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Biodiversity Studies • Wetland Delineation & Assessment • Habitat Management • GIS Mapping • Permitting • Forestry

**WETLANDS / WATERCOURSES DELINEATION REPORT**

Date of Work: 8/17/2020

Client: Ron Wolff

Project 300 Pratt Street/960 Johnson Ave  
 Location: Southington

Cornerstone Professional Park  
39 Sherman Hill Road  
Woodbury, CT 06798

IDENTIFICATION OF WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES RESOURCES

Wetlands and watercourses present on property? Yes  No

<u>Wetlands:</u>	<u>Watercourses:</u>	<u>Identification Method:</u>
Inland Wetlands <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Perennial Streams <input type="checkbox"/>	Auger and Spade <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tidal Wetlands <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent Watercourses <input type="checkbox"/>	Backhoe Pits <input type="checkbox"/>

<u>Numbering Sequences:</u>	<u>Wetland Plant Communities Present:</u>
<u>1-28</u>	Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<u>29-41</u>	Sapling/Shrub <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>_____</u>	Wet Meadow <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>_____</u>	Marsh <input type="checkbox"/>
<u>_____</u>	Pond <input type="checkbox"/>

**Definitions and methodology for identification of state regulated wetlands & watercourses**

Wetlands and watercourses are regulated in the State of 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 National 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).

### WETLAND SOIL TYPES

Wetland soils consist of the Wilbraham and Menlo complex. The Wilbraham series consists of poorly drained loamy soils formed in subglacial till. The soils are very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to a densic contact. They are nearly level to gently sloping soils in drainageways and low-lying positions of till hills. Wilbraham soils have a water table at or near the surface much of the year. They have an aquic moisture regime.

The Menlo series consists of very poorly drained loamy soils formed in subglacial till. They are very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to a densic contact (hardpan). They are nearly level soils in depressions and drainageways of till covered plains and hills. Depth to bedrock is commonly more than 6 feet. Menlo soils have a water table at or above the surface most of the year (i.e., the soil may be ponded).

### NON-WETLAND SOILS

The non-wetland soils consist of the Ludlow and the Cheshire series. The Ludlow series consists of moderately well drained soils formed in loamy subglacial till. They are very deep to bedrock and moderately deep to a densic contact or hardpan. They are nearly level to strongly sloping soils on till plains, hills, and drumlins. Ludlow soils have a seasonal high water table at a depth of about 20"-42" from November through May.

The Cheshire series consists of very deep, well drained loamy soils formed in supraglacial till on uplands. They are nearly level to very steep soils on till plains and hills. The soils formed in acid glacial till derived mostly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate with some basalt.

### NOTES:

Wetlands consist of two portions of a single contiguous forested wetland that continues beyond the delineation area to the south. A sketch map illustrating the wetlands delineated is attached to this report. This map is intended for illustrative purposes only; the location and extent of wetlands is approximate.



Eric Davison  
*Certified Professional Wetland Scientist*  
*Registered Soil Scientist*

Attachment: Wetland Sketch Map

# WETLAND SKETCH MAP

