# **Southwest Connecticut Reliability Project Bulk Filing #1 of Municipal Documents**

**Town of Brookfield** 

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#### WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES TOWN OF BROOKFIELD CHAPTER 220

[HISTORY: Adopted by the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield, 6/24/74, revised 9/2/82, revised 11/13/89, revised 5/1/91, revised 1/197, revised 11/24/08, effective 4/01/09, revised 12/17/12, effective 12/22/12. Subsequent amendments noted where applicable.]

#### **220-1 STATUTORY AUTHORITY**

The following, hereinafter referred to as Chapter 220 of the Code of the Town of Brookfield<sup>1</sup>, are the Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations adopted by the Inland Wetlands Commission pursuant to ordinance of the Town of Brookfield entitled, "An Ordinance Authorizing the Inland Wetlands Commission to Promulgate Regulations Protecting the Wetlands and Water Courses of the Town" for the purposes therein enunciated and in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Wetlands and Water Courses Act (Sections 22a-36 to 22a-45 of the General Statutes, as amended) and/or Section 7-131a of the General Statutes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Chapter 34, Inland Wetlands Commission

#### 220-2 TITLE AND AUTHORITY

- A. The inland wetlands and watercourses of the State of Connecticut are an indispensable and irreplaceable but fragile natural resource with which the citizens of the State have been endowed. The wetlands and watercourses are an interrelated web of nature essential to an adequate supply of surface and underground water; to hydrological stability and control of flooding and erosion; to the recharging and purification of groundwater, and to the existence of many forms of animal, aquatic and plant life. Many inland wetlands and watercourses have been destroyed or are in danger of destruction because of unregulated use by reason of the deposition, filling or removal of material, the diversion or obstruction of water flow, the erection of structures and other uses, all of which have despoiled, polluted and eliminated wetlands and watercourses. Such unregulated activity has had, and will continue to have, a significant, adverse impact on the environment and ecology of the State of Connecticut and has and will continue to imperil the quality of the environment and thus adversely affecting the ecological, scenic, historic and recreational values and benefits of the State for its citizens now and forever more. The preservation and protection of the wetlands and watercourses from random, unnecessary, undesirable and unregulated uses, disturbance or destruction is in the public interest and is essential to the health, welfare and safety of the citizens of the State. It is therefore, the purpose of these regulations to protect the citizens of the State by making provisions for the protection, preservation, maintenance and use of the inland wetlands and watercourses by minimizing their disturbance and pollution; maintaining and improving water quality in accordance with the highest standards set by federal, state or local authority; preventing damage from erosion, turbidity or siltation; preventing loss of fish and other beneficial aquatic organisms, wildlife and vegetation and the destruction of natural habitats thereof, deterring and inhibiting the danger of flood and pollution; protecting the quality of wetlands and watercourses for their conservation, economic, aesthetic, recreational and other public and private uses and values; and protecting the State's potable fresh water supplies from the dangers of drought, overdraft, pollution, misuse and mismanagement by providing an orderly process to balance the need for the economic growth of the State and the use of its land with the need to protect its environment and ecology in order to forever guarantee to the people of the State, the safety of such natural resources for their benefit and enjoyment and for the benefit and enjoyment of generations yet unborn.
- B. These regulations shall be known as the "Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Regulations of the Town of Brookfield."
- C. The Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield was established in accordance with an ordinance adopted June 24, 1974, and shall implement the purposes and provisions of these regulations and the Inland Wetland and Watercourses Act in the Town of Brookfield.
- D. These regulations have been adopted and may be amended, from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act and these regulations.
- E. The Commission shall enforce all provisions of the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act and shall issue, with terms, conditions, limitations or modifications, or deny permits for all regulated activities in the Town of Brookfield pursuant to sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended.

#### 220-3 DEFINITIONS

#### A. As used in these regulations:

"<u>Act</u>" means the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act, Sections 22a-36 through 22a-45, inclusive, of the General Statutes, as amended.

"Bogs" are watercourses distinguished by evergreen trees and shrubs underlain by peat deposits, poor or very poor drainage, and highly acidic conditions.

"<u>Clear-cutting</u>" means the harvest of timber in a fashion, which removes all trees down to a 2" diameter at breast height.

"Commission" means the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield.

"<u>Commission member</u>" means a member of the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield.

"Commissioner of Environmental Protection" means the commissioner of the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

"<u>Continual Flow</u>" means a flow of water, which persists for an extended period of time; this flow may be interrupted during periods of drought or during the low flow period of the annual hydrological cycle, June through September, but it recurs in prolonged succession.

"Deposit" includes, but shall not be limited to, fill, grade, dump, place, discharge or emit.

"<u>Discharge</u>" means emission of any water, substance, or material into waters of the state whether or not such substance causes pollution.

"<u>Essential to the Farming Operation</u>" means that the proposed activity is necessary and indispensable to sustain farming activities on the farm.

"<u>Farming</u>" shall be consistent with the definition as noted in section 1-1(q) of the Connecticut General Statutes. (see Appendix A.)

"<u>Feasible</u>" means able to be constructed or implemented consistent with sound engineering principles.

"<u>License</u>" means the whole or any part of any permit, certificate or approval or similar form of permission, which may be required of any person by the provisions of sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive.

"Management practice" means a practice, procedure, activity, structure or facility designed to prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage or to maintain or enhance existing environmental quality. Such management practices include, but are not limited to: erosion and sedimentation controls; restrictions on land use or development; construction setbacks from wetlands or watercourses; proper disposal of waste materials;

procedures for equipment maintenance to prevent fuel spillage; construction methods to prevent flooding or disturbance of wetlands and watercourses; procedures for maintaining continuous stream flows; confining construction that must take place in watercourses to times when water flows are low and fish and wildlife will not be adversely affected.

"<u>Marshes</u>" are watercourses distinguished by the absence of trees and shrubs and the dominance of soft-stemmed herbaceous plants. The water table in marshes is at or above the surface throughout the year, but seasonal fluctuations are encountered and areas of open water six inches or more in depth are common.

"<u>Material</u>" means any substance, solid or liquid, organic or inorganic, including but not limited to: soil, sediment, aggregate, land, gravel, clay, bog, mud, debris, sand, refuse or waste.

"Municipality" means the Town of Brookfield, Fairfield County, Connecticut.

"Nurseries" means places where plants are grown for sale, transplanting, or experimentation.

"Permit" see license

"Permittee" means the person to who such permit has been issued.

"<u>Person</u>" means any person, firm, partnership, association, corporation, limited liability company, company, organization or legal entity of any kind, including municipal corporations, governmental agencies or subdivisions thereof.

"<u>Pollution</u>" means harmful thermal effect or the contamination or rendering unclean or impure of any waters of the State by reason of any waste or other materials discharged or deposited therein by any public or private sewer or otherwise so as directly or indirectly to come in contact with any waters. This includes, but is not limited to, erosion and sedimentation resulting from any filling, land clearing, or excavation activity.

"Planning Commission" means the Planning Commission of the Town of Brookfield.

"<u>Prudent</u>" means economically and otherwise reasonable in light of the social benefits to be derived from the proposed regulated activity provided cost may be considered in deciding what is prudent and further provided a mere showing of expense will not necessarily mean an alternative is imprudent.

"Regulated activity" means any operation within or use of a wetland or watercourse involving removal or deposition of materials, or any obstruction, construction, alteration or pollution, of the wetlands or watercourses, but shall not include the activities specified in Section 220-5 of these regulations. Furthermore, any operation that may disturb the natural and indigenous character of a wetlands or watercourse and any earth moving, filling, construction, or clear-cutting of trees within two hundred feet (200') of the mean waterline of Candlewood Lake, the Still River, or Lake Lillinonah, within one hundred feet (100') of such waterline of any other watercourse or within seventy-five feet (75') of any wetlands is a regulated activity. Furthermore, any clearing, grubbing, filling, grading, paving, excavating,

construction, depositing or removal of material and discharging of storm water in the following areas is a regulated activity:

- (1) on land within seventy-five feet (75') measured horizontally from the boundary of any wetland or one hundred feet (100') of any watercourse, provided
- (2) if the slope of such land exceeds 5%, within the distance measured horizontally from the boundary of the wetland or watercourse equal to seventy-five (75') feet for a wetland and one hundred (100') feet for a watercourse plus an additional 5 feet for each 1% increase in slope greater than 5%, but not more than two hundred (200') feet;

The Commission may rule that any other activity located within such upland review area or in any other non-wetland or non-watercourse area is likely to impact or affect wetlands or watercourses is a regulated activity.

"Remove" includes, but shall not be limited to, drain, excavate, mine, dig, dredge, suck, bulldoze, dragline or blast.

"Rendering unclean or impure" means any alteration of the physical, chemical or biological properties of any waters of the State, including, but not limited to, change in odor, color, turbidity or taste.

"<u>Significant impact</u>" means any activity, including, but not limited to the following activities which may have a major effect

- a) Any activity involving a deposition or removal of material, which will or may have a substantial effect on the wetland or watercourse or on wetlands or watercourses outside the area for which the activity is proposed.
- b) Any activity that substantially changes the natural channel or may inhibit the natural dynamics of a watercourse system.
- c) Any activity which substantially diminishes the natural capacity of an inland wetland or watercourse to: support aquatic, plant or animal life and habitats; prevent flooding; supply water; assimilate waste, facilitate drainage and/or provide recreation and open space; or perform other functions.
- d) Any activity which is likely to cause or has the potential to cause substantial turbidity, siltation or sedimentation in a wetland or watercourse, or
- e) Any activity that causes a substantial diminution of flow of a natural watercourse or groundwater levels of the wetland or watercourse.
- f) Any activity that is likely to cause or has the potential to cause pollution of a wetland or watercourse.
- g) Any activity that damages or destroys unique wetland or watercourse areas or such areas having demonstrable scientific or educational value.

"Soil Scientist" means an individual duly qualified in accordance with standards set by the federal Office of Personnel Management (formerly the U.S. Civil Service Commission).

"Swamps" are watercourses that are distinguished by the dominance of wetland trees and shrubs.

"Submerged lands" means those lands that are inundated by water on a seasonal or more frequent basis.

"Town" means the Town of Brookfield, Fairfield County, in the State of Connecticut.

"<u>Waste</u>" means sewage or any substance, liquid, gaseous, solid or radioactive, which may pollute or tend to pollute any of the waters of the Town.

"Watercourses" means rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, bogs and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private, which are contained within, flow through or border upon the Town or any portion thereof not regulated pursuant to sections 221-28 through 22a-35, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes. Intermittent watercourses shall be delineated by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics: (a) evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus, (b) the presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and (c) the presence of hydrophytic vegetation.

"Wetlands" means land, including submerged land as defined in this Section not regulated pursuant to Section 22a-28 through 22a-35 inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, which consists of any of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial and flood plain by the National Cooperative Soils Survey, as it may be amended from time to time, of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Such areas may include filled, graded, or excavated sites that possess an aquatic (saturated) soil moisture regime as defined by the USDA Cooperative Soil Survey.

"Zoning Board of Appeals" means the Zoning Board of Appeals of the Town of Brookfield.

"Zoning Commission" means the Zoning Commission of the Town of Brookfield.

#### 220-4 INVENTORY OF WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES

- A. The map entitled Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" delineates the general location and boundaries of inland wetlands and the general location of watercourses. Copies of this map are available for inspection in the office of the Town Clerk or the Commission. In all cases, the precise location of wetlands and watercourses shall be determined by the actual character of the land, the distribution of wetland soil types, and locations of watercourses. Such determinations shall be made by field inspection and testing conducted by a soil scientist where soil classifications are required, or where watercourse determinations are required, by any qualified individuals. The Commission may use aerial photography, remote sensing imagery, resource mapping, soils maps, site inspection observations or other information in determining the location of the boundaries of wetlands and watercourses.
- B. Any person may petition the Commission for an amendment of the map. All petitions for a map change shall be submitted in writing and shall include all relevant facts and circumstances that support the change. The petitioner shall bear the burden of proof regarding the proposed map amendment. Such proof may include, but not limited to aerial photography, remote sensing imagery, resource mapping or other available information. The Commission may require such person to provide an accurate delineation of regulated areas in accordance with Section 220-15 of these regulations.
- C. The Commission shall maintain a current inventory of regulated areas within the Town. The Commission may amend its map as more accurate information becomes available.
- D. All map amendments are subject to the public hearing process outlined in Section 220-15 of these regulations.

#### 220-5 PERMITTED USES AS OF RIGHT AND NON-REGULATED USES

- A. The following operations and uses shall be permitted in land wetlands and watercourses, as of right:
  - (1) Grazing, farming, nurseries, gardening and harvesting of crops and farm ponds of three acres or less essential to the farming operation, and activities conducted by, or under the authority of, the Department of Environmental Protection for the purposes of wetland or watercourse restoration or enhancement or mosquito control. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be construed to include: road construction or the erection of buildings not directly related to the farming operation, relocation of watercourses with continual flow, filling or reclamation of wetlands or watercourses with continual flow, clear cutting of timber except for the expansion of agricultural crop land, or the mining of top soil, peat, sand, gravel or similar material from wetlands or watercourses for the purposes of sale;

#### (2) A residential home

- (a) for which a building permit has been issued or
- (b) on a subdivision lot, provided the permit has been issued or the subdivision has been approved by a municipal planning, zoning or planning and zoning commission as of the effective date of the promulgation of the municipal regulations pursuant to subsection (b) of section 22a-42a, or as of July 1, 1974, whichever is earlier, and further provided no residential home shall be permitted as of right pursuant to this subdivision unless the building permit was obtained on or before July 1, 1987. The individual claiming a use of wetlands permitted as a right under this subsection shall document the validity of said right by providing a certified copy of the building permit and a site plan showing proposed and existing topographic contours, house and well locations, septic system, driveway, approval dates or other necessary information to document his entitlement.
- (3) Boat anchorage or mooring; not to include dredging or dock construction;
- (4) Uses incidental to the enjoyment or maintenance of residential property, such property defined as equal to or smaller than the largest minimum residential lot site permitted anywhere in the municipality (provided that in any town where there are no zoning regulations establishing minimum residential lot sites, the largest minimum lot site shall be two (2) acres). Such incidental uses shall include maintenance of existing structures and landscaping, but shall not include removal or deposition of substantial amounts of material from or into a wetland or watercourse, or diversion or alteration of a watercourse.
- Construction and operation, by water companies as defined by Section 16-1 of the General Statutes or by municipal water supply systems as provided for in Chapter 102, of the Connecticut General Statutes, of dams, reservoirs and other facilities necessary to the impounding, storage and withdrawal of water in connection with public water supplies except as provided in Sections 22a-401 and 22a-410 of the General Statutes.

- (6). Maintenance relating to any drainage pipe which existed before the effective date of any municipal regulations adopted pursuant to section 22a-42a of the Connecticut General Statutes or July 1, 1974, whichever is earlier, provided such pipe is on property which is zoned as residential but which does not contain hydrophytic vegetation. For purposes of this subdivision, "maintenance" means the removal of accumulated leaves, soil, and other debris whether by hand or machine, while the pipe remains in place.
- B. The following operations and uses shall be permitted as non-regulated uses in wetlands and watercourses, provided they do not disturb the natural and indigenous character of the wetlands or watercourse by removal or deposition of material, alteration or obstruction of water flow or pollution of the wetlands or watercourse:
  - (1) Conservation of soil, vegetation, water, fish, shellfish, and wildlife; and
  - (2) Outdoor recreation including the use of play and sporting areas, golf courses, field trials, nature study, hiking, horseback riding, swimming, skin diving, camping, boating, waterskiing, trapping, hunting, fishing and shell fishing where otherwise legally permitted and regulated.
- C. All activities in wetlands or watercourses involving filling, excavation, dredging, clear cutting, or grading or any other alteration or use of a wetland or watercourse not specifically permitted by this section shall require a permit from the Commission in accordance with Section 220-7 of these regulations, or for certain regulated activities located outside of wetlands and watercourses from the duly authorized agent in accordance with Section 220-13 of these regulations.
- D. To carry out the purpose of this section, any person proposing a permitted operation and use or a nonregulated operation and use, shall, prior to commencement of such operation and use, notify the Commission on a form provided by it, and provide the Commission with sufficient information to enable it to properly determine that the proposed operation and use is a permitted or non-regulated use of the wetland or watercourse. The Commission shall rule that the proposed operation or use is a permitted or a non-regulated operation and use or that the proposed operation and use is a regulated activity and a permit is required.

# 220-6 ACTIVITIES REGULATED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE COMMISSIONER OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

- A. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over regulated activities in or affecting wetlands or watercourses, undertaken by any department, Commission or instrumentality of the State of Connecticut, except any local or regional board of education, pursuant to sections 22a-39 or 22a-45a of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- B. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over tidal wetlands designated and regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 through 22a-35 of the Connecticut General Statutes as amended.
- C. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over activities authorized under a dam repair or removal order issued by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection under sections 22a-403 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Any person receiving such dam repair or removal order or permit shall not be required to obtain a permit from a municipal wetlands Commission for any action necessary to comply with said dam order or to carry out the activities authorized by said permit.
- D. The Commissioner of Environmental Protection shall have exclusive jurisdiction over the discharge of fill or dredged materials into the wetlands and watercourses of the state pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Clean Water Act, as amended, for activities regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act.

## 220-7 REGULATED ACTIVITIES TO BE LICENSED

- A. No person shall conduct or maintain a regulated activity without first obtaining a permit for such activity from the Inland Wetland Commission of the Town of Brookfield.
- B. Any person found to be conducting or maintaining a regulated activity without the prior authorization of the Town of Brookfield Inland Wetland Commission, or violating any other provision of these regulations, shall be subject to the enforcement proceedings and penalties prescribed in Section 220-15 of these regulations and any other remedies as provided by law.

#### 220-8 APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS

- A. Any person wishing to undertake a regulated activity or to renew or amend a permit to conduct such activity shall apply for a permit on a form provided by the Land Use Office. An application shall contain the information described in this section and any other information the Commission may reasonably require. Application forms may be obtained in the Land Use office of the Town of Brookfield. An application form is also incorporated herein as "Appendix C".
- B. If an application to the Town of Brookfield Planning Commission, or Zoning Commission for subdivision or resubdivision of land involves land containing a wetland or watercourse, the applicant shall, in accordance with Section 8-3(g), 8-3c, or 8-26, as applicable, of the Connecticut General Statutes, submit an application for a permit to the Commission in accordance with this section, no later than the day the application is filed with such planning, zoning, or planning and zoning commission.
- C. All applications shall contain such information that is necessary for a fair and informed determination of the issues.
- D. A prospective applicant can request that the Commission determine whether or not the proposed activity involves a significant impact.
- E. The applications shall include the following information in writing or on maps or drawings:
  - (1) The applicant's name, home and business mailing address and telephone numbers; if the applicant is a Limited Liability Corporation or a Corporation the managing members or responsible corporate officer's name, address and telephone number;
  - (2) The owner's name, mailing address, and telephone number, and written consent of the landowner if the applicant is not the owner of the land upon which the subject activity is proposed;
  - (3) Applicant's interest in the land;
  - (4) The geographical location of the land which is the subject of the proposed activity, and 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 wetland or watercourse disturbance proposed, soil type(s) and wetland vegetation; identification of designated open space acreage, if any proposed; and the acreage of that entire area which are inland wetlands and/or watercourses.
  - (5) The purpose and a description of the proposed activity and proposed erosion and sedimentation controls; and other management practices and mitigation measures which maybe 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;

- (6) Alternatives which would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses and why the alternative as set forth in the application was chosen; all such alternatives shall be diagramed on a site plan or drawing;
- (7) A site plan showing existing and proposed conditions in relation to wetlands and watercourses;
- (8) Names and addresses of adjacent property owners;
- (9) Statement that the applicant is familiar with all of the information provided in the application and is aware of the penalties for obtaining a permit through deception or through inaccurate or misleading information;
- (10) Authorization for the members and agents of the Commission to inspect the subject land, at reasonable times, during the pendency of an application and for the life of the permit
- (11) Any other information the Commission deems necessary to the understanding of what the applicant is proposing;
- (12) Submission of the appropriated filing fee based on the fee schedule established in Section 220-17 (A) of these Regulations incorporated herein as Appendix D.
- F. At the discretion of the Commission or its agent, or when the proposed activity involves a significant impact, additional information, based on the nature and anticipated effects of the activity including but not limited to the following, is required:
  - (1) Site plans for the proposed use or operation and the land which will be affected; these plans will show existing and proposed conditions, wetland and watercourse boundaries, land contours, boundaries of land ownership, proposed alterations and uses of wetlands and watercourses, and other pertinent features of the development drawn by a licensed surveyor, professional engineer, architect or landscape architect registered in the State of Connecticut or by such other qualified person; in conformance with the site plan checklist provided with the application form.
  - (2) Engineer reports and analyses and additional drawings to fully describe the proposed project and any filling, excavation, drainage or hydraulic modifications to watercourses and the proposed erosion and sedimentation control plan;
  - (3) Mapping of soil types consistent with the categories established by the National Cooperative Soil Survey of the U.S. Natural Resources Conservation Service (the wetlands shall be delineated in the field by a soil scientist and the soil scientist's field delineation shall be depicted on the site plans);
  - (4) Description of the ecological communities and functions of the wetlands or watercourses involved with the application and the effects of the proposed regulated activities on these communities and wetland functions;

- (5) Description of how the applicant will change, diminish, or enhance the ecological communities and functions of the wetlands or watercourses involved in the application, and each alternative which would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses, and a description of why each alternative considered was deemed neither feasible nor prudent;
- (6) Analysis of chemical or physical characteristics of any fill material;
- (7) Management practices and other measures that mitigate the impact of the proposed activity.

Such measures include, but are not limited to, plans or actions which avoid destruction or diminution of wetland or watercourse functions, recreational uses and natural habitats, which prevent flooding, degradation of water quality, erosion and sedimentation and obstruction of drainage, or which otherwise safeguard water resources.

- (8) The applicant shall certify whether:
  - (a) any portion of the property on which the regulated activity is proposed is located within five hundred feet (500') of the boundary of an adjoining municipality;
  - (b) traffic attributable to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site;
  - (c) sewer or water drainage from the project site will flow through and impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality; or
  - (d) water run-off from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality.
- G. Thirteen (13) copies of all application materials shall be submitted to comprise a complete application or as is otherwise directed, in writing, by the Inland Wetland Commission.
- H. Any application to extend the expiration date of a previously issued permit or amend an existing permit shall be filed with the Commission at least sixty-five (65) days prior to the expiration date for the permit in accordance with §220-9 of these Regulations. Any application for amendment, renewal or extension shall be made in accordance with this Section provided:
  - (1) The application may incorporate by reference the documentation and record of the original application
  - (2) The application shall describe the extent of work completed at the time of filing and the schedule for completing the activities authorized in the permit;
  - (3) The application shall state the reason why the authorized activities where not initiated or completed within the time specified in the permit;

- (4) The application shall describe any changes in facts or circumstances involved with or affecting wetlands or watercourses or the property for which the permit was issued;
- (5) The Commission may, prior to the expiration of a permit, accept an untimely application to extend the expiration date of a permit if the authorized activity is ongoing and allow the continuation of work beyond the expiration date if in its judgment, the permit is likely to be extended and the public interest or environment will be best served by not interrupting the activity.
- I. Any application to renew a permit shall be granted upon request of the permit holder unless the Commission finds that there has been a substantial change in circumstances which requires a new permit application or an enforcement action has been undertaken with regard to the regulated activity for which the permit was issued provided no permit may be valid for more than ten years.
- J. A reporting form shall be completed during the application process that provides the Commissioner of the DEP with information necessary to properly monitor the inventory of State wetlands. The reporting form shall be part of the application and specified sections shall be completed by the applicant. These sections shall include the following: name of applicant; location and name of the project; project and site description; area of wetlands and/or lineal feet of watercourse proposed to be altered.

#### 220-9 APPLICATION PROCEDURES

- A. All petitions, application, requests or appeals shall be submitted to the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield.
- B. The Commission shall, in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 8-7 D(f), (See Appendix B) notify the Clerk of any adjoining municipality of the pendency of any application, petition, appeal, request or plan concerning any project on any site in which:
  - (1) any portion of the property affected by a decision of the Commission is within five hundred feet (500') of the boundary of an adjoining municipality;
  - (2) a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site;
  - (3) a significant portion of the sewer or water drainage from the project site will flow through and significantly impact the sewage or drainage system within the adjoining municipality; or
  - (4) water run-off from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality.

Such notice shall be made by Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested and shall be mailed within seven (7) days of the date of receipt of the application, petition, appeal, request or plan.

- C. When an application is filed to conduct or cause to be conducted a regulated activity upon an inland wetland or watercourse, any portion of which is within the watershed of a water company as defined in Section 16-10f the General Statutes, the applicant shall provide written notice of the application to the water company provided such water company has filed a map showing the boundaries of the watershed on the land records of the municipality in which the application is made and with the Inland Wetlands Commission of such municipality. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of the application. The water company, through a representative, may appear and be heard at any hearing on the application. Documentation of such notice shall be provided to the Commission.
- D. The date of receipt of a petition, application, request or appeal shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission, immediately following the day of submission to the Commission, or its agent of such petition, application, request or appeal or thirty-five (35) days after such submission, whichever is sooner.
- E. At any time during the review period, the applicant shall provide such additional information as the Commission may reasonably require. Requests for such additional information shall not stay the time limitations as set forth in subsection 220-12 B of these regulations.

# Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations

Section 220-9

- F. All applications shall be open for public inspection.
- G. Incomplete applications may be denied.

#### 220-10 PUBLIC HEARINGS

- A. The Commission shall not hold a public hearing on an application unless the Commission determines that the proposed activity may have a significant impact on wetlands or watercourses, a petition requesting a hearing signed by at least twenty-five persons who are eighteen years of age or older and who reside in the municipality in which the regulated activity is proposed is filed with the Commission not later than fourteen days after the date of receipt of such application, or the Commission finds that a public hearing regarding such application would be in the public interest. The Commission may issue a permit without a public hearing provided no petition provided for in this section is filed with the Commission on or before the fourteenth day after the date of receipt of the application. Such hearing shall be held no later than sixty-five days after the receipt of such application. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection. At such hearing any person or persons may appear and be heard.
- B. Notice of the public hearing shall be published at least twice at intervals of not less than two (2) days, the first not more than fifteen (15) days and not fewer than ten (10) days, and the last not less than two (2) days before the date set for the hearing in a newspaper having a general circulation in each town where the affected wetland and watercourse is located.

#### 220-11 CONSIDERATION FOR DECISION

- A. The Commission may consider the following in making its decision on an application:
  - (1) The application and its supporting documentation;
  - (2) Reports from other agencies and commissions including but not limited to the Town of Brookfield
    - (a) Conservation Commission
    - (b) Planning, Zoning or Planning & Zoning Commission
    - (c.) Building Official
    - (d.) Health Officer
  - (3) The Commission may also consider comments on any application from the Northwest Conservation District, or other regional organizations (i.e., Council of Elected Officials); agencies in adjacent municipalities which may be affected by the proposed activity, or other technical agencies or organizations which may undertake additional studies or investigations.
  - (4) Non-receipt of comments from state agencies and commissions listed in subdivision §220-11A (3) and (4) above within the prescribed time shall neither delay nor prejudice the decision of the Commission.
  - (5) For an application for which a public hearing is held, public comments, evidence and testimony.

#### B. STANDARDS AND CRITERIA FOR DECISION

In carrying out the purposes and policies of sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes, including matters relating to regulating, licensing and enforcing of the provisions thereof, the Commission shall consider all relevant facts and circumstances in making its decision on any application for a permit, including but not limited to the following:

- (1) The environmental impact of the proposed activity on wetlands and watercourses;
- (2) The applicant's purpose for, and any feasible and prudent alternatives to, the proposed regulated activity which alternatives would cause less or no environmental impact to wetlands or watercourses.
- (3) The relationship between the short term and long-term impacts of the proposed regulated activity on wetlands or watercourses and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity of such wetlands or watercourses.

- (4) Irreversible and irretrievable loss of wetland or watercourse resources which would be resources which would be caused by the proposed regulated activity, including the extent to which such activity would foreclose a future ability to protect, enhance or restore such resources, and any mitigation measures which may be considered as a condition of issuing a permit for such 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;
- (5) The character and degree of injury to, or interference with, safety, health or the reasonable use of property which is caused or threatened by the proposed regulated activity; and
- (6) Impacts of the proposed regulated activity on wetlands or watercourses outside the area for which the activity is proposed and future 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.
- C. In the case of any application that received a public hearing pursuant to a finding by the Commission that the proposed activity may have a significant impact on wetlands or watercourses, a permit shall not be issued unless the Commission finds on the basis of the record that a feasible and prudent alternative does not exist. In making this finding, the Commission shall consider the facts and circumstances set forth in Section 220-11 of these regulations. The finding and the reasons therefore shall be stated on the record in writing.
- D. In the case of an application which is denied on the basis of a finding that there may be feasible and prudent alternatives to the proposed regulated activity which have less adverse impact on wetlands or watercourses, the Commission may propose on the record in writing the types of alternatives which the applicant may investigate provided this subsection shall not be construed to shift the burden from the applicant to prove that he is entitled to the permit or to present alternatives to the proposed regulated activity.
- E. For purposes of this section, (1) "wetlands and watercourses" includes aquatic, plant or animal life and habitats in wetlands and watercourses, and (2) "habitats" means areas or environments in which an organism or biological population normally lives or occurs.
- F. A municipal inland wetlands Commission shall not deny or condition an application for a regulated activity in an area outside wetlands or watercourses on the basis of an impact or effect on aquatic, plant or animal life unless such activity will likely impact or affect the physical characteristics of such wetlands or watercourses.
- G. In reaching its decision on any application after a public hearing, the Commission shall base its decision on the record of that hearing. Documentary evidence or other material not in the hearing record shall not be considered by the Commission in its decision.

#### 220-12 DECISION PROCESS AND PERMIT

- A. The Commission, or its duly authorized agent acting pursuant to Section 220-12 of these regulations, may, in accordance with Section 220-10 of these regulations, grant the application as filed, or grant it upon other terms, conditions, limitations or modifications of the regulated activity designed to carry out the purposes and policies of the Act; or deny the application. Such terms may include any reasonable measures which would mitigate the impacts of the regulated activity and which would (a) prevent or minimize pollution or other environmental damage, (b) maintain or enhance existing environmental quality, or (c) in the following order of priority: restore, enhance and create productive wetland or watercourse resources. Such terms may include restrictions as to the time of year in which a regulated activity may be conducted, provided the Commission, or its agent, determines that such restrictions are necessary to carry out the policy of the Sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- B. No later than sixty-five (65) days after receipt of an application, the Commission may hold a public hearing on such application. At such hearing any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or attorney. The hearing shall be completed within thirty-five (35) days of its commencement and action shall be taken on applications within thirty-five (35) days after completion of a public hearing. In the absence of a public hearing, action shall be taken on applications within sixty-five (65) days from the date of receipt of the application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of the periods specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five (65) days, or may withdraw such application. The failure of the Commission to act within any time period specified in this subsection, or any extension thereof, shall not be deemed to constitute approval of the application. An application deemed incomplete by the Commission must either be withdrawn by the applicant or denied by the Commission.
- C. The Commission shall state upon its record the reasons and bases for its decision.
- D. The Commission shall notify the applicant and any named parties to the proceeding of its decision within fifteen (15) days of the date of the decision by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the Commission shall cause notice of its order in the issuance or denial of the permit, in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town wherein the inland wetland or watercourse lies. In any case in which such notice is not published within such fifteen day period, the applicant may provide for the publication of such notice within ten days thereafter.
- E. If an activity authorized by the inland wetland permit also involves an activity which requires zoning or subdivision approval, a special zoning permit, variance or special exception, under sections 8-3(g), 8-3c, or 8-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Commission shall file a copy of the decision and report on the application shall be filed with the Town of Brookfield Planning, Zoning or Planning and Zoning Commission within fifteen (15) days of the date of the decision thereon.
- F. Any permit issued by the Commission for the development of land for which an approval is required under chapter 124, 124b, 126 or 126a of the Connecticut General Statutes shall be valid until the approval granted under such chapter expires or for ten years, whichever is

earlier. Any permit issued by the Commission for any activity for which an approval is not required under chapter 124, 124b, 126 or 126a shall be valid for not less than two years and not more than five years.

- G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section F. of these regulations, any permit issued by the Agency prior to July 1, 2011 that was in effect and did not expire prior to May 9, 2011 shall be valid for a period not less than nine years after the date of such approval.
- H. No permit issued by the Commission shall be assigned or transferred without the written permission of the Commission.
- I. If a bond or insurance is required in accordance with Section 220-14 of these Regulations, no permit shall be issued until such bond or insurance is provided.
- J. General provisions in the issuance of all permits:
  - (1) If the Commission relied in whole or in part on information provided by the applicant and if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete or inaccurate, the permit may be modified, suspended or revoked
  - (2) All permits issued by the Commission are subject to and do not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the Agency Commission of the Town of Brookfield and convey no rights in real estate or material nor any exclusive privileges, and are further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and municipal laws or regulations pertinent to the property or activity.
  - (3) If the activity authorized by the inland wetlands permit also involves an activity or a project which requires zoning or subdivision approval, special permit, variance or special exception under sections 8-3(g), 8-3(c), or 8-26 of the Connecticut General Statutes, no work pursuant to the wetland permit may begin until such approval is obtained.
  - (4) In constructing the authorized activities, the permittee shall take such necessary steps consistent with the terms and conditions of the permit, to control storm water discharges and to prevent erosion and sedimentation and to otherwise prevent pollution of wetland and watercourses.
  - (5) Permits are not transferable without the prior written consent of the Commission.

#### 220-13 ACTION BY DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT

- A. The Commission may delegate to its duly authorized agent the authority to approve or extend a license for an activity that is not located in a wetland or watercourse when such agent finds that the conduct of such activity would result in no greater that a minimal impact on any wetlands or watercourses provided such agent has completed the comprehensive training program developed by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection pursuant to section 22a-39 of the Connecticut General Statutes. Requests for such approval shall be made on a form provided by the Commission and shall contain the information listed under Section 220-8 (D) of these regulations and any other information the Commission may reasonably require. Notwithstanding the provisions for receipt and processing applications prescribed in Sections 220-9, 220-10 and 220-11 of these regulations, such agent may approve or extend such an activity at any time.
- B. Any person receiving such approval from such agent shall, within ten (10) days of the date of such approval, publish, at the applicant's expense, notice of the approval in a newspaper having a general circulation in the town wherein the activity is located or will have an effect. Any person may appeal such decision of such agent to the Commission within fifteen (15) days after the publication date of the notice and the Commission shall consider such appeal at the next regularly scheduled meeting provided such meeting is no earlier than three business days after receipt by such Commission or its agent of such appeal. Any person may appear and be heard at the meeting held by the Commission to consider the subject appeal. The Commission shall, at its discretion, sustain, alter, or reject the decision of its agent or require an application for a permit in accordance with Section 220-8 of these regulations.

#### **220-14 BOND AND INSURANCE**

- A. The Commission may require as a permit condition the filing of a bond in such amount and in a form approved by the Commission.
- B. The bond or surety shall be conditioned on compliance with the provisions of these regulations and the terms, conditions and limitations established in the permit.

#### 220-15 ENFORCEMENT

- A. The Commission may appoint an agent or agents to act in its behalf with the authority to issue notices of violations or cease, desist and restore orders and carry out other actions or investigations necessary for the enforcement of these regulations. In carrying out the purposes of this section, the Commission or its duly authorized agent shall take into consideration the criteria for decision under Section 220-11 of these regulations.
- B. The Commission or its agent may make regular inspections, at reasonable hours, of all regulated activities for which permits have been issued with the consent of the property owner or the authorized agent of the owner during the life of the permit
- A. In the case in which a permit has not been issued or a permit has expired, the Commission or its agent may make regular inspections at reasonable hours with the consent of the property owner or the authorized agent of the property owner.
- D. If the Commission or its duly authorized agent finds that a person is conducting or maintaining any activity, facility or condition which is in violation of the Act or these regulations, the Agency or its duly authorized agent may:
  - 1. Issue a written order by certified mail, return receipt requested, to such person conducting such activity or maintaining such facility or condition to immediately cease such activity or to correct such facility or condition. Within ten (10) calendar days of the issuance of such order the Commission shall hold a hearing to provide the person an opportunity to be heard and show cause why the order should not remain in effect. The Commission shall consider the facts presented at the hearing and within ten (10) days of the completion of the hearing notify the person by certified mail that the original order remains in effect, that a revised order is in effect, or that the order has been withdrawn. The Commission shall publish notice of its decision in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality. The original order shall be effective upon issuance and shall remain in effect until the Commission affirms, revises or withdraws the order. The issuance of an order pursuant to this section shall not delay or bar an action pursuant to Section 22a-44(b) of the General Statutes, as amended. The agency may file a certificate of such order in the office of the town clerk of the town in which the land is located and the town clerk shall record such certificate on the land records of such town. Such certificate shall be released upon compliance with such order.
  - 2. Issue a notice of violation to such person conducting such activity or maintaining such facility or condition, stating the nature of the violation, the jurisdiction of the Commission, and prescribing the necessary action and steps to correct the violation including, without limitation, halting work in wetlands or watercourses. The Commission may request that the individual appear at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Commission to discuss the unauthorized activity, and/or provide a written reply to the notice or file an application for the necessary permit. Failure to carry out the action(s) directed in a notice of violation may result in issuance of the order provided in subsection (1) of this Section or other enforcement proceedings as provided by law.
- E. The Commission may suspend or revoke a permit if it finds that the permittee has not

complied with the terms, conditions or limitations set forth in the permit or has exceeded the scope of the work as set forth in the application including application plans. Prior to revoking or suspending any permit, the Commission shall issue notice to the permittee, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, setting forth the facts or conduct which warrants the intended action; The Commission shall hold a hearing to provide the permittee an opportunity to show that it is in compliance with its permit and any and all requirements for retention of the permit. The permittee shall be notified of the Commission's decision to suspend, revoke or maintain a permit by certified mail within fifteen (15) days of the date of its decision. The Commission shall publish notice of the suspension or revocation in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality.

- F. Any person who commits, takes part in, or assists in any violation of any provision of section 22a-36 to 22a-45 of the General Statutes, inclusive, or of these regulations or regulation adopted by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection pursuant to the grant of authority contained in said statutes, shall be assessed a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each offense in addition to the penalties provided for in the Brookfield Inland Wetlands Penalty Ordinance. Each violation of said sections shall be a separate and distinct offense, and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be deemed to be a separate and distinct offense. The superior court, in an action brought by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, the Town, or any person, shall have jurisdiction to restrain a continuing violation of said sections, to issue orders directing that the violation be corrected or removed and to assess civil penalties pursuant to this section. All costs, fees and expenses in connection with such action shall be assessed as damages against the violator together with reasonable attorney's fees that may be allowed, all of which shall be awarded to the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, the Town, or person who brought such action.
- G. Any person who willfully or knowingly violates any provision of §22a-36 to 22a-45 inclusive, of the General Statutes, or of these regulations or regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each day during which such violation continues or be imprisoned not more than six months or both as provided for in the Brookfield Inland Wetlands Penalty Ordinance. For a subsequent violation, such person shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000.) for each day during which such violation continues or be imprisoned not more than one year or both. For the purposes of this subsection, "person" shall be construed to include any responsible corporate officer.

#### <u>220-16</u> <u>AMENDMENTS</u>

- A. These regulations and the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" that delineates the general location and boundaries of inland wetlands and the general location of watercourses for the Town of Brookfield may be amended, from time to time, by the Commission in accordance with changes in the Connecticut General Statutes or regulations of the State Department of Environmental Protection, or as new information regarding soils and inland wetlands or watercourses becomes available.
- B. An application filed with an Inland Wetlands Commission which is in conformance with the applicable Inland Wetlands Regulations as of the date of the decision of such Commission with respect to such application shall not be required thereafter to comply with any change in Inland Wetlands Regulations (or boundaries) including changes to setbacks and buffers, taking effect on or after the date of such decision and appeal from the decision of such Commission with respect to such application shall not be dismissed by the Superior Court on the grounds that such a change has taken effect on or after the date of such decision.
- C. The provisions of this subdivision shall not be construed to apply (1) to the establishment, amendment or change of boundaries of Inland Wetlands or watercourses or (2) to any change in regulations necessary to make such regulations consistent with the provision of Chapter 440 of the General Statutes as of the date of such decision. These regulations and the Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" shall be amended in the manner specified in Section 22a-42a of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended. The Commission shall provide the commissioner of Environmental Protection with a copy of any proposed regulations and notice of the public hearing to consider any proposed regulations or amendments thereto, except map amendments, at least thirty-five (35) days before the public hearing on their adoption.
- D. Petitions, requesting changes or amendments to the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" shall contain at least the following information:
  - (1) The petitioner's name and address and telephone number;
  - (2) The address, or location, of the land affected by the petition;
  - (3) Petitioner's interest in the land affected by the petition;
  - (4) Map(s) showing the geographic location of the property affected by the petition and the existing and the proposed wetland(s) and watercourse(s) boundaries on such land in accurate detail together with the documentation supporting such proposed boundary locations; and
  - (5) The reasons for the requested action.

- E. Any person who submits a petition to amend the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" shall bear the burden of proof for all requested map amendments. Such proof may include, but is not limited to, professional interpretation of aerial photography and remote sensing imagery, resource mapping, soils mapping, or other information acceptable to the Commission. If such person is the owner, developer or contract purchaser of the land, which is the subject of the petition, or if such person is representing the interests of such an owner, developer or purchaser, in addition to the information required in subsection 220-15D, the petition shall include:
  - (1) The name, mailing address and telephone number of the owner(s) of such land and owner(s) agent or other representative;
  - (2) The names and mailing addresses of the owners of abutting land;
  - (3) Documentation by a soil scientist of the distribution of wetland soils on said land. Such documentation shall at a minimum include the report of the soil scientist documenting the location of wetland soils on the land and a map of the said land indicating the flag locations set by the soil scientist and defining the boundaries of wetland soil types; and
  - (4) Map(s) showing any proposed development of the land in relation to existing and proposed wetland and watercourse boundaries.
- F. Watercourses shall be delineated by a soil scientist, geologist, ecologist or other qualified individual.
- G. A public hearing shall be held on petitions to amend the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997". Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality where the land that is the subject of the hearing is located at least twice at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen (15) days nor less than ten (10) days, and the last not less than two (2) days, before the date set for the hearing. All materials including maps and documents relating to the petition shall be open for public inspection.
- H. The Commission shall hold a public hearing on a petition to amend the regulations and the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" within sixty-five (65) days after receipt of such petition. The hearing shall be completed within thirty-five (35) days after commencement. The Commission shall act upon the changes requested in such petition within sixty-five (65) days after completion of such hearing. At such hearing, any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or attorney. The petitioner may consent to one or more extensions of any period specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five (65) days, or may withdraw such petition. Failure of the Commission to act within any time period specified in this subsection or any extension thereof, shall not be deemed to constitute approval of the petition.
- I. The Commission shall make its decision and state, in writing, the reasons why the change in the map entitled "Zoning District Map; Brookfield, Connecticut; Revised May 20, 1997" was made.

### <u>220-17</u> <u>APPEALS</u>

- A. Appeal on actions of the Commission shall be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 22a-43 of the General Statutes, as amended. (Note: Section 22a-43 was amended by Public Act 89-356).
- B. Notice of such appeal shall be served upon the Commission and the Commissioner of Environmental Protection.

#### 220-18 ADMINISTRATION

In order to defray a portion of the costs of the Commission in enforcing and carrying out the purposes and provisions of the Act and this chapter, including the cost of legal notices, the Commission shall establish and set the amount of filing fees and other charges payable to the Town. Such fees and charges shall be established by town ordinance pursuant to Section 127-6 of the Town Code and are incorporated herein, as "Appendix D," which shall be available for inspection at the offices of the Town Clerk and the Commission.

#### 220-19 CONFLICT AND SEVERANCE

- A. If there is a conflict among the provisions of these regulations, the provision that imposes the most stringent standards for the use of the wetlands and watercourses shall govern. The validity of any word, clause, sentence, section, part, subsection or provision of these regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part which can be given effect without such valid part or parts.
- B. If there is a conflict between the provisions of these regulations and the provisions of the Act, the provisions of the Act shall govern.

#### 220-20 OTHER PERMITS

A. Nothing in these regulations shall obviate the requirements for the applicant to obtain any other assents, permits, or licenses required by law or regulation by the Town of Brookfield, State of Connecticut and the Government of the United States including any approval required by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Obtaining such assents, permits, or licenses is the sole responsibility of the applicant.

#### **Section 220-21**

#### **EFFECTIVE DATE OF REGULATIONS**

- A. These regulations are effective upon filing in the office of the Town Clerk and publication of a notice of such filing in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town of Brookfield.
  - 1) Effective date of Regulations: June 24, 1974.
  - 2) Effective date of revised Regulations: September 2, 1982.
  - 3) Effective date of revised Regulations: November 13, 1989.
  - 4) Effective dated of revised Regulations: May 1, 1991.
  - 5) Effective dated of revised Regulations: January 1, 1997

(EFFECTIVE DATE OF THESE REGULATIONS: December 21, 2012)

#### **Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations**

#### APPENDIX A

Connecticut General Statute section 1-1 (q)

Except as otherwise specifically defined, the words "agriculture" and "farming" shall include cultivation of the soil, dairying, forestry, raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including the raising, shearing, feeding, caring for, training, and management of livestock, including horses, bees, poultry, fur-bearing animals and wildlife, and the raising or harvesting of oysters, clams, mussels, other molluscan shellfish or fish; the operation, management, conservation, improvement or maintenance of a farm and its buildings, tools and equipment, or salvaging timbre or cleared land of brush or other debris left by storm as an incident to such farming operations; the production or harvesting of maple syrup or maple sugar, or any agricultural commodity, including lumber, as an incident to ordinary farming operations or the harvesting of mushrooms, the hatching of poultry, or the construction, operation or maintenance of ditches, canals, reservoirs or waterways used exclusively for farming purposes; handling, planting, drying, packing, packaging, processing, freezing, grading, storing or delivering to storage or to market, or to a carrier for transportation to market, or for direct sale any agricultural or horticultural commodity as an incident to ordinary farming operations, or, in the case of fruits and vegetables, as an incident to the preparation of such fruits or vegetables for market or direct sale. The term "farm" includes farm buildings, and accessory buildings thereto, nurseries, orchards, ranges, greenhouses, hoophouses and other temporary structures or other structures used primarily for the raising and, as an incident to ordinary farming operations, the sale of agricultural or horticultural commodities. The term "aquaculture" means the farming of the waters of the state and tidal wetlands and the production of protein food, including fish, oysters, clams, mussels and other molluscan shellfish, on leased, franchised and public underwater farm lands. Nothing herein shall restrict the power of a local zoning authority under Chapter 124.

#### APPENDIX B

#### **Connecticut General Statute Section 8-7D**

Hearings and decisions, Time limits, Day of receipt, Notice to adjoining municipality, Public notice registry.

- In all matters wherein a formal petition, application, request or appeal must be submitted to a (a) zoning commission, planning and zoning commission or zoning board of appeals under this chapter, a planning commission under chapter 126 or an inland wetlands agency under chapter 440 or an aquifer protection agency under chapter 446i and a hearing is required or otherwise held on such petition, application, request or appeal, such hearing shall commence within sixty-five days after receipt of such petition, application, request or appeal and shall be completed within thirty-five days after such hearing commences, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126, chapter 440 or chapter 446i. Notice of the hearing shall be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in such municipality where the land that is the subject of the hearing is located at least twice, at intervals of not less than two days, the first not more than fifteen days or less than ten days and the last not less than two days before the date set for the hearing. In addition to such notice, such commission, board or agency may, by regulation, provide for additional notice. Such regulations shall include provisions that the notice be mailed to persons who own land that is adjacent to the land that is the subject of the hearing or be provided by posting a sign on the land that is the subject of the hearing, or both. For purposes of such additional notice, (1) proof of mailing shall be evidenced by a certificate of mailing, and (2) the person who owns land shall be the owner indicated on the property tax map or on the lastcompleted grand list as of the date such notice is mailed. All applications and maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection. At such hearing, any person or persons may appear and be heard and may be represented by agent or by attorney. All decisions on such matters shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after completion of such hearing, unless a shorter period of time is required under this chapter, chapter 126, chapter 440 or chapter 446i. The petitioner or applicant may consent to one or more extensions of any period specified in this subsection, provided the total extension of all such periods shall not be for longer than sixty-five days, or may withdraw such petition, application, request or appeal.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, whenever the approval of a site plan is the only requirement to be met or remaining to be met under the zoning regulations for any building, use or structure, a decision on an application for approval of such site plan shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such site plan. Whenever a decision is to be made on an application for subdivision approval under chapter 126 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. Whenever a decision is to be made on an inland wetlands and watercourses application under chapter 440 on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. Whenever a decision is to be made on an aquifer protection

#### **Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations**

area application under chapter 446i on which no hearing is held, such decision shall be rendered not later than sixty-five days after receipt of such application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of such period, provided the total period of any such extension or extensions shall not exceed sixty-five days or may withdraw such plan or application.

- (c) For purposes of subsection (a) or (b) of this section and section 7-246a, the date of receipt of a petition, application, request or appeal shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of such commission, board or agency, immediately following the day of submission to such commission, board or agency or its agent of such petition, application, request or appeal or thirty-five days after such submission, whichever is sooner. If the commission, board or agency does not maintain an office with regular office hours, the office of the clerk of the municipality shall act as the agent of such commission, board or agency for the receipt of any petition, application, request or appeal.
- (d) The provisions of subsection (a) of this section shall not apply to any action initiated by any zoning commission, planning commission or planning and zoning commission regarding adoption or change of any zoning regulation or boundary or any subdivision regulation.
- (e) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, if an application involves an activity regulated pursuant to sections 22a-36 to 22a-45, inclusive, and the time for a decision by a zoning commission or planning and zoning commission established pursuant to this section would elapse prior to the thirty-fifth day after a decision by the inland wetlands agency, the time period for a decision shall be extended to thirty-five days after the decision of such agency. The provisions of this subsection shall not be construed to apply to any extension consented to by an applicant or petitioner.
- (f) The zoning commission, planning commission, zoning and planning commission, zoning board of appeals, inland wetlands agency or aquifer protection agency shall notify the clerk of any adjoining municipality of the pendency of any application, petition, appeal, request or plan concerning any project on any site in which: (1) Any portion of the property affected by a decision of such commission, board or agency is within five hundred feet of the boundary of the adjoining municipality; (2) a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site; (3) a significant portion of the sewer or water drainage from the project on the site will flow through and significantly impact the drainage or sewerage system within the adjoining municipality; or (4) water runoff from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of receipt of the application, petition, request or plan. Such adjoining municipality may, through a representative, appear and be heard at any hearing on any such application, petition, appeal, request or plan.

# $\ \, \mathbf{APPENDIX} \,\, \mathbf{C} - \mathbf{Application} \,\, \mathbf{Form} \\$

A DDI TO A TIONI #				
APPLICATION #				

# TOWN OF BROOKFIELD INLAND WETLANDS COMMISSION APPLICATION

Application	n date:	_Property ID#:		
(circle one):	Jurisdictional Ruling	Short Form	Long Form	Modification to Existing Permit
SITE LOCAT	ΓΙΟΝ (All applications):			
Street Addres	ss:			
Subdivision N	lame: (if applicable)		Sı	ubdivision Lot #:
	AGENT (All Applications			R OF RECORD (All applications)
Name:			Name:	
Home Addres	ss:		If LLC or Corp	oration, managing member's name:
	lress:		Address:	
			Phone #:	- 4.
Phone:			Alternate Phone	e #:
Pnone #:	ot applicant, is written c		YesNo	(If not, see page 2 for signature
Type of Acti	vity (check all that apply)  Commercial Indust	: New Construction trial	Addition [	Deck/shed Pool
PURPOSE &	& DESCRIPTION OF P	ROPOSED ACTIV	/ITY (All applic	eations):
Previous Ap	plications with Wetlands	s Commission for t	his property?	no yes (dates)
SITE DATA		rm applications or	ıly):	

# **Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations**

Total Acreage/square footage of property:				
Total Acreage/square footage of property:  Disturbed wetland area:  Disturbed linear feet of watercourse(s):  T	Total wetland area on property:  Total linear feet of watercourse(s):			
Disturbed upland review area:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Is slope of upland review area greater than 5%? If so, what is the greatest slope of the upland review ar Flood Plain Designation:	rea adjace	nt to the regulated area?		
Required information (provided in writing, on drawings	or on map	os):		
• List of adjacent property owner's names and addresses	s (may be s	shown on site map)		
Site plan showing existing conditions and proposed w	ork (see sit	te plan checklist)		
Erosion and sediment controls proposed?				
Management practices or mitigation measures propose	ed?			
What alternatives causing less or no environmental im				
Are there site plans showing these alternatives?	Yes	No		
• Mapping of soil types and wetland vegetation shown?	Yes	No		
• Identification of designated open space, if proposed?	Yes	No		
<ul> <li>Check whether any of the following circumstances approximately approximat</li></ul>	cision of th			
[ ] Any portion of the sewer or water drainage from impact the sewage system within the adjoining munical sewage system within the adjoining sewage system	icipality.			
the adjoining municipality.		Y Y Tarrian Last and A		

# **Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations**

**APPLICANT SIGNATURE & REPRESENTATION**: I apply herewith for an Inland Wetlands Permit or Jurisdictional Ruling for the activity described above and represent that I am familiar with the information provided and that it is current, accurate and complete.

I understand that the agent or commission will rely in whole or in part on information provided by the applicant. If such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete or inaccurate, the agent or commission may modify, suspend or revoke the permit.

Permission is hereby granted to the Inland Wetlands Commission members or its agent to inspect the property during reasonable hours, from this date until one year following completion of the proposed activity.

Applicant's Signature:	Date:
I hereby consent to the application for an Inla	and Wetlands permit on my property by the applicant listed above.
Owner's Signature:	
	Date:

# **APPENDIX D - Fee schedule**



# TOWN OF BROOKFIELD INLAND-WETLANDS FEE SCHEDULE ORDINANCE

Effective Date: January 1, 2013

APPLICATION FEES	JURISDICTIONAL RULING	SHORT FORM LO	ONG FORM
Single Residence	\$60.00	\$150.00	\$300.00
Agent Approval (minimal impact)		\$ 60.00	
Subdivision -			
Per Lot:	\$60.00	\$150.00	\$300.00
Commercial/Industrial/Multifamily:	\$120.00	\$540 + upland review impact fee from schedule A	\$1040 + fee from Schedule A + wetland impact fees from Schedule B
Watercourse/Water body Impact fee			\$3/linear foot
Modification to an approved plan		50% of original fee up to \$150.00	50% of original fee

#### ADMINISTRATIVE FEES

ADMINISTRATIVE I LEG			
State Fee (all applications)	\$ 60.00		
Legal Notice Fee (short & long form applications)	\$ 30.00		
Public Hearing Fee (if public hearing scheduled)	\$660.00 payable prior to start of hearing		
Permit Extension	\$50.00		
Resubmission Fee (if application is denied)	50% of Original Fee		

# **ENFORCEMENT FEES**

Show Cause Hearing:	***************************************
Residential	\$250.00
Commercial	\$500.00
Corrective Action Permits (as a result of a Cease and Correct order that is upheld, when a restoration permit is required).	2 times fee + \$100.00

# **Town of Brookfield Inland Wetlands Commission Regulations**

The Commission may charge additional fees at any time during the review process, to retain outside consultants to review applications for regulated activities, and to monitor construction to insure compliance with approved plans. Said fees shall be determined by the Commission and/or the Wetland Enforcement Officer from written estimates prepared by the consultants on the basis of the anticipated cost of the review. The additional fees shall pertain to projects whose size, complexity and/or potential impact requires specialized assistance and expertise. The Commission may require that the applicant deposit an amount equal to 150% of the estimated consultant fees. The applicant shall be reimbursed for any unused funds.

Schedule A	
Disturbed upland review area	Upland review Impact Fee
0-1,000 sq ft	\$100
1,001-3,000	\$200 + \$20/1,000 sq ft
3,001-10,000	\$300 + \$20/1,000 sq ft
10,001-20,000	\$500 + \$20/1,000 sq ft
20,001-40,000	\$800 + \$20/1,000 sq ft
Over 40,001	\$1,000 +\$20/1,000 sq ft
Schedule B	
Disturbed Wetland area	Wetland Impact Fee
0-1,000 sq ft	\$200
1,001-3,000	\$300 + \$30/1,000 sq ft
3,001-10,000	\$600 + \$60/1,000 sq ft
10,001-20,000	\$1200 + \$120/1,000 sq ft
Over 20,001	\$3600 + \$360/1,000 sq ft



# Brookfield Aquifer Protection Area Regulations DEEP Aquifer Protection Program

Drafted October 24, 2014

Effective Date: December 18, 2014

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# **Brookfield Aquifer Protection Area Regulations**

#### SECTION 1. Title and Authority

- (a) Aquifers are an essential natural resource and a major source of public drinking water for the State of Connecticut. Use of groundwater will increase as the population grows and opportunities for new surface water supplies diminish due to the rising cost of land and increasingly intense development. At the same time, numerous drinking water wells have been contaminated by certain land use activities, and others are now threatened. To address this problem, Connecticut has established the Aquifer Protection Area Program (Connecticut General Statutes §22a-354a to §22a-354bb) to identify critical water supply aquifers and to protect them from pollution by managing land use. Protection requires coordinated responsibilities shared by the state, municipality and water companies to ensure a plentiful supply of public drinking water for present and future generations. It is therefore the purpose of these regulations to protect aquifer protection areas within the Town of Brookfield by making provisions for:
  - implementing regulations consistent with state regulations and An Act Concerning Aquifer Protection Areas, Connecticut General Statutes §22a-354a to §22a-354bb ("the Act");
  - delineating aquifer protection areas on the city/town zoning or inland wetland and watercourse areas maps;
  - (3) regulating land use activity within the aquifer protection area including: prohibiting certain new activities; registering existing regulated activities; and issuing permits for new regulated activities at registered facilities; and
  - (4) administering and enforcing these regulations.
- (b) These regulations shall be known as the Aquifer Protection Area Regulations (the "APA Regulations") of the Town of Brookfield.
- (c) These regulations were adopted and may be amended, from time to time, in accordance with the provisions of §22a-354p of An Act Concerning Aquifer Protection Areas, the Connecticut General Statutes §22a-354a to §22a-354bb and the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies §22a-354i-1 through §22a-354i-10.
- (d) The Zoning Commission of the Town of Brookfield is established as the Aquifer Protection Agency (the "Agency") in accordance with the "Ordinance for the Establishment of an Aquifer Protection Agency," (the "APA Ordinance") effective March 3, 2014, and shall implement the purposes and provisions of the APA Ordinance and the Act.
- (e) The Agency shall administer all provisions of the Act and shall approve or deny registrations, issue permits, issue permits with terms, conditions, limitations or modifications, or deny permits for all regulated activities in aquifer protection areas in the Town of Brookfield pursuant to the Act.

#### SECTION 2. Definitions

- (a) As used in these regulations, the following definitions apply:
  - (1) "Affected water company" means "affected water company" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes;
  - (2) "Agency" means the board or commission authorized by the municipality under §22a-3540 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
  - (3) "Agriculture" means "agriculture" as defined in the §1-1(q) of the Connecticut General Statutes;
  - (4) "Applicant" means, as appropriate in context, a person who applies for an exemption under §22a-354i-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, a permit under §22a-354i-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or a permit under Section 9 of the APA Regulations;
  - (5) "Application" means, as appropriate in context, an application for an exemption under §22a-354i-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, an application for a permit under §22a-354i-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or an application for a permit under Section 9 of the APA Regulations;
  - (6) "Aquifer protection area" means "aquifer protection area" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes and any extension of such area approved by the Commissioner pursuant to §22a-354i-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
  - (7) "Area of contribution" means "area of contribution" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes and as mapped in accordance with §22a-354b-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
  - (8) "Bulk storage facility" means property where oil or petroleum liquids are received by tank vessel, pipeline, railroad car or tank vehicle for the purpose of storage for wholesale distribution;
  - (9) "Certified Hazardous Materials Manager" means a hazardous materials manager certified by the Institute of Hazardous Materials Management and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable laws and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities;
  - (10) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of environmental protection, or his or her agent;
  - (11) "Domestic sewage" means "domestic sewage" as defined in §22a-430-3(a) the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
  - (12) "Facility" means property where a regulated activity is conducted by any person, including without limitation any buildings located on the property that are owned

- or leased by that person; and includes contiguous land owned, leased, or for which there is an option to purchase by that person;
- (13) "Floor drain" means any opening in a floor or surface which opening or surface receives materials spilled or deposited thereon;
- (14) "Hazardous material" means (A) any hazardous substance as defined in 40 CFR 302.4 and listed therein at Table 302.4, excluding mixtures with a total concentration of less than 1% hazardous substances based on volume, (B) any hazardous waste as defined in §22a-449(c)- 101 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, (C) any pesticide as defined in §22a-47 of the Connecticut General Statutes, or (D) any oil or petroleum as defined in §22a-448 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (15) "Hazardous waste" means "hazardous waste" as defined in §22a-449(c)-101 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
- (16) "Industrial laundry" means a facility for washing clothes, cloth or other fabric used in industrial operations;
- (17) "Infiltration device" means any discharge device installed below or above the ground surface that is designed to discharge liquid to the ground;
- (18) "Inland wetland and watercourse areas map" means a map pursuant to §22a-42a of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (19) "ISO 14001 environmental management system certification" means a current ISO 14001 environmental management system certification issued by an ISO 14001 environmental management system registrar that is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) American Society for Quality (ASQ) National Accreditation Board (ANAB);
- (20) "Level A mapping" means the lines as shown on Level A maps approved or prepared by the Commissioner pursuant to §22a-354c, §22a-354d or §22a-354z of the Connecticut General Statutes encompassing the area of contribution and recharge areas;
- (21) "Lubricating oil" means oil that contains less than 1% chlorinated solvents and is used for the sole purpose of lubricating, cutting, grinding, machining, stamping or quenching metals;
- (22) "Municipality" means "municipality" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (23) "Owner" means the owner or lessee of the facility in question;
- (24) "De-icing chemical" means sodium chloride, calcium chloride, or calcium magnesium acetate;
- (25) "Person" means any individual, firm, partnership, association, syndicate, company, trust, corporation, limited liability company, municipality, agency, political or administrative subdivision of the state, or other legal entity of any kind;
- (26) "Pollution" means "pollution" as defined in §22a-423 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (27) "Pollution prevention" means the use of processes and materials so

- as to reduce or minimize the amount of hazardous materials used or the quantity and concentration of pollutants in waste generated;
- (28) "Professional engineer" means a professional engineer licensed in accordance with Chapter 391 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and who is qualified by reason of relevant specialized training and relevant specialized experience to conduct audits of regulated activities to ensure compliance with applicable law and identify appropriate pollution prevention practices for such activities;
- (29) "Publicly Owned Treatment Works" means "publicly owned treatment works" as defined in §22a-430-3 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
- (30) "Public service company" means "public service company" as defined in §16-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (31) "Public supply well" means "public supply well" as defined in §19-13-B51b of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
- (32) "Recharge area" means "recharge area" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes and as mapped in accordance with §22a-354b-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
- (33) "Registered regulated activity" means a regulated activity which has been registered under §22a-354i-7 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or Section 8 of the APA Regulations, and is conducted at the facility identified in such registration;
- (34) "Registrant" means a person, who or which, has submitted a registration for an existing regulated activity under §22a-354i-7 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or Section 4 of the APA Regulations;
- (35) "Regulated activity" means any of the following activities, which are located or conducted, wholly or partially, in an aquifer protection area, except as provided for in §22a-354i-5(c) and §22a-354i-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, or Section 4 of the APA Regulations:
  - (A) underground storage or transmission of oil or petroleum, to the extent such activity is not pre-empted by federal law, or hazardous material, except for (i) an underground storage tank that contains number two (2) fuel oil and is located more than five hundred (500) feet from a public supply well subject to regulation under §22a-354c or §22a-354z of the Connecticut General Statutes, or (ii) underground electrical facilities such as transformers, breakers, or cables containing oil for cooling or insulation purposes which are owned and operated by a public service company,
  - (B) oil or petroleum dispensing for the purpose of retail, wholesale or fleet use,
  - (C) on-site storage of hazardous materials for the purpose of wholesale sale,

- (D) repair or maintenance of vehicles or internal combustion engines of vehicles, involving the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials, including solvents, lubricants, paints, brake fluids, transmission fluids or the generation of hazardous wastes,
- (E) salvage operations of metal or vehicle parts,
- (F) wastewater discharges to ground water other than domestic sewage and stormwater, except for discharges from the following that have received a permit from the Commissioner pursuant to §22a-430 of the Connecticut General Statutes: (i) a pump and treat system for ground water remediation, (ii) a potable water treatment system, (iii) heat pump system, (iv) non-contact cooling water system, (v) swimming pools,
- (G) car or truck washing, unless all waste waters from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works,
- (H) production or refining of chemicals, including without limitation hazardous materials or asphalt,
- clothes or cloth cleaning service which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials including without limitation dry-cleaning solvents,
- (J) industrial laundry activity that involves the cleaning of clothes or cloth contaminated by hazardous material, unless all waste waters from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works,
- (K) generation of electrical power by means of fossil fuels, except for (i) generation of electrical power by an emergency engine as defined by §22a-174-22(a)(2) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, or (ii) generation of electrical power by means of natural gas or propane,
- (L) production of electronic boards, electrical components, or other electrical equipment involving the use, storage or disposal of any hazardous material or involving metal plating, degreasing of parts or equipment, or etching operations,
- (M) embalming or crematory services which involve the use, storage or disposal of hazardous material, unless all waste waters from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works,
- (N) furniture stripping operations which involve the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials,
- (O) furniture finishing operations which involve the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials, unless all waste waters from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works,
- (P) storage, treatment or disposal of hazardous waste subject to a permit under §22a- 449(c)-100 to §22a-449(c)-110, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies,
- (Q) biological or chemical testing, analysis or research which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous material, unless all waste

- waters from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works, and provided that on-site testing of a public supply well by a public water utility is not a regulated activity,
- (R) pest control services which involve storage, mixing or loading of pesticides or other hazardous materials,
- (S) photographic finishing which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials, unless all waste water from such activity are lawfully disposed of through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works,
- (T) production or fabrication of metal products which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials including (i) metal cleaning or degreasing with industrial solvents, (ii) metal plating, or (iii) metal etching,
- printing, plate making, lithography, photoengraving, or gravure, which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials,
- (V) accumulation or storage of waste oil, anti-freeze or spent leadacid batteries which are subject to a general permit issued by the Commissioner under §22a-208(i) and §22a-454(e)(1) of the Connecticut General Statutes,
- (W) production of rubber, resin cements, elastomers or plastic, which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials.
- (X) storage of de-icing chemicals, unless such storage takes place within a weather-tight water-proof structure for the purpose of retail sale or for the purpose of de-icing parking areas or access roads to parking areas,
- (Y) accumulation, storage, handling, recycling, disposal, reduction, processing, burning, transfer or composting of solid waste which is subject to a permit issued by the Commissioner pursuant to §22a-207b, §22a-208a, and §22a-208c of the Connecticut General Statute, except for a potable water treatment sludge disposal area,
- (Z) dying, coating or printing of textiles, or tanning or finishing of leather, which activity involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous materials,
- (AA) production of wood veneer, plywood, reconstituted wood or pressure-treated wood, which involves the use, storage or disposal of hazardous material, and
- (BB) pulp production processes that involve bleaching;
- (36) "Release" means "release" as defined in §22a-133k-1 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies)

- (37) "State aquifer protection regulations" means §22a-354i-1 to §22a-354i-10, inclusive, of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies;
- (38) "Storage" means the holding or possession of any hazardous material;
- (39) "Storage tank" means a stationary device which is designed to store hazardous materials, and is constructed of non-earthen materials including without limitation concrete, steel, fiberglass or plastic;
- (40) "Topographic feature" means an object, whether natural or man-made, located on the earth surface and of sufficient size that it appears on a 1:24,000 scale topographic quadrangle map drawn by the United States Geological Survey;
- (41) "Underground" when referring to a storage tank or storage tank component means that ten percent or more of the volumetric capacity of such tank or component is below the surface of the ground and that portion which is below the surface of the ground is not fully visible for inspection;
- (42) "Vehicle" or "vehicles" means a "vessel" as defined by §15-170 of the Connecticut General Statutes, and any vehicle propelled or drawn by any non-muscular power, including without limitation an automobile, aircraft, all-terrain vehicle, tractor, lawn mower or snowmobile;
- (43) "Waters" means "waters" as defined in §22a-423 of the Connecticut General Statutes;
- (44) "Well field" means "well field" as defined in §22a-354h of the Connecticut General Statutes; and
- (45) "Zoning district map" means any map showing zoning districts prepared in accordance with maps adopted pursuant to §8-3 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

#### SECTION 3. Delineation of Aquifer Protection Area Boundaries

- (a) The Zoning Commission shall delineate the aquifer protection areas on the Town of Brookfield zoning district map. Such delineation shall consist of the combined areas of contribution and recharge areas as shown on Level A maps approved or prepared by the Commissioner.
  - (1) Such boundaries shall be delineated within one hundred twenty (120) days after being notified by the Commissioner that an aquifer protection area is located partially or entirely within the Town of Brookfield.
  - (2) Notice of such delineation shall be published in a newspaper having substantial circulation in the affected area. Such notice shall include at least the following:
    - (A) a map or detailed description of the subject aquifer protection area; and
    - (B) the name, telephone number, and address of a representative of the Agency who may be reached for further information.
- (b) In order to clarify the location of an aquifer protection area boundary, the Agency may apply to the Commissioner to extend such boundary to coincide with the nearest property line, municipal boundary or topographic feature pursuant to §22a-354i-4 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Such extension shall, at a minimum, fully encompass the aquifer protection areas bounded by the approved level A mapping but shall not exceed the distance necessary to clarify the location of the aquifer protection area or to facilitate the administration of regulations pertaining thereto. An aquifer protection area boundary may not be extended without prior written approval of the Commissioner.
  - (1) Any request by the Agency to the Commissioner for extension of an aquifer protection area boundary shall include at least the following:
    - (A) A map to scale delineating (i) the aquifer protection area boundary mapped under Section 3(a) of the APA regulations and (ii) the proposed extension of the aquifer protection area boundary;
    - (B) A certification by the chairperson or duly authorized agent of the Agency that notice of such request has been provided to all owners of property within the proposed extended aquifer protection area and all affected water companies in accordance with the following:
      - (i) Such notice shall include at least the following:
        - (aa) A map showing the aquifer protection area boundaries and the proposed extension of such boundaries,
        - (bb) the name, address, and telephone number of a representative of the Agency who may be contacted for further information, and
        - (cc) a statement that any person may, not later than thirty (30) days after said notification, submit to the

Agency written comments on such proposed boundary extension;

- (ii) Such notice shall be effectuated by the following:
  - (aa) Delivery of notice by certified mail to those individuals and entities identified in Subsection (b)(1)(B) of this Section, or
  - (bb) the publication of a notice in a newspaper having substantial circulation in the affected area; and posting of notice near the proposed boundaries of the subject aquifer protection area of at least four signs each of which shall be at least four square feet in size (2' x 2'); and
- (C) A summary of comments received by such Agency regarding the proposed boundary extension and the Agency's response.
- (2) Not later than sixty (60) days after receiving the Commissioner's written approval of a request to extend an aquifer protection area boundary, the Agency shall cause such boundary to be delineated in accordance with Subsection (a) of this Section.
- (c) No person may challenge the boundaries of the aquifer protection area under the APA Regulations unless such challenge is based solely on a failure by the Agency to properly delineate the boundaries in accordance with §22a-354n of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (d) A map of the location and boundaries of the aquifer protection areas, or regulated areas, shall be available for inspection in the Office of the City/Town Clerk or the Agency.
- (e) If the Level A mapping is amended in accordance with §22a-354b-1(i) or §22a-354b-1(j) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, the Agency shall cause the amended aquifer protection area boundary to be delineated in accordance with Subsections (a) or (b) of this Section.

#### SECTION 4. Prohibited and Regulated Activities

- (a) All regulated activities are prohibited in aquifer protection areas, except as specified in Subsection (b) of this Section.
- (b) The following regulated activities are not prohibited in aquifer protection areas:
  - (1) a registered regulated activity which is conducted in compliance with §22a-354i-9 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or Section 12 of the APA Regulations;
  - (2) a regulated activity which has received a permit issued pursuant to §22a-354i-8 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies or Section 9 of the APA Regulations; and
  - (3) a regulated activity which is on any municipally owned site undergoing remedial action pursuant to 40 CFR 271 at the time the applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetland map, provided: (1) no such regulated activity substantially commenced or was in active operation for the five-year period preceding the date that the applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetland map, and (2) any person who engages in such regulated activity within the ten-year period commencing on the date that such applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetland map registers such regulated activity on a form prescribed by the Commissioner of Environmental Protection and in accordance with the provisions of section 22a-354i-7 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- (c) The following are not regulated activities:
  - (1) Any activity conducted at a residence without compensation;
  - (2) any activity involving the use or storage of no more than two and one-half (2.5) gallons of each type of hazardous material on-site at any one time, provided the total of all hazardous materials on-site does not exceed fifty-five (55) gallons at any one time;
  - (3) any agricultural activity regulated pursuant to §22a-354m(d) of the Connecticut General Statutes;
  - (4) any activity provided all the following conditions are satisfied:
    - such activity takes place solely within an enclosed building in an area with an impermeable floor,
    - (B) such activity involves no more than 10% of the floor area in the building where the activity takes place,
    - (C) any hazardous material used in connection with such activity is stored in such building at all times,
    - (D) all waste waters generated by such activity are lawfully disposed through a connection to a publicly owned treatment works, and
    - (E) such activity does not involve (i) repair or maintenance of internal combustion engines, including without limitation, vehicles, or equipment associated with such vehicles, (ii) underground storage of any hazardous material, or (iii) above

ground storage of more than one hundred and ten (110) gallons of hazardous materials;

- (5) any activity solely involving the use of lubricating oil provided all the following conditions are satisfied:
  - such activity does not involve cleaning of metals with chlorinated solvents at the facility,
  - (B) such activity takes place solely within an enclosed building in an area with an impermeable floor,
  - (C) any hazardous material used in connection with such activity is stored in such building at all times, and
  - (D) such activity does not involve: (i) repair or maintenance of internal combustion engines, including without limitation, vehicles, or equipment associated with such vehicles, (ii) underground storage of any hazardous material, or (iii) above ground storage of more than one hundred ten (110) gallons of such lubricating oil and associated hazardous waste; and
- (6) any activity involving the dispensing of oil or petroleum from an aboveground storage tank or tanks with an aggregate volume of two thousand (2000) gallons or less provided all the following conditions are satisfied:
  - such dispensing activity takes place solely on a paved surface which is covered by a roof,
  - (B) the above-ground storage tank(s) is a double-walled tank with overfill alarms, and
  - (C) all associated piping is either above ground, or has secondary containment.
- (d) Determination of a non-regulated activity
  - (1) Any person proposing to carry out a non-regulated activity, as set forth in Section 4(c) of these regulations, in an aquifer protection area shall, prior to commencement of such activity, notify the Agency or its duly authorized agent on a form provided by the Agency. Such form shall provide sufficient information to enable the Agency or its duly authorized agent to properly determine that the proposed activity is a regulated activity or a non-regulated activity within the aquifer protection area.
  - (2) If such activity is determined to be a non-regulated activity, then no further action under the APA Regulations is necessary.

#### SECTION 5. Activities Regulated by the State

- (a) The Commissioner shall exclusively regulate activities within aquifer protection areas that are specified in §22a-354p(g) of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Agency shall regulate all other regulated activities.
- (b) Any person conducting regulated activities that are within the authority of the Commissioner shall submit a registration or obtain a permit or exemption from the Commissioner prior to engaging in such activity. The Commissioner shall process applications for those regulated activities.
- (c) The Agency may submit an advisory decision to the Commissioner for consideration on any permit regulated under this Section in accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes §22a-354p(g).

#### SECTION 6. Application for an Exemption from Prohibition or Regulation

- (a) The owner or operator of a regulated activity may seek an exemption from the Commissioner pursuant to §22a-354i-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies. Any person seeking an exemption from the Commissioner shall concurrently submit a copy of the application for an exemption to the Agency and any affected water company.
- (b) The Agency may submit written comments to the Commissioner on any exemption regulated under this Section in accordance with §22a-354i-6(c) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies within sixty (60) days of the agency receipt of copy of the application.

#### SECTION 7. General Registration, Permit Application and Transfer Procedures

- (a) All applications for permits and registrations shall contain sufficient information for a fair and informed determination of the issues. The Agency may request additional information from the applicant for this purpose.
- (b) The day of receipt of a registration, permit application or transfer form shall be the day of the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Agency, immediately following the day of submission of the application to the Agency or its duly authorized agent, or thirty-five (35) days after such submission, whichever is sooner.
- (c) At any time during the review period, the Agency may require the applicant or registrant to provide additional information about the regulated activity. Requests for additional information shall not stay the time limitations for registrations and permits as set forth in Sections 8 and 9 of the APA Regulations.
- (d) All permit applications and registrations shall be open for public inspection.
- (e) Incomplete permit applications and registrations may be denied without prejudice.
- (f) No permit or registration issued under Sections 8 or 9 of the APA Regulations shall be assigned or transferred except with written approval by the Agency.
- (g) The Agency shall notify the town clerk of any adjoining municipality of the pendency of any application, petition, appeal, request or plan concerning any project on any site in which: (1) any portion of the property affected by a decision of such agency is within five-hundred feet of the boundary of the adjoining municipality; (2) a significant portion of the traffic to the completed project on the site will use streets within the adjoining municipality to enter or exit the site; (3) a significant portion of the sewer or water drainage from the project on the site will flow through and significantly impact the drainage or sewerage system within the adjoining municipality; or (4) water runoff from the improved site will impact streets or other municipal or private property within the adjoining municipality. Such notice shall be made by certified mail, return receipt requested, and shall be mailed within seven days of the date of receipt of the application, petition, request or plan. Such adjoining municipality may, through a representative, appear and be heard at any hearing on any such application, petition, appeal, request or plan.

#### SECTION 8. Registration Requirements

- (a) Any person engaged in a regulated activity which substantially commenced, or was in active operation within the past five (5) years, or with respect to which a municipal building permit was issued, either (A) before the effective date of the state aquifer protection regulations, or (B) before the date an applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetland and watercourse areas map, whichever occurs later, or for any municipally owned site undergoing remedial action pursuant to 40 CFR 271, any person who engages in a regulated activity within the ten (10) year period commencing on the date the applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetlands map, shall register the activity in accordance with this Section unless such person has pending an application for an exemption pursuant to §22a-354i-6 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
  - (1) The Commissioner shall process registrations for those regulated activities specified in §22a- 354p(g) of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Agency shall process registrations for all other regulated activities.
  - (2) If the regulated activity is not specified in §22a-354p(g) of the Connecticut General Statutes, the person engaged in such activity shall submit a registration to the Agency not later than one hundred eighty (180) days after adoption of regulations pursuant to §22a-354p of the Connecticut General Statutes, or the designation the aquifer protection area pursuant to §22a-354i-2 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, whichever occurs later. Any municipally owned site undergoing remedial action pursuant to 40 CFR 271, the person engaged in such regulated activity shall submit a registration within the ten (10) year period commencing on the date the applicable aquifer protection area is designated on a municipal zoning district map or inland wetlands map. Any person submitting a registration pursuant to the requirements of this subsection shall simultaneously file a copy of the registration with the Commissioner, Commissioner of Public Health and the affected water company.
- (b) All registrations shall be provided on a form prescribed by the Agency and shall be accompanied by the correct registration fee in accordance with Section 18 of the APA Regulations. Such registration forms may be obtained from the Brookfield Town Clerk or the Agency. Such registration forms shall include at least the following information in writing or on maps or drawings:
  - (1) The name, business telephone number, street address and mailing address of the:
    - (A) Registrant; if the registrant is a corporation or limited partnership, the full name of the facility and such corporation or limited partnership as registered with the Connecticut Secretary of State, and any officer or governing or managing body of any partnership, association, firm or corporation,
    - (B) owner of such facility if different than the registrant, and
    - (C) manager or operator overseeing the operations of such facility;
  - (2) the location of such facility, using street address or other appropriate method of location, and a map showing the property boundaries of the facility on a 1:24,000

scale United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangle base;

- (3) an identification of the regulated activity or activities conducted at the facility, as described in Section 2(a)(35) of the APA Regulations, which regulated activity or activities shall consist of any regulated activity which substantially commenced, was in active operation, or with respect to which a municipal building permit was issued within the past five years; and
- (4) a certification by the registrant that the subject regulated activity is in compliance with the best management practices set forth in Section 12(a) of the APA Regulations, as follows, signed after satisfying the statements set forth in the following certification:

"I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this registration and all attachments, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement made in this document or certification may be punishable as a criminal offense under §53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes and any other applicable law."

- (c) When deemed necessary to protect a public supply well subject to regulation under §22a-354c or §22a-354z of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Agency may:
  - (1) require, by written notice, any registrant to submit for review and written approval a storm water management plan prepared in accordance with Section 12(b) of the APA Regulations. If so required, the storm water management plan shall be implemented by the registrant immediately upon its approval; or
  - (2) require, by written notice, any registrant to submit for review and written approval the materials management plan prepared in accordance with Section 12(a) of the APA Regulations. If so required, the materials management plan shall be implemented by the registrant immediately upon its approval.
- (d) If the Agency determines that a registration is incomplete, it shall reject the registration and notify the registrant of what additional information is required and the date by which it shall be submitted.
- (e) If the registration is determined to be complete, and the regulated activity is eligible for registration, the Agency shall send written notification of such registration to the registrant. Such registration shall be determined to be complete and eligible if the registrant has not otherwise received a notice of rejection from the Agency, not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date the registration is received by the Agency.
- (f) The following general provisions shall be included in the issuance of all registrations:
  - (1) The Agency has relied in whole or in part on information provided by the registrant and if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete or inaccurate, the registration may be modified, suspended or revoked;
  - (2) all registrations issued by the Agency are subject to and do not derogate

any present or future rights or powers of the Commissioner, Agency, or municipality, and convey no rights in real estate or material nor any exclusive privileges, and are further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and municipal laws or regulations pertinent to the subject land or activity;

- a complete registration shall expire five (5) years from the date of receipt of such registration by the Agency;
- (4) the registrant shall apply to the Agency to renew the registration on a form prescribed by the Agency for a facility prior to expiration of such registration; and
- (5) If a registered regulated activity is out of business or inactive when registration renewal is required, a five (5) year allowance shall be in effect from the date the registration expires. If the registrant has not applied to renew the registration within five (5) years of the date the registration expires, the facility is no longer eligible for registration.
- (g) If a regulated activity which is eligible for registration in accordance with Subsection (a) of this Section fails to be registered or if the registrant of an active registered activity fails to apply for renewal prior to expiration, the Commissioner or municipal aquifer protection agency, as appropriate, may accept a late registration at their discretion, subject to the limitations in Subsection (f)(5) of this Section.
- (h) Any person wishing to assume the benefits under a registration for regulated activities shall apply to transfer such registration on a form prescribed by the Agency and submitted to the Agency.

#### SECTION 9. Permit Requirements

- (a) Any person may apply for a permit to add a regulated activity to a facility where a registered regulated activity occurs.
- (b) The Agency shall process permit applications for those registrants that have registered pursuant to Section 8 of the APA Regulations. The Commissioner shall process permit applications for regulated activities specified in §22a-354p(g) of the Connecticut General Statutes and for those registrants that have registered pursuant to §22a-354i-7(b)(1) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies.
- (c) Action shall be taken on permit applications within sixty-five (65) days after the completion of a public hearing or in the absence of a public hearing within sixty-five (65) days from the date of receipt of the application. The applicant may consent to one or more extensions of either of these timeframes, provided the total extension of all such periods is sixty-five (65) days or less.
- (d) An application for a permit shall be made on a form prescribed by the Agency and shall be accompanied by the correct application fee in accordance with Section 18 of the APA Regulations. Such permit application forms may be obtained from the Brookfield Town Clerk or the Agency. Simultaneously with filing an application, the applicant shall send a copy of the application to the Commissioner, the Commissioner of Public Health and the affected water company. An application shall include the following information:

- (1) The information as required for a registration under Section 8(b) of the APA Regulations shall be provided for the proposed regulated activity;
- (2) a confirmation and certification that the existing and proposed activity:
  - (A) remains and shall remain in compliance with Section 12(a) of the APA Regulations,
  - (B) shall not increase the number of underground storage tanks used for storage of hazardous materials, and
  - (C) remains and shall remain in compliance with all local, state, and federal environmental laws;
- (3) a materials management plan in accordance with Section 12(a) of the APA Regulations;
- (4) a storm water management plan in accordance with Section 12(b) of the APA Regulations;
- (5) the following environmental compliance information with respect to environmental violations which occurred at the facility where the regulated activities are conducted, within the five years immediately preceding the date of the application:
  - (A) any criminal conviction involving a violation of any environmental protection law,
  - (B) any civil penalty imposed in any state or federal judicial proceeding, or any penalty exceeding five thousand dollars imposed in any administrative proceeding, and
  - (C) any judicial or administrative orders issued regarding any such violation together with the dates, case or docket numbers, or other information which identifies the proceeding. For any such proceeding initiated by the state or federal government, the Agency may require submission of a copy of any official document associated with the proceeding, the final judgment or order;
- (6) any additional information deemed necessary by the Agency regarding potential threats to the ground water and proposed safeguards; and
- (7) the following certification signed by the applicant and the individual responsible for preparing the application, after satisfying the statements set forth in the certification:
  - "I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments, and I certify, based on reasonable investigation, including my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, the submitted information is true, accurate and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement made in the submitted information is punishable as a criminal offense under §53a-157b of the Connecticut General Statutes and any other applicable law."
- (e) The Commissioner, any affected water company or the Commissioner of Public Health may, not later than thirty (30) days after receiving a copy of an application for a permit under this Section, submit to the Agency written comments on such application. The Agency shall give due consideration to any such comments, and shall provide a copy of the decision to the

- Commissioner, the affected water company and the Commissioner of Public Health.
- (f) To carry out the purposes of the Act, the Agency may grant an application as filed, grant it upon such terms, conditions, limitations or modifications necessary, or deny it. The Agency shall state upon the record the reason for its decision.
- (g) The Agency may hold a public hearing on an application for a permit in accordance with Section 10 of the APA regulations.
- (h) The Agency shall not issue a permit unless a complete application has been received and the applicant demonstrates to the Agency's satisfaction that all requirements of this Section of the APA regulations have been satisfied and all of the following standards and criteria have been met:
  - (1) the proposed regulated activity shall take place at a facility where a registered regulated activity occurs;
  - (2) the proposed regulated activity shall not increase the number, or storage capacity of underground storage tanks used for hazardous materials except for the replacement of an existing underground storage tank in accordance with Section 12(a)(3) of the APA Regulations;
  - the materials management plan and storm water management plan have been satisfactorily prepared in accordance with Sections 12(a) and 12(b) of the APA Regulations;
  - (4) the applicant has submitted a confirmation and certification that all regulated activities remain and shall remain in compliance with all local, state and federal environmental laws in accordance with Subsection (d)(2) of this Section;
  - (5) the applicant's compliance record does not indicate (A) that any noncompliance resulted from indifference to or disregard for the legal requirements, (B) an unwillingness or inability to devote the resources necessary to comply and remain in compliance, or (C) that instances of noncompliance have led to serious environmental harm, harm to human health or safety, or a substantial risk of such harm;
  - (6) the proposed regulated activity shall be conducted in accordance with Section 12 of the APA Regulations;
  - (7) the existing regulated activity is being conducted in accordance with Section 12 of the APA Regulations; and
  - (8) the certification required under Subsection (d)(7) of this Section has been signed by the applicant and the individual responsible for preparing the application.
- (i) The Agency may impose reasonable conditions or limitations on any permit issued under this Section to assure protection of the ground water, including, but not limited to the following:
  - (1) best management practices in addition to those set forth in Section 12 of the APA Regulations; and
  - (2) ground water monitoring.

