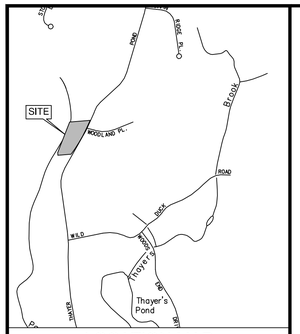


LOCATION MAP
(NTS)

GENERAL NOTES

1. LOT LINE & TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FOR 326 THAYER ROAD TAKEN FROM ZONING LOCATION & TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PREPARED BY WILLIAM W. SEYMOUR & ASSOCIATES, P.C. DATED AUGUST, 17 2021.

HATCH LEGEND

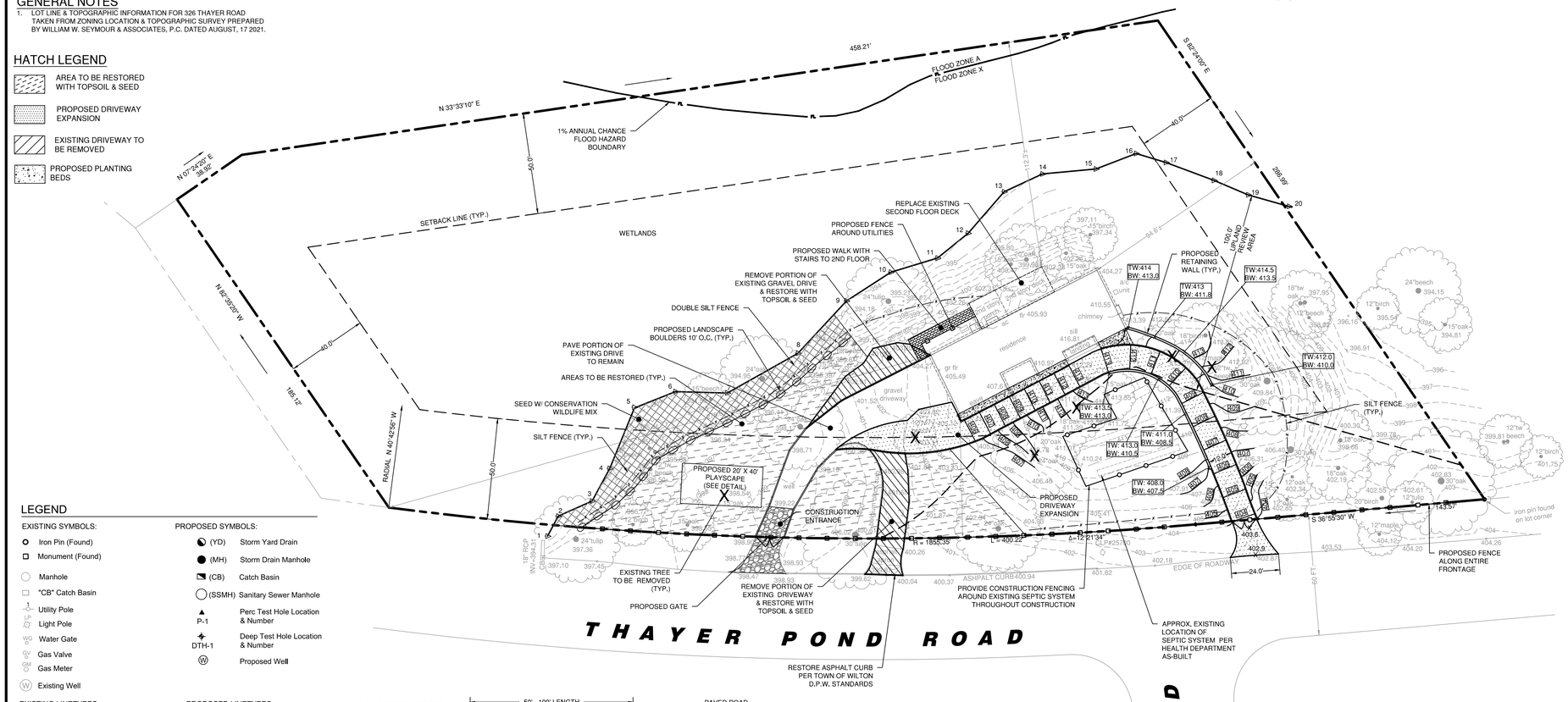
- AREA TO BE RESTORED WITH TOPSOIL & SEED
- PROPOSED DRIVEWAY EXPANSION
- EXISTING DRIVEWAY TO BE REMOVED
- PROPOSED PLANTING BEDS

