alopecurus pratensis*)
- R. Blue joint (*Calamagrostis Canadensis*)

- S. Tussock sedge (*Carex stricta*)
- T. Tufted hair grass (*Deschampsia caespitosa*)

- U. Switch grass (*Panicum virgatum*)
- V. Ribbon grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

SHRUBS

- 1. Red chokeberry (*Aronia arbutifolia*)
- 2. Buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*)
- 3. Summersweet clethra (*Clethra alnifolia*)
- 4. Silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*)
- 5. Gray dogwood (*Cornus racemosum*)
- 6. Red osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*)
- 7. Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*)
- 8. Winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)

- 9. Spicebush (*Lindera aestivale benzoin*)
- 10. Phloxerbloom azalea (*Rhododendron pennsylvanicoides*)
- 11. Swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*)
- 12. Elderberry (*Sambucus Canadensis*)
- 13. Lowbush blueberry (*Vaccinium angustifolium*)

- 14. Highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*)
- 15. Witherod (*Viburnum cassinoides*)
- 16. Arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*)
- 17. Nannyberry (*Viburnum lentago*)
- 18. Black haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*)
- 19. American cranberry (*Viburnum trilobum*)

One or more trees can be added to a rain garden, depending upon its size. Caution should be used though, as a tree can quickly take over the garden and create a different look. Remember, most trees will grow very large unless they are purposely kept small. If a tree is desired, the following types are recommended:

TREES

- 20. River birch (*Betula negra*)
- 21. Red maple (*Acer rubrum*)
- 22. Sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*)

- 23. Swamp white oak (*Quercus bicolor*)
- 24. Pin oak (*Quercus palustris*)
- 25. Larch (*Larix laricina*)

- 26. Cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*)
- 27. Shadblow (*Amelanchier spp.*)
- 28. Green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)

Helping to improve water quality in your community.



STEP 6

Maintenance Maintaining your rain garden is not really much different from maintaining any other newly planted landscaped area. Plants will need to be watered until established, and weeding should be performed as necessary. In the years following installation, removal of dead plant material, and replacement of mulch can be performed. Shrubs can be pruned, if desired, but it is not necessary.

Now you can sit back and enjoy the beauty of your rain garden, and also know that it is performing an important function in the protection of our water resources!



RAIN GARDENS
BENEFICIAL | ATTRACTIVE | EASY



University of
Connecticut
College of Agriculture
and Natural Resources
Cooperative Extension System

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Communications and
Information and Technology

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Felten, Holly Burdett, Michael Dietz and
Susan Schadt.

Special thanks to

John Alexopoulos
Associate Professor of Plant Science
University of Connecticut
for providing the plant list.

Rain Gardens in Connecticut:
A guide for homeowners is
available from county Cooperative
Extension offices, and online at

www.sustainability.uconn.edu

or

www.nemo.uconn.edu

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It is also funded in part by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection through a USEPA nonpoint source grant under section 319 of the Clean Water Act.



RAIN GARDENS

BENEFICIAL | ATTRACTIVE | EASY

WHERE TO DIG

Diagram illustrates before digging has occurred.

WHERE TO PUT THE SOIL YOU'VE DUG

Diagram illustrates after digging has occurred.

RAIN GARDENS in CONNECTICUT

A QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE FOR INSTALLATION AND PLANT SELECTION FOR A HOME RAIN GARDEN
Helping to improve water quality in your community.

