

I - INTRODUCTION

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT ON FOUR PROPERTIES FOR TOWN HALL SITE MANSFIELD, CONNECTICUT

This report is the outgrowth of a request from the Town of Mansfield, with the approval of the voters, to the Tolland County Soil and Water Conservation District. The SCDW referred this request to the Eastern Connecticut RC&D Project Committee for their consideration and approval as a project measure. The request had been approved and the measure reviewed by the Environmental Review Team.

The soils of the site were mapped by a soil scientist, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Reproductions were made of the soil survey, natural soil group descriptions, proportional extent of the soils, and a table of limitations for urban development were forwarded to all members of the Team prior to their review of the site.

The Team that reviewed the four properties consisted of the following personnel:

- L. Small, Team Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service
- F. Schur, Senior Sanitarian, Connecticut State Department of Health
- D. Miller, Environmentalist, University of Connecticut
- D. Hester, Soil Scientist, Soil Conservation Service
- H. Harlock, Forester, Department of Environmental Protection
- L. Barber, Community Planner, Windham Planning Region
- D. Summers, District Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service
- E. Mizwick, Engineering Specialist, Soil Conservation Service
- Dr. H. Thomas, Geologist, Department of Environmental Protection
- W. Lucas, RC&D Project Coordinator, Soil Conservation Service
- C. Olsen, Town Manager, Town of Mansfield
- G. Maitaler, Assistant Health Officer, Town of Mansfield
- J. Hester, Planner, Northeastern Connecticut Planning Region

The Team met and reviewed the entire site on the afternoon of September 27, 1972. Reports from each Team member were sent to the Team Coordinator for review and summarization.

This report is not meant to compete with private consultants by supplying site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The report identifies the existing resource base and evaluate its

significance to the proposed development and also suggests considerations that should be of concern to the Town of Mansfield. The results of this team action are oriented toward the development of a better environmental quality and the long-term economics of the land use.

The Eastern Connecticut RC&D Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on these particular sites.

If you require any additional information, please contact:

Tolland County Soil and Water Conservation District
Agricultural Center
Rockville, Connecticut 06066

Phone: 875-3881

II - CONCLUSION

Each of the four properties inspected present both advantages and disadvantages. Limitations on the use of available resources for the proposed town administrative building vary from "slight" to "severe".

Team members were in general agreement that the critical aspects to be considered were finding a favorable building site and construction conditions for: 1) location for the building and foundation, 2) on-site septic effluent disposal, and 3) on-site access roads and parking lot installations.

Summarizing observations and opinions as reported by team members, sites on Properties 1 and 2 were considered more favorable than sites on Properties 3 and 4 for the proposed use. Soil conditions on Property site 2 pose a difficult problem to overcome. The possibility of bedrock on Property site 3 needs careful investigation. However, if, as a result of excavating soil test holes, it is determined that bedrock is not a critical factor then Property site 1 would appear to be the more favorable of the four plots.

This does not preclude the fact that there may be other more suitable sites in town and the Building Committee is encouraged to seek them out before making any final decision.

III - GENERAL RESOURCE INFORMATION

Soil and Geology

The entire area contains upland till (poorly sorted, unstratified sediments deposited directly by glacier ice, ranging from clay-sized particles to boulders) over lying bedrock. The till varies from a very compact silt clayey till to a more friable, sandy till. Bedrock in the area is metamorphic rock (schist, gneiss, and some pegmatite and dikes).

Surface and sub-surface hydrology reflects the above conditions. Where the till is thick, clayey, and compact the surface is generally poorly drained. Where the till is sandy and friable or local sand and gravel deposits exist, the surface is better drained. Surface drainage such as Schoolhouse Brook and Suzzell Brook and their tributaries follow the bedrock contour of the area even though the rock may not be exposed at the surface. The swamp and wetland areas reflect a perched water table condition on top of the compact clayey till or the irregular glaciated bedrock surface.

Included in the Appendix is a Soil Survey map covering the four properties studied. A series of tables are included showing the proportional extent of soil types and their limitations for on-site sewage, buildings with basements, streets and parking lots, and landscaping. Soil mapping units are keyed to the natural soil groups and are appropriately described.

