



October 23, 2007

Ref: 41240.31

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Ms. Alexandria Carter
Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108

Re: Wetland Impact Analysis and NEPA Compliance
Woodstock Northwest
Route 198
Woodstock, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Carter:

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) has completed on-site investigations to determine if wetlands and/or watercourses are located on the above-referenced Site. The results of this investigation reveal that a narrow (approximately 80 feet wide) forested wetland corridor is located on the subject property approximately 520 feet east of Route 198 extending from the south property boundary to the north boundary. Refer to plans prepared by Dewberry-Goodkind, Inc. dated 10/22/07 (last revision date) and VHB's Wetlands Delineation Report dated October 23, 2007. The purpose of this letter is to determine compliance with both NEPA listed category item 7, significant change in surface features (e.g., wetland fill, etc.), and federal wetland permit requirements with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers New England District (Corps).

VHB understands that Verizon Wireless proposes to construct a wireless telecommunications facility in the eastern portion of the subject property located on the east side of Route 198 and north of Old Turnpike Road in the west central part of Woodstock, Connecticut. The proposed tower facility will be located in the eastern portion of the wooded subject property. Access to the facility will follow an existing woods road providing access from Route 198. The existing woods road crosses this narrow wetland corridor near the north property boundary in the western portion of the subject property. Deep ruts and some washing of exposed wetland soils characterize the wetland crossing as no fill or other stabilizing methods are associated with it. The wetland generally drains to the north across the width of the wetland corridor as no intermittent watercourse feature (e.g., defined bank or channel) was identified. The transition from wetland to upland is well defined at the existing wetland crossing location.

Proposed improvements to this existing wetland crossing in support of Verizon's development include placement of fill material to create a stable road base and placement of four 12-inch culverts spread across the wetland corridor approximately 15 feet apart. In addition, ¾" crushed stone will envelop the four culverts and extend out to the east and west limits of the proposed wetland crossing. The four culverts and crushed stone bed spread out across the entire wetland crossing will promote the current diffuse hydraulic flows supported by this narrow wetland corridor and will not adversely affect the wetland system by artificially concentrating flows or impeding movement of water over the surface of the wetland or through the wetland soils. The deep ruts currently located within this wetland crossing do promote concentrations of surface flows from both within the wetland corridor

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and from the surrounding upland areas. Although not currently a significant problem, there is evidence of washing of exposed wetland soils and some transporting of sediment. The proposed improvements to the wetland crossing will correct this situation and prevent future erosion problems.

Overall, the proposed wetland crossing will result in permanent wetland fill of $\pm 2,106$ square feet (SF). It is important to point out that this permanent wetland fill will only take place in the existing disturbed and degraded wetland crossing. As a result, the proposed work will not adversely affect the function and value of this currently disturbed wetland area, which is used to provide vehicle access.

Under NEPA compliance with respect to wetland impacts, in order to determine if a proposed project results in a "significant environmental effect", for which an Environmental Assessment (EA) must be prepared, a project is evaluated against the Corps' minimal impact threshold criteria to "Waters of the U.S." (e.g., wetlands, waterways, etc.). Generally, if a project is determined to satisfy the requirements of a Category 1 project (minimal impact and eligible without screening by reviewing agencies) it is not considered to result in a significant environmental effect and a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) could be issued for the NEPA listed category item 7. In order to support this conclusion, a careful review of the Department of the Army Programmatic General Permit (PGP) State of Connecticut (effective May 31, 2006, expiration date May 31, 2011) criteria for Category 1 is necessary.

For the proposed wetland crossing improvements, the following criteria are generally required in order to be eligible under Category 1 of the PGP.


Less than 5,000 SF of Inland Waters, Waterway and/or Wetland Fill and Secondary Impacts. Fill impacts include all temporary and permanent fill and excavation discharges resulting from a single and complete project, see #5 of General Requirements. Secondary impacts include but are not limited include to impacts to inland waters, waterways or wetlands drained, dredged, flooded, cleared or degraded resulting from a single and complete project. (See 40 CFR 230.11 (g) and (h))

As the proposed project will only result in wetland impacts totaling 2,106 SF, well below the Corps' threshold of 5,000 SF, Verizon Wireless' proposed development is considered eligible under Category 1 of the PGP and therefore a Finding of No Significant Impact for NEPA listed category item 7 is provided.

