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TO: Whom it May Concern
FROM: Planning and Zoning Commission
DATE: December 29, 2021
RE: Explanatory Statement for Draft Text Amendment to modify §5-2, Definitions; §31, Regulations Applying to All Districts; §37, Sediment and Erosion Control Regulations; and §45, Zoning Administration and Enforcement

Background

At the 9/21/21 Zoning Regulation Revision Subcommittee, there was a discussion of how to prevent construction-phase erosion and sedimentation issues. It was pointed out that clear cutting and excessive removal of trees and ground cover, exposing bare soil, exacerbates erosion and sediment migration.

Planning and Zoning staff drafted a text amendment for presentation at the 12/8/21 meeting of the Zoning Regulation Revision Subcommittee. The proposal (dated 11/17/21) included a new definition in §5-2 for Mature Trees as a "live tree with a trunk caliper of twelve (12) inches or more as measured from four (4) feet above ground." The proposal also included new section §31-17, Tree Preservation Regulations, which would make an as-of-right permit required prior to the removal of any Mature Tree on private property, further restrict removal of Mature Trees within setbacks, and require replacement plantings for any Mature Tree taken down electively. The proposal and topic were discussed, and staff was directed to incorporate feedback into a future proposal at a subsequent Subcommittee meeting.

Proposal

The primary purpose of this amendment is to limit runoff, soil erosion and sediment migration, specifically during the construction phase of development, through the retention and protection of well-established trees and other vegetation. Mature trees provide soil stabilization with their root systems, intercept and impede the rapid flow of rainwater with their crowns, soak up substantial amounts of groundwater, and lessen stormwater infrastructure costs.

Mature trees provide innumerable additional benefits, including filtering pollutants out of stormwater and groundwater, sequestering carbon dioxide, producing oxygen, supporting biodiversity and a healthy ecosystem, providing shade for people and buildings, reducing

heating costs, providing screening, contributing to a neighborhood's aesthetics, and improving health and stress levels.

<u>§5-2</u>

This proposal seeks to add a new definition for Mature Trees to distinguish those that are well-established and confer the greatest benefit to the Town and ecosystem, and thereby most important to preserve. Staff recognizes that it is not feasible or practical to impose barriers on removing every single tree; therefore, efforts should be concentrated on those trees which are most valuable.

The proposal defines Mature Trees as live trees of a non-invasive species with a trunk diameter of 12 inches or more as measured 4 feet above the ground.

<u>§31</u>

This proposal seeks to deter the arbitrary and excessive clearing of all Mature Trees by requiring a property owner to file a Zoning Permit prior to removal, or to specifically designate Mature Trees for removal as part of any simultaneous Zoning Permit, Site Plan, or Special Permit application.

Mature Trees in the setbacks would be further protected on lots of at least 0.25 acres, except in specific circumstances, because development is already restricted in these areas, and lotline setbacks are the last opportunity to forestall erosion and runoff before it leaves the site. Exceptions include if a licensed Arborist determines the tree is a public health hazard, dead, or diseased, and if necessitated for a septic system which cannot reasonably be located anywhere else on site.

The setback protections are only intended to apply to lots of 0.25 acres or more to acknowledge that smaller lots may present significantly more conflict between preservation and development than larger lots.

To replace any Mature Tree taken down and the benefits lost, a Replanting Plan would be required for any Zoning Permit, Site Plan, or Special Permit application that includes the removal of a Mature Tree. No exemption from replanting is made for Mature Trees taken down due to disease or poor health.

Because larger trees provide significantly more benefits than smaller trees, each Mature Tree taken down would be required to be replaced by at least three trees of at least 2" caliper each.

The types of trees in the ecosystem are critically important to its health and vitality. The proposal therefore states that any replacement trees should be chosen in accordance with the Conservation Department's Planting Guide. Replacement trees should be selected that are similar to that which was taken down, and coniferous trees should be avoided near any street rights-of-way to protect utility lines, as recommended in discussions with the Town's Tree Warden.