During the winter the prevailing winds are northwesterly and in the summer from the southwest and south. No air pollution problems are foreseen for any of the areas.

1 - Water Supply

No municipal water supply facilities are available nor are any being planned for the future. An adequate water supply can most likely be developed on all four properties from a bedrock drilled well. (Average yield - 5 to 7 gallons per minute). If properly located, the quality of water from bedrock in this area should be good. Wells should not be located where there is the slightest chance of septic effluent seeping into the area of the well.

2 - Waste Disposal

There are no public sanitary systems serving this area. It appears that there will be a considerable time span before such needed

facility is provided. In any case, a public sanitary facilities should not be depended upon to serve the area except as a long-range possibility.

Shallow percolation layers, slow permeability, shallow to bedrock soils, high water table and poor drainage are some characteristics limiting on-site sewage effluent disposal. One or more of these are common to all four properties. Closely spaced test holes and careful testing should be conducted to determine location and extent acceptable building site and septic system absorption field. In addition to percolation, care should be taken to avoid the fluids surfacing on the breaks in slopes.

The size of the leaching field for the sewage disposal system would not appear to be greater than 4,000 square feet for a primary area and the same size for a reserve area. Thus, even though ledge may be present, it may be possible to provide for proper sewage disposal.

3 - Foundation Development

Runoff, erosion and sedimentation problems can be reduced by careful site selection and sound planning before construction of buildings, driveways and parking lots. Follow level contours and gentle slopes when grading around buildings and restocking ground. Plan cuts and fills to give evidence area of gentle slopes and well graded banks. Divert surface water from critical areas. Lime, fertilizer, seed and mulch as soon as possible following construction. Check ground cover periodically to determine adequacy and top dress annually according to soil test. Temporary detour basins may be needed during the course of construction.

4 - Roads and Utilities

To the extent that the site use is limited to town administrations building and occasional small public meeting functions, existing roads would not be severely overburdened. Spring Hill Road is slated for improvement and the junction with Route 195 could be widened at that time.

As for driveways and parking lots, a good grading incorporating an adequate surface and sub-surface drainage system would be required to keep maintenance to a minimum.

Electric service is readily available at all sites.

5 - Hazards

The possibility of environmental hazards can be reduced by keeping lead uses changes to a minimum, improving the hydrologic characteristics that would inhibit excessive run-off, anticipating increased run-off

These buildings, roads and cleared areas, placing water, sediment and erosion control devices at critical locations and anticipating future land use on any land in the watershed leading to facilities. This will also reduce the hazard of polluting Schoonhouse and Russell Brooks with sediment.

6 - Agriculture and Forestry

No woodlands of high commercial value were observed. There is opportunity to improve the quality and stocking of existing woodland for woodland production and wildlife and/or recreation. A general improvement program designed to eliminate poor quality trees and underplanting with appropriate conifers is needed.

The properties are capable of supporting modest populations of some type game although the present wildlife habitat is only fair. Habitat for wildlife can be enhanced by preserving existing woody thickets along field borders, creating food and cover plots in woodland, especially coniferous plantings and incorporating wildlife conservation plantings along with landscape plantings throughout the development area.

A well planned landscape planting program properly carried out can effectively focus attention on the building and all of its grounds.

7 - Services to Support Development

The use proposed really requires no major supportive services to function effectively. The scale of the operation is not likely to generate any supportive activities on adjacent areas.

8 - Compatibility of Surrounding Land Uses

With proper care in setting, design and maintenance, the proposed use should be perfectly compatible with existing and likely future uses. Public and private institutional uses adjacent to or in close proximity to each site. Residential uses can be expected to predominate private land development in the area.

9 - Alternative Land Uses

While the three privately held sites each present limitations to development, attempts and pressures can be expected to convert many existing extensive uses to residential uses. Current and proposed zoning restrictions will allow some density, single-family houses and apartments of four units per acre. Considering the limiting conditions, the proposed Town Administrative Office use would be more easily accommodated to the natural surroundings.

all other properties have some limitations for future growth even if the proposed planned building is feasible.

2) - Additional Comments

Woodfield, in the past, has been an identifiable, village municipal center. The relocation of the Town Office building now offers the opportunity to provide such an administrative "Town Center".

On-site septic, location, foundation, road, and parking lot installation are the more critical aspects of the proposed installation.

