## **Chatham Township Green Development Checklist**

## Please check all criteria your construction and design process includes, then sign, and submit this checklist with your Application for Zoning Permit.

A. Sustainable Sites	A. Sustainable Sites (Cont'd)		
1. Site selection. Do the site and building locations minimize environmental impact?	11. Landscape elements linkage. Can landscape elements be linked to form a continuous network of forage, water, and cover?		
<ul><li>2. Site development. Will the site protect or restore natural habitat?</li><li>Particular attention should be given to protecting mature trees.</li></ul>	12. Diversity of habitat. Can the area create zones that provide a diversity of habitat and shelter through layers of plant heights and types?		
3. Creation of conservation easements in environmentally sensitive areas. Are there areas that would benefit by the creation of a conservation easement?	13. Consider layers of plantings that rise in height from nearest to furthest.		
4. Stormwater design - quantity control – Can methods to reduce stormwater runoff be employed? There may be both environmental and cost advantages.	B. When Waterways are Adjacent		
5. Rain gardens. Can rain gardens be included to manage stormwater?	1. Conserve riparian zones/stream buffers		
6. Soil erosion. Can the site be planned to reduce runoff volumes and peak runoff rates?	2. Stabilize and protect slopes, water quality, and existing vegetation.		
7. Natural recharge and infiltration without the threat of surface contamination. Consider both required elements and additional enhancements.	3. Connect riparian areas with landscape. Can a "finger" of habitat that reaches into the landscape from a riparian area be created?		
8. Limiting disturbed areas. Can disturbed areas be limited by limiting clearing and grading to a carefully described development envelope?	C. Water Efficiency		
9. Native plants. Can native plants that provide food and shelter for song birds, small mammals, insects, etc. be used?	1. Water efficient landscaping. Can water needed for vegetation be reduced by water efficient landscaping or drought resistant plantings? Can non-potable water be used in rain gardens or otherwise?		
10. Native and well- adapted species. Can plantings include native and well-adapted species which may eliminate or reduce the need for fertilization and pesticides?	2. Gray water Systems for properties not located within the Township Sewer Service Area. Can gray water be used for irrigation and plant watering?		

D. Materials & Resources	aterials & Resources E. Energy and Atmosphere	
1. Storage and collection of recyclables. How will recyclables be	1. On-Site renewable energy. Can solar power or other non-	
collected, stored, put out for collection?	polluting power sources be employed?	
2. Building reuse, maintain existing walls, floors, roof. Can this	2. Support green power. Can utilities that generate from renewable	
project reuse materials or existing building elements?	sources be selected?	
3. Construction waste management - divert waste from disposal.	3. Summer solar exposure. Can vegetated screens, awnings,	
How will runoff be handled during construction?	overhangs, and adjustable shade structures on buildings with high	
	summer solar exposure be included in design?	
4. Materials reuse – Can materials from existing structures be	4. Summer solar exposure. Can the site provide tree canopy cover	
reused?	and reduce hardscape for areas with high summer solar exposure?	
	F. Indoor Environment Quality	
5. Local/regional materials - materials are extracted, processed,	1. Natural ventilation. Can up-draft ventilation and air scoops, for	
and manufactured locally/regionally. Can the look of the property	natural ventilation, be included to take advantage of prevailing	
be enhanced by use of materials extracted, processed or	westerly winds?	
manufactured locally?		
6. Rapidly renewable materials. Can materials like bamboo,	2. Under floor displacement ventilation. Can additional cooling in	
cotton insulation, corkboard which are rapidly renewable be	summer and heating in winter be achieved by under floor	
used?	displacement ventilation?	
7. Certified wood. Can the project use wood and wood products	3. Orient windows to optimize daylight potential and heat gain	
certified by the Forest Stewardship Council?	during winter season. Can windows be oriented to enhance natural	
	light and heat?	
	use of crushed gravel and concrete as sub-base. Can these 4. Orient thermal mass (materials that absorb, store, and conduct	
materials be reused as sub-base?	heat) and insulation. Can thermal mass be oriented to take	
	advantage of southern exposure?	
9. Saw cut concrete used as dry-laid retaining walls, edging for	5. Roof-top gardens. Can a roof top garden be created to reduce	
planting beds, unit pavers. Can the project use sawn concrete for	solar gain and insulate in winter?	
these purposes?		
10. Crushed glass, gravel, ceramics or aggregate for asphalt and	6. Internal heat recovery. Can the project use internal heat	
concrete. Can these materials be reused in the project?	recovery?	
11. Asphalt reuse (as sub-base or aggregate), Can asphalt be	7. Additional insulation. Can there be additional insulation?	
reused in accordance with NJDEP regulations?		
12. Reuse of gravel and tar roofing materials. Can gravel, etc. be	8. Photovoltaic integration. Can there be photovoltaic integration,	
reused, thereby avoiding cartage expense?	e.g. solar panels?	

G. Innovation & Design Process.	Design Process. H. Sustainable Sites – Commercial Projects		
1. Is a member of the design team LEED (Leadership in Energy		1. Development density and community connectivity. Have	
and Environmental Design) certified?		existing developments, Greenfields, and runoff been considered?	
		2. Site taller buildings to minimize shadows on open space and	
		other buildings. Can groups of buildings be placed for maximum	
		light and space?	
		3. Orient open space to maximize winter solar exposure. Can open	
		space be oriented to maximize southern exposure?	
		4. Building massing to gather wind for the dispersion of pollutants.	
		Can buildings be placed to help disperse air and noise pollutants?	
		5. Vegetated screening to gather wind for the filtration/dispersion	
		of air pollutants. Can vegetative screening be so used?	
		6. Roof-top gardens and adjacent courtyards to mitigate air	
		pollution and noise. Can these features be included in the plans?	
		7. Heat island effect – Roof. Can roofs be designed to lessen the	
		amount of heat reflected into the environment?	
		8. Heat island effect - Non-roof. Can elements like parking lots be	
		designed to lessen the amount of heat reflected into the	
		environment?	
		9. Light pollution reduction. Can outdoor lighting be directed	
		downward to reduce ambient light in the area?	
		10. Alternative transportation - Public Transportation Access. For	
		commercial and multi-occupant buildings, can access from trains	
		or buses be made easier?	
R		11. Alternative transportation - Bicycle Storage and Changing	
		Rooms. Can use of bicycles be encouraged? Do green vehicles get	
		preferred parking?	
*		12. Brownfield redevelopment. Can Brownfield redevelopment be	1
		part of the project?	

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Applicant	Date