New England Conservation/Wildlife Mix

Botanical Name	Common Name	Indicator
Elymus Virginicus	Virginia Wild Rye	FACW-
Schizachyrium Scoparium	Little Bluestem	FACU
Andropogon Gerardii	Big Bluestem	FAC
Festuca Rubra	Red Fescue	FACU
Sorghastrum Nutans	Indian Grass	UPL
Panicum Virgatum	Switch Grass	FAC
Chamaecrista Fasciculata	Partridge Pea	FACU
Desomdium Canadense	Showy Tick Trefoil	FAC
Asclepias Tuberosa	Butterfly Milkweed	NI
bidens Frondosa	Beggar Ticks	FACW
Eupatorium Purpureum (Eutrochium Maculatum)	Purple joe Pye Weed	FAC
Rudbeckia Hirta	Black Eye Susan	FACU-
Aster Pilosus (Symphyotrichum Pilosum)	Heath (or Hairy) Aster	UPL
Solidago Juncea	Early Golden Rod	

APPLY: 25 LBS/ACRE: 1,750 SF/LBS

The new England conservation/wildlife mix provides a permanent cover of grasses, wild flowers & legumes. For both good erosion control and wildlife habitat value. The mix is designed to be a no maintenance seeding, and fill slopes, detention basin side slopes, and disturbed areas adjacent to commercial and residential projects.



LEGEND

EXISTING SYMBOLS:

- Iron Pin (Found)
- Monument (Found)
- Manhole
- "CB" Catch Basin
- Utility Pole
- Light Pole
- Water Gate
- Gas Valve
- Gas Meter
- Existing Well

PROPOSED SYMBOLS:

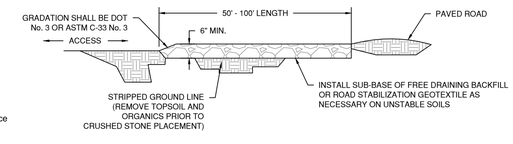
- (YD) Storm Yard Drain
- (MH) Storm Drain Manhole
- (CB) Catch Basin
- (SSMH) Sanitary Sewer Manhole
- P-1 Perc Test Hole Location & Number
- DTH-1 Deep Test Hole Location & Number
- Proposed Well

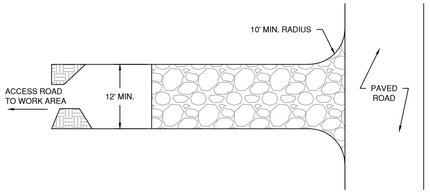
EXISTING LINETYPES:

- Property Line
- Sanitary Sewer Line
- U/G Elec. Line
- Water Line
- Overhead Utilities
- U/G Tele, Line
- U/G Electric/Telephone Line
- Wood/Chain Link Fence
- Stone Ret. Wall
- Contour
- Wetland Limit
- Spot Elevation
- Watercourse Limit
- Drainage Line
- Town/City Line
- 25 Year Flood Line
- 100 Year Flood Line
- FEMA Flood Zone Line
- Floodway Boundary
- Mean High Water
- Mean Low Water
- Coastal Jurisdiction Line

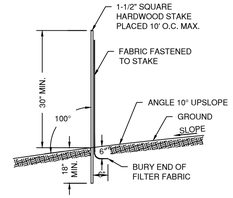
PROPOSED LINETYPES:

- Sanitary Sewer
- Electric Service
- Water Service
- U/G Telephone Service
- Electric/Telephone Service
- Primary Septic
- Reserve Septic
- Retaining Wall
- Contour
- Spot Elevation
- Silt Fence (GSF)
- Wood/Chain Link Fence
- Construction Fence
- Vegetative Buffer
- Wetland Limit (Flagged)

