

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

95 Silo Drive * Rocky Hill * Connecticut * 06067 * (203) 272-7837 * ssesinc@yahoo.com

WETLANDS/WATERCOURSES AND SOIL REPORT

James Caissy

1903 Burr Street

Fairfield, CT 06824

SSES Job No: 2019-97-CT-WES

Client Job No:

Site Inspection Date: October 8, 2019

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION: 225 Greens Farms Road, Westport, CT

+/- 2.93 Acres

IDENTIFICATION OF WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES RESOURCES

WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES PRESENT ON PROPERTY: Yes XX No _____

Wetlands: Inland Wetlands XX

Watercourses: Streams _____

Tidal Wetlands _____

Waterbodies _____

Remarks: _____

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES PRESENT IN WETLANDS

Forest _____ Sapling/Shrub _____ Wet Meadow XX Marsh _____ Field/Lawn XX

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

Dry _____

Moist XX

Wet _____

WINTER CONDITIONS

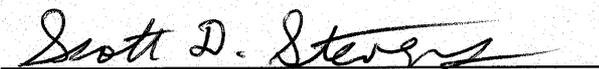
Frost Depth: _____ inches

Snow Depth: _____ inches

The classification system of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service and the State Soil Legend were used in this investigation. The investigation was conducted by the undersigned Registered Soil Scientist. A sketch map showing wetland boundaries and the numbering sequence of wetland markers, watercourses and soil types in both wetland and non-wetlands are included with this report. After the wetland boundary and/or watercourse flags have been located/plotted by the surveyor, it is recommended that a copy of the survey map be sent to our firm for review. All wetland boundary lines established by the undersigned Registered Soil Scientist are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state or federal regulatory agencies.

Respectfully Submitted by

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.



Scott D. Stevens
Registered Professional Soil Scientist

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NUMBERING SEQUENCE OF WETLAND BOUNDARY LINE MARKERS:

WF#1 thru 9 10 thru 16

SOILS SECTION:

Soil Legend: State Soil Number/County Soil Symbol, Soil Series Name, Taxonomic Class & Brief Description.

WETLAND SOILS

Aq Aquents - This is a poorly to very poorly drained, disturbed soil where two or more feet of the original soil surface has been altered by filling, excavation and/or grading. Aquents are characterized by a seasonal to prolonged high groundwater table at or near the ground surface. Aquents are capable of supporting a prevalence of hydrophytic plants.

4 Leicester fine sandy loam (Aeric Endoaquepts) – This is a deep, poorly drained, friable, coarse-loamy textured, glacial till soil. The till was derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Leicester soils occur on glaciated plains, hills and ridges.

NON-WETLAND SOILS

38 Hinckley gravelly sandy loam (Typic Udorthents) – This is a deep, excessively drained, gravelly sandy textured soil that developed over sandy and gravelly, glacial outwash derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Hinckley soils occur in valleys, outwash plains, terraces, kames and eskers landforms.

50 Sutton fine sandy loam (Aquic Dystrudepts) - This is a deep, moderately well drained, friable, coarse-loamy textured, glacial till soil derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Sutton soils occur on glaciated plains, hills and ridges.

60 Canton and Charlton fine sandy loam (Typic Dystrudepts) - These are deep, well drained, friable, coarse-loamy over sandy and coarse-loamy textured, glacial till soils derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Canton and Charlton soils occur on glaciated plains, hills and ridges.

306 Udorthents-Urban land complex This map unit consists of extensive areas where soils have been disturbed from land development along with large areas of impervious surfaces associated with streets, parking lots, buildings and other structures.

308 Udorthents, smoothed This is a well drained to moderately well drained soil area that has had two or more feet of the original soil surface altered by filling, excavation or grading activities. Udorthents, smoothed soils commonly occur on leveled land and fill landforms.

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DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF STATE REGULATED WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES

Wetlands and watercourses are regulated in the State of Connecticut by the Connecticut General Statutes, Chapter 440, sections 22a-28 to 22a-45. The Statutes are divided into the Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (sections 22a-36 to 22a-45) and the Tidal Wetlands Act (sections 22a-28 to 22a-35).

Inland Wetlands "means land, including submerged land, not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, inclusive, which consists of any of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, and floodplain by the National Cooperative Soils Survey, as may be amended from time to time, of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture" section 22a-38(15).

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 this state or any portion thereof, not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, inclusive. 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" section.22a-38(16).

Tidal Wetlands are defined as "those areas which border on or lie beneath tidal waters, such as, but not limited to banks, bogs, salt marsh, swamps, meadows, flats, or other low lands subject to tidal action, including those areas now or formerly connected to tidal waters, and whose surface is at or below an elevation of one foot above local extreme high water; and upon which may grow or be capable of growing some, but not necessarily all of the following:" (includes plant list) section 22a-29(2).

METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SOILS, WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES

1) **SOILS IDENTIFICATION**: Soils are investigated by digging test holes with a spade and auger. Test holes are typically dug to depths of between 15 and 40 inches. Based on soil features, including coloration patterns, texture and depths to restrictive layers, the soils are identified by soil series name utilizing the classification system of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Soil series map numbers correspond with the State Soil Map Legend established by USDA, NRCS in the State of Connecticut Soil Survey. For further soils information, refer to the NRCS website for CT: www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov

2) **INLAND WETLAND DELINEATION**: Soil test holes and borings are made in selected areas in order to determine the lateral extent of Inland Wetlands. The boundaries of the Inland Wetlands are identified in the field and delineated with consecutively numbered survey tapes, unless instructed by the client to only map wetland boundaries for planning purposes. The approximate locations of the wetland boundaries are hand drawn onto a map and are included with the wetlands report.

3) **IDENTIFICATION OF WATERCOURSES**: Very often the locations of ponds, streams and rivers are already shown on a survey map. If a watercourse is absent from a survey map, then survey tapes, labeled "watercourse" or "intermittent watercourse" are placed along the channel and the approximate location of the watercourse is also sketched onto the map.

4) **TIDAL WETLANDS DELINEATION**: Tidal Wetlands are identified based on a predominance of tidal wetland plants and observation of physical markings or water laid deposits resulting from tidal action. Tidal Wetland boundaries are delineated by locating the upland limits of those plants listed in section 22a-29(2) to the extent that these plants reflect inundation by tides.