KING'S MARK
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT

on the

TATRO POND PROJECT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT
JANUARY 1976

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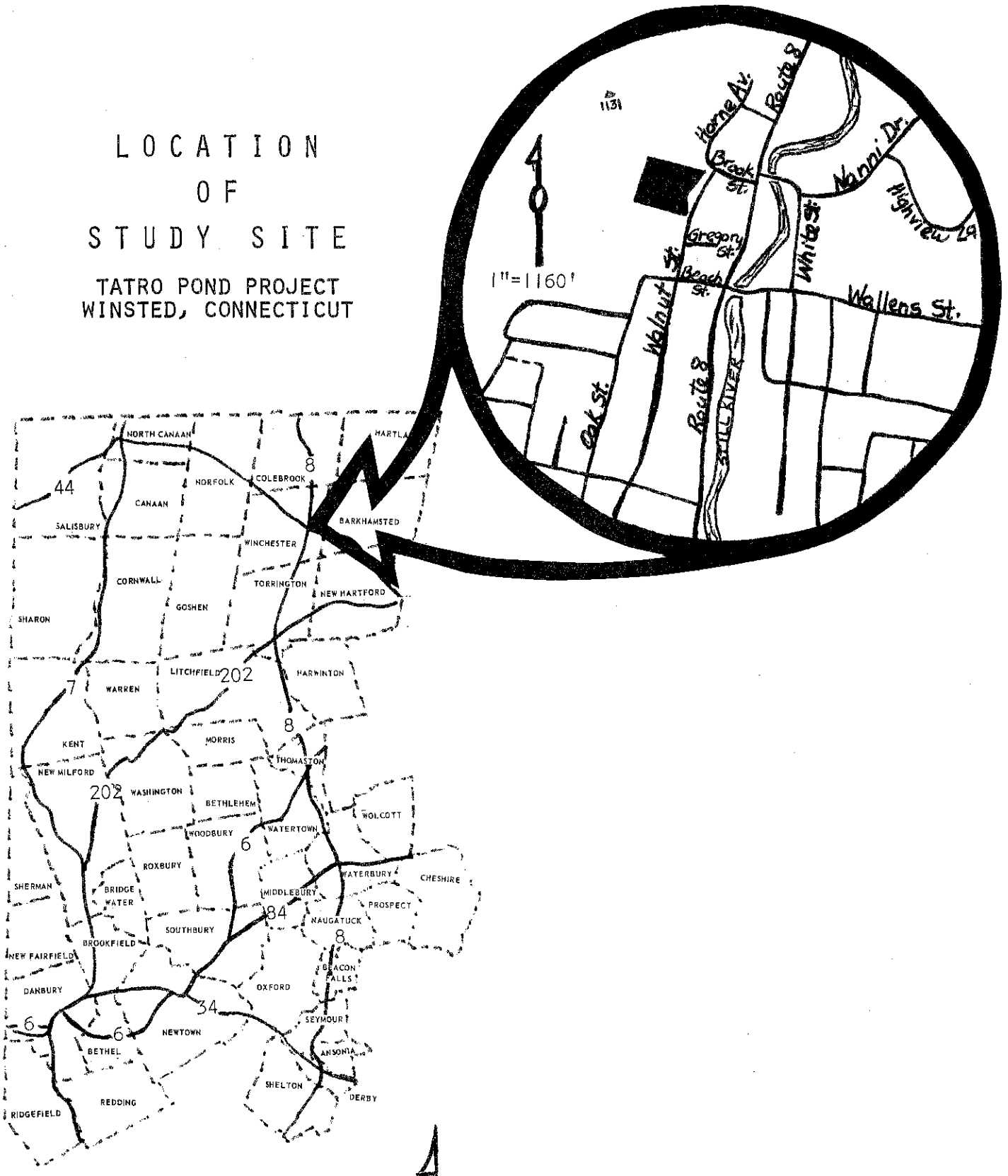
King's Mark Resource Conservation
and Development Project (RC&D)
Environmental Review Team
P. O. Box 30
Warren, Connecticut 06754

ASSISTED BY: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND COOPERATING AGENCIES

LOCATION OF STUDY SITE

TATRO POND PROJECT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT



King's Mark
Resource Conservation
and Development Project

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ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW TEAM REPORT
ON THE
TATRO POND PROJECT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT

The decision to undertake this review was approved by the King's Mark Resource Conservation and Development Project (RC&D) Executive Committee following a request from the Mayor's office, City of Winsted. The City requested the Review Team's assistance in preparing the needed "Environmental Assessment" for the proposed Tatro Pond recreational development. (Environmental Assessments are required in project applications for Federal assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.)

The Environmental Review Team (ERT) draws together a range of experts who, based upon existing available data and field investigation, formulate an analysis of a proposed project.

The Team met and reviewed the site on November 25, 1975. Team members were provided reproductions of a soil survey map, location map, and general sketch map of the area prior to the review. Also, for this review, the Team was given a copy of the standard "Environmental Assessment Outline" used by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. (The outline is intended to give applicants an understanding of the various aspects of a project which should be addressed in an Environmental Assessment.) Each team member was assigned specific questions to answer on the outline. Following the review, individual team member reports were sent to the Team Coordinator for review and summarization.

The members of the Environmental Review Team consisted of the following: Arthur B. Cross, District Conservationist, U. S. Soil Conservation Service; Philip A. Smith, Regional Planner, Litchfield Hills Regional Planning Agency; A. Carl Stamm, Park and Recreation Specialist, State of Connecticut, Department of Environmental Protection; Carol E. Youell, Team Coordinator, King's Mark RC&D Project.

