

PLAN OF CONSERVATION

For planning purposes, the Commission grouped the inventory data into four main categories: 1) wetland and water resources, 2) agricultural resources, 3) forest and wildlife resources and 4) recreational, aesthetic and historic resources. Recommendations were then developed for each category. The Commission recognizes that all of the natural resource features mapped cannot be permanently protected in their entirety. Our goals were to:

- Utilize sound, research based information to develop minimum protection standards for each category, and;
- Identify and recommend protection strategies which are cost-effective, which can be implemented without unrealistic expense, and which do not result in undue infringement on private property rights.

WETLAND AND WATER RESOURCES



Stony Brook

BACKGROUND

The primary source of drinking water in Brooklyn is individual private wells. Some East Brooklyn residents purchase water from the Crystal Water Company, whose high yield wells are located in the most densely developed portion of East Brooklyn. As Map II.2 indicates, Brooklyn is blessed with several additional groundwater areas which are currently untapped but which have the potential to support future public wells. Avoidance of potentially polluting land uses over these high water yield areas is essential to assuring their future ability to provide clean drinking water.

Surface water quality and protection of streams and wetlands is a difficult topic to address in general terms. These resources are vast and distributed throughout our town, as Maps II. 4, 5, 6 and 11 indicate. These resources are also the spine of our biotic community and their protection is crucial to the overall quality of our environment:

Wetlands and watercourses in their natural state have an innate ecological value, providing 1) fish and wildlife habitat; 2) environmental quality; and 3) socio-economic benefits. (Callahan et. al., 1992.)

Brooklyn is fortunate to have had a committed and diligent Inland Wetlands Commission for many years, which has worked hard to protect these vital resources.

The greatest threat to surface water quality in Brooklyn is not industrial or commercial pollutants, but so-called "non-point" pollution sources. These include effluent from septic systems and contaminated stormwater runoff carrying such pollutants as fertilizers, pesticides and petroleum products. Research has shown that "riparian zones" (the vegetated strips of land along stream and pond edges) are critically important in mitigating and controlling pollution from non-point sources (Callahan et al, 1992).

Several of Brooklyn's perennial streams (a stream that maintains a constant perceptible flow of water within its channel throughout the year, (Murphy, B., 1991)) support both stocked and native fish populations. These populations are particularly sensitive to pollutants, as well as to increases in stream temperature which result from removal of riparian vegetation that shades the stream. Further, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) is mandating fish ladders in dams along the Quinebaug River, and intends to restore breeding populations of shad, Atlantic salmon and other anadromous fish to several of Brooklyn's streams (Map II.6.).

In December, 1991, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) released a pair of documents entitled "Policy Statement, Riparian Corridor Protection" and "Position Statement, Utilization of 100 Foot Buffer Zones to Protect Riparian Areas in Connecticut". (Murphy, 1991). The policy is based on a compilation of existing research data regarding sediment and temperature control, removal of septage effluent, nutrients and other pollutants, and fish habitat considerations. It calls for 100 foot protective buffers around all perennial streams to restrict uses within these strips which pose a significant pollution threat. The policy also calls for 50 foot buffers around intermittent streams (a stream that flows only in direct response to precipitation or which is seasonally dry).

Surface water quality and ground water quality are interdependent, and proper management of both is critical. Proper management includes appropriate protection of wetlands, protection of riparian zones, avoidance of potentially polluting land uses over high yield ground water areas, and avoidance of inappropriate land uses in flood management areas.

OBJECTIVE

The protection of ground and surface water quality for drinking and other domestic uses, for swimming and other recreational use, and for fish and wildlife habitat. The entire biotic community is dependent upon clean water, and its protection is crucial to the current and future health of our environment.

APPROACH

The inventory maps used for this section of the plan include:

- MAP I.6: Water Quality,
- MAP II.1: Flood Hazard Areas,
- MAP II.2: Ground Water Resources,
- MAP II.4: Inland Wetlands and Watercourses,
- MAP II.5: National Wetlands Inventory,
- MAP II.6: Fisheries Management For Trout and Anadromous Fish,
- MAP II.11: Streambelts.