- (j) The following general provisions shall be included in the issuance of all permits:
  - (1) the Agency has relied in whole or in part on information provided by the applicant and if such information subsequently proves to be false, deceptive, incomplete or inaccurate, the permit may be modified, suspended or revoked;
  - (2) all permits issued by the Agency are subject to and do not derogate any present or future rights or powers of the Commissioner, Agency, or municipality, and convey no rights in real estate or material nor any exclusive privileges, and are further subject to any and all public and private rights and to any federal, state, and municipal laws or regulations pertinent to the subject land or activity;
  - (3) the permit shall expire ten (10) years from the date of issuance of such permit by the Agency; and
  - (4) a person shall apply to the Agency to renew the permit on a form prescribed by the Agency prior to expiration of such permit. Such renewal shall be granted upon request by the Agency unless a substantial change in the permitted activity is proposed, or enforcement action with regard to the regulated activity has been taken, in which case, a new permit application shall be submitted and reviewed in accordance with the provisions of this Section.
- (k) The Agency shall notify the applicant or permittee within fifteen (15) days of the date of the decision by certified mail, return receipt requested, and the Agency shall cause notice of its order in issuance or denial of a permit to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the municipality in which the aquifer protection area is located.
- (I) A permittee may request a modification of a permit from the Agency. Such request shall be on a form prescribed by the Agency, and shall include the facts and reasons supporting the request. The Agency may require the permittee to submit a new application for a permit or renewal in lieu of a modification request.
- (m) A person wishing to assume the benefits under a permit for regulated activities shall apply to transfer such permit on a form prescribed by the Agency and submitted to the Agency.

#### SECTION 10. Public Hearings Regarding Permit Applications

- (a) If the Agency decides to hold a public hearing regarding an application for a permit to conduct a regulated activity within an aquifer protection area, such hearing shall commence no later than sixty-five (65) days after the receipt of such application.
- (b) Notice of the hearing shall be published at least twice at intervals of not less than two (2) days, the first not more than fifteen (15) days and not fewer than ten (10) days, and the last not less than two (2) days before the date set for the hearing in a newspaper having a general circulation in each city/town where the affected aquifer, or any part thereof, is located.
- (c) The Agency shall send to any affected water company, at least ten (10) days before the hearing, a copy of the notice by certified mail, return receipt requested. Any affected water company may, through a representative, appear and be heard at any such hearing.
- (d) All applications, maps and documents relating thereto shall be open for public inspection.
- (e) At such hearing any person or persons may appear and be heard.
- (f) The hearing shall be completed within thirty-five (35) days of its commencement.
- (g) The applicant may consent to an extension of the time frames in Subsections (a) or (f) of this Section, provided the total extension of all such periods, including any extensions provided in Section 9(c), totals sixty-five (65) days or less.
- (h) In reaching its decision on any application after a public hearing, the Agency shall base its decision on the record of that hearing. Documentary evidence or other material not in the hearing record shall not be considered by the Agency in its decision.
- (i) The applicant or permittee shall be notified of the Agency's decision in accordance with Section 9(k) of the APA Regulations.

## SECTION 11. Bond and Insurance Relevant to Permit Applicants

- (a) An applicant may be required to file a bond as a condition of the permit.
- (b) Any bond or surety shall be conditioned on compliance with all provisions of these regulations and the terms, conditions and limitations established in the permit.

#### **SECTION 12.** Best Management Practices

- (a) Every regulated activity shall be conducted in accordance with the following:
  - (1) hazardous materials may be stored above ground within an aquifer protection area only in accordance with the following conditions:
    - (A) hazardous material shall be stored in a building or under a roof that minimizes storm water entry to the hazardous material storage area, except that a roof is not required for a bulk storage facility as defined in Section 2 of the APA Regulations,
    - (B) floors within a building or under a roof where hazardous material may be stored shall be constructed or treated to protect the surface of the floor from deterioration due to spillage of any such material,
    - (C) a structure which may be used for storage or transfer of hazardous material shall be protected from storm water run-on, and ground water intrusion,
    - (D) hazardous material shall be stored within an impermeable containment area which is capable of containing at least the volume of the largest container of such hazardous material present in such area, or 10% of the total volume of all such containers in such area, whichever is larger, without overflow of released hazardous material from the containment area,
    - hazardous material shall not be stored with other hazardous materials that are incompatible and may create a hazard of fire, explosion or generation of toxic substances,
    - (F) hazardous material shall be stored only in a container that has been certified to meet state or federal specifications for containers suitable for the transport or storage of such material,
    - (G) hazardous material shall be stored only in an area that is secured against un- authorized entry by the public, and
    - (H) the requirements of this subdivision are intended to supplement, and not to supersede, any other applicable requirements of federal, state, or local law, including applicable requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976;
  - (2) no person shall increase the number of underground storage tanks used to store hazardous materials;
  - (3) an underground storage tank used to store hazardous materials shall not be replaced with a larger tank unless (A) there is no more than a 25% increase in volume of the larger replacement tank, and (B) the larger replacement tank is a double-walled tank with co-axial piping, both meeting new installation component standards pursuant to §22a-449(d)-1(e) and §22a-449(d)-102 of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies, and with interstitial monitoring;
  - (4) no person shall use, maintain or install floor drains, dry wells or other infiltration devices or appurtenances which allow the release of waste waters to the ground, unless such release is permitted by the

Commissioner in accordance with §22a-430 or §22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes; and

- (5) a materials management plan shall be developed and implemented in accordance with the following:
  - (A) a materials management plan shall contain, at a minimum, the following information with respect to the subject regulated activity:
    - a pollution prevention assessment consisting of a detailed evaluation of alternatives to the use of hazardous materials or processes and practices that would reduce or eliminate the use of hazardous materials, and implementation of such alternatives where possible and feasible,
    - (ii) a description of any operations or practices which may pose a threat of pollution to the aquifer, which shall include the following:
      - (aa) a process flow diagram identifying where hazardous materials are stored, disposed and used, and where hazardous wastes are generated and subsequently stored and disposed,
      - (bb) an inventory of all hazardous materials which are likely to be or will be manufactured, produced, stored, utilized or otherwise handled, and
      - (cc) a description of waste, including waste waters generated, and a description of how such wastes are handled, stored and disposed,
    - (iii) the name, street address, mailing address, title and telephone number of the individual(s) responsible for implementing the materials management plan and the individual(s) who should be contacted in an emergency,
    - (iv) a record-keeping system to account for the types, quantities, and disposition of hazardous materials which are manufactured, produced, utilized, stored, or otherwise handled or which are discharged or emitted; such recordkeeping system shall be maintained at the subject facility and shall be made available thereat for inspection during normal business hours by the Commissioner and the municipal aquifer protection agency, and
    - (v) an emergency response plan for responding to a release of hazardous materials. Such plan shall describe how each such release could result in pollution to the underlying aquifer and shall set forth the methods used or to be used to prevent and abate any such a release;
  - (B) when a materials management plan is required under either Section 8(c) or 9(d) of the APA Regulations, such materials management plan shall be completed

and certified by a professional engineer or a certified hazardous materials manager, or, if the facility where the regulated activity is conducted has received and maintained an ISO 14001 environmental management system certification, then the registrant may complete and certify the materials management plan; and

- (C) the materials management plan shall be maintained at the subject facility and shall be made available thereat for inspection during normal business hours by the Commissioner and the municipal aquifer protection agency.
- (b) The development and implementation of a storm water management plan required for regulated activities in accordance with Sections 8(c) and 9(d) of the APA Regulations, shall be as follows: A storm water management plan shall assure that storm water run-off generated by the subject regulated activity is (i) managed in a manner so as to prevent pollution of ground water, and (ii) shall comply with all of the requirements for the General Permit of the Discharge of Storm Water associated with a Commercial Activity issued pursuant to §22a-430b of the Connecticut General Statutes.

#### SECTION 13. Other State, Federal and Local Laws

- (a) Nothing in these regulations shall obviate the requirement for the applicant to obtain any other assents, permits or licenses required by law or regulation by the Town of Brookfield, State of Connecticut and the Government of the United States including any approval required by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the United States Environmental Protection Agency. Obtaining such assents, permits or licenses are the sole responsibility of the applicant.
- (b) No person shall conduct any regulated activity within an aquifer protection area which requires zoning or subdivision approval without first having obtained a valid certificate of zoning or subdivision approval, special permit, special exception or variance, or other documentation establishing that the proposal complies with the Town of Brookfield zoning or subdivision regulations.

#### SECTION 14. Enforcement

- (a) The Agency may appoint a duly authorized agent to act in its behalf with the authority to issue notices of violation or cease and desist orders.
- (b) If the Agency or its duly authorized agent finds that any person is conducting or maintaining any activity, facility or condition which violates any provision of these regulations, the Agency or its duly authorized agent may:
  - (1) Issue a notice of violation.
    - (A) The notice of violation shall state the nature of the violation, the jurisdiction of the Agency, and the necessary action required to correct the violation including without limitation halting the activity in the aquifer protection area.
    - (B) The Agency may request that the person appear at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Agency to discuss the unauthorized activity, and/or provide a written reply to the notice or file an application for the necessary permit or registration. Failure to carry out the action(s) directed in a notice of violation may result in issuance of an order under Subsection (2) of this Section or other enforcement proceedings as provided by law.
  - (2) Issue a written order.
    - (A) Such order shall be issued by certified mail, return receipt requested to such person conducting such activity or maintaining such facility or condition to cease such activity immediately or to correct such facility or condition. The Agency shall send a copy of such order to any affected water company by certified mail, return receipt requested.
    - (B) Within ten (10) days of the issuance of such order the Agency shall hold a hearing to provide the person an opportunity to be heard and show cause why the order should not remain in effect. Any affected water company may testify at the hearing. The Agency shall consider the facts presented at the hearing and, within ten (10) days of the completion of the hearing, notify the person by certified mail, return receipt requested, that the original order remains in effect, that a revised order is in effect, or that the order has been withdrawn.
  - (3) Suspend or revoke registration or permit.
    - (A) The Agency may suspend or revoke a registration or a permit if it finds, after a hearing, that the registrant or permittee has not complied with the terms, conditions or limitations set forth in the registration or the permit. Prior to revoking or suspending any registration or permit, the Agency shall issue notice to the registrant or the permittee, personally or by certified mail, return receipt requested, setting forth the facts or conduct that warrants the intended action.
    - (B) The Agency shall hold a hearing to provide the registrant or permittee an opportunity to show that it is in compliance with its registration or permit. The Agency shall notify the registrant or

permittee of its decision by certified mail within fifteen (15) days of the date of its decision. The Agency shall publish notice of a suspension or revocation in a newspaper having general circulation in the Town of Brookfield.

- (c) An order issued pursuant to Subsection (b)(2) of this Section shall be effective upon issuance, shall remain in effect until the Agency affirms, revises, or withdraws the order, and shall not delay or bar an action pursuant to Subsection (b)(3) of this Section.
- (d) A court may assess criminal and or civil penalties to any person who commits, takes part in, or assists in any violation of any provision of the APA regulations in accordance with §22a-354s(b) and §22a-354s(c) of the Connecticut General Statutes.

#### SECTION 15. Amendments

- (a) These regulations may be amended, changed or repealed in accordance with §22a-354p(b) of the Connecticut General Statutes.
- (b) If a complete application is filed with the Agency which is in conformance with the APA regulations as of the date of its filing, the permit issued shall not be required to comply with any changes in regulations taking effect on or after the filing date. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the establishment, amendment, or change of the boundaries of the aquifer protection area or to any changes in the APA Regulations necessary to make the regulations consistent with Chapter 446i of the Connecticut General Statutes as of the date of the Agency's decision.

## SECTION 16. Appeals

(a) Appeal of the Agency's regulation, order, decision or action shall be made in accordance with §22a-354q of the Connecticut General Statutes.

#### SECTION 17. Conflict and Severance

- (a) If there is a conflict between the provisions of the APA Regulations, the provision that imposes the most stringent standards shall govern. The invalidity of any word, clause, sentence, section, part, subsection, subdivision or provision of these regulations shall not affect the validity of any other part that can be given effect without such valid part or parts.
- (b) If there is a conflict between the provisions of the APA Regulations and the Act, the provisions of the Act shall govern.

#### SECTION 18. Registration and Permit Application Fees

- (a) All fees required by these regulations shall be submitted to the Agency by certified check or money order payable to the Town of Brookfield at the time the registration or permit application is filed with the Agency.
- (b) No registration or permit application shall be granted or approved by the Agency unless the correct registration/application fee is paid in full or unless a waiver has been granted by the Agency pursuant to Subsection (f) of this Section.
- (c) The registration or permit application fee is nonrefundable.
- (d) Registration or permit application fees shall be based on the following schedule:

	Fee Sched	ule	
	Facility Size		
	Small (< 1 acre)	Medium (1-5 acres)	Large (> 5 acres)
Registrations:			
Industrial	\$250	\$400	\$600
Commercial	\$250	\$400	\$600
Other	\$250	\$400	\$600
	Fee Schedule (co	 ontinued)	
	Facility Size		
	Small (< 1 acre)	Medium (1-5 acres)	Large (> 5 acres)
Permits:			
Industrial	\$500	\$800	\$1,000
Commercial	\$500	\$800	\$1,000
Other	\$500	\$800	\$1,000
Materials Management Plan Reviews	\$150	\$150	\$150
Storm water Management Plan	\$150	\$150	\$150
Public Hearing	\$550	\$550	\$550
Facility Inspecttion/ Monitoring	\$150	\$150	\$150
Regulation Petition	\$500	\$500	\$500
Transfer Fee	\$100	\$100	\$100

- (e) Boards, commissions, councils and departments of the Town of Brookfield are exempt from all fee requirements.
- (f) The registrant or applicant may petition the Agency to waive, reduce or allow delayed payment of the fee. Such petitions shall be in writing and shall state fully the facts and circumstances the Agency should consider in its determination under this Section. The Agency may waive all or part of the application fee if the Agency determines that:
  - (1) the activity applied for would clearly result in a substantial public benefit to the environment or to the public health and safety and the registrant or applicant would reasonably be deterred from initiating the activity solely or primarily as a result of the amount of the registration or permit application fee; or

(2) the amount of the registration or permit application fee is clearly excessive in relation to the cost to the Town for reviewing and processing the application.

#### (g) Extra Assessments

In the event that additional expenses, including but not limited to outside consultants, experts, or legal advisors are incurred in processing the registration or permit application the applicant/registrant may be assessed an additional fee not to exceed actual expenses to cover said costs. Said fees are to be estimated by the duly authorized agent and submitted with the application fee and held until the application is completely processed after which time any residual funds pertaining to this assessment are to be returned to the applicant/registrant.

For the purpose of this assessment, an "outside consultant" means a professional who is not an employee of the Town of Brookfield including but not limited to engineering, environmental, hydrogeology and hazardous materials management professionals.

(h) The Agency shall state upon its record the basis for all actions under this Section.

## SECTION 19. Effective Date of Regulations

The APA Regulations, APA boundaries and amendments thereto, shall become effective upon (1) the Commissioner's determination that such regulations are reasonably related to the purpose of ground water protection and not inconsistent with the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies §22a-354i-1 through §22a-354i-10 and (2) filing in the Office of the Town Clerk.

Adopted Date: December 11, 2014
DEEP Approval Date:
Effective Date: _December 18, 2014
Revision Date:

Statement of Purposes – § 242-101A-G

#### ARTICLE 1.

#### **Purposes**

## §242-101. Statement of Purposes [amended 4/3/76]

The Zoning Commission of the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut, hereby adopts this chapter in furtherance of the Town's adopted Comprehensive Plan of Development and in accordance with the purposes, authority and requirements of Chapter 124 of the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut, as amended, more particularly described as follows:

- A. To guide the future growth and development of the Town in accordance with a comprehensive plan designed to represent and promote the most beneficial and convenient relationships among the residential, commercial, industrial and public areas within the Town, considering the suitability of each area for such uses as indicated by existing conditions; trends in development and changing modes of living; and having due regard for the use of land, building development and economic activity, both within and adjacent to the Town.
- **B.** To provide adequate light and air; to secure safety from fire, panic, flood and other dangers; to prevent the overcrowding of land; and to avoid undue concentration of population.
- C. To protect and conserve the character, the environment and the social and economic stability of all parts of the Town, and to encourage the orderly and beneficial development of the Town.
- **D**. To protect and conserve the value of land and buildings throughout the Town, appropriate to the various zones established by this chapter.
- **E**. To bring about the gradual conformity of the uses of land and buildings throughout the Town to the adopted Plan of Conservation and Development, and to minimize conflicts among the uses of land and buildings.
- F. To promote the most beneficial relationship of streets and traffic circulation throughout the Town and the arrangement of land uses, having particular regard for the avoidance of congestion in the streets and the promotion of safe and convenient vehicular and pedestrian access appropriate to the various uses throughout the Town.
- G. To provide a guide for public policy and action in the efficient provision of public facilities and services, and for private enterprise in building development, investment and other economic activity relating to uses of land and buildings throughout the Town.

Statement of Purposes §242-101H&I

- H. To assure that development takes place in an amount commensurate with the availability and present and future capacity of public facilities and services, thereby facilitating adequate provision for transportation, water, schools, parks, recreation, open space and other public requirements.
- I. To prevent the pollution of watercourses and wetlands, safeguard the water table, avoid hazardous conditions and excessive damage resulting from storm water runoff and flooding, encourage the appropriate use and sound management of natural resources sound management of natural resources and protection of local plants and animal habitats throughout the town, and conserve the Town's natural beauty and topography in such a way as to preserve the integrity, stability and value of land and buildings. [amended eff. 6/5/02].

Application of Provisions - §242-201A-C

### **ARTICLE 2.**

## Application of Provisions; Definitions; Zoning Map

§ 242-201. Application of provisions. [amended 12/22/70, 9/20/74, 4/3/77]

## A. Compliance with regulations:

No land, building or premises or part thereof, shall hereafter be used, except for a use specifically permitted by applicable provisions of this chapter. No building, or part thereof, or other structure shall be constructed, reconstructed, extended, enlarged, moved or altered, except in conformity with this chapter. No lot shall have an area, width, front, side or rear yard less than that as set forth in the applicable section hereof, except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter. No total of land coverage shall occupy in the aggregate a greater percentage of the lot area, nor be greater in height, than as set forth in the applicable section hereof, except as otherwise specifically provided in this chapter.

## B. Reduction of lot area or dimensions:

No lot shall be diminished, nor shall any yard, court or any other open space be reduced except in conformity with this chapter.

## C. Required frontage and access:

No building shall be built on any lot unless such lot has a frontage of at least fifty feet (50') wide on a public street or unless it has unobstructed easement of access or private right-of-way at least fifty feet (50') wide to a public street, provided that the provisions of this section shall not apply to any lot fronting on a private right-of-way less than fifty feet (50') in width, which private right-of-way was in existence on June 15, 1960. The exception provided herein shall not apply to any subdivision requiring approval under the Subdivision Regulations of the Town of Brookfield (Brookfield Code §234) or the Connecticut General Statutes. Where a right-of-way or easement of access serves more than one (1) dwelling, it shall conform to the grade and alignment requirements of the Brookfield Town Road Ordinance (Brookfield Code §192). The required width of the lot shall be measured at the building line. The area of an easement of access or of a private right-of-way shall not be used in computing the area of the lot or land area per dwelling unit or building line or yards, except by the owner of the property on which the easement exists.

Application of Provisions - §242-201 D-E

## D. Open spaces required for each building:

Except as specifically provided herein, no part of any yard or other open space required about any building may be included as part of a yard or other open space required for any other building.

## E. Building on existing lots:

The applicable requirements of this chapter pertaining to minimum lot area and minimum lot width shall not prevent the construction of a permitted building or the establishment of a permitted use on a lot which, at the time of adoption hereof, June 15, 1960, or of any pertinent amendment hereto, was evidenced by deed recorded in the Land Records of the Town of Brookfield, provided that such lot contains an area of not less than twenty thousand (20,000) square feet; said use and said construction otherwise meets with the approval of the Health Director of the Town of Brookfield and complies with the Public Health Code of the State of Connecticut; and a variance is obtained for any lot which does not comply with the required side yard, front yard or rear yard requirements of this chapter. The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to any parcel of land that requires subdivision approval.

## F. Creation of Approved Building Lots

No Certificate of Zoning Compliance or Building Permit may be issued for any building lot created without Planning Commission approval on the part of an owner after the adoption of this regulation under the doctrine of "first free cut" or revisions to lot lines or any combination thereof, unless the owner first applies for and obtains the approval of the Planning Commission in accordance with the Subdivision Regulations as they may be amended. [eff. 1/15/03]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

## § <u>242-202</u>. <u>Definitions</u>

Any definition required in the interpretation of these regulations and not contained in the following listing, shall be made solely by the Commission, by applying reasonable and commonly understood words, phrases or expressions, sufficient to describe the definition required.

As used in this chapter, the following terms shall have the meanings indicated:

#### ACTIVE RECREATIONAL AREA

An area containing appropriate structures and facilities for recreational purposes.

#### ADULT ORIENTED BUSINESS

An Adult Oriented Business is a public or private establishment in which twenty percent or more of the wholesale value of its inventory, or twenty percent or more of its monthly sales consist of adult books, adult videos, adult novelties, adult magazines, which can be characterized as "Adult Materials" because they emphasize matters depicting sexual activities or sexual parts of the male and/or female anatomy or facsimiles of the same, and are intended for adult viewing. [revised 7/5/01]

#### ADULT AMUSEMENT MACHINE

An Adult Amusement Machine includes any amusement machine that is regularly used for presenting materials distinguished or characterized by its emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to sexual activities or anatomical areas of the human body for viewing by adults eighteen years or older. [revised 7/5/01]

#### ADULT CABARET

An Adult Cabaret is a public or private establishment which is licensed to serve food and/or alcoholic beverages and which features nude or partially nude dancers, go-go dancers, exotic dancers, strippers or similar entertainers where the emphasis is on depicting sexual activities or anatomical areas of the human body consisting of male and female genitalia or female breasts. [revised 7/5/01]

#### ADULT MINI-MOTION PICTURE THEATER

Adult Mini-Motion Picture Theater is an enclosed building with a capacity of less than fifty persons, used regularly or routinely for presenting materials that have as a dominant theme an emphasis on sexual activities or sexual anatomical areas of the human body for observation by adults, wherein minors are excluded by virtue of age. [revised 7/5/01]

### ADULT MOTION PICTURE THEATER

An Adult Motion Picture Theater is an enclosed building with a capacity of fifty or more persons, used regularly or routinely for the presentation of motion pictures, films, video cassettes, and similar visual media, characterized by an emphasis on matters depicting, describing or relating to sexual activities or sexual anatomical areas of the human body for observation by adults wherein minors are excluded by virtue of age. [revised 7/5/01]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### AFFORDABLE HOUSING APPLICATION

Any application that complies with Connecticut General Statute 8-30g for the provision of "assisted housing" or "affordable housing" for either elderly or family units as those terms are defined in the applicable state statute. [revised 6/25/02]

#### AGE RESTRICTED COMMUNITY

A residential community consisting of dwellings, supporting features and amenities for the exclusive use of senior citizens planned and designed to meet the criteria set forth at §42 USC 3607 (b)(2) as amended. [revised 7/31/02]

#### **ANTENNA**

A device used to collect, transmit and/or receive telecommunications or radio signals. Examples include panels, microwave dishes, and single pole devices. The use of these facilities is *not* considered a "utility" under § 242-301A. [revised 7/9/98]

#### **APARTMENT**

Any building or any integrated group of buildings under the same ownership arranged, intended or designed to be occupied by two (2) or more families living independently of each other, but having a common heating system for each building or group of buildings and so designed as to give the maximum amount of open land areas per family. [revised 9/12/85]

#### **AQUIFER**

A geologic formation composed of rock or sand and gravel capable of yielding usable amounts of water. [added 6/8/87]

#### AQUIFER PROTECTION ZONE

Recharge areas of designated aquifers. The "aquifer protection zones" are shown on an overlay to the Official Zoning Map entitled Aquifer Protection District, Town of Brookfield effective January 1, 2000. [added 6/8/87 revised 1/2/00]

#### AREA OF SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD

The land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one-percent-or-greater chance of flooding in any given year. [revised 4/23/79]

### **BASE FLOOD**

The flood having a one-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. [amended 4/23/79]

### BASE FLOOD ELEVATION

The elevation of the crest of the base flood (100-year flood). The height in relation to mean sea level (NAVD of 1988) expected to be reached by the waters of the base flood at pertinent points in the floodplain of costal and riverine areas. [revised 3/11/10]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### **BASEMENT**

Any area of the building having its floor subgrade below the average exterior finished ground level when measured within ten feet (10') of the front wall on all sides. For floodplain management purposes, a "basement" is any area of the building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides. [revised 3/1/10]

#### **BEACH HOUSE**

An accessory building, not in excess of two hundred fifty (250) square feet, located in that yard of a lot which has lake frontage; and which may be used for garden, beach or boating equipment storage, clothing changing facilities, snack and beverage dispensing and the like but NOT for overnight or extended lodging. [added 8/26/99]

#### **BEDROOM**

An area within a residential building having the potential to be utilized as a sleeping area on a consistent basis and which provides privacy to the occupant. Entry is from a common area, not through a room already deemed a bedroom. It normally contains at least one (1) egress window and a closet. Dens, home offices, libraries and the like are not considered bedrooms. [added 9/1/04]

#### **BOAT DOCK/MOORING, PRIVATE**

A structure or anchored device used for the mooring of not more than two (2) boats or yachts of more than twelve (12) feet in length registered only to the landowner/resident of the property adjacent to such boat dock/mooring. [added 11/24/05]

### **BREWERY**

A manufacturing facility as defined in CT General Statutes Section 30-16 (b) where beer can be manufactured, stored, bottled and sold at either wholesale or at retail prices in sealed bottles or other sealed containers for consumption off premises or offered for sale on the premises Free samples or tastings may be offered, all in accordance with State permitting requirements. (added effective 7/3/15)

## **BREWPUB**

A brewery or microbrewery with a restaurant and/or a tasting room; a facility as defined in the Connecticut General Statutes Section 30-16(f) & (g) including brewery or microbrewery operations as permitted in these regulations where beer can be manufactured, stored, bottled, and sold at wholesale or at retail prices in sealed bottles or other sealed containers for consumption off premises or sold to be consumed on the premises in a room that is ancillary to the production of beer, with or without the sale of food, all in accordance with State permitting requirements. (added effective 7/3/15)

#### **BUFFER STRIP**

A suitable open space, unoccupied except for plant materials, left in its natural state (or) having additional landscaping provided at locations deemed appropriate by the Commission in order to screen the project from adjacent properties, such additional screen to produce within three (3) years a visual barrier. No roads or drives (except for street access across such "buffer strips"),

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

parking areas, buildings, structures or facilities shall be constructed within such "buffer strips." For safety purposes, lighting devices and traffic signs, immediately adjacent to any parking or driveway area, may be constructed within such buffers at such locations and height deemed appropriate by the Commission.

#### BUILDING

Any structure having a roof and intended for the shelter, housing or enclosure of persons, animals or materials. Any structure more than eight feet (8') high shall be considered as a "building", including a solid wall or fence, but excluding an electric transmission line or an electric light, telephone or telegraph pole, highway or railroad bridge or flagpole.

#### **BUILDING ACCESSORY**

Any building which is subordinate to and whose use is incidental and accessory to the use of the principal building on the same lot or an adjoining lot under the same ownership.

#### **BUILDING AREA**

This term is commonly known as "building footprint." The term means the ground area enclosed by the walls of a building, together with the area of all covered porches and roofed sections and is expressed in "square feet." It is chiefly used in connection with the calculation of "building coverage" as defined elsewhere herein. [revised 5/24/01]

#### **BUILDING COVERAGE**

The percent which the aggregate area of all buildings on a lot bears to the area of the lot. For the purposes of this calculation, "building area" shall include all roofed structures to the extreme limits of roof overhangs, porches, stairways adjacent to a building or deck, decks, patios, accessory sheds or buildings, swimming pools (whether in-ground or above ground), utility or a/c pads or enclosures, above ground tanks, walls and fences in excess of eight feet (8') high, and similar devices. Excluded are stairways independent of a structure, arbors, flagpoles, garden pools, and utility pads (including equipment located thereon, e.g., HVAC, generators, gas tanks, etc.) enclosed in a space not more than five feet (5') in height, not more than five feet (5') from the outside perimeter wall, and not more than six feet (6') in length. The above exclusions do not apply in the R-7 district. [revised 10/28/99, 7/27/02]

#### **BUILDING HEIGHT**

The vertical distance from the average finished grade within ten feet (10') of the front wall of a building to the highest point of the roof or to the mean between the lowest point of unoccupied level and the highest point of the roof. [revised 11/16/89]

## **BUILDING LINE**

A line parallel to a street at a distance equal to the required front yard or at a greater distance when otherwise legally established by the municipality or by private covenant. Within an interior lot, the building line may be any line approximately parallel to any interior property line set at not less than the prescribed side or rear yard setback distances for the applicable zoning district. [revised 1/28/99]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### **BUILDING MATERIALS**

"Building Materials" shall mean lumber, bricks, concrete, cinder blocks, plumbing materials, electrical wiring or equipment, heating ducts or equipment, shingles, motors, concrete or cement, nails, screws or any other materials used in constructing any structure. (revised 10/23/03)

#### **BUILDING, NONCONFORMING**

A building, the size or location of which is not permitted by any provision of this chapter for the district in which such building is located, but which was legally in existence at the effective date of this chapter.

### **BUILDING SQUARE FOOTAGE**

This term shall mean the cumulative total of all areas of a building, calculated in square feet. It is differentiated from "building area" as defined elsewhere herein which pertains solely to "footprint." It is measure from the exterior dimensions of perimeter walls. It includes the area of each story, basement and all covered areas. It excludes: porticos and colonnades; uncovered courts, decks and patios; and other facilities considered by the Commission not to be a useable part of the building. This term is often used in the calculation of: required parking, the determination as to whether a Design Review Approval is required, building size limitations, and similar "size" calculations. [revised 5/24/01]

#### **CABARET**

A full liquor permit restaurant or bar in which live or recorded music and entertainment are presented an in which dancing is permitted.

#### **COMMERCIAL VEHICLES**

The parking of commercial vehicles currently registered in the state of Connecticut may be permitted in any residential district subject to the following restrictions:

- 1. Only one commercial vehicle not exceeding 13,000 pounds gross vehicle weight (GVW) may be parked or garaged on a lot provided; 1.) It does not exceed 10 (ten) feet in height from the base of the wheel to the top (including any cargo) or 10 (ten) feet in cargo (box) length measured from rear of cab to tail lights; and 2.) the operator of the commercial vehicle must reside on the premises, subject to the issuance of a Zoning Permit by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- 2. By Special Permit, one commercial vehicle exceeding the requirements referred to in Paragraph 1. may be parked or garaged on a lot, subject to the Special Permit regulations and the following:
  - a) The Commission shall consider such factors as proposed screening; proximity to adjacent lots and buildings; the size, intended use, and hours of operation of the vehicle in question; other vehicles on the property; character of the neighborhood and comments resulting from notification of adjacent property owners.
  - b) No commercial vehicle shall exceed thirteen feet, six inches (13'6") in height from the base of the wheel to the top (including any cargo).
  - c) No commercial vehicle shall exceed 26,000 pounds GVW.

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3. Any lettering or other visual advertisement or logos must not be visible.

All commercial vehicles, regardless of GVW, shall meet the following standards:

- 1. No vehicle shall be parked so as to obstruct the view of traffic from adjacent driveways or streets.
- 2. No vehicle containing hazardous materials or waste may be parked on a residential lot.
- 3. No tanker trucks or similar type vehicles used for hauling liquids including, but not limited to, oil trucks, septic cleanout trucks, etc. shall be allowed.
- 4. There shall be no loading or unloading of commercial vehicles between the hours of 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- 5. No trucks that haul cargo that emit objectionable odors shall be permitted.
- 6. All vehicles allowed under this regulation are also subject to the Town's Noise Ordinance.
- 7. All commercial vehicles under operation may not exceed 55 dB between the hours of 7:30am to 7:30pm for a duration of more than 5 minutes and not to exceed 45 dB for a duration of 3 minutes between 7:30pm and 7:30 am Monday Saturday and Sunday and holidays between 10am to 7:30pm.

All applications for Special Permits shall include a detailed description of the vehicle to be used including gross vehicle weight, height, total length, box length (if applicable), wheelbase, model and make. Any permits granted shall be for the specific vehicle described in the application. Any changes to the vehicle specifications as approved shall require a new approval by the Commission.

Nothing herein shall be construed to permit a home occupation that is not otherwise permitted under the regulations.

Nothing herein shall be construed so as to prohibit commercial vehicles parked temporarily while engaged in providing products or services to the owner of the property.

Nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit commercial vehicles that are used as part of 1) a use of facility operated by the Town of Brookfield, A Fire Department, State of Connecticut, or Federal Government; or 2) a maintenance facility in support of a multiple dwelling project on the lot, or in support of a Special Permit use, if authorized under such Special Permit. [added 6/26/14]

#### **COMMISSION**

The Zoning Commission of the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut.

#### **CONDOMINIUM**

Any building or any integrated group of buildings under joint ownership arranged, intended or designed to be occupied by three (3) or more families living independently of each other and so designed as to give the maximum amount of open land areas per family.

#### **CONSERVED LAND AREA**

A parcel of land designated for open space use or conservation by the Commission; uses shall be limited to those that will maintain or enhance the open natural state of the land, including

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

but not limited to agriculture, forestry, wildlife or wetland area, greenbelts, parks or similar areas.

#### CONTRACTOR'S YARD

A commercially or industrially zoned lot, with or without support structures and buildings, limited to the storage and maintenance of equipment commonly used in the construction industry, including but not necessarily limited to: dump trucks, bucket loaders, excavators, bulldozers and the like. The lot may also store construction material acquired in anticipation of their use at remote locations. [added 8/26/99]

#### **COURT**

An open space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a building, which space is bounded on three (3) sides by the walls of building.

#### **CUL-DE-SAC**

A street open at only one (1) end.

#### **CUSTOMARY HOME OCCUPATION**

A low-impact business or service use conducted entirely within a dwelling by the permanent resident or owner of a residential site where the primary use of the site is for residential dwelling purposes. Typical of the types of permissible uses are: Offices of medical, engineering, musical, educational and financial professionals; home craftsmen; administrative, computer or clerical offices; and the like, as determined by the Commission. The conducting of a clinic, tearoom, antique shop or similar uses are not permitted under this section. [revised 9/9/99]

### **DENSITY**

The total number of dwelling units permitted.

#### **DEVELOPMENT**

Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to the construction of buildings or other structures; placement of building or structures; mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or the storage of equipment or materials, the storage, deposition, or extractions of materials; and the installation, repair or removal of public or private sewage disposal systems or water supply facilities located within the area of special flood hazard. [revised 4/23/79, 9/20/93, 3/11/10]

## **DISCHARGE**

Any accidental or intentional disposal, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, incineration or placing of any material into or on any land or water. [added 6/8/87]

#### DISTURBED AREA

An area where the ground cover is destroyed or removed, leaving the land subject to accelerated erosion. [added 1/24/85]

#### DRAINAGE STRUCTURE

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

Any structure (culvert, pipe, stream, swale, etc.), including both naturally occurring and manmade, that conducts drainage.

#### **DRIVE, LOCAL ACCESS**

Any drive or roadway which services less than the proposed project as a whole or the majority of residents.

### **DRIVE, MAIN ACCESS**

Any drive or roadway which serves the proposed project as a whole or the majority of residents.

#### **DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITY**

A drive-through facility is defined as one at which a patron, remaining in his or her car at all times, places, receives and pays for an order via a service window and continues driving through the order aisle and out into the existing lanes of traffic. [added 11/8/82, revised eff. 11/1/12, 3/6/15]

#### **DWELLING**

A building designed or used exclusively as permanent living quarters for one (1) or more families.

#### DWELLING, MULTIPLE

A dwelling or group of dwellings on one (1) lot containing separate dwelling units for two (2) or more families, having separate or joint entrances, services or facilities. [revised 6/19/85]

#### **DWELLING, ONE-FAMILY**

A detached building designed for or occupied solely as a dwelling for one (1) family.

#### **DWELLING, TWO-FAMILY**

A detached building designated or occupied solely as a dwelling for two (2) families living independently of each other.

#### **ELDERLY**

A status attained by a resident beyond the age of fifty-five (55). [revised 1/22/96]

#### **EROSION**

The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geological agents, including processes such as gravitational creep. [revised 12/24/79]

#### EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured home are to be affixed (including as a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads) is completed before the effective date of June 15, 1979, of the floodplain management ordinance adopted by the community (zoning regulations). [added 3/11/10]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### EXPANSION TO AN EXISTING MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION

The preparation of additional sites by construction of facilities for servicing lots on which manufactured homes are to be affixed (Including as a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads). (added 3/11/10]

#### **FALL ZONE**

The potential fall area for the small wind energy system. It is measured by using 120% of the total height as the radius around the center point of the base of the tower.

#### **FAMILY**

Any number of individuals related by blood, marriage or adoption, living together as a single housekeeping unit, provided that a nonprofit group of not more than five (5) persons keeping house together, but not necessarily related by blood or marriage, may be considered a "family."

#### **FAMILY DWELLING UNIT**

A dwelling or part of a dwelling occupied or intended to be occupied by one (1) family for residential purposes.

#### FEDERAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)

The federal agency that administers the national flood insurance program. [added 3/11/10]

#### **FENCE**

A physical barrier to separate or enclose a specific portion or portions of a lot. [added 11/20/97, rev.6/29/05, 1/16/07]

#### **FIREARM**

The term "Firearm" shall have the same meaning as that delineated under State Statutes and Regulations. [11/8/00]

#### FIREARM ACTIVITIES

The term "Firearm Activities" shall be defined as including the discharge of Firearms for any purpose other than hunting with a valid permit. Firearm Activities include, but are not limited to, the use of property for a firing range or for target shooting purposes. [11/8/00]

#### **FIREWORKS**

"Fireworks" is defined as set forth in the definitions of "fireworks" as found in the Connecticut General Statutes Section 29-356 and the term "fireworks" for the purposes of these zoning regulations, shall specifically include both "sparklers" and "fountains" as both of these terms are defined in the Connecticut General Statutes Section 29-356. (added 11/24/09)

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### **FLICKER**

The moving shadow created by the sun shining on the rotating blades of the wind turbine.

#### FLOOD OR FLOODING

A general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal waters and/or the unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source. [revised 4/23/79]

### FLOOD BOUNDARY AND FLOODWAY MAP (FLOODWAY)

The official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated the boundaries of the floodway. [revised 9/20/93]

## FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM)

The official map on which the Federal Emergency Management Agency has delineated both the areas of special flood hazard and the risk premium zones applicable to the community. [revised 9/20/93]

#### FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY

The official report from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) which contains examination, evaluation, and the determination of flood hazards and if appropriate, the corresponding water surface elevations. [revised 9/20/93]

#### **FLOODPLAIN**

The area adjacent to a river or stream which is flooded in the regulatory flood. The "Floodplain" includes the floodway and is bounded by the limits of the regulatory flood (one-hundred-year floodplain. [revised 7/10/78]

#### **FLOODPROOFING**

A combination of structural provisions, changes or adjustment to properties and structures subject to flooding primarily for the reduction or elimination of flood damages to properties, water and sanitary facilities, structures and contents of buildings in a flood hazard area. [revised 7/10/78]

#### **FLOODWAY**

The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot (1'). [revised 4/23/79]

#### **FLOOR**

The top surface of an enclosed area in a building, including basement, i.e., top of slab in concrete slab construction or top of wood flooring in wood frame construction. The term does not include the floor of a garage used solely for the parking of vehicles. [added 6/8/87]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE OR FACILTY

A use or facility that cannot perform its intended purposes unless it is located in close proximity to water. The term includes only docking facilities, port facilities that are necessary for the loading and loading of cargo and passengers, and ship building and repair facilities. The term does not include seafood processing, long term storage, manufacturing, sales or service facilities. [added 3/11/10]

#### **GENERAL RETAIL**

Specifically excluded are fireworks of any kind including sparklers. [added 7/30/09]

#### GENERAL SOIL TYPE

The predominant soil type in a zoning district and its accompanying characteristics. [revised 7/10/78]

#### **GROUNDWATER**

Water in the subsurface zone beneath the water table in which all pore spaces are filled with water. [added 6/8/87]

## **GUEST HOUSE/APARTMENT**

An accessory structure <u>without kitchen facilities</u> used solely for the accommodation of guests of the family occupying the principal dwelling and for which no rental or other charge is made or received, either directly or indirectly, in cash, kind or services. [added 11/20/97]

#### GROSS VEHICLE WEIGHT "G.V.W."

GVW shall mean the total vehicle weight including: vehicle, body, passengers, cargo, accessories, etc. [revised 10/5/02]

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS [revised. 1/2/00]

Hazardous or contaminant material shall mean any substance or combination of substances which, because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics pose a significant or potential hazard to water supplies or to human health if disposed into or on any land or water, including groundwater. Any substance deemed a "hazardous waste" under the Connecticut General Statutes or Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies shall be deemed a hazardous or contaminant material for the purposes of these Regulations. Hazardous and contaminant materials include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) Substances which are toxic, flammable corrosive, explosive, radioactive or infectious.
- b) Substances listed in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's "Title III Of Lists— Chemical subject to Reporting under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986."
- c) Acids and Alkalis outside the pH range of 2 to 10.

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

- d) Petroleum products, including fuels and waste oils.
- e) Synthetic organic chemicals.
- f) Any solid material which if exposed to water will leach or dissolve to form a hazardous or contaminant material as defined above.
- g) For the purposes of this regulation, pharmaceuticals, medicines and drugs are only considered "hazardous materials" when they are regulated as such by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Definitions of activities, operations, uses, factors and similar terminology relating to hazardous and contaminant materials shall be as defined by the appropriate DEP literature.

#### **HEALTH AND FITNESS CENTER**

Indoor facilities for proving for: physical exercise, gymnastics, weight control and diet programs, physical rehabilitation, individual sports training, and similar activities, but not including sports events reserved for indoor sports courts.

#### HISTORIC STRUCTURE

Any structure that is (a) Listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) ore preliminary determined by the Secretary of the Interior (SI) a meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) Certified or preliminarily determined by the SI as contributing to the historic significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the SI to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) Individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with a historic preservation programs which have been approved by the SI; or (d) Individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified by either: (1) By a state program as determined by the SI or (2) Directly by the SI in states without approved program. (revised 3/11/10]

## HOTEL

A building providing lodging for persons with or without meals and intended for the accommodation of transients and so designed that normal access and egress are controlled from a central point.

## HOUSEHOLD PET

An animal customarily housed within the confines of a dwelling.

### **IMPERVIOUS SURFACE**

Material on the ground that does not allow surface water to penetrate into the soil. [added 6/8/87]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### INDOOR SPORTS COURTS

Indoor facilities for the playing of such sporting activities and games as: basketball, volleyball, racket ball, hand ball, tennis, soccer, batting practice games, swimming and other similar events requiring group participation. The courts/pool/ shall be of such size and dimensions specified by the rules governing the playing of such sports.

#### INTERIOR PARCEL

As used in a major shopping center, an "interior parcel" is defined as a separately owned or leased parcel of land located within the entire center. [revised 5/21/79]

#### **JUNKYARD**

Any junkyard, motor vehicle junk business, and motor vehicle junkyard as defined in the General Statutes of the State of Connecticut. The term shall also include any place of outside storage or deposit, whether in connection with a business or not, for two (2) or more motor vehicles which are no longer intended or in condition for legal use on the public highways and shall also include any place of outside storage or deposit of used parts of motor vehicles which on any lot have an aggregate bulk equal to one (1) automobile. In residential districts and recreational districts, however, the term shall also include the outside storage of more than one (1) unregistered motor vehicle in any lot in such manner as to be visible from any street or any other lot. "Junkyard" shall also mean any place in or on which discarded metal, glass, plastic, paper, cordage or other waste or secondhand material, which has not been a part or is not intended to be a part of any motor vehicle, is stored or deposited. [revised 10/13/83]

#### KENNEL

Any premises on which four (4) or more dogs, four (4) months old or older are kept.

#### LAND TREATMENT

Any ground work, including filling, grading and draining, necessary to comply with §242-303 of this chapter.

#### LIGHT DUTY TRUCK

A motorized vehicle with a GVW of 15,000 pounds or less. [added 5/28/98]

#### LIVESTOCK/POULTRY FARMING

Horses, cows, ponies, sheep or similar-type grazing animals, and including chickens, hens turkeys or similar type poultry raised/kept for the purpose of conducting a business, industry, trade or similar type of farming venture.

## LIVESTOCK/POULTRY, NONCOMMERCIAL

Horses, cows, ponies, sheep or similar-type grazing animals, and including chickens, hens, turkeys or similar-type poultry raised/kept for the purpose of a hobby, diversion, distraction or similar pursuit. This shall include the raising of animals for competition or show, such as in fairs, 4-H programs or similarly sponsored matches.

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### LITTER

"Litter, junk, trash rubbish, refuse or debris of any kind" shall mean garbage, scrap and waste materials including metals, boxes, cartons, bottles, cans, rope, rubber, rags, plastic, paper, glass, wood and wooden sticks or pallets or parts therefrom (excluding those stored and used in connection with an industrial or commercial operation on the site), yard trimmings, cut tree branches, appliances, televisions or furniture not usable for the purpose for which they were manufactured, or any other scrap or waste material of any kind, including parts or components of any of the above. (revised 10/23/03)

#### LOT

A plot or parcel of land occupied or capable of being occupied by one (1) principal building and the accessory buildings or used customarily incident to it, including such open spaces as are required by this chapter. In the case of public, institutional, commercial or industrial buildings, a group of buildings under the same ownership may be considered as occupying the same "lot." A "lot" may or may not be the land shown as a "lot" on a recorded deed or plat.

#### LOT AREA

The area of land contained within the property lines of a lot.

### LOT, CORNER

A lot at the intersection of an abutting on two (2) or more streets where the angle of intersection is not more than one hundred thirty-five (135) degrees or where the intersection is rounded by a curve having a radius of less than one hundred feet (100'). A corner lot shall be deemed to have two (2) front yards and two (2) side yards but no rear yard. (See Exhibit 1).

#### LOT COVERAGE

see Building Coverage

#### LOT, INTERIOR

A lot other than a "street side," "through," or "corner" lot, where the method of access from a public street(s) is via a fifty foot (50') wide right-of-way which is either an integral portion of the lot itself, or an unobstructed easement, or private right-of-way. Setbacks from all lot lines shall be the distance designated for "side yards" and "rear yards" for the applicable zoning district provided, however, the minimum setback from a public or private street shall be the setback distance designated from the centerline of the traveled portion of said street for the applicable zoning district. (See Exhibit 1). (revised 1/28/99)

#### LOT LINE

The established division line between lots or between a lot and a street.

#### LOT LINE, FRONT

All dividing lines between a street and the lot.

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

## LOT LINE, INTERIOR FRONT

The line or lines bounding a lot which are closet to and most parallel to the street line, but not a part of the "front lot line." The "front lot line," in this instance, is identical to the "street line." [revised 1/28/99]

### LOT LINE, REAR

The line or lines bounding a lot at the rear and approximately parallel to and at the maximum distance from the front lot line.

## LOT LINE, SIDE

The line or lines bounding a lot which extend from the street towards the rear in a direction approximately perpendicular to the street. In the case of corner lots or through lots, all lines extending from streets shall be considered "side lot lines."

#### LOT LINE, STREET

A lot line separating a lot from a street right-of-way boundary.

#### LOT, STREETSIDE

A lot having main access via a street, drive, road or highway. Side and rear yards do <u>not</u> face a street, drive, road or highway.

#### LOT, MINIMUM WIDTH OF

The distance between the side lot lines measured in a straight line at right angles to the mean direction of such side lot lines, which line or measurement shall touch but not be in front of the building line.

In the case of a corner lot, the minimum width shall be similarly measured, and for the purpose of this measurement only, the front lot line which has the least dimension shall be considered the front lot line, and the lot lines adjacent thereto shall be considered as side lot lines.

In the case of an "interior lot," the minimum width shall be similarly measured, and for the purposes of this measurement only, the "interior front lot line" shall be considered the front lot line, and the lot lines connected to the rear lot line(s) thereto shall be considered as side lot lines.

#### LOT, NONCONFORMING

A lot, the size and location of which is not permitted by any provision of this chapter for the district in which such lot is located, but which was legally in existence at the effective date of the chapter.

### LOT, THROUGH

A lot other than a corner lot which abuts two (2) or more streets which do not intersect at the lot. (See Exhibit 1).

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### LOWEST FLOOR

The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement. An unenclosed area, usable solely for parking of vehicles, is not considered a building's lowest floor. Specifically prohibited are any enclosed areas which are below base flood elevation. [added 6/8/87, revised 9/20/93]

#### MANUFACTURED HOME

A residential structure transportable in one (1) or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. The term "Manufactured Home" does not include a "Recreational Vehicle" but recreational vehicles will be considered manufactured homes if they remain on the site for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or longer. [added 6/8/87, revised 9/20/93]

#### MANUFACTURED HOME-PARK OR SUBDIVISION

A parcel or contiguous parcels of land divided into two (2) or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale. [added 6/8/87]

#### MARKET VALUE

The value of a structure shall be determined by the appraised value of the structure using the cost approach to value method, prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement of the structure, or in the case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring. [added 3/11/10]

#### **MEAN SEA LEVEL**

For purposes of the National Flood Insurance Program, the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 or other datum to which base flood elevations shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Map are referenced. [revised 3/11/10]

## **METEOROLOGICAL TOWER (met tower)**

Includes the tower, base plate, anchors, guy wires and hardware, anemometers (wind speed indicators), wind direction vanes, booms to hold equipment for anemometers and vanes, data loggers, instrument wiring, and any telemetry devices that are used to monitor or transmit wind speed and wind flow characteristics over a period of time for either instantaneous wind information or to characterize the wind resource at a given location.

#### **MICROBREWERY**

A manufacturing facility as defined in CT General Statutes Section 30-16 (b) where annually up to 15,000 barrels of beer can be manufactured, stored, bottled and sold at either wholesale or at retail prices in sealed bottles or other sealed containers for consumption off premises or offered for sale on the premises Free samples or tastings may be offered, all in accordance with State permitting requirements. (added effective 7/3/15)

#### **MOTEL**

A building or group of buildings providing lodging for persons intended primarily for the accommodation of transients, having a private outside entrance for each room or suite of rooms

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

and for each of which rooms or suites of rooms automobile space is provided on the premises and which do not have cooking facilities within lodging rooms.

#### **MARINA**

An area of a waterway, lake or pond and associated shoreline used for the mooring of boats and yachts and/or support facilities thereof. A "marina" shall not include private mooring facilities wherein the facilities are used only for the mooring of a boat(s) registered to the resident of the property at which the mooring is located. [revised 11/24/05]

#### **NEIGHBORHOOD**

A group of adjoining properties and/or buildings having similar predominant characteristics and qualities.

## NEIGHBORS/ADJOINING PROPERTY OWNER NOTIFICATION

A letter sent by the applicant via certified mail to each property owner notifying them of the intent to apply for a Design Review for a Small Wind Energy Systems.

## **NET METERING**

The difference between the electricity supplied over the electric distribution system and the electricity generated by the small wind energy system which is fed back into the electric distribution system over a billing period.

## NEW MANUFACTURED HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION

A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for services the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after the effective date of June 15, 1979, of the floodplain management regulation adopted by the community (zoning regulation). [revised 3/1/10]

#### **NEW CONSTRUCTION**

Structures for which the "Start of Construction" commenced on or after the effective date of the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), June 15, 1979, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. [revised 4/23/79, 9/20/93]

#### **NIGHTCLUB**

A place of entertainment open at night, usually serving food and liquor, having a floor show, and providing music and space for dancing, including establishments referred to as "Discotheques." [added 7/6/82]

#### **OPEN SPACE**

A space, not occupied by a building or other structure, on the same lot as the principal building. [revised eff. 11/1/12]

## PARKING AREA

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

An open space used for parking motor vehicles exclusively and in which no gasoline or motor vehicle accessories are sold or no other business is conducted.

#### PARKING SPACE

An off-street space available for the parking of one (1) motor vehicle, the dimensions of which are nine feet (9') by twenty feet (20').

#### **POWER GRID**

The transmission system, created to balance the supply and demand of electricity for consumers.

#### **PREMISES**

A lot, as defined in this section, or that portion of a lot, structure or building that is actually in use for the specific purpose or use under consideration.

## RECREATIONAL VEHICLE [revised 9/20/93]

(a.k.a. park trailers, travel trailers, and similar transportable structures) means a vehicle which is:

- i built on a single chassis;
- ii four hundred (400) square feet or less when measured at the longest horizontal projections;
- iii designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a truck, and [Amended 5-28-98]
- iv designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use;
- v maintained fully licensed and ready for highway use. If recreational vehicle remains on the site for one hundred eighty (180) consecutive days or longer, it shall be considered a manufactured home.

#### REGULATORY FLOOD

A flood which is representative of large floods known to have occurred in the area and which is reasonable characteristic of what can be expected to occur on a particular stream. The "regulatory flood" for each stream and river subject to the provisions of the chapter shall be as described in §242-503. [revised 7/10/78]

#### REGULATORY FLOOD PROTECTION ELEVATION

The elevation to which uses regulated by this chapter are required to be elevated or floodproofed. [revised 7/10/78]

#### RESTAURANT

A public eating place which may include the sale of liquor to be consumed on the premises, but does not include other activities provided by establishments defined in these regulations as "nightclubs." [added 7/6/82]

#### SEASONAL BUSINESS

A business in operation at intervals and affected by or depending on a season.

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### **SEDIMENT**

Fragmental material transported by, suspended in or deposited by water or air or accumulated in beds by other natural agents. [revised 12/24/79]

#### **SETBACK**

The shortest distance between any part of the building or structure and the nearest property line or the center of the traveled portion of the road. Excepted from setback calculations are utility pads (including equipment located thereon, e.g., HVAC, generators, gas tanks etc.) enclosed in a space not more than five feet (5') in height, not more than five feet (5') from the outside perimeter wall, and not more than six feet (6') in length. The above exclusions do not apply in the R-7 district. [eff. 7/27/02, 6/26/14]

#### SIGHT DISTANCE/SIGHT LINE

That distance at which a vehicle traveling in an opposing or perpendicular direction first becomes visible.

#### **SIGN**

A display device of any material concerned with the sale of goods or performance of services or existence of facilities; any device for visual communication used for the purpose of bringing the subject thereof to the attention of the public, but not including any flag or insignia of any government or governmental agency or of any fraternal, civic, charitable or religious organization.

### SITE PLAN

A scale drawing of the subject property which depicts those items which are pertinent to zoning review and approval, including but not limited to those items indicated in §242-301C(3)(b) of this chapter.

#### SITE PLAN, LANDSCAPED

A detailed landscaping plan showing all grading, drainage, fences, walls, shrub and tree plantings and other landscaping features.

## **SHADOW**

The outline created on the surrounding area by the sun shining on the small wind energy system

#### SMALL WIND ENERGY SYSTEM

A wind energy conversion system consisting of a wind turbine, a tower and associated control or conversion electronics, which has a rated capacity of 60 kilowatts or less and will be used primarily for onsite consumption.

### **SOLID WASTE**

Unwanted or discarded materials, including solids and containerized liquid or gaseous materials. [added 6/8/87]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### START OF CONSTRUCTION

Includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty (180) days of permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of a slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footings, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building. [revised 4/23/79, 9/20/93]

#### **STORY**

That part of a building other than a half-story between any floor and the ceiling or roof above it. In determining the number of "stories" in a building, a "story" with a ceiling which is six feet (6') or more above the average level of the ground along all walls of the building shall be included.

### STORY, HALF

That portion of a building between a gable, hip or gambrel floor and the floor below, provided that the floor is not more than two feet (2') below the plate, or a story with a ceiling which is less than six feet (6') above the average level of the ground along all walls of the building. A raised ranch shall be considered a story-and-a-half building.

#### STRATIFIED DRIFT

Unconsolidated, sorted sediment composed of layers of sand, gravel, silt or clay, deposited by meltwaters from glaciers. [added 6/8/87]

### **STREET**

Any road, highway, avenue, land or right-of-way providing access to more than one (1) building lot.

#### STREET LINE

The line dividing the street and the lot.

## **STRUCTURE**

Anything constructed or erected which requires location on the ground or which is attached to something having location on the ground, including signs, billboards, a walled and roofed building that is principally above ground, a manufactured home, a gas or liquid storage tank, or other manmade facilities or infrastructures. Fences and walls equal to or less than six feet (6') in height shall not be considered a structure under this definition. [revised eff. 9/20/93, 10/5/06, 6/26/14]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE

Damage of any origin sustained by a structure, whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its pre-damaged condition would exceed fifty percent (50%) of the structure before the damage occurred. [added 3/1/10]

#### SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT

Any combination of repairs, re-construction, alterations, or improvements to a structure taking place over a five (5) year period, in which the cumulative costs equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure. The market value of the structure should be:

- (1) The appraised value of the structure using the cost approach to value, prior to the start of the initial repair or improvement, or
- (2) In case of damage, the value of the structure prior to the damage occurring.
- (3) For the purposes of this definition, "Substantial Improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or the structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure. The term does not, however, include any improvement project required to comply with existing health, sanitary or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living, working, and learning conditions. (revised 9/20/93)

#### **TAVERN**

An establishment where liquor is sold to be consumed on the premises, including cocktail lounges, but not including nightclubs and discotheques. [added 7/6/82]

#### TOTAL HEIGHT

The vertical distance from ground level to the tip of the wind turbine blade when it is at its highest point.

#### **TOURIST CABIN**

A furnished residential structure with or without kitchen facilities containing not more than two (2) bedrooms and primarily intended for the accommodation of transients.

## **TOWER or ANTENNA TOWER**

A structure, whether freestanding or attached to a building or another structure that is used to support equipment used to collect transmit and/or receive telecommunications or radio signals. The use of these facilities is *not* considered a "utility" under these regulations under §301A. [added 7/9/98]

## **TOWER** (related to wind turbines)

The monopole or guyed monopole structure that supports a wind turbine

#### **TOWER HEIGHT**

The height above grade of the fixed portion of the tower, excluding the wind turbine.

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### TRAILER CAMP

Any premises used or permitted to be used for the parking of more than one (1) occupied trailer coach.

#### TRAILER COACH

Any vehicle or object on wheels and having no motive power of its own, but which is drawn by or used in connection with a motor vehicle, and which is so designed and constructed or added to by means of such accessories as to permit use and occupancy thereof for human habitation, whether resting on wheels, jacks or other foundation, and shall include the type of vehicle known as a "mobile home."

#### USE, ACCESSORY

A land use customarily incidental and clearly subordinate to the principal use or building and located on the same lot with such principal use or building.

#### **USE, NONCONFORMING**

Any use of land or building which is not permitted by this chapter in the district in which such use is located, but which was legally in existence at the effective date of this chapter or any pertinent amendment thereto.

#### **VARIANCE**

A grant in relief from the terms of the Zoning Regulations in accordance with Connecticut General Statute 124 – 8-7 and Floodplain Management Regulations in accordance with FEMA regulations that allows construction in a manner otherwise prohibited and where specific enforcement would result in exception difficulty and unusual and unnecessary hardship. [added 3/11/10]

#### **VIOLATION**

A failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with the community's zoning, building, health, fire protection or similar municipal codes and ordinances including floodplain management regulations. All projects initiated without the required approvals and permits is deemed to be in violation until such time as all required documentation is reviewed and approved. *[added 3/11/10]* 

#### WALKWAY/SIDEWALK

An unobstructed paved walkway for pedestrians at the side of a street, or adjacent to a building, or within a parking area or between buildings, which is at least four feet (4') in width and otherwise compatible with ADA requirements. [added 3/5/03]

#### WATER SURFACE ELEVATION

Height, in relation to the North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) of 1988 (or other datum where specified), of within the flood plain areas, of coastal or riverine areas. [revised 3/11/10]

**Definitions - § 242-202** 

#### WIND TURBINE

The blades and associated mechanical and electrical conversion components mounted on top of the tower whose purpose is to convert kinetic energy of the wind into rotational energy used to generate electricity.

## YARD, DEPTH OR WIDTH OF

The depth of front and rear yards and the width of side yards shall be measured perpendicularly to the respective lot lines.

## YARD, FRONT

An open space between the building and the front lot line or the interior front lot line, extending the full width of the lot or, in the case of a corner lot, extending along all streets [rev eff 1/17/13]

#### YARD, REAR

An open space between the building and the rear lot line, extending the full width of the lot.

#### YARD, REQUIRED FRONT, SIDE OR REAR

So much of the front, side or rear yard as is required by the applicable provisions of this chapter.

### YARD, SIDE

An open space between the building and a side lot line, extending from the front yard to the rear yard. Any yard not a rear yard or a front yard shall be deemed a "side."

**Zoning Districts - § 242-203A** 

## § 242-203. Zoning districts.

## A. <u>Division into districts:</u>

For the purpose of this chapter, the Town of Brookfield is hereby divided into classes of districts as follows:

R-7	Residence District
R-40	Residence District
R-60	Residence District
R-80	Residence District
R-100	Residence District
IR-80SE	Restricted Industrial District Southeast
IR-80N	Restricted Industrial District North
IL-80N	Limited Industrial District North [amended eff. 6/5/02]
IL-80	Limited Industrial District
IL/C-80SE	Industrial Limited/Commercial District Southeast [added 7/29/94]
IR/C-80/40	Restricted Industrial/Commercial District [amended eff. 6/5/02]
RC-41	Restricted Commercial District
RS-40	Recreational Services District
AP	Aquifer Protection District [added 6/8/87]
FP	Floodplain District [amended 7/10/78]
TCD	Town Center District [amended 12/19/96, 1/14/10]

Zoning Districts - § 242-203B-E

## B. Zoning Map:

Zoning districts are as shown, defined and bounded on the Official Zoning Map entitled "Brookfield Connecticut, Zoning District Map, dated December 10, 1993, and any revision thereto, bearing the signature of the then Zoning Chairman and filed in the office of the Commission, Town of Brookfield. Said map and all explanatory matter thereon are hereby declared to be a part of this chapter. The Commission may also prepare smaller scaled versions of said Zoning Map. These maps shall not be deemed the official map for any purpose whatsoever and are merely for the convenience of the general public in establishing the general location of various districts. [amended 5/28/87]

## C. <u>Interpretation of zoning district boundaries:</u>

Unless otherwise indicated on the Official Zoning Map identified above, the zoning districts are generally bounded by center lines of streets, main tracks of railway lines, utility rights-of-way, the middle of the channel of watercourses, property lines or other identifiable features. The exact location of boundaries are those shown upon the Zoning Map. In the event of conflict, the exact location of a boundary shall be as determined solely by the Commission. [amended 5/28/87]

## D. Lots in more than one (1) district:

Where a lot of record falls into two (2) or more zoning districts, any use allowed in either district shall be permitted on the lot, but in no case shall uses allowed in one (1) district but prohibited in the other be extended more than thirty feet (30') into the district prohibiting such uses.

#### E. **Zoning of streets:**

Zoning districts shall include the beds of streets and water bodies lying within them.

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Design Review - § 242-301A-B

# **ARTICLE 3.**

## PROVISIONS APPLICABLE IN ALL DISTRICTS

## § 242-301. General provisions.

### A. <u>Uses permitted in any district:</u>

The following uses may be permitted in any zoning district when such uses are deemed essential to the public convenience and welfare:

- (1) Town, state or federal buildings.
- (2) Public utility lines, substations and buildings.
- (3) Firehouses and libraries.
- (4) Town parks and playgrounds.

## B. Zoning Compliance Certificate:

- (1) A Zoning Compliance Certificate must be obtained from the Zoning Commission to ensure compliance with the Zoning Regulations of the Town of Brookfield before:
  - (a) Any building or structure is occupied;
  - (b) A permitted use commences operations for the purpose intended;
  - (c) Any permitted use is changed to another permitted use; or
  - (d) Any land use is employed.
  - (e) Any modification is initiated to an existing site or building for which a Design Review Approval Permit has not been granted but which contemplates changes to the existing landscape plan, parking arrangement, lighting, driveways and access/egress areas, building elevations and fenestration, roofing and façade reconfigurations, fencing, walls, etc. A complete site plan, to scale, and appropriate architectural plans shall be submitted to the Commission for approval. Approval of such modifications shall be governed by the considerations cited in §242-301C(5). [eff. 3/4/05]
- (2) Application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate shall be submitted on such forms as may be prescribed by the Commission and shall be accompanied by a plot plan certified by a land surveyor/engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut. The fees associated with the various types of Zoning Compliance Certificates shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be

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revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. [amended 2/24/75, 2/28/85, 8/23/01]

### C. <u>Design review approval:</u>

### (1) General:

#### (a) General requirements:

The Zoning Commission may issue a "Special Permit - Design Review Approval" pursuant to Title 8, Chapter 124, Section 3C of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Zoning Commission shall require a design review before any site work is commenced or building or structure is erected, altered or enlarged and prior to the issuance of a Zoning Compliance Certificate. Furthermore, when it is anticipated that the cumulative enlargements(s) or alterations(s) exceed twenty-five hundred (2,500) square feet of a site, building or structure as initially approved, a design review is required prior to any additional site work or construction. [amended 7/14/77, 7/6/82, 1/24/85, 5/8/97, 7/22/99, 3/4/05, 11/18/05]

## (b) **Exceptions**: [rev. eff. 3/4/05]

A full formal Design Review Application and the required public hearing associated therewith is NOT required for any of the following:

- [1] Construction of a single family dwelling which is not part of a multifamily dwelling project. [amended 8/8/95]
- [2] Any changes in which neither the site plan nor building exteriors are changed.
- [3] Modifications to the site or buildings where:
  - [a] The existing number of trees or shrubs or parking spaces is not reduced;
  - [b] Erosion and sedimentation controls are not required;
  - [c] No conditions will occur which affect traffic safety;
  - [d] Existing outdoor lighting fixtures are not modified;
  - [e] Parking areas are not enlarged by not more than ten (10 parking spaces;
  - [f] Building or structures as initially constructed are not enlarged by more than twenty-five hundred (2,500) square feet or 25% whichever is less.

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### (c) Design Review Approval Permit Modifications::[amended eff, 5/6/04, 3/4/05]

Any changes or modifications to a Design Review Approval Permit, which although excepted from a full Design Review per subparagraph (b) above, are still required to be submitted to the Commission on a Design Review Approval Modification Application Form for approval together with a complete site plan, to scale, and architectural plans which indicate the changes from the original permit. Such changes may include changes to landscape plan, parking arrangement, lighting, driveways and access/egress areas, building elevations and fenestration, roofing and façade reconfigurations, fencing, walls etc. Approval of such modifications shall be governed by the considerations cited in §242-301C(5). The fee associated with a Design Review Approval Modification application shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. [amended 8/23/01]

### (2) Purpose: [amended 4/3/78]

It is the purpose of these design review regulations to provide enough information in sufficient detail to:

- (a) Enable the Commission to clearly visualize what the proposed project will look like upon completion and approximately how it will be built.
- (b) Provide the Commission with a basis for judging the extent to which the land can support development and the safety, adequacy and conformance with existing standards and regulations of the finished site, buildings and structures.
- (c) Provide the Commission with a basis for evaluating whether the proposed project, by its nature or design, will have a detrimental impact upon, or be incompatible with, other land uses in this area.

# (3) **Required data**:

Each application for a design review approval shall be accompanied by:

(a) A key map, [amended 1/7/80] on a form provided by the Commission, which shows the location of the proposed project with respect to abutting properties and existing and proposed streets and, when viewed in conjunction with official Brookfield map(s), indicates the relationship(s) of the proposed project to:

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- [1] Zoning district boundaries as delineated by the Official Brookfield Building Zone Map.
- [2] Floodplain boundaries as delineated by the Official Housing and Urban Development Map for Brookfield.
- [3] Aquifer boundaries as delineated by the Official Zoning Map entitled "Aquifer Protection District, Town of Brookfield, effective January 1, 2000."
- [4] Soil-type classification boundaries as delineated by the Official Brookfield Inland Wetlands Soils Map.
- (b) A site plan (13 copies) [amended 1/25/84, 5/8/97] of the proposed project, at a scale such that one (1) inch represents one hundred feet (100') or less, indicating the following:
  - [1] The name of the proposed project, developer and landowner of record; zoning classification and identification of the permitted use; names of abutting property owners; north point, scale and date of preparation.
  - [2] Boundary lines bearings and distances, total property area, location, dimensions and purposes of any easements and names, locations and dimensions of adjacent streets.
  - [3] Locations, dimensions and type of all existing and proposed building and structures, estimated number of employees and/or inhabitants and distances, on all sides, between buildings and buildings and property lines.
  - [4] Existing and proposed topographical contours at not more than two-foot intervals, soil types, watercourses, wetlands as delineated by the Inland Wetland Commission, Town of Brookfield, proposed area alterations, including cleared, excavated, filled or graded areas, and any unusual site features. The applicant may be required to provide a three-dimensional model of the site, showing: contour, building location and size, and any other details as specified by the Commission. Such model shall be returned to the applicant after a decision is rendered. [amended 12/27/76, 1/7/80, 1/24/85, 10/5/02]
  - [5] Erosion and sedimentation control plan, including: delineation of disturbed areas which cumulatively exceed one-half (1/2) acre; design criteria and details; installation and/or application procedures; operations and maintenance programs; location of control measures; sequence of construction, installation and final stabilization measures; reporting

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requirements and name of individuals(s) responsible for installation and maintenance. [added 1/24/85]

- [6] Existing trees and shrubs to be retained, proposed trees and shrubs to be located in the project, including: type, common name, height and caliper, and the precise location of all plantings. Location of existing trees greater than twelve inch (12") caliper shall be identified. [amended eff. 11/25/98]
- [7] Existing and proposed roadways, drives, walkways, malls, paths, curbing, entranceways and exits from and to town and state roads. The layouts of such drives and interior roadways shall use Town of Brookfield road specifications and §234-22J & § 234-24 through 234-29 of the Brookfield Subdivision Regulations (see Brookfield Code §234) as a design guide. [amended 7/6/82]
- [8] Location and dimensions of loading, storage, refuse collection, exterior machinery and equipment, and parking areas, including: the location, dimensions and number of vehicle spaces, traffic islands, barriers, bumper guards, wheel stops, identification of dustless pavement type and drainage plan, including the locations of catch basins, culverts, underground pipe and dimensions thereof, landscaping and screening plan for such areas.
- [9] Locations and amount of open space, including: the description of type, i.e., parks, lawn areas, buffers, landscaped areas, recreational areas and the like.
- [10] Location, dimensions, description and capacity of all proposed utilities and their structures, including: water supply, sewage disposal, electricity, gas and drainage, including the location and dimensions of catch basins, manholes, conduits and grade and elevation of same. Such utilities shall be constructed underground, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission, and shall be in accordance with the standards contained in Article VI. A site maintenance plan shall be required in accordance with Section 501K(1). [amended 4/3/78, 6/18/03]
- [11] Location, description and dimensions of all signs in accordance with the Brookfield Sign Regulations, as found in §242-306 of this chapter.
- [12] Location and dimensions of walls and fences, including a description of the type, and any other unique items of the proposed project.
- [13] Technical data sufficient to demonstrate compliance with performance standards and design criteria as set forth in Article VI.
- [14] For site plans in excess of eighty thousand (80,000) square feet in area, the site plan shall bear the seal of a registered professional engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut.

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- [15] Project start and completion dates, schedule of major construction milemilestones, sequence or phasing of construction as indicated by supplementary boundary markings. [amended 4/3/78, 1/24/85]
- [16] Identification of areas listed in the State D.E.P. Natural Diversity Database. (call DEP at 860-424-3540 for forms and info)

NOTE: Where the ultimate, specific use(s) is not known at the time of application, the Commission may approve the site plan only. When the use(s) is made definite, Design Review approval must be obtained for the specific use, not-withstanding prior site plan approval. [amended 4/3/78]

- (c) Architectural design data, including: building elevations, identification of texture, color and type of building materials, facade and fenestration details, roofscape details, wall and screening details, sign design details, identification of lighting fixtures including illumination and intensity data of outdoor lighting.
- (d) **Design Review Checklist**: which indicates required data, regulation standards or requirement and the proposed dimensions, values, etc., which indicate compliance with the aforementioned standards or requirements. Such checklist is provided by the Commission as an aid to applicants in insuring that they have considered all the regulation requirements. Failure to provide a complete checklist may be grounds for determining that an application is incomplete. [eff. 9/15/05]

### (4) Additional data:

The Commission may require the applicant to provide additional information and data for clarification purposes or to carry forth the purposes set forth in Subsections C(2).

# (5) Approval consideration:

The Zoning Commission, in determining the acceptability of the proposed project, shall have considered and evaluated the following criteria:

#### (a) Conformance:

Conformance of the proposed project with the Brookfield Zoning Regulations, including such land use standards and design criteria as may be included therein, Brookfield Subdivision Regulations (where applicable) and the Road Ordinance, Town of Brookfield<sup>1</sup>. [amended 4/3/78]

(b) **Health and safety**: [amended 4/3/78]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See §192, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. I. & §234, Subdivision Regulations

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- [1] Capacity of adjacent and feeder streets to handle peak traffic loads, lines of sight, entrance from and egress onto roadways and drives, accessibility for emergency vehicles and equipment, other conditions which might adversely affect traffic safety.
- [2] Risk of flooding, crowd control and emergency egress from buildings.
- [3] Production, use and storage of detonable, fire and chemically hazardous and toxic materials, waste treatment processes and levels of materials discharged into the soil, including potential for contamination of water supplies and pollution of surrounding areas.
- [4] Adequacy and protection of the water supply for domestic and fire protection purposes.

#### (c) Environment:

Smoke, dust, odors and vibrations; sound pressure levels; glare and illumination intensity levels, including the amounts generated on a particular premises and the effect(s) upon the surrounding area; erosion and sediment control techniques protection of canopy trees along town/state and private roads and drives. [amended 4/3/78, 1/7/80, 6/5/02]

### (d) Overall design and architectural treatment:

The completeness of data submitted pursuant to Subsection C(3), compliance with §242-602I "Architecture," the compatibility with other uses in the area, the effect of the proposed project upon property values, the degree to which existing site features are preserved, the extent and manner of landscaping treatment, the overall physical appearance of the proposed use. [amended 4/3/78]

# (e) Floodplain fill:

Any fill proposed to be deposited in the floodplain shall be shown to be in an amount not greater than is necessary to achieve the purpose of the application and must be in accordance with §242-509. A plan shall be submitted by the applicant showing the uses to which the filled land will be put and the final dimensions of the proposed fill or other material. Such fill or other materials shall be protected against erosion by riprap, vegetable cover or bulk-heading.

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## (6) **Stipulations**:

The Zoning Commission may, in granting a design review approval, after applying these regulations in harmony with their general intent, stipulate such restrictions as appear to the Commission to reasonable to protect the rights of individuals, property values in the area as a whole and the public health, safety and welfare and which promote improved land use, site planning and development and better overall neighborhood compatibility.

## (7) Application procedure and approval actions:

- (a) Applications for design review approval shall be submitted on such forms as may be prescribed by the Zoning Commission, together with information required by Subsection C(3) and, if applicable, Subsection C(4).
- (b) The Commission shall hold a public hearing on the application within sixty-five (65) days from the legal submission date to the Commission, as provided under Section 8-7d of the General Statutes. Approval, disapproval or approval with stipulations shall be made within sixty-five (65) days of the date of the public hearing. Approvals not filed on the land records of the Town of Brookfield within six (6) months of the effective date of such approval shall become null and void unless the Commission, for good and sufficient reason, shall extend the period for filing such approvals.
- (c) The final decision of the Zoning Commission shall be in permit form addressed to the applicant, dated and signed by the Chairman of the Zoning Commission.
- (d) Upon completion of the project, the Commission may, in its discretion, cause such tests and inspections to be made to verify that a project has been completed in accordance with the approval given. The applicant shall then make application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate in accordance with Subsection B above.

## (8) <u>Fee schedule:</u>

(a) The fees associated with a Design Review Application and the final Certificate of Zoning Compliance after project completion shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. The required fee shall accompany

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each application for design review approval. [amended 1/24/85, 2/28/85, 8/23/01]

(b) The applicant shall be responsible for any other expenses incurred in processing the application, including professional consultants such as, but not limited to: engineering fees, soil scientist fees, hydrologist fees, traffic engineering studies, environmental fees, transcription services and the like.

#### (9) **Performance bonds:**

When, in the sole determination of the Commission, it is necessary to protect the public health, safety, convenience and property values, the Commission may require the filing of a performance bond in accordance with §242-705A for the faithful completion of the entire project, or any portion thereof, in accordance with its approval cited in Sub-section C(7) above. The performance bond, in favor of the Town of Brookfield, shall be in an amount and of such form acceptable to the Commission. Said bond shall be posted with the Town of Brookfield. No site work excavation or construction shall commence until such bond is filed. Failure to provide the required bond will be sufficient grounds for the Commission to withhold or revoke approval of the proposed project. The satisfactory passing of a final zoning inspection and the issuance of a Zoning Compliance Certificate shall be a prerequisite for final release of any performance bond amount. A performance bond is required in connection with the approval of a major shopping center. The applicant shall provide the Commission with detailed estimates of the portions of the project to be bonded to assist the Commission in setting the amount of the bond. The amount of such bond shall cover the costs of improvements to be made by the developer and dedicated to the municipality for public use or those proposed improvements affecting public use, such as roads and sewage disposal facilities. [amended 9/20/76, 8/28/78, 5/21/79]

# (10) **Appeal:** [added eff. 2/1/07]

Final decisions made by the Commission on an application for Special Permit- Design Review Approval in accordance with this section, 242-301 C shall be appealed directly to the Superior Court in accordance with Connecticut General Statutes Section 8-8, as amended.

### (11) <u>Digital Map Submission</u>: [added eff. 3/15/06]

Prior to issuance of a final Certificate of Zoning Compliance, any "asbuilt" survey must be submitted in both paper & electronic format for all buildings constructed pursuant to a Design Review, Design Review

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Approval Modification involving building footprint changes, lot line changes, residential new construction or alterations with footprint changes within 10% of the minimum setbacks, and any activity permitted as a result of a variance granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals. The electronic format shall be for purposes of updating the Town's Geographic Information System (GIS) and shall meet the following criteria:

- 1. Drawings shall be on a compact disk (CD).
- 2. Electronics shall be in a format as prescribed by Town's GIS coordinator.
- 3. A certification letter stating that the electronic drawing is a copy of the survey map that was presented to the Zoning Enforcement Officer shall accompany electronic drawings. A land surveyor licensed by the State of Connecticut shall certify the letter.

Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302A&B

### § 242-302. Natural resources removal.

#### A. General requirements and exceptions:

There shall be no excavation or removal in any district of earth, loam, humus, topsoil, sand gravel, clay, stone, soil, subsoil or other earth product without a permit from the Zoning Commission, except when such excavation or removal is limited to the following:

- (1) Necessary excavation resulting from a bona fide residential construction operation being executed on the premises or for the installation of foundations, driveways, sewers, waterlines, electric or gas service, sidewalks, fences or walls which may or may not be in connection with the construction of a building or addition thereto for which a building permit has been issued.
- (2) Necessary excavation grading for a subdivision road for which plans have been approved by the Planning Commission of the Town of Brookfield.
- (3) The removal by or for the owner from one part of his property to another of topsoil or subsoil when such removal is for the purpose of landscaping, farming or otherwise improving the property to a maximum of six hundred (600) cubic yards of material.
- (4) Material that may be otherwise excavated in any one (1) calendar year without the required permit in an amount not to exceed one hundred (100) cubic yards.

### B. Application for a permit:

Application for an excavation permit shall be made by filing with the Zoning Commission or the Town of Brookfield the following information:

- (1) A map drawn to scale by an engineer or surveyor registered to practice in the State of Connecticut showing the following:
  - (a) The property on which the excavation is to be made.
  - (b) The location of all buildings on the property.
  - (c) Adjacent roads and the location of proposed access roads to proposed excavations.

### Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302B

- (d) At the option of the Commission, existing and proposed contours in the area to be excavated and in the surrounding area within twenty feet (20') of the excavation, shown on the a map drawn to scale containing not more than one hundred feet (100') to the inch and with contour lines at intervals of not more than five feet (5').
- (e) Adjacent property ownership within one hundred feet (100') indicated.
- (f) Existing and proposed drainage on the premises, if any, including the proposed level and area of any impounded water.
- (g) The location and design of structural and non structural sediment control measures, such as diversions, waterways, grade stabilization structures, debris basins, check dams, water breaks, silt fences and the like; and the location of temporary and permanent erosion control measures.
- (2) A written statement with the following information:
  - (a) The approximate starting and completion dates, number and types of trucks, machines to be used and hours of operation.
  - (b) The kind and amount of material to be excavated.
  - (c) The safety precautions that are to be taken.
  - (d) The purpose of the excavation or removal.
  - (e) The types and number of buildings to be erected.
  - (f) The sequence of operations, including time periods for major development phases, temporary and permanent sediment control measures to be employed, specifications for temporary and permanent vegetative and structural stabilization, and general information relating to the implementation and maintenance of the sediment control measures, including the name of the individual responsible for implementing the plan.
  - (g) Details of regrading the revegetation at the conclusion of the project or at the conclusion or such phases of the project as the Commission may require.
- (3) If the application is approved, the applicants (contractors or owners) shall file a bond in accordance with Section 242-705 B. of these regulations. [eff. 4/17/03]

#### Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302B&C

- (4) The application must be filed with the Zoning Commission before any operations are started and no excavation shall be started until the application is approved and the bond filed with the Commission.
- (5) The application must be signed by the persons intending to carry out the excavation operations and also the owner of the property if the excavation is not being carried out by the owner.
- (6) The Commission may waive in whole or in part the requirements of this section where they are not deemed necessary for reasonable review of the application.

#### C. Conditions of approval and/or renewal:

- (1) The Zoning Commission may approve the application and issue a permit for a stated period not to exceed twelve (12) months. Such permit may contain such conditions as the Commission determines necessary to protect the health, safety, general welfare and best interest of the town and its residents. Such permits may be renewed for successive stated periods, none of which shall exceed twelve (12) months. The fees for a required public hearing per Paragraph D below, and the fees for an annual permit shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. Annual permit fees are payable to the Town of Brookfield, on the anniversary date in advance. Such permit shall automatically terminate upon failure to pay the annual fee with thirty (30) days of the anniversary date of the permit. [8/23/01]
- (2) A permit may be granted or denied by the Commission after consideration of the public health, safety and general welfare, the comprehensive plan of development, soil erosion, drainage, impact upon the water table, lateral support slopes and grading of abutting streets and land, effect on land values and uses in the area, damage to existing landscape and traffic access and safety. A permit may be granted only if the Commission finds compliance with the following conditions: [amended 5/8/86]
  - (a) The excavation will not result in the creations of any sharp declivities, pits or depressions, soil erosion or fertility problems or depressed land values.
  - (b) There must be a minimum of two hundred (200) linear feet sight line clearance in both directions at point of truck access onto a Town road, unless, in the opinion of the Commission, safety factors indicate otherwise.

### Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302C

- (c) The area of truck access onto a Town road must be permanently established at the same grade as the Town road for a minimum distance of sixty feet (60').
- (d) The Town road at point of truck access must have a minimum width of traveled portion of twenty feet (20').
- (e) The point of truck access onto a Town road must be so situated and constructed so as to ensure that no trucks will back onto or off of the Town road.
- (f) Compliance with § 242-602D of this chapter relative to erosion and sediment control.
- (3) For the health, welfare and safety of the residents of the Town of Brookfield, no work of any nature shall be performed under any permit granted under the terms of these regulations except between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 7:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Saturday, except that sand may be loaded to be used upon roads in the Town of Brookfield when ice or other conditions exist to endanger travel.
- (4) No excavation shall be carried out in such a manner as to result in bank slopes in excess of the normal angle of repose of the exposed soil as determined by the Commission. During the course of excavation, the contractor shall maintain side slopes as directed by the Commission. The Commission may, at any time during the course of the excavation, insist that the area be sloped and graded if, in its opinion, a hazard exists.
- (5) The top of all slopes shall be at least twenty feet (20') from any adjacent property line or right-of-way or boundary of any street or highway and at least one hundred feet (100') from any occupied dwelling, unless specifically set out in the excavation permit to the contrary.
- (6) At all stages of the operation, proper drainage shall be provided to prevent the collection of water, and the excavator must erect proper barricades or fences for the protection of pedestrians, vehicles, children and others.

## Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302C,D,E,F

- (7) When approved excavations are completed, or a substantial portion thereof, the area must be graded so that no slope or gradient shall be steeper than one foot (1') to two feet (2') (vertical to horizontal). The above requirement shall not apply to open-faced rock cuts. Such cuts shall be finished at a angle not to exceed two feet (2') to one foot (1') (vertical to horizontal) so as to preclude the falling of loosened material or the risk of rock/earth slides. The top of all such cuts shall be protected with suitable fencing approved by the Commission. When completed, the excavated area shall be covered with a four-inch layer of topsoil and seeded with a combination of fast-germinating and perennial grass so as to prevent soil erosion and to maintain said area until it is stabilized and approved by the Commission. [amended 5/8/86]
- (8) The premises shall be excavated and graded in conformity with the excavation permit as approved. Any deviation from the permit as filed shall be cause for the Commission to revoke said permit and claim performance bond.
- (9) Truck access to the excavation shall be so arranged as to minimize nuisance to surrounding properties, and such access on the premises shall be provided with a dustless surface.

#### D. Hearing and notice:

Before the issuance of a permit under these regulations, the Commission may hold a public hearing after giving due notice of same in a newspaper having a substantial circulation in the Town of Brookfield, which notice shall set forth the name of the applicant, location and owner of the property and the nature of the application; except that, at the discretion of the Commission, the public hearing may be waived. [amended 2/28/85, 8/23/01]

## E. Damage to roads:

Any permittee or agent thereof who shall cause damage to any road or roads in the Town of Brookfield shall immediately be liable to the Town for repairing said damage, which shall be under the supervision of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookfield.

#### F. Processing:

No screening, sifting, washing, crushing or other forms of processing shall be conducted upon the premises unless located within an appropriate zoning district where such may be permitted within this chapter. No fixed machinery shall be erected or maintained within three hundred feet (300') of any property line or street line.

Natural Resources Removal - § 242-302C,D,E,F

Excavation, Fill & Grading - § 242-303A-D

## § 242-303. Excavation, fill and grading.

#### A. General requirement: [rev. 6/4/10]

No excavation, fill or grading shall be accomplished in such a manner so as to cause inconvenience, harm or hardship, in the sole determination of the Commission, to surrounding property owners by virtue of encroachment on watercourses, pollution of water supplies, contamination of the soil, altered drainage flows, disruption of on-site sewer disposal systems, impounding of water, excessive slope of drives, walkways or accessways or which otherwise increases the potential for sedimentation, erosion or earth-slides. No slope extending over 100 feet in length measured in any direction across the contours of a lot may be created with a grade that exceeds 25° on average. (Refer to §242-402A & 242-501J(7). Any activities which exceed 10% of the total lot area shall require a permit. Any such activities must be completed within one (1) year of the start of activity and all commercial and earth moving equipment must be promptly removed after the completion of activity.

### B. Fill material below structures:

No fill material which is reduced in volume by fragmentation or decomposition may be used beneath footings, foundations, structures, walkways, drives or on-site sewer disposal systems. Fill under such areas, when permitted by the Building Official, Town of Brookfield, must be clean earth, loam, humus, sand, gravel, clay, stone, soil, subsoil or other earthen products only and shall be properly compacted in accordance with good engineering practice.

### C. Burial of material:

Natural or building product wastes or debris which result from construction on the premises only and are not transported from elsewhere may be buried and covered over with a minimum of twelve inches (12") of clean fill of the types indicated in Subsection B above only with the written approval of the Zoning Enforcement Officer who, after inspection of the site, shall have satisfied himself/herself that adequate provisions have been made to prevent the conditions cited in Subsection A above or such other conditions as might adversely affect the public health, safety and welfare. The locations of such materials shall be indicated on the approved plot plan.

#### D. <u>Material resulting from demolition:</u>

The burial of material resulting from demolition activity is specifically prohibited.

Woodcutting, lumbering, & forestry - § 242-304A&B

# § 242-304. Woodcutting, lumbering and forestry operations.

### A. General requirements and exceptions:

Woodcutting shall be a permitted use in all districts of the Town. However, there shall be no woodcutting in any district without a permit from the Zoning Commission, except when such removal is limited to the following:

- (1) Necessary cutting resulting from a bona fide construction operation being executed on the premises or for the installation of foundations, driveways, sewers of waterlines, electric or gas service sidewalks, fences or walls which may or may not be in connection with the construction of a building or addition thereto for which a building permit has been issued.
- (2) Necessary cutting for a subdivision road for which the preliminary plans have been approved by the Planning Commission of the Town of Brookfield.
- (3) The removal by or for the owner when such removal is for the purpose of landscaping, farming or otherwise improving the property, to a maximum of one hundred (100) cords of wood.
- (4) Material that may be otherwise removed in any one (1) calendar year without the required permit is an amount not to exceed twenty (20) cords of wood.

### B. Application for a permit:

Application for a woodcutting permit shall be made by filing with the Zoning Commission of the Town of Brookfield the following information:

- (1) A **site plan** drawn to scale, by an engineer or surveyor registered to practice in the State of Connecticut, showing the following:
  - (a) The property on which the cutting is to be made.
  - (b) Adjacent roads and the location of proposed access roads to the proposed cutting.
  - (c) Adjacent property ownership within one hundred feet (100').
  - (d) Existing and proposed drainage on the premises, if any, including proposed level and area of any impounded water.

## Woodcutting lumbering & forestry - § 242-304B&C

(e) Location and design or structural and nonstructural sediment and control measures, such as diversions, waterways, grade stabilization structures, debris basins, check dams, water breaks, silt fences and the like, and the location of temporary and permanent control measures.

## (2) A written statement with the following information:

- (a) The sequence of operations, including time periods for major development phases, temporary and permanent sediment control measures to be employed, specifications for temporary and permanent vegetative and structural stabilization, and general information relating to the implementation and maintenance of the sediment control measures, including the name of the individual responsible for implementing the plan.
- (b) Details of regrading and revegetation at the conclusion of the project or at the conclusion of such phases of the project as the Commission may require.
- (3) The application must be filed with the Zoning Commission before any operations are started, and no cutting shall be started until the application is approved.
- (4) The application must be signed by the persons intending to carry out the cutting operations and also the owner of the property if the cutting is not being carried out by the owner.
- (5) The Commission may waive, in whole or in part, the requirements of this section where they are not deemed necessary for reasonable review of the application.

## C. <u>Conditions of approval and/or renewal:</u>

(1) The Zoning Commission may approve the application and issue a permit for a stated period not to exceed **twelve (12) months**. Such permit may contain such conditions as the Commission determines necessary to protect the health, safety, general welfare and best interest of the Town and its residents. Such permits may be renewed for successive stated periods, none of which shall exceed twelve (12) months. The fees for an annual permit shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. Such permit shall automatically terminate upon failure to pay the annual fee within thirty (30) days of the anniversary date of the permit. [amended 8/23/01]

## Woodcutting, lumbering & forestry - § 242-304C

- (2) A permit may be granted or denied by the Commission after consideration of good forestry practice; the public health, safety and general welfare; the comprehensive plan of development; soil erosion; drainage; lateral support slopes and grading of abutting streets and land; effect on land values and uses in the area; damage to existing landscape; and traffic access and safety.

  A permit may be granted only if the Commission finds compliance with the following conditions:
  - (a) Cutting will not result in the soil erosion or fertility problems or depressed land values.
  - (b) There must be a minimum of two hundred (200) linear feet sight line clearance in both directions at point of truck access onto a Town road unless, in the opinion of the Commission, safety factors indicate otherwise.
  - (c) The area of truck access onto a Town road must be permanently established at the same grade as the Town road for a minimum distance of sixty feet (60').
  - (b) The Town road at the point of truck access must have a minimum width or traveled portion of twenty feet (20').
  - (c) The point of truck access onto a Town road must be so situated and constructed as to ensure that no trucks will back onto or off of the Town road.
  - (f) Compliance with § 242-602A, D and E of this Chapter.
- (3) For the health, welfare and safety of the residents of the Town of Brookfield, no work of any nature shall be performed under any permit granted under the terms of the regulations except between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 7:00 a.m. and 12:00 noon on Saturday.
- (4) Truck access to the cutting shall be so arranged, as to minimize nuisance to surrounding properties, and such access on the premises shall be provided with a dustless surface.

#### (5) **Damage to roads:**

Any permittee or agent thereof who shall cause damage to any road or roads in the Town of Brookfield shall immediately be liable to the Town for repairing said damage, which shall be under the supervision of the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Brookfield.

Woodcutting, lumbering & forestry - § 242-304C

# D. <u>Performance bonds</u>:

When, in the sole determination of the Commission, it is necessary to protect the public health, safety, convenience and property values, the Commission may require the filing of a performance bond in accordance with §242-705A for the faithful completion of the entire project, or any portion thereof. The performance bond, in favor of the Town of Brookfield, shall be in an amount and of such form acceptable to the Commission.

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305A-C

## § 242-305. Off-street parking and loading.

### A. Purpose:

It is the intention of these regulations that all structures and land uses be provided with a sufficient amount of off-street vehicular parking and loading space to meet the needs of persons making use of such structures and land uses. The standards and schedules appearing hereinafter are considered the minimum necessary to accomplish this purpose.

## B. Applicability:

Structures and land uses in existence, or for which building permits have been issued prior to the adoption of this chapter, shall not be subject to any additional parking or loading space requirements of this chapter, provided that any parking or loading facilities then existing to serve such structures or uses shall not in the future be reduced, except where they exceed such requirements, in which case they shall not be reduced below such requirements. Required parking and loading facilities for the existing portion of such structures or uses shall, however, be provided at the time of any enlargement of such existing structures or uses in the future.

### C. Standards: [subtitles eff. 6/4/10]

The following standards apply to all uses except single-family residences:

### (1) Size and Construction:

The term "parking space" as used throughout these regulations shall mean a space capable of containing a rectangle, of not less than nine by twenty (9 x 20) feet, measured from the center of the dividing line between spaces. When a parking area is to support a facility employing shopping carts, hand trucks and the like, the parking spaces shall be of a size not less than ten by twenty feet (10' x 20'). Such space shall be surfaced with concrete, bituminous concrete or other equivalent dustless-type material and shall be suitably marked to indicate its location. All parking spaces shall be sloped at least one percent (1%) but not more than fifteen percent (15%) so as to drain properly and prevent the collection or standing of water on the surface thereof. Spaces must be contiguous to a driveway permitting access to a street. [amended 4/13/00]

#### (2) Location:

All **off-street parking spaces** shall be located on the same lot as the structure or use to which they are accessory. Commercial and industrial establishments may provide parking facilities on a different lot, provided that the nearest boundary of the paved portion of the parking area is within two hundred fifty feet (250')

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of the building containing the use being served and that said lot is under the same ownership as the use served.

## (3) Ingress / Egress:

Adequate **ingress and egress** to an off-street parking area or facility by means of clearly defined drives shall be provided for all vehicles.

## (4) Aisle Width:

All driveway aisles contiguous to parking spaces, shall be in accordance with the table as set forth below: [revised 3/17/02, 4/2/03]

Degree Parking	Minimum Aisle Width One-way traffic flow	Minimum Aisle Width Two-way traffic flow	
Parallel or 30°	14'	24'	
45°	16'	24'	
60°	16'	24'	
75°	23'	26'	
90°	26'	26'	

(National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Standard 1141,4-3)

#### (5) Access and Internal Drives: [revised 3/17/02]

- (a) All internal site drives shall be constructed to a width of twelve feet (12') for each traveled lane and paved in accordance with the Town Road Ordinance.
- (b) The maximum grade of such drives shall be ten percent (10%) unless otherwise approved by the Commission.
- (c) The minimum turning radius for all such drives shall be twenty-five feet (25') for inside radii and fifty feet (50') for outside radii.

## (6) Setbacks:

No parking space may be closer than twenty-five feet (25') from the front lot line, except for pre-existing non-conforming spaces. Where parking spaces abut a building, a separating strip of at least ten feet (10') shall be provided, either in the form of a landscaped bed or a sidewalk, or both. [amended 10/29/98] Commercial/combination vehicles supporting a business entity (i.e. trucks, vans,

# Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305C

pickup trucks and the like) shall be parked in the rear yard only, except that the Commission may specify another location in unique circumstances dictated by unusual or complex site conditions.

### (7) Walkways:

Separate **pedestrian walkways** to the parking area or facility may be required by the Commission to ensure pedestrian safety.

## (8) Curbing:

The **perimeter** of any parking area for a commercial or industrial establishment shall be provided with a curb of not less than six inches (6") in height backfilled with earth material.

# (9) <u>Intersection Setback</u>:

No parking area of more than ten (10) spaces shall exit or enter onto a road less than seventy-five feet (75') from the center line of the nearest intersecting street on the same side of the street as the driveway.

# (10) Lighting:

All **artificial lighting** used to illuminate any parking space or area shall be in accordance with §242-602B.

## (11) Handicapped Parking: [revised 12/14/11]

TABLE 1106.1 ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES

TOTAL PARKING SPACES PROVIDED	REQUIRED MINIMUM NUMBER OF ACCESSIBLE SPACES
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1,000	2% of total
More than 1,000	20, plus one for each 100 over 1,000

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305C-D

#### (12) **Firelanes**: [eff. 4/20/03]

- (a) Fire lanes shall be designated by the Commission.
- (b) Fire lanes shall be constructed to a width of sixteen feet (16') for one-way traffic flow and twenty-six feet (26" for two-way traffic flow.
- (c) Minimum vertical clearance shall be thirteen feet six inches (13'6").
- (d) Fire lanes and adjacent curbing shall be suitably marked and painted in "traffic yellow."
- (e) Immediately adjacent to these fire lanes, appropriate signage indicating a prohibition from parking in fire lanes shall be erected on stanchions or placed on an adjacent building a minimum of five feet (5') high from the pavement surface and at intervals along the fire lanes of not more than fifty feet (50') apart.

## D. Parking space schedule:

The number of parking spaces set forth in the following schedule will be considered as the minimum required for each use except where, at the discretion of the Zoning Commission, more spaces may be required. The schedule is intended to be representative and not inclusive. Parking spaces for permitted uses not specified herein shall be determined by the Commission by reference to the most similar use for which a requirement is given.

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305D

# Parking Space Schedule [effective 3/8/02]

Use	Required Spaces	Per Unit of Measure
Banks:		
Bank, with drive-in	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Bank, without drive in	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Industrial Uses:		
Warehousing	1	2,000 sq. ft. of gross ind'l area
	plus 1	250 sq. ft. of gross office area
	plus 1	company vehicle
	plus 1	proposed number of visitors
All Other	1	500 sq. ft. of gross building area
	plus 1	250 sq. ft. of gross office area
	plus 1	company vehicle
	plus 1	proposed number of visitors
Hotel/Motel Uses:		
Hotel/Convention	1	room, plus 1 each employee
	plus 1	100 sq. ft. gross assembly area
Hotel	1	room, plus 1 each employee
Motel with restaurant	1	room, plus 1 each employee
	plus 1	100 sq. ft gross seating area
Motel, less restaurant	1	room, plus 1 each employee
Places of Assembly:		
Church	1	3 seats
Theatre	1	4 seats
Other Assembly, Fixed Seats	1	4 seats
Other Assembly, Non-fixed seats	1	200 sq. ft. gross usable floor area
Medical Uses:		
Hospital	1	three (3) patients
	plus 0.5	each employee
Medical Office & Clinics		250 sq. ft of gross building area
Nursing Home	1	three (3) rooms
Office Uses:		
All types	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
	plus 1	company vehicle
	plus 1	proposed number of visitors

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305D

Use	Required Spaces	Per Unit of Measure
Recreational Uses:		
Bowling Alley	5	lane
Courts, Tennis, etc.	1	1,000 gross building sq. ft.
Health clubs	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Marina	0.5	mooring or boat slip
Skating Rink	1	100 sq. ft. of rink surface or each 3 seats
Restaurant & Bar Uses:		
All types – including family, fast	1	4 seats, plus 1 for each employee
food, catering and cocktail		or
lounges		100 sq. ft.of gross building area whichever is greater
	W	
Retail Uses:		
Convenience Market	1	500 sq. ft. of gross building area
Discount Store	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Furniture/Carpet Store	1	1,000 sq. ft. gross building area
General Retail Trade	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Home Improvement/Hardware	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Shopping Center	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Supermarket	1	250 sq. ft. of gross building area
Residential Uses:		
Single Family	2	single family unit
Multi-family	2	dwelling unit
Home Occupation	2	family dwelling, plus 1 per employee
Converted Residence	2	single family unit
	plus 1	each additional unit

## Note:

1. "Gross Area" is the total square footage measured from the inside of any perimeter walls. Site plans must show provisions for the maximum number of parking spaces required for the most intensive use(s), but need only be "built out" to support the number of spaces required for the uses being proposed.

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305E&F

## E. Trailer coaches, campers and storage trailers: [subtitles eff 6/4/10]

## (1) Occupancy:

Occupancy of trailer coaches and campers is not permitted. However, this subsection shall not prevent the use of a trailer coach as a temporary office in connection with a construction project, provided that suitable provisions for running water and sanitary sewage disposal are approved in writing by the Town Sanitarian prior to the issuance of a building permit.

## (2) <u>Interior Storage</u>:

Except as provided hereinafter, no roadway vehicle, trailer or other similar device shall be used to store equipment, goods or materials on premises for an extended period of time. The Commission may, in its sole discretion, issue a permit for storage of equipment, goods or material for a period not to exceed sixty (60) days once in any given twelve-month period. Such a permit may be issued only for a use within a commercial or in industrial zone. In granting such permit, the Commission shall have found that: The placement of the roadway vehicle or trailer would be in conformance with the standards appearing in Subsection C; there would be no conditions which would adversely affect traffic safety or the general health, safety and welfare.

#### (3) Marshaling and Staging Operations:

Within an industrial zone nothing in this section shall prevent the temporary storage of equipment, goods and materials within properly registered roadway vehicles trailers and similar devices when a part of a terminal or distribution operation or where such items are being marshaled or staged for subsequent commercial or industrial use in another location.

#### F. Commercial vehicles in residential zones:

Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, overnight (8:00 PM through 6 AM) parking of commercial type vehicles is prohibited in all residential districts. Permitted vehicles may be parked in the residential driveway, but not otherwise within the front yard or on the town right-of-way or any easement giving access to the property. All such vehicles must be owned or operated by the permanent resident or owner of the property on which parked. [revised eff. 8/26/99, 3/9/00, 12/23/02, 4/17/03, 6/26/14]

Off-Street Parking and Loading - § 242-305G-I

## G. Loading areas:

Space for loading and unloading shall be provided for all hospitals, hotels, restaurants, retail trade, wholesale business and all manufacturing and industrial uses at the rate of four hundred (400) square feet for every fifteen thousand (15,000) square feet of floor area, or fraction thereof, up to thirty thousand (30,000) square feet, and four hundred (400) square feet for each thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of floor area, or fraction thereof, in excess of thirty thousand (30,000) square feet. Parking spaces required for use may not be used for loading space. Loading spaces must be properly marked.

# H. Landscape requirements for Parking Areas: [revised 11/25/98]

- (1) Single Family Dwellings: No landscape requirements apply
- (2) Multi-family Dwellings: Section 242-404C(6) applies
- (3) All Other Uses: Section 242-501J "Landscape Requirements" applies.

## I. Modifications:

The Zoning Commission reserves the right-to modify these specifications, in harmony with their general intent, in unique and unusual circumstance indicated by individual site conditions, technical complexities or by overriding considerations of safety and general welfare.

Signs

General Provisions - § 242-306A&B

# § 242-306. Signs

#### A. Purpose:

The purpose of these sign regulations is to establish criteria based both on the zone and the use for a sign. It is recognized that signs perform important functions in identifying businesses and in general, advertising. Minimum control of signs is necessary to preserve property values by preventing unsightly and detrimental development which has a blighting influence upon residential, business and industrial uses of land. Controls are also necessary to prevent signs from reaching such excessive size that they obscure on another to the detriment of all concerned and to secure certain fundamentals of design for the Town. This regulation also governs outdoor display.

Under these Regulations, it is the intent of the Town of Brookfield, in part, to prohibit billboards, which are those signs that promote an activity or business or product that is unrelated to the site. The purpose of such prohibition is to maintain the aesthetic and historic character of the Town of Brookfield and to prevent the blighting influence of large signs. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Purpose Statement, or the Regulations below, any authorized sign may contain non-commercial copy in lieu of any other copy so long as the other provisions of these Regulations are complied with, it not being the intent of these Regulations to regulate sign content. Further, should a court of law deem any portion of these Regulations, their subparts, or referring regulations to be Constitutionally infirm, said court may strike or sever such portion it deems inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States of America or the Constitution of the State of Connecticut and leave the unoffending portions of the Regulations intact. [amended 9/13/01]

#### B. <u>Permits:</u>

- (1) Application for a sign permit shall be on an appropriate form required by the Zoning Commission.
- (2) The fees associated with a Sign Permit shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. [8/23/01]
- (3) No sign shall be installed, enlarged or relocated unless it conforms to the provisions of this regulation and a permit has been secured.
- (4) No streamers or banners, or other sign devices not herein defined shall be permitted.

Signs

General Provisions - § 242-306B&C

(5) Permits are valid only during the time the business is in operation. Signs and all sign material shall be removed within ten (10) days after the business ceases to be operational. The period shall begin on the day following the last day that the business is open.

#### C. General provisions:

### (1) <u>Construction:</u>

All signs shall be constructed of strong material which will not warp or distort with weather or age, firmly supported so as to withstand wind conditions normally expected throughout the year and kept freshly painted otherwise maintained in good condition and repair.

### (2) <u>Location</u>:

- (a) No sign shall be located closer than thirty-five feet (35') from the center of the traveled portion of the road in any zone, except names and addresses attached to mailboxes. No sign location shall obstruct any line of sight. Where a paved or traveled portion of any street is widened, and the sign obstructs the new lines of sight, it shall be set further back to conform to the requirements.
- (b) Where a four-lane highway exists, no sign shall be located closer than fifty feet (50') from the center of the traveled portion of the road.
- (c) No sign shall be arranged so that it blocks reasonable sight lines for streets, walks or driveways. No sign should be confused with a traffic control device by reason of the sign's color, location, shape and/or other characteristics or through any other means. Glare from the sign shall not interfere with traffic.
- (d) All permitted signs must be located on the same lot as the building or use to which said signs apply.
- (e) No sign may be attached to a tree.

### (3) **Wording:**

Descriptive wording may be changed, without a permit, provided that the area dedicated to changing descriptive wording, commonly called "reader boards," shall not exceed fifty percent (50%) of the total sign area and that the coloration and composition of the text is compatible with the remainder of the sign. [amended 8/26/99]

**Signs** 

General Provisions - § 242-306C

# (4) <u>Size</u>:

The area of a sign shall be considered to be that of the smallest rectangle, triangle or circle which encompasses all lettering, wording, design or symbols. If attached to or located on the building, the area of the sign shall include any back-ground different from the balance of the wall if such background is designed as an integral part of, and obviously related to, the sign. When the lettering is placed on a building, the area of the sign shall be computed as the area of the smallest quadrilateral capable of including all lettering or other items comprising the sign.

- (a) Building signs shall be limited in total square footage to the amount of "linear building frontage" facing each street, main access drive or interior courtyard/pedestrian mall. In multi-occupant buildings, the allowable signage facing each street, main access drive or interior courtyard/pedestrian mall shall be proportionally divided according to the percentage of the "linear building frontage" attributable to each occupant on that street, main access drive or interior courtyard/pedestrian mall, or such other method as may be approved by the Commission in unique or unusual circumstances. [amended 1/23/97, 10/28/99]
- (b) Roadside signs are to be limited to one (1) per building with a maximum size of forty-five (45) square feet, except as specified in §242-306F(2) & G(2) of this chapter. [amended 7/6/82]
- (c) Where a **double-facing sign** is allowed, the maximum permitted sign area shall apply to each face. All framing shall be included in computing the sign area. Where the sign is not contained within the outer dimension of a frame, then the area of the sign shall be computed as the area of the smallest quadrilateral encompassing all lettering and other items comprising the signs. Legs, posts, pedestals or monuments supporting the sign and below the sign quadrilateral shall not be considered in computing the maximum area of the sign. [rev. 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]

### (5) **Height**:

#### (a) Height:

If a permitted sign is **independent of a building**, the top of said sign or support shall be not higher than eighteen feet (18') above mean ground level in the immediate area in which the sign is located. If the sign is mounted on a monument or pedestal type base which is more than one foot (1') wide, the height of the monument type or pedestal base shall not exceed five feet (5') above mean ground level. Support legs or posts shall not exceed twelve inches (12") in diameter or width. [amended 8/26/99]

Signs

General Provisions - § 242-306C

- (b) A **sign supported by a wall** shall not be set out more than twelve inches (12") from said wall and shall not project above the roofline or beyond the side of said wall.
- (c) No **building sign** shall extend above the roofline or parapet wall. [added 7/16/87]

# (6) Special setback and size requirements:

- (a) On a **building not using a roadside sign**, the square footage of the building sign may be increased by twenty-five percent (25%).
- (b) On a **building not using a roadside sign**, for each twenty-five feet (25') of additional setback over seventy-five feet (75'), the area of the sign may be increased twenty-five percent (25%) to a maximum increase of one hundred percent (100%) in sign area. With a one hundred percent (100%) setback increase, the sign may be doubled in size.

### (7) <u>Illumination</u>: (eff. 12/1/13)

- (a) Animation, flashing, moving, audio advertising devices and festoon lights shall not be permitted.
- (b) Where a **building fronts on two (2) streets**, each frontage is to be considered individually, with the limitations applied as for two (2) separate units.
- (c) **Illuminated signs** may be permitted by the Zoning Commission and subject to the following regulations:
  - [1] A drawing showing the general appearance of the proposed illuminated sign from each street from which such sign may be visible.
  - [2] A plot plan showing the location of the proposed illuminated sign with relation to existing buildings on the same lot and on all adjacent lots, including lots which would be adjacent but for the existence of a street. The names of the owners of such lots shall be clearly shown thereon.
  - [3] Internally illuminated or back lit signs shall not exceed fifteen (15) watts of **output** power for every square foot of signage [rev. 12/1/13; added 11/18/99]. Data sheets must be provided with application.

Signs

General Provisions - § 242-306C

- [4] Lighting fixtures illuminating signs shall be carefully located, aimed and shielded so that light is directed only onto the sign façade and shall not be aimed toward adjacent streets, roads or properties.
- [5] No LEDs or new internally illuminated signs shall be permitted in the Town Center District nor any residential zone.
- [6] The light source (bulb) of light fixtures shall not be directly visible from adjacent streets, roads or properties.
- [7] All ground mounted fixtures shall be screened by bushes or other appropriate means; all fixtures mounted on the sign itself shall blend in with the background color of the sign or its surroundings as deemed appropriate for the site.
- [8] Energy saving and solar lighting are encourages.
- [9] Halo lit signs may be approved by the Commission provided:
  White light only shall be used colored lighting is not permitted.
  Light intensity shall be subtle and create a low intensity light wash on the sign board or background surface.
- [10] The Commission may approve a reduced size sign if halo lighting is requested.
- [11] Internally illuminated signs existing at the date of adoption of these regulations may remain and may have minor modifications to reflect changing business names, but more significant changes in location, size or structure, shall require compliance with these regulations.
- [12] The Zoning Enforcement Officer may require readjustment or relocation of a sign in order to prevent glare and to ensure vehicular and pedestrian safety.
- [13] Signs which are illuminated by a light source directed onto the sign shall have such light sources shielded so as not to be directly visible from any public right-of-way or from outside of the lot lines.

Signs

Residential Zones -§ 242-306 C&D

### (8) Outside display area:

(a) Residential Zones, R-7, R-40, R-60, R-80, R-100:

Nothing may be displayed outside of a house as a result of a home occupation. [amended 6/6/77]

#### (b) Commercial establishments:

Display of products for sale must be at least thirty-five feet (35') from the shoulder of the road, not in an area dedicated for parking, and may not obstruct walkways or sidewalks.

### (c) Industrial establishments:

Storage or display of products or materials used in process or for sale must not be in the front setback or in any area reserved for parking, or walkways or sidewalks.

## D. Residential zone: signs permitted without a permit:

Only the following signs are permitted for the uses indicated without a permit:

- (1) One (1) sign bearing the name and occupation of the occupant of the premises, including directional signs. Maximum size shall be no more than 144 square inches. [eff. 2/13/07]
- (2) One (1) sign advertising the sale or rental of the premises on which it is located. Maximum size shall be four (4) square feet.

### (3) Open House Signs:

- (a) No more than a total of three (3) open house signs per listing will be allowed.
- (b) No more than one (1) sign shall be permitted at any one (1) intersection.
- (c) The period of use will be limited to Sunday between the hours of 12:00 noon and 6:00 p.m. and Monday between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m.
- (d) The signs shall be generic in nature and display no advertising.

Signs

Residential Zones -§ 242-306 D

- (e) No sign shall exceed four (4) square feet as per Zoning Commission standards for said sign.
- (f) No sign shall be placed as to block sight lines for streets, walks and driveways, as determined by Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- (g) No sign shall be located on any private property without the express written consent of the property owner.
- (h) No sign shall be placed within a town right-of-way without the express written consent of the abutting property owner.
- (i) No sign shall be placed in a state right-of-way.
- (j) Violators shall be fined according to a schedule established by the Zoning Commission.
- (3) A **temporary sign**, displayed only during the appropriate season, advertising farm produce grown on the premises and sold at a roadside stand, with the approval of the Zoning Commission. Maximum size shall be four (4) square feet.
- (4) One (1) double-faced sign, including any flag, badge or insignia, identifying any civic, charitable, religious, patriotic, fraternal or similar organization and its meeting hours, located on the lot where regular meetings are held. Maximum size shall be six (6) square feet.
- (5) **Historical markers** may be placed on a bona fide historical organization or by a governmental agency. Maximum size shall be three (3) square feet.
- Names and addresses required to be placed on **mailboxes** by the United States Post Office may be in addition to signs permitted.
- (7) Traffic or other directional signs erected by the state, Town or county, including direction signs to schools, libraries, parks or governmental buildings. Said signs may include flag, badge or insignia of any governmental agency.

Signs

Residential Zones -§ 242-306D&E

(8) One (1) temporary sign may be erected, on the premises of an owner/resident only, indicating said owner/resident's **political** preference. Such sign may be erected sixty (60) days prior to Election Day and must be removed within one (1) week thereafter. Signs may not be affixed to utility poles, trees or structures; may not be placed within a public right-of-way or any other public area; and may not be placed in such a manner as to impede lines of sight or otherwise adversely affect traffic safety. Maximum size shall be four (4) square feet.

### E. Residential Zone: signs requiring a permit:

The following signs and only the following signs are permitted for the uses indicated with a permit:

- (1) Three (3) official **tag sale signs** as furnished by the Zoning Commission; deposit: fifteen dollars (\$15.); refund: nine dollars (\$9.) upon return of signs within fifteen (15) days. Maximum size shall be one and one-half (1 ½) square feet.
- (2) Single-facing signs prohibiting **trespassing**, hunting, fishing, trapping or picnicking on property likely to be used for same or used as a passageway by unauthorized persons may be posed. Four (4) signs per acre may be erected, provided that they are placed within the boundaries of the lot. Maximum size shall be one (1) square foot.
- (3) One (1) temporary sign limited to a period of six (6) months to advertise a **subdivision**. An extension of time may be granted by the Zoning Commission. All such signs must be removed after completion of said subdivision. Maximum size shall be twelve (12) square feet.
- (4) One (1) temporary sign limited to a period of six (6) months listing the contractor, engineer, architect and other pertinent data associated with any construction project. An extension may be granted by the Zoning Commission. All such signs must be removed after completion of said project. Maximum size shall be twelve (12) square feet.
- One (1) double faced, permanent landscaped sign containing the Planning Commission approved name of a **subdivision or multifamily dwelling project**, may be erected at the entrance drive to such projects. Maximum size shall be twelve (12) square feet. [amended 8/26/99]

Signs

Commercial Establishments -§ 242-306E&F

- (6) One (1) double faced sign as permitted by §242-301A (municipal signs) with a maximum size of forty-five (45) square feet, inclusive of all frame and structure. The maximum size of the quadrilateral encompassing all lettering and other design elements of the sign, however, shall not exceed eighteen (18) square feet. [amended 8/30/90]
- (7) A maximum of six (6) temporary directional signs, for a period not to exceed seven (7) consecutive days, advertising a not-for-profit special public event. The maximum size of the sign shall be twelve (12) square feet. An application for such signs must indicate the time period involved, the proposed design of the sign, and the proposed locations of the signs. The application must be accompanied by the written consent of the property owner upon whose property the signs are proposed to be located. The signs shall be placed in such a manner as to not impede lines of sight or otherwise adversely affect traffic safety. Applications for such signs will be processed on a first come first served basis. Not more than two (2) independent signs may be placed at specific locations within the same time period. [rev. 3/14/91, 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]

### (8) <u>Municipal Greeting Sign</u>:

One (1) single or double faced sign with a maximum size of sixty (60) square feet on each side to provide a municipal greeting to individuals entering the Town of Brookfield. In addition, the sign may include any badge, insignia or seal identifying any civic, charitable, religious, patriotic, fraternal, government agency or any similar organization operating within the town and the meeting hours and location of such organizations. The design of said sign shall be acceptable to the Commission. Said sign(s) may be erected on town property with the written authorization of the Board of Selectmen or on private property with the written consent of the property owner. Such sign(s) may be erected within any zoning district and are not restricted solely to residential districts. [eff: 1/28/99]

#### F. Commercial establishments:

The following signs are permitted for commercial establishments:

#### (1) Commercial buildings:

All signs permitted in the residential zone, if said use is a permitted use and being conducted in any commercial building, except a shopping center.

Signs

Commercial Establishments & Shopping Centers - § 242-306F

#### (2) Roadside signs:

One (1) roadside sign pertaining to a commercial building or three (3) commercial buildings in a group, provided that it refers to a permitted use on the premises only. If there is more than one (1) establishment, the sign may contain the names of all occupants. The name of each occupant may appear on a panel. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet. If the establishment is a retail service station, an additional sign or signs denoting prices of fuel only, not to exceed a total of twenty-four (24) square feet, may be located on the trademark sign stanchion. [amended 7/6/82, 3/7/83]

#### (3) Other roadside signs:

Roadside signs for fraternal, religious, civic and other nonprofit organizations may be approved by the Zoning Commission. They may not exceed twelve (12) square feet.

### (4) **Building signs:**

One (1) building sign per store, shop, office or business, provided that the total area of the sign does not exceed in square footage the frontage length of the building; as permitted in §242-306C(4)(a).

### (5) Off-premises directional signs:

Off-premises directional signs only, not to exceed one and one-half ( $1\frac{1}{2}$ ) square feet, are permitted with the approval of the Zoning Commission and the written consent of the property owner.

#### (6) Entrance and exit signs:

Entrance and exit signs shall not exceed two and one-half (2 1/2) feet in height and shall not exceed three (3) square feet in size. One (1) at each street opening. [added 5/8/97]

### (7) **Special Event Signs:**

One (1) temporary sign advertising a special event, sale, promotion, opening/closing of a business, in conjunction with Section 242-308 C(2)., for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, not more than twice annually without the permission of the Zoning Commission. The sign may be a double-faced sign and of a maximum size of twenty-four (24) square feet. It shall be located so as to conform to Section 242-306 C(2) (a) through (e). In the case of multiple occupancy buildings, only one (1) such sign may be permitted at a time for the entire complex. It shall be promptly removed after the thirty (30) day period has expired. [added eff. 10/28/09, revised eff. 11/1/12]

Signs

Industrial Establishments - § 242-306F-G

#### (8) For Sale/Rent/Lease Signs: [amended 7/16/87, 7/27/02]

One (1) sign issued to the Owner/Operator of the premises advertising the sales/rent/lease of a property. Such sign(s) need only be applied for once. No renewal is necessary for a subsequent change of sign message thereafter. All such signs are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Maximum size shall be twenty four (24) square feet.
- (b) No more than one (1) such sign shall be permitted per each premises.
- (c) If the premises has frontage on two (2) streets, one (1) sign shall be permitted on each street frontage.
- (d) No sign shall be placed so as to block lines of sight for streets, drives and walkways as determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- (e) No sign shall be placed in a state or town right-of-way.
- (f) No sign shall be placed closer than four (4) feet from a property line.
- (g) Such signs may be added below a permitted roadside sign.
- (h) The applicable fee shall be for each premises regardless of the number of signs permitted.

#### **G.** Shopping Centers:

- (1) **Store signs**, while they may reflect individuality, should be controlled by the Commission through an approved overall plan so as to preserve the unity of the center.
- One (1) directory-type sign that may include the name of the shopping center. The name of each store, shop, office or business in the shopping center may be included on this sign. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet. If a shopping center has four (4) or more commercial establishments and a road frontage of six hundred (600) feet or more, two (2) roadside signs may be used at separate locations. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet each. Within the Village Business District (VBD), the above shall also apply except that the term "road frontage" shall be superseded by the term "lot width" which shall mean the distance calculated by the Zoning Enforcement Officer between two (2) parallel lines drawn approximately perpendicular to the street line and each such line containing a point which is the farthest extremity of each side lot line. [amended 7/6/82, 2/27/97]

Signs

Industrial Establishments - § 242-306G

- One (1) **building sign** per store, shop, office or business, as permitted in §242-306C(4)(a).
- (4) Where a **covered pedestrian walkway** exists in a shopping center, a hanging sign perpendicular to the building line may be used to indicate the name of the store, Maximum size shall be one and one-half (1 ½) square feet.
- (5) Theaters may have two (2) signs:
  - (a) One (1) roadside sign. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet.
  - (b) One (1) building or marquee sign. Any sign placed on a marquee shall be placed flat against a face of such marquee and shall not extend beyond any edge of such face. The marquee signs are to be limited in the square footage to the frontage length of the building.

#### (6) Special Event Signs:

One (1) temporary sign advertising a **special event, sale, promotion, opening/closing of a business,** in conjunction with Section 242-308 C(2)., for a period not to exceed thirty (30) days, not more than twice time annually without the permission of the Zoning Commission. The sign may be a double-faced sign and of a maximum size of twenty-four (24) square feet. It shall be located so as to conform to Section 242-306 C (2) (a) through (e). Only one (1) such sign may be permitted at a time for the entire shopping center. It shall be promptly removed after the thirty (30) day period has expired. [eff. 10/28/09, revised eff. 11/1/12]

#### (7) For Sale/Rent/Lease Signs: [amended 7/27/02]

One (1) sign issued to the Owner/Operator of the premises advertising the sales/rent/lease of a property. Such sign(s) need only be applied for once. No renewal is necessary for a subsequent change of sign message thereafter. All such signs are subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Maximum size shall be twenty four (24) square feet.
- (b) No more than one (1) such sign shall be permitted per each premises.
- (c) If the premises has frontage on two (2) streets, one (1) sign shall be permitted on each street frontage.

Signs

Industrial Parks - § 242-306G&H

- (d) No sign shall be placed so as to block lines of sight for streets, drives and walkways as determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- (e) No sign shall be placed in a state or town right-of-way.
- (f) No sign shall be placed closer than four (4) feet from a property line.
- (g) Such signs may be added below a permitted roadside sign.
- (h) The applicable fee shall be for each premises regardless of the number of signs permitted.

### H. <u>Industrial establishments</u>:

The following signs are permitted for industrial establishments:

- (1) All signs permitted in the residential zone and on commercial establishments if said use is a permitted use and being conducted in an industrial building, except in industrial parks.
- (2) One (1) roadside sign. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet.
- (3) One (1) building sign, as permitted by  $\S242-306C(4)(a)$ .
- (4) One (1) **yard sign**, properly landscaped, may be used in lieu of a roadside sign. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet.
- (5) For sale/rent/lease signs: [amended 7/16/87, 7/27/02]
  - One (1) sign issued to the Owner/Operator of the premises advertising the sales/rent/lease of a property. Such sign(s) need only be applied for once. No renewal is necessary for a subsequent change of sign message thereafter. All such signs are subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) Maximum size shall be twenty four (24) square feet.
  - (b) No more than one (1) such sign shall be permitted per each premises.
  - (c) If the premises has frontage on two (2) streets, one (1) sign shall be permitted on each street frontage.
  - (d) No sign shall be placed so as to block lines of sight for streets, drives and walkways as determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.

Signs - § 242-306H&I

- (e) No sign shall be placed in a state or town right-of-way.
- (f) No sign shall be placed closer than four (4) feet from a property line.
- (g) Such signs may be added below a permitted roadside sign.
- (h) The applicable fee shall be for each premises regardless of the number of signs permitted.

### I. <u>Industrial park signs</u>:

The following signs shall be permitted in industrial parks:

- (1) Where a street has been constructed to serve an industrial subdivision, a directory-type sign may be maintained on a corner lot formed by the intersection of such street with a highway maintained by the state or with a minor collector street. Said sign will serve to identify the industrial park and may contain the names of businesses or industries located within the subdivision. If the sign is located on property other than that owned by the subdivider, application must be made by the owner of the land on which the sign is located. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet.
- (2) One (1) **building sign**, as permitted by  $\S242-306C(4)(a)$ .
- One (1) **yard sign**, properly landscaped, may be used in lieu of a building sign. Maximum size shall be forty-five (45) square feet.
- (4) For Sale/Rent Lease Signs: [added 7/27/02]
  - One (1) sign issued to the Owner/Operator of the premises advertising the sales/rent/lease of a property. Such sign(s) need only be applied for once. No renewal is necessary for a subsequent change of sign message thereafter. All such signs are subject to the following conditions:
  - (a) Maximum size shall be twenty four (24) square feet.
  - (b) No more than one (1) such sign shall be permitted per each premises.
  - (c) If the premises has frontage on two (2) streets, one (1) sign shall be permitted on each street frontage.
  - (d) No sign shall be placed so as to block lines of sight for streets, drives and walkways as determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.

Signs - § 242-306 I-L

- (e) No sign shall be placed in a state or town right-of-way.
- (f) No sign shall be placed closer than four (4) feet from a property line.
- (g) Such signs may be added below a permitted roadside sign.
- (h) The applicable fee shall be for each premises regardless of the number of signs permitted.

### J. <u>Inspection and removal of signs:</u>

- (1) The Zoning Commission maintains the right to inspect any sign at any time and order such repairs as are, in its judgment, necessary for the safe and proper maintenance of such sign. It shall be the duty of the owner to make the repairs that the Zoning Commission orders within ten (10) days of receipt of such order. If said owner does not comply within the allotted time, the Zoning Commission is automatically empowered to have the sign declared a menace to public safety and have it removed at the owner's expense. If said sign is, in the opinion of the Commission, unsafe, and the owner of the sign cannot be located, the Commission shall be empowered to order its removal by the owner of the property on which said sign is placed. The Commission shall have the power to order the removal of the sign at the property owner's expense.
- (2) Notwithstanding any fines levied pursuant to Subsection K below, illegal signs may be promptly removed and destroyed by the Zoning Enforcement Officer after giving written notice of violation to the offending party. [added 7/6/82]

#### K. Penalty:

Any person maintaining any sign contrary to the provisions of this section of this chapter shall be fined in accordance with the provisions of the Zoning Violation Penalty Ordinance. [added 5/8/97]

#### L. Validity:

The invalidity of any section of these regulations shall not invalidate any other section or provision hereof.

Miscellaneous Provisions - § 242-308D-F

### § 242-308. Miscellaneous provisions.

### A. <u>Height limitations:</u>

No building shall exceed the height limitations for the respective district, except that spires, cupolas, towers, chimneys, flagpoles, penthouses, ventilators, tanks, television receiving antennas and similar features occupying an aggregate of not more than ten percent (10%) of the building area and not used for human occupancy may be erected to a reasonable and necessary height as determined by the Commission.

#### B. <u>Setback from a body of water or a stream:</u>

For any proposed construction not subject to Inland Wetlands Regulations<sup>1</sup>, no building shall be constructed nor shall any land be filled within twenty-five feet (25') from the mean shore line of any body of water or stream, except with the approval of the Zoning Commission, giving consideration to any effect of the proposed building or other operation on the flow of such body of water or stream and on possible flooding. This subsection shall not apply to Candlewood Lake nor to Lake Lillinonah. [amended 8/28/78]

#### C. Temporary permit for carnivals, etc.: [amended 7/16/87, 10/31/06]

- (1) Nothing in these regulations shall prevent a church, school, civic association, social club, volunteer fire department or other nonprofit organization located in the Town of Brookfield from holding a fair, carnival, circus, horse show, athletic meet or similar event on its own premises for a period not to exceed seven (7) consecutive days and the profits of which are for the sole benefit of such organization or its civic, religious or philanthropic purposes. The Commission may issue a permit to any of the above-named organizations located in the Town of Brookfield to hold an event as described and limited in the preceding sentence upon other premises than those of such organization.
- (2) The Commission or the Zoning Enforcement Officer may grant a permit to conduct an event, sale or promotion on the commercial/industrial property of an applicant for a period not to exceed thirty (30) consecutive days, not more than twice annually without the permission of the Zoning Commission. Such event(s) may be temporarily housed within a tent, which may not be located closer than twenty feet (20') to a property line. In the event that a tent is placed within an area dedicated to parking, a corresponding area for parking must be temporarily provided elsewhere. Provisions must also be made for adequate traffic control at the location. For temporary event signs, please refer to 242-306F(7) and 242-306G(6). [revised eff. 11/1/12]

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 220 Wetlands and Watercourses.

Miscellaneous Provisions - § 242-308D-F

### Tag sales and auctions:

The following uses are permitted in any zoning district, subject to the obtaining of a permit:

All tag sales and auctions or sales of used articles and equipment commonly found in the home, provided that the sale is conducted or authorized by the owner-occupant of the premises wherein the sale is conducted, and provided that a permit is obtained from the Zoning Commission. A tag sale permit shall be valid for fifteen consecutive days and may be issued by the Commission when it has found that adequate provision has been made for parking and avoiding traffic congestion. No more than one (1) permit may be issued within a ninety-day (90) period to the same applicant and/or for the same location. Any sign used to advertise such sale must conform to the Sign Regulations of the Town of Brookfield, and must be removed after such sale. Said sign must have a copy of the tag sale permit attached thereon. [rev. 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]

#### E. Obstruction at street intersections or walkways: [rev. 6/4/10]

### (1) Obstructions at street intersections and walkways:

To insure traffic safety, no fence, wall, hedge, shrubbery or other obstruction to vehicle driver's vision in excess of three feet (3') in height, as measured above the adjacent street grade, shall be placed or allowed to grow so as to obstruct the lines of sight at any intersection. The required lines of sight (site distances) shall be as required as as set forth within the State of Connecticut, Department of Transportation, Traffic Manual, Section 11-2.0, "Intersection Site Distance."

#### (2) Walkways/Sidewalks:

Any designated walkway or sidewalk shall be a minimum of four feet (4') in width and shall be unobstructed by product display or other items located to the exterior of a building.

#### F. Liquor outlets:

No building or premises shall be used for the sale of alcoholic liquor under a package store permit issued by the State of Connecticut if the principal public entrance to such premises is situated less than 2,000 feet from the principal public entrance of any other premises used for the sale of alcoholic liquor under a package store permit issued by the State of Connecticut located within the territorial limits of the Town of Brookfield. Said 2,000 foot distance requirement shall be measured as follows: beginning at the

Miscellaneous Provisions - § 242-308D-F

midpoint of the principal public entrance door of the portion of the structure in which said sale is proposed, thence to the center of the closest public street by the shortest

distance without intersecting a structure, thence along the centerline of said – public street or streets to a point in a public street perpendicular to the nearest portion of any other structure in which alcoholic liquor is sold under a package store permit, thence by the shortest distance without intersecting a structure to the midpoint of the principal public entrance door of the portion of the structure in which alcoholic liquor is sold under a package store permit. In no case shall the portion of any two structures in which alcoholic liquor is sold or proposed to be sold under a package store permit be located within a radius of 1,000 feet as measured from the midpoints of the principal public entrance doors of said portions of said structures. For the purposes of this section, the terms "alcoholic liquor" and "package store permit" shall have the same meaning as those terms defined in Chapter 545 of the Connecticut General Statutes, as may be amended or recodified from time to time. (approved. 3/22/12).

Miscellaneous Provisions Swimming Pools - § 242-308G

### G. Swimming pools [amended 6/6/77, 4/3/78]

Residential swimming pools of the following types -- in-ground, aboveground and semi-in-ground -- shall be permitted in any zoning district, provided that:

- (1) All of the applicable regulations of the State of Connecticut Building Code and any amendment thereto are complied with.
- (2) The following yard requirements are met:

#### **ZONING DISTRICTS**

### Measurements in Feet

	R-7	R-40	R60	R-80	R-100	IGC 80/40	RC-41	RS40
Center								
of Road	45	65	65	75	75	75/100	75	75
Side								
yard	10	20	20	30	30	20/30	20	20
Rear								
yard	10	20	20	30	30	30/30	30	30

NOTE: Side and rear yards are measured from the property line. Front yard shall be measured from the center line of the traveled portion of the road.

Miscellaneous Provisions Emergency Structures - § 242-308H

#### H. Emergency Structures, Equipment and Devices:

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the purpose of this section to acknowledge the need to take extraordinary action in emergency situations affecting public health, safety and welfare. Such situations may be caused by such severe natural or man-made occurrences as: flood, water diversion, wind storm, fire, earth slides or erosion, hazardous material spills, water contamination, pollution of air, soil or water, extended power failure and the like.

### (2) <u>Site Plan Modification</u>:

In such situations, the Commission, in regular or special session, may grant site plan modifications to erect <u>temporary</u> structures which will house equipment and devices, the purpose of which is to immediately protect public health, safety and welfare. For such time as the Commission deems appropriate, a permit may be issued for such temporary construction and may reduce standard yard, setback, coverage and other requirements when, in its sole determination, the Commission finds that the proposed temporary project is:

- (a) In reaction to a true emergency situation
- (b) Located in the least disruptive operational area of the property
- (c) Will cause the least impact upon neighboring properties
- (d) Contains sound deadening or muffling features
- (e) Constructed in such a way as to minimize visual impact
- (f) Constructed in such a way as to minimize any diminution of standard zoning requirements
- (g) The only practical alternative to mitigate the risk to public health and safety.

Miscellaneous Provisions - § 242-308I-J

#### I. <u>Fences</u>:

- (1) Fences under six feet (6') in height may be constructed in any residential zoning district without Zoning Approval. Fences six feet (6') or higher in height require Zoning Approval prior to construction and a Certificate of Zoning Compliance after construction. A site plan sketch is required with the application for fences six feet (6') or higher in height to document that the fence will be located on the subject lot. [rev 6/29/05, 1/16/07, 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]
- (2) Fences constructed in such a manner as to inhibit visibility through the fence (e.g., lattice, slats, panels, boards, etc.) shall not exceed eight feet (8') in height. All other fence types shall not exceed twelve (12') in height. [amended eff. 6/29/05, rev. 1/16/07]
- (3) If a fence has a "finished" side, (i.e., the side opposite from the horizontal supports to which it is applied), this side must face to the exterior of the lot. Fences may be either a full or partial visual barrier. Their material and color shall be in harmony with the surrounding area and dwellings as determined by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- (4) Fences shall be constructed in such a manner and of such materials as to prevent injury to those coming in contact with said fencing. **Barbed wire, razor wire,** or other similar types of fencing are specifically prohibited in all zones. [rev. 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]
- (5) Suitable "animal" fencing may be employed in conjunction with the regulations concerning "noncommercial livestock and poultry" when specifically approved by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.
- (6) Fences shall be kept in good repair or replaced when they become prone to collapse or visual deterioration. Fences shall not be placed in such a manner as to inhibit **lines of sight** or otherwise effect traffic safety. [added 11/20/97]

#### J. Temporary Living Quarters:

When a residential dwelling is rendered uninhabitable by virtue of fire, flood, disease, accident, natural catastrophe or other acts of God, the Commission upon a thorough review of the circumstances involved, may issue a letter permit allowing the use of a mobile home, trailer or other temporary type of living quarters on the affected site for such time period and in such location as the Commission deems appropriate. [added 8/26/99]

Miscellaneous Provisions - § 242-308K-L

### K. Fees:

Any fees associated with permits required under the foregoing Miscellaneous Provisions shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. [8/23/01]

### L. Construction:

No exterior construction shall be permitted on Sunday except when performed by the homeowner or for repairs of an urgent nature. [eff. 9/6/08]

Non-conforming Uses, Buildings & Lots - § 242-309A-C

### § 242-309. Nonconforming uses, building and lots.

#### A. <u>Continuance:</u>

Any lawful use of land, building and structures existing as of the date of adoption of these regulations or any pertinent amendment thereto may be continued subject the provisions of this Section.

#### B. <u>Nonconforming Uses:</u>

Any use not otherwise permitted or which fails to conform with the zoning regulations applicable to the zone in which the same is located, is hereby declared to be a "nonconforming use" and subject to the following provisions:

- (1) No nonconforming use may be changed except to a conforming use, or, with approval of the Zoning Commission, a nonconforming use may be changed to another nonconforming use as restricted or more restricted by this Chapter.
- (2) No nonconforming use shall, if once changed into a conforming use, be changed back to a nonconforming use.
- (3) No nonconforming use shall be extended or expanded, including hours of operation, without the approval of the Zoning Commission.
- (4) No nonconforming use shall be resumed or restored if:
  - [a] such use has not existed for a period of one (1) year from the date of cessation or from the effective date of the regulation, whichever is later; or
  - [b] such use is abandoned.

#### C. Nonconforming Buildings and Structures:

Any lawful building or structure existing as of the effective date of these regulations, but not conforming to the provisions of these regulations relating to height, floor area, percentage of lot coverage, required yards, parking facilities, density, bulk, land use performance standards, or other provisions of this Chapter relating to buildings or structures, is hereby declared to be a "nonconforming building or structure", and is subject to the following provisions:

Non-conforming Uses, Buildings & Lots - § 242-309A-C

- (1) Except as provided for in paragraph two below, no nonconforming building or structure shall be moved, enlarged, or altered except to make it a conforming building or structure or to comply with the requirements of health and safety laws or ordinances.
- (2) An addition to a nonconforming building or structure: [rev eff 3/6/15] whereby the added portion conforms in all respects to the regulations AND whereby the addition does not cause the use, building or lot to become more nonconforming: may be permitted subject to the issuance of a Certificate of Zoning Compliance. A vertical expansion of a nonconforming building or structure which is legally nonconforming as to one or more setback requirements is a prohibited expansion of that nonconformity to the extent that the proposed vertical expansion, in and of itself, violates applicable setback requirements.
- (3) Nothing in this section shall require any change of plans or construction for a building or structure for which a building permit has been issued prior to the effective date of this Chapter or any pertinent amendment thereto, provided the construction has been started within six (6) months of the issuance of the permit and is diligently prosecuted to completion.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the reconstruction or structural alteration of a nonconforming building which is destroyed or damaged by **fire or casualty,** provided that such reconstruction or alteration is commenced within one (1) year of the date of such damage or destruction and completed within two (2) years from such date.

#### D. Nonconforming Lot(s):

Any lot, parcel of land, or assemblage existing as of the effective date of the adoption of these regulations or any pertinent amendment thereto which does not conform to the total acreage, lot width, road frontage or access provisions of this Chapter is hereby declared to be a "nonconforming lot" and subject to the following provisions:

- (1) Regulations concerning reduction of lot area or dimensions, required frontage and access, and building on existing lots are found in Section 242-201.
- (2) Regulations concerning total acreage and lot width are found in the appropriate section of these regulations for the Zoning District in which the lot is located.

Non-conforming Uses, Buildings & Lots - § 242-309A-C

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the construction of a conforming addition to a conforming building or structure on a nonconforming lot.

Conservation Subdivisions - § 242-310A&B

### § 242-310. Conservation subdivisions.

#### A. Purposes:

- (1) It is the objective of this section to encourage the conservation of existing undeveloped land in the Town within the current zoning density framework through the utilization of more flexible standards and requirements which permit a more creative, attractive and efficient use of land in such a way as to achieve the following purposes:
  - (a) The maximum preservation of natural open space within new residential developments so as to establish a more desirable living environment and help to assure the maintenance and/or enhancement of the appearance, character and natural beauty of an area.
  - (b) The protection of the local ecology and the underground water table, the minimization of flood hazards in downstream areas and the prevention of soil erosion, by preserving water bodies, wetlands, watercourses, a major stands of trees, steep slopes, ridge lines, significant geological features and other areas of environmental value.
- (2) And one (1) or more of the following additional purposes:
  - (a) To preserve the character and property values of existing residential development.
  - (b) To preserve land for scenic, park, recreational and educational purposes.
  - (c) To encourage the development of community water supply systems within new residential developments so as to promote greater safety and efficiency.

#### A. Eligibility:

The provisions of this subsection are applicable only to properties located within the Residence R-40, R-60, R-80, R-100 Districts and only if a subdivision plan for such a development is approved by the Planning Commission upon a determination that the purposes as set forth in Subsection A will be achieved [amended 6/6/77]

Conservation Subdivisions - § 242-310C&D

### B. Permitted uses:

The permitted uses within a conservation subdivision shall be the same as those otherwise permitted in the zoning district in which it is located and shall be subject to the same procedures and restrictions as would otherwise be applicable thereto.

### C. Development standards and controls:

Except as specified in this section, all development standards and controls applicable to other residential subdivisions shall be applicable to conservation subdivisions. The following standards are to be considered minimums which may be increased in specific instances where determined necessary or appropriate by the Planning Commission:

#### (1) **Density**:

The maximum permitted number of one-family building lots within a conservation subdivision shall be determined by dividing the land area of the subject property by the normal minimum required lot area for one-family dwellings for the district or districts in which the property is located, except that the Planning Commission may reduce the permitted number of lots so calculated if, in the Commission's opinion, such reduction is warranted, based upon the presence of substantial areas of poor soils and/or other severe topographic limitations of the subject property which would tend to inhibit development at such a density.

#### (2) Minimum required lot area:

The minimum required lot area for one-family dwellings in a conservation subdivision shall be twenty thousand (20,000) square feet, except that larger minimums may be required in specific instances where determined necessary or appropriate by the Planning Commission or by the Health Director of the Town of Brookfield.

#### (3) Minimum required lot width:

The minimum required lot width for a one-family building lot in a conservation subdivision shall be one hundred feet (100').

Conservation Subdivisions - § 242-310D&E

### (4) Minimum required yards:

The minimum required yards for a one-family building lot in a conservation subdivision shall be as follows, except that where such building lots adjoin private property not included within the conservation subdivision, the minimum yard requirements normally applicable to buildings within the zoning district in which the property is located shall apply to setbacks from such adjoining property lines:

- (a) Front yard: fifty-five feet (55') from the center of the traveled portion of the road.
- (b) Side yards:
  fifteen feet (15') minimum, the aggregate of both side yards shall not be less than forty-five feet (45').
- (c) Rear yard: twenty-five feet (25').

#### E. Conserved land areas:

(1) All land within a conservation subdivision which is not included with a one-family building lot or designated to serve as roads or for other public purposes shall be designated "conserved land area(s)" on the final subdivision plan. The conserved land areas shall be in such location and or such size and shape and shall have such access as may be approved by the Planning Commission as being appropriate to satisfy the purposes set forth in this section.

#### (2) Ownership of conserved land areas:

- (a) The ownership of conserved land areas shall be divided equally among all owners of one-family buildings lots within the conservation subdivision, except where all or an appropriate portion of the conserved land areas are:
  - [1] Deeded to a recognized conservation organization dedicated to the preservation of open space and such dedication is acceptable to the conservation organization and to the Town Planning Commission; or
  - [2] Offered for dedication to the Town of Brookfield and the Town Meeting has voted to accept such offer.

Conservation Subdivisions - § 242-310E

- (b) Except in those cases where the ownership of the conserved land areas is to be vested in the Town of Brookfield or an approved conservation organization, the subdividers shall execute and file with the Planning Commission such documents as, in the opinion of the Town Attorney, will be sufficient to create a property owner's association responsible for the continued ownership, use and maintenance of all conserved land areas in accordance with the following requirements:
  - [1] Membership in the association must be mandatory for each property owner within the subdivision and for any successive lot owners.
  - [2] All restrictions on the ownership, use and maintenance of conserved land areas must be permanent.
  - [3] The association must be responsible for liability insurance, local taxes and the maintenance of the conserved land areas, including any active recreation areas and related facilities.
  - [4] Each lot owner within the subdivision shall be made responsible for paying his proportionate share of the association costs, and the assessment levied by the association shall become a lien on the property if not paid.
  - [5] The association shall have the power to adjust assessments to meet changing needs.
  - [6] In the event that the maintenance, preservation and/or use of the conserved land area(s) ceases to be in compliance with any of the above requirements or any other requirements specified by the Planning Commission when approving the subdivision plan, the Town shall be granted the right to take all necessary action to assure such compliance and to assess against the association and/or each individual property owner within the subdivision all costs incurred by the Town for such purposes.
  - [7] The establishment of such an association shall be required prior to the sale of any lots within the subdivision.

Conservation Subdivisions - § 242-310E

#### (3) Permitted uses in conserved land areas:

Except where otherwise approved by the Planning Commission, conserved land areas shall be preserved in their natural state, and the use of such areas shall be limited to appropriate conservation, open space and recreation purposes as determined by the Planning Commission. Suitable legal agreements, including conservation easements, in form and content approved by the Town Attorney, may be required by the Planning Commission to assure such continued preservation and use of conserved land areas. A portion of the conserved land area(s) may be designated "active recreation area" on the subdivision plan, in a location approved by the Planning Commission, provided that such designated area remains in the ownership of a homeowner's association. Within such area structures and facilities for active recreational purposes, including playground equipment, swimming pools, tennis courts and so forth, may be constructed and operated for the use of the property owners in the conservation subdivision and their guests. Such active recreation area shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the total area of the proposed subdivision.

#### F. Application procedure:

Subject to compliance with any special standards, requirements and procedures as set forth in this section, the Planning Commission may approve conservation subdivisions in accordance with the approved procedures applicable to conventional subdivision containing three (3) or more lots.

#### § 242-311. Use Variances Prohibited.

- A. In accordance with the authority granted by Title 8, Chapter 124, Section 8-6 of the Connecticut General Statutes, no variances shall be granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals in any district in which such uses are not otherwise allowed, except that the Zoning Board of Appeals may issue variances to permit, within an industrial or commercial zoning district, the following: [eff. 3/14/91]
  - (1) A single family dwelling.
  - (2) Single family dwellings with an accessory apartment conforming to §242-405.
  - (3) Accessory apartments not exceeding 1,200 square feet within industrial or commercial structures.
  - (4) A day care center with adequate provisions for traffic and pedestrian safety as determined by the Commission.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312A&B

§242-312 Telecommunication Towers and Antennas. [added 7/9/98]

### A. <u>Intent and Purpose:</u>

It is the intent and purpose of these regulations to accommodate the communication needs of residents and businesses while protecting public health, safety and general welfare of the community. These regulations are necessary in order to:

- (1) Facilitate the provision of wireless communication services to residents and businesses
- (2) To minimize the adverse visual effects of towers through careful design and siting standards
- (3) Avoid potential damage to adjacent properties from tower failure through structural standards and setback requirements
- (4) Minimize any health hazards associated with use of such equipment
- (5) Reduce the number of towers needed to serve the community by maximizing the use of existing and approved suitable facilities, existing water towers or similar buildings to accommodate new wireless telecommunication antennas
- (6) Minimize the perception of diminution of adjoining property values due to the location of such devices
- (7) Review the electro-magnetic radiation interference to receptor devices on adjoining properties to ensure consistency with the requirements of the Federal Communications Commission
- (8) To enable the Commission to find that the above purposes are met together with the requirements of §242-301C and this §242-312 in approving any Design Review or Site Plan Modification application.

#### A. General:

The review and approval criteria for a special permit for wireless telecommunications activities is generally set forth in §242-301C., "Design Review Approval" and the following additional guidelines, standards, application requirements, procedures and considerations shall also apply:

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312B

#### (1) Plans and Specifications:

Plans and specifications for the antenna and the antenna tower shall be prepared and signed by a Connecticut Licensed Professional Engineer and shall be designed to withstand sustained winds of at least eighty (80) miles per hour.

#### (2) <u>Site Simulations</u>:

The Commission may require the applicant to provide simulations of tower locations and impacts as part of the review of the special permit application. Such simulations may entail the erection of balloons or other devices necessary to visualize the proposed facility.

#### (3) <u>Consolidation of Facilities</u>:

The proposed support structure shall be designed for additional facilities including other wireless communication companies, and local police, fire and ambulance needs, unless it is determined to be technically unfeasible. The Commission may require independent outside evaluation of such determination at the applicant's expense. The applicant shall defray the cost of such expenditures for which payment shall be made prior to the decision by the Commission on the application.

#### (4) <u>Distance Requirement:</u>

No tower may be constructed within one (1) mile radius of an existing tower.

#### (5) Lot Size and Setbacks:

The minimum site shall be the minimum lot size required for the zoning district in which it is located and site shall be of sufficient size to accommodate a setback from all adjoining property lines equal to the maximum height of the tower and all appendages plus twenty-five feet (25°).

#### (6) Antenna Size:

Directional or panel antenna(e) shall not exceed six feet (6') in height or two feet (2') in width. Omni-directional antenna(e) shall not exceed twenty feet (20') in height or seven inches (7') in diameter. Satellite and microwave dish antenna(e) shall not exceed two feet six inches (2'6") in diameter in residential districts and six feet (6') in diameter in all other districts.

**Telecommunications Towers and Antennae** - § 242-312B

#### (7) **Height Limitations**:

Any proposed radio or television antenna tower, earth station, dish, or other such device shall not exceed the allowable building height plus twelve feet (12') in residential zones or one hundred feet (100') in height, above existing grade, in any other permitted zone.

#### (8) **Fencing**:

A fence with a height of eight feet (8') shall be required around the tower and its ancillary equipment.

#### (9) **Landscaping:**

Landscaping shall be required around the fence which shall consist of a row of evergreen trees planted not less than ten feet (10') on center. The evergreen plantings shall be a minimum height of six feet (6') at planting and shall reach a minimum height of fifteen feet (15') at maturity. Such screening shall be maintained by the owner of the property to insure its effectiveness.

### (10) Scenic Ridge Lines:

Antenna towers on any property that may be designated as a scenic ridgeline by the Planning Commission pursuant to the Plan of Conservation and Development are prohibited.

#### (11) **Design Compatibility**:

Structures shall be designed to be in harmony with the surrounding neighborhood properties and with due consideration for the impact that the tower will have on these properties, i.e., structures in residential districts must have characteristics such as roof lines, siding, fenestration, etc. that are compatible with residential structures in the immediate area as determined by the Commission. The Commission may impose conditions that foster a compatible design of the tower with the site and surrounding environment.

#### (12) New Towers:

Only monopole antennae shall be permitted as new towers and only after exhausting co-locations on existing towers or buildings. The economical situation associated with a site should not be a reason for exhausting a site.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312B

#### (13) Existing Towers:

Antenna(e) shall be located on existing towers where available. If no existing towers are available, antenna may be located on new towers or other structures which ever provides the greatest amount of screening.

#### (14) Associated Equipment:

The related unmanned equipment areas and/or building shall not contain more than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet of gross floor area or be more than twelve feet (12') in height. Manned equipment incidental to the business office, maintenance depot and vehicle storage is prohibited. All site utilities shall be provided underground.

#### (15) **Building and Roof-Mounted Antennae**:

Building or roof-top mounted antenna(e) shall be located or screened so as not to be visibly intrusive from abutting public streets or adjoining residence. The area of the equipment enclosures and other structures shall not occupy more than fifteen percent (15%) of the roof area. If the equipment is located on the roof, setbacks from the roof edge shall be ten feet (10') or ten percent (10%) of the roof depth whichever is greater. Antenna(e) installed on buildings shall be compatible with the underlying structure.

#### (16) **Noise**:

All operations on site, including the operation of generating equipment, shall comply with all state and local noise regulations.

#### (17) Interference:

Subject to F.C.C. regulations and requirements, any communications equipment or devices shall not cause electro-magnetic interference with receptor devices located on adjoining or nearby properties nor shall they interfere with any existing or proposed public safety communications activities.

#### (18) <u>Illumination</u>:

Illumination shall not be permitted on the tower unless required by the Federal Communications Commission, The Federal Aviation Agency or Connecticut Siting Council.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312C

### B. <u>New Towers</u>:

The proposal to erect a new tower or expand an existing tower shall require a "Special Permit Design Review" as outlined in Chapter 242-301C of the Brookfield Town Code. In addition to the requirements of the special permit "Design Review" applications shall include the following information:

- (1) A description of the proposed tower and associated equipment including height, design features, structural analysis, access roads and power lines, if any.
- (2) A map showing the extent of planned coverage within the Town of Brookfield and the location of the proposed facilities
- (3) Plan and elevation drawings showing the proposed tower, associated equipment, antennae and other structures on site
- (4) A topographic profile showing the proposed tower and its associated equipment
- (5) A description of the slopes, wetlands, watercourses, scenic vista, other environmental characteristics of the site and any historically designated areas of the site and the impact that the tower will have on these resources.
- (6) An architectural rendering of the view of the tower from adjoining properties.
- (7) A statement from the applicant shall be required, if appropriate, or a report or certification from the applicant or his engineer shall be required if that is more appropriate, containing a description of the siting criteria and the process by which other possible sites were considered and eliminated.
- (8) A statement from the applicant shall be required, if appropriate, or a report or certification from the applicant or his engineer shall be required if that is more appropriate, of technological alternatives and their costs for the proposed tower and a statement containing the reasons for the choice of the proposed facility.
- (9) A statement from the applicant shall be required, if appropriate, or a report or certification from the applicant or his engineer shall be required if that is more appropriate, describing the impact on human health, if any, of signal frequency and power density at the proposed site to be transmitted and/or received by the proposed facility.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312C&D

- (10) Any application for a modification or change to an existing tower shall be accompanied by the submission of items 242-312B(1) 242-312B(11), 242-312B(14) & 242-312B(15) above. The Commission may waive any of these requirements if it finds that the modification or addition will not have a significant impact.
- (11) All applications for a Special Permit to construct and operate wireless communications towers in a residential district shall include an inventory of all antenna equipment and apparatus not contained within fully enclosed buildings and the power and frequency of all transmission to be broadcast from the facility.

### C. New Antenna:

The proposal to add an antenna to an existing tower or building shall require a "Site Plan Modification" as outlined in Chapter 242-301.C(3)[b] of the Brookfield Town Code. In addition to the requirements of the "Site Plan Modification" applications shall include the information listed below. Applications for multiple antenna(e) on an existing tower may be submitted in one Site Plan Modification application.

- (1) A description of the proposed tower and associated equipment including height, design features, structural analysis, access roads and power lines, if any.
- (2) A map showing the extent of the planned coverage within the Town of Brookfield and the location of the proposed antenna(e).
- (3) Plan and elevation drawings showing the proposed antenna(e), associated equipment, tower and other new structures on site.
- (4) An architectural rendering of the view of the antenna(e) from adjoining properties.
- (5) A statement from the applicant shall be required, if appropriate, or a report or certification from the applicant or his engineer shall be required if that is more appropriate, of technological alternatives and their costs for the proposed antenna(e) and a statement containing the reasons for the choice of the proposed location.
- (6) A statement from the applicant shall be required, if appropriate, or a report or certification from the applicant or his engineer shall be required if that is more appropriate, describing the impact on human health, if any, of signal frequency and power density at the proposed site either transmitted and/or received by proposed antenna.

### Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312D-G

- (7) Subject to and not inconsistent with F.C.C. Regulations, an analysis indicating that any communications devices proposed on the site will not cause electromagnetic interference within receptor devices located on adjacent or nearby properties.
- (8) All applications for a Special Permit to construct and operate wireless communications towers in a residential district shall include an inventory of all antenna equipment and apparatus not contained within fully enclosed buildings and the power and frequency of all transmission to be broadcast from the facility.
- (9) The Commission may waive any requirement of the requirements of § 242-312D(1) (8) or the requirements under §242-312C(3)[b], Site Plan Modifications, if it finds the new antenna on an existing tower will not have a significant impact.

#### D. Termination or Non-Use Removal:

A facility not in use for more than one (1) year or whose use is terminated shall be removed by the service facility owner. This removal shall be completed within ninety (90) days of the end of the one (1) year period. Upon removal, the site shall be restored to its previous appearance. The owner shall submit an annual report indicating that the facility is still in use.

#### E. Bonding:

The Commission may require the posting of a bond to:

- (1) secure compliance with the approved installation of all towers and antenna(e); and
- (2) to ensure the timely and proper removal of said tower and/or antenna upon termination or non-use.

### G. Amateur Radio Operations (HAM Operators):

#### (1) Accessory Use:

Amateur Radio Operations are considered an "accessory use" to a residential structure in all Residential Zones, subject to the provisions set forth hereinafter.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312G

#### (2) Application:

Erection and use of antenna towers and antennae shall require approval of the Commission. A Design Review Approval is <u>not</u> required. An applicant shall complete an "Application - Zoning Approval" form and shall attach thereto the following data:

- (a) **Plot Plan**, to scale, minimum 8 ½ " x 11" sheet showing lot outline and dimensions and location of all structures.
- (b) A narrative **Description** of the proposed operations including a statement that all FCC regulations will be complied with, all equipment used will beet FCC requirements and that the applicant will comply with any orders from the FCC regarding his/her operations.
- (c) **Engineering/structural drawings** or sketches indicating the configuration and elevation of the proposed tower and antenna.
- (d) **Safety devices** (anti-climb barriers, etc.) and proposed fencing and landscaping, if any.

#### (3) **Standards**:

In granting this type of site plan approval, the Commission shall have found substantial compliance with the following:

#### (a) Structural Design:

All towers shall be designed to withstand sustained winds of at least eighty miles per hour (80 mph).

#### (b) Location:

All towers shall be located in such a manner so that, in the event of accidental collapse, the tower and its appendages shall be contained on the site.

Telecommunications Towers and Antennae - § 242-312G&H

### (c) Height:

The maximum height of a tower shall not exceed either:

- (i) the maximum elevation of any portion of a roof surface (cupolas, chimneys, etc. excluded) plus twelve feet (12') when the tower is in a non-operational mode, or
- (ii) or the mean height of all trees on the site, whichever is higher. Telescoping towers, when in operation, shall not exceed sixty five feet (65') in height above grade.

#### (4) **Approval**:

Approval of the application shall be evidenced by:

- (a) A notation contained in the official minutes of the Commission,
- (b) Approval and certification signatures appearing on the application/approval form, and
- (c) Legal notice of the approval in a newspaper having general circulation in Brookfield.

#### H. Continuation of Lawful Use:

The lawful use of any existing tower including existing antennae constructed or attached thereon may be continued and new antenna may be added in accordance with the provision of this Chapter.

Firing Ranges, Target Shooting & Discharge of Firearms for Recreational Purposes – § 242-313A&B

# **§242-313** Firing Ranges, Target Shooting, and the Discharge of Firearms for Recreational Purposes [11/8/00]

#### A. Residential Zones

(1) Firearm Activities are prohibited in Residential Zones unless an application for a Firearm Plan is submitted to and approved by the Zoning Commission.

#### B. Firearm Plan Requirement

- (1) No Firearm Plan shall be approved by the Zoning Commission unless the use of the property for Firearm Activities:
  - (a) predates the effective date of this section; and
  - (b) constitutes a valid non-conforming use as provided by law.
- (2) No Firearm Plan shall be approved by the Zoning Commission unless it incorporates the following structures:
  - (a) a sound attenuation enclosure surrounding the firing discharge area, which shall reduce the noise measured at the property lines to the standards outlined in Section 242-602A of these regulations, and any noise regulations provided by local, state or federal statute or regulation, whichever more restrictive;
  - (b) a target barrier which shall not be less than 12 feet in height and shall be backed by an earthen berm of four feet (4') or more in thickness, which structure shall be set back not less than thirty feet (30') from any property line, and shall be sufficient to act as a complete deterrent to any ammunition used on the property from passing onto an adjoining property;
  - (c) an elevation limiting device, which shall prevent any round from being fired above the target barrier;

Firing Ranges, Target Shooting & Discharge of Firearms for Recreational Purposes – & 242-313B

- (d) the area in which Firearm Activities may take place shall be completely surrounded by means of a fence or wall not less than four feet (4') above the ground at any point, and all openings in the fence or wall shall be secured by a gate or door equipped with a self-closing, self-latching mechanism that is inaccessible from the outside to small children. A natural barrier is not permitted as an enclosure.
- (3) An application for approval of a Firearm Plan must contain at a minimum, the following documents:
  - (a) A Firearm Plan, which shall consist of a Class A-2 survey of the property, in recordable form, prepared by a licensed and certified land surveyor. In addition to the standard requirements for a Class A-2 survey, the Firearm Plan shall contain the following information:
    - [1] the location of all existing and proposed structures on the property;
    - [2] the location of all existing and proposed locations of Firearm Activities;
    - the location of all structures required by this Section, particularly those enumerated in subsection B(2) above;
    - [4] a written narrative detailing all restrictions imposed by this Section particularly those enumerated in subsection B(3)[b] below;
    - [5] elevations of all existing and proposed site structures;
    - [6] the distances of the existing and proposed Firearm Activities from structures on adjoining properties;
    - [7] the location of any wetlands, underground aquifers, underground aquifer wells providing drinking water, including the distances of the existing and proposed Firearm Activities from such areas and the depth of such aquifer resources; and
    - [8] evidence that the range is constructed in such a manner that all shot, debris and discharge is confined to the target area and that there is no danger or risk of injury to persons and property;

Firing Ranges, Target Shooting & Discharge of Firearms for Recreational Purposes – § 242-313B

- (b) An agreement from the applicant, to be recorded on the Land Records, that Firearm Activities on the property will be subject to the following limitations:
  - [1] Firearm Activities will be conducted on the property only by the owners and/or occupants thereof and their invited guests;
  - [2] there will be no charge or fee for the conduct of Firearm Activities on the property;
  - [3] the property owner must be present during the conduct of Firearm Activities on the property at all times
  - [4] there shall not be more than four individuals simultaneously conducting Firearm Activities on the property;
  - [5] all individuals conducting Firearm Activities on the property must be duly licensed to carry and discharge firearms in accordance with State and Federal law;
  - [6] no Firearm Activities shall be conducted on Sundays or on legal holidays;
  - [7] no Firearm Activities shall be conducted except between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.; and
  - [8] no ammunition may be used in connection with any Firearm Activities except that which can be safely discharged in accordance with State and Federal law and the provisions of this Section and be stopped by the target barrier.
- (c) An enumeration of the specific Firearm Activities to be conducted on the property, to be detailed on the Firearm Plan;
- (d) A plan of operation for the property, detailed on the Firearm Plan, including an enumeration of the safety precautions and procedures to be implemented;
- (e) A letter report from the Chief of the Brookfield Police Department, stating that the Firearm Plan has been reviewed and that the plan incorporates adequate safety measures;

Firing Ranges, Target Shooting & Discharge of Firearms for Recreational Purposes – § 242-313B

- (f) A plan for the property, detailed on the Firearm Plan, to ensure that no ammunition remains, pellets, spent shells, spent shot, target debris, or other residual material, especially those containing lead, is allowed to enter any watercourse or wetlands, or allowed to accumulate on the property in violation of any federal, state or local rule, regulation or statute;
- (g) If lead shot is to be utilized, a lead discharge permit for the property, issued by the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection;
- (h) Copies of all required governmental Firearm licenses issued to the applicants for the Firearm Activities to be conducted on the site;
- (i) A written statement, under oath, from the applicant that the property had frequently and regularly been used for the specific Firearm Activities to be conducted on the property for at least the one year period prior to the adoption of these regulations.

Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401A

### ARTICLE 4.

### **Residential Districts**

### § 242-401. Permitted Uses in Residential Zones

The following uses are permitted in all residential districts except that accessory buildings in the R7 district are limited to only garages, boat, beach houses, or sheds of less than 75 square feet in area and 8 feet in height. [revised 3/8/01, 10/20/02]

### A. Permitted uses:

- (1) One-family dwellings.
- (2) Customary Home Occupation: [revised 9/30/10, 6/26/14]

In accordance with the definition of 'customary home occupation' contained in Section 242-202. In granting a Certificate of Zoning Compliance for a customary home occupation, the Zoning Enforcement Officer, shall insure that the use shall:

- (a) Not employ more than two (2) individuals within the dwelling in addition to the resident;
- (b) Occupy a floor area not in excess of twenty-five percent (25%) of the total floor area of the dwelling;
- (c) Conduct all operations within the dwelling;
- (d) Provide that all business related parking is "off-street" and within designated driveways/turn-arounds;
- (e) Create no objectionable: noise, odor, vibrations, unsightly site conditions, electro-magnetic interference in the immediate vicinity, and hazards to neighborhood health safety and general welfare;
- (f) Result in visitations to the site of not more than three (3) vehicle trips per hour, day care centers excluded;
- (g) Change the residential character or nature of the dwelling, site or adjacent properties;

### Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401A

(h) Not permit exterior storage of contractor's materials nor exterior parking of contractor's equipment of any kind.

In reaching a decision on an application for a Customary Home Occupation, the Zoning Enforcement Officer shall give due consideration to: [revised 9/30/10]

- the nature and magnitude of the business operation,
- the intensity and hours of operations,
- neighborhood traffic considerations,
- adequacy of off-street parking and screening thereof,
- frequency of deliveries or site visitations by clients or outside employees,
- required infrastructure, and
- the number of personnel involved.

The overriding consideration in issuing a certificate is the Zoning Enforcement Officer's perception of the use as not affecting the residential appearance, character and nature of the site and adjacent neighborhood. [revised 9/9/99, 9/30/10]

- (3) The letting of rooms or furnishing of board in a dwelling by the resident of the premises to not more than two (2) persons, except that more than two (2) persons may be permitted with the approval of the Zoning Commission.
- (4) Agriculture, farming, silviculture, landscape services, truck or nursery gardening, including greenhouses incidental thereto. Permitted uses under this subsection may include the maintenance, repair and storage of equipment, implements, machinery and vehicles used in connection with an agricultural operation on the same premises or on premises under the same occupancy and may include a stand for the sale of farm and garden produce raised on the premises, provided that it is located at least twenty feet (20') from the street line to provide off-street parking.
- other similar buildings which are less than eight feet (8') in height and not more than seventy-five (75) square feet in floor area may be located in the rear and side yard. Such buildings must be setback at least ten feet (10') from the rear lot line and must conform to the normal required side yard lines for the applicable residential district. Buildings greater than or equal to eight feet (8') in height or more than seventy-five (75) square feet in floor area must be located in the rear or side yards. These must conform to the rear and side yard setbacks for the applicable residential district. No accessory use buildings are permitted in the front yard. [revised 8/28/08, 9/6/08]

Permitted Uses In Residential Zones Livestock/Poultry Farming – § 242-401A

### (6) <u>Livestock/poultry farming:</u>

Land, buildings and other structures are permitted for the purpose of raising, livestock and poultry. The minimum acreage for development of livestock/poultry farming is five (5) acres.

### (7) Guest House/Apartment:

One guest house or apartment may be constructed on the same lot as the principal dwelling providing all required setbacks, yard, coverage and height requirements for the specific zoning district are adhered to. The maximum area of such guest house/apartment shall not exceed 15% of the floor area of the principal dwelling on the lot. Prior to the granting of either a Zoning Approval or Certificate of Zoning Compliance for such a structure, an applicant must have the prior approval of the Town Sanitarian. [11/20/97]

## (8) <u>Noncommercial livestock/poultry</u>:

- (a) This regulation pertains to the keeping of **livestock/poultry**. For purposes of equating relative sizes of animals and their respective land area requirements, the following equations shall apply:
  - [1] One (1) animal unit:
    - [a] Equals one (1) cow, horse, bull, steer, pony or comparable sized animal.
    - [b] Equals two (2) sheep, goats or other comparable sized animals.
    - [c] Equals twenty-five (25) chickens, roosters, turkeys, hens or other comparable sized poultry.
  - [2] Additional equations of animals will be determined by the Zoning Commission as required.
- (b) If **one** (1) **or more animal units** are kept on the premises, the following conditions shall be met:
  - [1] The livestock/poultry must be owned by the residents or owners of the respective property, which shall be a minimum of eighty thousand (80,000) square feet.

### Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401A

- [2] For the first animal unit, a minimum of twenty thousand (20,000) square feet will be established exclusively for housing, feeding and buffer area. Approximately one-half (1/2) of this area will be actively used while the other half is left fallow to rejuvenate and reseed. This area must be maintained so as to prevent soil erosion or the contamination of adjoining properties, watercourses or water supplies.
- [3] In order to maintain more than one (1) animal unit, the area requirement in Subsection A(6)(b)[2] above shall be increased as follows:

Animal Units	Minimum Housing, Feeding, Buffer Acreage Requirements (square feet)	
More than 1 More than 2	40,000 120,000	

- [4] Adequate fencing shall be installed and maintained to contain the livestock/poultry.
- [5] A **fifty-foot** (50') **buffer**, either in its natural state or landscaped as required elsewhere herein, shall be maintained between the property line and all fencing, corrals, feeding areas, etc. Animals shall not be left unattended within the buffer, and any droppings shall be promptly removed from the buffer strip.
- [6] An appropriate building shall be provided for the keeping of the livestock/poultry. This building shall be well maintained, periodically cleaned and shall not be unsightly or degrading to the neighborhood. The building shall be centrally located in the rear yard of the premises, and rear and side lot line setback shall be maximized. In no event shall the building be closer than seventy-five feet (75') from any adjacent property line.

  Temporary animal shelters shall be permitted only for a maximum period of thirty (30) days. All food, supplies and tools shall be stored within the animal building.
- [7] All fencing, corrals, feeding areas, etc., and buildings used for livestock/ poultry shelters will have reasonable **foliage screening**, natural or planted, so as to minimize the visual impact of the poultry/livestock habitat from neighboring dwellings.

### Permitted Uses In Residential Zones – § 242-401A&B

- [a] No appreciable detrimental effect on adjoining property values shall occur by virtue of the existence of such livestock/poultry.
- [b] Major or significant substantive objections pertaining to the particular site are not raised at the required public hearing.
- [c] The Town Health Officer has reviewed the application and concluded that there is no danger to public health.
- [d] The fifty-foot buffer strip in Subsection A(6)(b)[5] above may be reduced to twenty-five feet (25') and the seventy-five (75) foot building setback in Subsection A(6)(b)[6] above may be reduced to fifty feet (50'), provided that natural screening exists which, at normal eye level, covers at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the livestock/poultry building, fencing, corral, etc., as seen from neighboring properties, or if the Commission determines that natural screening does not meet the above requirements, then the Commission may grant approval, subject to the addition of specifically designated height, caliper and type of tree plantings to ensure adequate year-round screening.

## B. Other permitted uses:

The following uses may be permitted, after obtaining Design Review Approval as set forth in Section 242-301C and subject to the following conditions: [revised 3/8/01]

- that the Commission shall have found that the proposed use will have no detrimental effect on present and future dwellings in the vicinity;
- that the proposed site planning and landscaping are in harmony with the character of the neighborhood;
- that no conditions will be created which adversely affect traffic safety or the normal movement of traffic;
- that adequate provisions will be made for off-street parking;
- provisions for water supply and sanitary sewage disposal will be adequate;
- and further provided that there shall be a minimum lot area of one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) square feet;

## Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401B

- a minimum lot width of three hundred feet (300');
- two (2) side yards of seventy-five feet (75') each in width;
- a rear yard of fifty feet (50') in depth;
- a front setback of at least one hundred feet (100') from the center traveled portion of the road;
- not more than ten percent (10%) of the area of the lot shall be covered by buildings; and
- no parking or recreation equipment shall be located in any required front or side yard:
- (1) Schools and colleges operated by a government unit or nonprofit corporation.
- (2) **Private schools** for pupils below high school grade, whether operated for profit or not.
- (3) Private nursery schools.
- (4) **Churches**, parish houses, convents and similar religious buildings.
- (5) Clubs, lodges and community houses, except those of which a chief activity is a gainful service or activity carried on as a business.
- (6) **Libraries, museums and auditoriums** operated by a governmental unit or nonprofit corporation.
- (7) **Hospitals, sanatoriums** and similar philanthropic institutions operated by a governmental unit or nonprofit corporation.
- (8) Privately operated **sanatoriums**, convalescent homes or homes for the aged.
- (9) Fire or police stations and other municipal buildings, such as a post office.
- (10) Electric transformer station, water or sewer pumping stations.
- (11) **Public parks**, public playgrounds or public recreational areas operated by a governmental unit or nonprofit corporation.
- (12) A **cemetery** of a church corporation located in the Town of Brookfield.

## Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401B-D

- (13) **Multifamily dwellings** in accordance with §242-404 A-J, provided that they are supported by public/municipal sewer and water services (per PCD "Guide to Multi-family Development No. 14.) [revised 6/4/10; 4/14/11]
- (14) **Business and secretarial schools** with dormitories located on the same property as the school building.
- (15) Antenna(s) and antenna towers and associated facilities pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 242, Section 312, entitled: "Telecommunication Towers and Antennas" [added 7/9/98]

### C. Accessory uses:

Those customarily incidental to a permitted use.

### D. <u>NEIGHBORHOOD ANTI-BLIGHT REGULATION</u>: [revised 10/23/03]

### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the purpose of this regulation to promote and preserve the general health, safety and welfare of the residents and property owners of Brookfield by regulating and preventing, reducing or eliminating litter, junk, trash rubbish, refuse and debris, and other blight or potential blight in the township through the prevention or elimination of certain environmental causes of blight or blighting factors which exist or which may in the future exist in the Town. The regulation is also necessary to prevent any detrimental effect upon the property values of neighboring properties.

### (2) <u>Regulation</u>:

- (a) Unless otherwise determined by the Commission, uses, items, or materials to be specifically prohibited from placement within any residential front yard are:
  - [1] A "junk yard" as defined in §242-202 of these regulations.
  - [2] "Litter, junk, trash, rubbish, refuse or debris of any kind" as defined in §242-202 of these regulations.
  - [3] The parking, storage or accumulation of non-motorized vehicles or conveyances not usable for the purposes for which they were manufactured, or parts or components thereof.
  - [4] The outdoor storage or accumulation of appliances, televisions or furniture, or parts or components thereof.

## Permitted Uses In Residential Zones - § 242-401 D&E

- [5] The parking of any vehicle except within the designated driveways and turn-arounds.
- [6] The parking or storage of mobile homes not meeting the minimum standards for inhabitation by humans.
- [7] The parking, storage or accumulation of trailers or watercraft not usable for the purposes for which they were manufactured, including parts or components thereof.
- [8] The storage or accumulation of:
  - building materials as defined in §242-202 of these regulations (except for a project of specified duration for which a valid building permit has been issued),
  - home or garden supplies in bulk or containerized; and
  - similar materials.

Such items or materials do not include firewood or garbage containers awaiting refuse removal by an authorized waste hauler within fourteen (14) days.

## (b) Side & Rear Yards

Items and materials indicated in Section 242-401D(2)(a) above, may be permitted in "side" and "rear" yards provided that they are screened from adjacent properties or from visible roadways by dense tree/shrubs, fencing, or other appropriate screening devices. [revised 2/13/07]

## E. PROHIBITIONS IN RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS: [added eff. 11/24/09, revised eff. 10/4/12]

The following uses, operations, or activities, are specifically prohibited in all Residential Districts and take precedence over any other similar requirements in the existing regulations:

- (1) <u>Displays:</u> The exhibition of merchandise, materials or articles associated with a non-residential use within the front yard except as may be permitted by an appropriate permit issued by the Commission.
- (2) <u>Property of a Contractor/Craftsman Resident Owner:</u> Any outward evidence of commercial use of the property. All vehicles shall comply with the requirements of "commercial vehicle" defined elsewhere herein.
- (3) <u>Contracting Equipment:</u> Equipment such as earthmovers, dump trucks, trailers and the like, maintained or stored on the property after five (5) days from the completion of such projects as: grading, contour changes, wall or driveway construction, tree removal or landscaping and the like.

Physical Requirements - § 242-402A

## § 242-402. Physical Requirements.

## A. Required setbacks, lot area, coverage and height:

The required physical parameters for development in Residential Districts appear in the following table:

### RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS

Parameter	R-60	R-60 R-40			
1 ai ainetei	R-100	R-80	K-00	N-40	R-7
Minimum Lot Area (sq ft)	100,000	80,000	60,000	40,000	7,000
[see note 1]					
Minimum Lot Width (feet)	200	200	150	150	50
Minimum Lot Area	100,000	80,000	60,000	40,000	7,000
per Family Dwelling Unit (sq ft)					
Side Yards, each (feet)	50	50	30	30	10
Rear Yards (feet)	50	50	30	30	10
Setback from center of road (feet)	75	75	65	65	45
Building Coverage (% of sq ft)	10	10	10	10	25
					!
Maximum Building Height (feet)	30	30	30	30	30
	<u> </u>				
Building Separation, two stories or	20	20	20	20	20
less					
Building Separation, more than two	50	50	50	50	50
stories					

Note 1: The area to be used in the calculation of minimum lot area is exclusive of wetlands, watercourses, slopes in excess of 25°, portions of the lot less than fifty feet (50') wide or the private right-of-way leading to interior lots. The area is to be calculated using the existing, prior-to-development conditions. [rev. eff. 10/23/03, 3/8/04]

Rev. 3/8/04

Physical Requirements - § 242-402A

### B. Minimum Floor Area:

Except for the R-7 District and multi-family dwellings, each dwelling shall have the minimum floor area as follows:

Residence (stories)	First Floor (sq ft)	Second Floor (sq ft)
1	1,000	-
1 1/2	800	400
2	800	600

### Areas excluded:

The square footage(s) above are exclusive of garages, breezeways, porches and basement areas.

### C. Solar Panels

Solar panels, whose primary purpose is to provide energy for the home on the lot, are not included in the maximum building height regulations. Solar Panels are to be considered as a Structure when located at ground level. If supporting documentation proves that no suitable location is available on the building, due to exposed surfaces not facing the appropriate direction and that no glare will be created and that the optimum location of the panels is at ground level, the Zoning Commission may at its discretion establish a 10 foot or greater setback requirement. In no case are solar panels permitted whose primary purpose is to supply power for commercial purposes. [eff. 9/6/08]

Rev. 3/8/04

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Requirements - § 242-403A&B

## § 242-403. Erosion & Sedimentation Control Requirements for Residential Development

### A. **Zoning Approval Conditions**:

In order to insure compliance with the requirements of §242-303, "Excavation, Fill & Grading," and §242-602D "Erosion & Sedimentation Control," and depending on individual site circumstances, the Zoning Enforcement Officer in his/her sole discretion, may impose conditions upon the Zoning Approval document requiring that:

- (1) that certain areas of a residential site remain in an "undisturbed" condition; and
- (2) that specific erosion and sedimentation controls and devices be installed on a residential site prior to commencement of **any** site work.

Should the ZEO find subsequent non-compliance with such conditions, he/she is empowered to issue a Cease and Desist Order requiring <u>immediate</u> corrective action. Prior to the issuance of any final Certificate of Zoning Compliance, the ZEO shall insure that such devices and controls have been effectively installed and that the site has been suitably stabilized so as to preclude:

- (1) any continuation of on-site erosion, or
- any damage, hardship or inconvenience to any adjacent property owners by virtue of: altered drainage flows, erosion, sedimentation, earth slides, or any onsite grades created in excess of one vertical to two horizontal (1:2).

### **B.** Bond for Corrective Action:

Should corrective action be required pursuant to paragraph (a) above, the Commission may require a performance bond in accordance with §242-705C to secure faithful performance of any required corrective work. The commission shall establish the amount of such bond based upon an engineer's estimate of the required rework. Upon completion of the work to the satisfaction of the ZEO, the commission shall recommend release of the bond.

Erosion & Sedimentation Control Requirements - § 242-403C

## C. Bond for Unfinished Work:

If any unfinished work required in paragraph (a) above cannot be accomplished due to weather or other seasonal conditions, the commission may permit the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy provided that a performance bond in accordance with §242-705C is posted in an amount sufficient to cover any work yet to be accomplished. The Commission shall establish the amount of such bond based upon an engineer's estimate of the required work. Upon completion of the work to the satisfaction of the ZEO, the Commission shall recommend release of the bond.

Multi-family Dwellings - § 242-404A&B

## § 242-404. Multifamily dwellings.

### A. <u>Purpose:</u>

This section sets forth regulations pertaining to dwellings of two (2) or more families and includes apartments, garden apartments, townhouses, row houses, condominiums and cooperative apartment buildings. It is the purpose of these regulations to allow for alternate methods of housing, to permit more efficient use of land, and to maximize the preservation of natural open space. [amended 5/22/75]

### B. Applications:

- (1) Multiple-family dwellings require a Special Permit issued by the Commission pursuant to Title 8, Chapter 124, Sections 8-2 and 8-3c of the General Statutes of Connecticut.
- (2) Applications for such permit are governed by the requirements set forth in §242-301B & C of the general provisions of this chapter. [amended 5/22/75]
- (3) Concurrent with the submission of an application and all required data to the Zoning Commission, the applicant shall submit one (1) duplicate application form and data package to the Planning Commission, Town of Brookfield. The Planning Commission shall formally receive a copy of the application and data package at its first scheduled meeting following receipt of such data in the office of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall study the documents and submit a written report to the Zoning Commission commenting on such matters as are set forth in §242-301C(5)(b) of this chapter, together with its recommendation(s), and such report shall be read aloud at the mandatory public hearing as set forth by the Zoning Commission. If such report of the Planning Commission is not submitted at or before the public hearing, it shall be presumed that the Planning Commission does not disapprove of the proposal. The Planning Commission may designate its executive committee to act for it under this chapter or may establish a subcommittee for that purpose. The report of said Planning Commission shall be purely advisory. [added 1/12/84]

Multi-family Dwellings - § 242-404C

## C. Design and technical requirements:

In addition to those requirements set forth in § 242-301C, Design Review Approval, the proposed project shall conform to the following:

- (1) The site planning, landscaping and architectural theme shall be in harmony with the character of the neighborhood. Existing features of the site which add value to the development or to the Town as a whole, such as trees, watercourses, topographical contour, inland wetlands, historical and similar irreplaceable assets, shall be preserved through harmonious design and placement of buildings, driveways, walks and parking facilities.
- (1) The proposed finished **contour map** shall show all contour lines at two-foot intervals in areas other than those designated as "conserved land areas."
- (3) Two (2) independent means of access shall be provided for the project. A minimum of two hundred feet (200') of frontage on a town or state road shall be required for an accessway.

  Within residential districts, a minimum of two thousand (2,000) linear feet along any roadway shall be maintained between main accessways of one (1) project and those of another project. [amended 10/25/76]
- (4) The proposed project shall conform to the regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection and the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield with regard to any wetlands contained within the proposed project. Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the approval granted by the Inland Wetlands Commission, if such approval is required by the regulations of said Commission.
- (5) **Drives and roadways** which serve the proposed project as a whole or more than twenty-four (24) units shall be considered main access drives and shall be constructed in accordance with the road and drainage specifications of the Town of Brookfield. Drives used by smaller segments of the project's residents shall be considered local access drives and shall be constructed in accordance with the driveway specifications of the Town of Brookfield and those sections pertaining to driveways, roads and street improvements found in Architectural Graphic Standards of the latest edition published by the American Institute of Architects. Drives and roadways planned to accommodate two-way traffic shall have the traveled potion thereof not less than twenty-six (26') in width. Walkways shall be provided to assure safe pedestrian travel between buildings and community facilities. [amended 10/25/76, 3/17/02]

Multi-family Dwellings Design & Technical Requirements - § 242-404C

- (6) Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, a minimum of two (2) [except where units are dedicated to housing for the elderly, when the minimum shall be one and one-half (1 ½)] off-street parking spaces for each family unit shall be available in a well-planned landscaped configuration. Parking areas shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') from any unit within the project. They shall be screened from adjacent residential areas and public thoroughfares by dense evergreen plantings, grassed embankments or similar screening, approved by the Commission. No parking shall be permitted within one hundred twenty-five feet (125') set back from the center of the traveled portion of the Town road from which main access to the project is provided. [amended 5/22/75]
- (7) In addition to such requirements as may be set forth in the State Building Code and State Fire Safety Code, as determined by the Building Official, Town of Brookfield, the proposed project **shall conform** to the following: [amended 5/22/75]
  - (a) Each multifamily dwelling unit shall be separated from other units within a single structure by a one-hour fire wall meeting state code requirements.
  - (b) Each multifamily dwelling structure shall be separated a minimum of thirty (30) feet from any other structure.
  - (c) A pool(s), underground water storage tank(s) or such other water source, as may be prescribed by the Commission, shall be provided for fire protection.
- (8) **Sewage treatment**: All multifamily development shall require hook-up and service by public/municipal sewer and water services. Any changes, alteration or expansion to existing systems shall be in accordance with the requirements set forth by the Heath Department, Town of Brookfield. [amended 6/4/10] In addition, the proposed project shall conform to the following:
  - (a) The site plan shall indicate the plan of the proposed sewage treatment facility, together with any reserve areas(s) as may be required in accordance with state codes and regulations, and the plan of the proposed community water system.
  - (b) Each application shall be accompanied by a copy of the preliminary approval issued by the State Department of Health and a copy of an authorization to proceed issued by the State Department of Environmental Protection in connection with the proposed sewage treatment facility if not connected to a public sewer system. If the proposed project is to be served by a public sewer, the application shall be accompanied by a copy of an approval granted by the Water Pollution Control Authority, Town of Brookfield.

Multi-family Dwellings
Design & Technical Requirements - § 242-404C

- (c) No sewerage facilities, except for designated reserve area(s) shall be located in conserved land areas, recreation areas or within seventy-five feet (75') of the limits of a stream, watercourse, pond or inland wetland.
- (d) Any structures employed by such facilities or systems shall be screened in such a manner as deemed appropriate by the Commission.
- (e) Copies of any approvals which may be required in connection with this subsection shall be on file with the Commission as a prerequisite for the issuance of a Certificate of Compliance.
- (9) Each dwelling unit shall be **acoustically buffered** in such a manner that sound-pressure levels transmitted into an adjacent dwelling unit shall not exceed fifty (50) decibels on the A-scale of a sound-level meter meeting the standard of the American National Standard Institute, when measured at a point one foot (1') inside the dwelling unit into which the sound is transmitted. [amended 5/22/75]
- (10) All **utilities** shall be located underground.
- (11) Typical floor plans and elevations depicting the configuration of the dwelling spaces shall be submitted with the application.
- (12) If the entire project is not to be constructed within an eighteen-month period, the application shall contain a **detailed construction schedule** indicating the start and completion dates for each planned phase. The first construction phase, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission, shall contain all the necessary facilities for the overall project, such as community water system, sewerage facilities, recreational facilities, main access drives, etc. Subsequent phases shall contain only additional dwelling units, connecting utility lines, local access drives and associated parking. [amended 5/22/75]
- (13) Each application for a multi-family residential facility shall include a certificate from a licensed architect whether the facility is a covered "multi-family dwelling facility" under the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988 and if so, a certification that the proposed floor plans and construction specifications comply with that Federal Act, as more particularly set forth in 42 U.S.C. §3604 and related Regulations and Standards. [eff. 6/18/02]

**Multi-family Dwellings** 

Area, Location, Distance, Density, Type & Use - § 242-404D

### D. Area, location, distance, density, type and use regulations:

- (1) The minimum total contiguous land area required for multiple-family dwellings is as follows: [amended 6/6/77]
  - (a) R-40, R-60, R-80 and R-100 Zones: ten (10) acres.
  - (b) Other permitted zones: five (5) acres.
- (2) <u>Location</u> [amended 10/25/76, 4/18/85]
  - (a) Multifamily dwelling projects in excess of **twenty-four (24) dwelling units** shall only be located in areas where the main access drives thereto access directly upon Whisconier Road and Route 133.
  - (b) Multifamily dwelling projects in excess of **forty-eight (48) dwelling units** shall only be located in areas where the main access drives thereto access directly upon Federal Road.
  - (c) No multifamily dwelling project shall contain more than one hundred fifty (150) **dwelling units**.
  - (d) At no time shall the total number of multifamily dwelling units approved by the Zoning Commission exceed twenty-six percent (26%) of the total of all single family units, as calculated by the Commission, utilizing the monthly tax category reports prepared by the Town Assessor. Elderly conversion shall not be included with the 26% cap. Elderly conversions shall be excluded from all calculations relative to the 26% multifamily cap. [added 5/23/93, deleted 11/9/93, readopted 2/10/95, amended 6/27/95]
- (3) The floor area and number of rooms devoted to living area in each family dwelling unit shall be the minimum areas indicated below. All measurements shall be exterior dimensions and are inclusive of closets, hallways, baths, kitchen areas, etc., all located within the confines of one (1) living area. [amended 5/22/75]

Number of Rooms	R-40, R-60, R-80, R-100 Minimum Floor Area (sq.ft)	Other Permitted Zones Minimum Floor Area (sq.ft)	
1	not permitted	400	
2	650	500	
3	800	600	
Each additional room	150	Add 125	

**Multi-family Dwellings** 

Area, Location, Distance, Density, Type & Use - § 242-404D

- (4) The **maximum number of dwelling units** permitted in any one (1) multiple-family dwelling structure is as follows: [amended5/22/75, 6/6/77]
  - (a) R-40, R-60, R-80, R-100: six (6) units; provided, however, that if any angular configuration is utilized and a corner unit is feasible, the Commission, in its discretion, may allow a seventh corner unit within the structure.
  - (b) Other permitted zones: six (6) units for a one- or two-story structure, or nine (9) units for a three-story structure.
- (5) The **height, coverage, street setback** and project separation requirements are as follows: [amended 10/25/76]
  - (a) The height and coverage requirements shall conform to the appropriate section set forth in the regulations of each zoning district.
  - (b) No building or structure shall be located closer than the setbacks indicated in the following schedule:
    - [1] Main access drives. [amended 6/6/77]
      - [a] R-80 and R-100: seventy-five feet (75') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the roads or drives.
      - [b] All other permitted zones: sixty-five feet (65') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the roads or drives.
    - [2] Local access drives: All permitted zones: thirty-five feet (35') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the roads or drives.
    - [3] **Cul-de-sac**: main access drives:
      - [a] R-80 and R-100: sixty feet (60') setback more than the radius of the cul-de-sac from the point of the radius.
      - [b] All other permitted zones: fifty feet (50') setback more than the radius of the cul-de-sac from the point of the radius.

**Multi-family Dwellings** 

Area, Location, Distance, Density, Type & Use - § 242-404D

- [4] Cul-de-sacs; local access drives: All permitted zones: twenty-four feet (24') setback more than the radius of the cul-de-sac from the point of the radius.
- [5] Federal Road: A minimum of one hundred fifty feet (150') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the Federal Road.
- (c) All buildings within a multifamily dwelling projects shall be separated by a minimum of three thousand feet (3,000') from any building in any adjoining multifamily dwelling project located wholly or partially within the General Industrial/Commercial District IG/C-80/40.
- (d) **Building Separation**: [eff. 4/2/03]
  - [1] The minimum physical separation between single story structures shall be twenty feet (20').
  - [2] The minimum physical separation between other than single story structures shall be fifty feet (50").

## (6) **Buffer strips**:

- (a) **Buffer strips**, separating the multifamily dwelling area from other individual, nonresidential permitted uses or from adjacent lot lines, are required as follows: [amended 4/3/78]
  - [1] R-40, R-60, R-80, R-100: one hundred feet (100') minimum within the multifamily dwelling area perimeter lines.
  - [2] All other permitted zones: seventy-five feet (75') minimum within the multifamily dwelling area perimeter lines.
- (b) No roads or drives (except for street access across such buffer strips), parking areas, buildings, structures or facilities shall be constructed within these buffer strips. These buffer strips may be calculated as part of the conserved land area. These buffer strips shall be left in their natural state or shall have additional landscaping provided at locations deemed appropriate by the Commission in order to screen the project from adjacent properties.

**Multi-family Dwellings** 

Area, Location, Distance, Density, Type & Use - § 242-404D

Where additional landscaping is required for screening purposes by the Commission, such landscaping shall consist of two (2) or more parallel rows of evergreen trees or shrubs of not less than ten feet (10') in height with their lowest branches not more than three feet (3') above ground. Said rows shall be at least ten feet (10') and not more than twenty feet (20') apart and substantially parallel with the perimeter line, with the row closest to the perimeter line to be within ten feet (10') and not closer than five feet (5') to the perimeter line. Said trees shall be spaced twelve feet (12') apart in said rows, alternating so that each tree is placed on a point in its row which is midway between the trees on either side of it in the adjacent row. [amended 5/22/75]

(7) The area of **inland wetlands**, **utility easements and natural slopes** steeper than one to one (1:1) shall be calculated, and fifty percent (50%) of this total shall be deducted from the total land area included in the multifamily dwelling application. The remaining area shall be that used to calculate the total number of dwelling units permitted in accordance with the following density schedule:

### (a) R-40 Zones:

one-bedroom units at three (3) per acre, or two-bedroom units at two (2) per acre, or three-or-more-bedroom units at one (1) per acre, or any combination thereof.

## (b) **R-60 Zones**:

one-bedroom units at two and one fourth (2 1/4) per acre, or two-bedroom units at one and one-half (1 1/2) per ace, or three-or-more-bedroom units at three-fourths (3/4) per acre, or any combination thereof. [amended 6/6/77]

#### (c) **R-80 Zones**:

one-bedroom units at one and one-half  $(1 \frac{1}{2})$  per acre, or two-bedroom units at one (1) per acre, or three- or-more-bedroom units at one-half (1/2) per acre, or any combination thereof.

### (d) **R-100 Zones**:

one-bedroom units at three-fourths (3/4) per acre, or two-bedroom units at one-half (1/2) per acre, or three-bedroom units at one fourth (1/4) per acre, or any combination thereof. [amended 6/6/77]

Multi-family Dwellings - § 242-404D

### (e) Excluded Zones:

Multifamily dwellings are not permitted in the following zones: R-7, RC-41, RS-40, IL-80, IR-80N, and IR-80SE, IL/C-80SE and that area of the R-40 zone formerly within the IL-80 Zone prior to October 4, 1976. In the IR/C-80/40 Zone, Multifamily dwellings are permitted under the provisions of §242-404H, Special Housing only. [amended 4/3/78, 9/20/93]

### (f) Other permitted zones:

one-bedroom units at four (4) per acre, or two-bedroom units at three (3) per acre, or three-or-more-bedroom units at two (2) per acre, or any combination thereof.

- (g) The **density** indicated in §D(7)[f] above may be increased by a factor of two (2) when all of the following conditions are fulfilled:
  - [1] The proposed project is located in other than a residential or restricted commercial zone.
  - [2] The proposed project is within reasonable proximity to necessary services, such as shopping centers, or is located within a self-sufficient planned unit development having such services available to it or is readily accessible to public transportation.
  - [3] Adequate public sewer lines are available to service the proposed project.
  - [4] The proposed project is either a proportionately divided project in which not less than twenty-five percent (25%) and not more than fifty percent (50%) of the units are dedicated to housing for low-or moderate-income individuals or dedicated to housing for the elderly. The operational and administrative plans for such housing project, including eligibility for occupancy, shall be acceptable to the Commission. Such housing shall not revert, in the future, in its then present configuration, to general occupancy. The interspersement of units dedicated for particular purposes shall be indicated on the site plan.

Multi-family Dwellings - § 242-404D-F

- (a) No basement space having its floor level, i.e., kitchens, bedrooms and living rooms, below the finished grade shall be used for dwelling purposes. The project's business office, laundry, storage, maintenance, utility or recreational facilities may utilize these spaces, provided that noise, odor, vibration and such other factors will not be detrimental to the occupants of the dwelling units above.
- (b) Accessory uses and buildings as indicated below may be permitted by the Commission, after the Commission shall have found that they are an integral part of the overall development to serve primarily the residents thereof:
  - [1] Game courts or fields
  - [2] Golf courses
  - [3] Swimming pools and cabanas
  - [4] Meeting halls
  - [5] Recreational facilities buildings
  - [6] Maintenance, storage and utility buildings
  - [7] Residents' parking garages

### A. Conserved land area:

All land which is not dedicated to dwelling units; maintenance, storage and utility buildings; garages, roadway and parking areas; sewer systems; or active recreational areas shall be designated "conserved land areas" in perpetuity. These areas shall consist of a minimum of fifty percent (50%) in residential zones and thirty-five percent (35%) in all other zones of the total area of the project and shall be in such location of such size and shape and shall have such access as may be approved by the Commission as appropriate. The conserved land area(s) shall be preserved in their natural state or approved at the discretion of the Commission and limited to appropriate conservation and open space purposes, such as landscape nursing, flower and produce gardening purposes, not-for-profit, by the residents of the project. [5/22/75]

### B. Active recreational areas:

In addition to those areas designated "conserved land area(s)," an area(s) shall be designated "active recreational area(s)" on the site plan in a location(s) approved by the Commission. Within such area(s), appropriate structures and facilities for recreational purposes, as approved by the Commission, shall be constructed and operated for the use of the residents and their guests. These facilities may be any of the accessory uses

**Multi-family Dwellings** 

Maintenance & Occupancy - § 242-404F&G

indicated in § D(8). Such areas must remain in the ownership of a tenants'/owners' association.

### G. Maintenance and occupancy: [amended 5/22/75, 7/6/82, 10/4/82]

### (1) Maintenance:

All common project facilities or systems shall be maintained by the applicant, owner or residents' association in perpetuity. Such systems and facilities shall include, to the extent such items are included in the original approval, the following:

- (a) The water system, including wells, pumps, filters, storage tanks, domestic and fire protection water distribution systems and controls.
- (b) Project **utilities**, including fuel, lighting, electricity, telephone, cable television distribution systems and controls.
- (c) Roadways, drives and parking areas, including curbings and paving.
- (d) **Drainage systems**, including erosion and sedimentation protection, piping, drains, catch basins, manholes, cleanouts and riprap ditching.
- (e) Recreational facilities.
- (f) Landscaping, including maintenance of buffer areas and conserved land areas.
- (g) Other similar common project systems and facilities.

### (2) Occupancy regulations:

Copies of actual or proposed project regulations pertaining to the inhabitants of apartments, townhouses, row houses, cooperative apartment buildings and the declarations of unit ownership of condominiums shall be submitted to the Commission. These regulations/declarations shall set forth all definitions, articles, rules, bylaws and enforcement procedures pertaining to:

- (a) Seller's responsibilities.
- (b) Owner's responsibilities.
- (c) Maintenance and funding responsibilities.
- (d) Tenant responsibilities.

Multi-family Dwellings Maintenance & Occupancy - § 242-404G

- (e) Occupant's/tenants' restrictions. Such restrictions shall include the prohibition of the use of outdoor devices using a naked, fuel fired, gas or propane fired flame on wooden decks, balconies and the like. Also, there shall be a restriction against parking in designated fire lanes. [added eff. 10/29/03]
- (f) Maximum unit occupancy.
- (g) Maximum fines.
- (h) Active recreational area recreations.
- (i) Termination procedures.
- (j) Items which from time to time may be deemed necessary by the Commission to ensure proper zoning enforcement.

Affordable Housing § 242-404H

H.

# (1) <u>Affordable Housing Applications Pursuant to Connecticut General Statute</u> 8-30g [eff. 7/27/02]

### (a) Purpose:

It is the purpose of this section to provide an orderly and consistent application procedure for "assisted housing" or "affordable set aside housing" projects as provided for in Connecticut General Statute 8-30g et seq. and to specify that all such application shall be filed with the Brookfield Zoning Commission. It is further the purpose of this section to clarify which zoning regulation will apply to such applications.

## (b) Affordability Plan Requirements:

Each application for a project that complies with the requirements of C.G.S. 8-30g shall include an "Affordability Plan." Such Affordability Plan shall include the following components:

- [1] If an assisted housing plan details shall be provided of the nature and source of financial assistance for the project provided under any governmental program for the rehabilitation of low and moderate income housing or housing occupied by persons receiving rental assistance in accordance with the United States Code together with estimated costs of rehabilitation and the percentage of assistance being provided by governmental sources.
- [2] A description of the duration of any proposed affordability restrictions.
- [3] A narrative of how the project affordability plan will comply with regulations adopted by the Commissioner of Economic & Community Development.
- [4] A proposed affirmative fair housing marketing plan.
- [5] Copies of all proposed covenants or deed restriction language.
- [6] A description of the proposed mechanism for enforcement for not less than forty years of all affordable housing components in the project.
- [7] The median income utilized for calculating the sales price or rental income proposed for affordable units.
- [8] The anticipated rent for set aside and non-set aside units.

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- [9] The anticipated sales price for set aside and non-set aside units.
- [10] Whether any units are to be designated and "elderly units" and how occupancy will be restricted by age.
- [11] The number of proposed "family units" as defined by C.G.S. 8-30g.
- [12] The calculation of the total number of "housing unit equivalent points" the project will generate in accordance with C.G.S. 8-30g (1), (6), (7) and (8).

## (c) Site Plan and Project Detail Requirements:

The provisions of Brookfield Zoning Regulation § 242-404A, B, C & D shall <u>not</u> be applicable to an affordable housing application except as specifically set forth hereinafter in this section.

- [1] Each affordable housing application shall include the following site plan related materials and information:
  - [a] A conceptual site plan which shall depict the items set forth in Regulation §242-301C(3)[b].
  - [b] Key Map per §242-301C(3).
  - [c] Architectural data pursuant to §242-301C(3)[c] which shall include the location of affordable units and include typical floor plans and elevations per §242-404C(11).
  - [d] A detailed construction schedule pursuant to §242-404C(12) provided the timeframe requirements of that section shall not be applicable to affordable housing projects. Said detailed construction schedule shall include the proposed sequence for the construction and occupancy of affordable set aside units as the project progresses.
  - [e] A site landscape plan as defined in §242-202 which shall include a depiction of existing trees, watercourses, topographical contours, wetlands, historical monuments and similar irreplaceable assets and proposed lighting consistent with §242-602B.
  - [f] A description and plan showing any accessory uses which may be those as allowed under §242-404D(7)[i].

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- [g] An analysis of fire prevention and fire protection for the project including an analysis of the need for sprinklers, fire escapes, use of fireproof materials, fire tank location and storage capacity, and an analysis of building safety issues in relation to the fire fighting capacity of the Brookfield Volunteer Fire Department for the District in which the project is located. Water storage tanks for fire protection shall be provided pursuant to §242-404C(7), with input from the Fire Resource Committee and two independent means of access shall be provided pursuant to §242-404C(3).
- [h] A plan showing any proposed open space, conservation areas, or community facilities pursuant to Brookfield Zoning Regulation §242-404E & F provided the minimum percentage set aside is not applicable to an affordable housing application.

## (d) Provision of Water Protection and Water Resources: [rev. 6/4/10]

Each affordable housing application shall include the following:

- Data indicating how each affordable housing project will be hooked-up [1] and serviced by a public/municipal water supply system. Any changes, alteration or expansion to existing systems shall be in accordance with the following: A detailed explanation of the proposed water system which includes a depiction of all storage tanks for domestic and fire protection and fire protection sprinkler systems. If water is to be provided by a private on-site system, copies of appropriate permits or approvals from or pending applications with the application state agencies, including the Department of Health and the Department of Public Utility Control, shall be submitted with the application. If a private water company is to be the source of water, a letter from that company setting forth that company's willingness and ability to provide the necessary water and the impact on its capacities shall accompany the application. The application shall include estimated amounts of daily water usage necessary for the project as well as calculations of water necessary to fight any fire in the project for a specified period of time.
- [2] If the project is within an aquifer protection district as set forth in Regulation §242-502, said Regulations shall apply to the application.
- [3] If an inland wetlands permit is required for either site work or improvements, the application shall include a copy of the permit issued by the Inland Wetlands Commission or a pending application before that Commission.

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[4] An engineer's report on water runoff generated by the project and all detention methods proposed.

### (e) Sewage Treatment: [rev. 6/4/10]

Each affordable housing application shall include the following:

- Data indicating how each affordable housing project will be hooked-up and serviced by a public/municipal sewer system. Any changes, alteration or expansion to existing systems shall be in accordance with the following: Proposed sewage treatment plans in compliance with the Brookfield Zoning Regulations §242-404C(8)[a], [c], [d] and [e] which shall also comply with the regulations of the Brookfield WPCA and shall be accompanied by either an approval from or a pending application with the State DEP for the sewage treatment facility in accordance with Brookfield Zoning Regulation §242-404C(8)[b].
- [2] If sewage treatment is to be handled by sewers, the application shall be accompanied by either an approval or a pending application to the Brookfield WPCA for permission to hook up to the existing system. The application shall specify the allocation for the municipal sewage capacity to the subject site and whether it is located within the Sewer District as established by the WPCA.
- [3] Each application shall include calculations of the anticipated septic effluent the project will generate on a daily basis.

## (f) Proposed Zoning Regulation Changes:

Each affordable housing application which requires a change in or variation of existing zoning regulations of the Town of Brookfield shall set forth the regulations which must be varied and any proposed new or replacement regulations.

### (g) Planning Commission Referral:

- [1] If any affordable housing application includes a component involving a subdivision of land, a duplicate application and submittals shall be prepared at the applicant's expense for the Planning Commission of the Town of Brookfield but no additional fee shall be required of the applicant.
- [2] Said duplicate application shall be submitted to the Planning Commission who shall study the application and submit a written report to the Zoning Commission with its recommendations.

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## (h) Application Fees & Expenses:

- [1] An application for affordable housing shall submit an application fee to the Brookfield Land Use Office in accordance with Brookfield Zoning Regulations, which is calculated based on the number of residential units being applied for.
- [2] In addition to the aforesaid application fee, the applicant shall be required to pay such specialized consultant fees that the Commission may find necessary to review the application in accordance with Brookfield Zoning Regulations.
- [3] If a duplicate application is required to be filed with the Brookfield Planning Commission, no additional fees or consultant expenses may be imposed upon the applicant because of such duplicate submission.

## (i) Additional Requirements:

Each affordable housing application shall include the following submissions or be subject to the following requirements:

- [1] Plans depicting drives and roadways pursuant to §242-404C(5)
- [2] Parking pursuant to §242-404C(6)
- [3] Sound deadening for residential units pursuant to §242-404C(9)
- [4] Underground utilities pursuant to §242-404C(10)
- [5] Construction of cul-de-sacs in accordance with §242-404D(5)[b](3) & (4)
- [6] While not a requirement, buffer strips are encouraged pursuant to §242-404D(6)
- [7] If the project is contained within the flood plan district, Brookfield Zoning Regulation §242-503 shall be applicable to the application
- [8] In reviewing the application, the submission shall be guided by the standards and design criteria set forth in Regulation §242-602 *et seq*.
- [9] Details Setting Forth the Procedures for Maintenance of Project Facilities Pursuant to §242-404G

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- [10] Each affordable housing application shall require a mandatory public hearing
- [11] Each affordable housing application shall be accompanied by a certificate in accordance with §242-404C(13)
- [12] Each multi-storied affordable housing structure shall provide for a thirty foot (30') perimeter strip surrounding the structure which shall be graded and configured in such a manner so that emergency ladders and other such equipment or vehicles may be safely placed to provide for emergency evacuation and/or fire fighting purposes.

## (2) Affordable Accessory Apartments [eff. 8/22/03]

### (a) Purpose:

The purpose of this section is to authorize affordable accessory apartments as provided for in §8-30g as amended by PA 02-87.

### (b) **Permit:**

Notwithstanding the provisions of §242-405, the Zoning Commission may, within its discretion, allow by special permit, an apartment unit to be used with an existing or proposed newly constructed single-family dwelling unit, by any persons whereby the single-family dwelling unit or the apartment unit are occupied by a "elderly or disabled person" as set forth in §242-405, providing the conditions of this section are met.

### (c) Requirements:

- The accessory apartment is attached to the main living unit of the single-family house.
- The entire structure maintains the external appearance of a single-family residence.
- The accessory apartment has a full kitchen and a lavatory containing a bath and/or shower, as well as a toilet.
- The accessory apartment has a full kitchen and a lavatory containing a bath and/or shower as well as a toilet.
- The accessory apartment has an internal doorway connected to the main living unit of the house.

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- The accessory apartment is not billed separately from the main living unit for utilities.
- The accessory apartment otherwise complies with the Building Code and Zoning Regulations of the Town.
- The Owner agrees to record an Affordable Housing Deed Restriction for the accessory apartment generally in compliance with the Model Deed Restriction below.
- No more than one (1) apartment unit shall be allowed within each dwelling under this section.
- The application fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) set forth in \$242-405 shall not be applicable for any special permit for an accessory dwelling under this section. An application for Special Permit under this Section shall contain the signatures of all owners of the property.
- Any accessory apartment cannot be occupied by more than two (2) unrelated persons and no more than four (4) persons in total.
- The principal dwelling unit in the accessory apartment must meet all required setbacks, yard coverage and height requirements for the specific Zoning District in effect as of the date of the Application.
- No nonconforming lots or properties which do not otherwise adhere to the current setbacks, yard coverage and height requirements for the specific Zoning District may take advantage of this Zoning provision.
- All applicants must have prior approval from the Town Sanitarian that the provision for water supply and sanitary sewage disposal are adequate for the proposed accessory apartment.
- All applicants must show that adequate off-street parking is provided for the residents of the proposed accessory apartment unit.
- Any modifications to an existing dwelling unit to add an accessory apartment allowed under this section shall be delineated in a site plan showing all proposed interior and exterior modifications, which shall be subject to approval by the Zoning Commission, the Building Official, the Health Department and the Fire Department.

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- While a public hearing shall not be required on all such applications, the Zoning Commission may, in its discretion, require it.
- An affordable housing deed restriction in essentially the format below shall be required:

#### **Model Deed Restriction**

### Affordable Housing Deed Restriction

The accessory apartment attached to the main living unit of the single-family residence constructed on the property set forth in the attached legal description, and known as [insert address], Brookfield, Connecticut, is subject to an Affordable Housing Deed Restriction, whereby the owner, its heirs, successors, assigns and representatives, covenant in favor of the Town of Brookfield and the State of Connecticut, that such dwelling unit may only be rented to persons or families whose income is less than or equal to eighty percent (80%) of the Area Median Income or the State Median Income, whichever is less, as may be determined by the State of Connecticut, Department, Department of Economic & Community Development, and pay thirty percent (30%) or less of their income in rent for the property, and as such, shall constitute an "Affordable Housing Unit" within the provisions of Connecticut General Statutes §8-30 as amended by Public Act 02-97 for a period of not less than ten (10) years from the date of recording of this Deed Restriction and continuing until expiration upon the filing of a Notice of Expiration upon the Land Records with a copy to the Town of Brookfield, Office of the First Selectman by the then owner.

The owner shall file annually with the Land Use Office of the Town of Brookfield the name of the tenant and current rental rate of the accessory apartment so as to enable enforcement of this Deed Restriction. Any accessory apartment cannot be occupied by more than two (2) unrelated persons and no more than four (4) persons in total.

This Deed Restriction may be enforced by the Town of Brookfield or the State of Connecticut. In any such Enforcement Action where the Plaintiff prevails, the Plaintiff shall be entitled to recover its reasonable legal fees and costs for such enforcement proceedings.

Owner		 

### Planned Age-Restricted Communities-§242-404I

## I. Planned Age Restricted Community – PARC [eff. 7/31/02, rev. eff 9/1/04, rev. eff 4/20/14]

## (1) General:

The Commission may, of its own initiative or pursuant to an application hereunder, establish planned age-restricted communities on site and within areas deemed suitable for such purposes and provided that the sites comply in general, with the eligibility criteria, standards and other requirements of this section. Following the designation of an eligible site, a special permit application for development meeting the requirements of this Section shall be submitted within six (6) months thereafter.

## (2) <u>Intent & Purpose</u>:

- (a) Intent: It is the intent of this Section:
  - [1] To enable the establishment of age-restricted communities addressing the needs and interests of the elderly in appropriate locations of Town so as to respond effectively to the housing needs of an increasing elderly population
  - [2] To provide guidelines, standards and controls for the development of planned age-restricted communities, which are compatible with the intents of this regulation; and
  - [3] To meet the planning goals and objectives of the Brookfield development plans.
- (b) <u>Purpose:</u> The purpose of this Section is to guide in achieving the stated intents while providing for:
  - [1] Housing opportunities that are designed to meet the special needs of elderly citizens;
  - [2] The protection of the environmental character of the area and the particular suitability for the specific use;
  - [3] The protection against congestion in the streets;
  - [4] Protection against undue concentration of population and overcrowding of land;
  - [5] Preservation of buildings and property values;

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- [6] Adequate access of light and air;
- [7] Adequate vehicular access and off-street parking;
- [8] Adequate disposition of buildings upon the land;
- [9] Freedom for site layout and building design that will enable to achieve, to the extent practicable, construction efficiency and economic building forms while assisting in establishing a compatible and attractive living environment; and
- [10] The pursuance of economic development while meeting the housing needs of elderly residents.

## (3) Establishment of Community Site:

The Commission may propose and establish, at its discretion and in accordance with the provisions of §8-27 of the Conn. General Statutes and these regulations a planned age-restricted community. The owner of record of a parcel of land or a contract purchaser may petition for the establishment of a planned age-restricted community only if the parcel meets the site eligibility criteria of subsection (4) below.

### (4) Site Eligibility Criteria:

The Commission may, at its discretion, establish planned age-restricted community sites providing that the site(s) meets the following criteria:

- (a) The site consists of no less than five (5') acres and is located within the Brookfield Village Business District or the IRC80/40 zone; [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
- (b) The site can be provided with or the site is within close proximity of shopping facilities and services;
- (c) The site has the required frontage on a State Highway and/or a Town road or street which street, road or highway is improved or will be improved to the extent necessary to adequately accommodate the development traffic;
- (d) The site topography can accommodate the buildings, the roads, the development features and amenities as well as other requirements of this Section;

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Application Procedures- §242-404I

- (e) The site has or will be provided with plantings, vegetative cover or features that will adequately buffer site development from adjacent properties;
- (f) The site is served by public sewer systems capable of handling the effluent that may be generated by the development;
- (g) The site can be sufficed with adequate water to meet the development's potable and fire-fighting water demands;
- [h] The site is so situated, consists of topography, and is furnished with natural features that can accommodate the development; and
- [i] The development will not exert a detrimental impact on nearby properties or values thereof.

## (5) **Application Procedures:**

- (a) Following the designation of the property as suitable for a planned agerestricted community pursuant to the eligibility criteria described under subsection(4) above, the applicant may submit an application for special permit pursuant to the provisions of Title 8, Chapter 124, §8-2 & 8-3c of the Connecticut General Statutes, as amended and §242-301B&C of these regulations.
- Concurrent with the submissions of an application and all required data (b) to the Zoning Commission, the applicant shall submit one (1) duplicate application form and data package to the Planning Commission, Town of Brookfield. The Planning Commission shall formally receive a copy of the application and data package at its first scheduled meeting following receipt of such data in the office of the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission shall study the documents and submit a written report to the Zoning Commission commenting on such matters as are set forth in §242-301C(5)[b] of this chapter, together with its recommendation(s), and such report shall be read aloud at the mandatory public hearing as set forth by the Zoning Commission. If such report of the Planning Commission is not submitted at or before the public hearing, is shall be presumed that the Planning Commission does not disapprove of the proposal. The Planning Commission may designate its executive committee to act for it under this chapter or may establish a subcommittee for that purpose. The report of said Planning Commission shall be purely advisory.

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Development Standards - §242-4041

#### (6) <u>Design & Technical Requirements:</u>

In addition to those requirements set forth in §242-301C, Design Review Approval, the proposed project shall conform to the following:

- (a) The site planning, landscaping and architectural theme shall be in harmony with the character of the neighborhood. Existing features of the site which add value to the development or to the Town as a whole, such as trees, watercourses, topographical contour, inland wetlands, historical and similar irreplaceable assets, shall be preserved through harmonious design and placement of buildings, driveways, walks and parking facilities.
- (b) The proposed finished contour map shall show all contour lines at two-foot intervals in areas other than those designated as "conserved land areas."
- (c) Two (2) independent means of access shall be provided for the project. A minimum of two hundred feet (200') of frontage on a town or state road shall be required for an accessway.
- (d) The proposed project shall conform to the regulations of the Inland Wetlands Commission of the Town of Brookfield with regard to any wetlands contained within the proposed project. Each application shall be accompanied by evidence that an application has been submitted to the Inland Wetlands Commission.
- (e) Drives which serve the proposed project shall be constructed in accordance with the driveway specifications of the Town of Brookfield and those sections pertaining to driveways, roads and street improvements found in Architectural Graphic Standards of the latest edition published by the American Institute of Architects.
- (f) Main access drives shall have the traveled portion thereof not less than twenty six feet (26') in width. Local access drives shall have the traveled portion thereof not less than twenty two feet (22') in width. Walkways shall be provided to assure safe pedestrian travel between buildings and community facilities. *[rev. eff. 9/1/04]*
- (g) Unless otherwise approved by the Commission, a minimum of one and one half (1½) off-street parking spaces for each elderly family unit shall be available in a well-planned landscaped configuration. Parking areas shall be a minimum of ten feet (10') from any unit within the project. They shall be screened from adjacent residential areas and public

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thoroughfares by dense evergreen plantings, grassed embankments or similar screening, approved by the Commission.

- (h) In addition to such requirements as may be set forth in the State Building Code and State Fire Safety Code, as determined by the Building Official, Town of Brookfield, the proposed project shall conform to the following:
  - [1] Each PARC dwelling unit shall be separated a minimum of twenty feet (20') from another building or structure. Dwelling units of more than two-stories shall be separated by fifty feet (50'). [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
  - [2] Each PARC dwelling unit shall be separated a minimum of thirty feet (30') from any other dwelling structure.
  - [3] Each PARC project shall conform to the requirements of §242-602H, Fire Protection.
  - [4] Sewage treatment facilities shall be in accordance with the requirements set forth by the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA), Town of Brookfield. Community water systems shall be in accordance with the requirements of the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control and such other regulations and requirements of other agencies as may be required by law. The Commission shall be provided with copies of any approvals granted by WPUC, State Health Department and/or State DEP for sewage systems and public water supply approvals from the Connecticut Department of Public Utility Control, Connecticut Department of Health, and Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, as may be required, before submission and consideration of the Design Review application.
  - [5] All utilities shall be located underground.
  - [6] Typical floor plans and elevations depicting the configuration of the dwelling spaces shall be submitted with the application.
  - [7] If the entire project is not to be constructed within an eighteenmonth period, the application shall contain a detailed construction schedule indicating the start and completion dates for each planned phase. The first construction phase, unless otherwise permitted by the Commission, shall contain all the necessary facilities for the overall project, such as community water system, sewerage facilities, recreational facilities, main access drives, etc. Subsequent phases shall contain only additional dwelling units,

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Development Standards - §242-404I

connecting utility lines, local access drives and associated parking.

#### (7) Number of Units:

- (a) No PARC project shall contain more than one hundred fifty (150) dwelling units. [revised eff. 4/20/14]
- (b) PARC units shall be excluded from the 26% cap under §242-404(D)(2)[d] of these regulations.

## (8) <u>Development Standards & Controls</u>:

#### (a) <u>Permissible Uses</u>:

- [1] Planned age-restricted structures consisting of dwellings not to exceed two (2) bedrooms each designed for use as elderly housing exclusively. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
- [2] Accessory uses, buildings and structures including parking areas and garages, maintenance buildings, and recreational uses, buildings and facilities when said uses are built and maintained for the exclusive use of residents within the project and their guests. At the Commission's discretion, accessory uses may include retail/service store not to exceed four thousand (4,000) square feet in total floor area designed to service the immediate needs of community residents.
- [3] All structures and uses under this section shall meet the definition of "Housing for Older Persons" set forth at §42 USC 3607 (b)[2] as amended.

## (b) **Maximum Density**:

- [1] Not more than twenty-four (24) bedrooms per gross acre of land. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
- [2] The area of inland wetlands, utility easements employing above ground buildings or towers and natural slopes steeper than one to one (1:1) shall be calculated and fifty percent (50%) of this total shall be deducted from the total land area included in the PARC application. The remaining area shall be that used to calculate the total number of bedrooms permitted in accordance with the PARC density. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]

## (c) Minimum Lot Area & Frontage:

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Development Standards - §242-404I

- [1] The minimum lot area shall be five (5) acres. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
- [2] The lot shall have a minimum frontage of two-hundred feet (200') on a public highway having a right-of-way no less than fifty feet (50').

#### (d) Minimum Setbacks:

- [1] No principal building, accessory building or parking area shall be located closer than fifty feet (50') from any front, side or rear property line.
- [2] No building in a townhome development shall be located closer than twenty-five feet (25') from the edge of pavement of any road, internal drive or cul-de-sac. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]
- [3] If abutting a residential district, no building, structure or parking area pursuant to this Section shall be closer than the minimum side or rear building setback required in the residential district which it abuts. Such setback yards may be required to be provided with screening as determined by the Commission.

#### (e) Maximum Lot Coverage:

Not more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the lot area shall be covered by buildings and structures; and not more than fifty percent (50%) of the lot area shall be covered by buildings and structures, parking areas and drives. If the proposed land coverage is in excess of fifty percent (50%), the applicant shall conform to the requirements of §242-501D(2) [regeneration and pollution control techniques]

#### (f) <u>Maximum Building Height</u>:

No building or structure shall exceed thirty six feet (36') in building height. Excluded from the building height calculations is any space resulting from design seeking to achieve the goals and objectives of §242-602(1) of these regulations.

## (g) **Building Separation**:

For the purpose of emergency vehicular access, buildings or structures shall be separated as may be prescribed by prevailing local fire or building codes and regulations but in no event they shall be closer than twenty feet (20') from another building or structure. Exempted from this

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Maintenance & Occupancy - §242-404I

requirement are buildings not designed for human occupancy. [rev. eff. 9/1/04]

## (h) Off-Street Parking:

See subsection (6)(f) of this Section. The Commission may require additional off-street parking spaces for visitors and guests.

## (i) Landscaping:

Landscaping shall be provided in accordance with the intent and spirit described under §242-501J of these regulations.

## (j) <u>Design and Technical Requirements</u>:

The application shall conform to the requirements set forth under §242-301C – Design Review Approval.

## (9) <u>Miscellaneous Provisions</u>:

#### (a) <u>Conserved Land Area</u>:

- [1] All land which is not dedicated to dwelling units, maintenance, storage and utility buildings, garages, roadway and parking areas, sewer systems, or active recreational areas shall be designated "conserved land areas" in perpetuity. The conserved land area(s) shall be preserved in their natural state or improved at the discretion of the Commission and limited to appropriate passive recreation.
- [2] On an individual case-by-case basis the Commission may request an easement on certain portions of the conserved land area for public water supply including access thereto. In such instances, a dedicated parking area may be permitted in the conserved land area.

#### (b) Active Recreational Areas:

In addition to those areas designated "conserved land area(s)," area(s) shall be designated "active recreational area(s) on the site plan in a location(s) approved by the Commission. Within such area(s), appropriate structures and facilities for recreational purposes, as approved by the Commission, shall be constructed and operated for the use of the residents and their guests. These facilities may be used for

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Maintenance & Occupancy -§242-404I

accessory uses. Such areas must remain in the ownership of a tenants'/owners' association.

## (10) Maintenance and Occupancy:

## (a) Maintenance:

All common project facilities or systems shall be maintained by the applicant, owner or resident's association in perpetuity. Such systems and facilities shall include, to the extent such items are included in the original approval, the following:

- [1] Project utilities, including fuel, lighting, electricity, telephone, cable television distribution systems and controls.
- [2] Roadways, drives and parking areas, including curbing and paving.
- [3] Drainage systems, including erosion and sedimentation protection, piping, drains, catch basins, manholes, cleanouts and riprap ditching.
- [4] Recreational facilities.
- [5] Landscaping, including maintenance of buffer areas and conserved land areas.
- [6] Other similar common project systems and facilities.

## (b) Occupancy Regulations:

Copies of actual or proposed project regulations pertaining to the inhabitants of apartments, townhouses, row houses, cooperative apartment buildings and the declarations of unit ownership of condominiums shall be submitted to the commission.

- [1] These regulations/declarations shall set forth all definitions, articles, rules, bylaws and enforcement procedures pertaining to:
  - Seller's responsibilities
  - Owner's responsibilities
  - Maintenance and funding responsibilities
  - Tenant responsibilities
  - Occupant's/tenant's restrictions
  - Maximum unit occupancy
  - Maximum fines
  - Active recreational area recreations

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- Termination procedures
- Items, which from time to time may be deemed necessary by the Commission to ensure proper Zoning Enforcement.

## (c) <u>Elderly Occupancy</u>:

The applicant shall submit for final approval of the Commission, documentation which dedicates and restricts the units to elderly persons in perpetuity. Such documentation shall be in the form of a deed restriction or such other form as may be acceptable to Commission Counsel.

Planned Age-Restricted Communities Inspections -§242-404J

#### J. <u>Inspections</u>: [amended 9/20/76, 7/6/82, 10/4/82]

- In accordance with §8-12 of the Connecticut General Statutes, the Town of Brookfield, acting through its duly appointed officials, may enter onto the premises for the purpose of verifying compliance with state, local and municipal standards and regulations, including any approvals previously issued and relating to the development. As a condition for granting approval, each applicant, owner or resident's association shall provide legal documents which shall hold harmless and indemnify the Town of Brookfield and its duly appointed officials from any claims or liability arising from the corrections of violations cited. The form of such documents shall be acceptable to the Commission Counsel and the Commission. The provisions of this subsection shall survive the issuance of any Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Zoning Compliance.
- (2) Should such verification inspections discern that corrective action is necessary to bring the development into conformance with statutes, laws and regulations, the cognizant Town official performing the inspections shall, in writing, cite the violations noted and require corrective action within a reasonable period of time. Failure to perform the required corrective action shall be considered a violation of the Zoning Regulations, Town of Brookfield, and be subject to such fines or penalties as prescribed by statute, ordinance or regulation.

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

- K. <u>Incentive Housing District</u> (effective 09/30/10, 3/12/13, 06/01/14, 9/11/15)
- (1) <u>PURPOSES</u>: The Incentive Housing District is an overlay zone that is superimposed over an underlying zoning district and the purposes are as follows:
  - (a) To promote the revitalization of the commercial districts of Brookfield by encouraging mixed-use development that will provide for a variety of housingand business opportunities;
  - (b) To promote the development of a transit-oriented, pedestrian-friendly town center area;
  - (c) To benefit from the financial incentives provided by Connecticut General Statute (CGS) Section 8-13m et seq;
  - (d) To foster housing opportunities for town employees and moderate-income residents;
  - (e) To comply with the recommendations of Brookfield's Plan of Conservation and Development.

## (2) <u>DEFINITIONS:</u> [rev 06/01/14]

"Approved incentive housing zone" means an overlay zone that has been adopted by a zoning commission in furtherance of CGS section 8-13q.

"Building permit payment" means the one-time payment, made pursuant to section 8-13s, for each qualified housing unit located within an incentive housing project for which a building permit has been issued by the Town.

"Developable land" means the area within the boundaries of an approved incentive housing zone that feasibly can be developed for residential or mixed uses consistent with the provisions of these regulations and CGS sections 8-13n to 8-13x, inclusive, not including: (A) Land already committed to a public use or purpose, whether publicly or privately owned; (B) existing parks, recreation areas and open space that is dedicated to the public or subject to a recorded conservation easement; (C) land otherwise subject to an enforceable restriction on or prohibition of development; (D) wetlands or watercourses as defined in CGS chapter 440; and (E) areas exceeding one-half or more acres of contiguous land that are unsuitable for development due to topographic features, such as steep slopes.

"Duplex" means a residential building containing two units.

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

"Eligible location" means: (A) An area near a transit station, including rapid transit, commuter rail, bus terminal, or ferry terminal; (B) an area of concentrated development such as a commercial center, existing residential or commercial district, or village district established pursuant to CGS section 8-2j; or (C) an area that, because of existing, planned or proposed infrastructure, transportation access or underutilized facilities or location, is suitable for development as an incentive housing zone.

"Historic district" means an historic district established pursuant to CGS chapter 97a.

"Incentive housing development" means a residential or mixed-use development (A) that is proposed or located within an approved Incentive Housing zone; (B) that is eligible for financial incentive payments set forth in this section and sections 8-13n to 8-13x, inclusive; and (C) in which not less than twenty (20%) and not more than thirty (30%) per cent of the dwelling units will be conveyed subject to an Incentive Housing restriction requiring that, for at least thirty years after the initial occupancy of the development, such dwelling units shall be sold or rented at, or below, prices which will preserve the units as housing for which persons pay thirty per cent or less of their annual income, where such income is less than or equal to eighty per cent or less of the median income. [added eff. 9/11/15]

"Incentive housing restriction" means a deed restriction, covenant, zoning regulation, site plan approval condition, subdivision approval condition, or affordability plan constituting an obligation with respect to the restrictions on household income, sale or resale price, rent and housing costs required by this section and sections 8-13n to 8-13x, inclusive, enforceable for thirty years as required by said sections, and recorded on the land records of the municipality where the housing is located.

"Incentive housing unit" means a dwelling unit within an Incentive Housing project that is subject to Incentive Housing restrictions.

"Incentive housing zone" means a zone adopted by a zoning commission pursuant to this section and CGS sections 8-13n to 8-13x, inclusive, as an overlay

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

to one or more existing zones, in an eligible location.

"Median income" means, after adjustments for household size, the area median income as determined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development for the municipality in which an approved incentive housing zone or development is located.

"Mixed-use development" means a development containing one or more multifamily or single-family dwelling units and one or more commercial, public, institutional, retail, office or industrial uses.

"Public transportation" means a use or structure that facilitates the transportation of the general public, including but not limited to, bus depots, bus stops, train stations, railroad yards, railroad crossings, and the like.

- (3) <u>DESIGNATION OF OVERLAY DISTRICTS:</u> [rev 06/01/14] The Zoning Commission may designate appropriate areas of the town for overlay Incentive Housing Districts. The commission may designate subzones within any designated Incentive Housing District which subzone may differentiate the types of uses permitted in each subzone. Such Incentive Housing Districts shall conform to the following:
  - (a) Reasonable accessibility to and integration with rail, bus, vehicular and other transportation means.
  - (b) Capable of supporting a pedestrian-friendly streetscape and parking needs.
  - (c) Presence of retail commercial activities.
  - (d) Suitable for construction of public congregation areas and parks.
  - (e) Retention of historical attributes of the area.
  - (f) Consistent with the State Plan of Conservation and Development.
- (4) <u>LOCATION:</u> The boundaries of Incentive Housing Zones (IHZ) will be shown on the official Brookfield Zoning District Map and will be considered to be eligible for Incentive Housing Development. Additional areas, when reviewed and found qualified, may be added at a later date. [rev 3/12/13]
- (5) <u>APPLICATION PROCESS</u>: [rev 06/01/14] The process and requirements are set forth in the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual and also include the following:
  - (a) The applicant shall submit to the Commission a narrative and data, which outlines and explains how the requirements of these Incentive Housing

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

Regulations and CGS 8-13m et seq. will be met. If the project is within the Town Center District, the applicant will submit the narrative and data to the Pre-application Review Team as outlined in Section 242-505F(2)

- (b) If the Commission formally determines that the proposed designation and/or project is eligible in compliance with these regulations and is consistent with CGS section 8-13m et seq., the applicant shall then submit a Design Review Approval Application in accordance with Section 242-301 C.
- (6) <u>INCENTIVE HOUSING REQUIREMENTS</u>: The following regulations shall govern the residential units in an Incentive Housing Development:
  - (a) Twenty percent (20%) of all dwellings within a development shall be designated Incentive Housing Units with thirty percent (30%) being the maximum amount of Incentive Housing Units allowed. [added eff 9/11/15]
  - (b) Incentive Housing Units shall be rented or sold and occupied only by Eligible Households.
  - (c) Each Incentive Housing Unit shall be subject to an Incentive Housing Restriction, which shall be recorded on the town land records. The Incentive Housing Restriction shall include the following:
    - [1] A description of the Incentive Housing including whether the Incentive Housing Units, at the time of initial unit occupancy, will be rented or owner-occupied.
    - [2] An identification of the Incentive Housing Units.
    - [3] The name and address of the Incentive Housing Administrator.
    - [4] A requirement that only an Eligible Household may reside in an Incentive Housing Unit.
    - [5] The formula pursuant to which rent of a rental unit or the maximum sale or resale price of homeownership unit will be calculated.
    - [6] The term of Incentive Housing Restriction, which shall be minimum of *thirty (30) years*, calculated on a per unit basis from the date of the initial residential occupancy of each Incentive Housing Unit.
    - [7] Provision for the monitoring and enforcement of the terms and provisions of the Incentive Housing Restriction by the Commission.
    - [8] Provision that the Incentive Housing Administrator shall file an annual report to the Commission, in a forms specified by the Commission, certifying compliance with this Section.
    - [9] Any other provision necessary to ensure compliance with these regulations, including the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual, the site or project approvals and permits, and consistency with CGS section 8-13m et seq. [rev 06/01/14]

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

- (7) **PERMITTED USES**: [rev eff 3/12/13, 06/01/14, 11/21/14]
  - (a) All Uses allowed in the underlying district are permitted in the Incentive Housing Overlay District
  - (b) In addition the following uses are also permitted: [eff. 3/12/13, 7/29/13]
    - [1] An Incentive Housing Development in the Central Core sub-zone, subject to:
      - A mixture of residential, retail, restaurant, office uses and other uses as permitted in the underlying zone.
      - No more than 40% of the ground floor square footage may be devoted to residential uses in any building with frontage on any public road and none shall front on any public road. [rev 06/01/14, 11/21/14]
      - Permitted non-residential uses are encouraged to be on the floor(s) above the ground floor in any building and on the ground floor of all buildings not fronting on public roads [eff. 11/21/14].
      - Residential uses may include townhouses, condominiums, apartments and single family dwellings, subject to any other restriction set forth herein. [eff. 7/29/13]
    - [2] An Incentive Housing Development in the **Perimeter sub-zone**, including any of the following:
      - Single Family Dwellings
      - Town Houses
      - Condominiums
      - Apartments
- (8) <u>DESIGN AND TECHNICAL STANDARDS</u>: [rev 06/01/14] The following are in addition to those required in the underlying districts:
  - (a) <u>Water and Sewage</u>: All projects shall be served by municipal sewer facilities and a public water supply.
  - (b) <u>Basements</u>: Basements may not be used as living quarters unless they have access at-grade and windows above ground level.
  - (c) Site and Building Design Standards: Design and technical standards for compliance for site and building design are set forth in the <u>Design</u>

    <u>Guidelines and Standards Manual</u> in Appendix 3 to these regulations.
- (9) **DENSITY REQUIREMENTS**: [revised eff. 12/7/12, 06/01/14]
  - (a) <u>General</u>: Density shall be determined on the basis of the land's ability to support the proposed development and the standards set forth in the Land

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

Use Standards. The area to be used in the calculation of density is exclusive of watercourses, roads, drives and rights-of-way.

- (b) Density requirements are as follows:
  - [1] <u>Mixed-Use Development:</u> A minimum of six (6) and a maximum of twenty-four (24) dwellings units per acre.
  - [2] <u>Multi-family Development: A minimum of twenty (20) and not more than twenty-four (24) units per acre.</u>
  - [3] Town Houses: A minimum of ten (10) and a maximum of twenty (20) dwellings units per acre.
  - [4] <u>Single Family Houses:</u> A minimum of six (6) and a maximum of twelve (12) dwellings units per acre.
- (c) Dwelling units located in an Incentive Housing project shall be excluded from the 26% cap under §242-404(D)(2)[d] of these regulations [added eff. 12/7/12, 4/14/11 deleted 10. Restrictions...renumbered]

## (10) <u>LAND USE STANDARDS:</u> [rev 06/01/14]

T -4 A B/T'	A - 1-4
Lot Area, Min.	As determined by parking space and building footprint
	requirements for a particular use or group of uses, but not less
	than 10,000 square feet.
Impervious	80%
Coverage, Max.	
Loading/Refuse	250 Square Feet
area, Min.	
Lot width, Min.	50 feet, plus 26' wide side yard driveway if rear parking is required.
Side Yard	None
OR, if a Side Yard	None
Driveway is	
provided, the	
setback from the	
inner edge of the	
drive	
Rear Yard	10 feet, plus the width of a rear yard driveway.
Front Yard Setback,	6' from sidewalk or property line; whichever is closer [eff.
Min.	4/17/13]
Front Yard Setback,	25 feet from property line
Max.	
Height, Max.	Three (3) stories [eff. 7/28/10, 4/17/13. 06/01/14]
Sidewalk width,	6' wide or as per Town Center District Sidewalk and Access
Min.	Management Plan. [eff. 4/17/13, 06/01/14]

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Common or Public Areas Refuse containers, seating areas and other pedestrian amenities shall be provided at locations approved by the Commission

- (11) <u>ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES</u>: [rev 06/01/14] Standards for compliance are set forth in the <u>Design Guidelines and Standards Manual</u> in Appendix 3 to these regulations.
- (12) <u>PARKING</u>: [rev 06/01/14] Parking requirement are established in Section 242-305 except as modified hereinafter:
  - (a) <u>Shared Parking</u>: Parking requirements for mixed use projects in the Central Core Sub-zone may be calculated using the shared parking calculation found in Section 242-505 G(4).
  - (b) <u>Parking Garages</u>: Whenever feasible, garages shall be located underground to minimize visibility from public streets and suitably screened by plantings approved by the Commission.
  - (c) On-<u>Street Parking</u>; Overnight on-street parking is prohibited except in specified areas.
- (13) <u>SIGN, STREETSCAPES, LANDSCAPING AND LIGHTING</u>: [rev 06/01/14] Standards for compliance are set forth in the <u>Design Guidelines and Standards</u> <u>Manual</u> in Appendix 3 to these regulations.
- (14) MAINTENANCE: [rev 06/01/14] All common facilities, equipment, structures, drives, common parking areas and the like shall be maintained by the owner or resident's association in perpetuity. Such items shall include: water and sewage systems, utilities, roads, drives, common parking areas, drainage systems, recreation and common areas, landscaping and the like. Zoning approvals may require the recording on the land records of appropriate documents to insure compliance with this regulation.
- (15) OCCUPANCY REGULATIONS: Copies of all project regulations and declarations of unit ownership shall be submitted to the Commission for approval. They shall set forth all definitions, articles, rules, by-laws and enforcement procedures pertaining to:
  - (a) Seller's and Owner's responsibilities
  - (b) Maintenance and funding responsibilities
  - (c) Tenant Responsibilities
  - (d) Occupant/tenant restrictions including fire prevention methods
  - (e) Maximum fines
  - (f) Termination provisions

Incentive Housing District §242-404K

(g) Other items affecting the project as a whole which may be deemed necessary and appropriate by the Owner/Tenant Organization

## (16) MODIFICATIONS TO STANDARDS: [rev eff 3/12/13, 06/01/14]

In accordance with CGS 8-13n(c)., the Commission may modify, waive, or delete dimensional standards contained in the zone or zones that underlie an Incentive Housing zone in order to support the minimum or desired densities, mix of uses or physical compatibility in the Incentive Housing zone where, in the sole determination of the Commission, unique characteristics of the parcel/structure exist. Standards subject to modification, waiver or deletion include, but shall not be limited to, building height, setbacks, lot coverage, parking ratios, and road design standards.

## (17) **CONFLICTS**: [rev 06/01/14]

- (a) Where compliance with the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual is required pursuant to this regulation, to the extent that there is any conflict between a specific provision of this section, 242-404K or a provision of the underlying zone regulation and the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual set forth in Appendix 3, the requirements of the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual shall prevail and apply.
- (b) To the extent that there is any conflict between the provisions of the regulations governing the underlying zone and a specific provision of this section 242-404K, the requirements of this section 242-404K shall prevail and apply.

Apartment Units within Single Family Dwellings - § 242-405A-B

§ 242-405. Apartment Units within single-family dwellings [amended 8/2/76, 11/20/97, 11/12/98, 9/30/10, 5/25/12, 12/15/14]

#### **A.** General: (amended eff. 9/30/10, 5/25/12, 12/15/14)

The following regulations apply to all zoning districts:

The Zoning Commission, upon receipt of an application for a Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion ("Certificate") and required fee may issue a Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion to allow the incorporation of one (1) apartment unit within an existing or a proposed newly constructed single-family dwelling unit. (rev 4/14/11, 5/25/12)

The applicant is required to send notice of the application to all abutting property owners, giving the date and time when the Commission will review the application. The applicant shall give the Commission a list of the names and addresses of the abutting property owners and shall certify that notice has been given as set forth in this regulation.

If appropriate, the Commission may hold a hearing on the application to hear from abutting property owners or others.

The owner of the property shall occupy either the single-family dwelling unit or the apartment unit and occupancy of the other unit shall be limited to: Second-degree family members (such as parents, children, grandparents, grandchildren, or siblings); elderly and/or disabled persons (as defined in CGS Section 8-11a, Subsection (m)); or caregivers for elderly and/or disabled persons who live on the premises or members of dissolved civil unions or dissolved marriages. (rev 5/25/12)

Conversion of an existing outbuilding, where in the opinion of the Commission it is not feasible to connect the outbuilding to the main house, will be allowed, subject to the provisions of this section. Whether the "apartment unit" is within an existing dwelling or a proposed newly constructed dwelling or within an existing outbuilding, there shall be only one (1) "apartment unit" allowed per lot.

#### B. Standards and safeguards:

#### (1) Occupancy and conversion requirements: (amended eff. 6/9/04, 12/15/14)

No single-family dwelling unit shall qualify under these regulations unless such unit shall have been on the Assessor's list on October 1, 1975, or a dwelling constructed after October 1, 1975, for which a building permit for a single-family dwelling was issued. The dwelling in question shall be owner-occupied at all times while the Zoning Compliance Certificate for a

Apartment Units within Single Family Dwellings - § 242-405B

Single Family Conversion is in effect. There shall be no subletting by either of the parties named in the Certificate. There shall be at least one (1) head-of-household or spouse in either unit classified as elderly/disabled as defined by this chapter. In the event an elderly or disabled person wishes to remain in the apartment after a change in residence ownership where the owner is not in residence, the Certificate immediately lapses. A new application shall be submitted to allow non-owner residency and continuation of residence of the current elderly or disabled resident. Approval or disapproval will be at the sole discretion of the Zoning Commission. When the elderly or disabled person ceases to be an occupant of the apartment, the permit shall immediately lapse and any new proposed occupant or owner shall be required to conform to the regulations.

#### (2) <u>Signatures</u>: (amended eff. 9/30/10, 12/15/14)

All applications for a Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion under these regulations shall contain the signatures of the owner(s) and proposed occupants(s).

## (3) <u>Living area</u>: (rev 6/4/10, 5/25/12)

An apartment unit shall contain not less than four hundred eighty (480) square feet nor more than eight hundred (800) square feet of living area.

#### (4) Parking:

All parking shall be on the premises.

#### (5) <u>Interior and exterior modifications</u>: (rev 8/28/08, 9/6/08)

Site plan and layout for exterior and interior modifications, showing all proposed changes, shall be approved by the Zoning Commission, the Building Inspector, the Health Department and the Fire Department. The plans must show an interior door connecting the spaces. Approval shall be based on health, safety and welfare, compatibility with the surrounding neighborhood and the preservation of natural topographical features.

Apartment Units within Single Family Dwellings - § 242-405C-E

#### C. Definition of terms:

(1) **Apartment unit**: (rev. 11/22/96, 11/12/98, 6/4/10, 5/25/12, 12/15/14)

Notwithstanding the definition of "apartment" contained in §242-202, for the purposes of this section of this chapter, an "apartment unit" shall refer to separate dwelling unit within a single-family house which shall contain not less than four hundred eighty (480) square feet nor more than eight hundred (800) square feet of living area. The apartment unit shall include independent living quarters, kitchen or kitchen area, and a lavatory containing a bathtub and/or shower, a sink and a toilet.

(2) Notwithstanding the definition of "apartment" contained in Subsection 242-202, for the purpose of this section of this chapter, an "apartment unit" shall refer to a separate dwelling unit within a single-family house or an outbuilding with a definite accessory use to the main building, or an outbuilding constructed for the purpose of creating a separate dwelling unit. [rev. 11/22/96, 5/25/12]

## D. Affidavit of Status: (eff 12/15/14)

An Affidavit of Status shall be presented to the Zoning Commission at the time of application and each year thereafter as to the ownership and elderly/disabled occupancy of the particular dwelling unit as a requirement of the continuance of the Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion.

E. Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion: (rev. 9/30/10, 12/15/14)

Upon the completion of the Commission review and hearing, if any, and before the contemplated use of the premises shall begin, the Commission shall be satisfied that the subject property is in compliance with all applicable zoning regulations. The Zoning Compliance Certificate for a Single Family Conversion shall be issued only after all conditions of the regulations have been met.

Apartment Units within Single Family Dwellings - § 242-405 F&G

## F. <u>Certificate Renewal</u>: (revised eff. 12/15/14)

Zoning Compliance Certificates for a Single Family Conversion are issued for an initial period of one (1) year with a provision to renew the Certificate annually thereafter upon presentation of an Affidavit of Status by the permit holder certifying that the occupancy provisions remain valid and any other requested information. An Affidavit of Status, as called for in paragraph D above, shall be submitted by the Certificate holder prior to the expiration date of the Certificate. If the status of either the occupant or owner changes, the permit holder must file a new Affidavit of Status within thirty (30) days of the effective date of the change. Failure to provide such affidavits when required shall cause the Certificate to lapse. A lapsed Certificate may only be reinstated by the Zoning Enforcement Officer, without a public hearing, when a properly executed Affidavit of Status is accepted by him/her. The Zoning Enforcement Officer may require an inspection of the premises as a condition of renewal. [added 11/20/97]

G. The Commission may require as a condition of approval that the owners record a deed restriction upon the property in a form approved by the Town Attorney setting forth the restrictions contained in these Regulations and any conditions of approval. Any such Deed Restriction shall provide that the Municipality may recover its reasonable fees and expenses in enforcing the terms of any Deed Restriction. [rev. 8/22/03]

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Purpose & Uses – § 242-501A&B

#### ARTICLE 5.

## **Industrial, Commercial and Other Districts**

#### § 242-501. Industrial and commercial districts.

#### A. <u>Purpose:</u>

It is the purpose of this section to encourage industrial and commercial development in areas geographically suited and traditionally established for such uses; to regulate such uses in accordance with the extent to which the land can support development; to permit more creative, attractive and efficient use of land to balance economic benefits to individual landowners with the general welfare; to avoid traffic congestion; and to afford protection of water resource areas located in the applicable districts.

#### B. <u>Uses:</u>

#### (1) Prohibited Uses:

The following uses shall be prohibited in the Industrial & Commercial Districts:

- (a) Any business which includes an adult amusement machine.
- (b) Any business which could be characterized as an adult cabaret.
- (c) Any business containing or consisting of an adult motion picture theatre or adult mini-motion picture theatre.
- (d) Any business which could be characterized as an adult personal service establishment.
- (e) Any use prohibited by §242-502D(2) of the Aquifer Protection Regulation.

## (2) <u>Permitted uses:</u>

The permitted and specifically non-permitted uses applicable to specific zoning districts are found in Table I of this section. [revised 3/4/05]

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Table 1 - § 242-501

<u>Table of Permitted Uses for Industrial & Commercial Districts</u> (revised eff. 9/30/11, 1/19/12, 5/30/12, 10/4/12, 4/17/13)

## TABLE 1 TABLE OF PERMITTED USES

This table is representative and not all-inclusive. Uses not specifically listed in this table may be permitted if the Commission, in its sole discretion, finds that the proposed use has essentially the same characteristics, operations and impact to those appearing in the table and that such proposed uses do not adversely affect the health, safety, convenience and welfare of the surrounding neighborhood. Such permitted use shall be evidenced by a Special Use Permit issued by the Commission.

#### LEGEND

10 = This use shall be applicable to the TCD only and requires:

- A minimum lot area of ten thousand (10,000) square feet
- A minimum lot width of feet (50')
- No minimum side yard
- No minimum rear yard
- A maximum building height of forty-two feet (42')

#### 40 = This use requires:

- A minimum lot area of forty thousand (40,000) square feet
- A minimum lot width of fifty feet (50') in the TCD
- A minimum lot width of one hundred fifty feet (150') in other districts
- No minimum side yard in the TCD
- No minimum rear yard in the TCD
- Minimum side and rear yards of thirty feet (30') in other districts
- A maximum building height of forty-two feet (42') in the TCD
- A maximum building height of thirty feet (30') in other districts

#### 80 - This use requires:

- A minimum lot area of eighty thousand (80,000) square feet
- A minimum lot width of fifty feet (50') in the TCD
- A minimum lot width of two hundred feet (200') in other districts
- No minimum side yard in the TCD
- No minimum rear yard in the TCD
- Minimum side and rear yards of fifty feet (50') in other districts
- A maximum building height of forty-two feet (42') in the TCD
- A maximum building height of thirty feet (30') in other districts
- C =Special conditions apply to this use (See §242-501G)
- R = The use of certain materials may be restricted for this use. Such restrictions are on a case-by-case basis as determined through the Design Review process and/or reference to the Aquifer Protection Regulation, §242-502, if the use lies within the Aquifer Protection District.
- S = Identical uses are subject to a minimum separation distance of seven thousand (7,000) linear feet. Such restriction applies only to proposed commercial uses within the IL-80 district.

\*See §242-203A for description of Zoning Districts

	IR80			ILC80	IRC	RC	RS	
PERMITTED USE:	SE	IR80N	IL80	SE	80/40	41	40	TCD
Community & Social Commiss.					·			
Community & Social Service: Cemeteries	80	80	80		80			
Church/Parish Houses & Centers	C	80	80		C			
Club/Community Houses					40C	40C	40C	10
Theatres/Places of Assembly					400	400	400	40
Assisted Living Facilities			80C		80C			80C
Convalescent & Nursing Homes			80C		80C			80C
Convaicscent & Ivursing Fromes			000		800			800
Dwellings & Buildings:								
Apartments, floors other than the								
first								10
Affordable Housing					40C			10
Caretaker/proprietor quarters	80	80	80	80	80			
Multi-family					80C			
Planned Age Restricted								
Community								80
Single family						40	40	
State, federal, municipal buildings	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	10
Farming:								
	80	80	80		80			
including repair, storage, maintenance of implements & equipment used on								
site								
Greenhouses	80	80	80	80	80			80
Livestock & Poultry	80	80	80	80	80			80
Silviculture	80	80	80	80	80			80
Sales of Site Produce	80C	80C	80C	80C	40C			
Truck/nursery/gardening	80	80	80	80	80			80
Lodging:								
Hotels/Motels			80SC	80C	80C			40C
Conference Centers			80C	80C	80C			40C
Manufacturing/Production:								Ì
includes, but not necessarily limited to:								
raw material processing, fabrication,								
stamping, extruding, assembly, testing								
& finishing of the following							ļ	
Costing concrete only	1		80		80		1	
Casting, concrete only Instruments, scientific, medical,	<del>                                     </del>	<u> </u>	00		- <del>0</del> 0			-
musical	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Machinery & tools	80R 80R	80R	80R 80R	80R 80R	80R 80R	+		
iviacinilery & tools	NO0	OUK	OUR	OUR	OUK	+		<del> </del>

PERMITTED USE:	IR80 SE	TDOON	11 00	ILC80	IRC	RC	RS	TCD
FERWITTED USE:	SE	IR80N	IL80	SE	80/40	41	40	TCD
Manufacturing/Prod. cont'd						<del> </del> -		1
Products/Supplies/Equipment:				<u> </u>				
Automotive	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Building Materials	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R	<del></del>	-	
Beer, Brewery	40	40	40	40	40			
Beer, Microbrewery	40	40	40	40	40			10
Chemical Compounds,	70	40	40	70	40		-	10
non-hazardous	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Pharmaceuticals, non	60IX	OUR	8010	OUL	OUIC			
hazardous materials	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Electronic	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Food, Candy	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			-
Hardware	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			1
Household	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Marine	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Office/Business	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Optical	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			<u> </u>
Sporting Goods	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Textile	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Natural Resources Removal:				<u>.</u>				
					-			
Attendant to construction of a	0.0	0.0	00	00	0.0			
permitted use only (see §242-303)	80	80	80	80	80	40	40	10
Offices:								
Corporate & General Business	80	80	80	80	40	40		10
Medical & Dental	80R	80R	80R	80R	40R	40R	•	10
Professional, non-medical	80	80	80	80	40	40		10
Sales & Service	80	80	80	80	40	40		10
Publishing:					7287-8			
Books, periodicals, videos, motion								1
pictures	80R	80R	80R	80R	80R			
Engraving/bookbinding	80R	80R	80R	80R	777			<del> </del>
Distribution	80R	80R 80R	80R 80R	80R 80R	80R 80R			-
Distribution	NO	OUK	λινο	OUK	OUK			
Recreation & Physical Fitness:								+
Health & Fitness Centers	80	80	80	80	40			10
Gymnasiums	80	80	80	80	40			10
∪ y ii iii ao i ui iio								ļ
Indoor Courts, pools, sporting areas	80	80	80	80	40		40	10

	IR80		*** 00	ILC80	IRC	RC	RS	T.C.D.
PERMITTED USE:	SE	IR80N	IL80	SE	80/40	41	40	TCD
Outdoor Courts, pools, playing								
fields	80C	80C	80C	80C	80C		40C	
Riding Stables, boarding, livery	80C	80C	80C	80C	80C	-	100	
rednig Stables, boarding, livery	000	000	000	000	000			
Research Laboratories:								
Note: Requires HAZMAT control plan	80	80	80	80	80			
Doctornoute & Tours								
Restaurants & Taverns: Cocktail Lounges/Cabarets				40C	40C			10
			80C	40C 40C	40C 40C	40C		10
Diners/Coffee Shops  Evil Service, tables liquer takent			40C	40C 40C	40C 40C	40C	40C	10
Full Service -tables, liquor, takeout				1	400	400	40C	10
Taverns	40	40	40	40		1		10
Brew Pub with brewery	40	40	40	40	40	40		10
Brew Pub with microbrewery	40	40	40	40	40	40		10
Sales:								
Adult Oriented Business					40C			
Drive Thru Facility				40C	40C	40C		
General Retail, products, supplies,								
equipment				40	40	40		10
Flower, Nursery, Garden Centers				40C	40C	40C		10
Food Products				40	40	40		10
Alcoholic Beverages				40C	40C	40C	-	10
Supermarkets					80			10
Major Shopping Centers			С	С	С	С		
Salesrooms with outdoor displays:								
Auto/boats/trailers					80			
Wholesale Establishments		80	80	80	80			
Schools:								
Private, Public, Day Care,								
Preschool				80C	40C	40C		40C
Services:	-							
Car Wash			-		40C	40C		10
Cleaning, Laundry, Wash Center					40R	700		10
Craftsman's Shop	80R	80R	80R	80R	40R 40R	40R		10
Food Preparation, Catering	GOIX	OUR	001	40C	40K	40K		10
Garage/Service Station			ļ	40C 40C	40C	40C 40C		10
				400	400	400		<del> </del>
Garage – Buses (including maintenance)			80R	80R	400			
	90	90			40R	40		10
Under-building parking garage [eff. 3/4/05]	80	80	80	80	40	40		10
Freestanding parking garage								10

	IR80			ILC80	IRC	RC	RS	
PERMITTED USE:	SE	IR80N	IL80	SE	80/40	41	40	TCD
-1-4								ļ
whether connected to another								
building or not	000	OOD	000	000	40D			-
Landscaping Machine Share	80R	80R	80R	80R	40R	40D		40D
Machine Shop Mail Order/Postal				40R	40R	40R		40R
				40	40	40		10
Personal Care Centers/Shops					40	40		10
Rental, Equipment & Supplies					40	40		10
Rental, Autos					40	40		40
Repair:			40	40	40	40		40
Vehicles, boats, light aircraft			40	40	40	40		40
Contractor's Equipment		ļ	40	40	40	40		40
Farm & Garden Equipment			40	40	40	40		40
Business & Computer Equipment			40	40	40	40		10
Home & Personal Items			0.070	100	40R			10
Reproduction/Photography			80R	40R	40R			10
Undertaking & Funeral		1	0.070.0		40R			10
Veterinary & Kennels			80RC		40RC			10
Bicycle sales and repair		<u> </u>						10
Storage:								
Autos, indoor			80	80	40	40		
Autos, outdoor			80		40			
General & Household Items			80	80	40	40		40
Boats, indoor			80	80	40		40	
Boats, outdoor			80				40	
Contractor's Equipment, indoor	80C	80C	80C	80C				
Contractor's Equipment, outdoor			80C	80C				
Warehouses & Distribution Centers	80	80	80	80	80			
Terminals:								
Trucks – less than 8,600 GVW			80	40			T	
Trucks – more than 8,600 GVW			80	70				<b> </b>
11010 Hadi 0,000 G 1 11			<del> </del>			-		
Utilities:								
including lines, substations, & accessory buildings								
Electrical & Telephone, Water	80	80	80	80	80			80
Natural Gas	80	80	80	80	80			80
Telecommunications towers &								
antennae	80C	80C	80C	80C	80C			80
TV & Data Facilities	80	80	80	80	80			80

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Requirements - § 242-501C

## C. Area, yard and height and buffer requirements:

(1) Area, yard and height requirements are found within Table 1 of this section.