This report is not meant to compete with private consultants by supplying site designs or detailed solutions to development problems. The report is designed to:

1. aid in the preparation of the Environmental Assessment.
2. identify the existing resource base and evaluate its significance to the proposed use.
3. suggest considerations that should be of concern to the City of Winsted in implementing the proposed project.

It must be noted that this report is <u>not</u>, in itself, a complete Environmental Assessment. Certain information critical to the formation of a complete assessment is lacking. For the most part, the topics covered in the report relate mainly to the natural environment. The actual assessment also requires one to take into account the social and economic environment in which the project takes place. Therefore, completion of the Assessment will require refinement in a number of areas. For example, sections II and V, contain only a partial discussion of the environmental impacts of the proposed project. More information is needed, such as the socio-economic conditions

in the area, and the expected intensity of recreational use; before one can adequately determine the impacts of the project.

The results of this Team Action are to encourage land use decisions that recognize both the long-term economics of land use and the need to maintain environmental quality.

The King's Mark RC&D Executive Committee hopes you will find this report of value and assistance in making your decisions on this particular site.

If you require any additional information, please contact: Carol Youell (868-7342), Environmental Review Team Coordinator, King's Mark RC&D Project, P. O. Box 30, Warren, Connecticut, 06754.

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INTRODUCTION

The Tatro Pond parcel was willed to the Town of Winchester for recreational use a number of years ago. Recently plans have been developed to create a recreational area on the property. The 7-acre piece of property is located in the northeastern sector of the City of Winsted, at the northwestern end of Walnut Street. Only approximately 3 of the 7-acres are suitable for recreational development, the remainder is undevelopable due to steep topography. The proposed site contains a small pond and adjacent open area.

Plans for the site include a number of innovative concepts in the field of recreational development. The basic idea behind the project is to provide a recreation facility that can be used by everyone. Special facilities will be created to accomodate the blind, the handicapped, and the elderly. At present, the City of Winsted has no recreational areas for specific use by the handicapped.

The proposed development of the site will include active and passive forms of recreational activity: picnicking, sliding, fishing, skating, playground equipment, horseshoe pits, teatherball unit, and an open area for badmitton or volleyball. The project, as proposed, will include some dredging of the pond, installation of drainage facilities, and construction of a dam and spillway with an accompanying walkway at the pond's northern end. Construction of a stairway alongside the area designated for sliding and construction of an enclosed picnic shelter is also planned.

The report format will be similar to that found in the Environmental Assessment Outline. Recommendations or comments made within this report are presented for consideration by all parties in the preparation and review of plans, and should <u>not</u> be viewed as mandatory or regulatory in nature.

EVALUATION

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE ENVIRONMENT

Soils and Topography. A detailed soils map of the property is given in the appendix at a scale of 1"=600'. Due to the original scale at which the soils are mapped (1"=1320'), the lines shown on the soils map should not be viewed as precise boundaries, but rather as guidelines to the distribution of soil types on the property. Six soil types have been identified on the property. The Soils Table in the appendix identifies the soil types and their characteristics. It is the intention of the table to call to the attention of the user probable limitations associated with each soil type. However, limitations, even though very severe, do not always preclude the use of the land for development. If economics permit greater expenditures for land development and the intended objective is consistent with the objectives of local and regional development, many soils and sites with difficult problems can be used.

In general, the soils have little bearing on the proposed recreational uses. Approximately 70% of the seven acres has severe to very severe limitations due to steep slopes, rockiness, and high hazards of erosion if natural cover is distrubed. No recreational activity is scheduled for this area. The remaining ± 30% of the soils are either poorly drained or borrow area* that was formerly part of a terrace break adjacent to the pond.

The borrow area soils on 0-3% slopes and the remaining portion of the terrace break soil are the principle areas where recreational uses are proposed. These soils, because of their sand texture, are droughty and low in natural fertility. Establishment of vegetative cover is difficult and attention must be given to species selection, and maintenance by liming and fertilizing. Exposed soil areas are quite susceptible to erosion and could create an erosion problem near the pond if proper measures are not applied.

The variable topography of the area is more clearly shown on the topography map found in the appendix. The steepness of the hillside (greater than 25% slope) abruptly separates and limits the land parcel in terms of its recreational potential.

Geology. The project area has been extensively shaped by Pleistocene glaciation. The glacial action, which ended about 15,000 years ago, scoured the area during advance, and deposited glacial till during retreat. Immediately following the glacier's retreat, glacial melt water formed a huge lake (Lake Winsted), which covered most of what is now the City of Winsted.

A thin layer of exposed till extends eastward from the cliff-base to the pond, and subsurface till probably underlies both the pond and eastern section of the site. The wetland at the south end of the site consists partially of reworked till along with more recent organic deposits. The eastern section of the site consists of younger stratified deltaic material (sands and gravels) deposited at the mouth of a glacial stream which emptied into glacial Lake Winsted. These eroded deltaic deposits are both Pleistocene and early Holocene in age.

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* Borrow area refers to an area where the original soil has been disturbed or removed during construction activities.

The Terrace (Tg) and Merrimac (MyB) soils are of potential commercial value as sand and gravel resources and have, in the past, been exploited as such. The deposits have not been worked for many years and are probably depleted beyond the point of economic feasibility for further extraction.

The bedrock underlying the site consists of Precambrian and lower Paleozoic metamorphics (schists and gneisses). The bedrock geology of the area has not yet been published by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Water Resources. The ± .5-acre pond is supplied by seepage and springs and runoff from a ± 50-acre watershed. Ground water quality is good, but site deterioration has degraded the quality of Tatro Pond and its associated wetland. With approximately one-half of the watershed in small sewered house-lots, some water pollution must also come from streets and other impervious surfaces. Storm water runoff is rapid due to the streets, homes, and steep rocky soils, however, no areas within the site are subject to significant flooding. The wetland areas which contain a seasonal high water table may experience some minor periodic flooding.

