Salisbury Pathways Committee

One Hundred and Eleventh Meeting

Date and Time: Monday, April 13, 2026, at 5:30 p.m.
Location: **Hybrid**: in-person in Town Hall, 1st floor, Fox Room, and on Zoom.
Present: Natalia Smirnova, Pat Hackett, Gerry Stanton, Kathy Trahan.

Minutes:
Call to order: 5:30 p.m.

Agenda:

1. Approval of the minutes for the meeting on March 9, 2026.
   Approved unanimously.
2. **TRIP grant** –progress report:
   - Sarum Village – design update and written approval – Pat
     Pat reported that Peter said they had approved the concept. However, now Curtis needs to create an "easement" contract and officially sign it. This will be done when the final maps are drawn and final design is presented.
   - Any engineering project updates –
     Robert Colabella sent the following update via email on April 6, 2026, at 2:09 p.m.:

"Haley Ward (HW) submitted (April 3, 2026) the IWWC application for Main Street, we are waiting to be placed on the agenda. Abby said we will not need to submit for the "Phase II Undermountain Road" project as there were no wetlands found within the project limits or within a regulated upland review area. HW could not submit the IWWC application for Main St. until we were in receipt of the Wetlands Scientist's Wetlands Report, (See the attached report dated April 3, 2026) which included a required environmental assessment. The environmental assessment was favorable to the project at the two culvert crossings.

We are also in receipt of the first round of CT DOT comments (attached). HW prepared the required plan revisions associated with comments 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

Comment 2 of the attached document: The Town will be required to issue a commitment to fund letter or other signed document indicating that the town has allocated funding for the project. Once the letter or document has been created, please forward a copy to our office for submission to the CT DOT with the rest of the submission package, which will include the project plans and responses to all comments.

Comments 3 and 5 of the attached documents: Haley Ward transmitted preliminary easement maps to the Town. Preliminary maps are necessary to negotiate and obtain temporary and permanent construction / maintenance easements from property owners affected by the project. Easements at stations 35+47 and 37+48 require permanent easements in favor of and filed with the State of CT DOT "Rights of Way" Office prior to release of any surety bond. Once the Town has satisfied

negotiations with affected property owners, Haley Ward will make plan revisions that may be required after negotiations and release the preliminary property maps to the project's surveyor M. Kiefer for final mapping. These final maps are required to be completed by a licensed land surveyor."
The documents referred to in the email are attached to the minutes.

- Wetlands Commission –Robert Colabella will be presenting the design at the meeting on 4/13/2026 at 6:30 p.m. Pat Hacket will join in.

3. **Connectivity Grant**:
   - "Safety and Connectivity: Sharon Road Sidewalk from The Hotchkiss School to Lakeville" - any updates- Kathy, Kitty, Natalia.

Natalia reported that Lisa Brown (Chief of Staff, Hotchkiss) reported that the contract is with their lawyers.
Kathy reported that Curtis said that the contract is with the Town lawyers.

- "Commitment to Fund" letter was signed by Curtis on February 4, 2026. The Letter is attached to these minutes.
- The Hotchkiss School received a letter from Ms. Margaret Douglas-Hamilton, abutter to the project on April 6, 2026, at 12:11 p.m. Mike Virzi shared the letter with the Committee.

"Good morning, Mike,

My name is Margaret Douglas-Hamilton, and I live at 137 Sharon Road in Lakeville. At the Lake Board meeting this Saturday, there was a discussion about the proposed sidewalk along Route 41.

Mark Hochberg, a neighbor, kindly gave me your name as the person to contact with questions about this.

Would there be a time we could meet to go over the plans and how the sidewalk will go past my house? "

Pat is to follow up with Rob and Mike Virzi to arrange the meeting with Ms. Douglas-Hamilton.

4. **DEEP grant** – no updates – Kathy is calling but no answer.

5. **Funding opportunities for the "Triangle with Horns"** – no updates. Kitty is not present.

6. Citizens Comments – no citizens present.
7. New Business:
   - The Committee received a letter from Mr. Michael Best regarding the Sediment Study performed in 1989 on Route 41 in the vicinity of the Hotchkiss School. The Committee discussed the matter at length.
     Kathy sent the following email to Mr. Best on April 14, 2026, at 1:17 p.m. summarizing the Committee's discussion:
     "Good morning, Michael, as agreed, I shared our email exchange with the Pathways

Committee, and we discussed this at our meeting last evening. While we understand your reasoning for revisiting this project at this time, any decision to reconsider the installation of a sediment chamber remains with the town and is outside of the scope of our sidewalk project which is funded through a Connecticut Connectivity Grant and addresses safety and connectivity issues.

That said, our committee member, Pat Hackett, as our resident engineer, is familiar with similar environmental projects, and has agreed to look at the past feasibility study. He is perhaps best qualified to determine if it makes sense to coordinate these two projects. Pat would be happy to speak with you and can be reached by phone or email, at 203 788 9959, prh@prhackett.com.