Map III. 1. Water Resources highlights where multiple functions of surface waters make them especially worthy of special protection. This should not be interpreted, however to suggest, that other water resources not on this map are invaluable.

Significant wetland areas including extensive organic wetlands, unique vegetation types, and streambelts are emphasized in the Water Resources map (Map 111. 1).



Brooklyn Recreation Park

RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Groundwater.

1. Ground water resources with the potential to serve as public water supply aquifers (MAP II.2) must be protected from potentially polluting land uses and other possible contamination. These areas are currently zoned residential and should remain so. The minimum buildable area required by the Brooklyn Zoning Regulations should not be decreased. Land uses such as auto repair businesses, dry cleaners, printing or machine shops that could permanently and negatively impact future drinking water supplies should continue to be excluded.

2. Protection of the existing commercial wells owned by the Crystal Water Company is mandated by a 1989 state law, An Act Concerning the Designation of Aquifer Protection Areas (P.A.89-305). By 1996, a map identifying the land area potentially affecting these wells will be available, and Brooklyn will be required to adopt regulations governing land use in these areas. The Crystal Water Company is responsible for preparing this map and the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) must approve the delineation of the area to be regulated. The DEP is also developing model land use regulations for towns to use as a guide. Brooklyn should adopt this protection mechanism as soon as possible.

B. Surface Waters

1. The Conservation Commission strongly recommends that the Inland Wetlands Commission amend their regulations to establish riparian corridor protection zones along all perennial and intermittent streams as recommended by the DEP. The Inland Wetlands Commission currently regulates activities within 200 feet of wetlands and watercourses. These amendments would not expand the current regulated area, but will provide both the Wetlands Commission and Brooklyn residents with more specific guidance regarding allowable activities along watercourses within this regulated area. Donations of protective easements should be encouraged which include these protection zones.
2. The Conservation Commission further recommends that the Inland Wetlands Commission fully and routinely integrate the use of the above mentioned Inventory Maps into its deliberation process when considering future permit applications. These maps can provide tremendous guidance in identifying areas which provide critically important and/or multiple functions (i.e. high water quality, high water yield, high value fishery, unique plant communities and/or habitats, etc.). Such areas should be considered especially worthy of careful consideration and protection when permit applications are presented.
3. The town has begun a detailed, site-by-site evaluation of each wetland system by watershed, utilizing DEP recommended procedures as defined in The Method for the Evaluation of Inland Wetlands in Connecticut, DEP Bulletin No. 9. These analyses will quantify even more specifically the functional values of our wetlands based on several criteria such as ecological integrity, wildlife habitat, finfish habitat, flood control value and others. Once complete, this process will enable the Conservation Commission to more precisely rank each wetland system according to its true functional values, and to identify uniquely important wetlands where protection should be more aggressively pursued using the tools outlined in Section V.



AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES



Allen Hill Road

BACKGROUND

Brooklyn is fortunate to have several active farming operations in town, and even more landowners who maintain agricultural fields for lease to farmers (see Map I.3). In addition to their farm crops and products, these farms add immeasurably to the aesthetic beauty and rural character of Brooklyn, which is so often cited as one of its great assets. Farmland also provide excellent wildlife habitat for many species, and in some cases recreational opportunities such as hunting, walking and bird watching for town residents. Further, as the previously

mentioned Hebron study and others have shown, they provide more tax dollars to the town than they require in service expenditures.

The majority of farm acreage is devoted to pasture for dairy and beef cattle, silage corn, hay, and Christmas tree farming. Several landowners also grow fruit and vegetable produce and nursery stock, some of which is sold in town at roadside stands.

"For several reasons, farmland in Brooklyn is probably more threatened by loss to development than any other resource identified for special consideration."

As MAP II.9 shows, Brooklyn is blessed with a considerable acreage of prime and important farm soils, primarily in the eastern half of town. These are soils which the state Department of Agriculture has identified as particularly productive and valuable for farming, and therefore especially important to maintain in agriculture.