The Merrimac and Terrace soils are high water collectors but are too small in extent to be classed as aquifers.

Vegetation. The steep, rocky hillside slopes support a sparse stand of slow growing, small hardwoods of little commercial value and utility. The very poorly drained soils around the pond are vegetated with native grasses, sedges, reeds, blueberry, red-osier dogwood, soft maple, and elm. The borrow area is approximately 50% native grasses and 50% bare soil (drive-way). The terrace break is sparsely covered with small low quality hard-woods (elm, red maple) and native grasses. One section of approxmiately 30' x 60' is bare soil and is eroding.

No unusual or unique species were noted on the site.

Fauna. No wildlife was observed on the site during the review period of about one hour. Wildlife expected to be found are various songbirds, rabbit, mallard duck, skunk, racoon, muskrat, and squirrel. Other kinds of wildlife, like fox and deer, are not expected in the area due to the intensity of urban development. It is doubtful that any rare or endangered species are in the area.

The pond has been annually stock with trout and used for fishing derbies, however, no fishlife was observed.

Climatic Conditions*. The mean annual precipitation in the Winsted area is 46" and it is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year.

The mean annual temperature is 47°F. The mean maximum temperatures range from 33°F in January to 81°F in July. The mean minimum temperatures range from 15°F in January to 59°F in July.

Description of Probable Future Environment if Project is Not Initiated. The future environment of the Tatro Pond property will not change significantly if this project is not initiated. The site is currently vacant and deterio-rating. Recreational development is its best possible use due to its limited area and steep topography. It is also the only use stipulated in the inheri-tance of the land.

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* Source - Connecticut, A Thematic Atlas by Allen R. Smith. 1974

II. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED ACTION*

Surrounding Land Uses. The implementation of the project should have little or no adverse effect on surrounding land uses. The site is bordered on the east and north by residences, on the south by a wetland (undeveloped) and on the west by a steep hillside (undeveloped). No quantifiable land use changes are expected to result.

Some recreational usage of the site currently exists, and neighborhood children often frequent the site. Improving the recreational potential and upgrading the physical quality of the property may make the surrounding residential area more attractive to its residents.

Transportation and Visitor Use. The recreational development may create some transportation and parking problems. Parking facilities will be extremely limited on the property due to the size and nature of the land. There is a good possibility that certain recreational activities such as skating and sliding may cause parking problems and congestion in the area due to the lack of similar recreation facilities in the City.

Most of the anticipated regular use, however, will probably come from the local neighborhood, and people will be within walking distance of the site. The small size of the area, and the parking restrictions should limit visitor use and congestion to some degree.

Air Quality, Ambient Noise Level, and Energy Consumption. There will probably be a slight increase in air and noise pollution as well as fuel consumption due to travel to and from the site. These increases should be minimal because use of the site will be confined, to a great extent, to the local neighborhood. Therefore, travel distances will be short and many residents will be able to walk to the site.

The actual planned recreational use of the property is not expected to have any significant adverse effect on air quality or energy consumption. Ambient noise levels, however, will probably increase during times of peak use. The bowl-shaped character of the parcel will concentrate the noise to the immediate vicinity but may prove somewhat objectionable to the surrounding property owners. However, the site is sufficiently isolated, spacially and topographically, to pose no serious noise problem.

Water Resources. With proper installation and maintenance, the proposed actions (dam reconstruction, pond dredging, underdrain installation, play areas, picnic areas, fishing facilities, paved areas) should have little adverse impact upon water resources.

Some increase in surface water runoff may be a resulting adverse effect of the development. Surface runoff into the pond will be channeled and controlled to some degree by the proposed underdrain installation. Less sediment should reach the pond if the area is properly vegetated and maintained both during construction and following.

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* (Note - in many of the following cases, user impact cannot be fully determined until an estimate is made of the expected intensity of recreational use.)

Dredging the pond and raising its surface approximately one-foot higher will create some changes in the water resources. Placement of fill, and installation of underdrains will serve to lower the water table about one-foot relative to ground surface on the west side of the site. Concomitantly, raising the surface elevation of Tatro Pond will raise the water table about six-inches on the east side. The east side has sufficient (approximately six-feet) overburden to be relatively unaffected by the rise. A rise in the level of Tatro Pond may also raise the water level in the wetland which borders the site to the south.

Dredging the pond, installing a control structure, and improving the dam should significantly improve the pond's water quality and stabilize its runoff.

Most concern over water pollution is eliminated by the likelihood of connection to the City water supply and waste treatment systems (if necessary).

Vegetation. The effect of the proposed actions on vegetation will depend upon the extent of recreational activities; how they are planned, installed, and maintained. It is expected that any losses in present vegetation will occur only in the pond area and not on the steep slopes. Any losses would be attributed to the paving of walks and parking areas. Adaptable grasses, trees, and shrubs would expect to be planted to improve existing vegetation for esthetic reasons. Little adverse effect on existing vegetation is anticipated.

Fauna. There should be no significant adverse effect upon the fauna believed in the area as a result of the planned activities. Basically, the species currently found there are, to an extent, already adaptable to man and his activities. Uncontrolled human intrusion and significant site alteration or deterioration will produce detrimental effects.

III. MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SUGGESTED FOR THE AREA

The development of the site will require the following management considerations. It may be desirable to incorporate these suggestions into an overall "plan of development and maintenance" for the area, prior to construction.

Environmental Concerns.

Shaping and sloping of east bank of pond; liming, fertilizing, seeding, mulching.