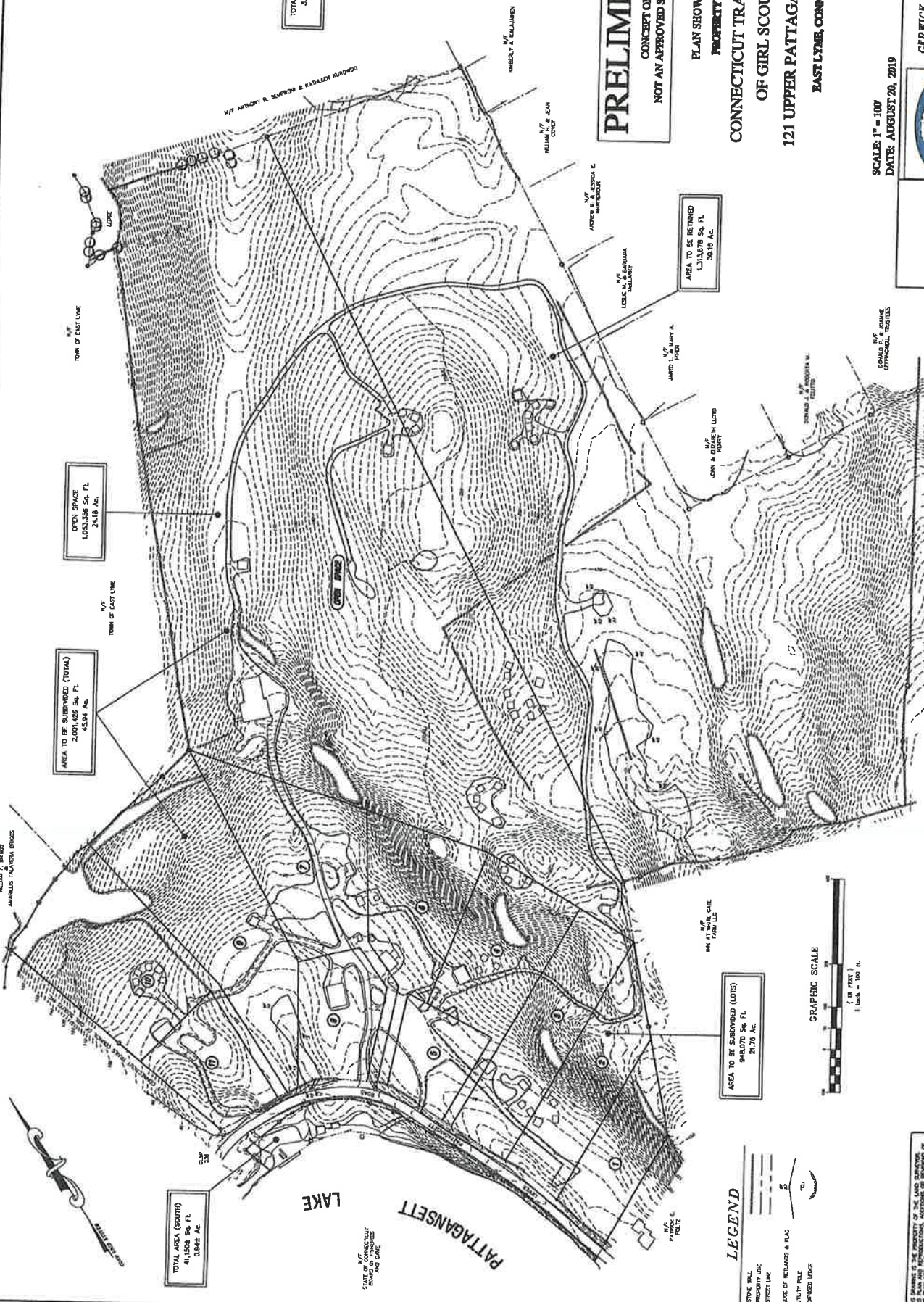
Illustrations adapted from University of Wisconsin Extension, Rain Gardens: A How-to Manual for Homeowners.

Sample Layout
See plant list on the back of the card to reference specific plants for this garden plan.

CROSS SECTION OF A RAIN GARDEN



EXHIBIT D



TOTAL AREA (NORTH)
3,914.51 Sq. Ft.
76.10 AC.

OPEN SPACE
1,083,336 Sq. Ft.
24.18 AC.

AREA TO BE SUBDIVIDED (TOTAL)
2,001,428 Sq. Ft.
45.94 AC.

TOTAL AREA (SOUTH)
41,168 Sq. Ft.
0.942 AC.

AREA TO BE RETAINED
1,318,878 Sq. Ft.
30.19 AC.

AREA TO BE SUBDIVIDED (LOTS)
84,670 Sq. Ft.
1.93 AC.

PRELIMINARY
CONCEPT ONLY
NOT AN APPROVED SUBDIVISION

PLAN SHOWING
PROPERTY OF
CONNECTICUT TRAILS COUNCIL
OF GIRL SCOUTS INC.
121 UPPER PATTAGANSETT ROAD
EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT

SCALE: 1" = 100'
DATE: AUGUST 20, 2019

JOB NO. 19-096



GERWICK - MERCEEN L.L.C.
191 BOSTON POST ROAD P.O. BOX 595
EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT 06333
TEL. (860)442-2201 FAX. (860)442-2205

JOHN PAUL HERRIN
TRIAL, LAND MANAGEMENT, INC., INC.

JOHN N. CALDER

- LEGEND**
- STAKE WALL
 - PROPERTY LINE
 - STREET LINE
 - EDGE OF WETLANDS & FLOOD
 - UTILITY POLE
 - COVERED WALK



THIS DRAWING IS THE PROPERTY OF THE LAND SURVEYOR. NO PART OF THIS DRAWING IS TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS, ELECTRONIC OR MECHANICAL, INCLUDING PHOTOCOPYING, RECORDING, OR BY ANY INFORMATION STORAGE AND RETRIEVAL SYSTEM, WITHOUT THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LAND SURVEYOR WHO PROVIDED THIS PLAN.