For several reasons, farmland in Brooklyn is probably more threatened by loss to development than any other resource identified for special consideration. First, farmland use is not restricted by state laws or regulation as are wetland areas, and most of Brooklyn's farmland is quite suitable to residential development. Second, many of our active farms and prime farm soils are adjacent to or within Brooklyn's most rapidly developing neighborhoods. Third, commercial farm owners have been caught in an increasingly difficult squeeze while the cost of doing business rises, the markets for farm products hold steady or decline. Finally, these farms are family businesses, and the land represents the greatest asset. For these reasons, developing and implementing a farmland preservation plan presents perhaps the town's greatest long term conservation challenge.

OBJECTIVE

The Connecticut Office of Policy and Management's Conservation and Development Policies Plan for Connecticut, 1992-1997 lists as a priority statewide goal:

"to maintain and increase a long-term, in-state food producing capacity: 1) through conservation and preservation of prime agricultural lands and through removal of disincentives to the continuation and expansion of food-producing agriculture... (1992, pp. 71)"

In concert with this statewide goal, our town goal is to preserve important farmland and enhance commercially viable agricultural operations in Brooklyn, without unduly restricting the rights of private property owners.

APPROACH

The inventory maps used for this section of the plan include:

MAP I.3: Land in Agricultural Use, 1991;

MAP II.9: Important Agricultural Lands.

In June, 1992, the Conservation Commission invited all commercial farmers and large agricultural land owners to a meeting where their needs and concerns, and farmland protection strategies were discussed. A follow-up mail survey of the farmers was also conducted to compile more detailed information regarding their long term plans for their property. The results of both the meeting and the survey were used in developing these recommendations.

Map III. 2. Farmland Resources identifies both the active farmland and areas of prime agricultural soils which are located within large areas of contiguous open space. These are priority areas for applying protection strategies that follow.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The town of Brooklyn must clearly establish itself as a town that welcomes and encourages commercial agriculture. A formal town policy of protecting and promoting farming must be developed and reflected in town regulations and ordinances. Specifically, Brooklyn should:

1. ADOPT A RIGHT TO FARM ORDINANCE

Such an ordinance would clearly set forth Brooklyn's position in support of commercial agriculture and farmland protection. Included should be language from Section 19a-341 of the Connecticut General Statutes, which declares that proper and accepted agricultural practices shall not constitute a nuisance.



2. REFLECT THIS POSITION IN PLANNING POLICIES AND ZONING REGULATIONS

Most of the town is currently zoned Residential-Agricultural (RA) and specifically lists agricultural uses as permitted. The updated Plan of Conservation and Development must continue to support this position and to allow farm stands in RA zones to encourage promotion of locally grown products.

Further, open space zoning and other creative development techniques should be enabled through zoning regulations in areas with significant farmland resources (see Section IV, METHODS FOR PROTECTION OF OPEN SPACE).



3. REQUIRE PROTECTIVE BUFFERS ON LAND ADJACENT TO EXISTING FARMLAND

A vegetative buffer of some optimum width along property lines would limit the effects of dust, noise and odors that new homeowners experience, often unexpectedly, when houses are built next to a farming operation. The buffer would have to be maintained only while the adjacent property is farmed or if it were permanently protected as farmland.



4. PROMOTE FARM PROFITABILITY

Brooklyn should seek out all reasonable opportunities to help its commercial farms remain profitable. One such opportunity lies in a 1992 state law which enables towns to abate 50% of the annual property taxes on dairy farms, providing they stay in farming for at least ten years. The law recognizes the extraordinarily difficult financial times dairy farmers have recently experienced, and are expected to continue to experience. Brooklyn should adopt an ordinance providing this abatement as soon as possible.

5. ACQUIRE DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS ON KEY PARCELS

Utilizing the state Department of Agriculture Purchase of Development Rights Program, and supplemental funding from a town open space fund, Brooklyn should work with willing farmland owners to permanently protect the most valuable and strategic farm parcels from development while keeping them in private ownership.

The Conservation Commission further recommends that the Board of Selectmen and the Planning and Zoning Commission research the potential value of adopting a transfer of development rights program in Brooklyn as a tool for protecting valuable open space in a comprehensive, well planned manner, including the protection of key farmland. Section IV. discusses these permanent land protection tools in more detail.



