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SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE DELINEATION REPORT 300 BETWEEN THE LAKES RD, SALISBURY, CT 06068

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Page 1

PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

LAND USE: **Vacant/Small cottage/Open** ACRES: **6.0±**
ADDRESS: **300 Between the Lakes Rd.
Salisbury, CT 06068**

REPORT COMPLETED FOR:

NAME: Lenore Mallett
MAILING ADDRESS: **lmallett@wpsir.com**

WETLANDS/WATERCOURSE JURISDICTION

The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (Connecticut General Statutes §22a-38) define inland wetlands as "land, including submerged land, which consists of any soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, and floodplain." Water courses are defined in the act as "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 state or any portion thereof."

MAPPING AND DELINEATION METHODOLOGY

Soils analysis, as described in this report, is intended as an inventory and evaluation of the existing soil characteristics on the subject property. A first order soil survey in accordance with the principles and practices noted in the USDA publication *Soil Survey Manual* (1993) was completed at the site. Soil units mapped in the field correspond with those in the USDA publication *Soil Survey of Connecticut*.

Wetland identification was based on the presence of poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, or floodplain soils and submerged land (e.g. a pond). These and other soil types were identified by observation of soil morphology (soil texture, color, structure, etc.). To observe the morphology of the property's soils, numerous two-foot deep test pits and/or hand borings were completed throughout the site. Transects were located perpendicular to and at representative points along the perceived boundaries of the wetland areas identified on the property. Soil morphologies were observed at soil sampling points along the transects. Sampling began well outside the bounds of the wetland and continued towards it until inland wetland soils were observed. This point on each transect was marked (flagged) with an orange surveyor's tape labeled "Wetland Boundary". The complete boundary of every wetland area is located along the lines that connect these sequentially numbered boundary points.

Intermittent watercourses were 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. Surveyor's tape, which was labeled "Wetland Boundary" and sequentially numbered, was placed at critical points to demarcate the boundary of each delineated watercourse.

The wetland and watercourse boundaries are subject to change until adopted by local or state regulatory agencies.

DATE AND CONDITIONS AT TIME OF INSPECTION

DATE: **March 15, 2022** INSPECTED BY: **Jay Fain**

WEATHER: **Warm, Sunny**

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS: DRY MOIST WET FROST DEPTH: **N/A** SNOW DEPTH: **0"**

CERTIFICATION


JAY FAIN, PRINCIPAL, SOIL SCIENTIST

**SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE
DELINEATION REPORT
300 BETWEEN THE LAKES RD, SALISBURY, CT 06068**

Page 2

WETLAND/WATERCOURSE IDENTIFIED

FLAG NUMBERS	WETLAND TYPE	SOIL TYPE	COMMENTS
1-9	Scrub	Rn – Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	-
25-32	Lake	Open Water	High Water
50-60	Swale	Rn – Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	Along Road Frontage

SOIL MAP UNITS

Each soil map unit that was identified on the property represents a specific area on the landscape and consists of one or more soils for which the unit is named. Other soils (inclusions that are generally too small to be delineated separately) may account for 10 to 15 percent of the map unit. The mapped units are identified in the following table by name and symbol and typical characteristics (parent material, drainage class, high water table, depth to bedrock, and slope) of each unit are provided. These are generally the primary characteristics to be considered in land use planning and management. A narrative that defines each characteristic and describes their land use implications follows the table. Complete descriptions of each soil map unit can be found in the *Soil Survey of Connecticut*.