Filling and grading west edge of pond; liming, fertilizing, seeding, mulching; establishment of erosion control measures at toe of steep area.

Correct problem of eroded area on terrace break: a proposed earthen sliding ramp should be made from compact till or material equally resistant to erosion and should be vegetated or covered with an erosion-retarding material (woodchips).

Vegetation management: gradual replacement of hardwoods along the edges of site with white pine or hemlocks to absorb noise levels, provide stable mulch ground cover, improve scenic quality, mitigate effect of winds.

Pond Management: consult State DEP Fishery Biologist on species, rate of stocking, water quality (etc.).

Wetland Alterations: an increase in wetland area or rise in water level in the wetland should not be dealt with by filling in the wetland since such filling would be contrary to the intent of the Connecticut Inland-Wetlands Act and would tend to increase flow rates into the pond.

Development (Construction) Concerns.
Dam reconstruction, according to SCS or private consultant design. (Application for permit should be made to the State DEP, Water and Related Resources and Town Inland-Wetlands Commission.)

Installation of drainage facilities on west bank of pond to control surface water runoff (as proposed).

Construction of walkways and fishing facility (pier, etc.) for the handicapped.

Construction of a protective enclosure or shelter for safety of patrons (as proposed).

Creation of a specific and limited parking area on site to lessen congestion problems.

Recreation Management Concerns.
Determine extent of various recreation facilities to insure underuse of land rather than overuse.

Locate and design the various facilities to provide for safe and easy use by anyone.

Design park equipment to lessen the incidence of theft or damage (anchor equipment).

Fence recreational site to discourage unlawful access and prevent dispersion of litter onto neighboring properties.

Fence, or provide a natural barrier around Tatro Pond for protection of patrons.

IV. MITIGATING MEASURES WHICH SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION

A sediment and erosion control plan should complement the actions stated in the development plan. The objective of the plan will be to correct existing erosion problems and insure that none are created in the future.

(The Soil Conservation Service assisting the Litchfield County Conservation District is available to help the Town Park and Recreation Department with an overall plan to include further details than listed above in Section III for erosion control, etc. A written request should be submitted to the District.)

Air, noise, and water pollution controls are not anticipated as being necessary, however, this will depend upon the extent of development and the number of visitors.

V. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE EFFECTS

Proper plan implementation should eliminate many adverse effects. The following are examples of those which cannot be avoided. There may be others, depending upon final site designs and socio-economic conditions.

Raising the surface level of Tatro Pond will result in a rise of the water level in the wetland bordering the pond to the south. Such a rise would probably have only a minor impact, such as increasing the breeding area for insect pests. Patrons may experience minor inconvenience.

The possibility of traffic and parking congestion during peak use of the area's facilities cannot be ignored. Limited parking facilities may force patrons to make alternative arrangements for travel to and from the site.

VI. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE LOCAL SHORT-TERM USE OF MAN'S ENVIRONMENT AND THE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT OF LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

The impacts of the proposal relative to other similar projects are positive since the project is unique to the area. Future long-term impacts are expected to be positive. The recreational area can benefit the townspeople by providing a good portion of the present and future recreational needs in this northern section of Winsted. Continued growth of the City will increase the positive impacts of the project for the City's handicapped. If the site were to remain in its present use, it may continue to deteriorate into a source of pollution from sediment and litter, and hence become an eyesore. This would make it less attractive for other potential uses.

VII. IRREVERSIBLE OR IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENTS OF RESOURCES

Little or no irrevocable commitments of resources should result from the implementation of the proposal. The original land should not be significantly altered (other than paving), but rather should be improved by plantings and stabilization of erosion.

VIII. ALTERNATIVES TO THE PROPOSED ACTION

There are several viable alternatives to the proposed action including a modification of the proposal, future site expansion, alternate site selection, and the alternative of "no action". The following is a brief description of the suggested alternatives and an evaluation of their environmental impact. (There may be other possible alternatives.)

The concept behind the project is to provide a recreation facility that can be used by "everyone" (all age groups including the handicapped). In this way, both the non-handicapped and the handicapped can enjoy the area. An alternative to this would be to have the site designed for one group or the other. Having both groups may present management and scheduling problems. An adverse effect of this alternative is that the recreational experience derived from the area cannot be fully appreciated in the community if use is restricted. Also, the resource may not be utilized to its best advantage and greatest potential.

Another suggested alternative along these same lines is to develop the site for general city-wide recreation. The obvious benefit of this alternative would be an increase in area for city-wide recreation. However, the City would still be without a special recreational site for the handicapped. There would also be increased traffic congestion, quicker physical degradation, increased potential for vandalism, and overcrowding of the area, if the site were designated for general city-wide recreation.

Future expansion of the proposed site is a third alternative. Areas adjacent to the site may be acquired and could add substantially to the quality of the recreational experience. The user capacity of the area would be increased, and congestion would be lessened. This alternative, however, may not be feasible due to land ownership problems and costs.

A fourth alternative is to select another site for the proposed project. The Tatro Pond property offers a limited amount of recreational potential primarily due to its small size, and perhaps another area would be more suitable to meet the needs of the proposal. This alternative should be given full consideration. The Tatro Pond property, however, was given to the City and it was intended for recreational use. Perhaps a modified and controlled recreational use would be most appropriate for the site.

The alternative of no action must be given close consideration. The benefits derived from this alternative include: the lack of possible noise and congestion, preserved open space, no cost to the City of Winsted. The adverse effects of this action include: continued degradation of site and loss of recreational facility for the handicapped. This alternative may be rejected on grounds that continued degradation of the site will render it increasingly unattractive for any use and increasingly expensive to reclaim at a future date.