Ingall's Tree Farm, Brown Road



Allen Hill Tree Farm

6. UTILIZE THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION AS A RESOURCE FOR FARMERS:

The Conservation Commission will continually speak out in support of Brooklyn's farmers to encourage both open space protection and farming as a way of life. The Commission will work to support legislation and other state and regional initiatives of value to agriculture. The Commission will also seek to establish an agricultural advisory committee consisting of farmers, Conservation Commission members, and other interested citizens to provide guidance on farming related issues.

Further, the town planning office should continue to provide site planning assistance to landowners who seek alternative revenue opportunities from the land without limiting the ability to farm. A careful site plan can be essential to protect long term agricultural benefits.

F

OREST AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES



Church Street

BACKGROUND

Forests are the natural vegetative cover in Connecticut, and they provide many critical benefits which we often take for granted. They remove carbon dioxide and pollutants from the air and produce the oxygen we breathe. They cleanse and moderate the flow of our water supply. They provide the habitat for virtually all of Brooklyn's native wildlife species. They provide countless recreational and educational benefits for our townspeople. Forest based industries, such as sawmills and maple sugaring, contribute to our local economy without changing Brooklyn's rural character. Currently, quality timber from Brooklyn's forests is made into products such as furniture and flooring which are literally sold all over the world. Fuelwood, maple products, Christmas trees and greens, and witch hazel astringent are examples of other forest products grown and harvested in Brooklyn.

The *Conservation and Development Policies Plan for Connecticut, 1992-1997* states that,

...it is of growing importance to actively encourage conservation and management of forests to meet a variety of needs including watershed protection, wildlife habitat, scenic vistas, and protection of air quality. (pp 97)

The primary threat to the forests' continued ability to provide these benefits is random development and fragmentation. Over 90% of Brooklyn's forest land is privately owned by individuals and families. As time goes on and long-term development pressures increase, the forest continues to "fragment" into smaller and smaller individual parcels interspersed with housing. In some cases, these forest fragments literally become isolated islands which are completely surrounded by residential and/or commercial development.

As fragmentation proceeds, the ability of the forest to provide its many benefits declines rapidly. When a 100 acre forest becomes forty or fifty, two-acre homesites, for example, it finds itself absorbing septage and residential pollutants and can no longer cleanse our water as it had. Its contribution to air quality improvement is also greatly diminished. It no longer provides recreational opportunities for anyone but the homeowners, and can no longer provide forest products and help support our local forest products industries.

Wildlife habitat value also diminishes rapidly as forests fragment. Some wildlife species such as wild turkey require home ranges of 1,000 acres or more; others like the pileated woodpecker and many of our less common songbirds require 300 acres or more per pair to breed successfully. In addition, bluejays, cowbirds and other predatory species that frequent the edges of forests gradually predate interior forest bird species out of existence as parcel size decreases. Finally, the lack of genetic diversity in wildlife populations doomed to isolated forest "islands" causes them to gradually decline from sterility and other results of inbreeding.

Some degree of fragmentation is inevitable in a developing region such as ours. Land use and conservation plans must therefore consider measures which allow economic growth and development to occur while mitigating these negative effects.

Research has clearly shown that one large, contiguous tract of forest which is diverse biologically provides far greater habitat, recreation and other resource benefits than many small tracts adding up to the same acreage. Further, by connecting such larger tracts to one another with vegetated "corridors", wildlife populations can intermingle and avoid the devastating effects of genetic inbreeding.



OBJECTIVE

To conserve productive forests in a way that:

1. protects the health and diversity of our native wildlife populations;
2. allows local forest based industries to continue to exist;
3. maintains and enhances Brooklyn's rural character;
4. provides for ongoing forest-based recreational and educational opportunities;
5. is compatible with desirable economic growth.