#### (2) <u>Side and rear yard buffer strips</u>:

There shall be a buffer strip not less than one hundred feet (100') in all commercial or industrial districts where adjacent to the boundary of a residential district, except that when the boundary is contiguous with a railroad right of way, the buffer strip may be reduced to twenty five feet (25') and except that in the case of the IL/C-80 SE District, the buffer strip adjacent to the boundary of a residential district shall not be less than one hundred fifty feet (150') wide. Landscape requirements for these strips are found in § 242-501J, Landscape Requirements.

In the IL/C-80 SE District, surface parking areas and/or internal driveway shall be permitted to extend up to, but not more than fifty feet (50') into the required one hundred fifty feet (150') buffer.

## (3) <u>Front yard buffer strips</u>:

Except for the twenty-five foot (25') buffer strip mentioned above, the required front yard may be used for driveways and for parking of customer/visitor vehicles only. For safety purposes, lighting devices and traffic signs, immediately adjacent to any parking or driveway area, may be constructed within such buffers at such locations and height deemed appropriated by the Commission. [revised 3/17/02, 8/26/99]

#### (a) Buffer Landscaping:

Such landscaped buffer strip shall be in accordance with §242-501J, Landscaping Requirements.

## (b) **Driveways within buffers**:

The landscaped buffer strip shall be traversed by not more than two (2) driveways and one (1) additional driveway for each two hundred feet (200') of frontage of the lot in excess of three hundred feet (300'). Driveways shall comply with the provisions of the Town Driveway Ordinance.

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Special Conditions - §242-501C-D

## (c) Use of front yard:

The required front yard may be used for driveways as herein provided, except for the twenty five foot (25') buffer strip mentioned above, may be used for parking of passenger vehicles only. No portion of the required front yard shall be used for storage of materials nor for the parking, loading or unloading of trucks. The front yard shall be landscaped in accordance with § 242-501J, Landscaping Requirements.

#### (4) **Building Separation**:

- (a) Building separation between a building(s) of less than thirty feet (30') in height shall be twenty feet (20').
- (b) Building separation between a building(s) of thirty feet (30') or more in height shall be fifty feet (50'). [revised 4/2/03, 3/8/04]

#### (5) Solar Panels

Solar panels, whose primary purpose is to provide energy for the business or businesses located on the lot are not included in the maximum building height regulations. Solar Panels are to be considered as a Structure when located at ground level. If supporting documentation proving that no suitable location is available on the building, due to exposed surfaces not facing the appropriate direction and that the optimum location of the panels is at ground level, and no glare will be created, the Zoning Commission may, at its discretion, allow the lot line setback to be 10 feet or greater as the lot allows. In no case are solar panels permitted whose primary purpose is to supply power for commercial purposes other than the subject property. *[revised 9/6/08]* 

#### **D.** Land coverage frevised 11/25/98, 3/17/02, 6/18/021

- (1) The **total area** of all buildings, structures, exterior refuse collection and machinery areas, internal drives, parking and loading areas and other impervious surfaces, shall not exceed seventy-five percent (75%) of the total lot area or that area of the lot designated for a particular purpose. To mitigate the visual impact of large areas of impervious surface(s), the remaining areas shall conform to the requirements of Section 242-501J, Landscaping Requirements.
- (2) When the **proposed land coverage** is greater than fifty percent (50%), the applicant shall:

Industrial and Commercial Districts Special Conditions - §242-501D-E

- (a) Maximize on-site water resource regeneration. the applicant shall indicate on the site plan the specific water retention and regeneration techniques to be employed (such as use of trap rock, curbing, detention basins/retention basis, underground galleries or similar methods designed to retain water on the site). At a minimum, such techniques shall result in water resource regeneration equal to that which would have been experienced had the impervious coverage not been increased above 50% coverage.
- (b) Utilize proven pollution control techniques to avoid contamination of the Town's water resources from spillage and/or parking lot drainage and indicate such techniques on the site plan.

#### E. Setbacks:

#### (1) Town and state roads:

## (a) **Industrial**:

one hundred feet (100') setback from the front lot line. When parking is eliminated from the front yard, the setback may be reduced to fifty feet (50').

#### (b) Commercial:

seventy-five feet (75') setback from the front lot line. Where a lot fronts on a road with less than a fifty-foot right-of-way, the setback shall be at least one hundred feet (100') from the center of the traveled portion of the road. When parking is eliminated from the front yard, the setback may be reduced to fifty feet (50').

#### (2) Main access drives:

fifty feet (50') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the drive

#### (3) Local access drives:

thirty-five feet (35') setback from the center of the traveled portion of the drive.

#### (4) Cul-de-sac, main drives:

fifty feet (50') setback more than the radius of the cul-de-sac from the point of radius.

Industrial and Commercial Districts Special Conditions - §242-501E-G

## (5) <u>Cul-de-sac, local access drives:</u>

twenty-four feet (24') setback more than the radius of the cul-de-sac from the point of radius.

## F. Roads and internal drives:

- (1) All roads planned for dedication to the Town of Brookfield shall be in conformance with Road Ordinance, Town of Brookfield<sup>1</sup>.
- (2) All drives internal to the premises, e.g., industrial park drives, shall be in conformance with the Road Ordinance, Town of Brookfield<sup>2</sup>, unless otherwise directed by the Commission.
- (3) Vehicular access to the IL/C-80 District shall not be permitted through the Residential Districts of the Town of Brookfield except for emergency purposes.

## G. Special conditions applicable to some permitted uses:

Special conditions applicable to the permitted uses found in Table I are as follows:

## (1) All uses, all districts:

The site planning, landscaping and architectural theme shall be in harmony with the character of the neighborhood. Existing features of the site which add value to the development of the Town as a whole, such as trees, topographical contours, inland wetlands, historical sites and similar irreplaceable assets, shall be preserved to the maximum extent possible through harmonious design and placement of buildings drives, walks and parking facilities.

## (2) <u>Brewery/Microbrewery</u>: The Zoning Commission will address:

- Loading areas, off-street access to this area
- Times of operation
- Outdoor storage
- Waste product handling
- Infrastructure (sewer and water)

#### (3) Car wash:

Building and equipment must be set back a minimum of one hundred feet (100') from the front lot line.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 192, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. I.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 192, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. I.

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Special Conditions - §242-501G

#### (4) <u>Church, parish house, etc.:</u>

A minimum lot area of one hundred twenty thousand (120,000) square feet is required.

#### (5) Contractor's yard:

Any fuel storage facilities shall be built above ground and provided with a containment berm. The mixing of materials is permitted provided that effective dust control methods are used and that the operations conform to the noise regulations of Section 242-602A. [revised 8/26/99]

#### (6) Farm produce:

Sales must be conducted from a permanent structure, and no outside display may be located more than fifteen feet (15') from the structure.

#### (7) <u>Garage/service station:</u>

This use may not be permitted if any part of the premises is located within two thousand five hundred (2,500) feet of any part of another premises used as:

- (a) A school for children under sixteen (16) years of age, giving instruction five (5) days per week or more than eight (8) months per year, and which is operated by a public or religious institution.
- (b) A hospital containing more than fifteen (15) beds or an outpatient clinic operated by a public body or nonprofit institution.
- (c) A playground operated by the Town or a nonprofit organization.
- (d) A church, parish house or similar religious building.
- (e) A premises used for the storage of more than five (5) cars or a service station or repair garage or an auto or trailer salesroom/lot.

<u>Note</u>: Specifically excepted from this condition are garages used solely for the indoor transient parking of motor vehicles and which do not repair vehicles or sell fuel lubricants or automotive supplies.

#### (8) Hotel, motel, tourist cabin:

A minimum lot area of eighty thousand (80,000) square feet is required, plus two thousand (2,000) square feet for each room (unit).

Industrial and Commercial Districts Special Conditions - §242-501G

#### (9) Marinas, docks, and slips:

The quantity, construction, lighting and physical location of docks and mooring spaces and parking spaces pertaining thereto, from the aspect of public safety, shall be subject to approval of the Commission. The sale of fuel and lubricant for marine use is considered an accessory use hereto.

#### (10) Multifamily dwellings including PARC & Affordable Housing:

Conformance is required with §242-404 and for affordable housing developments as defined in §242-202. [revised 7/25/02]

#### (11) Recreation, all uses:

Mechanical amusement park devices are specifically prohibited. Within the RC-41 and RS-40 Districts, outdoor recreational uses shall not be operated later than 10:00 p.m.

#### (12) Restaurant, cocktail lounge, cabaret:

Within the RC-41 and RS-40 Districts only, food sold for consumption at home is considered an accessory use. Specifically prohibited in these two (2) districts, are ice cream, soda, hot dog or hamburger stands or outlets or similarly related establishment, except those which may be reasonably considered by the Commission to be an accessory use to a club, beach or recreational sports area. The Commission may grant a special permit for such accessory use. [revised eff. 11/1/12]

#### (13) School, private day care/nursery:

In the IL/C-80SE District, these uses are permitted only if they are located in a separate building or facility. [added 7/29/94]

#### (14) **Signs:**

All signs shall be in conformance with §242-306. Within the RC-41 and RS-40 Districts, roadside signs are specifically prohibited.

#### (15) Shopping centers, major:

A minimum of twenty-five (25) acres is required, together with compliance with specific regulations found in §242-504.

Industrial and Commercial Districts
Special Conditions - §242-501G

## (16) Spirits, beer wine and liquors:

Conformance is required with §242-308F.

#### (17) <u>Veterinary hospitals, kennels, stables:</u>

Such uses require a minimum lot area of five (5) acres, and no animal may be kept in an enclosure or structure which is located within one hundred fifty feet (150') from any property line.

## (18) <u>Dwelling, Apartment Upper Floor Only:</u>

Residential apartment units may be permitted on the top floor of a commercial structure. The square footage of each such apartment shall not exceed one thousand (1,000) square feet. The total area of all such apartments within such structures shall be less than one hundred percent (100%) of the total square footage of the structure allocated to the main or first floor of the structure. [added 12/19/96]

## (19) <u>Telecommunication Towers and Antennas</u>:

All towers and antennas shall be in conformance with §242-312. Within the RC-41 and RS40 Districts, telecommunication towers and antennas are specifically prohibited.

## (20) Adult Oriented Businesses: [revised 7/5/01]

An Adult Oriented Business may only be located in the specific Zoning Districts found on Table One of this Section as revised. In addition to the general requirements of these Zoning Regulations, site plan approval, parking and other requirements, and notwithstanding any regulation to the contrary, such uses are subject to the following requirements:

(a) No such Adult Oriented Business may be located within 500 feet of any residential structure, public or private school or other educational facility serving individuals under the age of seventeen (17) years of age, daycare centers, senior centers, churches and other Adult Oriented Business establishments, nor an establishment which sell alcoholic beverages pursuant to a valid State Liquor License. For purposes of compliance with these distance requirements, distances shall be measure in a straight line without regard to intervening structures or objects from the principal interest of the building containing the proposed use to the nearest boundary of the uses identified herein.

Industrial and Commercial Districts Special Conditions - §242-501G

- (b) No such business shall remain open between the hours of 11:00 p.m., and 8:00 a.m., and shall not be open on Sundays.
- (c) All such business interiors shall be fully lighted and well lit during operating hours.
- (d) No such business shall have any enclosed screens or booths or cubicles.
- (e) No such business may have for rental or usage adult amusements machines for the viewing of materials depicting sexual activities or male or female nudity.
- (f) No such business shall include the featuring of live entertainment involving the touching or displaying of nude male or female entertainers, the actual or simulation of sexual activities, or the exposure of human genitalia or female breasts.
- (g) No such business shall be conducted in a manner that permits the observation of any materials or novelties intended for adult viewing from any public way. Accordingly, displays, windows, doorways and signs shall not be arranged so as to display the adult oriented business to the exterior of the premises. No such business shall allow Partially Nude live performances as defined in Town of Brookfield "Adult Oriented Business Establishments Ordinance."
- (h) All such businesses must post or maintain a sign twenty-four inches by six inches (24"x 6") on the exterior of the building adjacent to its main entranceway indicating "ADULTS ONLY" in capital letters with letters five inches (5") in height.
- (i) Notwithstanding any other signage provision contained in these regulations, any such business shall only be permitted on single-faced sign affixed to the building where the use is located that contains the name of the establishment or otherwise refers to the permitted use provided the total area of said sign shall not exceed the area provided in § 242-306 C,F,G, & H.
- (j) Entrance and exit signs shall be allowed pursuant to Section 242-306F(6) of the Zoning Regulations. Not other signage is allowed except as set forth in this subpart.

Industrial and Commercial Districts Combined/Mixed Uses - §242-501G-H

(k) No such adult business shall be allowed if it has not first complied with and obtained any licensing requirements of the Town of Brookfield Ordinance Regarding Adult Oriented Businesses.

All such establishments must be in compliance with any applicable ordinance of the Town of Brookfield.

## F. <u>Combined/mixed uses:</u>

Within districts that permit both commercial and industrial uses, the combination or mixture of such type uses on the same lot shall not generally be permitted. The Commission, in its sole determination, may permit the combination or mixture of such uses only when they are supportive of or accessory to one another, e.g., warehouse/office, manufacture/sales, etc. When incompatible uses are proposed to be combined or mixed or where the risk to pedestrians and property would be increased, the combination or mixture shall not be permitted, e.g., truck terminal/retail shop, motel/contractor's yard, etc.

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements – § 242-501J

### J. <u>Landscape Requirements</u>: [eff. 11/25/98]

#### (1) **Purpose**:

These landscaping requirements are adopted for the purpose of protecting property values by: (i) preserving existing vegetation, planting of new materials, and use of "planter" or similar landscape devices; (ii) providing privacy from visual intrusion, light, dirt and noise; (iii) preventing the erosion of soil; (iv) providing water recharge areas; and (v) improving the quality of the environment and the attractiveness of the Town of Brookfield.

## (2) <u>Definitions</u>:

For the purpose of this section, the following definitions shall apply:

#### (a) Canopy Tree:

A deciduous shade tree planted at least five inches (5") in caliper measured at three feet (3") off the ground, with an expected mature height of thirty-five feet (35") or greater. [rev. 8/28/08, eff. 9/6/08]

### (b) Understory Tree:

A deciduous shade tree or fruit tree planted at least two (2) inches in caliper measured at three feet (3') off the ground with a mature height of twelve feet (12').

#### (c) Evergreen:

A coniferous species tree planted at least six feet (6') in height.

#### (d) Shrub:

A plant of either deciduous species planted at two and one half feet (2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ) in height with a mature height of at least six feet (6'), or a coniferous species planted at two and one half feet (2  $\frac{1}{2}$ ') in spread. Shrubs must be at least five (5) gallons in size at the time of planting.

#### (e) Lawn:

An area planted and maintained in perennial grass. The selection of soils and grass seeds and maintenance practices shall result in lawn areas typical of lawn areas in adjacent residential zones.

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements – § 242-501J

## (f) Ground Cover:

Plant materials generally not in excess of ten inches (10") high and used for decorative purposes or for their soil stabilization characteristics. Such materials include but are not necessarily limited to: ivy, pachysandra, crown vetch, ground pine and similar materials.

#### (g) Berm:

A raised, sloped landscape device made of earthen material designed to provide visual separation between areas and which may contain planted materials and such natural landscape architectural features as boulders, sculptures, timbers or stone walls all arranged to the satisfaction of the Commission.

## (h) Gross Parking Lot Area:

The cumulative total square footage of all areas dedicated for vehicle parking or truck loading including all individual parking spaces, loading spaces, end islands, intermediate islands, divider islands, separation strips, building separation buffers adjacent to parking spaces, but excluding aisles, internal drives, building separation buffers not adjacent to parking spaces and other impervious surfaces. [amended 4/13/00]

## (3) Perimeter Landscaped Area Requirements:

## (a) Street-side Buffer Strips

The twenty-five feet (25') landscaped buffer strip cited in Section 242-501C(3) shall be planted in lawn and/or ground cover and shall also contain at least one deciduous canopy shade tree at least two and one half inches (2 ½") in caliper for each fifty feet (50') or part thereof of street frontage. For each canopy shade tree so planted, two (2) understory deciduous shade trees at least two inches (2") in caliper and six (6) shrubs shall also be required. A designed landscape berm of a height and configuration approved by the Commission shall be located within this buffer strip as a visual and traffic safety barrier. Landscape plans shall conform to §242-308E.

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements – § 242-501J

### (b) Front, Side and Rear Yards:

Any portion of a yard not involving any landscaped buffer strip, building separation strip, driveways or parking areas, shall be planted in lawn, ground cover, flower beds, or shrub beds as approved by the Commission and shall contain at least one deciduous canopy shade tree at least two and one half inches (2 ½") in caliper for every fifteen hundred (1,500) square feet of remaining front yard.

## (c) Building separation strips:

The ten feet (10') building separation strip cited in Section 242-305C(6) shall be planted with ground cover and contain at least four (4) deciduous or evergreen shrubs (foundation plantings) for every ten feet (10') of building perimeter. This separating strip may also contain a walkway. In such an event, planter devices not in excess of three feet (3') square or three feet (3') in diameter and containing flowers or evergreen shrubs shall be located on such walkway for every ten feet (10') of walkway. If a walkway or pedestrian area is in excess of ten feet (10') in width, the size of the planter devices may be increased in accordance with good landscape design practice as approved by the Commission.

## (d) Perimeter strips adjacent to residential districts:

The buffer strips cited in §242-501C(2) shall be left in their natural condition or planted in lawn and/or ground cover and contain one (1) plant unit for each one hundred feet (100') of perimeter strip or portion thereof. For the purposes of this paragraph, "One Plant Unit" consists of:

- 4 canopy deciduous shade trees at least two and one half inches (2 ½") in caliper,
- 6 understory deciduous shade trees at least two inches (2") in caliper,
- 24 shrubs (deciduous or evergreen),
- 12 evergreen/conifers six feet (6') in height,
- A designed landscape berm of a height and configuration approved by the Commission shall also be a portion of this buffer strip.

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements – § 242-501J

## (e) Parking Lot Areas:

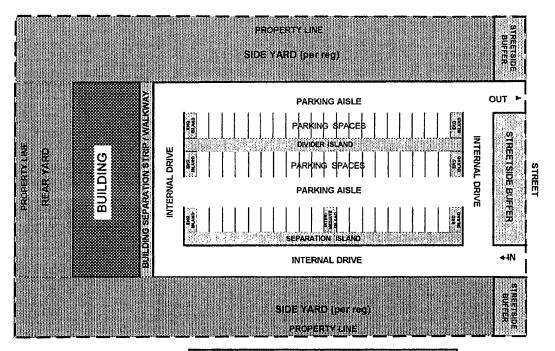
The orientation of a parking lot shall generally be so that vehicles are parked parallel to the main building and that the parking aisles are perpendicular to the main building for reasons of safety. Any lot containing parking facilities for ten (10) or more vehicles shall also provide landscaped areas within the parking lot area equal to at least forty percent (40%) of the gross parking lot area in order to minimize the unattractiveness of parking lots. These landscaped areas shall contain the following:

- [1] Landscaped "end islands," a minimum size of 10' x 20', at the ends of each parking row containing one (1) deciduous shade tree of a minimum of 2½" in caliper;
- [2] Landscaped "separation strips", a minimum of ten feet (10') in width, separating a parking row from an internal drive or separating a parking aisle from a side or rear yard when only one side of the aisle is used for a parking row. One (1) deciduous shade tree of a minimum 2½" in caliper shall be planted every twenty-five feet (25') within the strip.
- [3] Landscaped "divider islands," a minimum of ten feet (10') in width, separating opposing rows of vehicles. One (1) deciduous shade tree of a minimum of 2½" in caliper shall be planted every twenty-five feet (25') along the divider island and shrubs every ten feet (10') along the divider island.
- [4] Landscaped "intermediate islands," a minimum of 10' x 20' when a row of parking exceeds twenty (20) vehicles, to be placed at locations approved by the Commission and containing one (1) deciduous shade tree of a minimum of 2½" in caliper.

NOTE: See Schematic Illustration of Parking Area Terms contained hereafter.

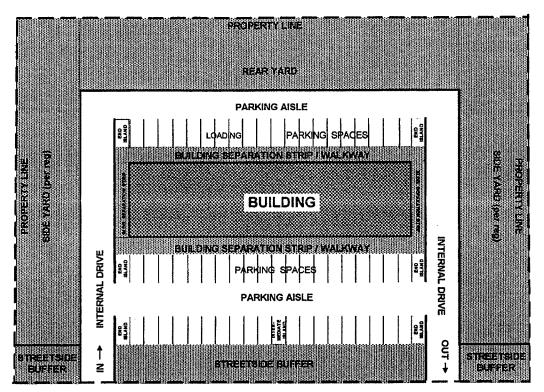
In addition to the above designated shade trees, these islands and strips shall be planted in a mixture of lawn, ground cover and low-lying shrubs and may contain mulch and/or pavers at locations approved by the Commission. Lawn cover shall be installed in the form of "sod," not seed.

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements - § 242-501J



SKEMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF PARKING AREA TERMS SECTION 242-501 J (3) (e) Page 1 of 2

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements - § 242-501J



STREET

SKEMATIC ILLUSTRATION OF PARKING AREA TERMS SECTION 242-501 J (3) (e) Page 2 of 2

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements - § 242-501J

### (4) Existing Vegetation:

Existing plant materials may be used to meet all or part of the landscaping requirements. Existing trees in good condition over twelve inches (12") in caliper shall be preserved unless approved for removal by the Zoning Enforcement Officer.

### (5) <u>Landscape Maintenance</u>:

All landscape material required and indicated on an approved site plan shall be maintained in healthy growing condition. In the event such material(s) become diseased, damaged or dies, they shall be promptly replaced by the site landowner of record.

### (6) <u>Landscape Plan</u>:

All of these requirements shall be indicated on a landscape plan of at least the same scale as the required site plan. the plan shall also include a plant list with plant names, size at planting, and size when matured. It should also provide planting instructions conforming to good horticultural practice.

#### (7) <u>Steep Slopes & Areas Subject to Erosion:</u>

For the purposes of this section, any slope in excess of twenty percent (20%), ie., 1:5, shall be considered a steep slope. Steep slopes and other areas subject to erosion require soil improvements and appropriate landscaping treatment to ensure long term stabilization of the soils and viability of the planted materials. The landscaping materials shall consist of perennial grasses, ground covers and/or shrubs whose growth characteristics are specifically suited to these conditions. Rip Rap and other non-vegetative material may be allowed at the sole discretion of the Commission. [approved 3/23/00]

To preserve the natural features of the Town of Brookfield, maintain as much as possible the existing water drainage patterns, maintain water table recharge patterns and preserve existing aesthetics of the natural topography of the Town of Brookfield, while allowing orderly development of the land, the creation of steep slopes is not permitted.

Specifically, no slope extending over 100 feet in length measured in any direction across the contours of a lot may be created with a grade that exceeds 30 degrees on average. All site plans for either Design Review or Site Plan Modification will identify existing slopes that meet both the 30 degree grade and 100 feet length measured in any direction across the contours of a lot. [added eff. 10/23/03]

#### (8) <u>Variations to Landscape Requirements:</u>

Industrial & Commercial Districts Landscape Requirements – § 242-501J

### (a) Additional Landscaping:

The Commission may require additional landscaping or more mature plantings were unusual conditions dictate more extensive screening, or for noise abatement to prevent depreciation of adjacent residential properties.

## (b) Reduced Landscaping:

The Commission may reduce the landscaping requirements by not more than twenty-five percent (25%) for excellence in building or space design. The Commission shall consider, among other features, the site characteristics, the compatibility of the proposed structure with surrounding architectural types, conservation of existing trees and site features, quality of building materials, and size and quality of landscape materials. [amended 3/23/00]

(9) The Zoning Commission reserves the right to modify these specifications, in harmony with their general intent, in unique and unusual circumstances indicated by individual site conditions, technical complexities or by overriding considerations of safety and general welfare. [added 4/13/00]

Site Maintenance & Waste Control - § 242-501K

## K. Site Maintenance and Waste Control: [approved 6/8/00]

#### (1) <u>Site Maintenance</u>:

#### (a) General Requirements:

The site shall be maintained in a neat and orderly manner at all times in accordance with the approved site plan. Any condition which might adversely affect the safety of any person on the site, shall be promptly removed. On sites where routine pedestrian activity is anticipated, a reasonable number of refuse receptacles shall be provided. Any site feature such as curbing, pavement, pavement markings, landscaping, lighting, etc., which have deteriorated beyond reasonable operational use or become damaged or destroyed, shall be promptly restored, repaired or refurbished.

#### (b) Site Maintenance Plan: [eff. 6/18/03]

The Applicant shall submit, as part of the Design Review Approval application, a Site Maintenance Plan. Such plan shall include: an inventory and description of all site devices and equipment that require periodic maintenance, the maintenance procedures required, the frequency and annual schedule of inspection of such devices and equipment.

Periodic inspections, as set forth in the plan, shall be conducted by a licensed professional engineer and reports filed with the Commission. The reports shall indicate: the device/equipment inspected, a statement of the physical condition thereof, any corrective action required, and the date of inspection.

#### (2) Waste Control:

A specific area of any commercial or industrial site shall be reserved for the collection of waste material, pending its removal from the site. For the purposes of this section, "waste material" shall mean any discarded metal, glass, plastic, paper, corrugated materials, wood, cordage, chemical, organic, animal or other similar materials or debris. All such material shall be collected into covered containers within the waste containment area. Precautions shall be established for the control of pests, insects and rodents within these areas. Any materials which are carried away from the designated collection area by wind, carelessness of customers or other means, shall be promptly collected into the required containers. All waste material shall be routinely removed from the site. Under

### Site Maintenance & Waste Control - § 242-501 K & L

no circumstance shall any waste or discarded materials be allowed to accumulate anywhere on the site for more than a ten (10) day period.

### L. Outdoor Dining Requirements: [rev. 6/4/10]

#### (1) Permit Required:

Outdoor dining, as an accessory use to a restaurant, may be permitted in Commercial Districts only upon approval of a Design Review Modification permit issued by the Zoning Commission and subject to the following conditions and requirements.

### (2) Site Plan:

The applicant shall provide a site plan indicating the location of all tables, chairs, buildings, sidewalks, parking spaces and drives.

#### (3) Location:

Outdoor dining areas shall not result in interference with vehicular and pedestrian traffic or emergency exiting facilities, nor shall they be located on public property. The outdoor dining space shall not exceed more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the indoor dining space.

#### (4) Parking:

In addition to parking in support of indoor seating, one (1) additional parking space is required for every four (4) seats.

## (5) <u>Trash</u>:

Adequate self-closing trash receptacles must be provided and emptied immediately when filled.

#### (6) **<u>Audio</u>**:

No Outdoor audio systems shall be permitted.

Aquifer Protection District Purpose – Permitted Uses – § 242-502A-D

#### § 242-502. Aquifer Protection District, AP.

#### A. Purpose:

It is the purpose of the Aquifer Protection District to protect public health by preventing contamination of the ground and surface water resources providing water supply or potential water supply to the Town of Brookfield.

### B. <u>Lands to which these regulations apply:</u>

These regulations apply to all land within the boundaries of the IR-80SE District and all Aquifer Protection Districts delineated on a map on file in the offices of the Zoning Commission which shows both primary and secondary recharge areas of the designated aquifer and is entitled "Aquifer Protection District, Town of Brookfield effective January 1, 2000." [revised 1/2/00]

## C. Compliance:

Within Town boundaries, the Aquifer Protection Districts shall be superimposed on existing zoning districts. The provisions of these regulations shall be in addition to all other requirements of applicable statutes, codes, regulations or ordinances. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this regulation and any other Town regulation, the more restrictive requirement shall control.

#### **D.** <u>Permitted Uses</u>: [revised eff. 1/2/00, 9/21/12]

- (1) All uses permitted within the underlying district, except as cited in Subsection D(2) below.
- (2) The following uses or activities are specifically prohibited: [revised 8/23/01]
  - (a) Road salt storage and loading facilities.
  - (b) Manufacture, storage, warehousing or transportation of toxic, hazardous or contaminant materials as a primary activity.
  - (c) On-site disposal of toxic, hazardous, contaminant or industrial waste into the soil or groundwater regime.
  - (d) Truck terminals, depots, yards and servicing facilities of a transportation line or company as a primary activity, but excluding warehousing and distribution services.

Aquifer Protection District Approval Considerations – § 242-502D

- (e) Sanitary landfills, junkyards, salvage yards and other solid waste disposal.
- (f) Contractor's yards.
- (g) Motor vehicle service or washing stations of a commercial nature.
- (h) Automotive and boat sales, repair or storage. Boat storage may be permitted provided the following precautions are designed, constructed and followed [revised eff. 9/21/12]
  - [1] All boat storage shall be within a weather tight building.
  - [2] No repair work on any boat shall be permitted.
  - [3] Internal fire protection walls shall be provided and no area protected by such walls shall exceed 10,000 square feet.
  - [4] A fire alarm system shall be installed and maintained. It shall be connected to a twenty-four (24) hour answering service. Fuel fume detectors shall also be installed on the ground level and shall be connected to the alarm monitoring system.
  - [5] The floors shall be Portland cement concrete and depressed a minimum of ten (10) inches with Portland cement concrete "curbs (minimum ten (10) inches high). All concrete shall be sealed against water, oils and fuel. All construction joints shall be sealed.
  - [6] A 20,000 gallon storage tank shall be provided and have a high overflow connected to a catch basin if possible. All floor areas shall drain to this tank.
  - [7] All drain plugs shall be left in any boats on the ground level.
  - [8] All batteries shall be removed from the boats prior to the boat being placed within the building.
  - [9] All personal items containing any flammable materials shall be removed from the boats prior to the boat being placed within the building.
- (i) Disposal of snow from outside of the district.
- (j) Uses or processes whereby other than standard domestic wastes generated on the site are discharged into the groundwaters of the Town of Brookfield
- (k) "Underground storage of fuel and other flammable or hazardous material: except that pre-existing underground storage may be continued as a pre-existing, non-conforming use provided that there is evidence that no leakage has occurred." [revised 5/24/01]
- (l) Etching, plating, coating, finishing, degreasing, chemical cleaning, and the like.

Aquifer Protection District Required Data – § 242-502D-F

(m) Unless specifically regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection, or prohibited by the State or Brookfield Health Department, the storing of hazardous substances for purposes of retail consumer sale or individual private use is excepted from this prohibition.

## E. Approval considerations:

- (1) In making a determination of §242-301C(5), the Commission shall give consideration to the simplicity, reliability and feasibility of the **control measures** proposed and the degree of threat to water quality which would result if the control measures fail.
- (2) The Commission shall solicit the opinion of the Health Department, Town Engineer, Inland Wetlands Commission and the Planning Commission concerning any application involving the Aquifer Protection District.
- (3) Approval shall not be granted until the Commission determines that the groundwater quality of the site resulting from on-site operations will not fall below federal or state standards for drinking water quality or, if existing groundwater quality is already below those standards, that on-site operations will result in no further deterioration.
- (4) The applicant shall submit a report from a licensed engineer setting forth any risk or threat to water quality or the underlying aquifer from the site development, site improvements or on-site operations proposed in the application and procedures and steps to prevent any risk or threat. [revised 6/18/02]
- (5) The Commission hereby delegates to the Zoning Enforcement Officer the following authority: When the application concerns itself with a tenant fit up under section 242-502E(1) as it pertains to the design review approval, the requirements of Section 242-301C(3) shall not be applicable where exterior of the building, the parking lot, and appurtenant facilities, such as drainage, lighting and utilities, are not being modified or changed from the previously approved Design Review of the site, the Zoning Enforcement Officer shall review the application and he/she may grant a simple Zoning Compliance Certificate for the permitted use only. [revised 6/16/11]

## F. Required data:

In addition to that required by other sections of the Code, the following data is required for all applications for design review approval involving areas within Aquifer Protection Districts:

Aquifer Protection District Required Data – § 242-502F

- (1) Complete **description** of the type, size and intended content of a storage tank and transfer piping, as well as a listing of all other potentially toxic or hazardous materials to be used or stored on the premises.
- (2) Evidence of **approval by the cognizant regulatory agency** for disposal systems or any wastewater treatment systems over one thousand five hundred (1,500) gallons per day capacity.
- (3) Analysis certifying **complianc**e with Subsection E(3) above completed by a technically qualified expert acceptable to the Commission.
- (4) **Distance** to the nearest public or private drinking water supply and nearest watercourses.
- (5) Availability of public sewer and proposed hookup location.
- (6) Location, size, capacity of septic tank, sewage lift station, force mains and grease traps.
- (7) Expected types and amounts of **discharge** to sewers and to ground and surface water.
- (8) Provision for **stormwater runoff controls**, which must minimize suspended solids and maximize groundwater recharge, including a detailed drainage plan showing the location and points of discharge for building, roof and floor drains, dry wells and drainage pipes, whether pervious or impervious.
- (9) Location and description of **outside storage areas** and materials to be stored.

Aquifer Protection District
Performance & Design Standards – § 242-502G

## G. Aquifer Protection Performance & Design Standards

#### (1) General:

All permitted uses shall conform to the standards indicated below. The purpose of these standards is to prevent or minimize potential groundwater pollution from improper waster disposal, releases of hazardous materials, and other sources. An alternative standard or protection method may be approved if it is clearly demonstrated to provide equivalent protection of these standards.

### (2) Exception:

Storage or use of hazardous materials in quantities normally associated with customary residential or office use as determined by the Commission is exempt from these standards.

#### (3) Stormwater Management:

- (a) No wastewater discharges shall be connected to the stormwater system.
- (b) Stormwater from developed site areas shall be directed to an aboveground outlet point (swales, basins, surface waters). Discharges to drywells or other subsurface leaching structures may be allowed for the recharge of clean stormwater only, such as clean roof drainage.
- (c) Stormwater contact with sources of pollution shall be prevented by use of roofs, covers, berms and directing runoff away from such sources.
- (d) Parking, storage, loading and other areas where released can occur shall be an impervious surface.
- (e) All sites and parking areas shall require the property owner or site operator to prepare, implement and maintain a Stormwater Management Plan as described in the Department of Environmental Protection document "General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Commercial Activity," part V.B., 8/1/95 as revised. Furthermore, runoff from parking areas shall be collected and contaminants shall be separated therefrom by use of engineered contaminant collection devices, e.g. Vortechs or similar systems. The contaminant materials shall be disposed of in accordance with Department of Environmental Protection regulations. Maintenance on the collector system shall be performed at least annually and collection of contaminant materials shall be performed at least semi-annually. A report prepared by a professional engineer shall be submitted to the Commission annually and shall describe the results of the stormwater management system inspection and any required

Aquifer Protection District Performance & Design Standards – § 242-502G

- (f) corrective action. A permanent maintenance bond, in an amount designated by the Commission, shall also be required. [8/23/01]
- (g) The use of sodium chloride as a de-icing agent is prohibited. [8/23/01]

## (4) <u>Wastewater Discharges</u>:

No wastewater shall discharge to the ground other than approved domestic sewage systems or other certain discharges approved by state wastewater discharge regulations, such as contaminant separator systems.

#### (5) Floor Drains:

No floor drains shall discharge into the ground. Floor drain discharges may be connected to public sanitary sewers in accordance with DEP or Water Pollution Control Authority approval. Bathroom and kitchen drains connected to a Health Department approved septic systems are excepted from this standard.

### (6) Storage, Generation, Use and Handling of Hazardous Materials:

All areas and operations where hazardous materials are stored, generated, used or handled shall be designed and constructed to prevent ground water contamination including provisions for the control of inadvertent or accidental spills, leaks, or other discharges. The following standards shall apply:

- (a) Manufacturing, processing, or other activities using hazardous materials shall be conducted only in a building or structure where the flooring is impervious to the material being used. Suitable containment provisions shall also be constructed for areas in which such activities are conducted. If floor drains are present, they shall be made inoperable prior to conducting such activities.
- (b) Generation of toxic or hazardous materials in excess of 100 kilograms per month shall require a permit issued by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP). Disposal of any material so generated shall be in accordance with DEP regulations.
- (c) <u>Pre-existing Underground storage tanks</u> may be replaced subject to the following: [5/24/01]
  - [1] Tanks shall be double walled fiberglass reinforced plastic or a double walled steel cathodically protected.
  - [2] Piping and distribution lines shall be protected against corrosion and constructed of double wall pipe or within a secondary containment pipe or conduit.

Aquifer Protection District Performance & Design Standards – § 242-502G

- [3] A monitoring or failure detection system shall be employed.
- [4] An overfill prevention or contaminant area shall be employed.
- (d) <u>Aboveground storage tanks, containers or drums</u> shall be within a building or structure meeting the following requirements:
  - [1] Have an impervious floor and containment area or dike of adequate size to contain the total volume stored.
  - [2] The area shall be protected by a roof and adequate sides to prevent exposure to precipitation.
  - [3] Tank overfill protection devices shall be designed to prevent release of overfill outside of the storage area.
  - [4] Storage areas shall be located outside of flood prone areas or be floodproofed.
  - [5] Have no floor drains.
- (e) <u>Venting systems</u> for evaporation or distillation of hazardous materials shall be designed with a control or recovery system to prevent the discharge of contaminated condensate or drippage.
- (a) <u>Loading or transferring activities</u> shall be conducted on impervious surfaces, roofed, and diked to capture and control any spills or leaks.

## (7) <u>Bulk Material and Solid Waste Storage</u>:

- (a) Bulk storage facilities of non-hazardous materials which may leach into the ground such as deicing salt, sludge, manure, or silage shall have an impervious floor and roof, and be raised or designed to prevent surface water runoff from entering.
- (b) Solid waste dumpsters shall be on a concrete pad, covered and plugged so as to be watertight.

Aquifer Protection District Performance & Design Standards – § 242-502G

#### (8) Hazardous and Contaminant Materials Control Plan:

A control plan and applicable procedures shall be submitted, for approval, that contains the following elements:

- (a) An inventory of all hazardous or contaminant materials which are or will be generated, stored, or used at the facility and a description of the methods and procedures utilized for the receipt, handling, storage, utilization, treatment and disposal of such materials. The inventory shall also state the quantities involved and shall be accompanied by the applicable Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS).
- (b) Security and inspection measures to control vandalism or accident.
- (c) The locations and types of storage containers used to store hazardous and contaminant materials and a description of leak detection and prevention methods and equipment.
- (d) Procedures for the periodic inspection and maintenance of handling equipment and storage containers.
- (e) A description of the operations at the site, including service, cleaning or manufacturing processes which might result in contamination of surface or groundwater.
- (f) Procedures to contain and clean up spills or leaks of hazardous materials.
- (g) Procedures for the collection after use and off-site disposal of hazardous and contaminant materials.
- (h) Procedures for an emergency response to natural or manmade accidents or disasters including notification of local and state officials.
- (i) Name, address and phone number of the persons responsible for implementing the above plans and procedures.

Aquifer Protection District Performance & Design Standards - § 242-502G&H

## (9) <u>Pesticide and Fertilizer Use</u>:

Any use which includes more than five (5) acres of land for crop, lawn, garden or landscaping requiring regular application of pesticides or fertilizer shall be accompanied by a management plan indicating the types of materials, application schedule, and conformance with DEP approved best management practices.

### (10) Monitoring:

If the Commission determines that additional safety measures and monitoring are needed because of hydrological conditions, existing contamination, or a high potential for contamination, then it shall require the installation of monitoring wells, periodic sampling and reporting of analysis of the samples.

## H. Inspection:

On a periodic basis or for good and sufficient reason at other times, the Commission shall cause inspections and/or tests to be conducted to verify compliance with applicable federal, state and municipal standards/requirements for drinking water. In the event that such tests indicate noncompliance, the Commission shall require the owner/occupant to immediately cease operations causing such noncompliance and to take timely corrective action at his expense.

Floodplain District

General Provisions and Boundaries – § 242-503 A&B

### § 242-503. Floodplain Districts, FP.

## A. General provisions:

### (1) Applicability:

In accordance with the Official Floodplain Map, identified hereinafter, this district is superimposed over any other zoning district. It is subject to all regulations applicable to the underlying district and those additional regulations contained in this section.

#### (2) Administration:

All projects to be contained wholly or in part in the Floodplain District shall be submitted by the applicant to the Inland Wetlands Commission. The application to the Zoning Commission shall not be accepted unless the applicant has submitted an application to the Inland Wetlands Commission previous to or no later than the application submitted to the Zoning Commission. The Zoning Commission shall not render a decision on such application and site plan until a report has been submitted by the Inland Wetlands Commission with its final decision. This information along with a copy of the Inland Wetlands permit and all other data as prescribed by Section 242-301 shall become a criterion to be considered in the approval/disapproval of the application and shall be made part of the applicant's design review file. [amended 7/28/92]

#### (3) <u>Use variances:</u>

In accordance with the authority granted by Title 8, Chapter 124, Section 8-6, of the Connecticut General Statutes, no use variances shall be permitted in the Floodplain District. [amended 4/6/81]

#### B. Floodplain District Boundaries:

The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Federal Insurance Study (FIS) for Fairfield County, Connecticut, dated June 18, 2010, and accompanying Flood Insurance R Maps (FIRM) dated June 18, 2010, and other sup[porting data applicable to the Town of Brookfield, any subsequent revision thereto, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this section. Since mapping is legally adopted by reference into this section it must take precedence when more restrictive until such time as a map amendment or map revision is obtained from FEMA. The areas of special flood hazard include any area on the FIIRM as Zones A and AE, including areas designated as floodway on a FIRM. Areas of special flood hazard are determined utilizing the base flood elevations (BFE) provided on the flood profiles in the FIS for a community. The BFEs provided on a Firm are only approximate (rounded up or down) and should be verified with the BFEs

Floodplain District Boundaries – § 242-503 B

published in the FIS for a specific location. The flood insurance study is on file at the office of the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Brookfield, Connecticut. The regulatory flood protection elevation for any point in question shall be the governing factor in locating the zoning district boundary of the land. [amended 3/11/10]

### (1) Establishment of development permit:

- (a) A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in the Subsection B. Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the Brookfield Zoning Commission and may include, but not be limited to, plans in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing the nature, location, dimensions and elevations of the area in question, existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities and the location of the foregoing.

  Specifically, the following information is required:
  - [1] Elevation in relation to mean sea level of the lowest floor, including basement, of all structures;
  - [2] Elevation in relation to mean sea level to which any structure is to be floodproofed;
  - [3] Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Subsection B(2); and
  - [4] Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.
- (b) These requirements are in addition to those requirements in §242-301C.

### (2) <u>Designation of the Brookfield Zoning Commission</u>:

The Brookfield Zoning Commission is hereby appointed to administer and implement this section by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

## (3) <u>Duties and responsibilities of the Brookfield Zoning Commission</u>:

Duties of the Brookfield Zoning Commission shall include, but not be limited to:

(a) Reviewing all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding. If a proposed building site is in a flood-prone area, all new construction and

Floodplain District Boundaries – § 242-503 B

substantial improvements shall meet the permit requirements of this section. [amended 9/29/93]

(b) Reviewing all development permits to determine that all necessary permits have been obtained from those federal, state or local governmental agencies from which prior approval is required.

#### (4) Use of other base flood data:

When base flood elevation data has not been provided in accordance with this Subsection B, Floodplain District boundaries, the Brookfield Zoning Commission shall obtain, review and reasonably utilize any base flood elevation and floodway data available from a federal, state or other source in order to administer Subsection I(1), Specific standards, Residential construction, and Subsection I(2), Specific standards, Nonresidential construction.

### (5) <u>Information to be obtained and maintained:</u>

- (a) Obtain and record the actual as built elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved structures. [amended 9/29/93]
- (b) For all new or substantially improved floodproofed structures:
  - [1] Verify and record the actual as built elevation (in relation to mean sea level); [amended 9/29/93]
  - [2] Maintain the floodproofing certifications required in Subsection B(1)(a)[3]; and
  - [3] Maintain for public inspection all records pertaining to the provisions of this section.

#### (1) Alteration of watercourses:

Notify adjacent communities and the Department of Environmental Protection, State of Connecticut, prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Require that maintenance is provided within the altered or relocated portion of said watercourse so that the flood-carrying capacity is not diminished.

Floodplain District

Floodway and Floodplain permitted uses - § 242-503 C&D

## C. Floodway permitted uses:

Subject to the provisions of and in conformance with §242-301 of this chapter, the following open space uses may be permitted within the floodway, provided that such uses do not require fill, structures or storage of materials or equipment and are not prohibited by any other regulations:

- (1) Low-value **agricultural uses**, including pasture, grazing, wild-crop harvesting and non-fertilized crops.
- (2) **Private and public recreation**, such as golf courses, tennis courts, driving ranges, archery ranges, picnic grounds, swimming areas, outdoor ice-skating rinks, parks, wildlife and nature preserves, target ranges, trap and skeet ranges, fishing areas, bicycle, hiking and horseback riding trails.

## D. Floodplain permitted uses:

Subject to the provisions of and in conformance with §242-301 of this chapter, the following uses may be permitted within the floodplain to the extent that they are permitted in the underlying district:

- (1) All uses in Subsection C.
- (2) All **agricultural uses**, including general farming, nurseries, truck farming, and forestry, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.
- (3) **Seasonal commercial uses**, including open-air markets and drive-in theaters, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.
- (4) **Parking areas** and loading areas, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.
- (5) **Nonstructural residential uses,** including lawns, gardens parking areas and play areas, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.
- (6) **Storage** of low-cost, non-hazardous materials, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.
- (7) **Nonresidential buildings** whose lowest floor is elevated one foot (1') above the one hundred year flood or is floodproofed to an elevation one foot (1') above the one hundred year flood, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway.

Floodplain District

Other permitted uses & Structures-§ 242-503 D,E&F

(8) **Residential buildings** whose lowest floor, including basement, is elevated one foot (1') above the one hundred year flood, provided that all structures are located outside the floodway. *[amended 9/29/93]* 

### E. Other permitted uses:

The following uses may be permitted in the floodplain in floodplain areas with or without floodways having established base flood elevations but prohibited in the floodway, provided that no structure (temporary or permanent), fill deposits (including fill for roads, parking and levees), excavations, obstructions, storage of materials or equipment or other use may be allowed which, acting alone or in combination with existing or future uses, increases flood elevations by one foot (1') or more beyond the base flood elevations as depicted on the Town's Flood Insurance Study dated June 18, 2010, and in the accompanying Flood Insurance Rate Map. [amended 3/11/10]

- (1) Circuses, carnivals and similar transient amusement enterprises.
- (2) Natural resources removal in accordance with §242-302.
- (3) Railroads, street, bridges, utility transmission lines and pipelines.
- (4) **Support** for structures, excluding fill, where the floor level of the structure is above the regulatory flood protection elevation but the supports are within the floodplain area.
- (5) Structures constructed on fill, or first floor if there is no basement, provided that the basement floor is above the regulatory flood protection elevation. The fill shall be at a point no lower than one foot (1') below the regulatory flood-protection elevation for the particular area and shall extend at such elevation at least fifteen feet (15') beyond the limits of any structure or building erected thereon.
- (6) Uses or structures accessory to a permitted use.

## F. Structures (temporary or permanent):

- (1) Structures shall not be designed for human habitation, except as provided in Subsection D(8).
- (2) Structures shall have a low flood-damage potential.

Floodplain District

Structures & Storage of materials and equipment & Flood hazard reduction - § 242-503 F,G&H

- (3) The structures or structure, if permitted, shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum obstruction to the flow of floodwaters. Whenever possible, structures shall be constructed with the longitudinal axis parallel to the direction of flood flow, and so far as practicable, structures shall be placed approximately on the same flood flow lines as those of adjoining structures.
- (4) Structures shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures or restriction of bridge openings and other narrow sections of the stream or river.
- (5) Service facilities, such as electrical and heating equipment, shall be constructed at or above the regulatory flood-protection elevation for the particular area.

### G. Storage of material and equipment:

- (1) The storage or processing of materials that are buoyant, flammable or explosive in time of flooding is prohibited.
- (2) Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed, if not subject to major damage by floods, if firmly anchored to prevent flotation or if readily removable from the area within the limited time available after flood warning.

## H. Provisions for flood hazard reduction:

In all areas of special flood hazards, the following standards are required:

#### (1) Anchoring:

All new construction, including manufactured and mobile homes, and substantial improvements thereto shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement and to resist hydrostatic and hydrodynamic pressure. Anchoring may include over-the-top or frame ties to ground anchors.

## (2) <u>Construction materials and methods:</u>

- (a) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage.
- (b) All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed using methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

Floodplain District

Flood Hazard Reduction and Specific Standards - § 242-503 H&I

### (3) **Utilities:**

- (a) All new and replacement water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system.
- (b) New and replacement sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the systems and discharge from the systems into floodwaters.
- (c) On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- (d) Electrical heating, ventilation, plumbing and air-conditioning systems shall be designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.
- (e) Aboveground storage tanks which are located outside or inside of the structure must be elevated above the base flood elevation on a concrete pad or be securely anchored with tie-down straps to present flotation or lateral movement, have the top of the fill pipe extended above the BFE, and have a screw fill cap that does not allow for the infiltration of flood water.

#### A. Specific standards:

In all areas of special flood hazards where base flood elevation data has been provided as set forth in Subsection B, Floodplain District boundaries, and Subsection B(4), Use of other base flood data, the following provisions listed below are required. If any structure or portion thereof lies partially or wholly within one or more flood zones,, the entire structure must comply with the most stringent requirements of the zones involved.

#### (1) Residential construction:

New construction, including manufactured and mobile homes, and substantial improvements thereto shall be placed on a permanent foundation and shall have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to or above the base flood elevation. This included manufactured homes located outside a manufactured home park or subdivision, in a new manufactured home park or subdivision, in an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, in an existing manufactured park or subdivision, in an expansion to an existing manufactured home park or subdivision, or on a site in an existing park in which a manufactured home has incurred substantial damage as a result of a flood. Recreational vehicles placed on sites within the areas of special flood hazard shall either be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days and be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or meet the elevation requirements listed above and anchoring requirement

Floodplain District Specific Standards – § 242-503 I

of Section 242-503 H (1). A recreational vehicle is ready for highway use if it is on its wheels or jacking system, is attached to the site only by quick disconnect utilities and security devices, and has no permanent attached additions. [amended 3/11/10]

### (2) Nonresidential construction:

New construction and substantial improvements of any commercial, industrial or other nonresidential structure shall either have the lowest floor, including basement, elevated to a level one foot (1') above the base flood elevation or, together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, shall: [amended 9/29/93]

- (a) Be floodproofed from an elevation one foot (1') above the base flood elevation and below, so that the structure is water tight with walls and floors substantially impermeable to the passage of water;
- (b) Have structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects on buoyancy; and
- (c) Be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect that the standards of this subsection are satisfied. Such certificates shall be provided to the official set forth in Subsection B(5)(b).

#### (3) Floodways:

- (a) Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Subsection B are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:
  - [1] Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements and other development are prohibited unless certification, with supporting technical data, by a registered professional engineer is provided demonstrating, through hydrologic and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard practice, that encroachments shall not result in any (0.00 feet) increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. [amended 3/11/10]

When utilizing data other than that provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the Commission shall select and adopt a regulatory floodway based on the principle that that area chosen for the regulatory floodway shall be designed to carry the waters of the base flood, without increasing the water surface

Floodplain District Specific Standards – § 242-503 I

elevation of that flood more than one foot (1') at any one (1) point.

- [2] If Subsection I(3)(a)[1] is satisfied, all new construction and substantial improvements shall comply with all applicable flood hazard reduction provisions of Subsection H, Provisions for flood hazard reduction.
- [3] Manufactured homes and recreational vehicles, (temporary or permanent) are prohibited within all special flood hazard areas. [amended 9/29/93]
- (b) These requirements are in addition to those requirements in §242-301C.

### (4) 100 year Flood Districts:

Where base flood elevations have been determined, but before a floodway is designated, no new construction, substantial improvement, or other improvement, including fill, shall be permitted which could increase base flood elevation more that one foot (1') at any point along the watercourse when all anticipated development is considered cumulatively with the proposed development.

## (5) <u>Notification to applicant of increased premium rates:</u>

The Zoning Enforcement Officer is designated, authorized and instructed to notify in writing all applicants that possess variances to this section that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance up to amounts as high as twenty-five dollars (\$25.) for one hundred dollars (\$100.) of insurance coverage, and such construction below the base flood level increases risk to life and property. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of the variance action as required in Subsection I(5).

#### (6) <u>Variances:</u>

The Zoning Enforcement Officer shall maintain a record of all variance actions, including justification for their issuance, and report such variance issued to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) in its Biennial Report.

Floodplain District

Abrogation and Disclaimers - § 242-503 J&K

# J. <u>Equal Conveyance, Compensatory Storage and Associated Prohibitions</u>: [added 3/11/10]

### (1) **Equal Conveyance**

Within the floodplain, except those areas which are tidally influenced, as designated on the Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the community, encroachment resulting from filling, new construction or substantial improvements involving an increased footprint of the structure are specifically prohibited unless the applicant provided certification from a registered engineer demonstrating, with supporting hydrological and hydraulic analyses performed in accordance with standard engineering practice, such that encroachments shall not result in any (0.00 feet) increase in flood levels (base flood elevation). Work within the floodplain and the land adjacent to the floodplain including work to provide compensatory storage shall not be constructed in such a way so as to cause an increase in flood stage or flood velocity.

## (2) <u>Compensatory Storage</u>

The water holding capacity of the floodplain, except those areas which are tidally influenced, shall not be reduced. Any reduction caused by filling, new construction or substantial improvements involving an increased footprint to the structure, shall be compensated for by deepening and/or widening of the floodplain. Storage shall be provided on-site, unless easements have been gained from adjacent property owners; it shall be provided within the same hydraulic reach and a volume not previously used for flood storage; it shall be hydraulically comparable and incrementally equal to the theoretical volume of flood water at each elevation, up to and including the 100-year flood elevation, which would be displaced by the proposed project. Such compensatory volume shall have an unrestricted hydraulic connection to the same waterway or water body. Compensatory storage can be provided off-site- if approved by the Town of Brookfield.

## K. Abrogation and Disclaimers: [added 3/11/10]

#### (1) Abrogation and Greater Restrictions

This regulation is not intended to repeal, abrogate or impair any existing easement, covenant or deed restrictions. However, where this regulation or another ordinance, regulation, easement, covenant or deed restriction conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail. shall prevail.

Floodplain District Abrogation and Disclaimers – § 242-503 K

### (2) Warning and Disclaimer of Responsibility:

The degree of flood protection required by this regulation is considered reasonable for regulatory purposes and is based on scientific and engineering considerations and research. Larger floods can and will occur on rare occasions. Flood Heights may be increased by man-made or natural causes. This regulation does not imply or guarantee that land outside the Area of Special Flood Hazard or uses permitted in such areas will be free from flooding and flood damages. This regulation shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Brookfield or by any officer or employee thereof for any flood damages that result from reliance on this regulation or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder. The Town of Brookfield, its officer and employees shall assume no liability for another person's reliance of any map, data or information provided by the Town of Brookfield.

Major Shopping Centers Purpose and Design Review – § 242-504 A&B

## § 242-504. Major shopping centers.

#### A. <u>Purpose</u>:

It is the purpose of these regulations to permit more flexibility in land use and area requirements where large land areas are used for a shopping center with numerous tenants. In consideration of providing such flexibility under these regulations however, the Commission shall require a site configuration which minimized the impact of the project upon the Town's traffic load and flow patterns, the environment and requirements for municipal services. Special consideration, therefore, must be given to the planning of access roads, parking, loading, walkways, the preservation of natural areas, the maintenance of the site and buildings, and designs which will complement the natural setting.

### B. Design review application/additional data:

In addition to the data required under §242-301C of this chapter, the following additional data must be submitted as part of the design review application. It is expected that the applicant shall submit the following data at regular or special meetings of the Commission at least thirty (30) days prior to filing its formal design review application. No application made under this section shall be considered complete until all of the following data is submitted. Nothing herein shall restrict the Commission from requiring additional data under §242-301C(4).

#### (1) Accessway proposals:

A site plan depicting the transportation scheme for all ingress and egress to the proposed project, connections to state highways, relocation or abandonment of any Town roads and their traffic impacts. Fifteen (15) days prior to the submission to the Commission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Board of Selectmen, Town Engineer, Planning Commission and Director of Public Works for their review.

#### (2) <u>Traffic impact study</u>:

A thorough study of the total traffic impact on state and town roads within Brookfield and the analysis of the traffic impact on feeder roads into Brookfield, as well as a complete hourly traffic impact estimate. Fifteen (15) days prior to the submission to this Commission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Board of Selectmen, Town Engineer, Planning Commission and Director of Public Works for their review.

Major Shopping Centers Design Review – § 242-504B

### (3) Police and security plan:

An estimate of the proposed police requirements and internal security staffing. This plan shall outline the estimated impact on the Town's police requirements showing the breakdown of estimated costs to be borne by the applicant and the estimate of additional costs to the Town. Said report shall detail by type and cost any additional security anticipated. Fifteen (15) days prior to the submission to the Commission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Police Commission and Chief of Police for their review.

## (4) Fire protection plan:

A detailed analysis showing all fire protection measures planned within the complex and an emergency disaster plan setting forth any additional equipment and manpower necessary which is in excess of the Town's present fire-fighting capacity, together with the additional cost thereof. Fifteen (15) days prior to the submission to the Commission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Town's Fire Marshal for his review.

## (5) Environmental impact study:

A detailed study of anticipated pollution impact on underground waters, aquifers, surface streams and water, air quality and visual impact, debris and waste removal and erosion control measures. All proposed protective measures shall be outlined within the study. Fifteen (15) days prior to the submission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Inland Wetlands Commission, Conservation Commission, Town Engineer and such other state and local agencies as the Commission may direct for their review.

#### (6) Sewage requirements:

A general plan outlining specific septic and general waste removal procedures, the estimated quantity of the same and the method proposed to accomplish the plan. Fifteen (15) days prior to submission, the applicant shall submit a copy of such plan to the Sewer Commission for its review.

Major Shopping Centers Design Review – § 242-504B

### (7) Additional supporting services estimate:

An estimated impact on the Town's supporting services showing the breakdown of estimated costs to be borne by the applicant and the additional costs to the town. Such report shall include but not be limited to the following categories:

- (a) Snow removal disbursement.
- (b) Medical emergency requirements.
- (c) Governmental Town services.
- (d) Others as determined by Commission.

#### (8) <u>Economic impact</u>:

The applicant shall submit a summary report with the design review application summarizing the reports and plans required under Subsections B(1) through (8) of this section and including the estimated economic impact on the Town due to the proposed development. Estimated costs shall be included as well as anticipated revenue to the Town through user fees or projected tax revenues. The report shall be outlined in annual increment form starting with the first year through the final year at full development. The applicant shall include any estimates provided by Town boards or commission as well as the applicant's own estimates. Fifteen (15) days prior to time of submission to the Commission, the applicant shall submit a copy of this report to the Board of Selectmen, Board of Finance and Controller for their review.

#### (9) Major tenants:

The applicant shall provide letters from the major tenants of their intent to locate within the project. Such letters shall provide descriptive data of the type of facility contemplated, including size of building and parking areas required. Said report shall be submitted with the application.

Major Shopping Centers Accessory Uses – § 242-504C

### C. Accessory uses permitted:

The following uses are permitted within major shopping centers subject to the general provisions contained in §242-301A, B and C:

- (1) All uses permitted in IR/C-80/40, and IL-80 Districts.
- (2) **Department stores**, including outside seasonal sale areas not exceeding eight percent (8%) of the enclosed floor area of the building of which it is a part.
- (3) Supermarkets.
- (4) **Restaurants**, including the consumption of alcoholic beverages, cocktail lounges, cabarets, nightclubs and similar establishments. Foods may be sold for consumption off the premises, but there shall be no provision for curb and/or carhop service.
- (5) The sale of **beer**, **wines**, **liquors** and **spirits** for consumption off the premises, but no more than one (1) package store shall be allowed in a major shopping center. The provision of §242-308F shall not apply to these uses. (app. 3/22/12)
- (6) Office equipment and business machine sales and service.
- (7) **Service stations** known as "TBA (tires, batteries and accessories) centers" or auto service centers which are affiliated with major department stores. These stations may be licensed as either limited or general repairers as defined under the Connecticut General Statutes. The sale of fuel may be allowed, provided that all requirements of state statutes are met. This use is specifically excluded from the two-thousand-five-hundred-foot distance separation regulations contained in the IR/C-80/40 and IG/C-80/40 Districts.
- (8) Uses customarily accessory to the above permitted uses.

Major Shopping Centers

Area, Height & Yard Requirements – § 242-504D

### D. Area, height and yard requirements:

#### (1) Lot area for the entire center:

Minimum lot area for the entire center shall be twenty-five (25) acres. Contiguous parcels of land containing a total minimum of twenty-five (25) acres may be owned separately by different persons or legal entities. Satisfactory evidence of a legal agreement by all such property owners relating to the development of the property for shopping center purposes must be filed with the design review application if the applicant is not the owner or contract purchaser of all property included within the proposed center. Prior to application for design review, Planning Commission approval must be obtained if the proposed development constitutes a subdivision under the Brookfield Subdivision Regulations. The minimum lot area for interior parcels shall be the minimum lot area required in the zoning district in which the parcel is located.

## (2) Lot width, yard and height requirements:

Measurements in feet

	Minimum Lot Width	Front Yard	Side & Rear Yard	Maximum Building Height
Entire Center	200	100	50	40
Interior Parcel	None	None	None	40

For the purposes of this section, "building height" is defined as the vertical distance from the first-floor elevation to the highest point of a flat roof or to the mean level between the eaves and ridge for gable, hip or gambrel roofs. The vertical extension of building walls above roofs to screen all appurtenant structures is excluded from such maximum limit, provided that such extension is set back from the structure wall sufficient for firemen to have access to the roof areas.

Spires, cupolas, mechanical equipment, equipment penthouses, stair towers, chimneys, parapet walls, ventilators, water tanks and similar features not used for human occupancy may be in excess of the height maximum, provided that adequate screening is installed and maintained at and/or around said appurtenant structures, taking into consideration the sight line and visibility from abutting properties. In no event shall such extensions exceed twenty feet (20') beyond the maximum building height. Such extensions shall be acceptable in design to the Town's Fire Marshal.

**Major Shopping Centers** 

Lot frontage, Open space, Roads, Perimeter strips - § 242-504E-H

### E. Minimum lot frontage:

The minimum lot frontage for the entire center shall be sixty feet (60') on a highway or public street or a private street which is dedicated to public use or has a perpetual right-of-way to a highway or public or private street which is dedicated to a public use. There is no minimum lot frontage for an interior parcel.

#### F. Open space:

The Commission may require that a portion of the area of the major shopping center be reserved as open space. When required, such area shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the total area of the application. Further, the Commission may require part or all of said open space to be dedicated to the Town of Brookfield.

#### G. Roads and internal drives for the entire center and interior parcels:

All roads planned for future dedication to the Town of Brookfield and all internal ring and/or perimeter roads shall be constructed in accordance with the Road Ordinance, Town of Brookfield<sup>1</sup>. All other internal drives and parking areas shall be constructed in accordance with sound engineering practice. Any roads or internal drives constructed within a shopping center shall remain as private roads, and all maintenance of the same shall be the responsibility of the property owners. The Town reserves the right of continuous on-site inspection to ensure quality maintenance.

#### H. Perimeter strips for the entire center:

There shall be a perimeter strip of not less than one hundred feet (100') between any building and the perimeter boundary line of the entire center. Perimeter strip areas may be used for lighting, signs, drives and perimeter ring roads only. When there is an existing natural separation, such as railroad tracks or rights-of-way or municipal, state or federal highways, the perimeter strip may be reduced to twenty feet (20'). Said perimeter strip areas which are not contiguous with a natural separation and those portions of said perimeter areas which are not used for lighting, signs, drives and perimeter ring roads, as above allowed, shall be suitably landscaped with dense evergreen plantings and shall have additional landscaping provided at locations deemed appropriate by the Commission in order to screen the major shopping center from adjacent properties.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 192, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. I.

Major Shopping Centers Front yards & Off street parking – § 242-504I&J

### I. Front yards for the entire center:

Within the front yard setback required under Subsection D(1), there shall be a strip not less than twenty-five feet (25') wide adjacent to the front lot line, which strip shall be kept in lawn or otherwise suitably landscaped and maintained. Such strip shall be traversed by not more than two (2) driveways, provided that one (1) additional driveway may be added for each two hundred feet (200') of frontage of the lot in excess of three hundred feet (300'). The required front yard may be used for driveways provided herein and for landscaped areas. However, no portion of the required front yard shall be used for parking, storage of materials or loading or unloading of trucks.

## J. Off-street parking and loading for the entire center:

- (1) As used within this section, the term "parking space" shall mean a space capable of containing a rectangle of not less than ten by twenty feet (10' x 20') measured from the center of the dividing line between spaces. Such space shall be surfaced with concrete, bituminous concrete or equivalent dustless-type materials and shall be suitably marked to indicate its location. All parking spaces shall be sloped at least one percent (1%) but not more than fifteen percent (15%) so as to drain properly and prevent the collection or standing of water on the surface thereof. Spaces must be contiguous to a driveway permitting access to a street.
- (2) Recognizing that the total area within the zone may be divided into separate record ownerships but will still maintain a continuity of purpose, the total parking spaces required may be located on the same lot as the structure served or may be located in whole or in part on any other lot within the zone, provided that the overall integrated center complies with the total parking spaces required.
- (3) Adequate ingress and egress to an off-street parking area or facility by means of clearly limited and defined drives shall be provided for all vehicles. All directional signs shall be in accordance with §242-306 of this chapter.
- (4) All driveway aisles contiguous to parking spaces shall be not less than the following widths, whether or not the parking spaces are on one (1) or both sides of the driveway: [amended eff. 3/17/02]
  - (a) Parallel and thirty-degree parking: (16') one-way, 24' two-way
  - (a) Forty-five-degree parking: 16' one-way, 24' two-way
  - (c) Sixty-degree parking: 16' one-way, 24' two-way
  - (d) Seventy-five degree parking: 23' one-way, 24' two-way

Major Shopping Centers
Parking & Loading - § 242-504J-L

- (e) Ninety-degree parking: 26' one-way, 26' two-way
- (1) Access driveways for two-way travel shall be not less than twenty-six feet (26') wide. All driveways shall be clearly marked to indicate direction of travel. Where access drives are contiguous to the front façade of a building, the drive must be located at least ten feet (10') from the front perimeter building wall.
- (2) No parking space may be closer than twenty feet (20') to the paved portion of the public street. Where parking spaces abut a building, a separating strip of at least twenty (20) feet shall be provided in the form of a landscaped bed and/or sidewalk, if said sidewalk is appropriate.
- (3) At the option of the Commission, separate pedestrian walkways to the parking area or facility shall be installed where appropriate to ensure pedestrian safety.
- (4) The perimeter of any parking area for a commercial or industrial establishment shall be provided with a curb of not less than six inches (6") in height, backfilled with earth material.
- (5) No parking area of more than ten (10) spaces shall exit or enter into a road less than seventy-five feet (75°) from the center line of the nearest intersecting street on the same side of the street as the driveway.
- (6) All artificial lighting used to illuminate any parking space or area shall be as provided for in §242-602B of this chapter.

### K. Parking space schedule for entire center:

The number of parking spaces required for a major shopping center shall be computed as follows: five (5) parking spaces for each one thousand (1,000) square feet of gross leaseable building area occupied or to be occupied by tenants. Excluded areas from gross leaseable building area include but are not limited to malls, hallways, stairways, stairwells, fire exits, fire corridors, storage areas, utility meter rooms, fire equipment rooms, non-selling basements and mezzanine areas.

### L. Loading areas for entire center:

Spaces for loading and unloading shall be provided for each department store at the rate of one (1) space containing not less than four hundred (400) square feet for the first one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet of floor area, or any fraction thereof, and one (1) additional space for each one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet thereafter, or any fraction thereof.

Major Shopping Centers Additional Requirements - § 242-504 M&N

### M. Landscape requirements for entire center:

- (1) At least eight percent (8%) of the total parking area shall be curbed and landscaped with appropriate trees, shrubs and other plant materials in quality of form acceptable to the Commission to assure the establishment of a safe, convenient and attractive parking facility.
- (2) Within the entire center, each defined parking lot shall contain not more than five hundred (500) cars, and each such lot shall have raised planting islands on at least two (2) sides of such lot not less than twenty feet (20') in width to be used to separate each lot to provide adequate space for plant growth. Such raised planting islands and their landscaping shall be designed and arranged in such a way as to provide vertical definition to major traffic circulation aisles, entrances and exits to channel internal traffic flow and prevent indiscriminate diagonal movement of vehicles and to provide relief from visual monotony and the shadeless expanse of a large parking area. All internal planting islands between adjacent parking lots shall have a minimum of four (4) feet vertical definition, varying to higher heights throughout each planting island.
- (3) The selection, amount and location of all landscaping materials shall be acceptable to the Commission. At least one (1) tree of not less than three (3) to three and one-half (3½) inches caliper at a height three feet (3') above grade shall be provided within such parking area for each ten (10) parking spaces. Such trees shall be predominantly evergreen. In no event shall trees be spaced at more than twenty-five feet (25') apart on both sides of roadways.
- (4) All landscaping shall continue to be maintained in a healthy growing condition throughout the duration of the center's existence. A permanent maintenance cash bond, in an amount to be determined by the Commission, shall be required to be filed with the Town of Brookfield prior to the issuance of a Zoning Certificate of Compliance. The Commission shall review and modify such bond as it deems necessary at least once every five (5) years.

### N. Additional-requirements-for-support-services: (app. 3/22/12)

(1) During construction of such center, adequate provision by the owner is required as to dust control, erosion control, siltation control and other environmental controls in accordance with state standards for public projects.

Major Shopping Centers Additional Requirements – § 242-504 N&O

- (2) Traffic control and security within the shopping center shall be the principal responsibility of the owner (or tenants).
- (3) All maintenance, including snowplowing and repair, of all roadways or driveways within a shopping center shall be the sole responsibility of the owner (or tenants).
- (4) The shopping center shall be served by a water distribution system for fire protection purposes. The source for such a system may be a storage tank or public water supply or both of such capacity as determined adequate by the Fire Marshal. The configuration of the system, ancillary pumping equipment, fixturing and flow rates shall be in accordance with requirements established by the Fire Marshal for the size and nature of any shopping center proposed hereunder. The shopping center may have constructed on the site a permanent fire station, suitably equipped with vehicle(s) and fire-fighting apparatus for conveyance, at no cost to the Town of Brookfield for the Town's subsequent operation and maintenance. (app. 3/22/12)
- (5) All trash shall be compacted and stored within the inside of buildings until removed. Collection shall be limited from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

### (6) Parking maintenance:

All drives and parking areas shall be kept in a clean, attractive manner. A permanent maintenance cash bond, in an amount to be determined by the Commission, shall be posted with an appropriate legal document acceptable to the Town of Brookfield guaranteeing this requirement.

## O. Project limitation: (app 3/22/12)

The applicant will disclose at the time of filing the application the entire scope of the project. Notwithstanding the above, the Commission may, at its discretion, consider any expansion of the project subsequent to the original approval.

Town Center District §242-505 A& B

§ 242-505. Brookfield Town Center District (TCD) [revised 1/14/10, 10/4/12, 12/7/12, 4/17/13, 6/1/14]

### A. Purpose: [revised eff. 10/4/12]

This district encompasses the historical business center of the town. Many business establishments within the district have been in operation prior to the enactment of the Regulations, and physical conditions exist which limit their compliance with regulatory requirements and/or good planning principles. It is considered in the best economic interest of the town to foster business development of both new and existing establishments in a planned, integrated and orderly manner and in such a way as to compliment the historic character and traditions of the district.

In the future, the Four Corners will become a center of activity in Brookfield and a destination. It will be a "downtown" for Brookfield that is well defined visually and aesthetically, providing a positive experience for residents and visitors, with a distinctive identity that is well known throughout Brookfield and the region. Development will have complementary scale, character and density that will contribute to a sense of both history and vitality. It will offer places to live, work, shop, eat, find entertainment, and cultural enrichment. The area will provide a diversity of services that enhance the quality of life for residents, and invite travelers to stop. This will be complemented by access to the Still River as a scenic resource in the Four Corners. It will have complementary civic spaces, in the form of outdoor parks and plazas, and public community facilities. Most new development will result from infill and from reuse or redevelopment of existing sites. No new strip or large-scale single-use developments will be built.

The area will be easy to access and navigate by car, bicycle, transit, and on foot. Thee will be a variety of opportunities to travel by all these means along all roads within the Four Corners area including walking, biking, rail, and bus along with key connections among those means. Streets in the Four Corners will offer a balance among motor vehicle and pedestrian and bicycle traffic, with an enhanced streetscape that is pedestrian friendly and complementary to the character of the area. This will be accomplished through improvements such as landscaped sidewalks, aesthetic lighting, and areas to pause and relax, such as plazas with benches near public art and other public spaces. Traffic on Route 7 will flow at reasonable speeds through the area as a result of measures designed to encourage drivers to slow down, to improve safety and to minimize any degradation of the character of this special place.

### B. Plan of Conservation and Development:

The Commission shall use the Plan of Conservation and Development as amended to include the Four Corners Revitalization Plan, approved by the Planning Commission, Town of Brookfield, as a guide in reviewing all applications for Design review approval within the district. In particular, the Commission shall consider and be guided by the various aspects of the Plan which may, in addition to other elements, identify: historic sites, irreplaceable site features, wetlands, utility concepts, bridges and walkways, service areas, common areas and open space, potential housing sites, access drives, vehicle and pedestrian circulation patterns, and common parking areas.

Town Center District §242-505 C& D

## C. Common Service Areas: [rev eff. 4/17/13]

In order to provide for services to the district as a whole, certain areas within the district may be acquired by various business entities and held in common under a condominium association or similar entity. Such service areas may consist of access drives, parking areas, area lighting, utility facilities, walkways, seating, landscaped areas, etc.

## D. Permitted Uses: [rev. eff. 4/17/13]

## (1) Table of Permitted Uses:

The permitted uses established for the TCD district are as indicated in Table I, "Table of Permitted Uses appearing in section 242-501-I.

## (2) Residential Units:

Residential apartment or condominium units may be permitted on floors other than the first floor of a mixed use structure. Each such residential unit shall not contain more than two bedrooms. Such dwelling units shall be excluded from the 26% cap under §242-404(D)(2)[d] of these regulations. (rev eff. 4/14/11, 12/7/12)

## (3) Square Footage Restriction: [rev. 4/17/13]

Each new structure permitted within the district shall not exceed a footprint of twelve thousand (12,000) square feet.

Town Center District §242-505 E & F

## E. <u>Land Use Standards</u>: [rev. 4/17/13, 06/01/14]

Lot Area, Min.	As determined by parking space and building footprint requirements for a particular use or group of uses, but not less than 10,000 square feet.
Impervious Coverage, Max.	80%
Loading/Refuse area, Min.	250 Square Feet
Lot width, Min.	50 feet, plus 26' wide side yard driveway if rear parking is required.
Side Yard	None
OR, if a Side Yard Driveway is provided, the setback from the inner edge of the drive	None
Rear Yard	10 feet, plus the width of a rear yard driveway.
Front Yard Setback, Min.	6' from sidewalk or property line; whichever is closer [eff. 4/17/13]
Front Yard Setback, Max.	25 feet from property line
Height, Max.	Three (3) stories. [eff. 7/28/10, 4/17/13, 06/01/14]
Sidewalk width, Min.	6' wide or as per Town Center District Sidewalk and Access Management Plan. [eff. 4/17/13, 06/01/14]
Common or Public Areas	Refuse containers, seating areas and other pedestrian amenities shall be provided at locations approved by the Commission

Additional design standards for compliance for site design are set forth in the **Design Guidelines and Standards Manual** in Appendix 3 to these regulations.

Where compliance with the <u>Design Guidelines and Standards Manual</u> is required pursuant to this regulation, to the extent that there is any conflict between a specific provision of this section and the <u>Design Guidelines and Standards Manual</u> set forth in Appendix 3, the requirements of the <u>Design Guidelines and Standards Manual</u> shall prevail and apply.

## F. Design Review: [rev eff 7/29/13]

- (1) In addition to the provisions of Section 242-301 C, "Design Review Approval," all projects shall demonstrate:
  - (a) Preservation of historical sites and irreplaceable site features.
  - (b) Preservation of the architectural design of the original building during renovation or expansion of existing buildings.

Town Center District §242-505 F & G

- (c) Continuity of the architectural theme with adjacent structures.
- (d) Harmony of building material texture and color with other district structures.
- (2) All projects must undergo a pre-application review with the TCD Design Review Team which shall be chosen by the Zoning Commission. The advisory team may be comprised of the following technical specialists: an architect and a landscape architect, the Zoning Enforcement Officer, the Town Historian, Fire Chief or his designee, Fire Marshal, Sanitarian, Building Inspector, WPCA Chief of Maintenance, and Inland/Wetlands, when applicable. A complete site plan must be submitted prior to the pre-application meeting. The team and its members will function in an advisory capacity for the Zoning Commission and will provide a report for each project proposed in the Town Center District. [rev. eff. 4/17/13, 7/29/13]

## **G.** Parking: [rev. eff. 4/17/13]

(1) Off-Site Parking:

Notwithstanding Section 242-305 C. (2), if a business has insufficient parking to meet the regulatory requirements on the site where the business is established, the business may satisfy the requirement by acquiring (lease or purchase) the additional required parking spaces on an off-site location approved by the Commission. In such instances, the distance from the closest perimeter wall of the business establishment to the perimeter of a defined off-site parking location shall not exceed 900 feet (900'), except that parking spaces dedicated for employee use may be at a greater distance. [rev. eff. 4/17/13]

(2) Aesthetic and Pedestrian Considerations:

If a business determines that site aesthetics and pedestrian accessibility can be improved by the additional of malls, walkways, landscaping, etc. or if adequate additional off-street parking is provided, it may apply to the Commission for a design review permit which would allow for reduced on-site parking in favor of these design enhancements and the substitution of additional parking spaces within a defined off-site parking location approved by the Commission. In such instances, the distance from the closest perimeter wall of the business establishment to the perimeter of the defined off-site parking shall not exceed nine hundred feet (900'), except that parking spaces dedicated for employee use may be at a greater distance. [rev. eff. 4/17/13]

#### (3) Location:

- (a) With the approval of state and municipal authorities street-side parking within the right of way is permitted.
- (b) No street-side berms are required.
- (c) Off-street parking shall be located in the side or rear yards of street-front development.

Town Center District §242-505 H

## (4) Shared Parking:

When any land or building is used for two or more distinguishable purposes (i.e. joint or mixed use development), the minimum total number of parking spaces required to serve the combination of all uses may be determined in the following manner. Multiply the minimum parking requirement for each individual use (as set forth in the section 242-305(C) of this chapter for each use) by the appropriate percentage (as set forth below in the Parking Credit Schedule Chart) for each of the five designated time periods and then add the resulting sums from each vertical column. The column total having the highest total value is the minimum shared parking space requirement for that combination of land use. [added eff. 4/17/13]

Parking Credit Schedule Chart

	Weekday	Weekday	Weekday	Weekend	Weekend
	Night Midnight to 7:00 a.m.	Day 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.	Evening 5:00 p.m. to Midnight	Day 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.	Evening 6:00 p.m. to Midnight
	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)	(percent)
Residential	100	60	90	80	90
Office/Industrial	5	100	10	10	5
Commercial/Retail	5	80	90	100	70
Hotel	70	70	100	70	100
Restaurant	10	50	100	50	100
Restaurant associated with hotel	10	50	60	50	60
Entertainment/recreation (theaters, bowling allies, cocktail lounges and similar)	10	40	100	80	100
Day-care facilities	5	100	10	20	5
All other	100	100	100	100	100

### H. Design Flexibility: [rev. eff. 4/17/13, 06/01/14]

### (1) <u>Assemblages</u>:

In order to allow for more practical and conforming development, the assemblage of smaller, contiguous parcels into a legal, consolidated conforming parcel is to be encouraged.

#### (2) Side Yards:

Per E. above, the Commission has provided for the "clustering" of buildings, on separate sites, planned in such a manner as to foster pedestrian accessibility and continuity and integrity of architectural design, and the orientation of buildings to the street. In such instances the adjoining buildings, may be connected by covered pedestrian walkways or courtyards. The Commission, however, must give specific consideration to the need to provide emergency passage of vehicles through these yards and fire protection methods.

Town Center District §242-505 H

## (3) Setbacks from Access Drives:

Setbacks from common area access drives shall not be less than ten (10) feet. No parking space may be located closer than ten feet (10') from a building.

## (4) Parking Areas: [rev. eff. 4/17/13]

Buffers, setbacks and other distance requirements pertinent to parking areas, may be reduced when the Commission finds that such reduction will foster pedestrian accessibility, pedestrian and vehicular safety, and utilization of good design and engineering principles. Pedestrian walkways are permitted within any buffers in setback areas between roads, drives accessways and parking area pavement.

#### (5) Signage:

Signs within the district shall conform to the requirements of Section 242-306. except as follows:

- (a) There shall be a common design concept, approved by the Commission, for signs for individual businesses located within a building or grouping of buildings. These signs shall be uniform in appearance.
- (b) "Roadside Signs" shall not be permitted where "street-side" areas and sidewalks are allowed.
- (c) "Building signs," of the prescribed size, shall be allowed on both the front and rear of a building.
- (d) "Off premises signs" directing vehicles to the access points or assigned parking area of individual businesses may be erected on the approach to access drives or roadways provided that: (i) the location of the signs is consistent with the Plan of Development, (ii) the sign(s) do not inhibit lines of sight, (iii) the overall sign shall have lettering and directional arrows which contrasts from the background and shall not exceed a size of 6' x 6', and (iv) individual sign panels, placed on the above sign and indicating the individual business name, shall not exceed 6" x 36".
- (e) Signs which identify the district may be erected at the borders of the district with the prior written permission of the landowners of record. These signs shall be uniform in appearance and shall not exceed sixteen (16) square feet.

Town Center District §242-505 I

## I. Sidewalks:

#### (1) Installation:

For any new, modified, assembled or subdivided properties within the District, sidewalks shall be installed as follows:

- (a) Along all street frontages, between the road right-of-way and building frontages.
- (b) Along all sides of a developed site which abut a public highway.
- (c) Adjacent to entrances to buildings at locations deemed appropriate by the Commission.
- (d) So as to connect sidewalks on a user's property with parking areas on the same or adjacent properties;
- (e) So as to connect any sidewalk on a user's property to adjacent parks, plazas or other open space and/or recreational areas; and
- (f) In the event an adjacent sidewalk is planned but not built, the sidewalk shall be built so as to connect to the proposed sidewalk.

#### (2) Sidewalk Location:

- (a) Sidewalks shall not be permitted within any area dedicated by either the Department of Transportation (DOT) or the Brookfield Director of Public Works (DPW) for guardrails, fencing, drainage devices, plowed snow storage, and the like.
- (b) Sidewalks shall be located parallel to the street at a height six inches (6") above the edge of pavement unless otherwise determined by the Commission so as to adjust to variable site conditions.
- (c) When located immediately adjacent to street side parking spaces, they may be located immediately adjacent to the street curb.
- (d) When <u>not</u> located adjacent to street side parking spaces, they shall be located no closer than four feet (4') from the curb or edge of pavement. This four feet area shall be planted with sod or ground cover plant material.
- (e) With the specific approval of the cognizant state and municipal agencies, sidewalks may be located within the roadway right of way.