IV . WPSOURCE DIMENSION FOR DOMESTIC PROPERTIES AND SITES

Property Number 1

This 30-acre plot is located on the south side of Spring Hill Road and east of the Maple Road junction. The area is 75 percent open agricultural pasture land and 25 percent woodland. The most likely site for the proposed land use is on high ground in the vicinity of the two barns. The soil survey map shows the site as "CNP", Charlton stony fine sandy loam.

The site is protected from winter winds and the southern aspect allows a high radiation level. The hilltop location precludes fog and cold air pockets. The site will be warmer than sites 3 and 4. In the summer, prevailing winds from the south and southwest would cool the site which is exposed in these directions. This should result in lower heat demands in winter and lower cooling demands in the summer.

1 - Water Supply

An adequate water supply can most likely be developed. There may be bedrock quite close to the surface (within 10 feet).

There is a possibility that water could be provided from Middle School, if the yield from that well is adequate. The school supply provides good quality, neutral water, with low hardness, no iron, and a natural fluoride of 0.2 mg/l. The well is approximately 350 feet deep.

2 - Waste Disposal

There may be bedrock close to the surface. This could seriously interfere with the operation of the seepage disposal system or render the site useless if it is at all extensive. Should a shallow depth of soil exist over an impervious layer, a system may be able to be installed but would be more costly.

If soils on the site are as indicated on the soil survey map there should not be any great degree of difficulty in compliance with the public health code. Close space test holes should be made in the vicinity of the proposed septic system. They may prove hazardous in slope or wetland on this site.

Considering lack of access this would be a good location in and when a public sanitary sewer system is developed.

3 - Foundation Development and Graded Conditions

The soil type is favorable for buildings with basements. Site may only present problems of boulders and possibly bedrock removal if bedrock is in fact close to surface. The property is sufficiently large to provide opportunity for disposal of excavated material.

4 - Roads and Utilities

The site is close to the intersection of two roads allowing access from three directions. The development of on-site roads and provisions for electrical service would be less expensive here than for the other areas. Minimum access road required.

5 - Hazards

No particular natural or man-made hazards were noted, other than those already reported.

6 - Aesthetics and Preservation

The scenery adjacent to the suggested building site should be protected by appropriate development and landscape plantings.

The property provides an interesting pattern of stone walls which, depending on specific building and site design could be a unique enhancement to the developed site.

The Charlton soils offer no apparent or only slight indication for landscape planting.

The moderately well-drained 3Bd and very poorly drained Ig soils offer opportunity for skating ponds. Reforestation of unused land might well be considered. The unused area might well be developed for an outdoor classroom for nature study for nearby school children.

The woodland area is within the Schoolhouse Brook streambelt area.

7 - Compatibility of Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed use would be compatible with existing development in the area. The proposed use would most effectively compliment town-owned land adjacent to the property. The addition would probably enhance existing educational or recreational use of presently owned town land.

A farmstead is located on the north side of Spring Hill Road opposite the building site.

3 - Alternative Land Uses for the Property

Agriculture and/or reforestation. Possibly one or two rural residential lots with fronting on road.

Property Number 2

This 26 acre property is located on the south side of Spring Hill Road, east and close to the junction of Route 155. The area is half open pasture and half woodland. The most likely site for the proposed office building would be at the highest elevation on the Parton stony fine sandy loam, WSS, and the moderately well drained Woodbridge fine sandy loam, WSS. The site offers a view of adjacent countryside, to the southwest, and a building in this location would stand out.

The site is protected from the winter winds by trees and slightly higher land north of Spring Hill Road while the southern aspect allows a high radiation level. The hilltop location precludes fog and cold air pockets. The site will be warmer than sites 3 and 4. In the summer prevailing winds from the south and southwest would cool the site which exposed in these directions. This should result in lower heat demands and lower cooling demands in the winter and summer.

Use of this plot continues the pattern of dispersal of town facilities.

1 - Water Supply

An adequate water supply can most likely be developed. The thickness of the till has been reported by Rehn (1971) to exceed 40 feet. Local masses of sand and gravel may occur interbedded with the till.

