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

WETLANDS / WATERCOURSES DELINEATION REPORT

<p>Date of Work: <u>9/12/2019</u></p> <p>Project Location: <u>1600 Boston Turnpike, Coventry</u></p>	<p>Client: <u>Matthew Bruton</u></p> <p><u>BL Companies</u></p>
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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"/>
_____	Sapling/Shrub <input type="checkbox"/>
_____	Wet Meadow <input type="checkbox"/>
_____	Marsh <input type="checkbox"/>
_____	Upland/Streamside <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 Ridgebury, Leicester and Whitman complex. The Ridgebury, Leicester and Whitman is an undifferentiated mapping unit consisting of two poorly drained (Ridgebury and Leicester) and one very poorly drained (Whitman) soil developed on glacial till in depressions and drainageways in uplands and valleys. Their use interpretations are very similar, and they typically are so intermingled on the landscape that separation is not practical. The Ridgebury and Leicester series have a seasonal high water table at or near the surface (0-6") from fall through spring. They differ in that the Leicester soil has a more friable compact layer or hardpan, while the Ridgebury soils have a dense to very dense compact layer. The Whitman soil has a high water table for much of the year and may frequently be ponded.

NON-WETLAND SOILS

The non-wetland soils consist of Udorthents. Udorthents is a miscellaneous land type used to denote moderately well to excessively drained earthen material which has been so disturbed by cutting, filling, or grading that the original soil profile can no longer be discerned.

NOTES:

A single wetland was delineated on the western side of the property. 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