APPROACH

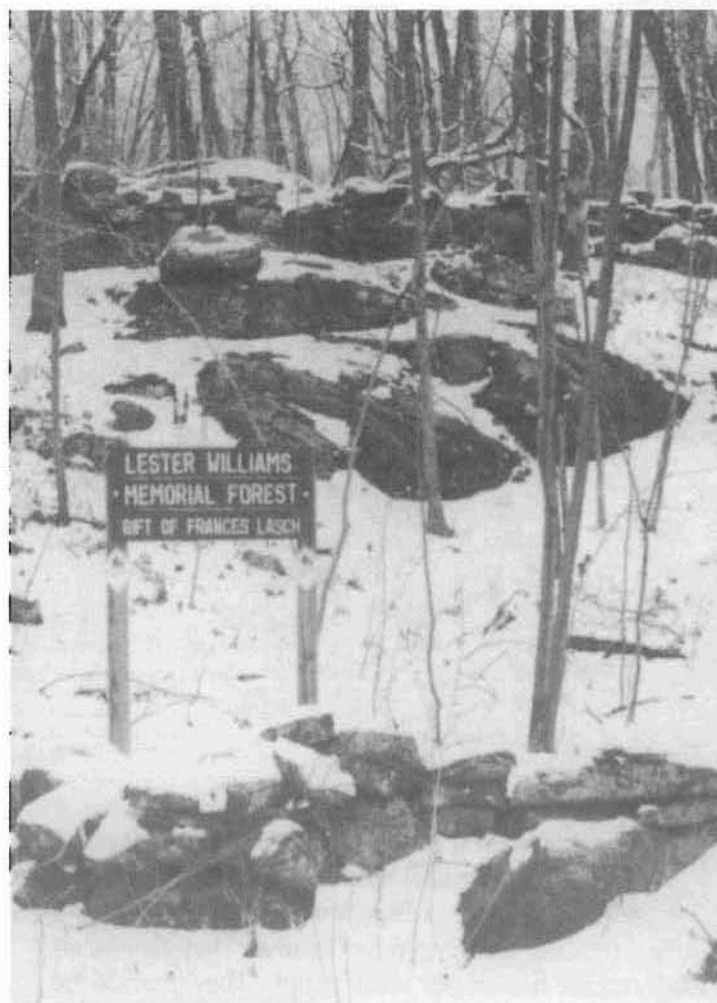
Locating and mapping our most valuable forests is less straightforward than locating streams or active farm fields. With assistance from the UConn Cooperative Extension System, the USDA Soil Conservation Service (SCS), the UConn Department of Natural Resource Management and the DEP Division of Forests and Wildlife, the following approach was developed:

1. Productive Forest Soils (Map II.8): SCS soils maps and field data were used to identify all undeveloped sites in town where the soils are fertile enough to grow timber and other forest products at a reasonably rapid rate. Because of their slope, stoniness and other factors, these productive forest soils may not be well suited to development, but can provide abundant raw material for the sawmill, maple products and other local forest based industries.
2. Productive Wildlife Habitats (Map II.10): These are defined as tracts of sufficient size that provide abundant food, water and cover at all seasons of the year. Because of their innate ability to produce food and cover plants in abundance, wildlife biologists agree that the productive forest soils identified in Map II.8 are also, generally speaking, the best potential habitat sites as well. Productive habitats must also contain water, however, and ideally be large enough to accommodate those interior forest species that cannot tolerate forest edge effects and/or human presence.

Productive wildlife habitats, then, were defined as undeveloped areas greater than 200 (two-hundred) acres in size which consist primarily of productive forest soils, wetlands and/or watercourses.

The larger the area, the greater the overall habitat value. Additional priority is given to areas meeting the criteria, which also contain steep slopes (Map II.7) and/or permanently committed open space (Map I.5).

3. Habitat Corridors (Map II.10): These connecting corridors were identified after the productive habitat areas, to prevent those areas from becoming isolated "islands". Their purpose is to allow terrestrial wildlife populations to



Herrick Road

migrate from one habitat area to another. Because wetlands and stream courses have great habitat value themselves and are largely protected from development, these corridors follow streambelts and wetlands wherever possible. *"The junction between land and water is by far the richest of our wildlife habitats."* (ENFO, 1991)

Research has determined that certain habitat types such as beech and sugar maple forests cannot reproduce themselves in corridors narrower than three-hundred feet. For this and other reasons, several native wildlife species required travel lanes at least this wide (Adams and Dove, 1989).