§32-8 Excavation and Fill Regulations

The Conservation Director, at the 12/8/21 Zoning Regulation Revision Subcommittee, noted that developers sometimes clear-cut properties in anticipation of receiving a Zoning Permit for construction activities. The lapse in time between clearcutting and starting construction leaves the soil particularly exposed and vulnerable. The Excavation and Fill Regulations in §32-8 of the Zoning Regulations include temporary clearing, stockpiling, and reuse of topsoil as activities exempt from an Excavation and Fill permit. This exemption was added to Text Amendment #626 (Resolution #11-004) during the P&Z Commission's public hearing based on comments received from the public. It was noted that these activities are a normal part of site development. Text Amendment #626 was part of an effort by the Commission to strengthen and improve the Excavation and Fill regulations with a minimum of changes to the zoning text rather than a comprehensive rewrite.

The proposal herein would eliminate this exemption to limit the amount of site work that can be done without a Zoning Permit and limit the amount of time that a site remains in a vulnerable state. Staff feels that the topsoil exemption as-is undermines efforts to reduce erosion and runoff and the exemption is contrary to the stated purpose of Text Amendment #626 that it was a part of.

<u>§37</u>

The proposal seeks to limit excessive clear cutting during construction and protect Mature Trees to the greatest extent possible. Construction activities pose significant danger to established trees through root disturbance, pruning not done according to best practices, and damage from heavy machinery. Construction activities, including clear cutting, leave the soil especially vulnerable to erosion.

The proposal would require that any Sediment and Erosion Control (S&E) Plan identify all trees of 8-inch caliper or greater, as required in §44-1.4 for Site Plan Maps.

The Mature Tree protection is accomplished by requiring S&E Plans to include a Tree Protection Action Plan (TPAP) if there are any Mature Trees on site. The TPAP must be developed according to the most up-to-date American National Standards Institute (ANSI) guidelines and must be certified by a licensed Arborist. The goal of this process is to compel developers to consider saving trees, if possible, rather than clearcutting because it is the cheapest or fastest option. Since a Zoning Official and the Conservation Director have a chance to review all S&E, this requirement will force the consideration of whether Mature Trees can be saved from unnecessary clearing. A TPAP will also provide the joint P&Z/Conservation S&E Inspector with a guide to ensure Mature Trees are being properly protected in the field.

Examples of tree protection measures include the installation of welded wire fencing installed around the trunk, the prohibition of storing construction equipment or materials within the tree's dripline, or the prohibition of earthwork activities within the dripline. It is assumed that a licensed Arborist would be up-to-date on best practices and ANSI standards for tree protection.

The proposal would add a requirement for Zoning Permits that any Plot Plan shall show the location of existing trees with a trunk diameter of eight (8) inches or more as measured four (4) feet above the ground and mature evergreens of ornamental quality. This is consistent with requirements for Site Plan applications.

2017 Plan of Conservation and Development

The proposed text amendment is consistent with the 2017 *Plan of Conservation and Development*, as evidenced by the following sections of the 2017 *Plan*

Chapter 4 – Maintain and Enhance Community Character

- Westport should continue to explore ways to encourage or require the retention of trees as part of new development and redevelopment (especially in residential neighborhoods). Pg 35
- Discourage tree clearing as a result of new residential construction and encourage preservation of tree canopies. Pg 36

Chapter 7 – Protect Natural Resources

- Protect natural resources and preserve and enhance the quality of the environment in Westport. Pg 53
- Protection and improvement of water quality is the most important natural resource protection priority for Westport today. Pg 54
- Continue to protect water resources and water quality. Pg 56
- Seek ways to get property owners to take responsibility for drainage on their own parcel. *Pg* 56
- Seek to reduce and/or control erosion and sedimentation from all sources (construction, winter sanding, etc.). Pg 56
- Continue to preserve important natural resources. Pg 58
- Encourage preservation of diverse habitats and:
 - Discourage or prevent non-native species, and
 - Seek to remove invasive species. Pg 58

Chapter 10 - Guide Residential Development

• Manage residential development and redevelopment to ensure that new construction is appropriate in scale and char- acter for its setting. Pg 83

Chapter 11 – Promote Sustainability and Resiliency

- Use best efforts to become a Net Zero community by the year 2050, using approaches that are economically viable, of social benefit, and environmentally responsible. Pg 89
- *Promote sustainability in Westport.*
 - a) Introduce zoning regulations to promote sustainability. Pg 92