UPLAND SOILS

SOIL		PARENT MATERIAL	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE			DEPTH TO BEDROCK (in)
SYM.	NAME				DEPTH (ft)	KIND	MOS.	
90B	Stockbridge Loam	Coarse-Loamy Till Derived From Limestone and Dolomite and/or Schist	3-8	Well drained	>6.0	-	-	>72

WETLAND SOILS

SOIL		PARENT MATERIAL	SLOPE %	DRAINAGE CLASS	HIGH WATER TABLE			DEPTH TO BEDROCK (in)
SYM.	NAME				DEPTH (ft)	KIND	MOS.	
3 (Rn)	Ridgebury	Compact Glacial Till	0-8	Poorly Drained	0.0-1.5	Perched	Nov-May	>60
	Leicester	Loose Glacial Till	0-3	Poorly Drained	0.0-1.5	Apparent	Nov-May	>60
	Whitman	Compact Glacial Till	0-3	Very Poorly Drained	0.0-0.5	Perched	Sep-Jun	>60
	Extremely stony fine sandy loam							

**SOILS MAPPING & WETLAND/WATERCOURSE
DELINEATION REPORT
300 BETWEEN THE LAKES RD, SALISBURY, CT 06068**

Page 3

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS: DEFINITIONS AND LAND USE IMPLICATIONS

PARENT MATERIAL: Parent material is the unconsolidated organic and mineral material in which soil forms. Soil inherits characteristics, such as mineralogy and texture, from its parent material. Glacial till is unsorted, nonstratified glacial drift consisting of clay, silt, sand and boulders transported and deposited by glacial ice. Glacial outwash consists of gravel, sand and silt, which is commonly stratified, deposited by glacial melt water. Alluvium is material such as sand, silt or clay deposited on land by streams. Organic deposits consist of decomposed plant and animal parts.

A soil's texture affects the ease of digging, filling and compacting and the permeability of a soil. Generally, sand and gravel soils, such as outwash soils, have higher permeability rates than most glacial till soils. Soil permeability affects the cost to design and construct subsurface sanitary disposal facilities and, if too slow or too fast, may preclude their use. Outwash soils are generally excellent sources of natural aggregates (sand and gravel) suitable for commercial use, such as construction subbase material. Organic layers in soils can cause movement of structural footings. Compacted glacial till layers make excavating more difficult and may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase their design and construction costs if fill material is required.

SLOPE: Generally, soils with steeper slopes increase construction costs, increase the potential for erosion and sedimentation impacts, and reduce the feasibility of locating subsurface sanitary disposal facilities.