4. Map III.3. Forest and Wildlife Resources is a simplified version of Map II.10. It more clearly indicates the areas of town which warrant extra protection of contiguous open parcels in order to provide long term habitat for our wildlife populations. This map also shows the corridors which connect these habitat areas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Minimizing fragmentation in the *Productive Wildlife Habitat* areas as identified in Map II.10 should be made a land use priority. These areas, along with the important farmland areas discussed in Part 2. of Section III., should be given priority in implementing the open space protection methods discussed in Section IV. Particular attention should be given to protection of undeveloped parcels adjacent to existing committed open space within these Productive Wildlife Habitat areas, to increase the contiguous sizes of protected parcels.

2. Protecting the continuity of the *Habitat Corridors* as identified in Map II.10 should also become a land use priority. Since most of these corridors are along streambelts, their protection will logically fall to the Inland Wetlands Commission and will overlap with the previously recommended riparian corridor protection zones. Specifically, the Conservation Commission recommends that *the minimum total width of riparian corridor protection zones which are also identified as habitat corridors should be 300 feet.* (This minimum width can be achieved along perennial streams whose stream and associated wetlands are 100 feet wide with a 100 foot buffer from the regulated wetland area on either side of the stream.) In cases where a habitat corridor does not coincide with a streambelt or wetland, protection of a continuous 300 foot corridor will fall to the Planning and Zoning Commission. The Conservation Commission suggests the use of conservation easements along wetland areas as the most effective way to protect corridors.

Land use changes which interrupt a corridor's continuity should be avoided. When no feasible alternatives exist,

allowances should be made in the project design which enable the largest wildlife species that may use the corridor to continue to do so. Mitigating measures may include increasing the culvert size in wetland crossings and bridging for stream corridor crossings.

3. All Brooklyn landowners, and particularly those within the Productive Wildlife Habitat and Habitat Corridor areas, should be encouraged to implement sound forest and wildlife conservation practices. Several state and federal agencies provide no-cost (cost born by tax payers) assistance and in many cases cost-sharing incentives to landowners interested in improving their land for wildlife and other forest benefits. The Conservation Commission should assist in keeping landowners informed about such programs and encouraging their participation.

The recently passed Connecticut Forest Practices Act, (P.A. 91-335) will, once implemented, require registration of loggers and professional foresters and regulate forest practices. Once the DEP has established the mechanism to implement this law, Brooklyn should actively assist the DEP in ensuring good forestry management practices within the Town.

4. The Conservation Commission recommends that the Planning and Zoning Commission fully and routinely integrate the use of Productive Forest Soils Map (Map II.8) into its deliberation process when considering future landuse policies. It is important to understand that areas outside of the Productive Wildlife Habitat zones are not devoid of wildlife value. In cases where open space set asides are involved, this map can provide tremendous guidance in identifying areas within a given parcel which will provide the greatest long term forest and wildlife value.



View from Barrett Hill Road



RECREATIONAL, AESTHETIC AND HISTORIC RESOURCES



Hillandale Farm, Bush Hill Road

BACKGROUND

Brooklyn is blessed with remarkable scenic vistas, historic and even prehistoric sites, and other priceless cultural resources that distinguish it from other communities in the region. An understanding of the need to protect and conserve these resources can only come with an appreciation of them. The uniqueness of our town fosters community pride and a sense of place. A long standing tradition of volunteerism resulting from this pride and appreciation is one of the things that makes Brooklyn a special place to live.

The 1992 Annual Report of the Connecticut Council on Environmental Quality called for the development of a statewide greenways system in Connecticut. The report defines a "greenway" as:

1. A linear open space established along either a natural corridor, such as a riverfront, stream valley, or ridgeline, or overland along a railroad right-of-way converted to recreational use, a canal, a scenic road, or other route.
2. Any natural or landscaped course for pedestrian or bicycle passage.
3. An open-space corridor linking parks, nature reserves, cultural features, or historic sites with each other and with populated areas.
4. Locally, certain strip or linear parks designated as a parkway or greenbelt.

(From Charles Little, *Greenways for America*.)

In response to this report, Governor Weicker in June 1992 appointed a state Greenways Commission. Its charge is to facilitate the creation of a statewide network of trails, bikeways and open spaces so that, one day, no Connecticut resident will be more than 15 minutes from a trail or other "greenway" that links to all the rest. The Quinebaug/Shetucket Heritage Corridor project has a similar goal on the regional level. By planning for it

now, Brooklyn has the opportunity to tie itself into such a greenway network in a way that will enable future residents to forever enjoy our natural, scenic and cultural resources.