IX. CONCLUSION

Recreation is one of the best land uses for the Tatro Pond property given existing site conditions. However, the site does have major limitations in terms of its recreation potential which must be taken into account before deciding upon final plans and site designs. The site is limited primarily due to its steep topography and small size; which in turn limits on-site parking facilities and the number of potential recreation visitors. Therefore, since the site is located within the populated City boundaries, careful consideration must be given to the intensity of recreational development to insure modified and controlled use of the land rather than overuse. The management suggestions mentioned in the report should prove helpful in overcoming many potential problems.

APPENDIX A

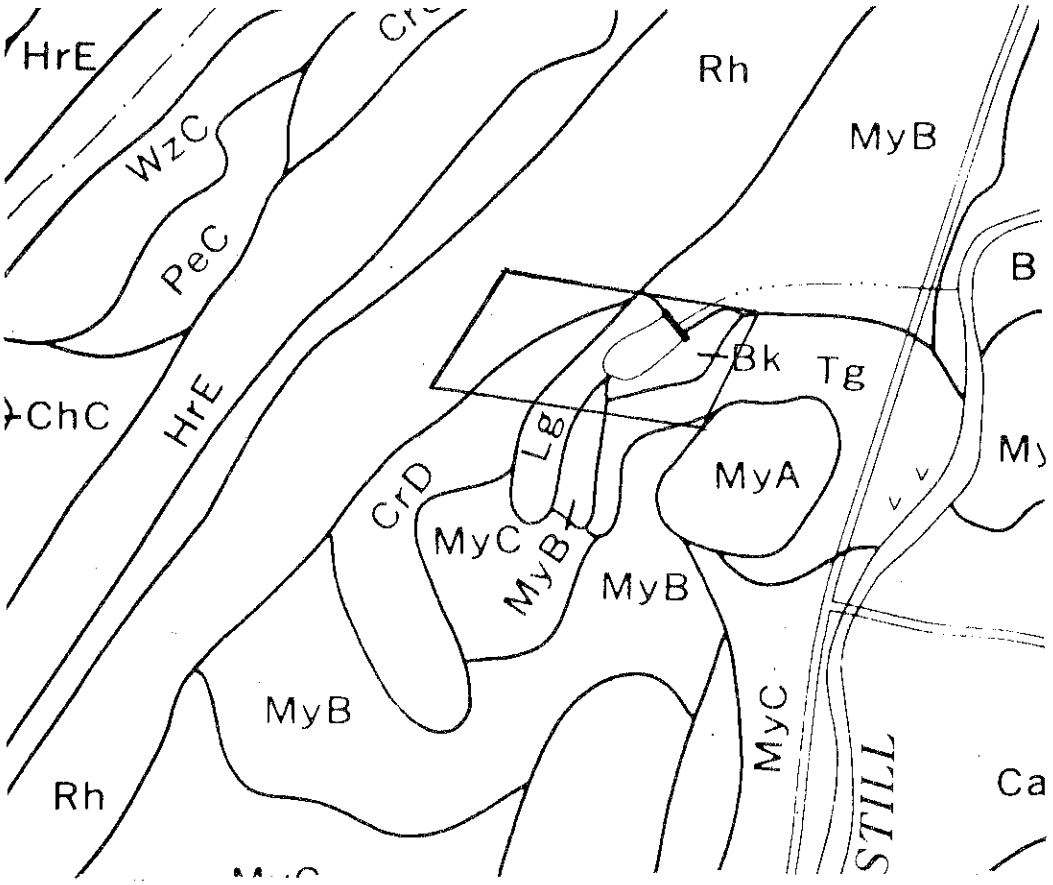
TOPOGRAPHY MAP
PROPOSED TATRO POND
RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT

(approximate property line)

1"=500'

APPENDIX B

SOILS MAP
PROPOSED TATRO POND
RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT



(approximate property line)

1"=600'

Prepared by:
United States Department
of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
Soil Sheet Number 30
1970

ADVANCE COPY, SUBJECT TO CHANGE
enlarged from original scale (1"=1320')

APPENDIX C

SOIL CHARACTERISTICS TABLE*
TATRO POND PROJECT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT

Soil Symbol Name/ Approximate Slope	Approximate Acres	Approximate Percent of Total Acres	Limitation for Play Areas	Primary Reason for Limitation
Rh (Rockland 35% slopes)	3.0	42.9%	Very severe	Very steep slopes and extreme rockiness
CrD (Charlton very stony, fine sandy loam, 15-35% slopes)	1.0	14.3%	Severe	Steep slopes, high erosion hazard
Bk (Borrow land 0-3% slopes)	1.0	14.3%	Moderate	Droughtiness, low fertility
Tg (Terrace escarpment, +15% slopes)	0.5	7.1%	Very severe	Steep slopes, droughtiness, erosion hazard
Lg (Leicester, Ridgebury & Whitman very stony fine sandy loam, 0-3% slopes) Including pond	1.0	14.3%	Severe	High water table most of the year
MyB (Merrimac sandy loam, 3-8% slopes) very minor amount on site Including entrance road	0.5	7.1%	Moderate	Moderate slopes, somewhat excessively drained
Total	7.0	100%		

* Refer to Soil Survey of Litchfield County, Connecticut USDA Soil Conservation Service, for further explanation of soil types.

APPENDIX D

RECREATIONAL POSSIBILITIES OF TATRO POND AREA - Winsted, Connecticut
By A. Carl Stamm, Park and Recreation Specialist, DEP

Even though the Tatro Pond parcel is small, it has a number of good recreational possibilities. Due to its location on the fringe of an urban residential neighborhood and a lack of other recreational facilities in this section of Winsted, this property offers an excellent varied recreational prospect.