PATTAGANSETT
LAKE

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
SOUND SURVEYING
AND GARDEN

WILLIAM A. BRIDGES
MANUALS INCLUSIVE BRIDGES

W/F
GIBBERTY & CALAMANDRE

W/F
MULLINE & CHAN
TOWN

ADRIAN W/F
MARTIN

W/F
LEON & ROSALBA
MULLARTY

W/F
JAMES A.
HARDY

W/F
JOHN & CATHARINE
LLOYD

W/F
JAMES A.
HARDY

W/F
DONALD & WENDY
TRUITT

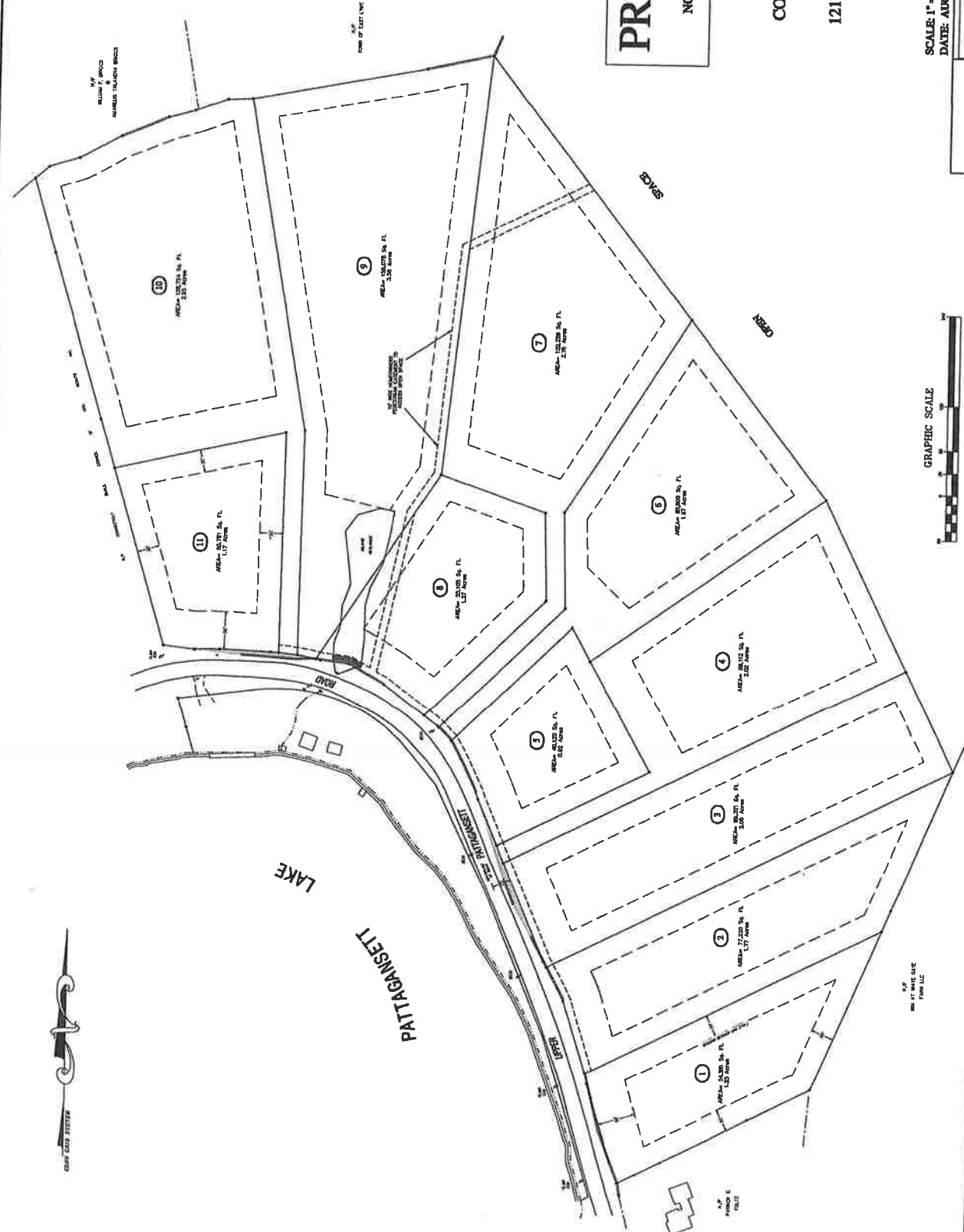
W/F
DONALD & WENDY
TRUITT

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JOHN & CATHARINE
LLOYD

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DONALD & WENDY
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W/F
DONALD & WENDY
TRUITT



PRELIMINARY
 CONCEPT ONLY
 NOT AN APPROVED SUBDIVISION

PLAN SHOWING
 PROPERTY OF
CONNECTICUT TRAILS COUNCIL
OF GIRL SCOUTS INC.
 121 UPPER PATTAGANSETT ROAD
 EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT

SCALE: 1" = 60'
 DATE: AUGUST 20, 2019



JOB NO. 19-005



GERWICK - MERREN L.L.C.
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 EAST LYME, CONNECTICUT 06333
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