Town Center District §242-505 I

## (3) <u>Construction</u>:

- (a) Sidewalks shall be extended to the perpendicular curb at intersections and shall be continuous across driveways.
- (b) Sidewalks at intersections shall slope to provide handicapped access.
- (c) Sidewalks shall be sloped to prevent the accumulation of water on the surface.
- (d) Steps shall not be permitted on sidewalks.
- (e) Minimum Width:
  - [1] When immediately to adjacent diagonal, on-street parking:
    A minimum of five (5') feet in width to provide for unencumbered pedestrian passage. An additional paved area of not less than eight (8') eight feet in width from the sidewalk to the front of a building shall be provided. This area shall include containerized landscaping, tree wells, street furniture.
  - [2] When on-street parking is not provided:
    A minimum of five (5') feet in width located from either the front lot line or edge of pavement and may be located within any required street-side buffer area.

### (4) <u>Construction Standards</u>:

All sidewalks shall be constructed in accordance with Connecticut Department of Transportation (DOT) and Brookfield Department Public Works standards and specifications.

## (5) Owner responsibility:

The owner of the private property directly abutting a sidewalk shall be responsible for and have the duty, burden and expense of the maintenance, repair, snow/ice removal, cleaning, repair and renewal of such walks.

## (6) <u>Modification of Requirements</u>:

The Zoning Commission reserves the right to modify these requirements, in harmony with their general intent, in unique and unusual circumstances indicated by individual site conditions, technical complexities or by overriding considerations of safety and general welfare.

Town Center District §242-505 J & K

#### J. Landscaping:

## (1) Landscape Plan:

The landscaping plan shall be and developed with the goal of creating a pedestrian friendly environment.

## (2) Planter Boxes:

Street-side areas shall use planter boxes containing deciduous, evergreen, and other similar plants. They shall be located every twenty feet (20') along the front perimeter of the site. The planter boxes shall be not less than three feet (3') in diameter or three feet (3') square and adequate to support the continued and healthy plant life contained therein.

### (3) **Buffer Areas**:

The Commission may require landscaped buffer areas to shield or enhance the view of the site and the use from adjacent uses, land or buildings.

## K. Street Lighting:

Property owners shall provide street lighting from dawn to dusk each day along all sidewalks as follows:

- (1) Maximum separation distance between poles = fifty (50) feet.
- (2) Maximum pole and fixture height = fourteen (14) feet
- (3) Lighting fixtures and poles shall be uniform in design throughout the district and shall be of the "Period Style" fixture pictured in Figure 602B-1 of the regulations.
- (4) The connection from power source to lighting poles shall be underground.
- (5) There shall be one (1) in-line cartridge type fuse per each pole accessible through a covered hand hole.
- (6) The average level of illumination shall be twelve (12) LUX.
- (7) Property owners shall be responsible for maintenance and repair including bulb changing.
- (8) Installation plans shall be specifically approved by the Commission and Director of Public Works.

Town Center District §242-505 L

## L. Public Utilities:

All utilities shall be placed underground unless otherwise authorized by the Commission upon review of plan and unique geographical or complex technical circumstances exist.

Watershed Protection Districts §242-506

## §242-506. Watershed Protection Districts [eff. 11/5/03]

#### A. Candlewood Lake Watershed District, CLW

### 1. Background:

Candlewood Lake, the State's largest lake and one of its most important inland water resources, has experienced a gradual deterioration of water quality since about 1950. Studies of the lake shoreline development area have recommended planning to avoid the need to install a public sewer system.

Brookfield is one of five Connecticut towns that border the lake shore. The lake's watershed area is 26,461 acres and Brookfield's portion is 1,177 acres or 4% of the total. However, the watershed, especially the lake shore area is generally intensively developed ad a primary source of stormwater run-off that can carry nutrients and pollutants that contribute to the eutrophication of the lake and deterioration of lake and ground water quality.

These regulations are designed to minimize, and where possible reduce, the negative impact of stormwater runoff affecting Candlewood Lake and watershed area thereby reducing the rate of lake eutrophication and avoiding the need for a public sewer system.

## (2) **Purpose:**

The purpose of the Candlewood Lake Watershed District is to prevent nutrient enrichment or contamination of Candlewood Lake and its watershed and to avoid the need for sewers in this densely developed area of Brookfield. Specifically, the purposes are:

- (a) To minimize the impervious surfaces and maximize infiltration of stormwater runoff.
- (b) To reduce peak stormwater flow and minimize the likelihood of soil erosion, stream channel instability, flooding and habitat destruction.
- (c) To preserve and/or create vegetative buffers of native plantings to control and filter stormwater runoff.
- (d) To minimize disturbance of natural grades and vegetation and utilize existing topography for natural drainage systems.
- (e) To contain stormwater runoff on the site, wherever possible to reduce the volume of stormwater runoff before it reaches the groundwater or surface water bodies.

#### Watershed Protection Districts §242-506

(f) To prevent and minimize potential groundwater pollution from improper waste disposal, release of hazardous materials and other sources.

## (3) Land to which these regulations apply:

These regulations apply to all land within the boundaries of the Candlewood Lake watershed as delineated on a map on file in the offices of the Zoning Commission entitled "Candlewood Watershed District, Town of Brookfield."

## (4) <u>Compliance</u>:

Within Town boundaries, the Candlewood Watershed District shall be superimposed on existing zoning districts. The provisions of these regulations shall be in addition to all other requirements of applicable statutes, codes, regulations or ordinances. In the event of conflict between the provisions of this regulation and any other Town regulation, the more restrictive requirement shall apply.

### (5) <u>Permitted Uses</u>:

All uses permitted in the underlying districts, except those cited in §242-502D(2).

#### (6) Required Stormwater Management Plan and Data:

All new building construction, or an addition, alteration or enlargement that results in an increase in the amount of impervious surface (paved drives, walks, patios, etc.) on a lot where the total impervious surface 10% or greater shall require a <u>Stormwater Management Plan</u>. In addition to that data required elsewhere in these regulations, the following data shall be required:

## (a) A <u>narrative report</u> prepared by a licensed engineer indicating:

- Any risk or threat to Candlewood Lake or the water resources in its watershed from site development, site improvements, or on-site operations proposed in the application and measures.
- Methods of assessment and best management practices to prevent and reduce any such risk or threat.
- Supporting documentation, including calculations, engineering details, shall be provided to illustrate the existing and proposed development's compliance with these regulations which shall be designed in accordance with the stormwater management design guidelines of either the "Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual" published by the University of Connecticut, Cooperative Extension Service, NEMO Project and/or the Connecticut DEP's

## Watershed Protection Districts §242-506

"Manual for Best Management Practices for Stormwater Management."

## (b) A <u>site plan</u> indicating:

- All relevant data required under §242-502F.
- Location and area of all impervious surfaces on the site.
- Location and area of turf cover (lawn areas).
- Location and area of all existing woodland areas.
- Location and area of all existing and proposed vegetative buffer areas.
- Location and description of all potential runoff and pollution sources including erosive soils, steep slopes.
- Location and specification of all existing and proposed stormwater best management practices.

## (7) <u>Best Management Practices</u>:

The following practices and methods shall be incorporated into all Stormwater Management Plans where practicable:

- Vegetated swales, buffers, filter strips

  Vegetative buffer or filter strips and level spreaders

  Grassed drainage swales, wet or dry

  Maintain or restore pre-development vegetation

  Minimize creation of steep slopes

  Bio-retention structures/residential rain gardens

  Rain water harvesting/rain barrels Dry detention ponds

  Underground detention ponds

  Proper location and reduction of impervious surface area on site
- Disconnect flows from multiple impervious surfaces

  Permeable pavement choices

Watershed Protection Districts §242-506

Groundwater infiltration systems (curtain drains, drywells, galleries, etc.)

## (8) Approval Considerations:

- (a) Prior to the issuance of Zoning Approval or Certificate of Zoning Compliance, the Commission, acting through its authorized agent, the Zoning Enforcement Officer, shall give consideration to the simplicity, reliability and feasibility of the individual Stormwater Management Plan prepared for the site.
- (b) The Commission, or its agent, may solicit the opinion of the Health Department, Town Engineer, Inland Wetlands Commission and the Planning Commission concerning any application involving the Candlewood Lake Watershed District.
- (c) Approval shall not be granted until the Zoning Enforcement Officer determines that the proposed plan will employ best management practices to substantially reduce and improve the on-site cleansing of stormwater runoff from the site.

## §242-507 Commercial/Industrial/Office Parks [eff. 1/26/05]

#### A. <u>Purpose</u>:

It is the purpose of this regulation to foster and permit alternatives to "strip mall" development in specific permitted zoning districts. It shall provide general guidance for the establishment of well planned, attractive and economically viable development in a "park like" setting. Special consideration must be given to the overall appearance of the site, the location of buildings, access roads and drives, parking areas, walkways, preservation of natural assets and ecologically sensitive areas, maintenance provisions, architecture and landscaping.

## B. <u>Design Review Application</u>:

In addition to the requirements set forth in Section 242-301C of these regulations, the applicant shall submit the following data as part of the application:

- (1) Recommendations of the Department of Transportation (DOT) for access to and from state highways including any improvements thereto or similar recommendation from the Town Engineer for Town roadways.
- (2) A Traffic Impact Study as required by §242-602G(2).
- (3) Water Supply System authorization from the Department of Public Health (DPH) and Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC).
- (4) Sewerage System authorization issued by the Brookfield Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA)
- (5) A comprehensive Maintenance Control Plan for the site and its facilities.
- (6) A Fire Protection Plan for the site including the location of hydrants, pumping systems, fire detection and alarm systems

### C. Area, Height and Yard Requirements:

- (1) Minimum lot area for entire site shall be twenty-five (25) acres.
- (2) Minimum lot width = 200'
- (3) Front yard -100'
- (4) Side/Rear Yards = 50'
- (5) Maximum Height = 50'
- (6) Maximum individual building size not to exceed 75,000 square feet per level.

#### D. Open Space:

## Commercial/Industrial/Office Parks §242-507C-J

The Commission may require that a portion of the park be reserved as "open space". Typically such areas may be forested areas and wetlands. The Commission may also require that part or all of such areas be dedicated to the Town of Brookfield.

## E. Roads, Drives and Parking Areas:

All roads and drives shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Town Road Ordinance. Parking areas shall be designed and constructed in accordance with §242-305 of these regulations.

#### F. Perimeter Strips:

There shall be a strip of not less than fifty feet (50') between any building and the perimeter boundary of the site. Such areas shall be left in their natural condition or suitably landscaped at locations deemed appropriate by the Commission.

## G. Walkways:

Pedestrian walkways shall be constructed to facilitate inter-building access.

## H. Landscaping:

Landscaping shall conform to the requirements of §242-501J of these regulations.

### I. Signage:

The standards and requirements set forth in §242-306 are modified herewith as follows:

Each building shall provide a "sign panel" of the size currently permitted by the regulations on the façade of the building(s) and integrated into the architectural design of the building. Such panel design and locations shall be consistent with all other buildings on the site. Buildings having frontage on two interior drives may have signage on each frontage side not to exceed the size required by the regulations. Size and setback requirements are set forth in §242-306C(6).

## J. Overall Design:

The design of the park shall be such that a "strip mall" configuration is eliminated and that the site is developed in a "park like" arrangement. "Park like" shall generally connote a well designed site in which buildings are sited to compliment one another,

Commercial/Industrial/Office Parks §242-507J-L

that their mass is diminished by attractive architectural features, that landscaping be generously employed to provide an attractive setting for the buildings and that parking areas are suitably designed and landscaped to diminish their image of large areas of pavement.

There shall be a minimum of thirty feet (30') (see regulations §242-501C(4)) between buildings, none of which shall exceed 75,000 square feet per level.

Buildings shall be located as to provide convenient pedestrian traffic and access. Special attention shall be given to loading and refuse collection areas to insure they are properly screened and do not detract from the "park like" atmosphere which is the central concept of this regulation.

Landscaping is a paramount concern and shall be accomplished in such a manner as to provide pleasant and attractive surroundings for clients and customers. Architecture shall be guided by guidelines set forth in §242-602J of these regulations.

### K. Permitted Uses:

The uses permitted by this section are:

- (1) All industrial uses permitted in the IR80N District
- (2) All sales uses permitted in the IRC80/40 District

### L. **Permitted Districts**:

Commercial/Industrial and Office Parks, as set forth in this section, shall be permitted in the following districts only:

- (1) IR80N
- (2) IRC80/40

Commercial/Industrial/Office Parks §242-507J-L

Land Use Standards & Design Criteria - § 242-601

## **ARTICLE 6.**

### **Land Use Standards and Design Criteria**

## § 242-601. Applicability.

The land use standards and design criteria contained herein apply to all commercial, industrial, multifamily and other permitted uses as set forth in §242-401B. The standards and design criteria shall be uniformly applied to all applications for design review approval as set forth in §242-301C.

Technical Standards Wastewater § 242-602C

#### C. Wastewater:

## (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this section to specify acceptable discharge levels of effluent into the soil, to prevent contamination of soils and water sources and to lessen the risk of pollution.

#### (2) Soils map:

The Zoning Commission shall require that each site plan submitted for approval in accordance with §242-301C, shall have indicated either thereon or by auxiliary plans the soil description and boundaries as found on the soils maps of the Town of Brookfield prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Site plans may also indicate soil description and boundaries, taken from individual site tests and analysis, provided that data of such tests and analysis are attached to such site plans and have been prepared by a technical expert acceptable to the Commission.

## (3) Wastewater effluent standards:

Any wastewater discharge of materials in quantities (milligrams per liter) shall not deteriorate groundwater quality or otherwise contribute to pollution. The applicant shall cause each site to be evaluated to determine its suitability for receiving and treating effluents. Such evaluations shall be performed upon the gathering of specific data from the site from a number of locations thereon sufficient to provide reliable conclusions. The evaluation report shall contain, at a minimum, the location and data of each test hole, wastewater flow rates, wastewater characteristics, soil characteristics to a depth of ten feet (10'), ability of the soil to remove potential contaminants, depth of ground- water, direction of groundwater flow, effect of surface water runoff, etc. The applicant shall use that Sanitary Code which is applicable to the Town of Brookfield in gathering and evaluating data. Maximum allowable effluent concentrations shall be determined by the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

### (4) <u>Discharge rate table</u>:

For wastewater discharge of particles in less than the amounts shown below in Table I, the evaluation report provided for in §C(3) above is not required for areas within water resource area boundaries or where the discharge point is less than ten feet (10') above bedrock. Class II limits are established for all remaining areas.

Technical Standards Wastewater § 242-602C

Table 1

Acceptable Wastewater Effluent Standards for Industrial & Commercial Subsurface Discharges (milligrams per liter).

<u>Item</u>	Class 1	Class II
Alkyl benzene sulfonate	1.00	1.50
Aluminum	2.50	5.0
Arsenic	0.05	0.10
Barium	1.00	2.00
Beryllium	0.05	0.10
Boron	0.35	0.70
Cadmium	0.01	0.02
Chlorides	250	500
Hexavalent chromium	0.05	0.10
Cobalt	0.03	0.05
Copper	0.5	1.0
Cyanide	0.2	0.4
Fluorides	1.5	3.0
Iron	0.3	0.6
Lead	0.05	0.10
Manganese	0.3	0.6
Mercury	0.002	0.004
Nickel	0.8	1.6
Nitrates	10	10
Phenols	0.001	0.002
Selenium	0.01	0.02
Silver	0.05	0.10
Sulphate	250	250
Total dissolved solids	500	1000
Zinc	2.5	5.0
pН	6.5-8.5	6.5-8.5
Phosphates	0.01	0.02

The discharge of radioactive material and pesticides is prohibited in both Class I and Class II areas.

### (5) Wastewater loading rates and individual site data:

It shall be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Commission that such discharge will not deteriorate groundwater quality or otherwise contribute to pollution. The applicant shall cause each site to be evaluated to determine its suitability for receiving and treating effluents. Such evaluations shall be performed upon the gathering of specific data from the site from number of locations thereon sufficient to provide reliable

Technical Standards Wastewater § 242-602C

conclusions. The evaluation report shall contain, at a minimum, the location and data of each test hole, wastewater flow rates, wastewater characteristics, soil characteristics to a depth of ten feet (10'), ability of the soil to remove potential contaminants, depth of ground-water, direction of groundwater flow, effect of surface water runoff, etc. The applicant shall use that Sanitary Code which is applicable to the Town of Brookfield in gathering and evaluating data. Maximum sewage discharge rates per acre of land, per soil type, shall be as determined by the State of Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.

## (6) Loading rate table:

For sewage discharge rates per acre of land, per soil type less than the amounts shown below in Table II, the evaluation report provided for in C(5) above is not required.

Table II

Recommended Maximum Wastewater Loading Rates per Acre (40,000 sq. ft).

General Soil Type	Description	Gallons per day per acre for slopes		arious
		0% - 8%	8%-15%	Over 15%
A	Sand or Gravel	800	600	400
В	Glacial Till	450	400	350
C	Till with Hardpan	350	300	250
D	Shallow to	300	250	200
	Bedrock			
E	Poorly Drained	0	0	0

Technical Standards
Noise & Lighting - § 242-602A&B

## § 242-602. Technical standards.

## A. Noise pollution:

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this section to establish criteria to regulate noise associated with the use of land and to reduce noise pollution within the Town of Brookfield.

### (2) Sound levels:

Table I specifies the sound levels that apply on or beyond adjacent lot lines or zone boundaries outside the user's property. Noises shall not exceed the maximum sound levels specified in Table I. Where the sound levels of two (2) or more different districts may apply the most restrictive shall govern. Measurements may be made at points of maximum noise intensity at any height along the lot lines.

<u>Table I</u>

Decibels on the A-Scale of an ANSI Standard Sound-Level Meter

<u>District</u>	<u>Day</u>	<u>Night</u>
Residential	55	45
Commercial	60	50
Industrial	65	55

### B. <u>Lighting:</u> [amended eff. 02/09/12]

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the purpose of this standard to regulate illumination intensities associated with the use of land by the control of glare so as to eliminate deleterious physical effects and promote safety.

#### (2) **Standards**:

(a) General: All exterior light sources shall be directed downward and the illumination confined to necessary and useful areas. An excessively high level of illumination, spillage of unwanted illumination beyond lot lines and lighting designed or situated in such a manner as to detract from

Technical Standards Lighting - § 242-602B

recognition of traffic signals or presenting a hazard to safe driving is prohibited. Improved effectiveness of lighting, rather than higher levels of intensity, is to be achieved wherever possible.

- (b) **Exterior lighting** shall be limited to all lights mounted on the exterior of buildings and structures as well as freestanding or ground lights. Exterior lighting shall be reduced by no less than 75% of intensity within one hour of close of business or activity.
- (c) **Interior lighting**: For the purposes of this regulation, interior lighting visible from the exterior shall be treated as exterior lighting.
- (d) **Flood, spot and searchlights**: Any type of lighting directed upward at such an angle that neither buildings, structures, trees, shrubs or site surfaces are lighted is prohibited.
- (e) Illuminated signs and advertising devices: Animated, flashing, moving and festooned lighting and lighting producing changing colors are prohibited.
- (f) **Shielding**: All exterior lighting shall be designed so that the filament, light source or lenses are shielded with opaque material in such a way that they will not be visible at a point five feet (5') or higher above ground level at the property lines.
- (g) **Security lighting**: Lighting installed for purposes of security of a building shall be directed toward the building(s).
- (h) Maximum Free Standing Lighting Fixture Mounting Height (Excluding building down-wash lighting).
  - (1) Twenty feet (20') measured from bottom of source to grade level. In parking areas with more than 200 parking spaces, thirty-six feet (36') measured from bottom of source to grade level, provided that any lighting fixture mounted at greater than twenty feet (20') shall not exceed 875 watts.
  - (2) Pole location shall not be less than 40% of its height from property line.
- (i) Lighting Fixtures: (see figure 602B(1) [rev. eff. 5/15/14]
  - (1) Approved fixtures: Fully shielded full cut-off for parking lots
    Fully shielded cut-off for pedestrian areas
    Fully shielded "period" fixtures
    Flush mounted canopy fixtures

Technical Standards Lighting – § 242-602B

(2) Approved sources: Metal halide with a coated lamp and LED

with temperatures 4,000 degrees Kelvin or

less

(3) Prohibited sources: Halogen, Mercury Vapor, Non-shielded

laser fixtures, High Pressure Sodium, LED with temperatures greater than 4,000

degrees Kelvin.

(j) Lighting Intensity measured grade: [rev. eff. 5/15/14]

(1) Industrial and Commercial sites shall not exceed 1.0 foot candles at the property line.

- (2) Any "use" abutting a residential use shall not exceed 0.5 foot candles at the property line. House side shields may be required by the Commission as applicable.
- (3) The following light intensity levels are based on the Illumination Engineers Society of America recommendations for lighting based on activity levels.
  - [a] Parking spaces shall be maintained at a .5 foot candle minimum.
  - [b] Parking lot aisles shall be maintained at 0.2 foot candles minimum.
  - [c] Building entry surfaces shall be maintained at not less than 0.5 foot candles.
  - [d] Sidewalks shall be maintained at an average of 1.0 foot candles.
  - [e] Commission reserves the right to restrict excessive light levels under a fixture.

## (k) Uniformity of Lighting:

Parking lot lighting shall be maintained at a uniformity ratio of 4:1 (highest horizontal illuminance point at grade divided by the lowest horizontal illuminance point).

## (1) Recreational Uses:

- (1) Lighting shall be accomplished through the use of Illuminating Engineers Society of North America (IESNA) full cut-off criteria.
- (2) Maximum pole height = seventy feet (70').
- (3) Maximum intensity at property lines = .5 foot candles
- (4) Sporting event lights shall be scheduled to terminate by 11:00PM.

Technical Standards Lighting - § 242-602B

- (m) Screening: Vegetative screen shall not be used as a means of controlling glare or lighting intensity.
- (3) <u>Exceptions</u>: The following types of lighting are excepted from these regulations:
  - (a) Holiday lighting: During the period from November 20 through January 5 each year.
  - (b) Lighting for special events: When permitted in conjunction with a special permit granted under §242-308C of this chapter.
  - (c) Marina lighting: Marina lighting directed at or towards a body of water not visible on other land areas and not presenting a danger to navigation.
  - (d) Aircraft warning lights and navigation beacons.

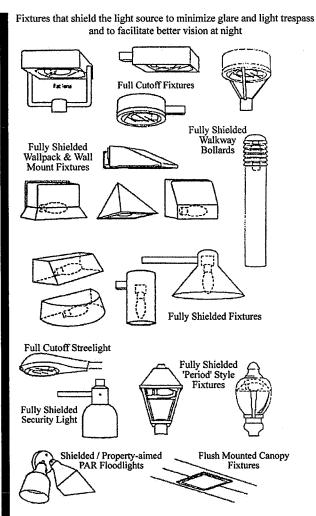
Technical Standards Lighting § 242-602B

Figure 602B-1

## **Unacceptable Fixtures**

# Fixtures that produce glare and light trespass Unshielded Floodlights or Poorly-shielded Floodlights Unshielded Wallpacks & Unshielded or Poorly-shielded Wall Mount Fixtures Drop-Lens & Sag-Lens Fixtures w/ exposed bulb / refractor lens Unshielded Streetlight Unshielded 'Period' Style Fixtures Unshielded Security Light Unshielded PAR Floodlights **Drop-Lens Canopy** Fixtures

## **Acceptable Fixtures**



Technical Standards Erosion & Woodcutting - § 242-602C-E

## (1) Measurement:

The measurement of all levels of materials, discharge rates and such other measurements as are necessary to provide reliable conclusions hereunder shall be those prescribed by the Water Compliance and Hazardous Substances Section of the State Department of Environmental Protection.

#### D. Erosion and sediment control: [amended 12/24/79]

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this subsection to provide guidelines and standards for the control of erosion or sedimentation in any project, development or mining operation involving excavation, filling and/or grading activity.

### (2) Standard:

Minimum measures to control erosion and reduce sedimentation are set forth in the Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control (1985), as amended. The measures are to be indicated on site plans required by §242-301C(3) and §242-302B and are to be employed elsewhere, when no site plan is required, in order to ensure compliance with §242-303A. [amended 1/24/85]

### E. Woodcutting, lumbering, forestry, operations:

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this section to provide guidelines and standards for the control of woodcutting and lumbering operations in any project.

#### (2) Standard:

Minimum measures to control woodcutting and lumbering operations are set forth in the State of Connecticut's Department of Environmental Protection Directive Form entitled "Guidelines for Silvicultural Operations on the Department of Environmental Protection Lands." Manual Code Z310, D2. The measures indicated are to be employed in order to ensure compliance with §242-304.

Technical Standards & Design Criteria Water Supply - § 242-602F

## **F.** Water supply: [amended 10/25/84, 5/6/04]

### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this section to specify those data which are required to adequately evaluate a site's ability to support its proposed development; to establish criteria upon which the Commission may judge the adequacy of the site to provide a reliable, adequate and healthful source of water; and to eliminate to the maximum extent possible, any adverse impact on the water quality or supply of neighboring properties.

## (2) <u>Hydrogeological report</u>:

For projects that do not meet the CT Department of Public Health criteria for a public water system and wherein the proposed maximum daily demand is two thousand five hundred (2,500) gallons or more, a hydrogeological report prepared by a professional engineer or groundwater geologist acceptable to the Commission shall be required as part of the application. Such a report shall include, at a minimum:

- (a) A brief description of the hydrogeology of the area including soil and geological characteristics.
- (b) Identification of a project's water sources and their water capacity estimates.
- (c) Water supply demands of the project.
- (d) Water budget analysis, including calculation of consumptive use.
- (e) Yield data of existing wells in proximity to the project, if available.
- (f) Yield data on project test wells, if any.
- (g) Aquifer or other storage capacity.
- (h) Groundwater supply development rationale and recommended well locations.
- (i) Analysis of the impact on the water supply of surrounding properties, if any.
- (a) Conclusion as to the site's ability to support the water supply requirements of the proposed development.
- (b) If a Certificate of Public Convenience and Necessity is filed with the Department of Public Health of Department of Public Utilities Control, a

Technical Standards & Design Criteria Water Supply - § 242-602F

copy of such application shall accompany the Design Review application. [eff. 5/6/04]

## (3) Standard:

The following standards apply to all applications for design review per §242-301C:

- (a) Each project must be capable of providing a reliable, adequate and healthful supply of potable water on site, for the intended permitted uses or, if any on-site capability does not exist, such capability must be provided and must comply with municipal and state health requirements. [amended eff. 5/6/04]
- (b) In general, the amount of water developed must be in balance with the amount of water available so that long-term progressive depletion of aquifer storage does not occur.
- (c) Each application for design review approval, which includes any proposed public or community water company serving twenty-five or more people, or having fifteen or more service connections, shall be accompanied by correspondence from the State Department of Public Utility Control (DPUC), and the Department of Public Health (DPH), which shall authorize an applicant to proceed with its proposed water development program. Such correspondence shall be acceptable to the Commission as to its form and content. [amended 9/20/90, 10/31/06]
- (d) For all projects with a demand in excess of two thousand five hundred (2,500) gallons per day, a standby well(s) must be in place in the event of supply-well malfunction.
- (e) Multi-well water systems that are derived from bedrock wells shall be developed to yield twice (X2) the average daily demand with the best well out of service.
- (f) The maximum daily demand shall not be in excess of the calculated supply available on the site at times of extreme drought conditions, unless it is demonstrated that an adequate storage supply is available for the worst-case drought-period scenario.
- (g) Measures shall be taken to maximize the on-site recharge of the ground-water regime by use of retention devices, septic systems and the like.
- (h) Well yield tests shall be conducted for a minimum of thirty-six (36) hours for all wells exceeding ten (10) gallons per minute to fifty (50) gallons per minute and seventy-two (72) hours for higher yields. The last

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twelve (12) hours of the yield test shall indicate a stabilized drawdown rate. Any interaction with adjacent wells shall be recorded. [amended eff. 5/6/04]

- (i) No project shall cause an impact on wells on adjacent properties resulting in long-term reduction of the existing capacity of such wells. Any claims shall be accompanied by a report by a professional engineer or ground-water geologist and shall demonstrate that an applicant is responsible for such impact. If the Commission determines any well is so impacted, the applicant shall correct any such deficiency at his expense. Adjacent wells shall be monitored to determine the impact thereon during yield testing. [amended eff. 5/6/04]
- (j) For projects with demands in excess of five thousand (5,000) gallons per day from bedrock wells, a water conservation plan shall be submitted.
- (k) Notwithstanding the citation permitted uses found elsewhere in this section, no use shall be permitted which requires process water in excess of five thousand (5,000) gallons per day drawn from bedrock wells.
- (1) The location of wells shall be situated in such a manner as to preclude contamination from road salts, fertilizers, solvents, chemicals and other potential sources of pollution. The minimum separation distance of wells from any such sources is as follows: [amended eff. 5/6/04]

Well Yield Rate	Minimum Separation Distance
0-10 gpm	75 feet
11+-50 gpm	150 feet
51+ gpm	200 feet

(m) The start of construction shall be deferred until a water supply is in place and found acceptable as to quality and yield by the Health Department, Town of Brookfield and/or State Department of Health Services.

## (4) Water-monitoring program:

Based on individual project circumstances, the Commission may require an application to provide a water-monitoring program. The purpose of such a program is to document normal water level behavior of wells in close proximity to a proposed project so that the effect, if any, of the project's supply wells on neighboring wells may be determined. If required to conduct a monitoring

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program, the applicant will be required to propose the specific details of the monitoring program to the Commission in writing. The program document shall be in a form acceptable to the Commission and shall contain such commitments of the applicant as the Commission deems necessary to protect the public health, safety and welfare.

The general elements of such a program are:

- (a) Identification of a group of representative monitoring wells.
- (b) At periodic intervals throughout a year, water level measurements shall be made.
- (c) An initial base-line water-quality report shall be obtained. Subsequently, annual water-quality reports shall also be obtained and compared with the base line to ensure there is no degradation of water quality resulting from project development.
- (d) Collected data shall be provided to the Town Sanitarian, the Commission and the owners of the monitored well.
- (e) The program shall terminate two (2) years after the completion of project development (issuance of certificate of occupancy and/or zoning compliance).
- (f) A consultant shall be retained by the applicant, at his expense, to investigate complaints, perform analyses and report his findings.
- (g) If an analysis indicates the project is responsible for any claim, the applicant will be required to correct the problem at his expense.
- (h) The Commission may require a bond to secure performance for Subsection F(4)(f) and (g) above.

## (5) Federal, state and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations:

- (a) Nothing in the above shall relieve an applicant from conforming to the requirements of all applicable federal, state and municipal laws, ordinances and regulations.
- (b) In relation to matters of water supply, special attention shall be given to the requirements of the Connecticut Water Diversion Policy Act and the regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection, Department of Health Services and Department of Public Utility Control.

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(c) In the event of a conflict between the requirements of these performance standards and any federal state or municipal laws, ordinances and regulations, the latter shall govern.

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Technical Standards & Design Criteria
Traffic & Access- § 242-602G

### G. Traffic and access: [added 1/24/85]

#### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the intention of this section to establish criteria and standards applicable to traffic and access so as to lessen congestion in the streets, provide safe, convenient and adequate access to properties and to avoid any other conditions which might adversely affect traffic safety.

#### (2) Traffic Impact analysis:

The Zoning Commission shall require a traffic impact analysis as part of any application for a multifamily dwelling project of twenty (20) or more units or any other project containing either fifty (50) or more parking spaces in a new or expanded parking lot or generating one hundred (100) vehicle trips per day.

The analysis shall include, at least, the following information:

- the present roadway conditions;
- existing roadway capacity, traffic accidents, existing and projected traffic volumes (AD, peak a.m. and peak p.m.);
- existing and projected volume/capacity ratios;
- existing and projected levels of service;
- existing and proposed sight lines based on facts; and
- reasonable generation factors for the site and immediately affected road networks and intersections.

### (3) Criteria and standards:

All development projects within the Federal Road corridor (Route 202) shall be designed to reflect the design and implementation guidance contained in a certain document on file in the Office of the Zoning Commission entitled "Federal Road Traffic Improvement Plan - General Design and Implementation Parameters

- (a) Vehicle access to a property and circulation thereon shall be arranged in such a manner so as to safeguard against hazards to traffic, property and pedestrians, to avoid congestion on any street and to provide safe and convenient circulation in the street and upon the property.
- (b) Where reasonable alternate access is available, the vehicular access to the lot shall be arranged to avoid traffic use of local residential streets situated in or bordered by residential districts.
- (c) Where a property has frontage on two (2) or more streets, the access to the property shall be provided to the property across the frontage and to

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the street where there is lesser potential for traffic congestion and for hazards to traffic and pedestrians.

- (d) The street giving access to the property shall have traffic-carrying capacity and be suitably improved to accommodate the amount and types of traffic generated by the proposed use.
- (e) Where necessary to safeguard against hazards to traffic and pedestrians and/or to avoid traffic congestion, provision shall be made for turning lanes, traffic directional islands, frontage roads, driveways and traffic controls within the streets.
- (f) Access driveways shall be of a design and have sufficient capacity to avoid queuing of entering vehicles on any street.
- (g) Commercial and industrial entrance driveways shall be a minimum of two (2) twelve foot (12') wide lanes in each direction of travel. For driveways entering into a town road, the width of the driveway flare at the edge of the roadway where the driveway intersects the roadway shall be a maximum of thirty feet (30') for residential drives and fifty feet (50') for commercial/industrial drives unless the Commission determines that a wider width of driveway flare will facilitate traffic flow and/or is required for overriding considerations of safety. Driveways entering into state highways are under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Transportation and/or State Traffic Commission. [eff. 10/5/02]
- (h) It is the intent of the Commission to minimize the number of curb cuts and access points along all state highways and Town roads. Where topographic and other conditions are reasonably usable, provision shall be made for circulation driveway connections to adjoining properties of similar existing or potential use when such driveway connection will facilitate fire protection services, as approved by the Town Fire Marshal, and/or when such driveway will enable the public to travel between two (2) existing or potential uses, open to the public generally, without need to travel upon a street. [amended eff. 6/9/95]
- (i) Certain drawings entitled "Federal Road Corridor Study Driveway Plan" Figures 20(e) through 20(o), prepared by Barkan and Mess Associates, Inc., and incorporated in Regional Planning Bulletin #80 Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials entitled "Traffic Flow Improvement Plan for Federal Road In Danbury and Brookfield" dated December 1994, shall be used as a guide in the design of driveways along Federal Road from the Danbury line to Route 133.
- (j) There shall be no more than one (1) driveway connection from any property to any street, except that separate entrance and exit driveways

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may be provided where necessary to safeguard against hazard, provide access for emergency vehicles and to avoid congestion; and additional driveway connections may be provided, particularly for but not limited to large tracts and uses of extensive scope if traffic flow in the street will be facilitated by the additional connection. Driveways shall not exceed thirty feet (30') in width at the street line or such lesser width as will be sufficient to accommodate the traffic to be generated unless a greater width is required by the Town Road Ordinance.<sup>1</sup>

(k) Where it is projected that the additional traffic resulting from the project will reduce the level of service to D or below, the Commission shall not approve the project unless and until provision has been made for the improvement of said condition. In all traffic analysis reports, use of a volume/capacity ratio of 1.00 to represent either level of Service C or E is acceptable as long as the selected base is used consistently and clearly indicated

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 192, Streets and Sidewalks, Art. I

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Technical Standards
Fire Protection - § 242-602H

### H. Fire Protection: [amended eff. 4/2/03]

### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the purpose of this subsection to establish criteria and standards applicable to initial attack fire suppression for all commercial, industrial and multi-family dwelling projects. Lack of a municipal water supply and risk to the general public require that adequate fire protection measures be established.

### (2) Standards: Commercial Industrial & Multi-family uses:

### (a) Supply Requirements:

Unless otherwise determined by the Commission, an adequate source and supply of water to combat any fire risk shall be available for all structures located in the commercial and industrial districts as well as for all multi-family dwelling projects. The adequacy of the water source and supply systems shall be as determined by the Commission based upon the recommendations of the Fire Chief, Town of Brookfield (the Zoning Commission's technical fire safety staff expert) with due consideration given to the cubic volume of the structure(s), the occupancy hazard ratings and the type of building construction proposed.

- [1] An Underwriter's Laboratory or IRI/FM approved sprinkler system(s) within each building located on the site or in such buildings as may be required by the Commission. Such systems shall be capable of being reinforced by Fire Department pumping systems. In addition, adequate water storage shall be provided for fire risks in other than sprinklered areas as determined by the Commission.
- [2] A viable surface water supply in excess of thirty thousand (30,000) gallons capacity shall be provided to each site. This supply must be maintained and be accessible at all times and all seasons of the year. Piping and design requirements shall be compatible with Fire Department equipment and apparatus.
- [3] Connection to a community, public or private water supply capable of providing a minimum of one thousand (1,000) gallons per minute, or a non-metallic tank(s), as approved by the Commission, with standard manhole access and a minimum capacity of thirty thousand (30,000) gallons (or such greater capacity as may be required by the Commission) shall be buried below the frost line to insure water supply at all times at all seasons. Such tank(s) shall be fed from either roof drains or parking lot drainage systems and installed in such a manner as to

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Fire Protection - § 242-602H

eliminate silt from entering the tank. For multi-family dwelling projects, one such tank shall be provided for each grouping of ten (10) dwelling units or any portion thereof of a group. [amended eff. 9/16/05]

### (b) Pipe & Fittings:

Required pipe and fittings shall be installed to be compatible with Fire Department equipment and apparatus. A fire department standard attachment fitting will be provided to an applicant per an applicable fee schedule per adapter and cap. The height to the bottom of an attachment fitting shall be thirty inches (30") from final grade at the point of access. All pipes that are subsurface shall be backfilled with twenty-four inches (24") of sand or equivalent material as approved by the Commission.

### (c) Facilities, Location & Access:

Tank placement and/or hydrant locations shall be as determined by the Commission at the time of plan submission. Access to a hydrant location shall be via a hard surface and accessible at all time by fire apparatus. Access to all facilities must be maintained by the property owner/operator/occupant at all times and shall include snow removal, removal of parked vehicles, or any other obstruction that would impede access.

### (d) Site Plans:

All site plans submitted for Design Review approval shall be forwarded to the Brookfield Fire Chief for his review, comments and recommendations. A copy of the as-built site plans shall be provided to the Fire Chief by the applicant.

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### (e) Personnel Evacuation and Fire Fighting Perimeter Areas:

For a distance of thirty feet (30') surrounding the entire perimeter of a building, the grade shall be contoured and configured in such as manner as to allow for the safe placement of fire ladders and equipment and for the marshaling of building evacuees.

### (f) Emergency Accessway:

- [1] Unless otherwise determined by the Commission, a second, independent means of access shall be provided to each site or grouping of separate buildings.
- [2] All emergency access drives shall be improved to eighteen feet (18') in width and surfaced with twelve inches (12") of 1¼" processed aggregate well compacted with a 10 ton roller in accordance with good engineering practice or such other paving method found acceptable to the Commission. This access shall be continuously maintained in all weather conditions. The two (2) termini of the drive shall be marked with appropriate signage (not in excess of four (4') square feet) to indicate that it is a fire lane and shall be provided with a breakaway or "knox box" locked chain to prevent unauthorized use.

### (3) <u>Automatic Fire Warning System:</u>

Each dwelling or sector of a building shall be provided with Underwriters Laboratory approved smoke detection and fire warning systems.

### (4) <u>Inspection and Testing</u>:

- (a) Prior to the issuance of a Certificate of Zoning Compliance and as a condition thereof, a systems performance test shall have been complete by a licensed professional engineer. A test report shall be forwarded to the Commission certifying that the system operates as designed.
- (b) Prior to backfilling, the applicant shall have caused an inspection by a licensed professional engineer to be made of all connections, piping, and components of the system, including tanks and associated structures, and who shall report to the Commission any corrective action necessary.
- (c) The Fire Department shall have the right to periodically test the systems(s) but assumes no liability regarding design adequacy of the system(s) or its operation.

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### (5) <u>Maintenance</u>:

The maintenance of the initial attack fire suppression system(s) and alarms is the responsibility of the owner/occupant of the property and includes the maintenance of the access area to the hydrant/access point. All expense for the maintenance of the system(s) shall be the joint and several obligation of the owner of the site in perpetuity. Said restriction shall run in favor of the Town of Brookfield which may cause any condition to be repaired and seek the recovery of its fees and expenses for same from the site owners including any cost of collection. Upon site approval, the applicant shall record upon the land records of the Town of Brookfield, a maintenance agreement on all installed fire safety equipment in perpetuity, in a form approved by the Town Attorney.

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Technical Standards Fire Protection - § 242-602H

Technical Standards Architecture - §242-602I

### I. <u>Architecture</u> [approved 9/20/01]

### (1) **Purpose:**

It is the purpose of this section to provide general guidelines concerning the architectural treatment of the facades of all commercial and office structures. It is not the intent to specify one particular type of architecture, but rather to provide for diversity in design while simultaneously fostering the continuation of the spirit of our historic New England traditional architecture in all zoning districts.

It is the goal of the Commission to foster economic development by encouraging a harmonization of the commercial district in a traditional New England character, which has been found to provide a pleasing shopping environment.

It is also the goal of the Commission to minimize the impact of the commercial and office district on the adjoining residential areas which have a more traditional New England character. It is felt that such transition of character between different zones can be best accomplished through an increased utilization of the New England style of architecture. It is believed that the maximization of the utilization of the New England style of architecture will protect the property values, not only within the district, but within the adjoining residential zones.

### (2) <u>Background</u>:

During the preparation of the Plan of Conservation and Development in 2000, surveys and considerable public comment indicated a high degree of dissatisfaction with the physical appearance of many structures within our Commercial and Industrial zoning districts. The public consensus was that building design should follow traditional New England architectural design and style concepts, and that modern, monolithic structures were not compatible with the desire for more historic architectural themes. This consensus is consistent with the stated zoning purposed of protecting and conserving the character of the town.

#### (3) <u>Design Standard</u>:

- (a) Facades shall be designed using traditional New England architecture themes and concepts;
- (b) Facades need not be exact replication of historical Colonial, Georgian, Federal, Classical Revival, Victorian, etc., architectural styles. However, they shall exhibit the "spirit" of such designs;

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- (a) Types of materials and colors shall be compatible with and compliment the design;
- (b) Façade designs employing large, continuous, solid planes of glass, metal or wood facing, masonry and similar materials are to be especially discouraged;
- (c) Facades employing pediments, columns, arches, gables, dormers, plinths, architraves, protruding bays, and similar architectural features in order to "break up" vast, singular façade planes are to be encouraged.
- (d) Facades may be dissimilar, but shall be compatible with other neighboring buildings.
- (e) Facades shall be designed to suggest other than flat roof designs.

#### (4) Architectural Guidelines: [added eff. 6/9/04]

(a) Relationship to the Site:

The architecture shall establish a balanced relationship between prominent natural land features, prevailing vegetation patterns, and adjacent land use development with regard to organization, visibility and character.

- [1] Use prominent site features (e.g. topography, rock, mature vegetation, water, etc.) to organize the architectural composition.
- [2] Establish a balanced proportional relationship between the building (mass & scale) and the site (terrain, landscape, views).
- [3] Design primary building orientation (horizontal or vertical) to flow from related landforms.
- [4] Design the main building entrance to be clearly visible and identifiable from the primary vantage points or public right of way.
- [5] Provide a logical and visually appealing approach to the entrance.
- [6] Orient the building consistent with energy conservation principles.
- [7] Respect prevailing established building setbacks at both front and side yards.

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#### (b) Historic Resources:

Special design consideration shall be given to the impact on historical resources.

- [1] Treat resources in a manner consistent with the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- [2] Preserve and/or enhance natural views and features of historical importance.
- [3] Incorporate historic cultural landmarks (e.g. houses, commercial buildings, old stone walls, barns or sheds, fences, tree stands on open space edges, etc., ) into new development
- [4] Preserve and reinforce historic scale, massing and proportion where applicable.

### (c) Form & Space:

The building forms and surrounding spaces shall reflect continuity of density, streetscape rhythm, yard setbacks and community character.

- (1) Design to create interesting and proportional outdoor spatial relationships between buildings, open space, and setbacks on adjacent sites.
- 1. Establish building rhythms with adjacent building forms for visual continuity.
- 2. Create variety using building clustering, surface recesses, projections and open space brew.
- 3. Honor local historic detailing with simple roof forms and shapes.
- 4. Avoid long, large, unarticulated structures which are uninviting and do not contribute to the streetscape.
- 5. Use large open spaces to provide strong, clear boundaries between different land uses or different neighborhood densities.
- 6. Establish visual and functional focal points (e.g. "town green", landmark structure, public park, etc.) for all large developments

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### (d) Scale, Massing and Proportion:

The design statement shall be simple, and the design elements, materials, and details shall be consistent with its contextual setting.

- (1) Balance the visual relationships of building bulk and size with its site, especially when viewed from a distant vantage point.
- (2) Break larger building volumes into smaller forms to lessen the total building mass and to provide continuity with nearby patterns. Smaller forms could include projections (e.g. overhangs, awnings, etc.) or recesses (e.g. windows) on smaller buildings, or stepping back upper levels on larger buildings.
- (3) Maintain proportions between building height, length and width consistent with prevailing architectural standards. Avoid distortion or exaggeration.
- (4) Create variety through compatibility rather than conformity.
- (5) Strive for visual simplicity rather than complexity.

#### (e) Rooflines, Facades and Entrances:

The rooflines shall be simple, functional and reflective of the broader community building stock. The public face of the building shall present a clear, well-defined and balanced facade.

- (1) Consider rooflines of adjacent properties in the design to avoid clashes in style and materials.
- (2) Form a consistent composition between the roof mass and building façade.
- (3) Reference adjacent building roof details (e.g. dormers, fascias, roof pitches, etc.) when applicable.
- (4) Establish horizontal continuity by referencing adjacent prominent façade detail elevations and rhythms (e.g. brick coursing, mouldings, fenestration, etc).

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- (5) Include architectural detailing and apply it consistently throughout the design. Ensure such detailing is compatible with the historical context.
- (6) Build elements (e.g. protective canopies, stairs, columns, wall or roof projections and recesses, etc.) to human scale at sidewalk level to encourage pedestrian use.
- (7) Avoid false detailing (e.g. mansard roofs, partial HVAC screens, truncated roof structures, etc.) which detracts from a building's integrity.
- (8) Accentuate entrances with strong definition and individual legibility for individual tenants.
- (9) Create an agreeable pedestrian environment, including weather protection, convenience and safety features.
- (10) Arrange window patterns with a balanced spacing and conscious rhythm.
- (11) Observe historic precedents wherever possible.

### (f) Materials, Color and Surface Texture:

The building materials shall be durable and functional and the use of color and texture shall be reflective of local style and community character.

- (1) Limit the number of different materials on the exterior building elevation to avoid visual overload.
- (2) Avoid large, unarticulated or monolithic areas on street facades. Use detailing to add relief and shadow patterns to otherwise flat facades.
- (3) Create visual variety, aid in climate control, and establish character by creating shadow patterns using architectural elements (e.g. overhangs, trellises, projections, reveals and awnings).
- (4) Use natural materials in their traditional applications (e;g; wood, stone, brick, glass, metal, etc.) and avoid wherever possible the use of vinyl or aluminum siding, exterior insulation and finish systems, etc.

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- (5) Coordinate all exterior elevations of the building (color, materials, architectural form, and detailing) to achieve continuity.
- (6) Coordinate color scheme and materials with neighboring buildings, and the town as a whole to reinforce harmony.

### (g) Equipment and Service Areas:

Building equipment, storage and service areas shall be integrated into the site plans and architectural composition in ways that minimize adverse impacts.

- (1). Install new utility service systems underground, and bury all existing above ground service when renovating.
- (2) Conceal views of all roof-mounted equipment (e.g. HVAC, plumbing, exhaust fans, etc). from the public right-of-way using detailing incorporated into the architectural design as opposed to an applied barrier.
- (3) Screen all ground or concrete pad-mounted equipment (e.g. HVAC electrical, gas, metering devices, etc.) using evergreen plants of different species and size, or architectural detailing complimentary to the building.
- (4) Locate and screen accessory buildings and functions (e.g. trash containers, storage sheds, and emergency generators) away from parking areas, walks, and adjacent land use.

  Use either a variety of evergreen plant materials, or and architectural enclosure in character with the primary building.
- (5) Conceal garage doors and loading areas from view from surrounding streets.
- (6) Protect adjacent residential neighborhoods from noise, traffic, risk of hazards, etc.

Technical Standards Dust Control- §242-602J

### J. <u>Dust Control</u> [eff. 11/3/04]

### (1) **Purpose**:

It is the purpose of this regulation to establish guidelines and standards for the control of dust during the removal of natural resources, blasting operations industrial/manufacturing operations and site construction activities. Uncontrolled dust emanating from such locations may cause dangers to health and safety, to the orderly conduct of nearby businesses and may cause unnecessary economic hardship due to cleanup procedures necessitated by negligent operators and/or contractors. Dust is any powdery earth or other matter in bits fine enough to be easily suspended in air.

### (2) Control Procedures:

The following procedures shall be used in all operations from which dust may be created:

#### (a) Interior Sources:

- [1] Dust collection systems shall be installed for all interior operations in which dust may be created in quantities affecting health & safety.
- [2] Waste dust shall be collected and disposed of in such a manner that any dust waste is not released to the outside atmosphere.
- [3] Safety procedures shall be implemented to prevent the ignition or explosion of any dust waste material.

### (b) Exterior Sources:

- [1] No dust shall be created which may carry more than one hundred feet (100') from its point of origin.
- [2] Water shall be applied by means of trucks, hoses, spray bars, sprinklers or similar devices to areas at sufficient frequency and quantity to prevent visible emissions from extending more than one hundred feet (100') from the point of origin.
- [3] The entire surface area of hauled earth/rock material shall be covered once a vehicle is filled.

Technical Standards **Dust Control-** §242-602J

- [4] Load-in/load-out procedures shall be carried out to leeward (downwind) side of the material.
- [5] Storage piles shall be covered with tarps or anchored plastic material when not in active use.
- [6] Anti-tracking material (stone) shall be used at all access points to public roads.
- [7] Interior roads, drives and vehicle passageways shall be frequently watered to prevent the creation of visible dust emissions.
- [8] Any devices used in the processing of earthen or stone materials shall be equipped with spray bars or sprinklers so as to prevent the creation of visible dust emissions.
- [9] Road access points shall be swept and cleaned to prevent the creation of or tracking of dust on public thoroughfares.
- [10] All operations shall be suspended during times of high winds (in excess of 25 mph).

**Technical Standards Blasting - §242-602K** 

### K. Blasting [added 6/18/03]

#### (1) Purpose:

It is the purpose of this subsection to provide guidelines and standards to be used in any blasting operations conducted within the Town of Brookfield to insure the health and safety of the site itself, its inhabitants and the health and safety of any adjacent properties and their inhabitants.

### (2) Standards:

- (a) <u>Effect on Surrounding Properties</u>: All blasting activity shall be carried out in such a manner as to avoid any detrimental effects upon the surrounding environment and properties.
- (b) Site Blasting Plan: Prior to the initiation of any blasting efforts, the applicant shall submit to the Commission for approval, a site blasting plan. Such plan shall include: hole pattern design, hole dimensions and loading techniques, time delays, blast duration, vibration levels, tentative schedule for each blast, the amounts of material to be dislocated in each blast, proposed location of dislocated materials, use of mats and overfly protection devices, dust containment procedures and safety precautions to be employed. The Commission may require that the applicant retain at its expense an independent technical expert, acceptable to the Commission, to review the plan and provide recommendations to the Commission.
- (c) <u>Blast Limitations</u>: No blasting shall occur which yields in excess of one thousand (1,000) cubic yards of material per blast and shall meet all the requirements of State law.
- vibration Limitations: Within any blasting activity, ground vibrations shall not be outside of the following range: ½ inch per second peak particle velocity and not less than 10HZ frequency and 2 inches per second peak particle velocity at more than 40HZ frequency per blast measured at the closest property line. (See figure B-1 below entitled "Figure B-1 Safe levels of blasting vibrations for houses using a combination of velocity and displacement.")
- (e) <u>Seismographic Reports</u>: Upon completion of each blast, the applicant shall provide seismographic reports to the Zoning Enforcement Officer and Town Fire Marshal indicating that these limits have not been exceeded.

Technical Standards Blasting - §242-602K

(f) Notice and Pre-Blast Surveys: The applicant shall provide all abutting property owners forty-eight (48) hours advance notice of any blasting activity on the site. Pre-blast surveys on structures and wells immediately adjacent to the property lines of the site shall be required and copies shall be filed with the Commission within ten (10) days of their preparation.

Administration and Enforcement - §242-701A&B

### **ARTICLE 1.**

### **Administration and Enforcement**

#### § 242-701 Enforcement :

#### A. Enforcement Techniques:

In accordance with the Connecticut General Statutes, the Commission is solely responsible for enforcement of the Zoning Regulations. In carrying out these responsibilities, the Commission may employ, but shall not be limited to, use of the following techniques: [amended 5/8/97]

- (1) Promulgation of required applications forms and appropriate check-lists.
- (2) Review and approval of appropriate permits and certificates, including stipulations or conditions thereupon.
- (3) On-site inspections.
- (4) Investigation of complaints.
- (5) Issuance of: letters of warning, requests for corrective action, summons for appearance before the Commission, Cease and Desist Orders.
- (6) Revocation of permits or approval actions.
- (7) Appropriate legal proceedings.
- (8) Such other techniques as may be authorized by law, regulation, ordinance or statute.

#### B. Designation of Enforcement Agents(s):

The Commission may delegate specific enforcement activities to one or more of its membership and to an individual acting as an "agent" of the Commission. Any agent so delegated, shall have such credentials as the Commission, in its sole determination, shall deem appropriate and shall otherwise be acceptable to the Commission. The Commission shall present any such candidate(s) to the cognizant authority for appointment as required by Town Charter. [amended 5/8/97]

Administration and Enforcement - § 242-701C

### C. Enforcement Actions:

The main purpose of an enforcement action is the elimination of a violation. Upon verbal or written complaint and/or inspection, the Zoning Enforcement Officer (ZEO) shall determine if a violation of the regulations has indeed occurred. If the ZEO determines that a violation has occurred, the ZEO is empowered to immediately take action to cure the violation. Priority action shall be taken in situations where there are overriding concerns of health and safety or where, unless immediate action is taken to halt an activity, an irreversible event may occur which is not in accordance with generally accepted zoning or good environmental practice. The ZEO shall maintain a chronological record of all complaints and subsequent enforcement action and shall prepare summary violation reports for Commission meetings. [amended eff: 10/29/98]

### (1) <u>Issuance of an ORDER</u>:

When the ZEO has determined that a violation exists, he/she shall issue a written order to the responsible party to:

- (a) cease and desist in all illegal activity,
- (b) perform corrective action to comply with the regulation.

### (2) <u>Compliance/Show Cause Hearing/Appeal:</u>

After receiving an ORDER, the individual receiving the order may either:

- (a) comply with the order, or
- (b) schedule an informal hearing before the Commission at the next regularly scheduled meeting to show cause why a CITATION should not be issued. If the action of the ZEO is upheld by the commission, the individual in violation shall promptly comply with the compliance order.

#### (3) **Issuance of a CITATION:**

If an Order is not complied with within the prescribed time period, the Commission may direct the ZEO to issue a CITATION and impose such fines as are provided for by Town Ordinance (Zoning Violation Penalty Ordinance). The ZEO may NOT initiate this action without the prior consent and direction of the Zoning Commission. The Commission shall insure that the file of the violation is current, accurate and complete prior to directing this action by the ZEO. If the violation continues unabated, despite timely payment of fines, a subsequent Citation or Citations may be issued. [amended eff. 3/4/05] Any person who has received a Cease and Desist Order within ten (10) days after receipt of the Order,

### Administration and Enforcement - § 242-701C

schedule an informal hearing before the Zoning Commission to show cause why a CITATION should not be issued. [amended eff. 3/15/06]

#### (4) **Notice of Citation:**

After the expiration of the ten (10) day period, but within one (1) year, ast stated in the Citation, the ZEO shall send a notice which restates the rights and appeal period, all of which are cited in the Citation itself. [amended eff: 3/4/05]

### (5) Payment of Fines: [amended eff. 3/4/05]

Payment of fines normally closes the Citation matter.

- (a) If the Respondent fails to pay or file an appeal within the required time frame the following action shall be taken:
  - [1] The Zoning Enforcement Officer shall certify that:
    - The Respondent has failed to pay the fine or file an appeal;
    - That as a consequence of the failure to respond, the Respondent is deemed to have admitted liability for the violation(s) pursuant to CGS §7-152c(d);
    - The total amount of fines accrued as of the date of the certification;
    - A copy of the Citation and Notice of Citation Form if applicable, are true and exact copies and are attached to the certification.
  - [2] The Zoning Enforcement Officer shall provide the certification and attachments to the cognizant Hearing Officer.
  - [3] The cognizant Hearing Officer, upon receipt of the ZEO's certification shall:
    - [a] Render a "Decision and Notice of Assessment Without Hearing"
    - [b] Send the above decision form to the Respondent by first class mail and a copy to the ZEO
    - [c] If the amount of the assessment is not paid within thirty (30) days of the mailing of the decision notice, and no petition is filed pursuant to CGS §7-152c(g), then after

### Administration and Enforcement - § 242-701C & 702

thirty (30) days (but within one year of the mailing) the cognizant Hearing Officer shall file a "certified" copy of "Decision and Notice of Assessment" with the Clerk of the Danbury Superior Court together with an \$8.00 filing fee.

- [4] The Clerk of the Superior Court thereafter shall enter judgment in accordance with the "Decision and Notice of Assessment" in the amount stated therein, plus \$8.00 in Court costs in favor of the Town of Brookfield.
- (b) If the Respondent files an appeal, the following action shall be taken:
  - [1] The ZEO or other Brookfield Town Official shall:
    - [a] Give written notice of the date, time and place of a hearing on the appeal, which shall be a date more than fifteen (15) days, but not more than thirty (30) days from the date of the notice.
    - [b] File a certified copy of the Citation and Notice of Citation, if applicable, with the cognizant Hearing Officer.
  - [2] The cognizant Hearing Officer shall:
    - [a] Conduct a hearing and review in accordance CGS §7-152c(e);
    - [b] Render a decision at the end of the hearing in the form of "Decision and Notice of Assessment After Hearing";
    - [c] If the assessment is not paid on the date of the hearing, the Hearing Officer shall follow the procedure in CGS §7-152c(f) and as set forth above in subparagraph (a)[3].

#### (6) Legal Proceedings:

Any matter which is not resolved using the above procedures, may be referred to Commission Counsel for appropriate legal proceedings. Payment of attorney fees for any subsequent legal action shall be the responsibility of the Respondent Defendant, if allowed by law. [amended eff. 3/4/05]

#### § 242-702. Inspections

The Zoning Enforcement Officer may cause any building or premises to be inspected and may order in writing the remedying of any conditions found to exist therein or thereon in violation of this chapter.

Administration and Enforcement - § 242-701C & 702

### § 242-703. Permit Required.

No building permit or certificate of occupancy shall be issued for a building, use or structure subject to the zoning regulations of a municipality without certification in writing by the official charged with enforcement of such regulations that such building, use or structure is in conformity with such regulations or is a valid nonconforming use under such regulations. [amended 9/20/90]

### § 242-704. Prosecution of violations.

The Commission shall cause all violations of this chapter to be prosecuted as provided by provisions of Chapter 124 of the Connecticut General Statutes, most current revision.

Performance Bonding Schedule Site Plan and Design Review – § 242-705A&B

#### § 242-705 Performance Bonding Schedule: [approved 3/8/01, amended 1013/11]

The Brookfield Zoning Commission may establish bonding requirements in order to secure performance of various sections of the regulations in accordance with the following schedule which shall be used as a guide:

#### A. Site Plan and Design Review Approvals:

These bonds shall be established based on the estimate of the <u>cost of construction</u> of the project. An estimate and recommended bond amount shall be prepared by an engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and acceptable to the Commission. At a minimum, the following cost elements shall be included in the estimate:

- 1. Final grading
- 2. Drainage facilities including detention/retention devices and catch basins
- 3. Erosion and Sedimentation Controls and devices.

Unit pricing of the various sub-elements of the estimate shall be provided. This listing is representative only and may require additional site specific cost elements. (amended 1013/11)

#### **B.** Natural Resources Removal Permits:

These bonds shall be established based on the estimate of the <u>cost of final closure</u> of the project. An estimate and recommended bond amount shall be prepared by an engineer licensed to practice in the State of Connecticut and acceptable to the Commission. At a minimum, the following cost elements shall be included in the estimate:

- 1. Final grading to achieve approved final contours.
- 2. Site access anti-tracking pad devices.
- 3. Repair of any roadway damage.
- 4. Erosion and sedimentation controls and devices.
- 5. Fencing and retaining walls
- 6. Topsoil grading, seeding and vegetation of final slopes and access points.

Unit pricing of the various sub-elements of the estimate shall be provided. This listing is representative only and may require additional site specific cost elements. Performance bonds for these projects shall be set not less than \$10,000 per acre.

Performance Bonding Schedule Site Development & Documents - § 242-705C&D

### C. Site Development involving Landscaping:

If any development involves requirements for landscaping, that portion of the performance bond estimate shall include an estimate of the following cost items:

- 1. Deciduous Shade trees, 2/ ½" caliper @ \$ x each.
- 2. Understory Shade trees, 2" in caliper @ \$ x each.
- 3. Evergreen tree, minimum 6' in height @ \$ x each.
- 4. Shrubs. 2 ½ feet in height maturing to 6' @ \$ x each.
- 5. Shrubs,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in spread @ x each.
- 6. Ground cover plants, 10" high @ \$ x each.
- 7. Created berms @ cost of soil, manpower and machine time.
- 8. Grass Seeding @ \$ x per square foot.
- 9. Sod @ \$ x per square foot.
- 10. Topsoil @ \$ x per yard.
- 11. Planters @ cost of material
- 12. Earth Moving Machine Time @ \$ x per hour/day.
- 13. Installation Manpower @ \$ x per hour.

The estimate shall be based on the current market "contractor's prices" for such cost items. [approved 3/8/01]

#### D. Bonding Documents:

Upon review of the bonding estimates by the Commission, the estimate shall be accepted or modified and the applicant shall be advised of the final amount of the bond required. All performance bonds required under these regulations shall be either a cash bond or a bank letter of credit in favor of the Town of Brookfield and shall be acceptable in language and content to the Board of Selectmen or Town Counsel. In addition, the institution upon which the bond is issued shall also be acceptable to the Board of Selectmen or the Town Counsel pursuant to the Public Act 11-79. The bond shall be coupled with a consent authorizing the inspection of the bonded work and the right of the town of Brookfield to enter upon the subject premises for the purposes of performing the bonded work upon a default thereof. Failure to comply with these bonding requirements shall be cause for the revocation of any approval or permit previously granted. [approved 3/8/01, amended 10/13/11]

Amendments - §242-801-804

### ARTICLE 8.

#### **Amendments**

### § 242-801. Amendments Authorized.

This chapter and the boundaries of zoning districts established hereunder may from time to time be amended or changed by the Commission in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 124 of the Connecticut General Statutes, most current revision.

### § 242-802. Changes in text of regulations.

Application for a change in this chapter and Zoning Maps shall be made upon a form provided by the Commission. For a change in the chapter, such form shall be accompanied by the exact wording of the change applied for, including reference to appropriate section numbers, and by the exact wording of parts to be deleted.

#### § 242-803. Changes in district boundary lines.

Application for a change in zoning district boundary lines shall be accompanied by two (2) prints of the Zoning Map of the town, indicating, in color, the area for which the change is applied, the proposed boundary line and the proposed zoning district designation.

In accordance with Connecticut General Statute Title 8-3(a) an application for a zone change shall be accompanied by documentation confirming that all adjacent property owners affected by the changes have been notified by mail of the proposed changes. This documentation shall include, at minimum, the following information:

- 1. Names and addresses of all adjacent property owners
- 2. Graphic representation confirming the inclusion of all the property owners on a Key Map.
- 3. Copy of the letters sent to each owner advising them of the proposed zone change language, and the intent to apply for the change to the Zoning Commission, Town of Brookfield signed by the applicant (or designated agent).
- 4. Copies of documentation from the US Postal Service confirming the dates the letters were mailed for each property owner.

Applications that do not contain this documentation in the initial submission will be considered incomplete. This requirement cannot be waived by the Commission.

Amendments - §242-801- 804

### § 242-804. Fee.

The fees associated with a required Public Hearing or a change in this Chapter shall be in accordance with the Zoning Commission Fee Schedule (see appendix) which may be revised from time to time to reflect current administrative costs. [amended 2/28/85, 8/23/01]

**Provisions Severable - § 242-901** 

### **ARTICLE 1.**

### **VALIDITY**

### § 242-901. Provisions severable.

If any section, paragraph, subdivision, clause or provision of this chapter shall be adjudged invalid, such adjudication shall apply only to the section, paragraph, subdivision, clause or provision so adjudged, and the remainder of this chapter shall be deemed valid and effective.

Repealer, Effective Date - §242-1001 & 1002

### **ARTICLE 10.**

### Repealer, Effective Date

### § 242-1001. Repealer.

The foregoing Zoning and Subdivision Regulations<sup>1</sup> supersede Zoning and Subdivision Regulations adopted June 15, 1960, and all subsequent amendments thereto.

### § 242-1002. Effective date.

This chapter shall become effective on August 25, 1967. Revised through **September 6, 2008.** 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Editor's Note: See Ch. 234, Subdivison of Land.

Policies - § 242-1101&1102

#### ARTICLE II.

#### **Policies**

### § 242-1101. Ethical conduct. [adopted 9/26/91]

It is the policy of the Zoning Commission, Town of Brookfield, that each of its members, its agents and its employees shall be guided by the highest ethical standards for a municipal public servant.

The general public and taxpayers of Brookfield shall be afforded courteous attention and assistance in all matters relating to the zoning function. All inquiries, complaints and applications shall be handled on its own merits as provided for under the Zoning Regulations, Town of Brookfield, and shall be coordinated with other cognizant agencies to the greatest extent possible.

No member, agent or employee shall solicit or accept gifts or gratuities in any form from anyone who proposes or is interested in doing business with the Town. Furthermore, they shall refrain from accepting invitations to luncheons, dinners or other events, except as considered necessary in the performance of their duties by the Commission Chairman.

In carrying out their duties, each member, agent and employee shall act in such a manner to be beyond challenge or reproach from allegations of favoritism or inappropriate ethical conduct. The Commission shall not permit any influence to be exerted upon it, its agent or employees which would be in conflict with the best interest of the Town of Brookfield.

### § 242-1102. Housing [adopted 5/22/75]

It is the policy of the Zoning Commission, Town of Brookfield, to offer alternative ownership housing opportunities for all citizens of the municipality consistent with the soil types, terrain and infrastructure capacity of the Town. It is also policy that incentives, in the form of increased land densities, shall be granted to those who devote a portion of the constructed housing to use by low/moderate income persons, especially the elderly. In implementing this policy, the Commission shall use standards, procedures and regulations which shall:

- to the maximum extent possible, equate the impact of development of a single family bedroom unit to the impact of development of a multi-family bedroom unit within any given zoning district; and
- by permitting more efficient use of land, maximize the preservation of natural open space.

Policies - § 242-1101&1102

#### Site Bonds & Re-Use & Retention of Historic Structures

§ 242-1103 & 1104

#### § 242-1103 Site Bonds [approved 11/18/99]

Site Bonds are required for the faithful completion of all required site work under a **Design Review Approval – Special Permit or Site Plan Modification.** It is the experience of the Commission that newly completed site work often requires a period of settling and/or compaction and rework before it can be considered finally complete. Indeed, it has been the Commission's experience that winter storms, spring rains and tropical storms adversely affect newly completed work.

It is the policy of the Zoning Commission that site bonds remain in place for a minimum of one year after the effective completion of a project to insure the physical integrity of the work. The Commission may consider a reduction in the original bond amount, but the remaining amount must be sufficient, in the Commission's sole determination, to cover any possible rework.

#### 242-1104 Re-Use and Retention of Historic Structures:

It is the policy of the Commission to give preferential treatment to the re-use and retention of historic structures within any zoning district. Such treatment shall include the following: Exclusion from the re-building prohibition of destroyed, non-conforming structures, modification of parking requirements or landscape treatment on a case-by-case site plan basis or other modifications of the regulations which, in the sole determination of the Commission, are in concert with the general intent of this policy. In treating each historical structure on a case-by-case basis, the Commission shall be guided by the recommendations of the applicable Historic District and/or the Brookfield Historical Society.

Pre-Application Review Process §242-1105

### 242-1105 Pre-Review Application Process [effective 3/13/07]

It is the policy of the Zoning Commission, Town of Brookfield, to not delay any competent application for Zoning Approval. The Commission recognizes that a development project must involve a careful balance of environmental, economic, aesthetic, technical competency, and public safety considerations. It is fully aware of its statutory obligation to insure public health, safety and welfare and these are the major concerns in any application. An application is a two-sided process where an applicant needs to be knowledgeable of the application process, technically competent, and flexible in decision making, while the Commission's obligation is to be thorough, competent and consistent in its decisions on a particular project.

Furthermore, it is the Commission's policy, in furtherance of Public Act 03-184, that it may offer an applicant the opportunity to informally come before a Committee of the Commission to discuss a particular application. In these discussions, the Committee can advise the applicant of any site or utility difficulties and other major areas of concerns that would have to be addressed. Per Public Act 03-184, these discussions do not imply any final possible action by the full Commission. Areas in which the Commission can be of little help are in water and sanitary matters in which State agencies have jurisdiction. These matters should be clarified with State Health Services and Public Utilities Control Departments very early in the process as the Commission has found that these considerations are the most time consuming part of the application process.

## BROOKFIELD ZONING REGULATIONS § 242 - APPENDIX I

# FEDERAL ROAD TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENT PLAN GENERAL DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION PARAMETERS

## I. PURPOSE:

It is the purpose of this document to provide design and implementation guidance for traffic improvements to be made to Federal Road. The current roadway configuration and intensity of traffic on this roadway dictate that improvements be made to permit orderly development while protecting the public health, safety and welfare. These improvements are in keeping with the policy stated in Public Act 84-263 that a municipality may permit development consistent with the land's ability to support development and with it's infrastructure capacity. Specifically, it is the purpose of this document to establish general traffic improvement parameters so that individuals may know what may be required of them in developing their property.

## II. SCOPE:

The design guidance set forth hereinafter is applicable to the entire length of Federal Road, within the Town of Brookfield, from the Danbury town line to the New Milford town line. It also includes those intersections and adjacent state, town and private roads where improvement is necessary to facilitate the overall improvement of Federal Road. It is anticipated that most improvements can be made within existing state and town rights of way. However, it does preclude that some landowners will be required to grant easements, transfer property, or both in order to facilitate development of their proposed project. The improvements shall include, but are not necessarily limited to pavement widening, provisions for additional lanes and/or tapers, drainage facilities, utility relocation, signalization, signage, pavement marking, emergency lighting, erosion and sedimentation controls, guard rails, fencing and other similar functional requirements.

## III. APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS:

- 1. CGS, Title 8, Chapter 124, §8-2. "Zoning Regulations."
- 2. Code of Brookfield, §242-101, "Statement of Purposes."
- 3. Code of Brookfield, §242-601 G, "Traffic and Access."
- 4. HVCEO, Regional Planning Bulletin No. 29, "How To Limit Traffic Congestion In Your Community."
- 5. HVCEO, Regional Planning Bulletin No. 34, "Projection of Traffic Flow Improvements Needed For Lower RT. 202 in Brookfield."
- 6. HVCEO Report, June 1986, "Traffic Volume Trends on State Roadways"
- 7. Ltr. Brookfield Zoning Commission, 2-4-85 to STC and DOT re: Traffic
- 8. Ltr. Brookfileld Zoning Commission, 2-19-85 to Representative Jodi Rell supporting Route 7 improvements
- 9. STC Permit No. 595, Brookfield Commons.
- 10. STC Permit No. 596, Miracle Mile Shopping Center.
- 11. STC Permit No. 946, Silvermine Warehouse

## IV. BACKGROUND & COMMENTARY:

Even with the construction of the limited access highway, Route 7, in Brookfield, traffic conditions within the Federal Road (Route 202) corridor have steadily deteriorated to where the levels of service at several key intersections are unacceptable. With land becoming more scarce each day, there is considerable pressure to develop the remaining land because of the obvious economic benefit to landowners of property either on or in close proximity to Federal Road. Since 1960, this roadway had been designated as the primary area for commercial and industrial development. It is essentially a two-lane state highway with some intermittent fourlaned improvements toward the southern area of town. The current conditions are substantially documented in a variety of traffic reports submitted to the Brookfield Zoning Commission as part of the Design Review process for commercial and industrial development projects. Various stipulations have been imposed by the Commission on applicants in order to improve the traffic situation in the immediate vicinity of the applicant's site, while in some cases the conditions, which would been created, have necessitated a denial of some projects. It is obvious, however, that a more expansive and coordinated approach to traffic improvement must be embarked upon rather than proliferate "piecemeal solutions." Neither State nor municipal funds are available in the foreseeable future for any required improvement work. Accordingly, applicants, either independently or in association with others, may be required to fund the required improvements if development is to proceed. Without such improvement, projects cannot meet the approval criteria: (i) being able to be supported by existing "infrastructure capacity, (ii) limiting "congestion in the streets," and (iii) averting "conditions which would adversely affect traffic safety." Approval of such projects must be withheld until the necessary capacity or improvement is available. The general design and implementation parameters contained hereinafter has it basis in the condition of present State Traffic Commission (STC) permits, Zoning Design Review permits, and policy Statements issued by various agencies.

## **REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS:**

- (1) Federal Road shall be improved to a full four (4) lane configuration from the Danbury town line to its intersection with the southerly intersection of Old New Milford Rd. This is a priority improvement requirement.
- (2) The intersection of Federal Road and White Turkey Road Extension shall be suitably improved with turning lanes, bypass lanes, pavement markings, signage and traffic control signalization to permit the intersection to function at a Level of Service of "D", or better.
- (3) From its intersection with White Turkey Road Extension, the southbound stacking lane on Federal Road, shall be improved for a minimum of at least one hundred and fifty (150) additional feet, northward.
- (4) A traffic signal and a northbound, left-hand, turning lane shall be installed at the intersection of Federal Road and the northern Kohl's Shopping Center driveway and such intersection shall operate to the satisfaction of the Traffic Authority, Town of Brookfield.
- (5) The intersection of Sandy Lane and Federal Road shall be improved so that the Level of Service at this intersection shall not fall below Level "C". Specifically, this intersection shall include a center, southbound, left-hand turning lane and a center, northbound, left-hand turning lane. Such turning lanes shall be in addition to the full four (4) travel lanes. Sandy Lane, westward, shall have been improved to include two defined lanes, one of which shall be a right-hand turning lane onto Federal Road, northward.
- (6) From the intersection of White Turkey Road, traffic control signalization northward on Federal Road, to its intersection with Junction Road, shall be synchronized to enhance the flow of traffic.
- (7) The intersection of Beverly Drive, Hardscrabble Drive, and Federal Road shall be improved to a double "T" configuration. Hardscrabble Road shall be suitably improved to include two (2) defined lanes to facilitate southbound and northbound turning movements. Beverly Drive shall also be suitably improved in a manner identical to Hardscrabble Road. A southbound left-hand turning lane or by-pass lane shall be accommodated on Federal Road at this intersection. As traffic volumes increase and the Level of Service diminishes to "C", signalization of this intersection will be required.

- (8) The intersection of Federal Road and Route 133 (Junction Road) shall be improved to include both a northbound, right-hand turning lane and a southbound, left-hand turning lane on Federal Road. Junction Road shall be suitably improved to provide two (2) defined westbound lanes to facilitate right-hand turns, northbound on Federal Road.
- (9) The intersection of Federal Road, Elbow Hill Road and Silvermine Road shall be improved and signalized as a three-way intersection. Both Elbow Hill Road and Silvermine Road shall be suitably improved to provide two (2) defined lanes to allow right-hand turning lanes onto Federal Road both northbound and southbound respectively.
- (10) The intersection of Federal Road and Station Road shall be suitably improved to facilitate the free flow of traffic by two lanes in each direction. Federal Road shall contain a southbound, left-hand turning lane onto Station Road, eastward. Such turning lane shall be in addition to the full four lanes on Federal Road. Station Road shall be suitably improved to provide for two (2) defined lanes to allow right-hand turning lanes onto Federal Road, both northbound and southbound, respectively.
- (11) Route 7 shall be modified to include a southbound entrance and a northbound exit at its intersection with Junction Road (Route 133) and Junction Road (Route 133) shall be suitably improved to accommodate such entrance and exits.
- (12) The intersection of Laurel Hill Road and Federal Road shall be suitably improved to provide for optimum lines of sight and a safe transition onto Federal Road.
- (13) Site drives accommodating site parking of fifty (50) or more vehicles shall provide for acceleration lane pavement tapers onto Federal Road.
- (14) Consistent with the ability to provide safe lines of sight, consideration shall be given to providing a visual barrier between Federal Road and site parking areas. Such barriers may include dense evergreen plantings, landscaped masonry walls five feet high, planted berms, and the like.
- (15) Site drainage into DOT or municipal drainage systems shall require specific prior approval by the cognizant authority.
- (16) Utility pole or structure relocation is the responsibility of the applicant, including all off-site improvements required to accommodate a project.
- (17) In the event of any conflict between these requirements and those imposed by any state or municipal agency having traffic jurisdiction, the applicant is required to present such conflicts to the Zoning Commission/Traffic Authority for its final resolution of the differences.

## VI. IMPLEMENTATION:

Specific development requests are initiated by a landowner/developer through the submission of an application to the Zoning Commission for a Design Review Approval Permit. The requirements for such a application are set forth in Sections 242-301 C. and 242-602 G. of the Code of Brookfield. The Commission may stipulate, as a condition of approval, that occupancy of the premises shall not occur until, in its sole determination, conditions which are created solely or in part by the applicant's project are improved in accordance with the design guidance contained herein. If approved by the Zoning Commission, improvements may be made and funded by the individual applicant or as part of a cooperative improvement project embarked upon by a group of landowners or developers. Approval, if granted, will incorporate a requirement to post a bond for the faithful completion of all required improvements in an amount sufficient to cover the cost of such improvement.

Alternate funding arrangements are not addressed as part of this document. It is anticipated that such funding plans will be developed by the Town in the not too distant future. Currently, funds are not available from municipal or state sources. Accordingly, in the absence of such funds, this guidance document provides for developer funding participation in the required improvements so as to allow for further orderly development in the Federal Road corridor.

# **Design Guidelines and Standards Manual**

**Brookfield, Connecticut Incentive Housing Zone & Town Center District Effective June 1, 2014** 

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## 1.0 Purposes and Guiding Principles

The purpose of these Design Guidelines and Standards Manual is to facilitate the implementation of the vision and conceptual plan for the Brookfield Four Corners Town Center District (TCD) and overlay Incentive Housing Zone (IHZ) district. Along with this, it is the purpose of these guidelines and standards to direct development and redevelopment in these zones to incorporate quality design within a human scale, pedestrian-oriented, and walkable environment. Therefore, in any development, the height and overall mass of buildings, the character of the architecture, the design of street lights or signs, landscaping, the materials for sidewalks or other site features should be based on creating an inviting environment for the pedestrian at street level. Quality of design contributes to a sense of place through associations among all of the elements; connections and visual harmony among individual structures, infrastructure in the built environment, the natural landscape, the historical context, and the people who experience it.

These design guidelines and standards were developed through an interactive community engagement process. The content of the guidelines reflect the community direction and consensus on the form of development that is most desirable in the TCD and IHZ. Thereby, these design guidelines are intended to stimulate creativity and, through the design review process, help property owners, architects and developers

pursue designs that complement, and are compatible with, the community vision for the fabric of the TCD and IHZ districts. As such, these guidelines and standards are intended to guide and inform development applicants regarding the desirable form, site planning, and character of development and redevelopment within the TCD and IHZ (see Figure 1).

The purpose of these design guidelines is to:

- Serve as design-related Standards for Compliance for the Incentive Housing Sub-zones and Town Center District
- Provide guidance on elements not covered in the Standards for Compliance regarding applications in the Incentive Housing Sub-zones and the Town Center District

Additional design-related standards and requirements are found in Zoning Regulations and should be consulted as part of site design. Sections of note include, but are not limited to:

- Section 242-505 Town Center District
- Section 242-602 Technical Standards
- Section 242-404 Incentive Housing
- Section 242-301 C Design Review
- Section 242-305 Off Street Parking and Loading
- Section 242-306 Signs
- Section 242-501 J Industrial and Commercial Districts Landscaping
- · Brookfield Sidewalk and Access Management Plan

## 2.0 Applicability

Key users of these design guidelines and standards include:

- Property Owners, Architects and Developers use the manual to help determine what types of
  alterations, additions and new construction are most appropriate in the TCD and IHZ and to guide
  the design of specific projects.
- The Design Review Team uses the manual to review project applications submitted to the Zoning Commission. The Team suggests ways to enhance and add to the design and/or aesthetics of proposed projects. The Team shares its recommendations with the applicant and the Zoning Commission.
- The Zoning Commission uses the manual to review Design Review Team recommendations and approve or deny applications submitted by property owners, architects and developers.
- Town Staff use the manual to advise property owners and make recommendations to the Design Review Team, Zoning Commission, and Planning Commission regarding proposed projects.
- Town Residents and others may also review the manual to better understand the community's vision for the design character of the Four Corners area where the TCD and IHZ districts apply

The Brookfield Zoning Commission established the Design Review Team in July 2013 to serve as an advisory body to the Zoning Commission on matters of site and building design in the Town Center District. All members are qualified to serve by reason of training or experience in Architecture, Site Planning, Landscape Architecture, Historic Preservation, Professional Engineering, Graphic Design or other disciplines as determined by the Zoning Commission. The Design Review Team is responsible for reviewing applications according to these design guidelines and making recommendations to the Zoning Commission.

Specifically with respect to Incentive Housing applications, the numbered standards are intended to serve as Standards for Compliance to (1) ensure that construction within the Incentive Housing Sub-zones is complementary to adjacent and neighboring buildings and structures, and is consistent with the Brookfield housing plan required in CGS section 8-13p, and (2) address the scale and proportions of buildings; site coverage; alignment, width and grade of streets and sidewalks; type and location of infrastructure; location of building and garage entrances; off-street parking; protection of significant natural site features; location and design of open spaces; signage; and setbacks and buffering from adjacent properties.

## 3.0 Process

The Town of Brookfield applies the following design review process applicable to any development application for site plan approval or special permit for any properties partially or fully within the Town Center District or Incentive Housing Sub-zones. New construction, additions and renovations to existing buildings and sites should be done in consideration of the following design guidelines.

When an Applicant is seeking a Zoning Permit or Site Plan Approval for an as-of-right use, the Land Use Office professional staff will consult these design guidelines and standards and review them with the Applicant to consider ways in which the design guidelines intent may be incorporated in the proposed development activity. Only standards related to proposed site plan changes will be required.

When an Applicant is seeking a Design Review Special Permit Approval or the application is for an Incentive Housing project, all standards must be met.

- Step 1: During preliminary site design, applicants and their engineers and architects should consult the Design Guidelines and Standards Manual and utilize the Design Checklist to assess how the guidance of this manual can best be incorporated. Applicants should also consult with the Land Use Office professional staff to discuss the application process and application requirements.
- Step 2: In advance of formal application to the Zoning Commission, applicants must schedule a preapplication meeting with the Design Review Team.
- Step 3: The Design Review Team will meet with the applicant to discuss the incorporation of the
  Design Guidelines elements into the proposed development scheme. The Town Land Use Office
  staff will keep notes of the discussion and prepare a summary of the meeting outcomes for the
  Design Review Team.
- Step 4: The Design Review Team will submit the findings of its pre-application review meeting with the Applicant and recommendations relative to the proposed development to the Zoning Commission. The Applicant should make any adjustments he/she deems appropriate to the proposed site plan based on the feedback from the pre-application review meeting in advance of formal submittal to the Zoning Commission
- Step 5: The Zoning Commission will refer to the recommendations of the Design Review Team in its decision making regarding the application. All recommendations of the Design Review Team are advisory in nature.

Each development application is unique and no single set of requirements fits all cases. Applicants should use the design guidelines and associated checklist during the presentation and review process. Much of the success of an application depends on the following considerations:

- Applicants have read and understand the design guidelines as they apply to their projects.
- Applicants have come prepared to answer questions based on these design guidelines germane to their projects.
- Applicants have met with the Design Review Team in an informal (pre-application) session to better understand Brookfield's design goals before finalizing plans and project documents.
- Applicants have provided complete documentation (scale drawings, site photographs including
  existing buildings, color samples, fixture specifications, etc.) at the time of their presentation to the
  Design Review Team and subsequently as part of their formal application to the Zoning
  Commission. Recommendations on applications may not be made on partial submittals.

## 4.0 Site Design Guidelines

## 4.1 Site and Landscape Organization

**Purpose:** The organization of structures and landscape elements for any new development, additions to existing structures or any redevelopment should reinforce and contribute to an overall cohesive, human scale, pedestrian-oriented, and walkable environment in the TCD and IHZ.

#### Guidelines:

All efforts must be made to strengthen connections among parcels, create harmony of design, and
preserve any unique landforms, notable built features such as stone walls, historic structures, scenic
views, etc. and incorporate them into site design.