If you have any questions concerning this matter do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,

VANASSE HANGEN BRUSTLIN, INC.


Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

cc: Kenneth C. Baldwin, Robinson & Cole LLP





WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date: October 23, 2007
Project No.: 41240.31
Prepared For: Ms. Alexandria Carter
Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Site Location: Woodstock Northwest
Route 198
Woodstock, Connecticut
Site Map: Wetland Sketch, 6/15/07, expanded 8/8/07, VHB
Inspection Date: June 15, 2007 & August 8, 2007
Field Conditions: Weather: partly sunny, high 70's General Soil Moisture: moist
Snow Depth: 0 inches Frost Depth: 0 inches

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses
Tidal Wetlands
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

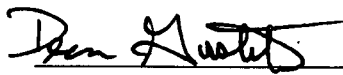
Local Regulated Upland Review Areas: Wetlands: 100 feet Watercourses: 125 feet

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: WF 1 to 9 to 10X to 38X; WF 18 to 10 to 22Y to 000Y
[as depicted on attached wetland sketch map]

The classification systems of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, County Soil Survey Identification Legend, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and United States Army Corps of Engineers New England District were used in this investigation.

All established wetlands boundary lines are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state, or federal regulatory agencies.

The wetlands delineation was conducted and reviewed by:


Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

54 Tuttle Place
Middletown, Connecticut 06457-1847
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Attachments



-
- Wetland Delineation Field Form
 - Soil Map
 - Soil Report
 - Wetland Delineation Sketch Map

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	Route 198 Woodstock, CT	Project Number:	41240.31
Inspection Date:	6/15/07 & 8/8/07	Inspector:	D. Gustafson & M. Davison
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: sunny, high 70's	Snow Depth: none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth: none
Type of Wetland Delineation:	Connecticut <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>	
	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>	

Field Numbering Sequence:

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

NONTIDAL

Regularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Permanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Semipermanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently Saturated <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated – seepage <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - perched <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

TIDAL

Subtidal <input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Seasonally Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A		

WETLAND TYPE:

SYSTEM:

Estuarine <input type="checkbox"/>	Riverine <input type="checkbox"/>	Palustrine <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lacustrine <input type="checkbox"/>	Marine <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:		

CLASS:

Emergent <input type="checkbox"/>	Scrub-shrub <input type="checkbox"/>	Forested <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet Meadow <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