Pond Repair and Renovation

There is a Fishing-Skating Pond of about 4/10 of an acre on the edge of the developable portion of the parcel. The Pond requires dredging of the bottom, repair and renovation of the dam, and the installation of a watercontrol structure.

Sliding Area

There is an area suitable for sliding in winter between Walnut Street and the Pond. Some regrading of this area and mulching with at least 4" of wood chips will be required to facilitate its use for this purpose and to prevent erosion of this slope.

A Sidehill Trail-Stairway is needed to return users to the crest of the sliding slope. A drawing of construction details of this Stairway is attached. The level outrun area of the sliding area can be used as a grassy open play area in the summer with playground equipment on the fringes of this level open area.

Walkways

The shoreline on the eastern side of the Pond is steep and subject to erosion. A 3' to 4' chain-link fence along the top of the bank to avert skaters and others from climbing it is needed. A pitched paved amesite walkway along the fence to catch and divert water and channel it to a catchbasin, which drains into the pond, is also needed. The amesite walkway continues across the bridge at the south end of the Pond and then northerly to the proposed Picnic Shelter-Warming Shed on the west shore of the pond to facilitate access for handicapped and aged visitors.

Parking Areas

A small parking area can be constructed for 8 to 10 cars off Walnut Street near the top of the Sliding Slope. Northwest of the entrance road another parking area for 15 or more cars can be constructed. The flat level area now used for parking should be gated off and would be better used as a loamed, grassy, small playground.

Picnic Tables

Picnic tables can be scattered along the toe of the slope from Walnut Street and on the west shore near the Picnic-Warming Shelter. These tables should be staked to the ground to prevent their movement or being thrown into the pond by vandals.