## 4.2 Relationship to Historic Structures

**Purpose:** Existing historic mill buildings and associated locally important historic commercial/residential buildings are considered part of the fabric and desired character of the Four Corners area.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Site design should consider preservation and context sensitive design that incorporates buildings and features on the state or national registers of historic places, as well as those on the Brookfield local inventory of historic resources called "Historical & Architectural Resource Survey of the Town of Brookfield, Connecticut 1996-1997" and those which are structurally sound and intact colonial era structures and features (such as stone walls).
- The historic buildings located at the following addresses have been specifically indicated by the Brookfield Museum and Historical Society and the Brookfield Historic District Commission as critical to maintaining a sense of place and history.

<u>Address</u>	Approx. Year Built
797 Federal Road (2 structures)	1857/1900
801 Federal Road	1850
825 Federal Road	1850
831 Federal Road	1840
834 Federal Road	1815
837 Federal Road	1800
843 Federal Road	1810
846 Federal Road	1835
849 Federal Road	1820
857A Federal Road	1931
40 Laurel Hill Road	1770
64 Laurel Hill Road	1811
31 Old Route 7, Bldg. #2	1930
174 Pocono Road	1842
179 Pocono Road	1860
1 Tucks Road	1875
272 Whisconier Road	1832
273 Whisconier Road	1914
277 Whisconier Road	1860
281 Whisconier Road	1875
283 Whisconier Road	1840
290 Whisconier Road	1790

## 4.3 Building Orientation

#### **Guidelines:**

- For sites with multiple buildings proposed, efforts should be made to vary the footprint among the building forms to minimize the overall sense of mass of the collective buildings (see figure 1).
- Prominent site features (e.g. topography, rock, mature vegetation, water, etc.) should be used to organize the architectural and site composition.

- **4.3.1** Site variety must be created using building clustering, and open space breaks for sites with multiple buildings proposed.
- **4.3.2** For sites with multiple buildings proposed, buildings must be separated by at least twenty feet (20') to allow for fire equipment access and emergency egress maneuvers.
- **4.3.3** Building fronts must be oriented to the street or in the case of interior buildings, fronts must be oriented to a sidewalk.
- **4.3.4** Buildings along a public street must be set back a minimum of six feet (6') and a maximum of twenty-five feet (25') from the property line to the proposed building. (see figure 2A).
- **4.3.5** Buildings must be no more than 10' from the property line or sidewalk whichever is closer to the proposed building unless public space is provided in order to add to the overall streetscape appearance (see figures 2A and 2B).

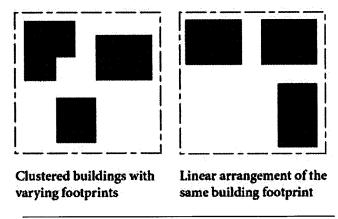


Figure 1: Building Orientation

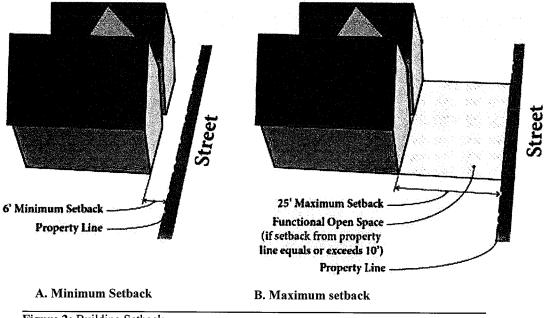


Figure 2: Building Setback

#### 4.4 Site Design

**Purpose:** Arrange buildings, parking areas, public spaces including pedestrian walkways and landscaping to create a safe, visually attractive, accessible site for all modes of travel. Incorporate soft landscaped areas and trees within the parking lot to define major vehicle and pedestrian routes, provide shade and break-up the expanse of paved areas.

## **Guidelines:**

- Emergency access may be provided by drives or access way connections through adjacent properties.
- Canopy trees and shrubs should be planted along both sides (where space allows) of new streets and private access ways.

- **4.4.1** Parking must be located behind buildings fronting on the street. Parking along the side of buildings may also be acceptable.
- 4.4.2 Where there is a view of parking lots from a street and/or private access way, the parking lot/spaces must be buffered with landscaping that is green year round, or low walls.
- **4.4.3** Sidewalks and pathways must connect all parking areas to the larger sidewalk network; sites must be laid out to maximize pedestrian connectivity between uses and sites.
- 4.4.4 A safe and convenient network of pedestrian ways within parking areas must be provided.

- **4.4.5** Potential conflict points between pedestrians or bicyclists and motor vehicles must be minimized.
- **4.4.6** Sites must be served by no more than one main access driveway and one service driveway, with access not on Federal Road when feasible. The *Town Center District Sidewalk and Access Management Plan* must be consulted for direction on driveway location and design.
- 4.4.7 All uses which are required to provide twenty (20) or more off-street parking spaces must incorporate landscaping in the interior, paved portion of the lot. Landscaped area in the interior of parking lots must equal 10% of the developable land not occupied by building footprint.
- **4.4.8** For developments requiring more than 19 parking spaces when a row of parking exceeds 10 spaces, landscaped intermediate islands containing at least one canopy tree must be located to divide the lot into smaller "pods".
- **4.4.9** Driveway or private access ways must not exceed 26 feet in width.
- **4.4.10** Visibility at the intersection of any access drive with any intersecting street must be sufficient to allow a stopped vehicle to see and be seen from a vehicle approaching from either direction

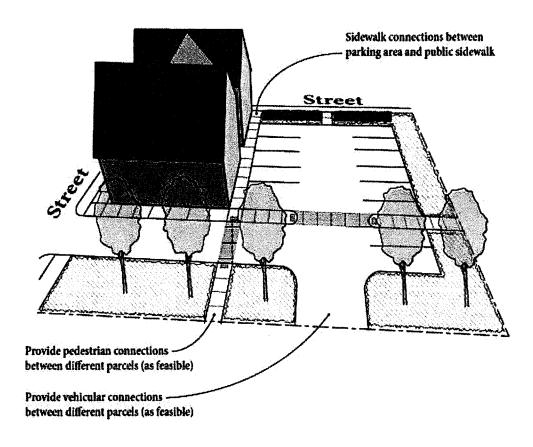


Figure 3: Site design showing connectivity between adjacent parcels and pathways connecting parking areas to the larger pedestrian network.

# 4.5 Service Areas/Loading Areas/Functional Elements Guidelines:

- Vents, downspouts, flashing, electrical conduits and other functional elements should be an integral part of the building's architecture.
- The visibility of utility connections should be screened such as by hiding with landscaping or within a decorative enclosure.

#### Standards:

- **4.5.1** Mechanical and electric equipment, whether ground-mounted or installed on the roof, must be screened through the use of walls, fences, slopes, landscaping, or a combination of techniques.
- **4.5.2** Newly installed utilities must be situated below ground and existing overhead services relocated below ground wherever possible.
- **4.5.3** Loading areas, service areas, trash and recycling containers, and other accessory functions must be screened.
- 4.5.4 No off-street loading space will be located in the area required for setback from a street line

#### 4.6 Bicycle Parking

**Purpose:** Bicycle access and activity is considered an important ingredient of a dynamic town or village center. Site design should facilitate bicyclist access and connectivity for bicycle travel among parcels.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Bicycle racks should be located along a major building approach line and clearly visible from the approach.
- Where a bicycle rack allows bicycles to be locked on both sides of the rack without conflict, each side may be counted as one required space.
- Bicycle racks should be of architectural character to compliment that of the buildings and other site features such as lighting and pedestrian amenities.
- Residential bicycle parking should be located indoors or sheltered if feasible so as to prevent damage to bicycles parked for long periods of time (see figure 5).

- **4.6.1** The bike rack area must be no more than 100 feet from the entrance it serves and should preferably be within 50 feet.
- **4.6.2** There must be one (1) secured bicycle parking space for every 4 dwelling units. There must be one (1) secured bicycle parking space per 6,000 sq. ft. of commercial space or one (1) secured bicycle parking space for every 24 automobile spaces (whichever is greater).



Figure 4: "Inverted U" style bike rack

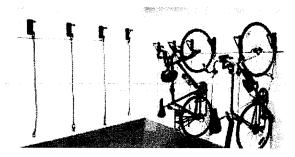


Figure 5: Example of secure indoor bicycle parking

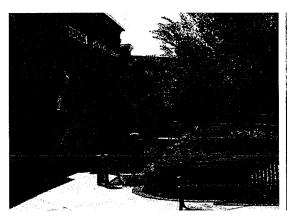
## 4.7 Open Space, Parks, Plazas

**Purpose:** Public spaces should be designed as gathering spots and destinations for pedestrians and include shade trees, benches, well-maintained landscaping, and pedestrian scale lighting.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Where feasible, site design should provide for focal points, such as public outdoor space, parks, plazas, and paths with views of natural features.
- Fountains, sculptures, public art, seating and visitor respite areas are encouraged.
- Public spaces may be in the form of well-maintained lawn, brick-lain plazas or other aesthetic hardscape materials, including complementary landscaping and planting beds, or a combination thereof.
- Where possible, open spaces, paths, parks or plazas should be designed so that adjacent buildings have windows, terraces or other features that provide a visual connection between the building tenants and the open space.
- Public spaces should be designed to be sustainable; well-maintained over time.
- Vacant public spaces that lack amenities such as benches, public art, or landscaping should be avoided (see figure 6).

- **4.7.1** Incentive Housing projects must provide a minimum of 20% of the developable land as open public spaces including such focal points mentioned above.
- **4.7.2** Public open spaces such as parks and plazas must be located in areas with pedestrian traffic or if such spaces are provided in the interior of a lot or along the Still River, pedestrian connections to the sidewalk network must be provided. Meandering pathways are acceptable.
- 4.7.3 Asphalt surfaces are not permitted in public open spaces.



**Preferred:** Storefront open space with gathering space, landscaping, seating and other pedestrian amenities.



Not Preferred: Storefront open space that appears vacant, lacking gathering space and pedestrian amenities.

Figure 6: Open space examples

## 4.8 Landscaping

**Purpose:** Landscaping should integrate the proposed development to the site, with consideration for natural topography and existing vegetation.

#### Guidelines:

- Any portion of a developed lot that is not used for the location of buildings, structures, accessory uses, outside storage areas, off-street parking and loading areas, sidewalks or other paved areas, should be landscaped. Standards provided in Section 242-501 J apply to the Town Center District.
- Small spaces can also be creatively landscaped, such as with window planters,
- To the maximum extent possible, all significant existing natural, manmade or scenic resources should be preserved, protected, or restored. This includes but is not limited to, stone walls, steep slopes, large boulders or ledge outcroppings, specimen trees or stands of trees, water bodies, wetlands, scenic vistas, ridgelines or other significant geological or unique site features. artwork, water features, or other attractive amenities.



Figure 8: Landscaping in public plaza located in areas of pedestrian activity and visible from the interior of adjacent buildings.

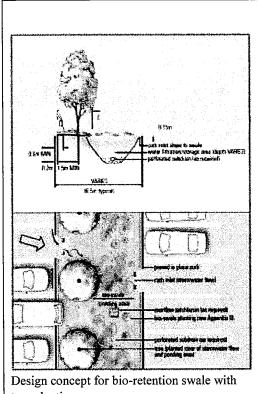


Figure 7: Landscaping used to create visual interest and integrate building to site

- Landscaping should be sustainable and include a variety of plants including shrubs and trees to create interest, color, fragrance and texture.
- Use of native species for landscaping is encouraged; the use of resource-efficient, landscapes and gardens of drought-resistant plant species indigenous to the region is encouraged.
- Fences may be used to visually reinforce a space, add a decorative element, or provide a screen as required elsewhere in the zoning regulations and may be covered with vegetation.
- A Landscape Maintenance Plan should be employed by the property owner or manager to ensure that landscapes are successfully established and continue to function well over time.
- The plan should include at a minimum: 1) a landscape management/ maintenance schedule which includes instruction for mowing, pruning and trimming, irrigation schedule, and seasonal protection of landscape elements and 2) plan and list of plant species to enable replacement as needed.

## 4.8 Landscaping (cont'd)

- 4.8.1 Landscaping must be provided around buildings to establish continuity within the site, soften structure harshness, and introduce pedestrian scale at the sidewalk level (see figure 7).
- Parking lots must contain high-branching canopy trees for shade. Providing shade trees at a 4.8.2 minimum ratio of one tree planted for every five parking spaces and distributed such that no parking space is more than 100 feet from a canopy tree.
- 4.8.3 No invasive species may be used.
- Vegetated areas must be designed to integrate Low Impact Development storm water 4.8.4 techniques. For example, parking lot end islands, separation strips and divider islands can be designed as bio-swales to collect and renovate parking lot run-off. Drainage areas and culverts can provide habitat areas when appropriately designed (see figure 9).
- 4.8.5 No plant may be located to create - nor grown to create - a visual hazard for vehicular or pedestrian traffic either within or at the intersection of the site's access with a street.
- 4.8.6 Retaining walls that are visible to the public must be constructed of stone, decorative blocks, stone veneer, or other similar material. Poured concrete and wired gabion are not permitted.
- Fences must be designed to avoid barriers to pedestrian connections. 4.8.7



tree planting.



A landscaped median shades and cools parked vehicles and surfaces and provides storm water benefit.

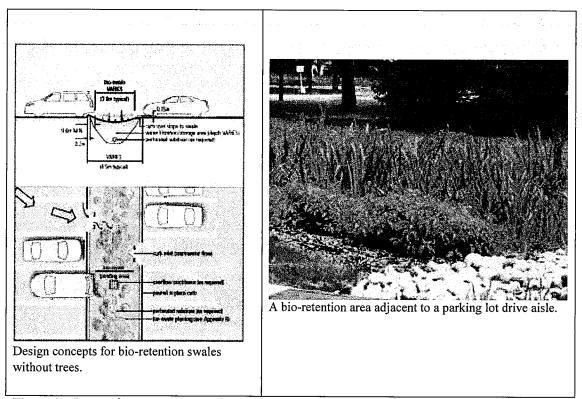


Figure 9: Images from Toronto's Design Guidelines for 'Greening' Surface Parking Lots, Toronto City Planning, January 2013.

## 4.9 Lighting

**Purpose**: Lighting should be at a pedestrian scale and designed to provide both safety of travel and ambience complimentary to the overall site design.

#### Guidelines:

- The lighting plan should avoid relative brightness differences with adjacent dissimilar land uses (i.e. brightly lit retail area adjacent to dimly lit residential area).
- Lighting fixture assemblies should coordinate with the architecture it serves.
- Soft, low wattage spotlighting of signs and signature architectural or site features is acceptable.
- Low wattage lighting with close spacing is preferred over high wattage lighting spaced further apart.

- 4.9.1 Pole mounted fixtures shall must be 12 to 14 feet from grade to the light source and supplied by an underground wire. Height to light source may be increased to 16 feet when the fixture is located at least 60 feet from any property line, building, public space or park.
- 4.9.2 Light fixtures in parking lots must be full cut-off, whereas light fixtures in pedestrian areas may be cut-off fixtures permitting no more than 2.5% uplight.
- **4.9.3** Building lights must not blink, flash or change in intensity.
- **4.9.4** Victorian or other period fixture styles are preferred (contemporary shoebox style light fixtures are undesirable).

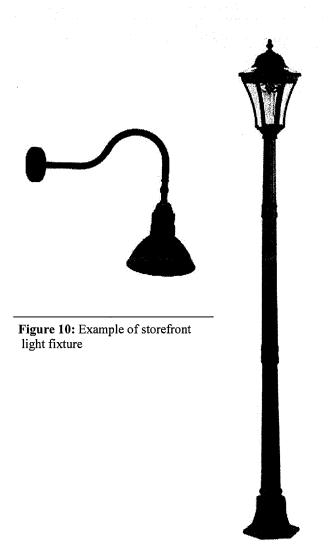


Figure 11: Example of pedestrian scaled pole mounted light fixture

## 4.10 Streetscape and Outdoor Seating

**Purpose:** The streetscape along the front or sides of a building presents an opportunity for providing a welcoming environment that encourages business patronage. These areas are where the public and private realms merge and where people cross paths or congregate. As such, the streetscape should accommodate all users and offer comfortable, convenient, safe and supportive environment for these interactions.

#### Guidelines:

- Street amenities such as accent pavers, pedestrian scale sidewalk lighting, and small garden or landscaped spaces should be provided to further enhance and soften the streetscape environment.
- Benches and/or low walls may be provided to encourage pedestrians to gather providing they
  do not provide an obstruction to pedestrian traffic.
- Outdoor dining spaces, when provided, should be located along the sidewalk near the street.
- Outdoor dining spaces should include overhead protection from the weather; awnings for this purpose are preferred.

- **4.10.1** Sidewalks are required along at least one side of all roads and drives in accordance with the Section 242-505 I. Refer to the *Town Center District Sidewalk and Access Management Plan* for the planned location of sidewalk areas along Federal Road, Station Road and Whisconier Road.
- 4.10.2 Decorative trash receptacles must be installed where accumulation of trash is likely to occur.
- **4.10.3** Adequate area illumination must be provided to ensure public safety.
- 4.10.4 Outdoor dining must not be located along vehicle access ways
- **4.10.5** Overhead protection for outdoor dining spaces must not overwhelm the sidewalk travel ways; at least 5 feet of sidewalk width must remain uncovered so the perception remains that the sidewalk is intended for public passage.





Figure 12: Preferred examples of outdoor dining areas

## 5.0 Architectural Design Guidelines

## 5.1 Building Scale and Massing

**Purpose:** The buildings in the TCD and IHZ are intended to be at a neighborhood scale and of traditional (versus contemporary) architectural style.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Building design should suggest traditional architectural styles including Colonial, Cape Cod, Bungalow, Victorian, Federal, and Georgian styles.
- The height, footprint, overall dimensions, layout, and character of such structures should not suggest a single big-box with long generic undifferentiated walls. Avoid long, large, unarticulated structures; as they do not add visual interest to the streetscape or surrounding landscapes.
- Blank wall surfaces greater than 50 feet in length should not be visible from streets or other public areas.
- Upper floors above street level may be set back to provide visual interest and to distinguish between street-level commercial uses and upper floor residential uses.
- A building may have more than one front; where the building meets the property line at a public street, the primary front should face the street.

- **5.1.1** Buildings up to 3 stories are permitted; 2.5 stories are preferred.
- **5.1.2** One story building structures are discouraged.
- **5.1.3** Building structures with a footprint of 5,000 square feet or more must be broken into smaller sections and structures. This may be accomplished via the use of horizontal offsets, bump outs, cross-gable features, and other architectural features and elements (Figure 13).
- **5.1.4** Each building fronting on the street must not exceed 200 feet in length along the street.
- **5.1.5** Residential balconies must be located in the setback area of an upper floor and may not protrude from the building façade out over the sidewalk or frontage area.

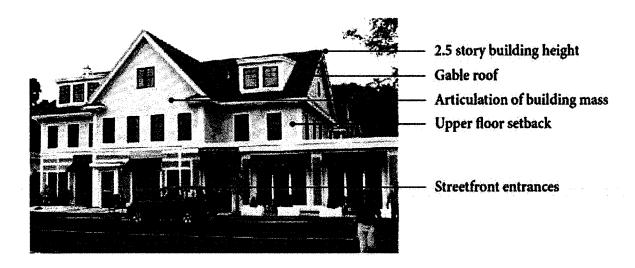


Figure 13: Building Design

#### 5.2 Facade Design

**Purpose:** Facades should be traditional but demonstrate some variety and complexity. This means that facades should be of traditional materials, but also incorporate elements such as shutters, dormers, gables and cupolas when suited to the overall architecture and building functions.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Buildings at the property line and along the public street should be arranged so that they have a façade along that public way.
- All building facades that are visible from a public street should be attractively designed with windows and other architectural elements (such as window sashes, cornices, transoms).
- All building facades should be complementary in design and materials.
- Entry doors should be provided for all storefronts/businesses.
- Upper story windows should not be larger than street level windows;
- Upper story windows should be residentially scaled (see figure 14).
- Windows should be recessed at least one inch from the plane of the wall.

- **5.2.1** Building facades that are greater than 40 feet in length along a public road must be broken up, such as with porches, column lines, cornices and bays, changes in roof-lines, staggered front setbacks and other techniques.
- **5.2.2** Street level facades of mixed use buildings must differ from upper story facades to convey a retail / commercial feel with upper story facades having a residential feel (see figure 14).
- **5.2.3** For facades facing a public road, display windows must cover at least 50% of the street level façade (see figure 14).
- **5.2.4** Street level window glazing should be of clear vision glass. Stenciling that does not significantly obstruct vision may be acceptable.

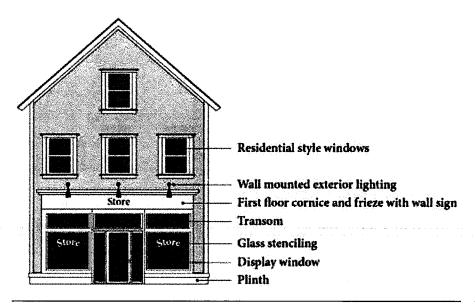


Figure 14: Façade Design





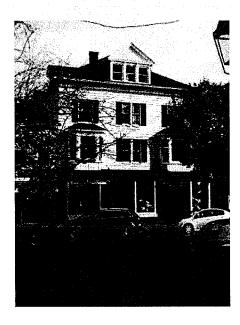


Figure 15: Examples of Preferred Façade Design

#### 5.3 Building and Garage Entrances

**Purpose:** The building frontage at the street is intended to be integrated into the pedestrian environment. The design should provide a visually appealing approach to the entrance.

### **Guidelines:**

- Retail entrances should be located fronting the main thoroughfare or oriented to a plaza or other public space that is between two building sides.
- The building's primary entrance should be onto the street.
- Secondary entrance / exits may be located facing a rear or side parking area, but retail entrances should never solely be located at the rear.
- Public entries for commercial and retail uses are defined by a large scale and window glazing. Private entries for residential uses are smaller in scale, according to their use.

- **5.3.1** The main building entrance must be clearly visible and identifiable from the primary vantage points or public right-of-way.
- **5.3.2** Entrances must be accentuated with strong definition and legibility for individual tenants.
- **5.3.3** There must be at least one walkway directly from the street to the major functional entry of any building or use oriented along the public street.
- **5.3.4** Garage entrances must not front on a public street.

#### 5.4 Building Exteriors

Purpose: Exterior building materials should suggest traditional architectural styles.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Traditional materials are preferred for building exteriors.
- Colors should be non-reflective and selected using Colonial or Victorian historic color palettes.

#### Standards:

- **5.4.1** Exterior siding style must resemble traditional New England styles, such as clapboards, shakes, brick and stone.
- **5.4.2** Exterior building materials must be high quality materials.
- **5.4.3** Long term maintenance and durability shall be a consideration in the selection of building materials.
- **5.4.4** Vinyl siding and Stucco type Exterior Insulation Finishing Systems (EIFS) are not permitted.

### 5.5. Roof Design

Purpose: Roof design should suggest traditional architectural styles.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Roofs should be front gabled, side gabled, gambrel, mansard or hip; Flat roofs or contemporary shed pitch roofs are not desirable.
- If a green roof is proposed, the Commission may consider approving a flat roof though
  portions of the roof should be designed to harmonize to the extent feasible with other
  pitched roof structures in the immediate vicinity.
- Variations in roof lines, pitch and orientation should be used to add visual interest, complement the character of the Town, and to break up building bulk and massing.
- Dormer windows, gables or other architectural treatments should be used to break up the face of roofs that are steeply pitched or expansive.

### Standards:

**5.5.1** If visible equipment such as HVAC units are located on the roof, they should be attractively screened from public view or hidden within the structure of the roof.

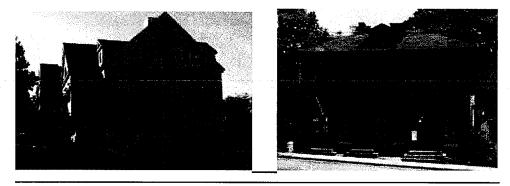


Figure 16: Examples of preferred roof design

### 5.7 Exterior Signs

**Purpose:** Signs and awnings along public streets in the TCD and IHZ should be varied to create visual interest. At the same time, signs and awnings should help to maintain a sense of street-level, pedestrian activity and cohesiveness.

#### **Guidelines:**

### Size:

 Overall, the size of such signs should be proportionate to the façade of the business they serve, mounted no higher than the uppermost elevation of the first story of the building and should not overwhelm the sidewalk travel ways.

#### Materials and Style:

- Signs composed of traditional materials such as painted or engraved wood are preferred.
- Wall signs, projecting signs of appropriate scale, and awning signs are all desirable;
- Sandwich board signs are acceptable as long as they are removed when the business is closed.
- Signs with a highly stylized and corporate/franchise look are not desirable.
- Plastic, steel, and extruded (3-dimensional letters) signs are not desirable.
- Signs should be compatible with the style, materials, color, composition and details of the building.

#### Location:

- Wall signs should be located within the frieze of the cornice, on a covered transom or other flat and unadorned surface that is suitable for sign location.
- Where there are multiple storefronts in one building, wall signs should be coordinated in terms of size, placement, color and overall design. However, some variation is encouraged to avoid a monotonous look.
- Hanging signs should hang perpendicular to the façade wall and visible hardware should complement signage and be similar in style.
- Roadside signs of appropriate proportion may be acceptable if located outside of "street-side" areas or where sidewalks are allowed (see Zoning Regulation 242-505 H(5)).

- 5.7.1 The total area of all building signs, including any lettering or logos on awnings and any lettering or logos on windows, must not exceed the area defined in Section 242-306C. That is, total square footage of building signs is limited to the amount of "linear building frontage" facing the street, main access drive or interior courtyard/pedestrian mall. For example, for 100 linear feet of building frontage, 100 square feet of building signage is permitted.
- 5.7.2 Signs must not obstruct architectural elements such as cornices, arches, windows, etc.
- **5.7.3** Sign lighting must not be internal; lighting must be indirect and non-glaring and comply with Section 242-306 of the Zoning Regulations.
- 5.7.4 Roof-mounted signs are not permitted.
- **5.7.5** Lettering or logos painted onto windows must not cover more than 25% of the glass area and should not block views.
- **5.7.6** Where roadside signs are permitted, signs must be no more than 10.5 feet in height and proportional to the building to which the sign refers.





Preferred: Engraved and/or painted wood sign

Not Preferred: Steel and plastic sign

Figure 17: Sign examples

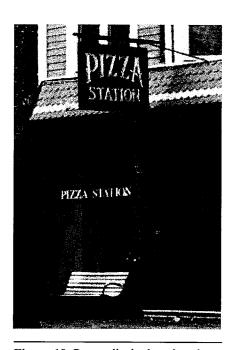


Figure 18: Perpendicular hanging sign and store lettering on window glass

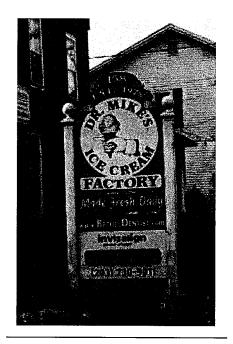


Figure 19: Example of roadside sign

## 5.8 Awnings

**Purpose:** Awnings are allowed as a means of adding visual interest to the streetscape and to provide protection from the elements.

#### Guidelines:

- Awnings should fit the shape of the window or opening that it is affixed to.
- Fabric awnings are preferred; metal, plastic and vinyl awnings should be avoided.
- Awning colors should be coordinated with building colors and among other tenants in the same building. Subtle patterns such as striping are appropriate.

- **5.8.1** A single awning spanning the length of single long building wall (e.g. one, 100 to 200 foot awning) must be avoided.
- **5.8.2** Awnings must not hide the façade's primary architectural details.
- **5.8.3** All window awnings on a single building must be of similar style, using the same type of materials and have the same valance style.
- 5.8.4 Lettering and logos are permitted on the valance or side of awnings: Lettering and logos on the valance must not cover more than 60% of the area of the valance; Lettering and logos on the side must cover no more than 40% of the area of the side.
- 5.8.5 Internally illuminated awnings must be avoided, unless the lighting is intended to and designed to illuminate a sidewalk directly under the awning.

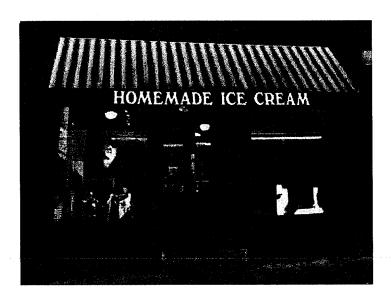


Figure 20: Example of fabric storefront awning with lettering on valance

## 5.9 Climate Adaptation, Solar Access, and Energy Efficient Design

Purpose: Promote the construction of new buildings and additions or renovations to existing buildings in a manner that takes advantage of solar gain and shading to minimize building energy use. Promote the development of sites using materials and methods that minimize impacts of impervious surfaces to increased storm water run-off.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Without adversely affecting the reasonable solar gain of any neighboring property, new
  plantings should concentrate evergreen trees and hedges on the north side of a structure
  to protect from wind without interfering with passive solar gain; deciduous, on the south
  side for seasonal sun control.
- Orient the building consistent with energy conservation principles as feasible.
- Wherever possible, new technologies that reduce energy usage or storm water run-off are encouraged including solar panels, green roofs and permeable surfaces for parking lots.
- Energy efficient building standards are encouraged in the construction of buildings.

## 6.0 Additional Standards for Building Additions

Purpose: Locally important historic commercial/residential buildings are considered part of the fabric of the Town Center District and the Central Core sub-zone of the Incentive Housing Overlay zone. To promote appropriate scale and proportions when expanding an existing building, particularly those listed in Section 4.2 Relationship to Historic Structures, additions and renovations to existing buildings and sites should be done in consideration of the following design guidelines.

#### **Guidelines:**

- Place an addition to the side or rear of the original building.
- Use wall plane or roof ridge offsets to distinguish an addition from the original building.
- Position the taller portion of a structure away from neighboring buildings of lower scale or other sensitive edges.
- Step down the height of a building towards lower-scaled neighbors and historic properties.
- Vary the height of a larger building to help it fit in with traditional smaller-scale development.

## 7.0 Glossary/Definition of Terms

Architectural style: The exterior design of a structure as it expresses a particular time, society or individual.

Awning – A roof like structure, generally of fabric or canvas, over windows or doors.

**Bay** – A regularly repeated unit on a building elevation defined by columns, pilasters, or other vertical elements, or defined by a given number of windows or openings.

**Blank Wall** – An exterior building wall with no openings and generally constructed of a single material, uniform texture, and on a single plane.

**Buffer** - A suitable landscaped open space unoccupied except by vegetative growth, and left in a natural state with the land surface protected with suitable ground cover.

**Character -** Special characteristics of a structure or area that set it apart from its surroundings and contribute to its individuality.

Column - A vertical pillar or shaft, usually structural.

Cornice - The top part of an entablature, usually molded and projecting.

**Cultural/historical resources:** Buildings, places, and amenities that transmit the beliefs, social forms, and material traits of the town to successive generations.

**Elevation** – An exterior façade of a structure, or its head-on view, or representation drawn with no vanishing point, and used primarily for construction and design.

Façade – The principal exterior face of a building, usually the front.

Form - Shape and structure of a building as distinguished from its materials.

Gable - The part of the end wall of a building between the eaves and a pitched or gambrel roof.

**Green Roof** – A vegetated roof system that stores some rainwater in a lightweight engineered soil medium, or other manner such that the water is taken up by plants and transpired into the air.

Massing - The three dimensional bulk of a structure: height, width, and depth.

Orientation – Spacing, site coverage and set back from side and rear property lines.

**Pedestrian Scale/Human Scale** – Pedestrian or Human Scale is the use of elements which can be experienced or used by a passing pedestrian at street level such as: front porches, awnings, bay windows, attractive trash receptacles, benches, bicycle racks, decorative sidewalks, drinking fountains, kiosks, neighborhood directories, signage, landscaping, lighting, outdoor fountains, plazas, and public art.

**Pedestrian Way** – A way intended for use by the general public for the movement of pedestrians. Pedestrian Ways include sidewalks and pass-through walkways.

Pitch - The angle of slope of a roof or berm.

**Proportion** – The relationship or ratio between two dimensions, e.g. width of street to height of building wall, or width to height.

**Public Open Space** – An area of land such as a square, green, Neighborhood Park, pocket park, and linear pedestrian park which is located and designed for public access by pedestrians and/or bicyclists for passive or active recreation.

**Scale** – The size or bulk of a building as it relates to neighboring structures and the topography of the street.

Sidewalk - A Pedestrian way that is located adjacent to and incorporated within the design of a street.

**Street Furniture** – Functional elements of the streetscape, including but not limited to benches, trash receptacles, planters, telephone booths, kiosks, sign posts, street lights, bollards, and removable enclosures.

**Streetscape** – The visual and functional character or an entire street including: buildings, paving material, plantings and street amenities such as lamps and benches. Also, the environment created for human activity and interaction.

## §242-314 Small Wind Turbine Systems (11/8/09)

## A. Purpose:

(1) The purpose of this section is to accommodate distributed generation/small wind energy systems whose primary purpose is to supply *electrical* power to the structures or facilities located on the same lot, while minimizing any adverse visual, safety and environmental impacts of the system. Distributed generation/small wind energy systems whose primary purpose is to generate power for commercial purposes or augment the supply of power to utilities are prohibited in the Town of Brookfield.

In addition, this section provides a permitting process for small wind energy systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of the requirements and standards established herein.

The regulations and permitting process are the same for all zones in the Town of Brookfield.

## B. <u>Definitions</u>: See section §242-202

## C. Permits Required

- (1) <u>Designed Review Permit</u>: No small wind energy System or testing apparatus shall be erected, constructed, installed or modified without first obtaining a Design Review Approval Permit.
- (2) <u>Building Permit:</u> After Design Review Approval as stated above, a building permit is required for the installation, construction or modification of a small wind energy system.

## D. Procedure for Review:

- (1) <u>Application</u>: An application for Design Review Approval shall be in accordance with the requirements of Section 242-302 C (3) as modified hereinafter in subparagraph (3) below.
- (2) <u>Public Hearing:</u> Upon receipt of an application and prior to issuance of a Design Review Approval Permit and a building permit, the Commission shall hold a publid hearing.

## (3) Required Data:

- (a) Property lines and physical dimensions of the applicant's property drawn to scale, including names of adjoining property owners.
- (b) Location, dimensions, and types of existing major structures on the property shown to scale.

# **Small Wind Turbine Energy Systems**

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- (c) Location of the proposed small wind energy system, foundations, guy anchors and associated equipment.
- (d) Setback requirements as outlined in this ordinance.
- (e) The right-of-way of any public road that is contiguous with the property.
- (f) Any overhead utility lines.
- (g) Small wind energy system specifications, including manufacturer, model, rotor diameter, tower height, tower type (freestanding or guyed).
- (h) If the small wind energy system will be connected to the power grid, documentation shall be provided regarding the notification of the intent with the utility regarding the applicant's installation of a small wind energy system.
- (i) Tower foundation blueprints or drawings.
- (j) Tower blueprint or drawings.
- (k) Sound level analysis prepared by the wind turbine manufacturer or qualified engineer.
- (l) Confirmation that the manner of installation will conform to the National Electrical Code (usually provided by the manufacturer).
- (m) Estimated costs of physically removing the small wind energy system to comply with surety standards.
- (n) Evidence of compliance or non-applicability with Federal Aviation Administration requirements.
- (o) The site plan must be stamped by a professional engineer licensed to practice in the state of Connecticut.
- (p) Documentation describing the containment plan for ice that may accumulate on the turbine surfaces such that the ice will not become a hazard.
- (q) Copies of certified mail receipts and copy of the Neighbors/Adjoining Property Owner Notification.

## **Small Wind Turbine Energy Systems**

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(r) Documentation from public utility company noting interconnection approval.

## E. <u>Design Review Approval Standards</u>:

(1) Through the Design Review Process, the small wind energy system shall be evaluated for compliance to the following standards;

## (a) Setbacks:

- i) Small wind energy system shall be set back a distance equal to 110% of the total height from:
  - (A) Any public road right-of-way, unless written permission is granted by the governmental entity with jurisdiction over the road.
  - (B) Any overhead utility lines.
  - (C) All property lines, unless the affected land owner provides written permission through a recorded easement allowing the small wind energy system's fall zone to overlap with the abutting property.
  - (D) Any travel ways to include but not be limited to driveways, parking lots, nature trails or sidewalks.
- (ii) Small wind energy systems must meet all setbacks for principal structures for the zoning district in which the system is located.
- (iii) The setback shall be measured to the center of the tower's base.
- (iv) Guy wires used to support the tower are exempt from the small wind energy system setback requirements

## (b) Tower:

- (i) Wind turbines may only be attached to freestanding or guy wired monopole towers. Lattice towers are explicitly prohibited.
- (ii) The tower height shall not exceed 15 feet above any structure on the the property.
- (iii) The applicant shall provide evidence that the proposed tower height does not exceed the height recommended by the manufacturer of the wind turbine.

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## (c) Sound Level:

The small wind energy system shall not exceed 45 decibels using the A scale (dBA), as measured at the property line, except during short-term events such as severe wind storms and utility outages.

## (d) **Shadowing/Flicker**:

Small wind energy systems shall be sited in a manner that does not result in significant shadowing or flicker impacts on neighboring properties. The applicant has the burden of proving that this effect does not have significant adverse impact on neighboring or adjacent uses either through siting or mitigation.

## (e) Signs:

All signs, both temporary and permanent, are prohibited on the small wind energy system, except as follows:

- (i) Appropriate warning signs and placards
- (ii) Signs shall not be more than 2 square feet in size.

## (f) <u>Code Compliance</u>:

The small wind energy system shall comply with all applicable sections of the Connecticut State Building Code.

## (g) Aviation:

The small wind energy system shall be built to comply with all applicable Federal Aviation Administration. Evidence of compliance or non-applicability shall be submitted with the application.

## (h) <u>Visual Impacts</u>:

It is inherent that small wind energy systems may pose some visual impacts due to the tower height needed to access the wind resources. The purpose of this section is to reduce the visual impacts, without restricting the owner's access to the wind resources.

(i) The applicant shall demonstrate through project site planning and proposed mitigation that the small wind energy system's visual impacts will be minimized for surrounding neighbors and the community. This may include, but not be limited to information regarding site selection, turbine design or appearance, buffering, and screening of ground mounted electrical and control equipment. All electrical conduits shall be underground.

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### **Small Wind Turbine Energy Systems**

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- (ii) The color of the small wind energy system shall either be the stock color from the manufacturer or painted with a non-reflective, unobtrusive color that blends in with the surrounding environment and minimizes ice build up.
- (iii) A small wind energy system shall not be artificially lit unless such lighting is required by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). If lighting is required, the applicant shall provide a copy of the FAA determination to establish the required markings and/or lights for the small wind energy system.
- (iv) All systems shall be located in the rear, side yards or on rooftops, unless testing clearly demonstrates these locations are not suitable.

### (i) <u>Utility Connection</u>:

If the proposed small wind energy system is to be connected to the power grid through net metering.

### (j) Access:

- (i) All ground mounted electrical and control equipment shall be labeled and secured to prevent unauthorized access.
- (ii) The tower shall be designed and installed so as to not provide step bolts or a ladder readily accessible to the public for a minimum height of 8 feet above the ground.
- (iii) All connections and cabling shall be underground.

### (k) Approved Wind Turbines:

The manufacturer and model of the wind turbine to be used in the proposed small wind energy system must have been approved by the California Energy Commission or the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, or a similar list approved by the state of New Hampshire, if available.

### (l) <u>Clearing</u>:

Clearing of natural vegetation shall be limited to that which is necessary for the construction, operation and maintenance of the small wind energy system and as otherwise prescribed by applicable laws, regulations, and ordinances.

# TOWN OF BROOKFIELD ZONING REGULATIONS

### **Small Wind Turbine Energy Systems**

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### F. Fees:

(1) The fee for the design review process, including the Public Hearing is documented in section 242-301C

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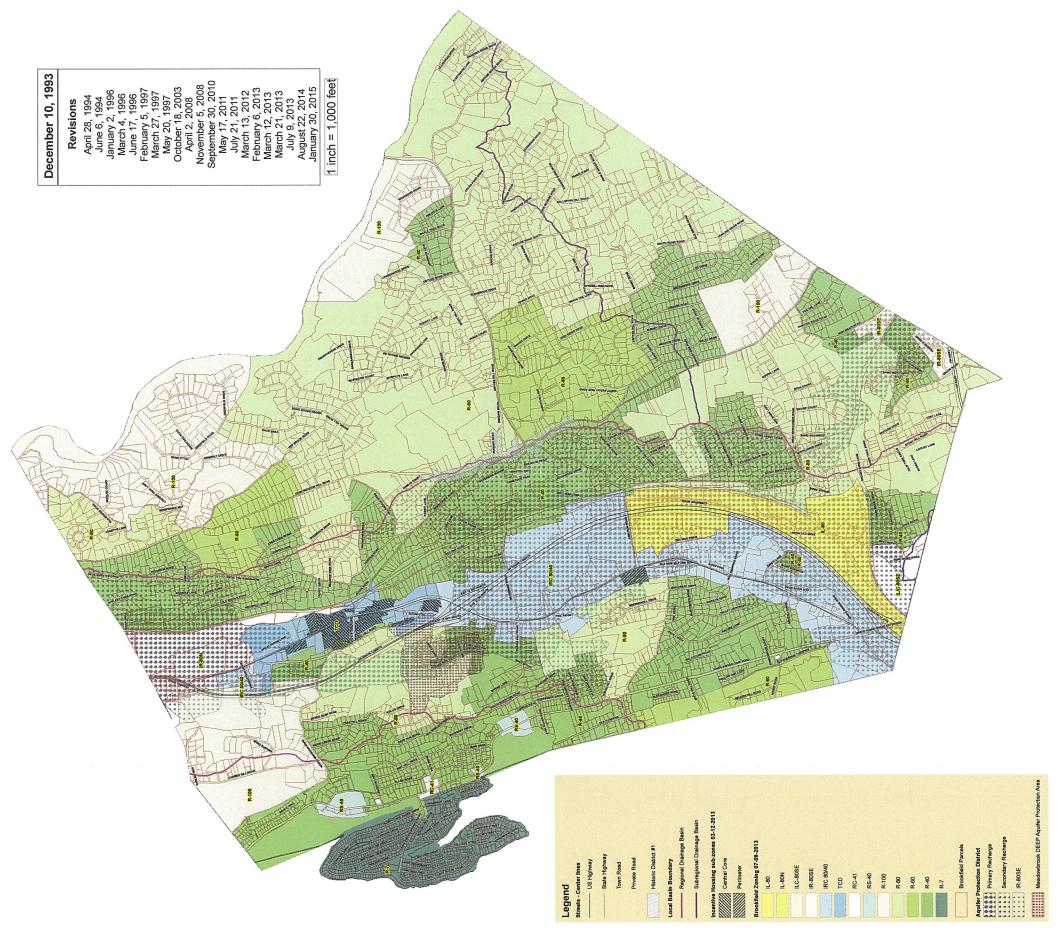
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# ZONING MAP OF THE TOWN OF BROOKFIELD

# **Brookfield, Connecticut Zoning District Map**





# GIS Map Town of Brookfield, CT -

MAP DISCLAIMER-NOTICE OF LIABILITY
This map is for planning purposes only. It is not for legal description or conveyances.
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### **Brookfield, Connecticut**

### 2015 Plan of Conservation and Development - Draft

revisions: original draft 2/3/15, 2/17/15, 3/12/15, 3/26/15

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### ${\bf 2015} \; {\bf Brookfield} \; {\bf Plan} \; {\bf of} \; {\bf Conservation} \; {\bf and} \; {\bf Development} \; {\bf \cdot} \; {\bf Draft}$

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### I. Introduction to Brookfield and Plan Objectives

Brookfield is located in Fairfield County in southwest Connecticut. The town is bounded by New Milford to the north, Bridgewater to the east, Newtown and Bethel to the south, and Danbury and New Fairfield to the west. Brookfield is located about 55 miles west of Hartford, the State capitol.

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, Brookfield had a 2010 population of 16,452 people within its land area of about 20.4 square miles (13,040 acres). This is an increase of 788 people (5 percent) from the 2000 Census.

The pace of population growth, housing growth, and economic growth in Brookfield has slowed over the past decade compared to the 11 percent growth in the previous decade and the demographics of those growth sectors is changing. This Plan has been prepared to help evaluate growth and progress since 2002 and to recommend the most desirable avenues for both conservation efforts and development opportunities as we look toward the future.

The intended readers and users of this document include Land Use commission members (Zoning, Planning, Inland Wetlands & Zoning Board of Appeals), development and conservation commissions or organizations (Conservation Commission, Historic District Commission, Economic Development Commission, Chamber of Commerce), other elected officials (Board of Selectmen, Board of Finance, Board of Education). Developers and real estate professionals are also a potential audience.

Brookfield residents have participated via multiple formats in the creation of this planning document. This document is intended to update progress in key areas from the 2002 Plan of Conservation and Development (2002 Plan), reflect the consensus opinion of Brookfield residents on the direction for future conservation and development goals and present a set of strategies for reaching these goals.

### **Brookfield's History and Regional Role**

While Brookfield's landscape was formed over millions of years, human settlement of this area is believed to only have occurred within the past 10,000 years. After 1630, the Dutch and English began trading with Native Americans and this led to the eventual colonization of New England. The area we now know as Brookfield was first settled by Europeans shortly before 1700.

A separate ecclesiastical society (called "Newbury Parish" from a combination of the names of Danbury, New Milford and Newtown) was established in 1754 to shorten travel distances to church for the growing population. In 1788, the General Assembly authorized the Newbury Ecclesiastical Society to establish a new town called Brookfield after its first pastor Rev. Thomas Brooks. The first "meetinghouse" (church) and "town house" (Town Hall) were established in the geographic center of the community (at the present day intersection of Route 25 and Route 133).

Brookfield had very limited regional role while it was primarily a farming community. With establishment of a grist mill, saw mill, paper mill, an ironworks, cotton mills, lime and granite mines, and a few hat factories, Brookfield became more economically integrated with the region. This regional, and even national, integration continued with the arrival of railroads in the 1800s and the advent of the automobile in the early 1900s.

After 1950, Brookfield evolved into a community with the two regional roles we recognize today. First, social trends that made suburban living a desirable option for many people after World War Two resulted in Brookfield's development as a residential suburb. The construction of I-84 along the southern part of Brookfield in the 1960s accelerated this growth. Brookfield's role as a residential suburb is evidenced by the fact that, in 1990, 78 percent of Brookfield workers commuted to other areas for employment.

The second regional role (that of a business and employment center) evolved in response to local and regional population growth and Brookfield's strategic location at the confluence of I-84 and CT Route 7. In 1990, Brookfield had almost 1.25 jobs for every housing unit in Brookfield, the highest jobs-housing ratio in the region after Danbury. Brookfield's regional integration is also evidenced by the fact that about 60 percent of people who work in Brookfield come from other communities.

# Principles and Objectives of the Plan of Conservation and Development

The **basic principles** that formed the foundation of the 2002 Plan of Conservation and Development are

**Enhance Community Character** through preservation of important resources including natural resources, open space, historic resources, and community character.

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**Grow Smarter** through improving the quality of development and managing the quantity of development

**Meet Community Needs** through improvement of community facilities and resolution of transportation and utility issues.

The 2015 revision to the Brookfield Plan of Conservation and Development retains these basic principles. Town's people have echoed these principles in comments made through EnvisionBrookfield\* and during regular meetings and public hearings held on the revision to the document and the way forward for the town.

The **strategies** identified for focus subsequent to the adoption of the 2002 Plan were as follows:

- Establish a Village Center
- Establish Greenbelt System with Trails
- Promote Open Space Development Patterns
- Modify Zoning in the Federal Road Corridor
- Establish an Advisory Design Committee
- Address Infrastructure Issues
- Address Staffing Issues

Progress on these strategies is addressed in the body of this document.

### II. Conditions and Trends

### Demographic conditions and trends

Millennial, Gen X'ers and Baby Boomers - Age distribution

The terms used to describe generations reflect the changing nature of our population. As the Baby Boomers begin to enter their 70's, Brookfield's population of "Empty Nesters" is growing. Like many New England small towns, population growth is most notable in the age groups 55-64 and 65 and older. The following data from the US Census and 2009-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates shows that this growth is also reflected in the proportion of Brookfield residents who are in the 55+ age groups. In the year 2000, 22% of Brookfield residents were 55 or older, whereas in 2010 28% of the total population comprised this age group. The 2002 POCD predicted that almost a third of all Brookfield residents would be elders by the year 2020.

The 2002 Plan of Conservation and Development predicted modest growth in school aged children, which was born out in the 2010 census data; however as a proportion of the population the greater growth of the older population segments overshadows these increases. The overall percentage of this youngest portion of the population has decreased from 29% in 2000 to 27% in 2010.

Table 1. Population Changes in Brookfield 1970-2013

Age groups	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013 Estimate
0-4	967	786	958	1,023	813	799
5-19	3,231	3,911	2,921	3,511	3,614	3,392
20-34	1,885	2,610	3,087	2,086	2,037	2,568
35-54	2,369	3,754	4,724	5,662	5,388	5,058
55-64	663	962	1,275	1,698	2,279	2,266
65+	573	849	1,148	1,684	2,321	2,531
Total	9,688	12,872	14,113	15,664	16,452	16,614
Growth rate over previous decade		32.8%	9.6%	10.9%	5.03%	

Source: 209-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

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Table 2. Age groups as a percentage of total population 1970-2013

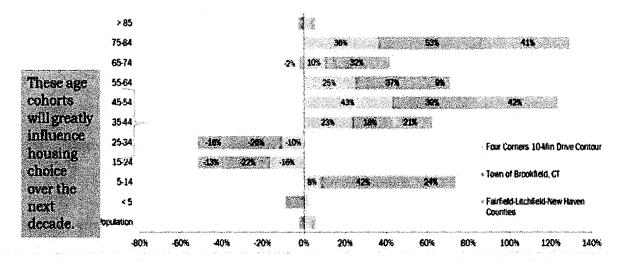
Age	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2013
groups						Estimate
0-19	43%	37%	28%	29%	27%	25%
20-54	44%	49%	55%	49%	45%	46%
55+	13%	14%	17%	22%	28%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: 209-2013 American Community Survey 5-year estimates

The data discussed below is represented in a graphic drawn from the Housing Study prepared by 4ward Planning for this POCD update. It compares population change by age cohort from 2000 to 2010 for a three county area, the Town of Brookfield and a 10-minute driving contour around Brookfield.

## Age

Figure A-14: Annualized Percentage Change in Population by Age Cohorts, 2000-2010



Source, US Census Bureau, Esp. Scan US, 4ward Planning LLC, 2012

Figure 1. Annualized Percentage Change in Population by Age Cohorts, 2000-2010

Notably within the 65-74 year age cohort, there has been a 32% increase in this age group in the Town of Brookfield. The 75-84 year cohort also increased more in Brookfield from 2000-2010 than in the surrounding counties growing 53%.

By contrast, the growth of the sector of the population aged 20-34, the young adults, also termed Millennials having come of age at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, has remained essentially flat over the period 2000 to 2010 and the middle aged population dipped by several hundred in the same period. Overall the proportion of the population of Brookfield comprised of adults 20-55 declined from 49% of the total population in 2000 to 45% in 2010.

### Household growth and income

4ward Planning's market and real estate analysis for the Brookfield Four Corners Town Center Revitalization Study yielded the following key findings.

- Brookfield's median household income in 2010 was estimated at \$108,210, notably higher than median incomes in the 10-minute drive contour (\$81,274) and the region (\$74,314). Growth in upper-income households is projected to increase through 2015.
- A high owner-occupancy rate is consistent with high incomes and educational attainment levels. Single-family housing in Brookfield has consistently stayed among the highest priced in the immediate region.
- Brookfield is experiencing greater growth in non-family households\*, due to lower fertility rates and the overall increase of married couples choosing to have fewer children.
   \*This term, non-family household, may appear to be a contradiction; however it means single person households or households of people unrelated by blood or marriage. These smaller households will influence housing choice (smaller units), as well as school budgets (fewer pupils).

The nature of households is changing in Brookfield, as it is in the rest of Connecticut. The number of households with children under 18 years old is decreasing from 41% of households in 2000 to 35% of households in 2011. In contrast, the number of households with someone over age 65 has increased over the last decade from 21% of household in 2000 to 26% of households in 2011.

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Table 3. Changes in household composition from 2000-2013

Year	2000	2010	2013 Estimate
Housing units - Owner occupied	4,960	5,349	5,041
Housing units- Renter occupied	612	780	864
Total occupied units	5572	6129	5,905
Vacant	209	433	585
Total	5,781	6,562	6,490
Household size- owner occupied	2.88	2.77	2.83
Household size- renter occupied	2.16	2.06	2.67

### Impact of demographic shift on community services

These trends have implications for future services and community culture. As the population ages there is greater demand for smaller homes or condominiums that alleviate the need for yard and garden maintenance. The demand for programs for the elderly and the services provided by the relatively new Brookfield Senior Center are likely to increase in the next decade.

Similarly decreases in the school-aged population have implications for community facilities such as schools as well as services such as parks and recreation programs. The following graph illustrates the data from Table 1.

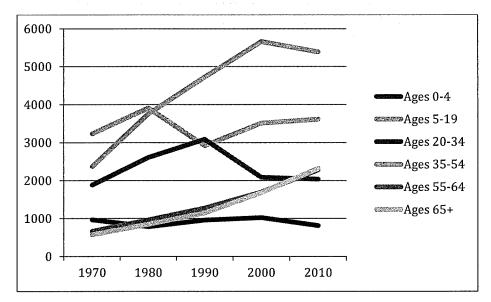


Figure 2. Population Changes in Brookfield 1970-2010

Source: US Census

A study conducted for the Board of Education to assist in educational facilities planning used a build out analysis and review of the housing market to conclude that Brookfield Public Schools may continue to face enrollment declines in the coming decade. Milone and MacBroom, the consulting planning and engineering firm from Cheshire, CT, concluded that due to population and housing trends, enrollment yields from recent developments, and limited build-out potential, there will be fewer new enrollments in Brookfield schools than there will be graduates

Although housing permit activity decreased in 2008, it began to rebound in 2011 and 2012, causing housing sales to rebound in 2012 as well. However, in Brookfield single-family housing has consistently stayed among the highest priced in the immediate region.

Milone and MacBroom estimated the rate of new school enrollments for each new housing unit, including single-family homes, townhouses and apartments. Newly constructed single-family housing is not currently in high demand, but there is potential for turnover of existing homes in the next ten years. These three- and four-bedroom homes generate the most school enrollment. Rental housing, which in Brookfield is concentrated on the western side of town, tend to have smaller student yields than single-family detached dwelling units. Using recent new housing construction as a metric (including age-restricted units at Newbury Village), one student was added to the school district in 2013-14 for every 13 new housing units.

### **Housing Conditions and Trends**

### Relative Cost of Housing in Brookfield

Socio-economic trends that influence housing availability and cost were evaluated in the 4ward Planning Housing Study. The study found that while growth in population and household formation has remained relatively flat and is forecasted to remain so into the near future, a number of demographic indicators suggest there is a need to increase the supply of affordable housing stock in Brookfield. The relevant demographic indicators include the following:

- Nearly half of all renter households are cost burdened, spending more than 30 percent of their income on housing.
- Strong growth in non-family households (typically, these are small one- and two-person households which opt to rent, rather than own their homes) suggests a likely increasing demand for small, affordable rental units.
- The fast-growing segment of Brookfield's population 55 years of age and older, retired or near to it, that there is a need for affordable housing choice attractive to those who want to downsize within their home community again, a demand driver for smaller housing units, a good portion of which are rental
- The age groups under 55 are declining as a percentage of total population, suggesting that the supply of housing for these age groups may be inadequate or too expensive for young persons and families establishing households. Employer interviews indicate most younger, single and/or new professionals hired cannot, or choose not to, live in Brookfield a possible affordability issue.

Balanced age demographics and housing that is affordable to a variety of income earners are two factors that contribute to the vitality of any community. Having a disproportionate population of any one group (classified by age or income), can impact the perception of a community and adequate provision of public services.

### Future Demand in the Housing Market

In the near term (the next seven years) and long term (beyond the next seven years), housing demand in the 15-minute drive contour and Brookfield area will likely come from within the demographic groups highlighted here. The 55-to-74 age cohort (empty nesters) will exert considerable influence on the type of housing developed, specifically smaller housing units, as they downsize from traditional single-family

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units. As previously highlighted, this group is increasing as a share of the total county population.

To a lesser extent, young professionals (ages 25 to 34) may also influence the county's housing market over the coming years. While this age group is forecasted to decline slightly as a percent of the total population through 2018, they also typically seek small, affordable, rental units with convenient commutes to jobs or school, and thus, may be more likely to locate to a town that has such housing types.

### Changes in numbers and types of housing units

The number of total housing units has increased over the last decade; however the composition of households and household size is changing to reflect the changing demographics of our town. From the year 2000 to the year 2010 housing units increased by 10 percent, however rental units as a proportion of the total number of housing units has increased from 11% in 2000 to 13% in 2010 through 2012 based on estimates for those non-census years. This trend is likely to continue given the recent increase in multi-family, mixed-use projects approved for construction in the Four Corners area.

### Affordable Housing

Brookfield has been adding affordable housing units in the last three years through both the Affordable Housing statute and through the Incentive Housing provisions of the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) as modified by the Brookfield Zoning Commission. A recent study commissioned for this Plan of Conservation and Development has added to understanding about the place of affordable housing in the residential market place and about what exactly "affordable" means.

Affordability is a relative term. The median income of a family of four in Brookfield in 2014 was \$110,800. Incentive Housing regulations calculate affordable rents or sales prices and eligibility of families based on the Area Median Income. Our area includes Danbury, Ridgefield, Bethel and parts of Newtown. In 2014 the AMI was \$113,600 for a family of four. Developers are required to price 20% of the total units to be affordable to families who earn no more than 80% of the AMI.

Affordable Housing as outlined in CGS 8-30g bases affordability on the State Median Income (SMI) (\$86,600/year for a family of four in 2014) and requires that 30% of the total units be affordable to families who earn no more than 80% of the SMI. The Housing Study conducted by 4ward Planning puts these numbers in perspective with the market rate for housing, particularly the rental market.

The Incentive Housing statute also allows the town to locate affordable housing through the use of an overlay zone. Affordable housing statutes do not permit the town to designate the location for multi-family projects and they place a high bar allowing only safety and health as valid bases for denial by Zoning Commissions for zoning permits.

In 2015, Brookfield contains 1255 multi-family dwelling units of which 991 are condominiums, 88 are townhomes and 132 are apartments and 24 are single-family homes on common land (Carriage Homes on the Pond). In the last three years 416 apartments and 104 townhomes have been approved through the Land Use commissions predominantly through Incentive Housing overlay regulations. To date 236 of those apartments and approximately 90 of those townhomes have been substantially completed or have received Certificates of Occupancy.

Of the previously constructed multi-family units, only 35 apartments and 7 condominium units are affordable under the Affordable Housing, CGS8-30g method of calculation based on the State Median Income. There are also 10 single family homes constructed in an Affordable Housing (CGS 8-30g) development on Meadowbrook Road.

The State of Connecticut mandate for provision of affordable housing requires towns to work toward making 10% of the town's housing stock affordable using deed restrictions that last 30 years. The most recent Affordable Housing Appeals list is from 2012; it indicates that Brookfield contained a total of 6,562 housing units of which 2.12% were deed restricted as affordable units (55 units) or qualified based on mortgage type CHFA/USDA mortgages) or governmentally supported (Brooks Quarry elderly housing).

Brookfield is positioned to increase the number of affordable units through the construction of approved Incentive Housing projects. The multi-family units that have not yet been constructed are approved to contain 51 apartments and 3 townhomes designated as affordable based on the Incentive Housing units. Although this will nearly double the number of affordable units in Brookfield, the town will still fall short of the 10% threshold for exemption from the Affordable Housing Appeals list.

### **Employment Conditions and Trends**

Brookfield became a suburb for many during the development of residential suburbs in the 1960's. The view of the town as a suburb suggests that many Brookfield residents leave town to work. In 1990, 78% of Brookfield workers commuted to other areas to work. This continues to be the case for many today reaching 87% in 2011. In 2009, an

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estimated 34,000 people worked within a 10-minute drive of the Four Corners of these 31,000 lived outside that 10-minute drive contour.

4ward Planning's housing study found that in 2012 a higher percentage of workers are commuting to jobs in Brookfield while fewer people are commuting out, causing the overall net job inflow to increase by over two percent. This trend indicates there are more employment opportunities in the Brookfield.

In the last decade some employers in Brookfield have consolidated and reduced the number of jobs in Brookfield, while other new employers have moved in. The American Community Survey 5 year estimates for 2011 indicate that Brookfield is home to 2,541 firms of which 672 had paid employees. Changes since this data was collected include a major reduction in Brookfield based Siemens employees and the construction of a new facility for Eastern Account System in Berkshire Corporate Park.

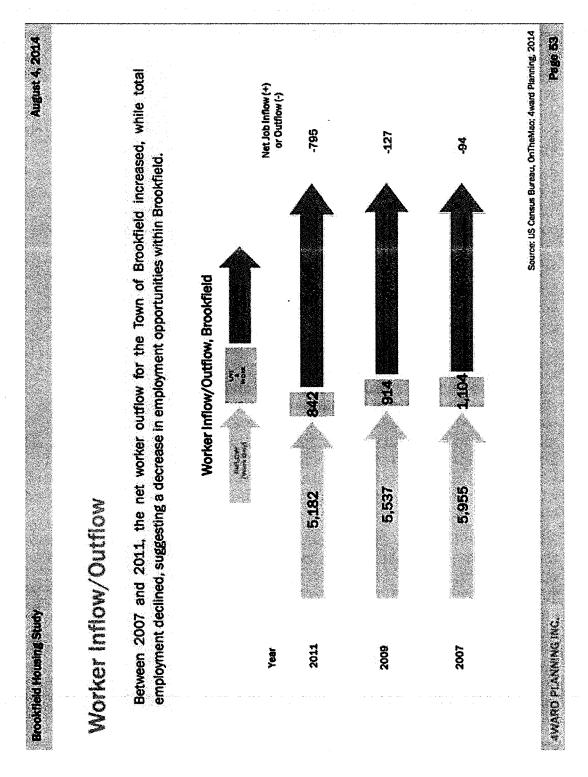


Figure 3. Worker Inflow and Outflow in Brookfield

### **Labor and Industry Trends**

While the Tri-County Region surrounding Brookfield has recovered some employment losses resulting from the 2007-2009 recession, there are still 37,000 fewer jobs than before the economic crisis. Further, unemployment within the region, though down in 2013, remains persistently higher than pre-crisis levels. The regional trends, below, also impact demand for housing in Brookfield:

Between 2007 and 2012, a majority of industries (12 out of 20) within the Tri-County Region saw inflation-adjusted earnings decline. Representing more than 60 percent of regional workers, this decline in earnings equates to less spending power for housing, as well as other consumer expenditures.

The greatest employment growth is projected to occur within industries which, traditionally, offer relatively lower wages (e.g., Healthcare and Social Assistance, Retail, and Accommodation and Food Services), and whose employees are particularly in need of affordable housing.

### **Real Estate Trends**

The residential market within Brookfield and the surrounding area exhibits a tight supply of housing, with signs of growing demand over the coming years. With such strong demand and a shortage of inventory, the multifamily market, particularly for apartment-style units, is robust. This market potential suggests that concentrating this growth in the Four Corners will allow both the maximum absorption of this potential growth while maintaining the less dense suburban developments that attracted many to Brookfield to retain their character.

Based on modest household growth estimates, the housing market study forecasts Brookfield will be able to support demand for nearly 1,200 units over the next 15 years. Even with no growth, the Town could support more than 600 units over the next 15 years. Many of these 1,200 units are likely to be one- and two-bedroom units. Local real estate professionals confirm that 1,200 units is a reasonable, if not low, estimate for new housing construction in Brookfield, particularly rental product. This rationale is based on very high occupancy rates in existing multifamily rental properties (98 to 99 percent) and long waitlists; the age (30+ years) and quality of much of the rental housing stock; and demographic trends and preferences.

Based on population and employment trends, the study estimates 60 percent of the demand will be for rental units. Introducing more of this type of residential product to Brookfield will help balance Brookfield's aging population, by making it more attractive and more affordable to

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singles and young couples just starting out. Without providing reasonable options to attract this segment of the population – through housing, jobs, retail, and leisure – Brookfield's population will continue to skew heavily toward the empty nester and retiree populations.

### **Land Use Conditions and Trends**

Table 4. 2015 Brookfield Land Use/Development Potential

Use	Acres	No. of Parcels	Percent of Developed Land	Percent of Total Land
Residential	6,590.74	5061	53.7%	48.8%
Single Family	6,494.55	5012		
Multi-family	96.19	49		
Business	649.95	251	5.3%	4.8%
Retail/Service/Office	361.80	144		
Mixed use	38.14	32		
Industrial	250.01	75		
Public & Institutional Uses	326.01	59	2.7%	2.4%
Public	222.72	19		
Private	103.29	40		
Public Land and Open Space	3,289.85	161	26.8%	24.4%
Dedicated Open Space	2,365.22	114	19.3%	17.5%
TOB Open Space	1,875.33	75		
Land Trust Open Space	322.23	12		
Conserved Land/Private Open Space	167.66	27		
Managed Open Space	924.63	47	7.5%	6.9%
State of CT Lands	683.77	17		
Managed Land	99.84	14		
PL490 Lands	141.02	16		
Other	1,423.61	29	11.6%	10.5%
Utility Land	545.75	25		
Transportation	73.00	1		
Water	804.86	3		
Vacant	1,217.54	488		
Residential land	852.51	414		
Commercial zones Total	147.44	25		
Industrial Zones Total	184.75	33		
Unbuildable Land	32.84	16		
Developed/Committed	12,280.16		100.0%	91.0%
Vacant/Underdeveloped	1,217.54			9.0%
Total Land Area	13,497.70			

### III. Updating the Plan

The Town of Brookfield Planning Commission and Community Development Director have been working steadily toward updating the Plan of Conservation and Development over the last two years using an in-house approach. Until 2010, the commission alone had taken on the tasks of plan updates. Prior to 2010 a corridor study of the central portion of Federal Road was undertaken and after the role of town planner was established, a master planning effort focused on the village center development concept was completed. These two efforts mark the progress toward this more comprehensive updated 2015 Plan of Conservation and Development.

The 2002 POCD contained a large number of strategies, many of which have been accomplished. There are a number of significant strategies that have not been acted upon, but which are discussed in this 2015 Plan of Conservation and Development.

### **Central Federal Road Corridor Study**

In April 2008 Oswald Inglese completed a study of the roadway extending north from Route 133 (Junction Road) to the Route 7 interchange.

A review of the 2002 Plan of Conservation and Development was conducted to determine whether an amendment to the Plan was necessary to maintain viable and realistic development options and remain in accordance with the plan for properties south of the Route 7 interchange but north of the intersection of Federal Road with Route 133. The study reviewed land development criteria and standards in light of the physiographic characteristics of the parcels within the study area and did not recommend an amendment to the Plan in order to promote the transitional uses indicated in the Plan. The study concluded that the combined effect of land characteristics including factors limiting their development together with close adherence to existing land use controls will result in development that will closely approximate the goals and objectives of the 2002 POCD.

# 2012 Amendment of 2002 POCD: Four Corners Town Center Revitalization Plan

The Four Corners Town Center Revitalization Plan (the Revitalization Plan) represents an intensive planning effort intended to address one of the principle strategies of the 2002 Plan, the establishment of a village center. The Revitalization Plan developed a future scenario for the Four Corners and associated implementation steps to realize the master plan.

The Revitalization Plan outlines the goals and guiding principles that frame the overall study process for the Four Corners and articulate the community vision for the Four Corners and associated community input to the design of the Revitalization Plan concepts. The Revitalization Plan includes an overview of current physical and market conditions informing the design outcomes, a master plan and an implementation program. The Revitalization Plan was reviewed in public hearings in the Planning Commission and adopted as an amendment to the 2002 Plan of Conservation and Development by the Planning Commission. Although the 2002 Plan was not formally amended at that time, this updated plan formally includes the findings and master plan for developing a village center in the Four Corners/Town Center District based on the Revitalization Plan.

### **Current Update Efforts**

This update to the Plan of Conservation and Development has addressed the progress made since the 2002 Plan and addresses the changing face of the Town of Brookfield. The current update is intended to be more comprehensive in scope than the previous two targeted updates mentioned above.

The Planning Commission has led this effort utilizing resources available within our town rather than hiring an outside consultant to accomplish this. One rationale for conducting an in-house update to the POCD is based on the observation that a number of large-scale changes proposed by the 2002 Plan have been completed and an internal review of our progress on these strategies is in order. Secondly, particularly in the area of natural resource management and conservation objectives, the 2002 Plan set out a range of strategies to be employed and the past decade has allowed the town's residents and members of town government to evaluate which of these directions best suits the town residents moving forward into the next decade.

The Planning Commission has employed a number of strategies to incorporate the point of view held by residents and business owners into this new plan. The increase in online and social media to gather public opinion is noteworthy as a method for updating this plan with respect to public perception and objectives of residents. In developing this POCD, online surveys, workshops and focus group discussions were used as well as the traditional public meeting forum. Another tool available to the Planning Commission and the Community Development Director now is the up-to-date geographic information system or GIS, which has made the development of maps by town staff and the evaluation of geo-located data possible in-house.

### IV. Vision Statement

Residents' vision of Brookfield in 2025 includes "maintain[ing] the ...country charm while modernizing" and protecting the quiet residential districts where Brookfield residents enjoy wide, well maintained streets that can accommodate neighborhood walks and bike riding. Brookfield has ten named open space properties apart from the more managed open space properties like the Town Beach and Cadigan Park or Kid's Kingdom and the sports fields at Town Hall. The vision includes enhancing recreational opportunities at Brookfield's parks and open spaces with open space planning for maintenance and trail establishment. In 2025 Brookfield residents envision better access to, enjoyment of and water quality in the Still River, Candlewood Lake and Lake Lillinonah.

The vision for the future of Brookfield also includes economic growth centered on filling out existing mixed-use, commercially and industrially zoned properties. Increasing the tax base is important to Brookfield residents' view of the future. Making the most of our highly educated workforce to promote new economy industry is important to our residents. Brookfield residents are aware of the gradual greying of our townspeople and understand that attracting young families and young professionals to live in Brookfield is as important as providing suitable housing for aging residents who would like to stay in town without having to maintain a single family home and yard.

Focusing development in areas with public infrastructure will allow the town to prosper while maintaining spacious single family home districts. The commercial corridor has been served by a comprehensive sewer plan that facilitates development and anticipates a reasonable growth rate. Public water service has been unified under a primary water supply company. Brookfield residents envision the addition of sidewalks, bike paths, commuter rail service and improved bus service to complete the multi-modal transportation system residents imagine in 2025.

The advances in public water and sewer service, in addition to the transportation improvements that have occurred since the last Plan of Conservation and Development in 2002, have paved the way for creating a pedestrian friendly village in Brookfield at the intersection of Whisconier Road and Federal Road. Brookfield residents envision this area developing differently than the convenience of large format shopping centers, wholesale establishments and light industrial uses on Federal Road south of Junction Road. The section of the corridor between Junction Road and the Route 7 interchange will be defined during the course of this planning period, but working together to finally accomplish the rebirth of a village in Brookfield at the Four Corners is central to Brookfield residents' vision for 2025.

### V. Achieving the Vision

### **Community Character**

### ASPECTS OF BROOKFIELD'S CHARACTER

Of those who responded to the question "What sort of a town is Brookfield?" on the EnvisionBrookfield.com website, small town and suburb were the most common answers. Brookfield's history reflects these descriptors.

### Farming history

Brookfield's farming history underpins the values of open space preservation and conservation of structures that supported farm families. The motivation for restoring and utilizing the barn, forge and other farm buildings on the Gurski farm, although some of them were relocated there from other farms during the active period of the homestead, stems from a sense of Brookfield's farming past. Dairy farms in particular were a going concern for farmers here.

### Religious origins

Brookfield's Congregational Parish established by forbearers whose homes still stand in Brookfield Center formed the kernel of the town's origins. The importance of Brookfield's religious communities continues to influence the social fabric of the town.

### Two small towns

Brookfield Center and Ironworks were two small town centers that formed the hubs of community life in the 1800's to early 1900's. The power of the Still River at the Four Corners fueled mills and manufacturing, while the freight trains that provided rapid transportation for perishable farm products like milk and durable products like thread and scissors, made Ironworks the commercial center of Brookfield at that time.

Both Brookfield Center and the Four Corners area formerly called Ironworks continue to impart their unique characteristics to life in Brookfield.

### Suburban growth

As Danbury's economy grew, so grew residential subdivisions of Brookfield and surrounding bedroom communities. Two hundred and seventy-five subdivisions were developed between 1960 and 1990 with the greatest number of subdivisions (115) created in the 1980's.

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The rapid residential growth that peaked in the 1980's supported rapid commercial growth extending the commercial corridor of Federal Road in Danbury. The infrastructure for sewer service to allow protection of groundwater resources took place after a good portion of the development had occurred. The delivery of public water to the commercial corridor has similarly lagged behind commercial development.

### Centers of Culture and Celebrations

A wide array of cultural events take place in Brookfield some long-time traditions, such as the Memorial Day Parade, and some more recent but equally well received, such as FarmFest and the Four Corners Block Party. There are theater events and art shows as well as centers for making art.

These celebrations and traditions help form the culture and character of Brookfield. Bringing the various groups of people in Brookfield together at these events can help strengthen the unique features of our town that both newcomers and families with deep roots here can appreciate.

### Brookfield's Physical Character

The historic buildings that remain in Brookfield lend character to our town. In particular the historic district in Brookfield Center is a focus of town pride. These primarily residential buildings centered on the several churches at the intersection of Whisconier Road (Route 25), Silvermine Road and Obtuse Hill Road (Route 133) exhibit the physical character of Brookfield's history.

The commercial buildings constructed in the southern Federal Road corridor represent franchise and big box architectural style. This contrasts starkly with the traditional New England architecture of many residential buildings both historic and modern and some buildings mixing commercial and residential uses in the Four Corners area. The Zoning Commission has addressed architectural style in three primary ways since 2002.

The Zoning Commission attempted to encourage traditional styling in commercial structures through architectural standards. An extensive technical section of the zoning regulations addresses architectural standards, nevertheless industrial and warehouse type buildings continue to dot the Federal Road corridor.

An Architectural Advisory Committee was established and applications for commercial development were referred to this committee for review for Special Permit applications. Due partly to time constraints experienced during the review/revision process, the committee was

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sidelined in 2010. The ability of a developer to revise architectural elements of the proposal on occasion caused delays in the statutory time allotment for Zoning Commission decisions to be rendered. Committee positions were not filled effectively rendering the committee non-functional.

The most recent strategy for encouraging and commercial building design that supports Brookfield's New England character is focused on developments in the Four Corners area (the Town Center District and Incentive Housing sub-zones). Mixed-use development combining residential uses with commercial or office uses was made permissible in the Town Center District in 2010, but the form of these developments were not yet defined.

The advisory committee strategy is being re-employed by the Zoning Commission for consideration of projects in the Four Corners area and for Incentive Housing projects. A Design Guidelines and Standards manual was developed and made part of the zoning regulations to guide the architectural and landscape design in the Four Corners area. The process also includes a mandatory pre-application evaluation that includes an architect and a landscape architect as well as other relevant town officials (building, zoning, wetlands, health, sewer, fire)

This sort of review has become mandatory for Incentive Housing Zone (IHZ) projects or projects in the Town Center District, but a second, less formal Design Services Team was launched by the First Selectman in 2014. These pre-application reviews are flexible and may be conducted for any projects at the discretion of the applicant.

### COMMUNITY CHARACTER - ISSUES, GOALS AND ACTION AGENDA

Defining and promoting Brookfield's character, especially as relates to the Four Corners area, is important to attracting the middle and uppermiddle class echelons of newcomers, both corporate and residential.

### Issue: Supporting Brookfield's cultural institutions

- Cultural institutions require community support to be viable enterprises.
- Volunteers are valuable resources and many of Brookfield's volunteers support multiple community endeavors, both governmental and not for profit.
- Supporting and promoting our cultural institutions requires new energy from newcomers, young people and those who might reconsider volunteering for a local organization whether civic or cultural.

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**Goal:** Channel the many talents of Brookfield's residents into endeavors to improve our community through volunteer efforts.

## Strategies:

Section/Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
ComChar1	1	Encourage participation in town volunteer commissions.	BOS	
ComChar1	2a	Study the potential for and roadblocks to increased public participation in government boards and commissions.	BOS	
ComChar1	2 <b>b</b>	Solicit participation from community residents for both governmental and not for profit community boards.	BOS	
ComChar1	3	Integrate training and professional development opportunities for volunteers into the support functions for all commissions.	CDD	
ComChar1	4	Designate a point person who will coordinate volunteerism for Brookfield governmental boards and commissions, and who will support volunteerism of community non-profits.	BOS	

## Issue: ARCHITECTURAL CHARACTER

Many of Brookfield's historic structures have been demolished as the town's economic engine along southern Federal Road grew. Easy access to this commercial corridor occupied by successful large-scale businesses is also one of the reasons people like living in Brookfield. On the other hand, residents comment that the appearance of new development is becoming increasingly important to them. Some residents as well as some real estate professionals express the opinion that Brookfield's reputation as the location of big box retailers must be balanced with the development of a quaint New England aesthetic in the Four Corners and perhaps throughout the remainder of the undeveloped commercial core.

- The convenience and economical nature of large-scale retail businesses such as those on southern Federal Road in Brookfield is balanced by the franchise architecture most of these businesses are housed in.
- The architectural standards that apply to commercial and industrial zones in general in the Zoning Regulations and the newly developed Design Guidelines and Standards found in Appendix 3 of the Zoning Regulations are at odds. The Design Guidelines and Standards apply to the Four Corners area and Incentive Housing subzones, while the separate Technical Standards section on Architecture applies to all other commercial and industrial zones.
- Reconciling these can help define the physical character of future commercial construction throughout the commercial corridor. Clear expectations in terms of architectural features may improve developers' confidence about what type and quality of architecture is required for zoning special permit approval.

Goal: Make Brookfield's commercial corridor an architecturally appealing destination through continued attention to architectural character. Encourage consistent application of architectural standards for commercial projects that results in enhancement of Brookfield's architectural character.

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## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
ComChar2	1a	Evaluate the use of a form-based code for new commercial construction and site plan modifications involving facades to achieve the goal.	ZC	ZEO, CDD
ComChar2	1b	Evaluate the revision of the existing zoning regulations for architectural standards in the commercial and industrial zones to achieve the goal.	ZC	ZEO, CDD
ComChar2	lc	Evaluate the applicability of the Design Guidelines and Standards for the TCD and IHZ zones to achieve the goal.	ZC	ZEO, CDD
ComChar2	1d	Reach a consensus on the role of architectural considerations in the approval of commercial projects.	ZC	ZEO, CDD
ComChar2	1e	Modify zoning regulations to define the architectural elements required to achieve the goal.	ZC	ZEO, CDD
ComChar2	2	Encourage consolidated development with shared access, parking and circulation.	ZC	ZEO, CDD

## **Natural Resources**

#### INTRODUCTION

Protecting water quality is basic to the town's environmental health and to the health of many of Brookfield's residents. Water quality protection and improvement involves understanding the sources of pollution to both surface and ground water. The cumulative effects of our efforts to protect the water resources of our town are evidenced by the quality of water in the receiving waters, such as Candlewood Lake, the Still River and Lake Lillinonah and the ground water that supplies drinking water wells, both private and public.

Watershed based environmental planning supports both the appropriate use of the land and the effect of construction on the both surface waters and groundwater.

## **INVENTORY OF BROOKFIELD'S NATURAL RESOURCES**

One of the principle features of Brookfield that residents name when asked why they like living here is the landscape. Fields and streams, wooded space on large residential lots and open spaces of both upland and wetland, Brookfield's open space, public and private, contain all of these types of landscape.

#### **Watersheds**

Brookfield is part of four principal watersheds, areas defined by topography that drain into surface waters. Upland areas drain to lower lying wetlands and watercourses. The principle watersheds in Brookfield are the Candlewood Lake watershed, the Still River watershed, the Housatonic River watershed and the Pond Brook watershed. These are depicted in Physical Conditions Map 2 titled Watershed Map.

The water quality of Candlewood Lake is affected by the dense residential development in the watershed. The Candlewood lake watershed in Brookfield is occupied by very dense residential neighborhoods that rely on septic systems for sanitary treatment of wastewaters. Due to the small lot sizes, increased impervious surface has the potential to negatively impact neighboring properties as well as the quality of the water in Candlewood Lake.

Brookfield has had in place for ten years zoning regulations designed to minimize additional run off from new construction in the Candlewood Lake Watershed District. These regulations had not been consistently utilized to limit the impact of new impervious surfaces to lake water quality or to neighboring property until 2010. Current enforcement

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requires the use of best management practices in a storm water management plan to reduce run off volumes and to improve infiltration of storm water protect septic systems in the area.

## Surface Water Resources

Candlewood Lake and Lake Lillinonah Water Quality

Recent toxic algal blooms in Candlewood Lake and Lake Lillinonah have grabbed the attention of Brookfield's leaders, the Director of Health and lake side residents. Another water quality concern in both lakes is the presence of Eurasian milfoil, an aquatic invasive plant species. Eurasian milfoil covers hundreds of acres of lake bottom and hampers the ability of swimmers and boaters to enjoy this natural resource. Algal blooms have periodically reached toxic concentrations putting recreation on Candlewood Lake and Lake Lillinonah beaches, among Brookfield's most important cultural and economic features, at risk.

The declining water quality in these lakes and rivers has been the focus of study and the object of efforts to mitigate the impact to those who swim or boat on theses water bodies. The Northeast Environmental study commissioned by the towns surrounding Candlewood Lake evaluated previously collected data and drew conclusions regarding causes of algal blooms and effects of lake drawdowns on the control of Eurasian milfoil. This study found that water quality trends in Candlewood Lake are a result of in-lake phosphorus being released from sediments.

Concerns about another invasive species, the Zebra mussel, have prompted the institution of a test program to wash boats before launching. Zebra mussels are not a serious problem in Candlewood Lake at the moment, but they have been found in limited locations in the lake.

## The Still River

The impact of pollutants carried in surface run off is a concern both in the lakes and in the Still River. The Housatonic Valley Association is engaged in evaluating non-point source pollution impacting the water quality of the Still River. Non-point source pollution refers to eroded sediments, toxic contaminants, nutrients and debris that originate from diffuse sources such as storm water runoff. The US EPA has reported non-point source pollution to be the number one threat to surface water quality nationwide. Numerous studies have established a direct relationship between the amount of impervious surface within a watershed and pollution of its surface waters.

The Inland Wetlands Commission (IWC) cooperates closely with the owners of Candlewood Lake and Lake Lillinonah, First Light Power

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Resources, to coordinate permitting for activities within 200 feet of these water bodies. The federally mandated Shoreline Management Plan has become a primary source for management of the lands adjacent to the lake. The IWC also regulates activities 200 feet from the Still River in order to avoid both short-term and long-term detrimental effects of soil disturbance to the river and associated wetlands.

The Zoning regulations currently require the incorporation of best management, green infrastructure practices such as vegetated swales, bio-retention structures such as rain gardens and groundwater infiltration systems to protect Candlewood Lake from nutrient enrichment or contamination with excess fertilizers or suspended oils from driveways. These regulations currently pertain only to the Candlewood Lake watershed. The two other primary watersheds in Brookfield, the Still River watershed and the Housatonic (Lake Lillinonah) watershed are also impaired. Green infrastructure measures to provide primary water treatment for residential improvements will help protect surface water quality throughout our town.

# **Aquifers and Groundwater Resources**

Brookfield's groundwater resources are the source for both individual residential wells in addition to wells contributing to public water service. At the time of the 2002 POCD, no major water companies served Brookfield's businesses or residences. Aquarion Water Company has now acquired the larger water companies that previously split the town into the northern and southern service areas as well as many of the smaller ones. This change has resulted in better protection of highly productive wells located south of the Quarry. Further improvements in the application of existing zoning regulations for properties within the 1980's era Aquifer Protection District have strengthened protection of groundwater resources.

As a result of Aquarion Water Company's acquisition of Brookfield's smaller water companies, the productive Meadowbrook wells located in stratified drift (layers of sand and gravel deposited as the Ice Age receded) have come under the requirements of the State Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Aquifer Protection Program. As mandated, Brookfield has created an Aquifer Protection Agency (APA) to register and regulate uses that have the potential for contamination of this vital source of water. The APA has adopted mapping of the watershed that flows toward these wellheads and adopted model regulations vetted by the CT DEEP that restrict uses of hazardous materials and outline best management practices for other uses.

This separate regulation of the 1980's era Aquifer Protection District by the Zoning Commission and the recent CT DEEP Aquifer Protection Area by the Aquifer Protection Agency may create some confusion for business. Bringing these two sets of regulations under one umbrella with one set of best management practices and prohibited uses is a further step to be taken for the protection of Brookfield's precious groundwater resources.

The quality of Brookfield's groundwater is generally quite good; however the presence of high levels of radium in some wells and the small water systems that serve multifamily developments has been a concern to the Brookfield Director of Health. Recent progress through the extension of the public water lines to these locations has alleviated this hazard for the residents of Sandy Lane Village and what other condo complex

## **Floodplains**

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) updated the Federal Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) in 2010 and required updates to the floodplain regulations. These regulation changes now require compensatory storage for floodplain areas impacted by development to ensure the storage function of floodplains will remain intact.

The concurrent map amendment updated the Brookfield Zoning Map to reflect the Federal Insurance Rate Map changes. Brookfield's GIS maps also display the features and data included in FEMA flood maps. The FIRM is presented on Physical Conditions Map 4 titled FEMA Floodplain Map superimposed on Brookfield's parcels and streets.