Thank you, Michael, for bringing this to our attention and for your ongoing stewardship of our lake."

- The Committee received a communication from Winter Williams, a student at IMS school, who is leading a senior class fundraising for the Hotchkiss Sidewalk. We value the entrepreneurial and community-focused spirit of the students. Gerry Stanton was assigned to follow up with the student and their adviser at IMS, Ms. Caroline Stevenson, to find out more information about the status of this project.

Summary of assignments:

- Pat – follow up with Aby and Rob regarding the TRIP grant status.
- Kathy – follow up with Curtis and Mr. Best
- Natalia – connect Pat with Ms. Hamilton
- Pat – follow up with Mike Virzi, Rob, and Ms. Douglas-Hamilton on the meeting with her
- Natalia – connect Gerry with Ms. Winter
- Gerry – follow up with the IMS Senior Project
- Natalia – keep communication with Ms. Brown regarding the Hotchkiss sidewalk status.

The meeting was adjourned at 6:02 p.m.

Minutes respectfully submitted by Natalia V. Smirnova, Secretary, on April 19, 2026.

April 3, 2026

Dave Battista
Haley Ward
140 Willow Street
Winsted, CT 06098

RE: Wetland and Watercourse Delineation Report
Main Street Sidewalk Project, Salisbury CT

Mr. Battista,

At your request, Davison Environmental Professional Soil and Wetland Scientists Matthew Davison and Alex Malvezzi delineated the Connecticut and Federal jurisdictional wetlands and watercourses along Main Street, (U.S Route 44/ State Route 41) in Salisbury on July 22, 2025 (see Figure 1). Two Sites were examined as illustrated on Figure 2. The findings are provided herein.

Water Resources

Water resources identified and delineated include Connecticut inland wetlands, which are regulated both locally and by the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection ("CTDEEP"), and Federal wetlands which are regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE").

Connecticut jurisdictional wetlands and watercourses were delineated by a soil scientist according to the requirements of the Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (P.A. 155). Inland wetlands include soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, and alluvial as designated by the National Cooperative Soils Survey of the National Resources Conservation Service. Watercourses means rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes,

swamps, bogs and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent. Intermittent watercourses must have 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*.

Federal wetlands were delineated in accordance with the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region* (Version 2.0, January 2012). According to this method, three parameters must be satisfied for an area to be mapped as a wetland. These are wetland soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and wetland hydrology. The ordinary high-water mark ("OHWM") establishes the upper reaches of Federal jurisdiction associated with inland riverine and watercourse resources.

Methods

Soils, vegetation and hydrology were examined per the aforementioned regulatory requirements. Along each wetland boundary, a hand auger was used to investigate the soil profiles to a minimum depth of 20 inches. This was necessary to determine the U.S. Department of Agriculture drainage class (per State requirements) as well as the presence of hydric soil indicators per the USACE requirements (e.g., reduced matrix, redoximorphic features). Soil profiles were reviewed approximately every 15-30 feet along the boundary, typically digging one hole on either side of the defining boundary to confirm the wetland limit. This information was coupled with observed hydrology (or the presence of hydrologic indicators) as well as the presence of hydrophytic vegetation to determine the final location of the placement of each wetland flag.

Results and Wetland Descriptions

Wetlands and watercourses were present at two of the four Sites (Sites 3 and 4, see Figure 2). No wetlands or watercourses are present at Sites 1 and 2. Wetlands were delineated with pink flagging tape labeled "Wetland Delineation" and numbered: CT -1/1A to 13/11A (Site 1), and CT/FED-1/1A to 19/19A (Site 2). OHWM flags were numbered: OHWM-1/1A to 13/11A (Site 1) and OHWM-1/1A to 9/9A (Site 2). Wetlands are illustrated in Figure 2 and summarized below in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary of wetlands delineated, flag locations, cover type and regulatory type.			
Wetland	Flag Numbers	Dominant Cover Types*	Hydrology
Site 1 Wetland 1 (Between #84 and #128)	CT -1/1A to 13/11A OHWM-1/1A to 11/11A	PSS1E	Saturated/seasonally flooded
Site 2 Wetland 2 (Between #166 and #184)	CT/FED-1/1A to 19/19A, OHWM-1/1A to 9/9A	PSS1E	Saturated/seasonally flooded
PFO – palustrine forested; PEM – palustrine emergent; PSS – palustrine scrub-shrub; L - Lacustrine **Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States, Cowardin et al. 1979*			

At Site 1 (Wetland 1), the delineated Connecticut wetland consists of a small, narrow wetland that borders an intermittent watercourse. There is a culvert located just east of Main Street and the watercourse and wetland drain to the east. The soils are alluvial and the watercourse did not contain any flow during the survey. It is a palustrine, scrub-shrub wetland with a hydrology that is saturated and seasonally flooded.