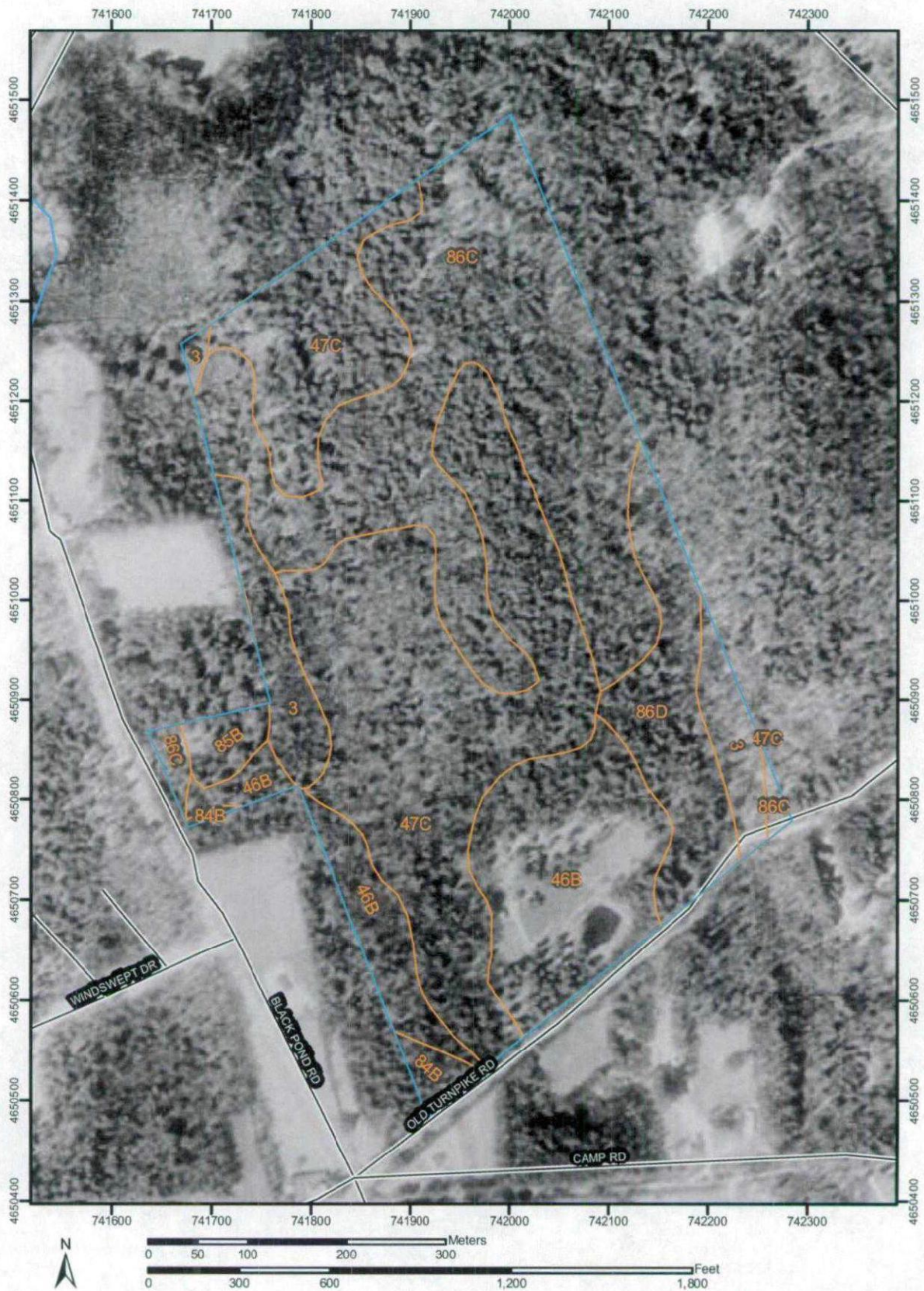
WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/>	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: No watercourse is associated with this narrow wetland corridor.		









































SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A		

Soil Map—State of Connecticut
(Woodstock Northwest, Route 198, Woodstock, CT)



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Very Stony Spot
 Soils	 Wet Spot
 Soil Map Units	 Other
Special Point Features	Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Gully
 Borrow Pit	 Short Steep Slope
 Clay Spot	 Other
 Closed Depression	Political Features
 Gravel Pit	Municipalities
 Gravelly Spot	 Cities
 Landfill	 Urban Areas
 Lava Flow	Water Features
 Marsh	 Oceans
 Mine or Quarry	 Streams and Canals
 Miscellaneous Water	Transportation
 Perennial Water	 Rails
 Rock Outcrop	Roads
 Saline Spot	 Interstate Highways
 Sandy Spot	 US Routes
 Severely Eroded Spot	 State Highways
 Sinkhole	 Local Roads
 Slide or Slip	 Other Roads
 Sodic Spot	
 Spoil Area	
 Stony Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

Original soil survey map sheets were prepared at publication scale. Viewing scale and printing scale, however, may vary from the original. Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for proper map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N

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 6, Mar 22, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/12/1991

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

State of Connecticut (CT600)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	5.4	6.3%
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	14.1	16.3%
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	30.5	35.2%
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.9	1.0%
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	1.2	1.4%
86C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	27.5	31.8%
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	6.9	8.0%
Totals for Area of Interest (AOI)		86.4	100.0%