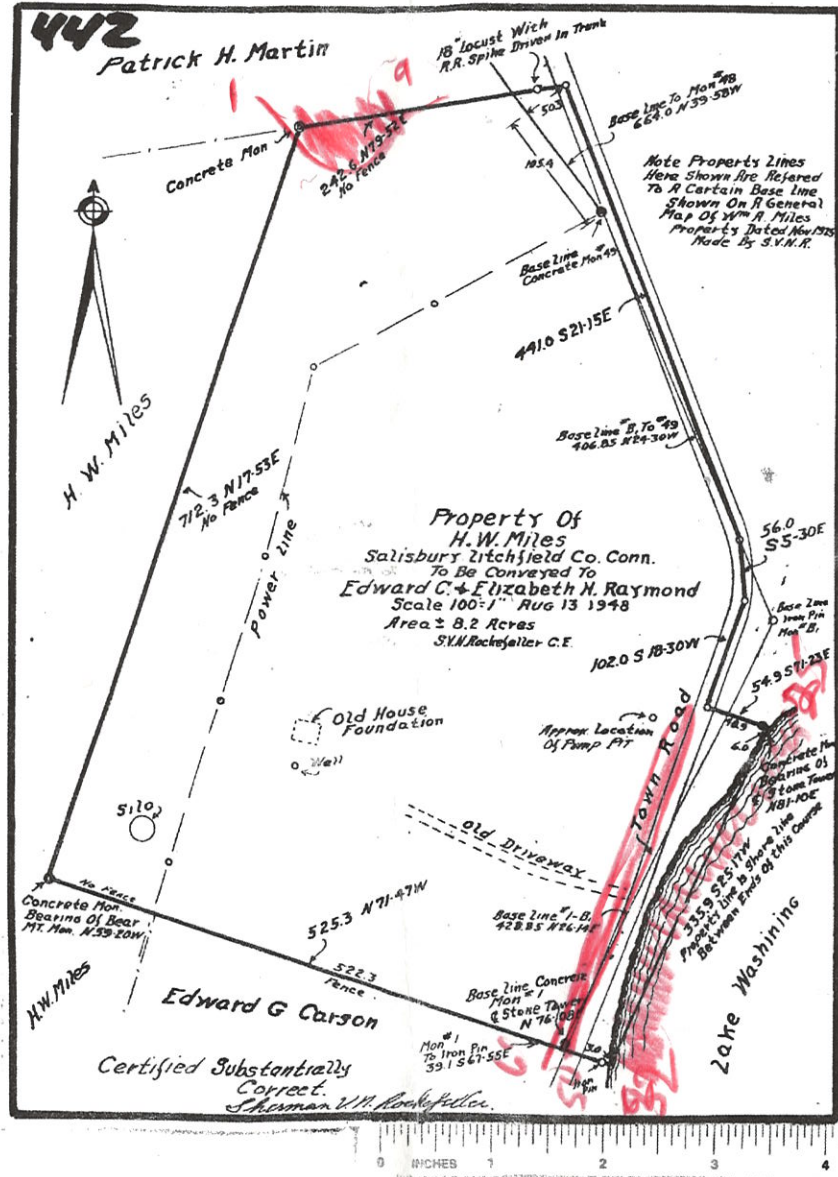
DRAINAGE CLASS: Drainage class refers to the frequency and duration of periods of soil saturation or partial saturation during soil formation. Seven classes of natural drainage classes exist. They range from excessively drained, where water is removed from the soil very rapidly, to very poorly drained, where water is removed so slowly that free water remains at or near the soil surface during most of the growing season. Soil drainage affects the type and growth of plants found in an area. When landscaping or gardening, drainage class information can be used to assure that proposed plants are adapted to existing drainage conditions or that necessary alterations to drainage conditions (irrigation or drainage systems) are provided to assure plant survival.

HIGH WATER TABLE: High water table is the highest level of a saturated zone in the soil in most years. The water table can affect when shallow excavations can be made; the ease of the excavations, construction, and grading; and the supporting capacity of the soil. Shallow water tables may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase design and construction costs if fill material is required.

DEPTH TO BEDROCK: The depth to bedrock refers to the depth to fixed rock. Bedrock depth affects the ease and cost of construction, such as digging, filling, compacting and planting. Shallow depth bedrock may preclude the use of subsurface sanitary disposal systems or increase design and construction costs if fill material is required.