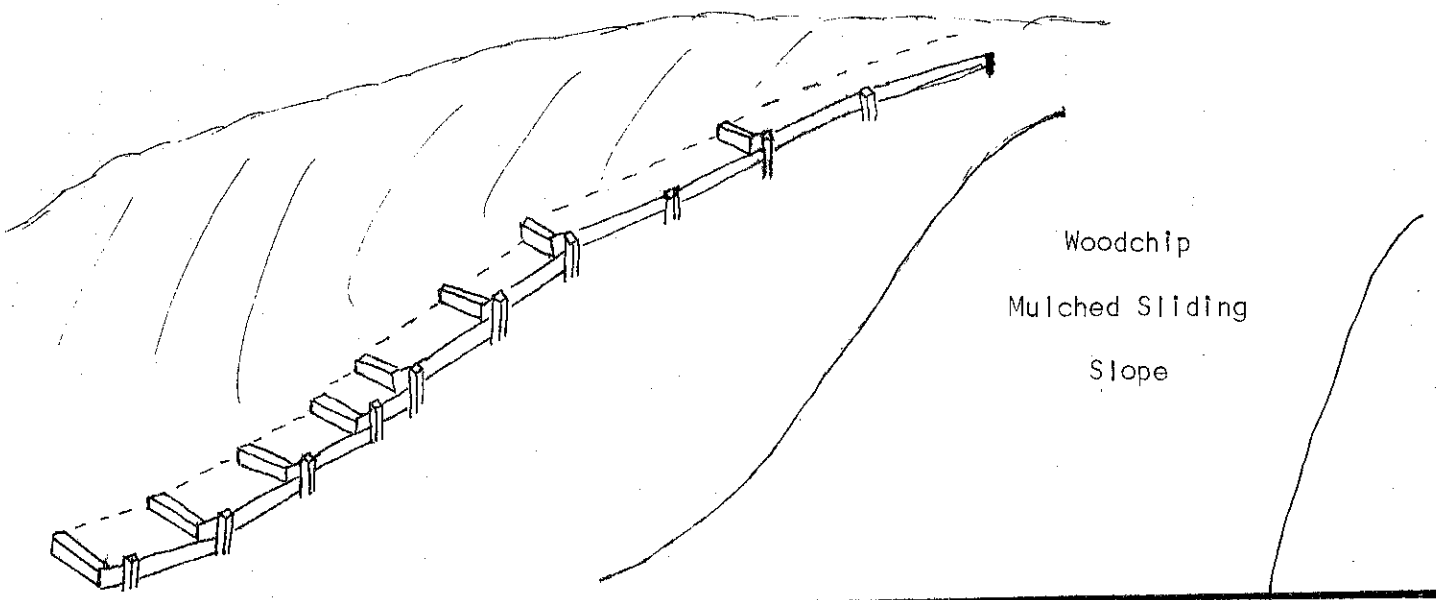
Picnic-Warming Shelter

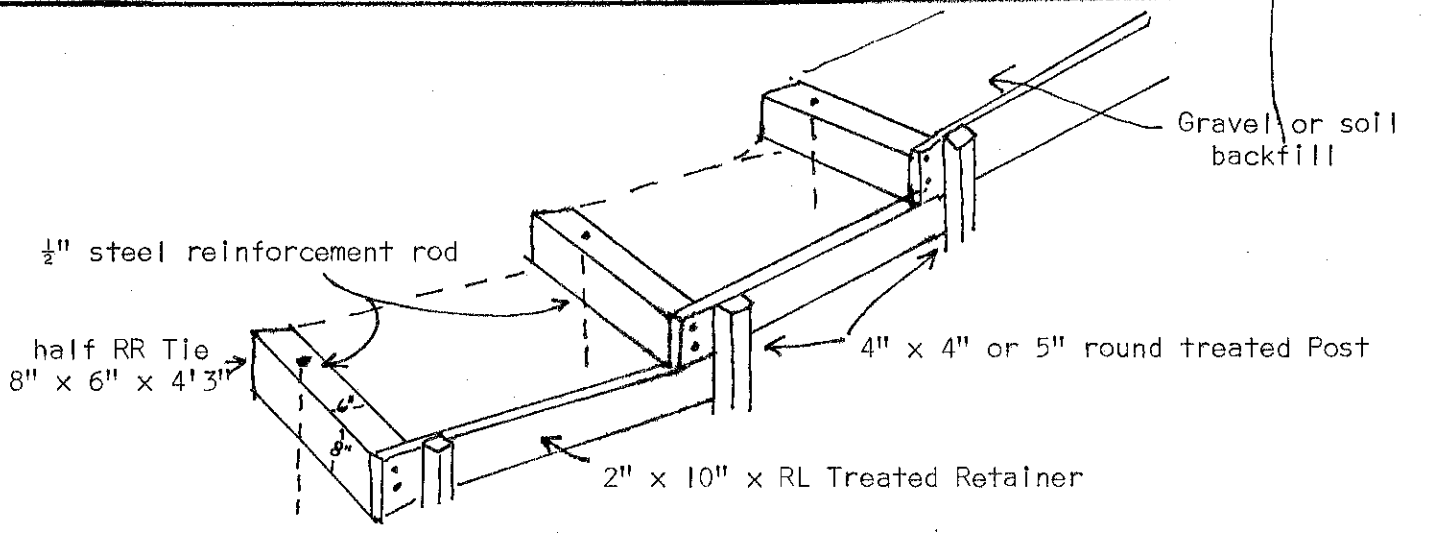
This building can be constructed on a slab with a stone-like Split-Block back wall, fireplace, and corner piers. A low 16" wide and 16" high wall with a poured 4" concrete cap as shown on the attached plan will enable the building

to be enclosed in the winter with detachable wood-plexiglass windscreens. Upright posts should be made of 6" x 6" Oak to minimize carving and vandalism. This multipurpose building will provide a shelter for small picnic groups, an outdoor meeting place for elderly and handicapped groups, and a warming shelter for winter activities such as skating and sliding.

Care should be taken not to overdevelop the whole site in an attempt to supply all the recreational needs of this area of town. Alternate sites in the area should be investigated to supply these needs.

Sketch of Sliding Slope Showing Sidehill Trail-Stairway





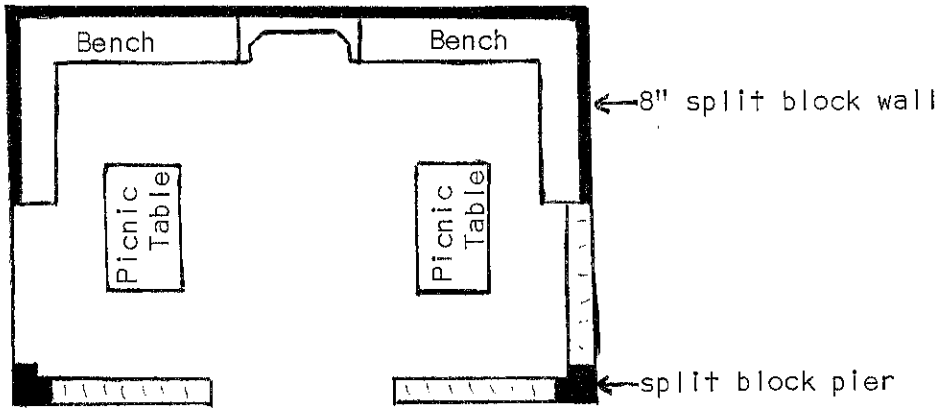
Detailed Construction Drawing of Trail-Stairway

Each RR Tie will provide a Stair Rise of 8". The sloped retaining plank can be tilted up to a maximum of 2½" per running foot to provide additional rise. Steep areas will require close steps and more gentle areas will have the stairs spaced farther apart.

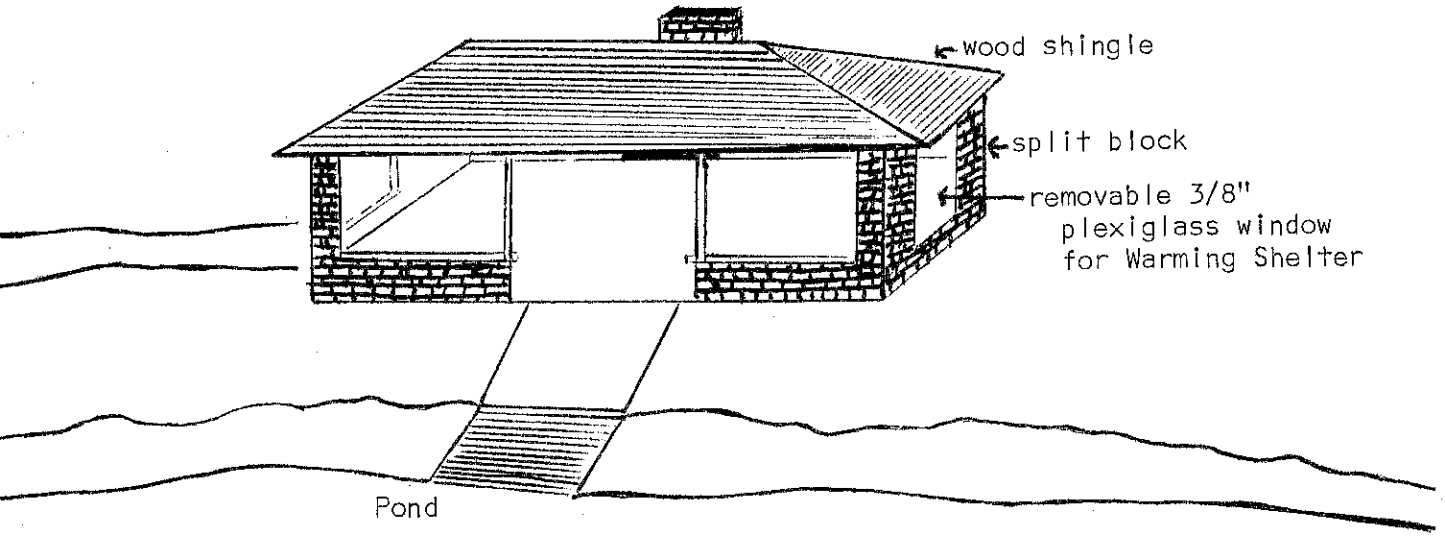
One end of the tie is secured to the 2" x 10" retainer with 20d galvanized spikes. The other end is secured by driving a ½" steel reinforcement rod (2'-3') through a hole drilled through the tie thereby anchoring it securely to the ground. In loose soils, several rods or longer rods should be used.