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 3—Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony

Component: Ridgebury (40%)

The Ridgebury component makes up 40 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on drainageways on uplands, depressions on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 30 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 3 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 6 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Leicester (35%)

The Leicester component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 5 percent. This component is on drainageways on uplands, depressions on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 9 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 70 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Whitman (15%)

The Whitman component makes up 15 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on depressions on uplands, drainageways on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 12 to 20 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is occasionally ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, May, June, October, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 60 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Component: Sutton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sutton soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, frequently flooded (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, steep slopes (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Woodbridge (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Woodbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, nonstony (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, silt loam surface (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 46B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Component: Woodbridge (80%)

The Woodbridge component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 8 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Paxton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Paxton soil is a minor component.

Component: Montauk (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Montauk soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Leicester (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leicester soil is a minor component.

Component: Sutton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sutton soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, loamy substratum (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Georgia (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Georgia soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Whitman (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Whitman soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 47C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Component: Woodbridge (80%)

The Woodbridge component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 15 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, May, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Paxton (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Paxton soil is a minor component.

Component: Montauk (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Montauk soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Leicester (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Leicester soil is a minor component.

Component: Sutton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Sutton soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, loamy substratum (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Georgia (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Georgia soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Whitman (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Whitman soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 84B—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Component: Paxton (55%)

The Paxton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, hills on uplands, till plains on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Montauk (30%)

The Montauk component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on uplands, drumlins on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Charlton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Charlton soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Woodbridge (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Woodbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Canton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Canton soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, less sloping (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, red parent material (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, stony surface (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 85B—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Component: Paxton (55%)

The Paxton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on hills on uplands, till plains on uplands, drumlins on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Montauk (30%)

The Montauk component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 8 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Charlton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Charlton soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Woodbridge (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Woodbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Canton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Canton soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, less sloping (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, nonstony surface (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, red parent material (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 86C—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Component: Paxton (55%)

The Paxton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 15 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, till plains on uplands, hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Montauk (30%)

The Montauk component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 3 to 15 percent. This component is on hills on uplands, drumlins on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Woodbridge (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Woodbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Charlton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Charlton soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Canton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Canton soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, nonstony surface (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, red parent material (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: 86D—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Component: Paxton (55%)

The Paxton component makes up 55 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on till plains on uplands, hills on uplands, drumlins on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or schist and/or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 24 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Montauk (30%)

The Montauk component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 35 percent. This component is on drumlins on uplands, hills on uplands. The parent material consists of coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or coarse-loamy lodgment till derived from granite. Depth to a root restrictive layer, densic material, is 20 to 38 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 27 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 4 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Woodbridge (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Woodbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Charlton (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Charlton soil is a minor component.

Component: Ridgebury (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Ridgebury soil is a minor component.

Component: Canton (2%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Canton soil is a minor component.

Component: Stockbridge (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Stockbridge soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, red parent material (1%)