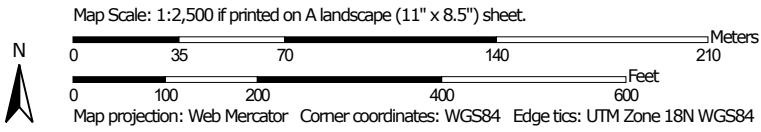
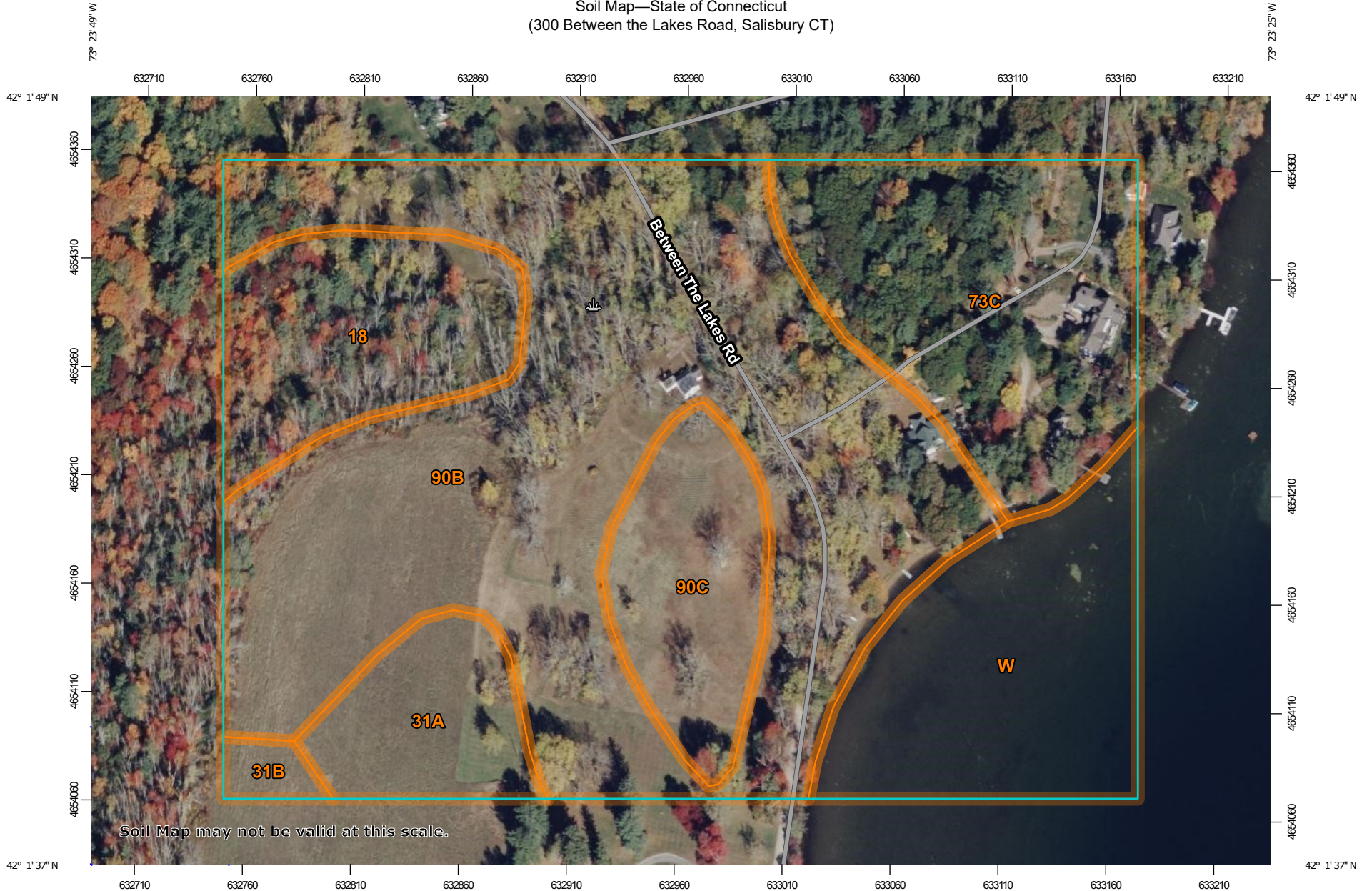
1-9
 25-32 HW
 50-60

INSTR# 442 09/11/1948 MAP Image: 1 of 1



Wetland Sketch
 Map
 JFA
 3/14/22

Soil Map—State of Connecticut
(300 Between the Lakes Road, Salisbury CT)




MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut

Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 7, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