2 - Waste Disposal

The Parton and Woodbridge soils on this site are underlain by a compact glacial till and have a hardpan 16 to 30 inches below the surface. This drastically reduces percolation. The soils have a high seasonal water table. The design and construction of an on-site septic system with functions satisfactorily are very difficult and expensive. Site preparation for drainage is almost a certainty on this site. The installation of the septic disposal system would be quite costly. Due to the site work would be required to provide compliance with the Public Health Code.

Recognition is given the possibility that because of the shelter from
of soil, root growth may extend to areas more nutritious than would
occur in other soils. Also, the rather limited flow from the building,
lack of washers and the relative long period of drying which would
occur, would make this site more suitable for the proposed use than
most other uses, with the exception of agriculture, forest or recreation.

3 - Foundation Development and Operating Conditions

The site presents the most critical limitations for substructure support
because of poor drainage. Measures such as footing drains would be
needed to prevent water from seeping into the basement. A tight
foundation is highly essential. The soil is subject to frost action.

The Paxton Heavy Load, PHL, on the higher elevation would be the most
suitable soil on this site but less suitable than the quality, CH, on
Plot Number 1.

4 - Storm and Utilities

The property appears more accessible to population concentrations than
the other properties. The property is favorably located to nearby
Route 195. Access road to the building site and parking facilities
would require special drainage measures and good foundation construction.
Development could be easy. Adequate space is available for constructing
parking facilities.

5 - Hazards

It does not appear that any particular hazards exist. A gas line passes
through the property. However, the nature of the area is such enough
not to disturb this feature.

6 - Aesthetics and Preservation

Existing woodwork is of very low quality. Degeneration caused in
understory could also be readily seen if leaves of overstory were
removed. Existing conditions are potential for a park with woodland
recreation.

The site offers the most scenic setting of the four plots for a town
administrative building. The Wiscasset Blue Trail passing through the
property could aid in preservation and continuity of the trail and
related activities, i.e., possible picnic area development.

Soils would be most favorable for landscape plantings.

7 - Compatibility of Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed use would be compatible with existing and future develop-
ment in the area. Proper screening through well planned landscape
planting would be beneficial to site development.

There may be some noise pollution from truck traffic on Route 195.

B - Alternative Land Uses for Plot

While this property presents limitations to development, alluvium and pressures can be expected to convert its existing extensive use to residential use. Current and proposed zoning revisions will allow acre density, single family homes and apartment at 4 units per acre. Considering the limiting conditions, the proposed use would be more easily accommodated to the natural restrictions.

Agriculture, grassland, as at present, would be a good alternate use.

Property Number 3

This 14 acre town-owned property located on Spring Hill Road is adjacent to Middle School. School grounds occupy much of the area. The underdeveloped area is wooded and mostly moderately well to very poorly drained soil.

The property is also subject to fog, cold air collection and, due to the tree canopy and the fog, receives less incident radiation.

1 - Water Supply

An adequate water supply can most likely be developed. There may be bedrock quite close to the surface.

Possibility that water could be supplied from Middle School. (Refer to Plot Number 1.)

2 - Waste Disposal

The higher ground has wetlands on both sides. Little area is available for on-site sewage disposal. The closeness to seasonal wetland must be evaluated in addition to test locations. At best, on-site sewage disposal would be very difficult and expensive.

3 - Foundation Development and Graded Conditions

The available land acceptable for a building site is limited. The site may present more of a problem of erosion and sedimentation since extensive grading and filling would most likely be needed to begin the development. Test holes may show bedrock present. This site could be expensive and difficult to develop.

6 - Drainage

The property is a fairly level site via contour lines. However, an increase in the amount of water runoff due to the proposed building expansion may be a difficult drainage situation. The proposed building would have a drainage system.

7 - Wetlands

The property is in an a marsh "wet pocket" area which could add from the hill slope drainage of water to the Middle School open area and building up in the low areas. This may have implications as to the impact on existing buildings.

Any drainage to be made should take into account of the topography and as far as possible design to prevent the drainage of water from the wetland openings where the construction of new buildings would be increased. Increased construction caused the water to be several degrees warmer and the depth to be several degrees deeper.

The potential hazard of colliding surfaces which resulting from construction is somewhat greater than that on other areas.

It could increase any problems based to control pollution.