At Site 2 (Wetland 2), the delineated Connecticut and Federal wetland consists of a culvert along Main Street that drains downhill to the southeast. The wetland widens at the base of the slope off the road and then narrows and extends into a watercourse at the lower portion of the hillside approximately 100 to 150 feet from the road. Soils in Wetland 2 are characterized as Aquents. The wetland is in a disturbed area that is bordered by the road to the north and a commercially developed area to the west. The wetland contains palustrine, scrub-shrub cover and is dominated by skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and jewelweed in the herbaceous layer. The wetland hydrology is saturated and seasonally flooded.

Both wetlands drain to the east into a larger wetland where several perennial watercourses converge, including Petee Brook, Factory Brook, and Spruce Swamp Creek. Further to the east this wetland system drains into Salmon Creek which flows southeast for approximately 4 miles before draining into the Housatonic River.

A two-point transect was conducted across wetland flag 14 in Wetland 2, with the upland (non-wetland) soil profile recorded approximately five feet upslope of the wetland boundary and the hydric soil profile recorded approximately five feet downslope of wetland flag 14. This information is documented in the Wetland Determination Data Forms provided in Attachment 4.

Wetland Soil Types Observed

Digitally available soil survey information was obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service to aid in the classification of the soil types present. The wetland soils present consist of the Saco series, and Aquents. The Saco series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in silty alluvial deposits. They are nearly level soils on flood plains, subject to frequent flooding. Depth to the coarse-textured substratum layers is more than 40 inches. The surface soil is very dark gray to black silt loam, underlain directly by a mottled, gray to grayish brown substratum. Some pedons have a mucky surface up to 5 inches thick. The soils formed in depressions in recent silty alluvium. In places water is ponded on the surface from late fall through early spring. These soils flood in the spring and after periods of heavy rainfall.

Aquents is a miscellaneous land type used to denote areas of anthropogenic origin or disturbance that are poorly drained or very poorly drained, and hydric. These soils have an aquic soil moisture regime and can be expected to support hydrophytic vegetation. Typically, these soils occur in places where less than two feet of earthen material have been placed over poorly or very poorly drained soils; areas where the natural soils have been mixed so that the natural soil layers are not identifiable; or where the soil materials have been excavated to the watertable.

Upland (non-wetland) Soil Types Observed

The non-wetland soils were not examined in detail, except as was necessary to identify the wetland boundary. They consist of the Amenia series, the Georgia series, the Bernardston series, the Hero series, the Copake series, the Groton series, and Udorthents. The Amenia series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in glacial till. They are on uplands of glacial till plains.

The Georgia series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils on glaciated uplands. They formed in loamy till. Permeability is moderate in the solum and slow in the substratum.

The Hero series consists of very deep, moderately well drained soils formed in loamy over sandy and gravelly glacial outwash. They are nearly level and gently sloping soils on glaciofluvial landforms, and are typically in slight depressions and broad drainageways. Slope ranges from 0 to 8 percent. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil and rapid or very rapid in the substratum.

The Copake series consists of well drained soils formed in loamy mantled stratified drift and glacial outwash. The soils are moderately deep to stratified sand and gravel and are very deep to bedrock. They are nearly level to very steep soils on outwash plains, terraces, kames, eskers, and moraines. Permeability is moderate or moderately rapid in the surface layer and subsoil, and rapid or very rapid in the substratum.

The Groton series consists of very deep, excessively drained sandy and gravelly soils formed in stratified glacial drift and water sorted deposits. They are nearly level to very steep soils on terraces, outwash plains, kames, eskers and moraines. Slope ranges from 0 to 60 percent. Permeability is moderately rapid or rapid in the upper part of the solum and very rapid in the lower part of the solum and substratum.

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.

The Bernardston series consists of very deep, well drained soils formed in till derived mainly from dark gray phyllite, slate, or schist. The soils are moderately deep to dense till. They are nearly level to very steep soils on uplands. Saturated hydraulic conductivity is moderately high or high in the solum and low to moderately high in the substratum.

Wetland Functions and Values

The functions and values of the wetlands observed are summarized in Table 2. This evaluation is based on the USACE *The Highway Methodology* which recognizes the following 13 separate wetland functions and values: groundwater recharge/discharge, floodwater storage, fish and shellfish habitat, sediment/toxicant/pathogen retention, nutrient removal/retention/transformation, production export, sediment/shoreline stabilization, wetland wildlife habitat, recreational value, educational/scientific value, uniqueness, visual/aesthetic quality and threatened and endangered species habitat.