Proposed Picnic Shelter - Warming Shed - Tatro Pond Park

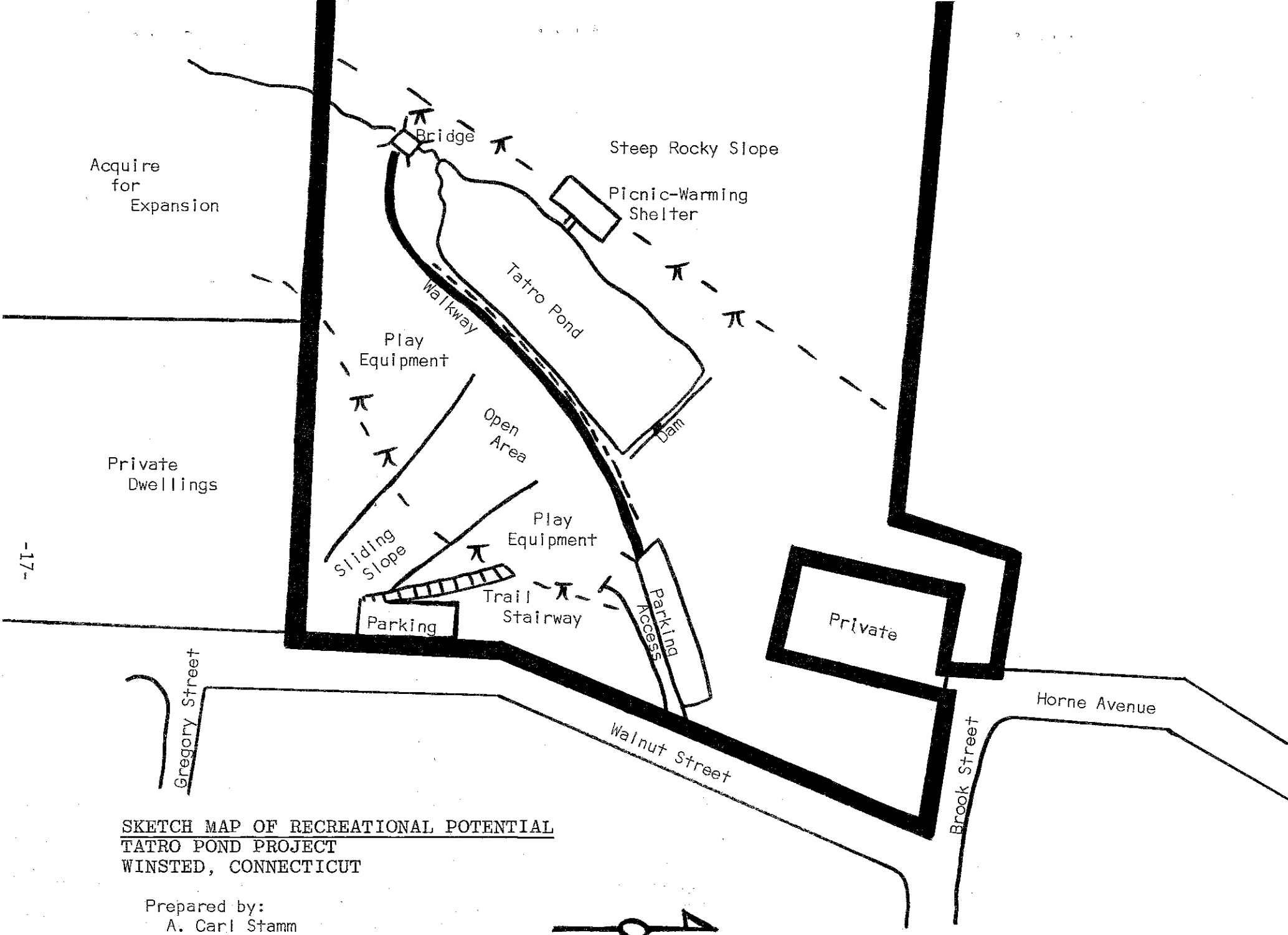
This multipurpose building will provide a shelter for small picnic groups, for rainy day playground activities, for an outdoor meeting place for elderly and handicapped groups, and for a warming shelter for winter recreational activities.



Floor Plan - Picnic Shelter - Warming Shed
Scale 1" = 10'



Front Elevation - Picnic Shelter - Warming Shed
Scale 1" = 10'



SKETCH MAP OF RECREATIONAL POTENTIAL
TATRO POND PROJECT
WINSTED, CONNECTICUT

Prepared by:
A. Carl Stamm
Park and Recreation
Specialist, DEP

Scale 1"=100'

π - Picnic Table