8 - Aesthetics and Preservation

The building site would be somewhat changed in view because of the higher elevation of the school grounds and the desirability of maintaining the wetland in wetland cover.

The very poorly drained by soil - others a possible site for a skating pond.

The wetland, a part of Schoolhouse Brook at present, is good wildlife habitat and should be preserved. It also offers a natural screening between residential and industrial areas.

9 - Compatibility of Surrounding Land Uses

The proposed use would generally be compatible with existing and future developments in the area. Middle School adjacent to the property may be a distracting influence or vice versa in carrying on business.

10 - Alternative Land Uses

In addition the property or a small area for an outdoor swimming pool could be used.

1 - General Remarks

This wooded property of about 2 1/2 acres is located on the south side of Clover Hill Road. The most likely site for the proposed building is on high ground along the west side of the property. The soil survey shows the site is Class III and along the road is Class II, and suitable for road use.

This site, like sites Number 1, is more subject to fog, cold air collection and due to the tree canopy and fog, receives less insolation radiation.

Use of this plot for the proposed use would continue a pattern of dispersal of town facilities.

1 - Water Supply

An adequate water supply can most likely be developed. There may be bedrock quite close to the surface. (Average yield - 3 to 5 gallons per minute.)

2 - Waste Disposal

There may be bedrock close to the surface (within 10 feet). The location of a suitable site for on-site sewage disposal may be quite difficult and would require considerable site investigation. The change in slope east of the building site would also make such a selection difficult. Careful testing prior to design must be conducted to first determine location for on-site septic system.

3 - Foundation Development and Graded Conditions

Possible problem of bedrock exposure may be encountered. Shallowing of foundations and removal of slopes required. Due to the irregular nature and width of lesser playing land (150 to 200 feet) suitable for a building, parking lot, septic system, etc., there is limited opportunity for site selection.

4 - Roads and Driveways

Access via town roads not as convenient as for property sites 1 and 2. Careful planning of entrance road to property will be required. Construction of access road to building site and parking lot may be somewhat of a problem because of topography, stones and boulders.

5 - Shade

Any openings in the woods should try to keep as much of the tree canopy cover as possible because, in general, the canopy is more effective in cooling buildings than the combination of reduced wind speed but increased radiation penetration causes the days to be several degrees warmer and the nights to be several degrees cooler.

Entrance road to the site. This road could be hazardous unless properly located and designed.

7.2. Vegetation and Site Preparation

The site is a wooded area and development here could be rustic and scenic. The site has potential for a park which could provide excellent recreation (picnicking, trails, nature study, etc.). Recreational use of this site could be tried in with that of the nearby existing town park. Existing trees are healthy but show aging. They should be thinned and pruned to create a pleasing aesthetic scene. The site is good for trees and landscaping here because of existing soil and good vegetation. Mostly shade tolerant ornamental planting species to match the site. Specialist offers natural site using.

7.3. Sustainability of Farming Land Use

Proposed development is consistent with existing and future development in the area.

8. Alternative Land Use and Use

Current property for wood production, utilization, and use. Could be used for very low density development with one or two single family homes on each side of the road.

1

Area	Soil Slope	Acres	Percent	On-Site	Buildings	Landscaping	Other
				Storage	With		
				Basements	Basements		
Area 1	0-8	9	20.0	1	1	1	1
Area 2	3-15	1	2.3	2	2	2	2
Area 3	1-1	7	17.1	2	2	2	2
Area 4	1-3	2	4.8	1	1	1	1
Area 5	1-3	4	9.5	3	3	3	3
Area 6	1-3	3	7.3	3	3	3	3
Area 7	1-3	12	28.0	3	3	3	3
Area 8	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9
Area 9	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9
Area 10	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9

W. LANDSCAPING, BUILDINGS, AND OTHERS

Area	Soil Slope	Acres	Percent	On-Site	Buildings	Landscaping	Other
				Storage	With		
				Basements	Basements		
Area 1	0-8	9	20.0	1	1	1	1
Area 2	3-15	1	2.3	2	2	2	2
Area 3	1-1	7	17.1	2	2	2	2
Area 4	1-3	2	4.8	1	1	1	1
Area 5	1-3	4	9.5	3	3	3	3
Area 6	1-3	3	7.3	3	3	3	3
Area 7	1-3	12	28.0	3	3	3	3
Area 8	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9
Area 9	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9
Area 10	1-3	12	28.0	9	9	9	9