The degree to which a wetland provides each of these functions is determined by one or more of the following factors: landscape position, substrate, hydrology, vegetation, history of disturbance, and size. Each wetland may provide one or more of the listed functions at significant levels. The determining factors that affect the level of function provided by a wetland can often be broken into two categories. The effectiveness of a wetland to provide a specified function is generally

dependent on factors within the wetland whereas the opportunity to provide a function is often influenced by the wetland's position in the landscape as well as adjacent land uses. For example, a depressed wetland with a restricted outlet may be considered highly effective in trapping sediment due to the long residence time of runoff water passing through the system. If this wetland is located in gently sloping woodland, however, there is no significant source of sediment in the runoff therefore the wetland is considered to have a small opportunity of providing this function.

Table 2: Wetland Functions and Values Summary

Wetland Functions and Values	Groundwater Recharge/Discharge	Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	Floodflow Alteration	Fish & Shellfish Habitat	Sediment/Toxicant/ Pathogen Retention	Nutrient Removal/Attenuation	Production Export	Wildlife Habitat	Recreation	Educational/Scientific Value	Uniqueness/Heritage	Visual Quality/Aesthetics	Listed Species Habitat
Site 1 Wetland 1	S	S	P	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Site 2 Wetland 2	S	S	P	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Suitability P = principal function S = secondary function U = function unlikely to be provided at a significant level N/A = not applicable													

A brief description of the on-site wetland's principal functions and values is provided below.

Floodflow Alteration functions are provided at a principal level for Wetland 1 and Wetland 2. These wetlands are generally low-gradient systems that exist in a low-lying area adjacent to an intermittent watercourse which capture and detain stormwater runoff from surrounding uplands.

Invasive Plant Species

Invasive non-native plant species were inventoried during field work. Species observed are summarized in Table 3. A total of two species were noted, with species occurring at both wetland locations.

Table 3: Invasive Plant Species observed

Invasive Species	Locations Observed
Privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*)	Uplands bordering Wetland 2
Virginia Creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*)	Uplands bordering Wetland 2
All species are classified as invasive by the CT Invasive Plant Working Group (https://cipwg.uconn.edu/invasive_plant_list/) per Connecticut General Statutes §22a-381a through §22a-381d	

Wetland Impact Assessment

The site plans prepared by Haley Ward denote two areas of direct wetland impact (see plan sheets 2 and 4). The wetland at Site 1 (impact sheet 2) includes a small, intermittent watercourse that was dry and exhibited no flow at the time of the survey (July 22, 2026, see Photo 4). The watercourse includes a very narrow, bordering wetland with very limited hydrophytic vegetation, surrounded by an overgrown upland field. The watercourse drains into a large, open water wetland located approximately 700 feet downstream of the potential disturbance area. The open water wetland is fed by multiple watercourses, including much larger, perennial watercourses (Petee Brook, Factory Brook, and Burton Brook) to the south. These Brooks are the headwaters for Salmon Creek which flows southeast for approximately 4.5 miles before draining into the Housatonic River. The impacts to the wetland are minimal (153 square feet) and include flaring out the end of the existing culvert adding a riprap scour hole. The proposed activities do not alter the watercourse profile or flow capacity and will improve the capture and discharge of runoff preventing downstream scour and streambank erosion.

The wetland at Site 2 (Impact sheet 4) again are minimal, totaling 1082 square feet (see Photo 5). It includes a extension of the existing culvert and riprap scour hole installation. The wetland is dominated by skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and jewelweed (*Impatient capensis)*. The lower portion of the wetland narrows to an intermittent watercourse that forms approximately 100 to 150 feet south of the road. Immediately southwest of the wetland there are several commercial developments and buildings. The wetland itself showed signs of anthropogenically altered, or disturbed soils. Approximately 400 feet downslope of the wetland survey area there are two ponds that capture the wetland drainage. South of the ponds is a perennial stream (Petee Brook), that leads to the same open water wetland that is hydrologically connected to the wetland at Site 1, forming the headwaters for Salmon Creek. It is unclear whether the two ponds drain into the Brook as they were not surveyed but there may be

a hydrological connection between them. There is no source wetland draining to, or upslope of the delineated wetland area, therefore the wetlands' main function may be just to receive and attenuate stormwater outflow and floodflow alteration. Again, the proposed activities do not alter the watercourse profile or flow capacity and will improve the capture and discharge of runoff preventing downstream scour and streambank erosion.