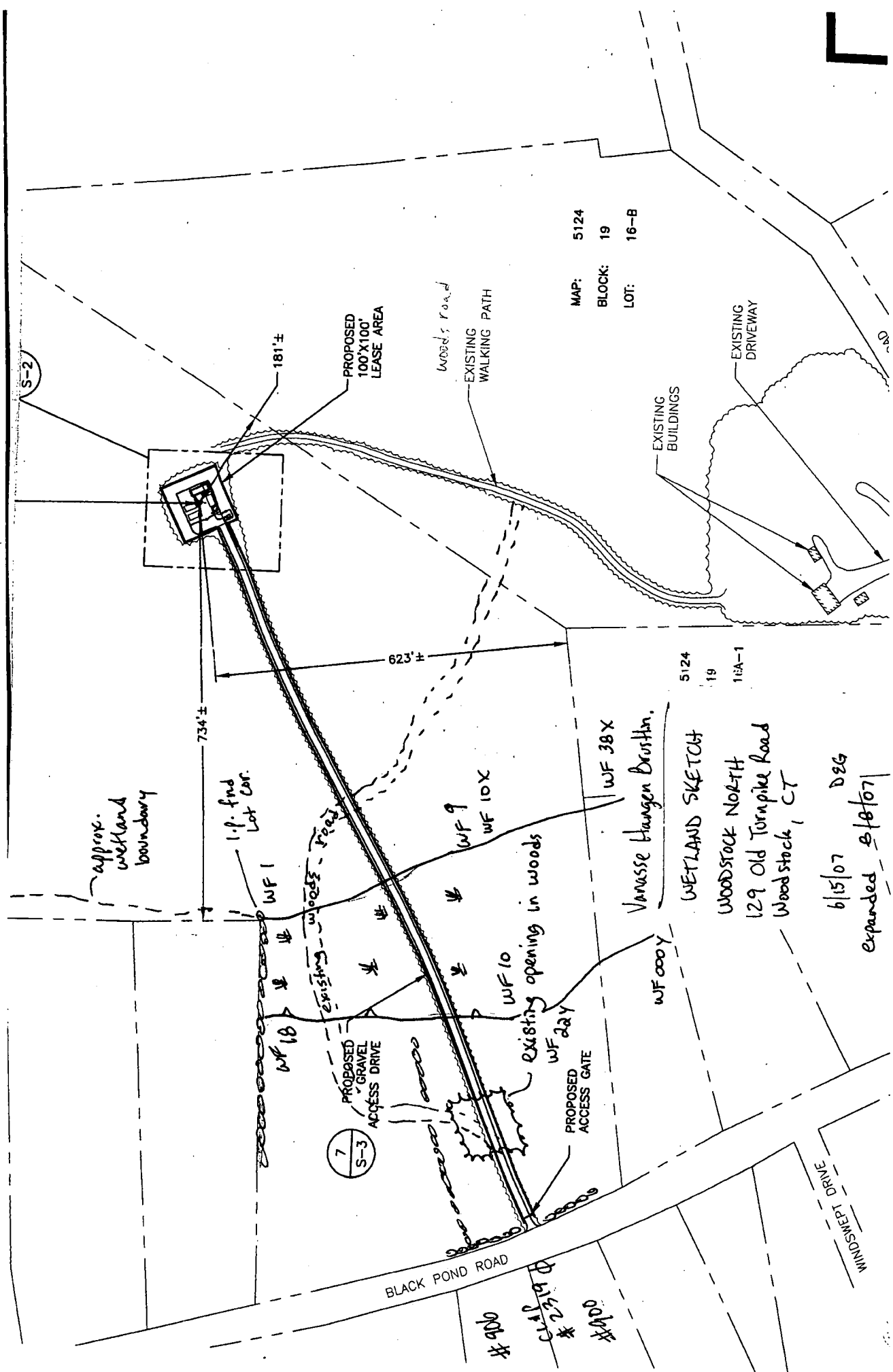
Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Component: Unnamed, stony surface (1%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Unnamed soil is a minor component.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Mar 22, 2007



MAP: 5124
 BLOCK: 19
 LOT: 16-B

5124
 19
 16A-1

approx. wetland boundary

1-p. find Lot Cor.

7
 S-3

BLACK POND ROAD

#490
 #22510
 #4400

Varasse Hungen Drustin.

WETLAND SKETCH

WOODSTOCK NORTH
 129 Old Turnpike Road
 Woodstock, CT

6/15/07 DEG
 expanded 8/8/07

WINDSWERT DRIVE

PROPOSED GRAVEL ACCESS DRIVE

PROPOSED ACCESS GATE

PROPOSED 100'X100' LEASE AREA

WOODS ROAD
 EXISTING WALKING PATH

EXISTING BUILDINGS

EXISTING DRIVEWAY

WF 1

WF 9
 WF 10X

WF 38X

WF 000Y

existing opening in woods

WF 24Y

WF 18

existing woods road

WF 10

S-2

181'±

734'±

623'±

S-1