The Town of Brooklyn consists of 28.8 square miles, or 18,430 acres of land. As of this writing, 598.2 acres are permanently protected as open space. This protected land represents only 3.2% of the Town of Brooklyn or 0.09 acres per person. Only 420 acres, or 0.06 acres per person, are available for public use.

BROOKLYN OPEN SPACE

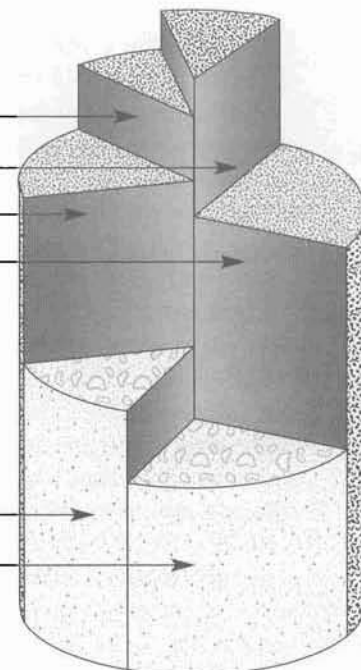
Land Allocation

Inaccessible to Public

- Consrv EAS (10.1%)
- Land Trust (11.8%)
- WC District (14.4%)
- PD Rights (19.7%)

Accessible to Public

- Municipal (19.6%)
- State (24.4%)



OBJECTIVE

To bring attention to, and assure the preservation and protection of Brooklyn's recreational, aesthetic and historic resources so that future generations may appreciate its heritage and maintain the identity that distinguishes Brooklyn from other communities in the region.

APPROACH

The Inventory Maps pertinent to this section of the plan include:

- MAP I.2: Historic Districts;
- MAP I.4: Archeological features and unique natural areas;
- MAP I.5: Committed open space;

Further, public input was received both through public hearings and a mail survey of town residents. Among the most notable resources brought to the Commission's attention were the scenic vista from Grant Hill (where one can see from Putnam to Lantern Hill in Mystic), the scenic vista on Barrett Hill Road looking east at the Quinebaug River Valley, and the unique nature of Greymare Hill just northwest of Brooklyn Center.



Part of view from Robert Bernier property, Grant Hill Road

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Local Historic District should be established in Brooklyn Center. The Brooklyn Green Historic District is continually threatened by competing land uses and infrastructure improvements. In fact, the Connecticut Trust for Historic Preservation listed the Brooklyn Green as a "Most Important Threatened Historic Site" in their July/August 1992 edition of Connecticut Preservation News. They describe the green as facing "...serious eradication of its historic character should the Department of Transportation carry out its plans to widen Route 6..." This recognition by a statewide organization enforces the uniqueness and importance of this area. The establishment of a Historic District will empower the community to review the aesthetics of new structures and the modification of existing structures to assure compatibility.
2. Plans should be developed for a town wide greenway system so that residents can enjoy the scenic, natural and historic beauty of our community. Such a system could be used by all community members for walking, hiking, bicycling and horseback riding. Implementation of this system, once designed, would logically be accomplished through combined Conservation and Planning and Zoning Commission efforts, utilizing donated or purchased recreational easements and other appropriate tools described in Section IV. Plans should be shared with adjacent towns and regional organizations to encourage linkages beyond Brooklyn.
3. A scenic road ordinance should be considered which would attempt to protect scenic vistas and other important natural features visible from town roads which add to the beauty of the town. Brooklyn currently has scenic Route

169 bisecting the town from the north to the south which has received state designation. Additional scenic town roads worthy of designation are identified on Map III.4 Greenway Possibilities.

4. A policy to protect Brooklyn's best scenic vistas (Map I.4), unique stone walls and ruins and unique natural areas should be devised and incorporated into the town subdivision regulations. The protection of archeological resources is currently addressed in the subdivision regulations. The State Archeologist should continue to be consulted concerning areas of archeological sensitivity. These areas should be fully investigated by a qualified archeologist prior to disturbance.



Brooklyn Green Historic District