If you have any questions regarding these findings, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully submitted,

Eric Davison
Wetland Scientist
Registered Soil Scientist
eric@davisonenvironmental.com

Attachments: (1) Figures 1 and 2
(2) Site Photographs
(3) NRCS Soil Survey Mapping
(4) Wetland Determination Data Forms

FIGURES 1 and 2

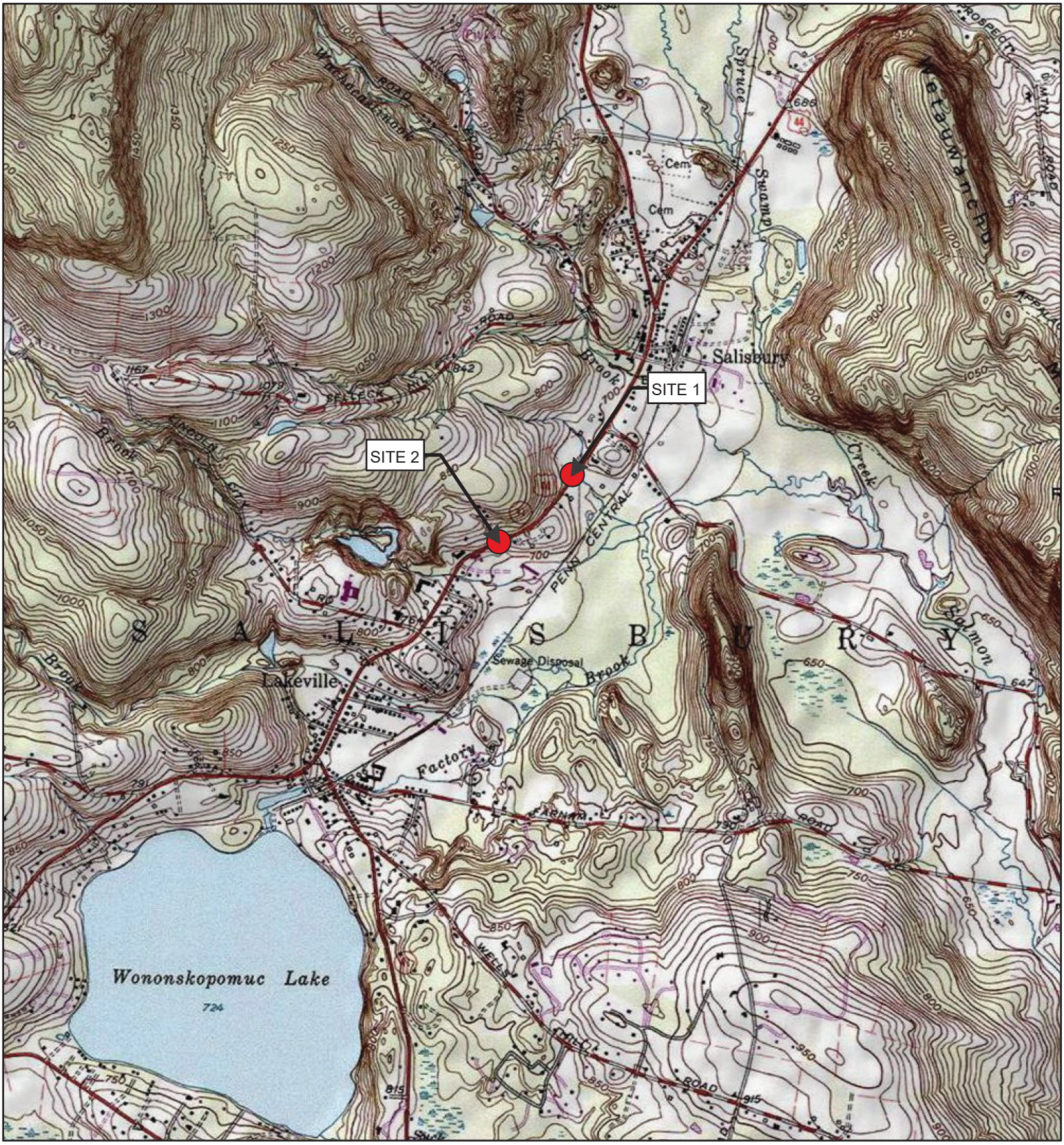