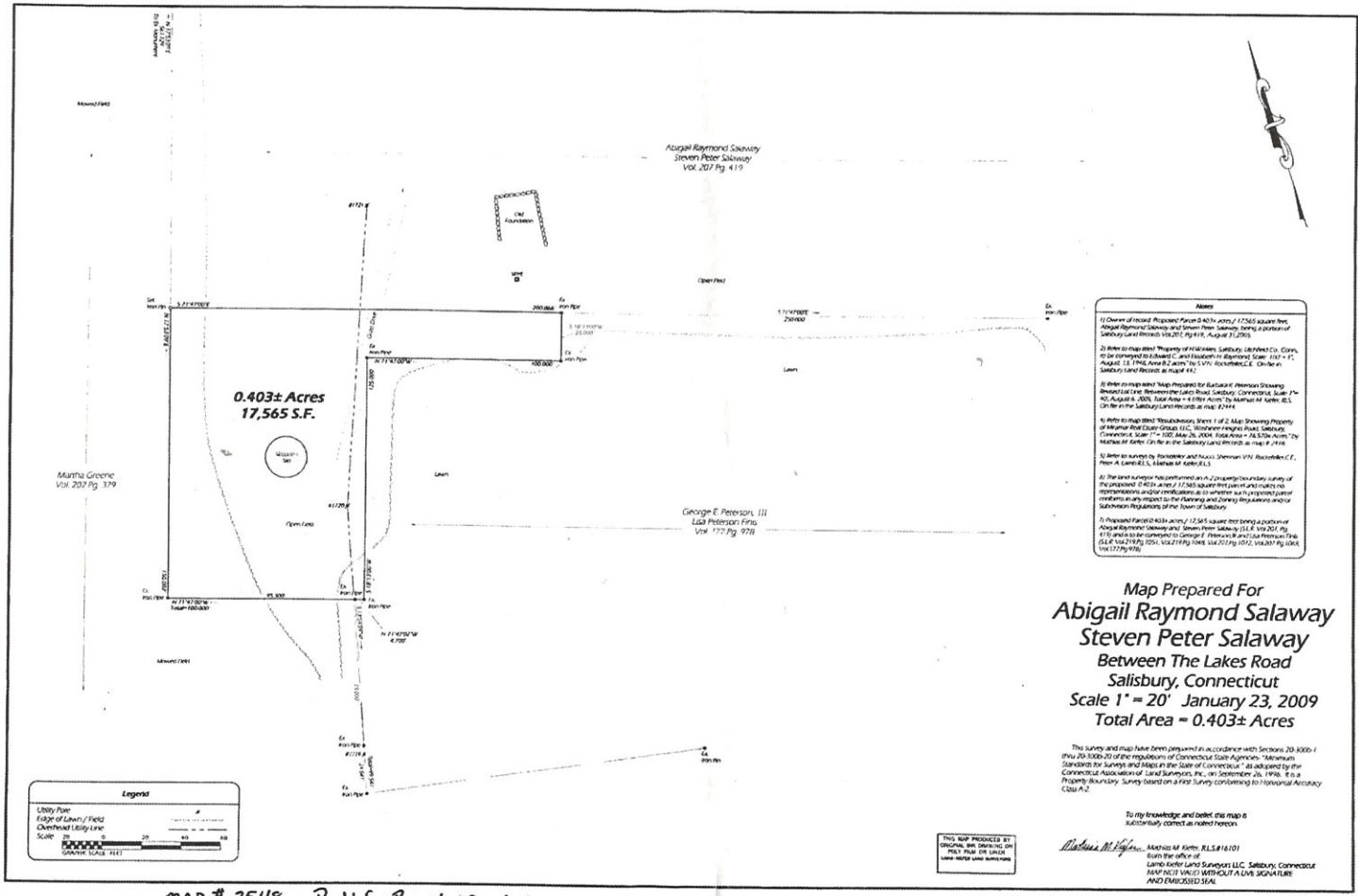
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 8, 2020—Oct 14, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
18	Catden and Freetown soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes	2.9	9.5%
31A	Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	1.7	5.6%
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	0.9%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	5.0	16.0%
90B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	14.7	47.3%
90C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.3	7.5%
W	Water	4.1	13.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		31.0	100.0%

INSTR#: 2548 03/11/2009 MAP Image: 1 of 1



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