4-10-60

Urban Use Investigation			
Location	Building Permits	Abolition	Water Table
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25

Urban Use Investigation - Modern - 3 - Survey

Urban Use Investigation - Modern - Plot 2

Category	Slippery		Moderate		Severe	
	%	Percent	%	Percent	%	Percent
Asphalt	1	0	0	0	25.5	100.0
Concrete	1	3.8	9.5	35.8	10.0	60.0
Gravel	0	0	10.0	31.7	16.5	62.2
Other	1	2.8	9.0	33.9	16.5	68.2

Zoning	Soil Symbol	Slope Percent	Acres	Percent	Urban Use Limitations					Principal Limiting Factor
					On-Site Sewage	Buildings With Basements	Streets And Parking	Landscaping		
B-1c	ClB	0-8	2.5	17.9	1	1	2	1		Slope
B-2a	SvB	3-8	2.0	14.3	2	2	2	2		Seasonal High Water Table
B-2b	SvB	3-8	2.5	10.7	2	2	2	1		Seasonal High Water Table; Seismicity
B-3b	Ls	--	8.0	57.1	3	3	3	3		High Water Table
		TOTAL	14.0							

1/ Limitations: 1 - Slight, 2 - Moderate, 3 - Severe

Acres: Summary of Limitations - Plot 3

	Slight		Moderate		Severe	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
Total Area - 14.0						
On-Site Sewage	2.5	17.9	3.5	25.0	8.0	57.1
Buildings With Basements	2.5	17.9	3.5	25.0	8.0	57.1
Streets And Parking	0	0	6.0	42.9	8.0	57.1
Landscaping	4.0	28.6	2.0	14.3	8.0	57.1

PLAT

Urban Use Limitations									
Soil Symbol	Slope Percent	Acres	Percent	On-Site Sewage	Buildings With Basements	Streets And Parking	Landscaping	Principal Limiting Factor	
B-10	7-8	2.0	8.7		1	2	1	Slope	
B-16	3-15	14.0	60.9	2	2	3	3	Slope; Stoniness	
B-20	3-8	5.0	21.7	2	2	2	1	Seasonal High Water Table; Stoniness	
B-21	3-15	2.0	8.7	3	3	3	3	Depth to Bedrock	
	TOTAL	23.0							

1/ Limitations: 1 - Slight, 2 - Moderate, 3 - Severe

Severage Summary of Limitations - First 4

Total Acres - 23.0	Slight		Moderate		Severe	
	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent	Acres	Percent
On-site Sewage	2.0	8.7	19.0	82.6	2.0	8.7
Buildings With Basements	2.0	8.7	19.0	82.6	2.0	8.7
Streets And Parking	0	0	7.0	30.4	16.0	69.6
Landscaping	7.0	30.4	0	0	16.0	69.6

PLOT - 1

SOIL	NSG	ACRES	PERCENT
SxM	B-2a	7	23.3
Lg	Z-2b	8	26.8
SxD	B-2b	3	10.0
ChB	B-1a	9	30.0
ChC	B-1b	1	3.3
PdD	C-1d	1	3.3
WzC	C-2b	1	3.3
TOTAL		30	100.0

PLOT - 2

SOIL	NSG	ACRES	PERCENT
PeC	C-1c	0.5	1.9
PdE	C-1a	1.0	3.8
WxB	C-2a	9.0	33.9
WzA	C-2a	5.0	18.9
WzC	C-2a	11.0	41.5
TOTAL		26.5	100.0

PLOT - 3

SOIL	NSG	ACRES	PERCENT
ChB	B-1a	2.5	17.9
Lg	B-3b	6.0	57.1
SvB	B-2a	2.0	14.3
SxB	B-2b	1.5	10.7
TOTAL		14.0	100.0

PLOT - 4

SOIL	NSG	ACRES	PERCENT
ChB	B-1a	2.0	8.7
CrC	B-1c	14.0	60.9
HrC	D-1	3.0	13.0
SxB	B-2b	5.0	21.7
TOTAL		23.0	100.0