Figure 1 - Topographic Location Map

U.S. Route 44 / Connecticut State Route 41
Main Street
Salisbury, CT

Legend

Site

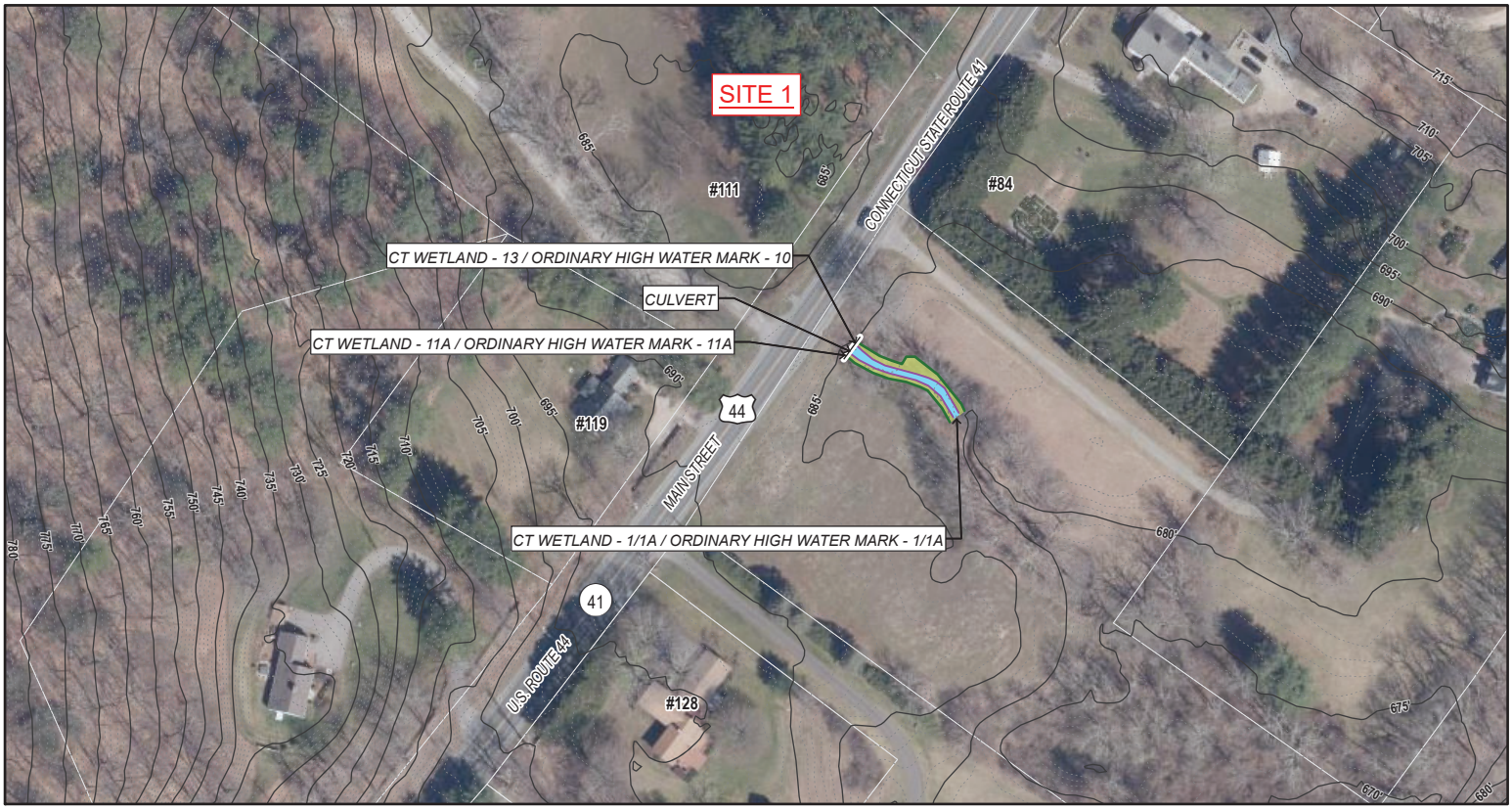
Map Notes:
Base Map: ESRI USA Topo Maps
Map Date: October, 2025

SCALE

1 inch equals 2,000 feet

0 1,200 2,400 Feet

DAVISON ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
10 MAPLE STREET
CHESTER, CT 06412
860-803-0938