## Soils and Habitats

Soils

Brookfield enjoys a wide array of soils and habitats from wetland swamps such as the Hop Brook swamp and those wetlands around the Still River to upland stands of hardwood forest. These features have been mapped with the GIS in order to promote development that suits the soils it is supported by and to conserve the soil resources adjacent to developed land. Broad soil characteristics formed the basis of Brookfield's residential zoning in order to require larger lots on rocky, thin soils or wet and poorly drained soils.

The Inland Wetlands Commission has jurisdiction over activities that affect wetland soils and watercourses. This commission has improved the process by which significant projects are reviewed The practice of requiring a third party review of engineering for drainage and environmental reviews to ensure quality project design protective of

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inland wetlands and watercourses has become standard practice. The Inland Wetland Commission has also revised their regulations to expand the jurisdiction of these regulations through the incorporation of the element of slope. These changes further protect Brookfield's sensitive wetland soil resources.

Natural Diversity Database and Habitat Mapping

The State of Connecticut maintains a database that tracks rare and endangered plant and animal species across our state. This database is built from confirmed sitings of such species. Confirmation of many more sitings of State Listed Threatened or Endangered species was recorded during the construction of the Route 7 Bypass in the Still River basin. The Still River basin also contains forested floodplain habitat that the State of Connecticut recognizes as warranting particular protection. This recognition of the quality of the habitats still present in Brookfield reinforces the value of these natural landscapes, especially as they are in close proximity to development and major transportation arteries.

## NATURAL RESOURCES - ISSUES, GOALS AND ACTION AGENDA

Issue: Surface water quality needs to be improved.

Surface waters become turbid or overloaded with nutrients when sediments or dissolved nutrients leach from residential lawns or discharge in storm water to streams and ponds. The 2002 POCD noted that sediments were entering surface waters when catch basins on public roads became filled with eroded materials that are not removed. The Department of Public Works prepared a Storm Water Management Plan in 2004 as required by the CT DEEP General Permit for Discharge of Storm Water from Small Municipal Storm Sewer Systems the goal of which is to improve surface water quality particularly in storm water runoff.

**Goal:** Improve surface water quality in Brookfield's lakes and streams so that toxic algal blooms or excessive growth of invasive aquatic plants does not inhibit recreational use.

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# **Strategies:**

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
NatRes1	la.	Require primary storm water treatment for new commercial, multifamily and mixed-use developments to minimize pollutants in post construction runoff from discharging into surface waters.	ZC, IWC	HD, WPCA
NatRes1	1b.	Consider requirements for "green infrastructure" techniques to treat storm water runoff for new residential projects adjacent to wetlands and watercourses throughout the town.	IWC	
NatRes1	2.	Consider the impediments to annual cleaning 1/3 of the catch basins along town roads; evaluate the means for overcoming them.	DPW	
NatRes1	3.	Conduct public education campaign to inform residents about lawn care practices and pet waste removal practices that protect water quality.	HD	
NatRes1	4.	Evaluate the Storm Water Management Plan and update practices related to storm water quality.	DPW	
NatRes1	5	Collaborate with the Housatonic Valley Association in its Still River Watershed project focused on non-point source pollution.	BOS	HD, CDD
NatRes1	6	Explore appropriate actions to ameliorate water quality in Lake Lillinonah and Candlewood Lake as discussed in the Northeast Environmental Study.	CLA, LLA	

# **Issue:** *HABITAT CONSERVATION AND RAISING AWARENESS ABOUT ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES*

The conservation of natural habitat and increasing awareness of the variety of ecological communities in Brookfield is a worthy endeavor.

Brookfield residents support the maintenance and improvement of our many open space properties providing a basis from which to improve understanding and appreciation for the wildlife and ecological systems in our back yards. An example is the transformation of the once closed canopy wooded wetland south of Brookfield High School. In the last seven years or so, this wooded swamp has become inhabited with a number of beavers, which are transforming this ecology before our eyes. This is both a challenge for the DPW, which has a maintenance garage adjacent to the swamp, and also a potential outdoor classroom for science classes.

The Still River Greenway plans include educational kiosks to inform walkers and bikers of the biology and ecology of the vernal pool wetlands and streamside areas the trails will travers. The understanding of our environment will improve support for conservation allowing Brookfield to build on its reputation for wonderful natural spaces. Supporting our commission members with educational opportunities in this area will help them apply the regulations and statutes with which they are charged, such as the review of the Natural Diversity Database, FEMA floodplain regulations and the Connecticut Wetlands Act.

**Goal:** Build awareness of the environment both through educational programs for students as well as educational programs for volunteer commission members.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
NatRes2	1	Develop a public education strategy perhaps in conjunction with the Brookfield Library for adults and children that addresses a wide range of environmental topics.	WEO	BL
NatRes2	2	Consider extending the opening hours and services of the Town Brush Dump.	DPW	

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NatRes2
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# **Open Space Conservation and Preservation**

#### INTRODUCTION

Brookfield has focused recent decisions about open space on availability for passive recreation. There has been a focus on the provision of access for walking trails when open space parcels are donated to the town through the subdivision process. This interest for access has recently been balanced by open space acquisitions designated predominantly for conservation such as the designation of Old Bridge open space as a bird sanctuary and the designation of Erickson Farm Open Space as particularly focused on open field bird habitat.

## **PROGRESS SINCE 2002**

Among the principle accomplishments in natural resource planning in Brookfield since 2002 are the completion of the design and the securing of funding to construct the Still River Greenway. The Greenway will be a multi-modal trail connecting the existing trails south of the Town Hall across the Still River just north of Silvermine Road along a system of paved and boardwalk trails up to the Four Corners area. This trail will join with the sidewalk network in the Four Corners. (For more on the sidewalk network see Chapter 8 and Chapter 13)

Brookfield has more than doubled the amount of acreage held in permanently preserved open space since the completion of the 2002 POCD. The 2002 Plan reported 773 acres of Town owned dedicated open space and in 2015 the Town owns 1875 acres of dedicated open space. The Town has utilized the "fee in lieu of open space" provision in subdivision regulations to acquire key parcels. In addition the donation of some difficult to develop parcels has allowed the Town of Brookfield and the two private land trusts, Brookfield Open Space Legacy (BOSLI) and Weantinoge Land Trust to protect 114 parcels with a total acreage of 2,365 acres of dedicated open space.

#### OPEN SPACE PLAN - ISSUES. GOALS AND ACTION AGENDA

#### **Issue:** Greenbelt trail system

The development of the what the 2002 Plan calls the "Riverway" began as the inspiration of Arthur Harris who proposed the establishment of trails near the Still River in the 1960's. Trails were established in 1987-88 and by the mid-1990's the concept of a trail heading north to the Four Corners was discussed and endorsed by the town. In the 2002 Plan the extension of the trail system to the north after the Route 7 by-pass is reaffirmed.

One of the big accomplishments of the Parks and Recreation Department during the years since the 2002 Plan has been to fund the design and permitting process for a multi-modal trail called the Still River Greenway. The greenway plan connects the existing trails south of the Town Hall to a paved fully accessible trail to the Four Corners. The trail goes north bridging the Still River just north of Silvermine Road and continues along a system of paved and boardwalk trails up to the Four Corners area. The town received its first funds for the project from a State DOT grant in 2003, a grant that has grown into a project worth \$2.2 million dollars of combined local and State funds.

The Still River Greenway will add 1.6 miles of trail suitable for bikes, inline skates and wheelchairs to the current 2.2 miles of woodchip paths. The Four Corners Sidewalk and Access Management plan connects the Still River Greenway to a network of sidewalks throughout the Four Corners area. Further development of walking paths along the Still River to take advantage of river views has yet to be developed.

The public outreach to develop this Plan of Conservation and Development included a survey about open space use and a workshop on the greenbelt system of trails presented in the 2002 POCD as the Open Space Plan. Consultation with Conservation Commission members and land trust representatives inform the re-evaluation of the ambitious greenbelt system and propose the development of an Open Space Improvement and Maintenance Plan as a central strategy for this planning period.

The Greenbelt Trail Workshop held in November 2014 had as its objective the evaluation of the connectivity, practicality and desirability of the greenbelt system of trails presented in the 2002 POCD.

Residents who took the online survey on this topic prioritized the "Riverway" trail, in part perhaps because of the visibility of the plans for the Still River Greenway over the course of the last decade. The workshop participants noted the difficulty of creating walking trails south of Junction road along the Still River, but noted the possibility of working with Danbury's Still River Commission to improve a "Blueway" trail on the river. There are currently several kayak put in or take out locations along the Still River in Brookfield including an improved location at 777 Federal Road, and improved kayak ramps and steps at Newbury Village and near the New Milford town line.

The "Lakeway" trail beside Lake Lillinonah and southwest toward Burr Farm involves property owned by both local land trusts, the Town of Brookfield and a utility company. Completing the section from Burr Farm

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to the Lillinonah Woods Open Space would require access across currently unsubdivided 25+ acre privately owned parcels.

The "Eastway" trail leading from the Municipal Center toward Lake Lillinonah through the extensive, long established much used trails through Williams Park might be established with the cooperation of the two condominium complexes. The connection from Williams Park to the "Lakeway" trails also appeared to be feasible.

**Goal:** Develop feasible set of trails some of which connect places people want to go and others that serve more recreational purposes.

## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
OSPlan1	1	Prioritize trail desirability based on feasibility for completion, opportunities for small parking areas, variation in terrain and difficulty of trails	СС	WHLT, BOSLI
OSPlan1	2	Create a Trail Plan by evaluating input from Greenbelt Trail Workshop and other forums to plot connections along greenbelt system trails and connections by water.	CC	WHLT, BOSLI
OSPlan1	3	Map conservation easements for all subdivisions using GIS and use this resource to further refine Trail Plan.	CDD	PC

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### **Issue:** Use of open space properties

Brookfield's open space and managed open space land is extensive; however there has been disagreement about how some properties should be used.

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Brookfield has open space lands for every type of outdoor lover. Conservation properties frequented for the abundant bird life and fields of former farms perfect for a leash walk with the dog; wetland habitat and river gorge views. A kayak paddler's paradise and a place for a brisk walk with the kids in the stroller, a bike ride or inline skating. Despite this variety there has been difficulty siting a small dog park, a fenced in acre or two for dogs to be off-leash with other dogs.

**Goal:** Determine whether a dog park or a dog play space is needed in Brookfield and select an appropriate location for it.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
OSPlan2	1	Inventory open space properties and clarify the purposes and uses that are appropriate on all open space properties, both town and land trust-owned	CC	WHLT, BOSLI
OSPlan2	2a	Define characteristics of an off-leash park area for dogs.	PRD, residents	CDD
OSPlan2	2b	Review potential locations for an off- leash park are for dogs and discover drawbacks and negative consequences along with positive features of each potential location	PC	CDD
OSPlan2	2c	Select and promote the most advantageous location.	BOS	CDD
OSPlan2	3	Develop funding sources for this project.	BOS	CDD

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**Issue: COLLABORATION** 

**Goal:** Promote coordinated management of open space land through the Conservation Commission and private land trusts, Brookfield Open Space Legacy and Weantinoge Land Trust.

## **Strategies:**

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Support Resources
OSPlan3	1.	Improve communications and collaboration with land trusts.	СС	WHLT, BOSLI, CDD
OSPlan3	2	Establish a forum for exchanging information about planned improvements and issues that need to be addressed in maintaining open space properties throughout the town.	PC	
OSPlan3	3.	Collaborate with Brookfield Open Space Legacy Inc. and Weantinoge Land Trust to re-establish parking facilities for Birch Rocks Open Space.	CDD	DPW

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

Issue: MAINTENANCE AND IMPROVEMENT OF TRAILS AND OPEN SPACE PROPERTY.

Maintenance and improvement of trails and open space requires regular annual expenditures as well as project-based expenditures.

There are only a few remaining large lots that represent potential residential subdivisions. The development of the Open Space Plan should consider the potential for extending desirable greenbelt system trials using easements through these parcels. In addition the judicious placement of these easements will allow for contributions in lieu of open space parcels donated to the town when subdividing the land. In this way the Town can grow the Open Space Fund for use in improving and

maintaining Brookfield's open space and trail plan. Grant funding could support project-based improvements.

**Goal:** Develop an administrative structure, capital investment plan and funding sources to permit the improvement and maintenance of trails and town-owned lands.

## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
OSPlan4	1	Identify key portions of the last remaining large residential parcels that could feasibly connect trails identified in OSPlan1, Strategy 2 via conservation easements.	PC	CC
OSPlan4	2	Identify strategic open space parcel acquisitions where easements would not allow trail connection.	PC	
OSPlan4	3	Identify priority areas of open space for application of forest management practices in order to remove invasive species and encourage native plants.	CC	TW
OSPlan4	4	Develop capital improvement plan to finance trail improvement and operating budget for annual maintenance.	CC, PRD	
OSPlan4	5	Identify sources of funding such as grants for project-based initiatives.	CC, PRD	
OSPlan4	6	Consider whether staffing or consulting services would be required to develop the Trail Plan, define forestry management projects, and provide GIS mapping skills, administrative and grant writing support.	PRD, CC, CDD	

# **Protecting Historic Resources**

## HISTORY OF BROOKFIELD'S PROTECTION OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

The protection of Brookfield's historic resources was among the considerations for granting Certified Local Government status in 1992. Resources were allocated for the 1997 Architectural Survey and resulted in a survey that satisfied the basic requirements of the CLG designation, but missed resources considered by the Brookfield Historical Society to be significant to the town's character. Maintaining Brookfield's status in this program was in question as described in the 2002 POCD. The advantage of maintaining this status is that it makes Brookfield eligible to receive funds from the Connecticut Historical Commission.

Brookfield's Historic District Commission and members have dedicated significant volunteer time to the protection of historic resources in the first (and to date, only) Historic District. The members of the Brookfield Historical Society also supported historical preservation by sustaining the museum and hosting educational and informational presentations; however, there is a perception on the part of advocates for historic preservation that insufficient political capital - not to mention governmental resources both human and financial - has been brought to bear to preserve what remains of Brookfield's historic resources.

Residents responding to requests for comment during in this planning process stated that retaining what historical buildings can feasibly be restored is important for retaining local character in Brookfield. Concentrations of historic residential and mixed-use buildings outside the Historic District can be found in the Four Corners area (formerly a commercial and industrial center called Ironworks, or the Ironworks District) and dispersed throughout town along Obtuse Road South and North and Obtuse Hill Road as well as in the northern section of Long Meadow Hill Road.

The concept of a second historic district including the Brookfield Craft Center campus may help further the artistic and educational goals of this venerable Brookfield institution. The former hotel building and the market building along with the train station and the mill buildings form a cohesive area with plenty of New England charm. Several other buildings on the western side of the Still River continue this aesthetic and may also benefit from being in a second historic district.

#### Gurski Homestead

The Gurski Homestead is an open space property that joins Williams Park to create Brookfield's largest park. Many people use these properties and some people say their favorite natural spot in Brookfield is in one of these two properties.

The Town of Brookfield purchased the Gurski Homestead property, (18.49 acres) from Stanley Gurski and Frank Gurski, Jr. in 2002. Buildings included a front farmhouse, and farmhouse towards the rear (which is currently rented by a Brookfield Town employee) dairy barn, chicken coop, root cellar, blacksmith shop and other outbuildings. A tobacco barn, once located behind the blacksmith shop and next to the Merwin Brook Cemetery, was taken down years ago. The rear rental house and the blacksmith shop which is leased by the Brookfield Museum and Historical Society are in good condition. All other structures need renovation.

The Gurski Homestead Committee was established to manage the property. In 2009 a state grant of \$50,000 was received for repairs to the barn and the town approved matching funds. This grant was for reroofing the barn and installing temporary shoring to maintain stability until a second grant could be secured. Remediation of the front farmhouse basement was paid for through a state grant of \$27,500 and matching funds from the town, for a total of \$55,000. This was for the foundation of the front farmhouse to prevent flooding in the basement. These grants were received from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) with the condition that a conservation easement lasting ten years would be placed on the property. This easement was filed in April 2011 and will expire in 2012. No additional improvements can be made to the structures without the approval of SHPO while the easement is in place.

Gurski Homestead has recently come under the care of Conservation Commission. They applied for and received a grant for \$5,000 from SHPO and used matching funds for a total of \$10,000 to develop an engineered structural assessment and stabilization plan. Plan was completed by Conlon Engineering of Brookfield, CT and is currently under review by CT SHPO.

# Village District designation for Four Corners area

Public Act 00-145 provides a means for providing significant protection of historic resources that is particularly suited to business areas. The Brookfield Zoning Commission utilized this designation for the current Town Center District centered in the Four Corners area with limited success. Balancing the requirement for architectural review with the time

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constraints placed on zoning commissions to make well considered decisions on applications for development became difficult, so the designation was removed.

## Demolition Delay implemented

Delaying demolition of structures 50 years old or more allows time for historic preservation efforts. Although the delay is only for a period of up to 90 days, the implementation of this statutory protection had not been routinely practiced in the processing building applications in the Land Use office until 2010. The administrative workflow was revised to better integrate this provision. The Historic District now comprises a layer in the GIS mapping tool and the HDC continues to be integrated into the sign off process for building and demolition permits town wide.

## Design Guidelines address historic resources in the Four Corners now

Recent efforts to provide predictable, measurable standards for design in the Town Center District and Incentive Housing Zones have resulted in Design Guidelines and Standards. This document expresses the importance of preservation of historic structures that support the fabric and desired character of the Four Corners area. The guidelines state that site design should consider preservation and context sensitive design that incorporates buildings and features on state or national registers of historic places or those listed in the 1997 local survey titled "Historical & Architectural Resource Survey of the Town of Brookfield. 1996-1997" (1997 Architectural Survey).

The Zoning Commission and the Land Use staff worked with Fitzgerald & Halliday to develop the Design Guidelines and Standards and incorporate them into the Zoning Regulations applicable in the Town Center District and Incentive Housing Overlay sub-zones. The commitment of the Zoning Commission to the spirit of these regulations is evident in the Residences at Laurel Hill project where one of Brookfield's oldest houses was relocated and reincorporated into the site.

# HISTORIC RESOURCES - ISSUES, GOALS AND ACTION AGENDA

Among the strategies proposed in the 2002 POCD for preservation of historic resources that have not been implemented are the development of a Historic Preservation Plan, the establishment of additional historic districts, and the adoption of tax abatement programs to allow for deferred tax assessment increases resulting from property rehabilitation. In addition to pursuing these strategies, Brookfield would benefit from joining the Connecticut Main Street Program, a non-profit that promotes mixed-use development while utilizing context sensitive design.

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### Issue: Brookfield Historic Preservation Plan

The development of a community Historic Preservation Plan for preservation of Brookfield's historic resources would support the town's planning process and begin to restore confidence with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of Brookfield's commitment to the values and goals of the Certified Local Government program the program.

The use of SHPO sponsored grants for historic preservation in Brookfield has become complicated due to a lack of shared objectives.

Goal: Develop a town-wide Historic Preservation Plan

## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
HIST1	1a	Define the objectives of a Town Historic Plan to include the issues surrounding Gurski Homestead and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Conservation Easement.	CDD	HDC, BHSM
HIST1	1b	Allocate sufficient human and capital resources to develop an Historic Preservation Plan with broad community support and which satisfies the standards of local and state historic preservationists.	ВОГ	HDC, BHSM
HIST1	2	Evaluate how tax abatement may provide incentives for owners of historic properties to improve or restore these buildings.	CDD	AO, BOS

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#### **Issue:** HISTORIC RESOURCES OUTSIDE HISTORIC DISTRICT #1

Many of Brookfield's remaining clustered historic resources are unprotected to the extent that a historic district designation can provide. Historic properties may be protected with single property historic designations.

Interest in creating a second historic district has been expressed by the members of the Board of Directors for the Brookfield Craft Center, which occupies a number of State Historic Register buildings built in the 1700's in the Ironworks District that currently serve as the campus of the arts and cultural center. Participation of adjacent historic properties may add to the significance of this second district and will help to retain the charm of the remaining historic buildings in the Four Corners area.

**Goal:** Retain the charm of Brookfield's mill buildings and historic commercial hub as well as specimen properties, those properties representative of a particular architectural style, in residential districts.

## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
HIST2	1	Work with property owners to develop a concept for the historic district and purpose for the designation.	ВСС	CDD
HIST2	2a	Develop a proposal for a second historic district to be considered by the BOS	всс	CDD, HDC, BHSM
HIST2	2 <b>b</b>	Assemble a study group whose task it is to evaluate the feasibility, desirability and objectives of a second historic district.	BOS	CDD
HIST2	3	Promote the research required and support the application for designation of specimen properties with appropriate recognition of historic status.	HDC	

## Issue: GURSKI HOMESTEAD

The Gurski Homestead property has the potential to be a wonderful community space. The Lion's Club community garden is located there along with a small orchard planted by the Girl Scouts. The soon to be three-year tradition of FarmFest, a harvest festival put on by the Conservation Commission, has introduced newcomers and old timers alike to Brookfield's farming and forging history.

Many of the structures were transported to this property when the farm was active; however, in an effort to fund their restoration, time has claimed the viability of several of them. In addition the legal obligation to pass all improvements through the approval process of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has further delayed restoration or preservation efforts.

Residents who commented on what the Town of Brookfield should do with the Gurski Homestead buildings felt that preservation should be attempted, salvaging what was useable and focusing on the house by the road, the barn and the forge. In order to keep expenditures low, one resident suggested a volunteer-backed, donor-funded project. Another suggested constructing a storage building for the community garden.

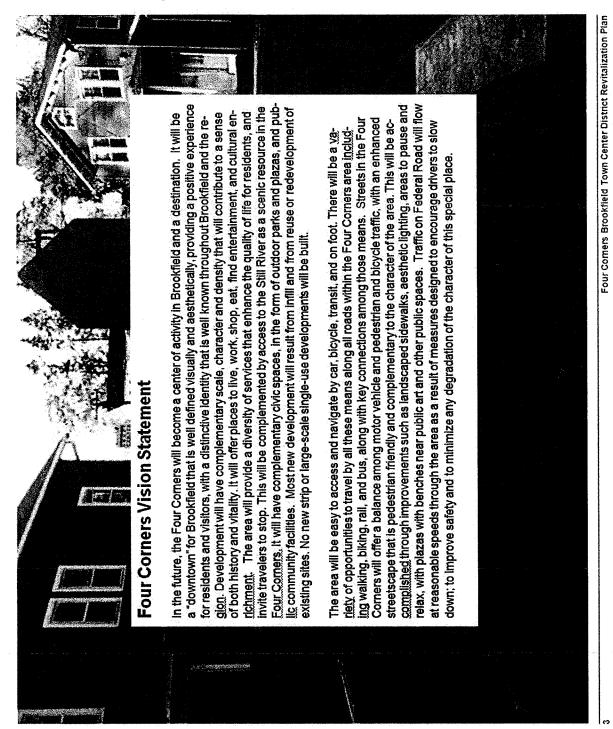
**Goal:** Make the Gurski Homestead a welcoming, safe community space. **Strategies:** 

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
ніѕтз	la	Negotiate appropriate steps with SHPO to improve the Gurski Homestead and develop a master plan for improvement of the Gurski Homestead property.	FS	BOS, CC, CDD
HIST3	1b	Work with SHPO to clarify the process for proposing and gaining approval for improvements or actions that will increase the safety of these buildings.	FS	BOS, CC, CDD
нізтз	1c	Define priority actions or projects and work with SHPO to identify funding sources	FS	BOS, CC, CDD

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нізтз	Develop a private fund raising campaign and gather volunteer supporters who are willing to work on improvement projects.	СС	CDD
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# Revitalizing the Four Corners: Creating a new downtown



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#### ESTABLISH A VILLAGE CENTER IN THE FOUR CORNERS

Several efforts were made over the last 10 years to encourage development like that in a village center through zoning regulation text and zone designation changes. The Zoning Commission and the Economic Development Commission made the first strides toward a comprehensive plan by making changes to zoning regulations and engaging consultants to evaluate the redesign of the streetscape to include on street parking. A video was created to give a sense of the transformation being contemplated.

In 2011 another effort was undertaken to create a comprehensive plan for the revitalization of the Town Center District. The Four Corners Town Center Revitalization Plan (the Revitalization Plan) was the culminating document laying out a district-wide plan for new development and redevelopment of underutilized properties and laying out pedestrian and bicycle routes along the main roads of the district along with paths along the Still River, a wetland park, and connectivity among parcels to limit curb cuts onto main roads. It was developed with wide community participation through an online survey and a four-day charrette. The Revitalization Plan was made an addendum to the 2002 POCD by the Planning Commission in September 2012 and comprises Chapter 8 of this plan.

The Four Corners Revitalization study was undertaken to establish the economic base for and the master plan to accomplish the revitalization of a historically important downtown area that was obscured. The study evaluated the general market and real estate conditions in Brookfield, a 15-minute drive contour around the Four Corners or Town Center District and the Tri-county region. These details are covered in Chapter 2 Trends and Conditions. 4ward Planning assumed that about five percent (155 workers) of workers who currently live outside Four Corners desire to live closer to work, and they concluded that they could be captured in residential or mixed-use projects in Four Corners.

#### FOUR CORNERS FUTURE CONCEPT PLANS

The concept plans which follow were developed through the technical analysis and community input and guidance described in the complete document which is available as an appendix to this plan. The plans start at the 'big picture' level covering the Four Corners as a whole and then focus in on each of four subareas represented by four quadrants of the area and then emanating from the Four Corners intersection. An additional concept plan is presented with a recommended concept for heart of the area right at the Four Corners intersection itself. This is complemented by concepts for Federal Road with streetscape

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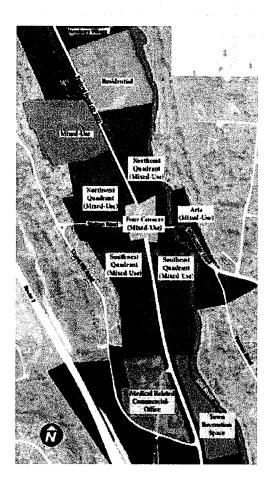
improvements and a complete streets approach under which the design for Federal Road balances the goals for the Four Corners character with ease of access for all means of travel and with an emphasis on pedestrian access. Recommended enhancements in the area of the Craft Center are also presented.

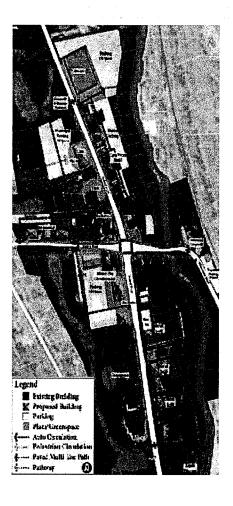
The 'big picture' view is that of an overall future land use plan with broad categories of land use for the Town Center District as a whole. The quadrant plans then each show a proposed mixed-use environment that blends existing viable businesses and residences with redevelopment and infill development.

The quadrant concept plans and 'core intersection' concept plan show potential building locations, parking, walking routes, internal vehicle circulation routes within properties, civic use, and public spaces such as plazas. Where proposed vehicle access routes occur across properties, they are envisioned on the scale of a driveway that would be integrated with the pedestrian-oriented intent of the development.

The overarching concept for the Four Corners area is one of a cohesive development node centered on the four corners intersection. Development would be most dense and intense at the Four Corners intersection and become less dense moving outward from the core area. The intersection and concentration of development at the core would be the heart of the envisioned 'downtown' for Brookfield.

The design principles that guided the development of the concept plans are listed below. It is intended that these design principles also serve as a guide to site design, density, and scale of all future development throughout the Town Center District.





# **Guiding Design Principles:**

- Public preference is for buildings to be up to two-stories in height
- Primary buildings should be oriented to the street and meet the sidewalk there; sidewalks should be provided as part of site design
- Building design should be 'traditional' for New England; not uniformly New England Colonial some diversity of architecture is desirable but all should be complementary to traditional New England themes
- Separation of buildings along the street may be minimized to achieve a sense of neighborhood and place
- Parking should be located behind buildings
- Sites should have internal pedestrian ways, pedestrian respite areas, and bicycle access as well as pedestrian and bicycle connections to adjoining parcels

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- Sites should have no more than one curb-cut onto Federal Road with shared access among adjoining parcels; alternate or primary access to Station Road is encouraged
- Sites design should include some green/public spaces and access ways to trails and greenways
- Site design should include both interior and perimeter landscaping, including shade trees; notable existing natural features such as mature trees should be preserved
- Impervious surface area should be minimized

The concept plans were created with the idea in mind that the four gas stations are currently active businesses that are not available today for reuse. There should be a future development concept that can occur if those gas stations remain in place.

Yet, the Town Center District zoning classifies this use as non-conforming with the intent of the zone and conflicting with the vision for the area. Therefore, if one or more of those gas station properties becomes available for redevelopment, there should be a preferred concept for those sites, which includes an alternative use and layout for them.

Finally, it should be noted that the concept plans are focused on the desired character of development for the Four Corners in the future. The approximate square footage of new development shown in the quadrant plans for the core does not directly correlate to the market potential. It is assumed that additional new development, in particular residential development, could and will create additional infill in the remainder of the Town Center District outside the core quadrants over time. It is also assumed that as the vision for the Four Corners begins to take form, the dynamic nature of the new downtown will have potential to generate more market demand above that which today's market conditions reflect. All new development throughout the TCD should incorporate the core design principles and be organized as shown on the Master Land Use Plan.

## Northwest Quadrant

The northwest quadrant of the Four Corners area possesses several strong occupants in addition to relatively new structures that if connected properly, could create a very engaging area for shopping and entertainment. Existing assets include Brookfield Lanes, Alexander's Restaurant, and the Union Savings Plaza, an example of one of the more agreeable styles of building form in the Four Corners area.

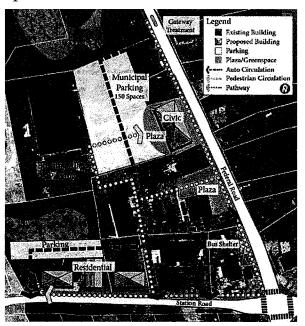
Parking in this area is ample although disjointed and pedestrian walk- ways are all but absent between developments.



The existing Union Savings Bank plaza and Alexander's Restaurant can provide a core around which infill development and redevelopment could occur.

By connecting the various parking areas internally and adding pedestrian walkways between businesses, this area could become more inviting to those shopping on foot. Vacant space on Federal Road where the bowling alley parking access is located may provide

an ideal location for a civic building such as a library or theater. The existing parking area could then be expanded and serve as municipal parking for the Four Corners area. Additional opportunities include the development of public plazas between buildings, residential redevelopment along Station Road, and the construction of sidewalks on Federal and Station Roads. In this scenario the Union Savings Bank drivethrough would be redirected directly to Federal Road with the pavement in front of the building reclaimed as public space.



Recommended improvements within the northwest quadrant include:

- Improving pedestrian circulation within and between the various businesses.
- Improving auto connections between various parking lots
- A municipal parking lot with 150 spaces

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- A plaza between the Union Savings Bank and Alexander's Restaurant.
- Redesigned access to Brookfield Plaza from Federal Road
- A civic building (approximately 30,000 square feet) such as a library or theater on Federal Road with an adjoining public plaza.
- Residential redevelopment (20-30 units) on Station Road.

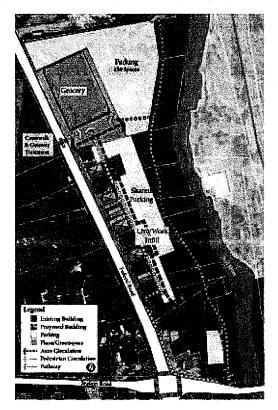
## Northeast Quadrant

The northeast quadrant of the Four Corners area holds considerable potential for infill development. A large property at the northern end of this area is a prime candidate for locating a medium scaled grocer. This would potentially act as an anchor for infill development along

Federal Road. This potential infill could resemble the existing historic buildings in use and function. The capacity for infill development of this scale is approximately 20,000 square feet. There is additional potential for a shared parking agreement amongst the various property owners on Federal Road that would allow for auto circulation and a pedestrian walkway at the rear of the properties.



Historic structures on Federal Road are already used for office, retail and residential space. Infill development with similar building form and use would create a more dynamic environment



Recommended improvements for the northeast quadrant include:

- Soliciting a grocery store to develop a site and build a store
- Infill development between existing buildings
- Continuous walkway at the rear of buildings
- Develop a shared parking arrangement between property owners
- Develop internal auto circulation between Whisconier Road and the proposed grocery location.
- Create a multiuse path along the top of the bank along the Still River

## Southeast Quadrant

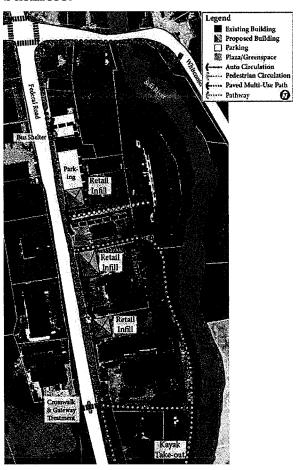
Improvements for the southeast quadrant are focused upon pedestrian conditions recommended along Federal Road and thereby producing a more favorable environment for businesses and shopping. The east side of Federal Road is also the proposed location for a multi- use pathway that would ultimately connect to the Town's existing trail system along the Still River. In creating a safe and hospitable environment for pedestrians and bicyclists, curb cuts onto Federal Road should also be reduced. This reduction becomes feasible if an internal circulation system is created between properties. Additionally, the reduction of curb cuts creates the opportunity for infill development along Federal Road. Approximately 30,000 square feet of this is feasible within the existing development



Summarizing the recommendations for this area, they include:

- Construction of multi-use pathway on Federal Road
- Sidewalk and streetscape improvements on Federal and Whisconier Roads

Empty storefronts, lack of sidewalks, frequent curb cuts, and a lack of connectivity between parking diminish the potential for shopping from business to business.

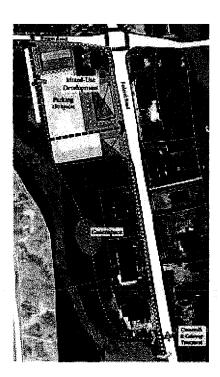


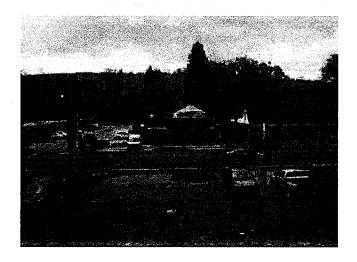
- Reducing curb cuts and creating internal circulation between parking
- Infill development
- Creating a trail along the Still River

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## Southwest Quadrant

Improvements to southwest quadrant are focused upon a collection of properties off Federal and Station Roads that is actively being considered for redevelopment. This area could prove to be the catalyst for redevelopment within the Four Corners. The potential development would include street level retail and upper level residences. Total square footage of development could be in the magnitude of 30-40,000 sq. ft. The redevelopment of this site would also allow for the inclusion of public spaces between and adjacent to buildings and off- street pedestrian circulation.





Aging strip malls with multiple vacancies allows the potential for a complete redevelopment of this area at the southwest corner of the Four Corners.

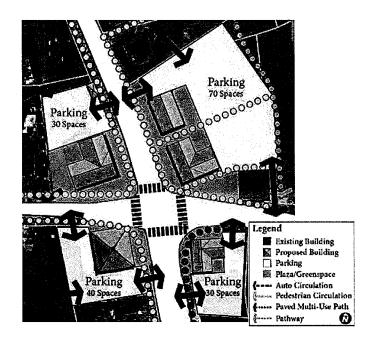
Additional improvements within this area could include:

- Sidewalk construction of Federal and Station Roads
- Reduction of curb cuts along Federal Road and connectivity between adjacent parking lots and businesses.
- Development of a trail system and green space in the wooded area to the rear of the properties

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## Four Corners

The Four Corners intersection is currently dominated by gas stations on all four corners. Ultimately market forces may create the opportunity for redevelopment of one, or all, of these sites. In a redevelopment scenario, the four corners could be occupied by new buildings at each corner. This development could be retail, entertainment, office, and residential or mixed use in nature. The total building area that these sites could accommodate is constrained primarily by parking and would likely range between 30-40,000 square feet. Parking would be located at the rear of the businesses so as to allow for a pedestrian scale environment along Federal, Station and Whisconier Roads.





Gas stations occupy each of the Four Corners locations. Ultimately a higher and better use of these properties may become a market reality.

Summary of potential improvements to the Four Corners intersection area:

- Redevelopment of gas station sites into retail, entertainment, office, residential or mixed use development
- Off-street parking at the rear of properties
- Parking connectivity between adjacent parking lots and parcels
- Public spaces between and adjacent to new development

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A comprehensive Implementation Plan is also part of the complete document and outlines four initiatives to bring the vision of the Four Corners to reality. They are the Community Form Initiative, a Marketing Initiative to brand and promote the Four Corners, a Complete Streets Initiative to connect roadways with pedestrian and bicycle ways, and a Cultural/Civic Enhancement Initiative to promote the location of at least two community gathering destinations in the Four Corners area to enliven the neighborhood.

#### New Downtown at the Four Corners – Issues, Goals and Action Agenda

Issue: Four Corners Revitalization Plan Implementation strategies are not fully evaluated and utilized.

**Goal:** Assess implementation plan for the Four Corners Town Center Revitalization Plan and complete remaining strategies to support developments both public and private to create a new downtown from an historic commercial hub.

## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
4C1	1	Assess Community Form Initiative	ZC	CDD, EDC
4C1	la	Critique how the implementation of this initiative has supported development in the Town Center District and Incentive Housing Zones and which strategies should be further utilized.	ZC	CDD
4C1	1b	Implement remaining strategies	ZC	CDD
4C1	2	Assess Marketing Initiative	EDC	BOS
4C1	2a	Evaluate the implementation strategies of this initiative and determine which strategies should be further utilized or which other strategies should be employed.	EDC	
4C1	- 2b	Implement these strategies	EDC	
4C1	3	Assess Complete Streets Initiative and Town Center District Sidewalk and Access Management Plan and adopt as an appendix to the Zoning Regulations	DPW, ZC	CDD

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4C1	3a	Ensure that STEAP funds available to the town currently are utilized to begin construction of the plan.	CDD	DPW
4C1	3b	Secure funding for the completion of the central sidewalks as illustrated in the Sidewalk and Access Management Plan.	CDD	FS
4C1	3c	Complete engineering for the remaining phase of the Sidewalk and Access Management Plan.	DPW	CDD
4C1	3d	Construct final phase of Sidewalk and Access Management Plan	DPW	CDD
4C1	4	Assess Cultural/Civic Enhancement Initiative	CDD	4ÇA
4C1	4a	Consider the development of a Four Corners Civic Spaces Plan	ZC	4CA
4C1	4b	Partner with relevant organizations in order to promote the Civic Spaces Plan.	CDD	4CA
4C1	5	Join the Connecticut Main Street Program for support with technical assistance grants and resources for creating economically successful downtowns while preserving historic character.	BOS	CDD

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

# **Promoting Economic Development**

Some of the strategies of the 2002 Plan have been implemented, but the many remain only partly explored or unaddressed.

Promoting economic development through simplification of zoning was partly addressed. The Zoning Commission extended the IRC 80/40 zone throughout the mid-section of town removing persistent non-conformity issues there. Regulations were modified to address particular incongruities in the Permitted Use Table, but a thorough review to broaden classes of uses has not been undertaken. The Zoning Commission has fully explored the definition of Mixed Use through the revision of the definition of the Central Core Incentive Housing sub-zone. The designation of the Perimeter Incentive Housing sub-zone allowing exclusively residential uses has begun to define the northern most transitional area illustrated in the 2002 POCD. The Transitional Use Areas illustrated between Old New Milford Road and Silvermine Road has been the site of two new residential developments and a shopping center. The opportunity presented by vacant land in this area urges the consideration of development in clusters or nodes encouraging small offices, institutional uses, multi-family developments all within reach of daily needs and transit options.

The 2002 Plan encouraged supporting variety in the scale of retail establishments, from big-box to boutique, well-located industrial and manufacturing uses and recognition for the need to encourage mixed use development by locating multi-family residential uses in close proximity to transit, retail, commercial and certain light industrial uses. Central Federal Road between Junction Road and Silvermine Road remains a jumble of development forms. A wide array of uses are currently made of these properties, from wholesale businesses to put-put golf and barbeque to older single family homes, and new townhomes and apartments that will number about 290 units when fully constructed. The proximity of the Town Hall, Kid's Kingdom, sports fields, the Senior Center and a possible location for a new library is key in evaluating how to plan for development in this area.

#### Tax Assessment Deferral Program

The Board of Selectmen passed an ordinance in 2014 that allows for deferred tax assessment increases for mixed use development projects in the Town Center District. This ordinance was aimed at jump starting development in the Four Corners area. The ordinance does not deal directly with historic rehabilitation or restoration of buildings in the district, but may provide a springboard for discussion of tax abatement programs to support historic preservation efforts.

## Business development

There are two primary groups that promote Brookfield businesses and some innovative ideas for incubating good business ideas. The Brookfield Chamber of Commerce continues to be active in presenting periodic workshops and informal settings for making business connections. The Brookfield Economic Development Commission has launched a new website aimed at promoting Brookfield as a place to relocate and have become members of the Connecticut Economic Resource Center (CERC) in order to better market available commercial properties in Brookfield. An initiative of the First Selectman involved the concept of creating a town-sponsored facility for incubating young business or budding ideas that might become businesses. Resources devoted to economic development have historically been extremely limited. Making the most of the existing resources and targeting needed additional resources will improve these groups' effectiveness in promoting Brookfield and will help retain more of our existing businesses.

Issue: SUPPORT BROOKFIELD BUSINESSES THROUGH COORDINATED APPROACH

**Goal:** Coordinate the efforts of groups focused on promoting Brookfield business and promote our town through coordinated efforts to bring in new businesses and employers as well as helping existing businesses to grow.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
EconDev1	1	Encourage collaboration between Brookfield Chamber of Commerce and the Economic Development Commission when implementing informational programs, workshops and training classes to maximize the effectiveness of these groups to promote growth of existing businesses and to attract new businesses.	CofC, EDC	
EconDev1	2	Develop a strategy, action plans, resources and performance metrics with a goal of maximizing economic growth.	EDC	PC

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EconDev1	3	Collect contact and business information for all businesses and add that information into the EDC website Business Directory and email distribution list.	EDC	CDD, ZEO
EconDev1	4	Provide additional resources to assist the Economic Development Commission in achieving the economic development action items.	BOF	

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

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**Issue:** Focus development on existing commercial corridor

**Goal:** Fully develop Brookfield's commercial corridor in a balanced manner that both broadens the tax base and protects the quiet residential districts that Brookfield is known for.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
EconDev2	1a	Consider how to best develop the area bounded by Federal Road, Junction Road, Silvermine Road and Pocono Road to incorporate transitional zones and development in a nodal pattern to protect adjacent residential neighborhoods and support alternative transportation modes.	PC	ZC, ZEO, EDC, CDD
EconDev2	1b	Revise zoning regulations to require the desired development pattern in this area.	ZC	ZEO, CDD

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

# Housing

#### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PATTERNS

Housing in Brookfield is predominantly in single family homes. Multifamily condominium developments built in the 1980's are predominantly centrally located. Zoning changes in the Town Center District, the zone including the Four Corners intersection of Route 25 and Route 202, defined parameters for the development of Planned Age Restricted Communities. Subsequently more zoning regulation changes permitted apartments on the second and third floors of mixed use buildings. A further zoning regulation change created an Incentive Housing Overlay based on Connecticut General Statute 8-13m that further promote a mixed use residential development pattern.

These recent zoning regulation changes have spurred more multi-family developments. They have taken the form of residential communities, townhouses and apartments with some units set aside for rental or sale to families making 80% of the area median income, and mixed-use projects that include a retail, restaurant or office component.

Affordable Housing developments - density, location

# Single family homes

The majority of Brookfield's single family homes are on lots of 1 acre or more, many on 2 acres or more. This low density residential development provides the quiet, private suburban character that many residents value. There are only a few large parcels remaining in the residential zones. Refer to Land Use Map 4 titled Subdividable Residential Land.

The 2002 Plan addressed methods for conserving greater land area within the context of subdivision layouts. During the past planning period the Zoning Commission changed the definition of lot area to remove any area of wetlands and watercourses, steep slopes and floodplains.

The other technique discussed in the 2002 Plan to maximize land conservation while retaining that large-lot suburban character was to consider residential density of subdivisions rather than requiring a minimum lot size. In this way the residential lots could be clustered in such a way as to maximize the open space. This strategy was not acted on. Minimum lot size in Conservation Subdivisions is 20,000 sq. ft., however the number of lots permitted may not exceed the number of lots permitted for a conventional subdivision. The motivation for a developer

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to consider a Conservation Subdivision is reduced, if no more lots can be developed than with a standard subdivision.

More than eight of ten housing units within Brookfield are single-family, detached units, which is significantly higher than Fairfield County and the Tri-County Region. Such high concentration of this housing type may contribute to lower housing affordability, as single-family homes are typically less affordable than multifamily units.

### Multi-family Development

Brookfield has a low availability of listed multifamily properties for rent, suggesting a tight multifamily market relative to the surrounding area. The majority of Brookfield's multifamily structures hold condominiums and townhomes, however recent zoning approvals for five separate projects could add over 350 rental units to Brookfield.

The Housing Study conducted by 4ward Planning found that the projected demand for new housing units within the Town of Brookfield through 2028 is just under 1,200 units, using a modest growth scenario.

# **Publicly Assisted Elderly Housing**

Brooks Quarry is supported by the Brookfield Housing Authority and provides affordable housing for the elderly. The Housing Authority has completed plans for upgrading the sanitary system to improve conditions in the current apartments and to allow expansion of the facility to address the demand for low cost housing dedicated to seniors. They are seeking funding through the Community Development Block Grant program.

#### HOUSING NEEDS

# **Empty nesters and Millennials**

According to the Housing Study conducted by 4ward Planning, in the near term (the next seven years) and long term (beyond the next seven years), housing demand in the 15-minute drive contour and Brookfield area will likely come from within the following demographic groups: The 55-to-74 age cohort (Empty Nesters) will exert considerable influence on the type of housing developed, specifically smaller housing units, as they downsize from traditional single-family units. This group is increasing as a share of the total county population.

To a lesser extent, young professionals aged 25 to 34(the Millennials) may also influence the county's housing market over the coming years. While this age group is forecasted to decline slightly as a percent of the total population through 2018, they also typically seek small, affordable,

rental units with convenient commutes to jobs or school, and thus, may be more likely to locate to a town, which has such housing types.

Increasing the diversity of housing options available in Brookfield will enable our town to provide appropriate housing options as the economics of our aging population change. Providing diverse housing options along with a mix of leisure, restaurant, convenience and boutique retail may also attract young professionals.

The telephone survey conducted for the 2002 Plan highlighted the viewpoint that housing for elderly people, first-time home buyers and households of moderate income are too few. In 2015 these demographic groups continue to lack sufficient housing options, both due to the growth of the older segments of the population and the paucity of lowercost, lower-maintenance housing options.

The majority of Brookfield's residential units are owner-occupied. The proportion of owner-occupied housing is greater in Brookfield than it is in the surrounding area. The figure below was part of the study conducted for the Four Corners Revitalization Plan and shows the percentage of renter-occupied units in Brookfield, a 10-minute drive contour from the Four Corners and the tri-county region including Fairfield, Litchfield and New Haven counties.

# Renter-Occupied Housing Trends

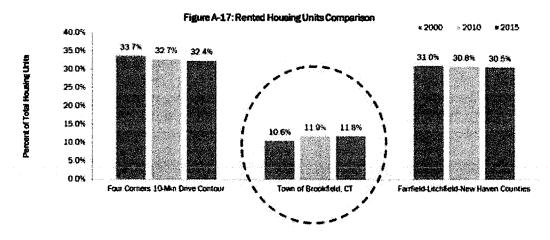


Figure 4. Rented Housing Units Comparison

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This analysis indicates a market potential for renter-occupied housing in Brookfield.

The observation made in the 2002 Plan, that Brookfield could improve the diversity of housing opportunities in order to better provide for an economically diverse population, continues to be true. A diverse housing stock provides housing opportunities for a diverse population and this can provide a variety of benefits for a community. A diverse housing stock engenders a more diverse social, cultural and economic environment. Diverse housing options also providing opportunities for local employees (teachers, administrators, clerical staff) to live in Brookfield as well as the flexibility for elders to adapt to changing housing needs while remaining close to friends and family members.

#### **Issue:** Attracting the Young Professionals

Our town needs to encourage diverse housing options that will attract young professionals and young families. Brookfield's population is aging; a vibrant town needs young families and young professionals to keep the school system from shrinking and to support healthy community development.

**Goal:** Encourage developers to build housing that is affordable to young families and young professionals just beginning their careers.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
HOUS1	1	Evaluate the current Incentive Housing restrictions and the level of affordability required by the IHZ overlay sub-zones. Compare housing options with starting salaries in the area's growing employment sectors.	CDD	ZC
HOUS1	2	Develop a Housing Plan to guide development of housing that includes developments tailored to young mobile professionals and young families.	CDD	ZC

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO

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Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### Issue: Keeping the Empty Nesters in Brookfield

Our town should promote housing options for elders who no longer want the responsibilities for maintenance of a single family home or who need increased support to live independently, but who want to remain in Brookfield near friends and family.

**Goal:** Encourage developers to build a wide array of housing, in particular housing designed for older, less mobile residents with associated amenities favored by seniors.

### Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
HOUS2	1	Consider revision of zoning regulations regarding Planned Age Restricted developments to allow these sorts of developments in specific zoning districts targeted for higher residential densities such as the Town Center District.	ZC	·
HOUS2	2	Promote design of residential structures and public spaces that accommodates the needs of older residents.	ZC	

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# Issue: Housing development should not push out current residents due to "luxury" pricing

Our town should strive to retain residents on fixed or lower incomes by promoting a wide range of housing prices. Housing priced affordably will serve current residents whose incomes become fixed as they age as well as young families just getting started.

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**Goal:** Residents of all income levels will be able to find suitable housing in Brookfield whether they are a young family, a newly divorced or widowed individual, a young professional or a couple downsizing while remaining in their home community.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Required Support
HOUS3	1	Evaluate the affordability of Incentive Housing priced units; Affordable Housing priced units, requirements of state CHFA loans to developers for affordability and the market rate for both rentals and condominiums or townhomes for purchase.	CDD	
HOUS3	2	Develop a strategy for broadening the range of housing prices to accommodate current residents' housing needs as they change over time and to encourage new residents to move here.		

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### **Facilities**

#### **COMMUNITY FACILITIES**

#### Senior Center

The addition to the Senior Center was completed in 2007 creating a center for a wide range of activities for Brookfield residents over 55. Activities range from knitting and book clubs to yoga and wellness classes. The Social Services department runs the Senior Center and is also housed in this building. The Senior Center parking lot is the location for weekly donations of fruits and vegetables by Stew Leonard's, a local grocer, and in the summer, a budding Farmer's Market.

### Food Pantry

The Brookfield Food Pantry serves residents who need a helping hand to put food on the table. The Town Hall facilities house the pantry, the donation box and the patron pick-up location. A 2010 shuffling of Town Hall office locations provided the Food Pantry with a more appropriate location for recipients that are closer to the Social Services office in the Senior Center.

# Library

The Brookfield Library is small library facility built in the mid-1970s to meet the community's needs for library service; it replaced a 1500 square foot building. At the time the library was built, its size was more than adequate to support library services. Since that time, population growth in Brookfield, the widespread use of technology, and the community's changing expectations about the use of libraries have resulted in a library facility that is inadequate for a community the size of Brookfield.

The Brookfield Library is a center of community activity. Recent comments by residents via the website EnvisionBrookfield.com noted that the library is used for concerts and musical performances outside as well as indoors. The library is seen by respondents as a community space to meet and share with neighbors, a place to learn about and access technology, a place to join a book group and a place to take a class. Many people also come to the library to enjoy a movie or to attend a children's program.

The Library Board of Trustees commissioned a study in 2002 by Leslie Burger and Kevin McCarthy of Library Development Solutions, Princeton Junction, NJ. This study was updated by a committee formed in order to plan for a new library and approved by the Library Board in June 2009 and subsequently in February 2015.

The philosophy of the consultants is that the library is one of the few community spaces where people from all ethnic, racial and economic backgrounds can gather together in a neutral, comfortable, safe, and welcoming environment to enjoy the written word, find information, socialize, become technologically proficient and celebrate what it means to be part of a community. The early 21st century library in many suburban communities is a community hub – a magnet for community life and culture. This is a particularly important role in communities that lack a well-defined town center, such as Brookfield. The library plays an important role in providing the "social capital" needed to maintain a healthy and vibrant community.

The document initially prepared by the consultants, the Brookfield Library Building Program last revised in February 2015 by the Committee for a New Library represents a substantial amount of preparation and design effort. The study concludes that for the materials already held by the library and for the services that a community of our size should expect from a library, our library is too small. Expansion on the current property was explored and construction of a two story building on the municipal center grounds was also considered.

Since those site options were explored, the Ptak property adjacent to the Town Hall has become a possible additional parcel for expansion and the concept of locating the library in the Four Corners area has also been discussed. The small Cape Cod style house at 108 Pocono Road will be demolished and add 1 acre to the municipal center property that currently houses the Town Hall, the Senior Center, the Police Department and the recreational facilities. Alternatively, the location of the library in the Four Corners area would address the 2012 Revitalization Plan suggestion that locating a civic use in the Four Corners area would help draw people to the area. The Town of Brookfield does not own any centrally located property of sufficient size near the Four Corners. Nonetheless, several developers have discussed the possibility of donating land to the Town for the library in the expectation that it would be an amenity to their developments and the area as a whole.

Issue: The Current Brookfield Library Facilities are too constrained to meet the patrons' needs.

Our library needs to be able to grow and adapt to meet the new role of libraries in our society. Among the most significant findings from focus group interviews were the following:

- Newer residents have high expectations for service.
- The library is seen as being an important part of the community's identity.

- Residents commented that they use other area libraries for information or materials.
- Nevertheless, these libraries cannot provide the sense of community, belonging and social identity that the Brookfield Library can provide.

Since the time of the original report, The Brookfield Library has substantially increased the number and variety of programs offered to the public, making the lack of meeting space even more severe, but also drawing more (and new) people to the library.

Using space-planning guidelines developed by the Connecticut State Library, the amount of space recommended for a community the size of Brookfield was calculated as part of the plan. This calculation resulted in a recommendation for a library of 27,000 square feet, roughly three times the library's current size. The new building should emphasize additional space for children, teens, community events, and more shelf space to increase the ability to browse the collection.

**Goal:** Develop a plan for serving the library's current patrons with the current slate of activities as well as expansions to meet growing patron needs and 21<sup>st</sup> century library functions. Construct a new library that the community will consider as a cultural center of Brookfield, the community's living room, and a destination for cultural, educational and recreational programs.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
FAC1	1	Support the work of the Committee for a New Library as they selecting a proposed location for a new library; vet that selection through the 8-24 referral process.	CNL	LBT, PC
FAC1	2a	Evaluate the attributes to include in a new library building and grounds along with the associated costs and potential benefits of desirable features.	CNL	LBT
FAC1	2b	Develop a Library Site and Building plan for meeting the library's needs, both current and future anticipated needs for indoor and outdoor space.	CNL	CDD

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FAC1	3	Develop a funding strategy including municipal bonding, grants and a	BOS	FOL, LF
		fundraising campaign.		

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### **GOVERNMENT FACILITIES**

#### Town Hall

Since the 2002 Plan several improvements to the Town Hall have been accomplished. A secure deep storage facility was built and improvements to the Town Clerk vault and the Land Use office vault were completed. When the probate court offices were relocated to New Milford, space was freed to allow the relocation of some offices. The Parks and Recreation offices and equipment were relocated from their extremely cramped quarters to second floor offices, the Food Pantry relocated to provide a more convenient entry point and adequate storage for food and supplies. The building windows were upgraded to conserve energy, original carpeting was replaced and the building interior was painted.

Town Hall meeting rooms are commonly used for community uses in addition to commission meetings. School buildings and the library also contain some rooms that are used for community group meetings. There are X spaces that fit groups of X size and larger meeting rooms and auditoriums designed for school use and commission or board meetings with audience seating. Meeting spaces that suit smaller community groups (10-50 people) are in short supply.

**Issue:** Appropriate spaces for small meetings of community groups continues to be inadequate

The Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials (HVCEO) has been joined with the South West Regional Planning Agency (SWRPA) and is currently housed in Old Town Hall. The new regional planning

organization, WCCOG, will establish their offices in another town leaving the Old Town Hall vacant.

**Goal:** Meet the needs of community groups for free public space to use.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
FAC2	1a	Review the Facilities Planning group report and re-evaluate conclusions reached by that group.	PC	
FAC2	1b	Consider how the Old Town Hall, which currently houses Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials, and the current library - should a new library be built - can be used to fill community needs.	PC	

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# Public Works: Town garage

The Town garage has been identified by the Hazard Mitigation Plan as being located in the Still River Floodplain. The Public Works Garage, located on Gray's Bridge Road was found to lie within the 1% annual chance floodplains. While this building is not known to have experienced serious flooding damage in recent years, its proximity to the Still River makes it at risk to flooding and the town would eventually like to relocate the facility to an area with lower flood risk. Potential measures for mitigating future flooding damage at this critical facility include the construction of a berm or floodproofing of the structure.

### **EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES**

A principle concern about Brookfield's educational facilities is that they are aging. Established in 1938, Center School is the oldest wooden school building still in use in Connecticut. It holds pre-school, kindergarten and first grade classes. Maintenance of this building is key to continued use.

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The roof of Huckleberry Hill School was replaced recently; however, the exclusive use of electricity to heat and cool this building is a substantial annual expense. Upgraded windows are needed to reduce heating and cooling energy losses.

Brookfield High School completed a major addition during the prior planning period including classroom space and science facilities addressing the issues presented in the 2002 Plan. The gymnasium floor was refinished but upgrades to the auditorium continue to be a need.

At both Huckleberry Hill Elementary and Whisconier Middle School portable classrooms have been used to accommodate the need for more classroom space. A Space Utilization Study is underway by the consulting firm Milone and MacBroom to project the need for more permanent solutions to space requirements in light of projected demographic shifts and limited potential for addition of significant numbers of single family homes.

#### RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

Progress on Brookfield's recreational facilities during the prior planning period has included upgrades to Cadigan Field and Town Beach, and replacement of Kid's Kingdom play structures. The Department of Parks and Recreation has also shepherded the plans for new a new paved fully accessible bike path through the design and permitting processes and secured the funding to complete the first and second phases of the Still River Greenway Project. The Still River Greenway will connect the municipal center with the Four Corners through a 2-mile multi-use path that bridges the Still River and meanders along its shores.

Among the projects the Parks and Recreation Department hopes to undertake in the next decade include the following:

- Plans for field replacements/upgrades
- BHS will need new lighting on stadium field (\$300K)
- Complete renovation of tennis courts
- Replacement of the BHS turf field
- Cadigan Field lighting project
- Proposed Field House
- Recrowning of grass fields
- Splash pad at Town Park
- Development of underutilized Town property
- BHS facilities (such as restrooms and locker rooms)
- Grounds Department facility presently at BHS will need to be replaced

# **Transportation System**

A number of factors are at play in the consideration of Brookfield's transportation system and ways for improving it. Among these factors, the facilities for pedestrians and cyclists have risen in ranking of importance. The individual health benefits and the twin environmental benefits have influenced state public policy on this matter. Respondents to surveys and invitations for comment on EnvisionBrookfield.com contributed comments and suggestions for improvements to all modes of transportation in Brookfield. This plan integrates improvements for all modes of transportation into consideration for resolving transportation issues during the coming decade.

Both commercial and residential growth in the Federal Road corridor necessitates the implementation of policies that include all modes of transportation. These Complete Streets policies plan for the safe use of the roadway by all users. Inclusion of mass transit options, in particular bus and commuter rail, will address the full range of transportation options.

Brookfield residents responding to a survey about walking, biking and getting around town by car note the need for facilities for pedestrians, improvements to Federal Road. This is particularly important in connecting shopping areas and multifamily developments along southern Federal Road and throughout the Four Corners area.

Sidewalks have been planned for the Four Corners area Town Center District and a portion of that plan has been funded for construction in 2015. However, these are essentially the first sidewalks in Brookfield. Zoning Commission regulations permit inclusion of sidewalks and roadway improvements for Special Permit approvals. The Zoning Commission is responding to public interest in completing streets for all users by requiring sidewalks for new developments with the expectation that connections will be made to a wider network as the town grows.

A roadway improvement plan for southern Federal Road prepared by Milone and MacBroom for HVCEO comprises a portion of the following section. It includes improvements for pedestrians, cyclists, bus riders and drivers. A transportation plan for the central section of Federal Road has not been prepared, but new residential projects in this area are a significant reason to develop a complete street approach to the section of Federal Road between Junction Road (Route 133) and the Route 7 interchange.

The low-density pattern of residential development has not included requirements for sidewalks in subdivisions, but Brookfield residents report that they walk comfortably in their neighborhoods when shoulders

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are wide and vehicles travel at slower speeds. Improvements to local roads that include considerations for pedestrians and cyclists are part of this section.

#### ROUTE 7 BYPASS

# Traffic congestion dramatically reduced

US Route 7 is a limited-access expressway that enters Brookfield from Danbury and provides access to Brookfield from both the north and south. It is a major north-south route for Western Connecticut bringing significant numbers of shoppers to southern Federal Road. It previously terminated in Brookfield near the Four Corners area. Traffic volumes from the limited-access highway caused considerable congestion in that area until the bypass was completed.

The planning and permitting for the Route 7 bypass involved environmental approvals from the Army Corps of Engineers and the Federal Highway Administration. Construction began in 2006 and was completed and open in 2009. The impacts have included reduced congestion with traffic volumes dropping dramatically and reduced commercial activity in the Four Corners area.

### Impacts to Four Corners area

The dramatic reduction in traffic volumes north of the Route 7 Interchange has had mixed economic effects. Reports in the Danbury News Times quoted merchants whose loyal customers were glad to be able to turn left easily to reach their businesses. Other established Four Corners businesses built new facilities on lower volume roads in the Four Corners and invested in the area.

The reduction in traffic has added to the changes that support the development of a revitalized downtown node around the intersection of Route 202 and Route 25. The provision of public water and sewer to the area were also necessary changes to facilitate the development of a village. This intersection of Federal Road (Route 202) and Whisconier Road (Route 25) was the location where commerce was traditionally thriving in 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century Brookfield fueled by the railroad, an old fashioned Transit Oriented District, a development pattern this area may revisit once again in the decade ahead.

#### Issue: The Visibility of the Four Corners

- Commuters who used to pass through the Four Corners area now utilize the Route 7 bypass reducing the commute related traffic to the Four Corners.
- Signage on Route 7 does not highlight the location of the Brookfield Craft Center, a significant cultural resource, or convenience shopping close to the exit 11 ramps.

**Goal:** To improve the visibility of the Four Corners to travelers on Route 7 from both directions to promote businesses in the Four Corners.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
TRANS1	1a	Work with Four Corners businesses and CT DOT to locate signage for commercial and non-profit entities in the Four Corners	CDD	
TRANS1	1b	Identify funding sources, design and install signage on Route 7 directing drivers to Four Corners businesses	BOS	

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### STATE ROUTE 202 IMPROVEMENTS

#### Northern Portion

For the portion of Federal Road (Route 202) north of the Route 7 Interchange a conceptual plan for sidewalks and a continuation of the bike path entering the area via the Still River Greenway are planned. A portion of this plan has been developed into the Four Corners Sidewalk and Access Management Plan prepared by URS Corporation for which construction funds are partially secured.

This complete street plan has been developed to facilitate the creation of Brookfield's new downtown at the Four Corners. The plan includes 8' wide sidewalks, lighting, street furniture and a bi-directional bike path on

the western side of Route 202, Federal Road that brings cyclists to the center of the district.

Town staff and elected officials collaborated with CT DOT to secure approval of these facilities. Both parallel and angled on-street parking was central to the discussion with the CT DOT.

Another feature of the downtown streetscape design is a short section of Route 25 from the Four Corners intersection east to the Brookfield Craft Center. Although the location of the crosswalk to the Brookfield Craft Center would not be approved there today based on the CT DTOT Highway Design Manual, improvements to the intersection will make this location safer for pedestrians to cross. Slowing traffic for pedestrian crossing is important at this location because of the lack of parking adjacent to the central Brookfield Craft Center building.

#### **Central Portion**

The portion of Route 202 between Route 133, Junction Road, and the Route 7 interchange carries much lighter traffic than the southern part of the corridor. The effect of two large housing projects and an approved, but as yet unconstructed, shopping center in this section of roadway is unclear.

The 2002 Plan refers to the creation of a half interchange for Route 7 at Route 133. The concept discussed in the plan was for a northbound off ramp and southbound on ramp. There are currently no plans to move forward on this idea.

#### Southern Portion

Due to the intensity of land uses and traffic volumes south of Route 133, widening was considered desirable in the 2002 Plan as part of new developments. The CT DOT plan prepared in 1990 consisted of a three-lane roadway (two north-bound lanes) from the southern end of Old New Milford Road to Route 133 and a five-lane roadway south of Old New Milford Road with a center lane for left turns at intersections and a two-way left-turn lane at selected locations between intersections. The roadway is currently two lanes each north- and south-bound with additional left turn lanes at some intersections.

Brookfield has seen redevelopment in this section of Federal Road during the last decade along with the commensurate traffic congestion. Portions of this section carry 30,000 vehicles per day. A long vacant property at 106 Federal Road was redeveloped for BJ's Wholesale Club along with the sale of gasoline. Costco, a long established wholesale club location, made a significant addition to its principle building and added the sale of

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gasoline. New construction and new tenancy at several retail and restaurant uses has stoked the economic engine of Brookfield in this section of Federal Road.

The HVCEO sponsored Route 202 study conducted by Milone and MacBroom provides proposals for Driveway Management, Complete Streets facilities and roadway improvements. The Complete Streets facilities include sidewalks, crosswalks and wide shoulders for bikes. The draft Driveway Management plan and the Roadway Improvements plan propose to add some dedicated turn lanes, new traffic signals and improved circulation at both ends of Old New Milford Road.

The ideal road cross section provides five foot wide shoulders for safe biking, a two foot grass shelf for winter snow storage and five foot wide sidewalks. The location of crosswalks at key intersections is part of the improved roadway plan. Fitting all of these features into both sides of the roadway is challenging when the addition of turn lanes is also needed to facilitate the movement of vehicles. This is not feasible throughout the entire corridor. Current conditions throughout the corridor lack both wide shoulders and sidewalks, so making the most of the existing roadway will be challenging.

Vehicular circulation must be improved through traffic control devices at key locations and roadway design that provides for smooth merging. The following are the three primary issues addressed by this portion of the Route 202 study: Old Gray's Bridge Road and Federal Road intersection does not provide means for southbound traffic; left turn lanes in both directions at Shoprite/Chick-fil-A/Savings Bank of Danbury; Old New Milford Road and Federal Road.

#### Issue: The Pedestrian-friendly village in the Four Corners area

The Revitalization Plan outlines a Complete Streets initiative that has been acted on by developing construction level documents for the building sidewalks and the continuation of a bike path. The Four Corners Sidewalk and Access Management Plan was completed by URS in January 2015 and the encroachment permit from the CT DOT was issued in March 2015. Partial funding is secured and construction of the central portion of the plan is slated to be completed by November 2015.

**Goal:** Complete the improvements necessary to make the Four Corners area a pedestrian and bike friendly district.

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## Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
TRANS2	1	Identify funding sources to complete the conceptual layout for sidewalks extending along Federal Road, Station Road and Whisconier Road	CDD, BOS	
TRANS2	2a	Develop a conceptual layout for complete street features on Laurel Hill Road and Old Route 7.	DPW	
TRANS2	2 <b>b</b>	Develop a conceptual layout for interior connections among adjacent lots	ZC	
TRANS2	2c	Identify funding to complete the sidewalk and non-motorized access throughout the Four Corners area	CDD, BOS	
TRANS2	3a	Develop a public spaces plan for the Four Corners including amenities in lands donated to the Town for park use and foot paths along the Still River on lands granted in easement to the Town.	PC	ZC
TRANS2	3 <b>b</b>	Identify funding sources for public spaces plan.	CDD	BOS

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

#### Issue: CENTRAL FEDERAL ROAD

• The addendum to the 2002 Plan that addressed this section of roadway did not recommend any changes to the plan at that time. In light of recent approvals for developments that will increase residential density in this area and zoning regulation changes affecting this area, a review of long-term goals for this area is recommended.

- Zoning regulation changes extended the IRC 80/40 zone to include all of this portion of the corridor, an incentive overlay zone was place on three parcels in this area allowing multi-family development outside the CGS 8-30g Affordable Housing framework and regulation text changes permitting indoor boat storage in this zone were adopted.
- Improvements for bikes and pedestrians to the central portion of Federal Road between Route 133, Junction Road and the Route 7 Interchange may be necessary due to two multifamily housing projects comprising 290 new residential units and other large scale commercial and industrial uses that have yet to be constructed.

**Goal:** To develop a master plan and strategies for addressing the needs of this section of Federal Road rather than allowing uncoordinated growth.

### Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Required Support
TRANS3	1	Define the transportation needs of this section of the Federal Road corridor.	CDD	DPW, ZC, BOS
TRANS3	2	Develop a master plan for roadway improvements to accommodate the anticipated uses along the roadway.	PC	
TRANS3	3	Consider zoning regulation changes to accomplish the master plan objectives.	ZC	ZEO, CDD

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**Issue:** Southern Federal Road continues to be difficult to navigate and at times congested.

 The CT DOT project focused on lower Federal Road has been on hold for a number of years. The revision to this plan for HVCEO by Milone and MacBroom updates this plan with complete street principles in mind.

- The success of Brookfield's commercial corridor on Federal Road south of Route 133 will be influenced by the easy and safety with which visitors to the area can navigate the roads and sidewalks.
- The ability to get around with other means than cars is important for Brookfield to remain attractive to new residents and retain current residents as they age. There is a significant overlap in the roadway features preferred by those in wheelchairs, those using walkers or strollers and those using bikes.

**Goal:** Alleviate areas of vehicular congestion and address safety issues for pedestrians and cyclists on southern Federal Road.

### Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
TRANS4	la	Enlist the support of WCCOG for the Route 202 Improvement Plans.	FS	
TRANS4	1b	Identify funding opportunities for complete street plan improvements.	CDD	
TRANS4	Implement the curb cut management plans as new tenants move into vacant commercial spaces or when property owners redevelop property.		ZC	

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#### LOCAL ROAD ISSUES

# Intersection site lines and geometry

The accident rate on Brookfield's town roads is very low in general with few difficult and dangerous intersections. Those intersections with Federal Road are an exception to that statement.

Among the local road intersections reviewed, several intersections were identified as warranting review.

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Long Meadow Hill and Whisconier Road (Route 25) – The geometry of this intersection makes visibility difficult.

Rabbit Lane and Whisconier Road (Route 25) – Turning left to go south at this intersection is difficult.

Silvermine Road and Pocono Road – The turning radius for the truck traffic given the commercial locations on Pocono Road. Another possible place to consider is each end of Whisconier Road.

Stony Hill Road and Ironworks Hill Road–Both of these are narrow road with narrow shoulders that is often traveled in excess of the 25 mph speed limit and is also designated with a sign alerting drivers to share the road with bicycles.

Huckleberry Hill Road and Rocky Road and Huckleberry Hill Road and Old New Milford Road are both three point intersections with only two-way stops may hold potential for accidents.

### Pavement management

In April 2010, the Town of Brookfield began a five-year road paving and restoration program to bring our streets up to an acceptable level. At the beginning of the program the overall system PCI rating is 39 out of 100. Through the approval of a Town Referendum the Department of Public Works has available \$10 million to be spent in no more than five years for the purpose of road restoration and reconstruction. In the initial years the Department of Public Works concentrated most of the funding on more heavily used main arteries and collector roads. In the last year we are turning our attention to residential roads aiming to repair a large percentage of those with the funds available. Apart from funds for repairs, funds for maintenance must continually be allocated in the town budget so that these good conditions can be retained for as long as possible.

The Town is using a variety of restoration and reconstruction methods. Some of these include crack sealing and micro-surfacing, milling and paving, cold in place recycling, overlays and reclamation and paving. To make the program work the correct restoration or reconstruction method must be selected that best matches the current condition of the road being addressed. Each road will be re-evaluated on a yearly basis. The goal of this phase of the program is to raise our system PCI rating of 65, an acceptable level that we have attained in 2015.

The Department of Public Works will continue to improve local roads as funds allow, however after this phase the town should allocate funds annually to maintain and reconstruct roads as part of its capital

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investment program. The roads that were reconstructed at the beginning of the program will be five years old, a third of their normal lifespan.

#### Bike Routes

Brookfield residents report that they bike both for recreation and to get from one place to another, however, until recently there has been little awareness about biking in Brookfield. Bicycle advocates have assisted the town in designing and locating signage to alert motorists about making room for cyclists on three principle cycling routes, Pocono Road.

The Housatonic Valley Council of Elected Officials (HVCEO) completed a report on biking in the region called The Greater Danbury Regional Bike Plan in December 2014 (Report 160) to update an earlier effort on this topic. The plan outlines general considerations as well as specific recommendations for each town in the region and should be a guide to Brookfield on this topic.

#### Issues: BIKING

- Biking has become a principle alternative for a small but influential group of citizens. Facilities for bike commuting are one of the factors that can make Brookfield a desirable place to live.
- Residents who are comfortable biking on most roads in Brookfield state that they don't feel comfortable biking on Federal Road and Stony Hill Road, or where vehicles travel at 45 miles per hour and shoulders are narrow.
- Other residents, who are comfortable riding on back roads and in their neighborhoods, see a place for bike paths in public parks.
- The Complete Streets Plan in the Route 202 Improvement Plan ends approximately 1,000 feet from the intersection of Candlewood Lake Road and Federal Road. This is a dangerous intersection for bikes, but a crucial point en route to or from Danbury.

**Goal:** Improve safety and accessibility for bikers in Brookfield, both recreational users and bike commuters.

# Strategies:

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Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
TRANS5	1	Collaborate with CT DOT, bike advocates and DPW to improve safety for bikes in the vicinity of Federal Road, White Turkey Road and Candlewood Lake Road.	PRD	BOS, CDD, DPW
TRANS5	2	Develop a town-wide Bike Plan.	PRD	PC, CDD
TRANS5	3	Consider how to work with the Bike Friendly, Communities network to improve bike safety in Brookfield	PRD	DPW, CDD

AO Assessor's Office; BCC Brookfield Craft Center; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BL Brookfield Librarian; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; BOSLI Brookfield Open Space Legacy; CC Conservation Commission; CofC Chamber of Commerce; CDD Community Development Director; CLA Candlewood Lake Authority; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; LLA Lake Lillinonah Authority; PC Planning Commission; PRD Parks and Recreation Department; TW Tree Warden; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WHLT Weantinoge Heritiage Land Trust; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer; 4CA 4 Corners Association

### TRANSIT OPTIONS

### Commuter Rail Service

The CT DOT project evaluating the Danbury Branch and possible extension of commuter rail service from Danbury to New Milford is continuing. The Danbury Branch Study maintains a website at <a href="https://www.danburybranchstudy.com">www.danburybranchstudy.com</a> where the documents and maps for this CT DOT project (# 302-008) can be found. The Federal Transportation Environmental Assessment was published in May 2013 and the State of Connecticut launched a public engagement platform to develop ideas to transform transportation in Connecticut. The current governor has expressed support for this extension of commuter rail service to New Milford via Brookfield.

Other potential rail connections may be feasible if ridership continues to rise. The CT DOT efforts to generate good ideas to improve transit in Connecticut can be seen on their website <a href="http://www.transformct.org/">http://www.transformct.org/</a> where ideas can be mapped.

During the Danbury Branch Study community outreach of the CT DOT in 2010 representatives of the Town of Brookfield indicated a preference for the location of a station stop in Brookfield at the Four Corners. A conceptual drawing of the required parking for this proposed station

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stop was developed. In the preferred conceptual layout, the historic train station would be relocated to accommodate this plan, but the historic hotel adjacent to the train tracks would be retained.

#### **Issue:** Commuter rail service

The extension of commuter rail service to Brookfield and north to New Milford is an improvement the decisions about which rest primarily at the state level. Towns are consulted, but are not the primary decision makers in this area. Nonetheless, local feedback and changing local circumstances can contribute to the state level decision making process.

**Goal:** Provide support and community feedback to state level decision makers to support extension of commuter rail service to Brookfield and New Milford as priority projects and promote the allocation of state funds for this purpose.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Supporting Resources
TRANS6	1	Work with local proponents and state representatives from our region who support improving and extending commuter rail service.	FS	CDD
TRANS6	2	Advocate with CT DOT and their consulting engineers for the re-evaluation of ridership models to get a truer view of ridership potential.	WCCOG	CDD

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#### **Bus Service**

The Housatonic Area Regional Transit District (HART) operates both fixed route buses and SweetHart, a dial-a-ride program for seniors and the disabled. Both of these transportation options continue to run with anticipated additions to hours of operation for SweetHart and possible

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modifications to the fixed route buses for greater efficiency as funding permits.

# **Utility Services**

#### SEWER SERVICE

The Brookfield sewer system is comprised of a collection system that has over 18 miles of gravity and force main piping and ten pumping stations. The collection system conveys all the sewerage to a single pump station, known as the "Caldor Pump Station" at the intersection of Federal Road and Candlewood Lake Road.

In 2009 a major expansion of the sewer system was completed and during this same time the Brookfield WPCA transitioned from a Special Revenue Fund in the Town to and Enterprise Fund with finances separate from the Town. Consequently, the Brookfield WPCA is responsible and accountable to run the sewer operation as a stand-alone entity with a long-term view. The Brookfield WPCA has operated since 1975. The analysis conducted as part of this report shows average daily flows over the last 30 years generally follow economic growth as measured by the Grand List of Values of town properties.

# 2012 Sewer Study

A study titled 20 Year Sanitary Sewer Flow Projections (the Sewer Study) was conducted in 2012 to insure that the Town of Brookfield reserves adequate wastewater treatment capacity in the regional Danbury treatment plant to accommodate future growth. Birdsall Services Group was retained by the Water Pollution Control Authority (WPCA) to present data and estimate future sanitary sewer flows in Brookfield over twenty years. The Town of Brookfield utilized this study to make decisions in 2012 when renegotiation of the 1992 Interlocal Agreement with the City of Danbury that permits the town to discharge up to 500,000 gallons per day (GPD) to the Danbury wastewater treatment plant.

The Sewer Service Area map (Physical Conditions Map 8) in the study represents all properties that are currently within the existing sewer service areas that are eligible to connect but are not currently connected, future projects and other properties with potential to build. Properties in the Four Corners area are included in these categories and will be a part of the 2017 review of the projections for future sewage flows to the Danbury plant.

The result of the analysis of historical flow data, identification of future anticipated sewer service areas and an evaluation of the economic growth potential concluded that 10-year flow projections range from 80-95% of

current allocation. The analysis projects flow based on Connecticut Public Health Code and then compares these projections with actual flow to increase the accuracy of the flow projections.

The study recommended that the WPCA maintain the current capacity commitment for the next 10 years, but re-evaluate the projection of sewer flows every five years. This recommendation would have the reassessment completed in 2017 as some of the approved mixed use and residential projects in the Four Corners area are completed and occupied.

## **Further Expansion**

The future sewer limit areas used in the sewer study aimed to insure that there is adequate infrastructure and reserved plant capacity to support the desired land use patterns rather than have the availability or unavailability of sewerage capacity dictate land use and future growth in the town. Several factors were reviewed including current growth patterns, current zoning and environmentally sensitive areas.

Among those properties that are eligible to connect, or are buildable some have been constructed and are producing sewage flows. These include BJ's Wholesale Club, The Residences at Laurel Hill, 871 Federal Road (Riverview Townhomes) and the High Meadow, Ledgewood and Newbury Crossing condominium complexes.

Among the planned future connection projects are areas zoned more densely than 80,000 square feet (~1.8 acres) per lot such as Candlewood Shores, Arrowhead Point, Candlewood Lake Road, Meadowbrook Manor, Greenridge, Dean Road, Pleasant Rise, and Vale Road. Whisconier School and Center School line expansion are also on the list of planned future connection projects (Tables 4, 5 and 6 in the study).

The continued growth of the Four Corners area could be enhanced with the addition of sewer and water service to the properties on the east side of the river. This historic section of the area would benefit from these services in order to permit more intensive land uses perhaps including a train station stop or changes of use in existing historic structures. This extension was considered previously and has recently been approved by the Planning Commission through an "8-24 referral" as a project meeting the intent of the Plan of Conservation and Development and therefore recommended for investment of town resources.

#### **Issue:** Sewer capacity for growth

Brookfield has been successful in accomplishing a number of the strategies laid out in the 2002 Plan. This achievement will help the town accommodate increased residential density in the limited area where both zoning regulations and infrastructure allow. The Incentive Overlay zone

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in the Four Corners area allows residential densities up to 24 dwelling units per developable acre are permitted along with retail, restaurant, office uses or other non-residential uses on the street front buildings. Periodic re-evaluations of the sewer capacity calculations will help control growth in Brookfield.

**Goal:** Plan mixed-use village style development and older residential neighborhood upgrades to sanitary systems in a manner that allows future planning for sewage plant capacity.

# Strategies:

Section/ Issue	No.	Strategy	Leader	Required Support
UTIL1	1	Evaluate projections for future flows as outlined in the Sewer Study every 5 years.	WPCA	CDD
UTIL1	2	Promote low impact development and storm water infiltration techniques to protect aging residential septic systems		ZEO, WEO
UTIL1	3a	Evaluate the impact on the sewer flow projections of a project to extend sewer and water service across the bridge crossing the Still River at the Four Corners.	WPCA	
UTIL1	3b	Identify the resources that could fund this project including Small Town Economic Assistance Program (STEAP) and Transit Oriented Development grants	WPCA	CDD

AO Assessor's Office; BHSM Brookfield Historical Society and Museum; BOF Board of Finance; BOS Board of Selectmen; CC Conservation Commission; CDD Community Development Director; CNL Committee for a New Library; DPW Department of Public Works; EDC Economic Development Commission; FOL Friends of the Library; FS First Selectman; HD Health Department; HDC Historic District Commission; IWC Inland Wetlands Commission; LBT Library Board of Trustees; LF Library Foundation; PC Planning Commission; WEO Wetlands Enforcement Officer; WPCA Water Pollution Control Authority; ZBA Zoning Board of Appeals; ZC Zoning Commission; ZEO Zoning Enforcement Officer;

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#### PUBLIC WATER

The previous division of the town into two service areas has been replaced by the purchase of Brookfield's small community water systems by Aquarion Water Company. This change has created the requirement for the Town of Brookfield to protect the Meadowbrook well fields which now serve more than 1,000 residential customers. This was done by establishing a DEEP approved Aquifer Protection Area Program.

#### NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is available along Federal Road in some other adjacent locations in Brookfield. Iroquios Gas Company constructed a gas compressor station on High Meadow Road to improve natural gas service in the area.

### **WIRELESS COMMUNICATION**

Improvements in wireless communication have been made over the course of the last decade under the jurisdiction of the Connecticut Siting Council. The Planning Commission has approved the placement of a cellular tower behind the Pocono Road Fire House.

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# VI. Management of the Plan

The plan should be reviewed annually by the Planning Commission. This will involve an annual update from all boards, commissions and staff who have contributed to the plan. The results of this update will be presented to the Board of Selectmen annually on a date to be determined upon prior to adoption of this plan.

# VII. Supporting Documents

- 1. Four Corners Brookfield Town Center District Revitalization Plan, prepared by Fitzgerald and Halliday, Inc., dated September 2012
- 2. Brookfield Housing Study, prepared by 4ward Planning, dated August 4, 2014
- 3. Demographic Study and Population Growth Analysis, prepared by Milone and MacBroom, dated March 19, 2014
- **4.** Four Corners Sidewalk and Access Management Plan, prepared by URS/AECOM
- 5. Draft Route 202 Complete Streets Evaluation and Driveway Management Plans, prepared by Milone and MacBroom, current draft dated November 2014
- **6.** 20 Year Sanitary Sewer Flow Projections, prepared by Birdall Services Group, Inc., dated June 2012
- 7. Candlewood Lake 30 Year Water Quality and Drawdown Efficacy Analyses, prepared by New England Environmental, Inc., dated May 27, 2014
- **8.** Still River Watershed Plan, conducted by Housatonic Valley Association, ongoing
- 9. Town of Brookfield Hazard Mitigation Plan, prepared by Milone and MacBroom, adopted November 2014
- 10. Public comment and survey data collected through EnvisionBrookfield.com, a website hosted by Urban Interactive Studios
- 11. GIS System developed for the Town of Brookfield

# VIII. Tables and Figures

# **Tables**

- 1. Table 1. Population Changes in Brookfield 1970-2013
- 2. Table 2. Age groups as a percentage of total population 1970-2013
- 3. *Table 3.* Changes in household composition from 2000-2013
- 4. Table 4. 2015 Brookfield Land Use/Development Potential

# **Figures**

- **1. Figure 1.** Annualized Percentage Change in Population by Age Cohorts, 2000-2010
- 2. Figure 2. Population Changes in Brookfield 1970-2010
- 3. Figure 3. Worker Inflow and Outflow in Brookfield
- **4.** Figure **4.** Rented Housing Units Comparison

# IX. Supporting Maps

# **Physical Conditions Maps**

- 1. Topography Map
- 2. Watershed Map
- 3. Wetland Soils and Watercourses Map
- 4. FEMA Floodplain
- 5. Critical Habitat and Natural Diversity Database Map
- 6. Surface Water Quality Map
- 7. Ground Water Quality Map
- 8. Sewer Service Map
- 9. Public Water System Map

# Land Use Maps

- 1. Current Land Use Map
- 2. Current Zoning Map
- 3. Subdividable Residential Land Map
- 4. Residential Density Map
- 5. Open Space Map
- 6. Historic Resources Map