WETLAND DELINEATION

FOR THE PROPERTY LOCATED AT

53 CROSS HIGHWAY
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT



REPORT PREPARED BY

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SITE DESCRIPTION

The property is located on the northern side of Cross Highway, approximately 350 feet west of the junction with Hockanum Road in Westport, CT. This one-acre site supports a single-family residence with a driveway. The site slopes and drains towards the west. The backyard is covered with invasive wisteria vine, and trees are scattered throughout the site. The front yard is wooded with a small opening for the residence and the driveway.

METHODS

Wetland identification was performed on October 30, 2026, based on the presence of poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, and/or floodplain soils and submerged land. The soil types were identified by observing soil morphology, including texture, structure, and color. Numerous soil samples were taken using an auger. Sampling began within the typical wetland area and continued toward the upland. Soil morphology was observed at soil sampling points along the transect lines perpendicular to the wetland boundary. At each transect, the boundary between the upland and wetlands was marked with orange surveyor's tape labeled "*WET.*" Each flag was numbered sequentially from #1 to #6 along the intermittent watercourse along the street, from #7 to #9 along the southern edge of a wetland encroaching from the north, and from #10 to #29 along the wetland/watercourse corridor running through the western portion of the site.

WETLANDS/WATERCOURSES REGULATORY DEFINITION

The Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act (Connecticut General Statutes section 22a-38) defines inland wetlands as *land, including submerged land…which consists of any soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, and floodplain.*

Watercourses are defined in the statutes 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.*

Intermittent watercourse: is determined by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics:

- Evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus,
- Presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and
- Presence of hydrophytic vegetation.

WETLAND/WATERCOURSE DESCRIPTION

The areas flagged in the field consist of an intermittent watercourse channel running along the street, a small wetland encroaching from the north, and a wetland/watercourse corridor located within the western portion of the site. The small wetland encroaching

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from the north connects to the western wetland/watercourse area off-site. The corridor is covered with trees, shrubs, and herbaceous ground cover. Wisteria dominating the backyard grows along the corridor's eastern side. The stream enters the site at the southwestern corner from a street culvert and continues along the western property line to exit through the southwestern corner.

WETLAND SOILS

The soils were classified using soil criteria and maps developed by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service.

13—Walpole sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

This soil unit is poorly drained and occurs in land depressions. The parent material consists of sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock. The restrictive feature is more than 80 inches deep, and the groundwater table hovers between 0 and 4 inches.

Typical profile

- *0 to 1 inch:* mucky peat
- *1 to 7 inches:* sandy loam
- *7 to 21 inches:* sandy loam
- *21 to 25 inches:* gravelly sandy loam
- *25 to 65 inches:* very gravelly sand

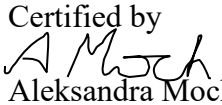
UPLAND SOILS

29B—Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

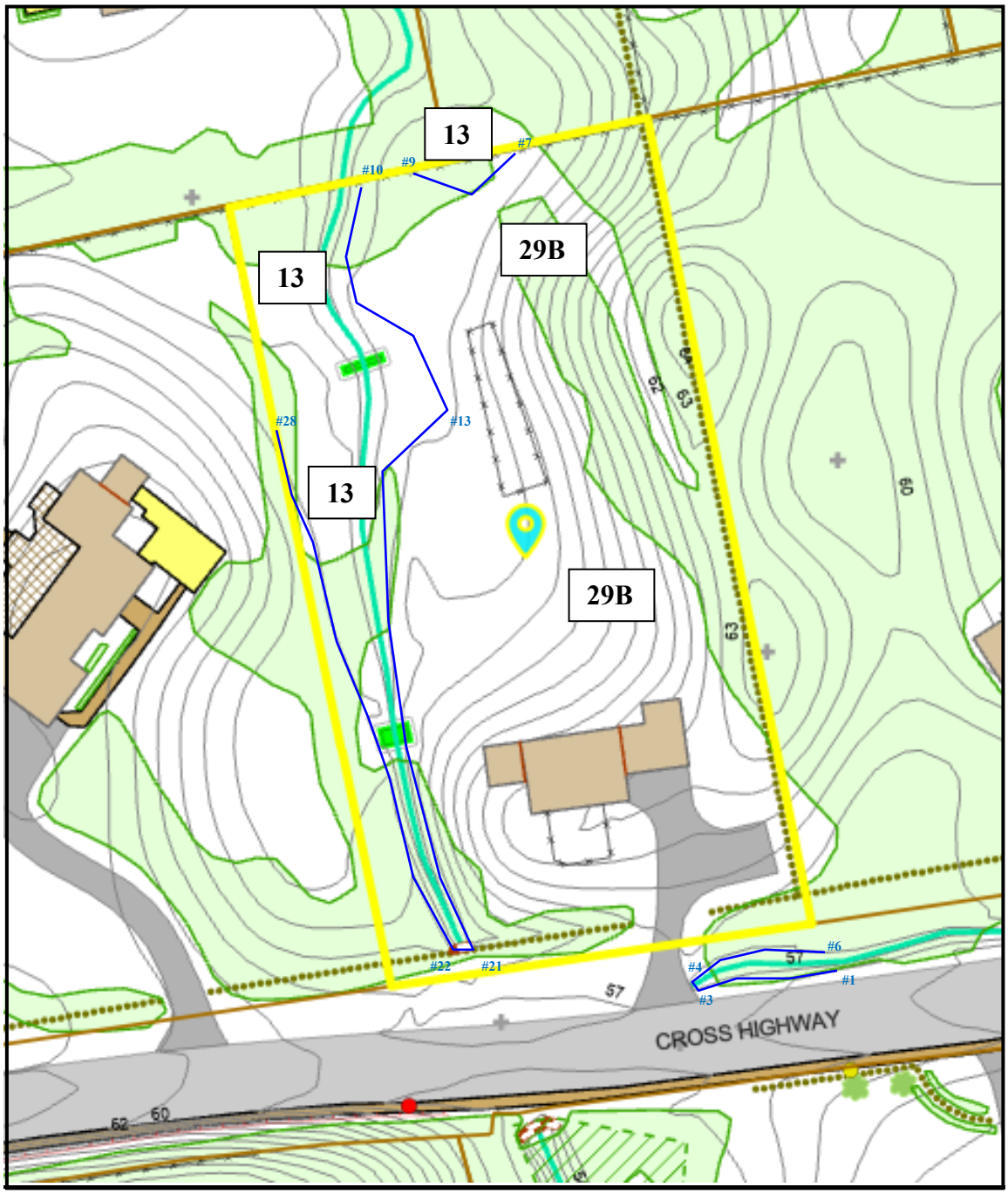
The *Agawam* soil series is a well-drained soil occurring on outwash terraces. The parent materials consist of coarse-loamy eolian deposits overlying sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite, schist, and/or phyllite. The restrictive feature ranged from 15 to 35 inches deep. The depth to the groundwater table exceeds eighty inches.

Typical profile

- *0 to 11 inches:* fine sandy loam
- *11 to 16 inches:* fine sandy loam
- *16 to 26 inches:* fine sandy loam
- *26 to 45 inches:* loamy fine sand
- *45 to 55 inches:* loamy fine sand
- *55 to 65 inches:* loamy sand

Certified by

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