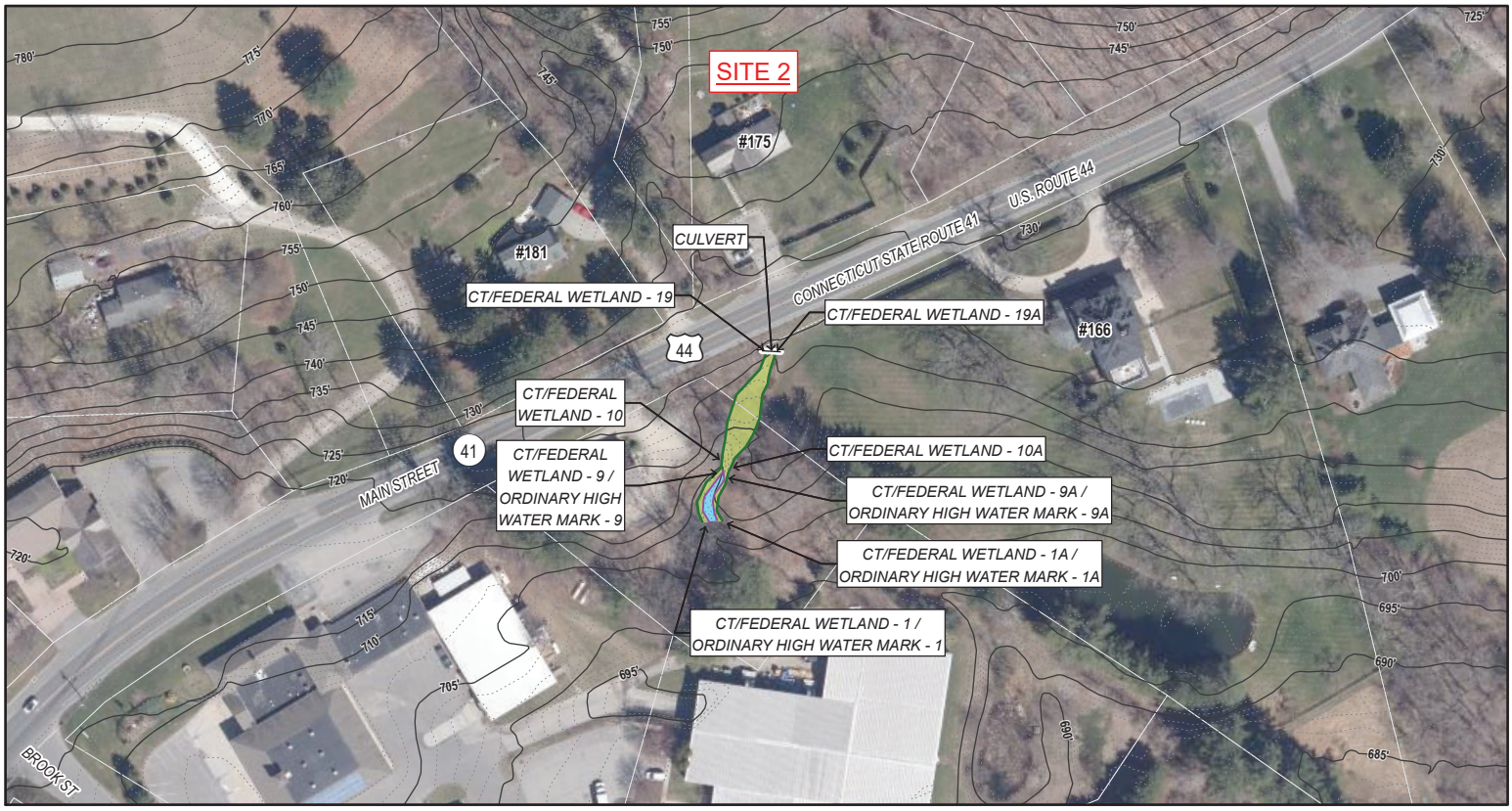


Figure 2 - Aerial Site Map

U.S. Route 44 / Connecticut State Route 41
Main Street
Salisbury, CT

Legend

- Culvert
- Ordinary High Water Mark
- Delineated Wetland Boundary
- 5-foot contour line (2023 LiDar)
- 1-foot contour line (2023 LiDar)
- Delineated Wetland Area
- Open Water
- Parcel Boundary

Map Notes/Disclaimer:
This map has been developed utilizing GIS-level data and is not a survey. It is intended solely for graphical and informational use. This map is not designed for, nor is it appropriate for, legal, engineering, or surveying applications. The data is provided "as-is" without any guarantees or warranties, either expressed or implied, regarding the validity or accuracy of the GIS data displayed on this map.

Base Map: CTECO 2023 Aerial Imagery
Map Date: October, 2025

SCALE

1 inch equals 150 feet

0 75 150 Feet

DAVISON ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC
10 MAPLE STREET
CHESTER, CT 06412
860-803-0938

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View of the wetland 1 and the intermittent watercourse at Site 1 looking east.

Photo 2: View of Wetland 2 near ACOE transect location at WF-14 looking west.

Photo 3: View of the intermittent watercourse in the southern portion of Wetland 2.

Photo 4: View of wetland at impact area Site 1, looking north from culvert outlet.

Photo 5: View of the widest portion of the wetland at impact area Site 2, looking west.

Soil Map—State of Connecticut, Western Part

Map Scale: 1:707 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 30 60 120 180

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

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, Western Part
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Sep 16, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Oct 21, 2022—Oct 27, 2022

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
48B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.5	47.7%
80C	Bernardston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.6	52.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.1**	**100.0%**

Map Scale: 1:777 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 10 20 40 60

Feet: 0 35 70 140 210

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

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- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

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- 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

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Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.6	44.7%
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.2	18.5%
31C	Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.0	0.8%
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	0.1	6.9%
108	Saco silt loam, frequently ponded, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.4	29.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.3**	**100.0%**

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Salisbury Main Street - upland City/County: Litchfield Sampling Date: 7/22/2025

Applicant/Owner: State: CT Sampling Point: T1A

Investigator(s): Alex Malvezzi Section, Township, Range: Salisbury

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 41.973418 Long: -73.431233 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Amenia NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ____ **No** X
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ____	No X	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Transect point was taken approximately 5 ft upslope of Wetland flag 10.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- ___ Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1)
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ___ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ___ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ___ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ___ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ___ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Water Table Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches): ____

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ____ **No** X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: T1A

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Juglans nigra*	15	Yes	FACU
2. *Acer rubrum*	10	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	25	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft)			
1. *Ligustrum vulgare*	60	Yes	FACU
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	60	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5ft)			
1. *Trillium grandiflorum*	10	Yes	UPL
2. *Vinca minor*	10	Yes	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1. *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*	10	Yes	FACU
2. *Toxicodendron radicans*	10	Yes	FAC
3.			
4.			
	20	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 7 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 28.6% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	0	x 1 =	0
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	20	x 3 =	60
FACU species	85	x 4 =	340
UPL species	20	x 5 =	100
Column Totals:	125 (A)		500 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =			4.00

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: T1A

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 3/2						Sandy	some roots, friable
8-20	10YR 4/3						Sandy	friable, some rock fragments

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _____ **No** X

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: Salisbury Main Street - wetland City/County: Litchfield Sampling Date: 7/22/2025

Applicant/Owner: State: CT Sampling Point: T1B

Investigator(s): Alex Malvezzi Section, Township, Range: Salisbury

Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 0-2

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR R Lat: 41.973418 Long: -73.431233 Datum: WGS84

Soil Map Unit Name: Aquents NWI classification: PSS1E

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No ____

Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes X	No ____	**Is the Sampled Area**	
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes X	No ____	**within a Wetland?**	**Yes** X **No** ____
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)
Transect point was taken approximately 5 ft downslope of Wetland flag 14.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ____ Surface Water (A1)
- ____ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ____ Water Marks (B1)
- ____ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ____ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ____ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ____ Iron Deposits (B5)
- X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ____ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ____ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ____ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ____ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ____ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ____ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ____ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ____ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ____ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ____ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ____ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ____ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ____ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ____ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ____ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ____ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ____ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ____ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ____ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ____ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ____ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ____	No X	Depth (inches):	
Water Table Present?	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	10-Jan
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ____	Depth (inches):	8

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants. Sampling Point: T1B

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30ft)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Acer rubrum*	15	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15ft)			
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
		=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5ft)			
1. *Symplocarpus foetidus*	15	No	OBL
2. *Onoclea sensibilis*	45	Yes	FACW
3. *Impatiens capensis*	15	No	FACW
4. *Pilea pumila*	5	No	FACW
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			
11.			
12.			
	80	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1. *Toxicodendron radicans*	10	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
	10	=Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	15	x 1 =	15
FACW species	65	x 2 =	130
FAC species	25	x 3 =	75
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	105 (A)		220 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.10

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation

X 2 - Dominance Test is >50%

X 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]

___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)

___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: T1B

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-5	10YR 2/2						Sandy	
5-12	10YR 3/2		10YR 5/8	10	C	M	Sandy	some gravel
12-20	10YR 3/1		10YR 5/8	15	C	M	Sandy	10-15% gravel

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- _X_ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5)
- _X_ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Dark Surface (S7)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ High Chroma Sands (S11) (**LRR K, L)**
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- _X_ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)
- ___ Marl (F10) (**LRR K, L**)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ___ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ___ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: _____

Depth (inches): _____

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** _X_ **No** _X_

Remarks:

This data form is revised from Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement Version 2.0 to reflect the NRCS Field Indicators of Hydric Soils version 7.0 March 2013 Errata. (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/nrcs142p2_051293.docx)

STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

subject: Town of Salisbury
Route 41 & Route 44 (Main Street)
Phase 1-Main Street Sidewalk
TRIP Grant

date: February 4, 2026

to Robert Colabella, PE
Haley Ward, Inc.

rcolabella@haleyward.com

from Aron Steeves
Special Services Manager
Bureau of Highway Operations

Ferris, Ronald S.
2026.02.04 13:27:52-05'00'

The following comments refer to the plan set entitled "The Town of Salisbury Phase I-Main Street Sidewalk" Final Design – January 27, 2026.

No.	Comment	Inc.	Not Inc.
1	The Vicinity Map on the title sheet should call out a road name or route number for the project location.		
2	Submit a signed commitment to fund letter or other signed document indicating that the town has allocated funding to the project.		
3	If the sidewalk encroaches onto private property an easement from the private property owner to the Town will be necessary. Ensure all easements for the sidewalk are obtained prior to the encroachment permit being issued.		
4	Ensure that the railing being installed from Sta. 35+47 to Sta. 37+48 meets the current PROWAG requirements.		
5	The permanent easements called out where drainage extends outside of the state right of way, locations at Sta. 36+40 and Sta. 20+70, will need to be obtained in favor of the State and filed with the Rights of Way prior to the release of any surety bond.		
6	There is a pipe coming from private property connected to the State-owned catch basin at approximately Sta. 26+30. A drainage connection concurrence, to be drawn up by this office, will be required for this drainage connection. The signed document shall be recorded in the town land records and a certified copy of the recording must be received at the District 4 Permit Office, 359 South Main Street, Thomaston, Connecticut 06787 prior to releasing the posted bond.		

Gina Greenalch
cc: Aron Steeves –Ronald Ferris
Kyle Case