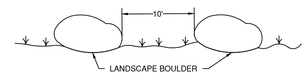




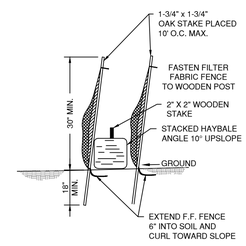
CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE
(NTS)



GEOTEXTILE SILT FENCE
(NTS)



LANDSCAPE BOULDER DETAIL
(NTS)



DOUBLE SILT FENCE W/ HAY BALES
(NTS)

SCALE IN FEET
0 30 60 90

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY PUBLIC AGENCIES ONLY

Site Preparation Specifications

Eradicate existing vegetation by having a licensed spray technician apply an approved herbicide, such asglyphosate (Rodeo ®), triclopyr (Garlon ® 3A) or other aquatic herbicide formulation, to control undesirable vegetation, such as multiflora rose, honeysuckle and woody species.

CAUTION: Some persistent species, such as purple loosestrife, phragmites, Japanese knotweed or reed canary grass, may need multiple applications of glyphosate or triclopyr. Perennial weeds not addressed before establishment will be more difficult to remove later. The soil of these sites is often too wet to till. Newly constructed wetlands, retention basins and wet construction sites should be seeded as soon after construction as possible. Leaving the surface rough by creating mounds and kettles for an undulating microtopography can be very beneficialin obligate wetlands.

Fertility

Due to the potential for water contamination, lime and fertilizer are not recommended; however, we do recommend the addition of organic matter (compost) when topsoil has been depleted or removed. Check your soil pH and select species adapted to that pH.

Seeding Method

Hand broadcast no-till is typically used for small meadows or areas that are inaccessible to any tractor-pulled seeding equipment (such as under trees, around rocks, in wet areas, etc.). No-till drill seeding is used for larger areas that can be accessed by tractor-pulled no-till drill seeders (example: Truax).

Hand Broadcast No-till (preferred Method)

1. Scalp mow all remaining dead growth to expose the soil to light.
2. Scarify soil to depth of approximately ½" using appropriate equipment. Repeat as needed to create a seedbed with approximately 50% of the soil exposed. No tilling should be performed, as this will increase weed presence due to the release of dormant weed seeds below the soil surface.
3. Segregate the seeds according to mix and seed size. For the hand broadcast method, "Fluffy," "Small," and "Grain" seed can be combined (henceforth referred to collectively as "Large" seed). "Very Fine" seed (seed which cannot be picked up individually by hand) must always remain separate.
4. Inoculate seed of leguminous species. Place the seed in a container and add a small amount sand, sawdust, or other fine textured bulking material. Moisten the mix until slightly damp. Add inoculum and mix thoroughly. Mix into "Large" or "Very Fine" seed as appropriate.
5. Bulk up "Large" seed by mixing with an inert bulking material such as sawdust, sand, kitty litter, or vermiculite. Seed and bulking material can be mixed on tarps spread on the ground. Slightly dampening the bulking material will help the seed to be evenly distributed throughout the bulked material. Use enough bulking material to allow seed to be evenly distributed over the entire project area.
6. Divide the project area into sections and mark accordingly so as to facilitate even dispersal of the seed over the site. Divide mixed, bulked-up seed into relevant quantities for each area.
7. Hand broadcast the "Large" seed mix evenly over prepared surface of project area. Use a pattern of dispersal that reduces the chances of using up the mix prematurely.
8. Rake seed lightly into soil to a depth of approximately ¼" using appropriate equipment.
9. Bulk up the "Very fine" seed in the manner described above and broadcast evenly over the prepared surface. Do not incorporate into the soil as these species need light to germinate and will not do so if buried in the soil.
10. Tamp soil with roller, drag, or other appropriate equipment to ensure proper seed-to soil contact.
11. Mulching is usually not required as dead stubble and refuse from treated existing vegetation will act as mulch. If there is not sufficient mulch from these sources, spread a thin layer of weed-free straw or winter wheat straw onto the project area, leaving approximately 50% of the soil exposed to sunlight.
12. Watering of the planting is not required. If rain does not fall for an extended period after the planting and if a source of water is readily available, application of up to 1" per week (including any rainfall received) for a period of six (6) weeks will greatly facilitate establishment of the meadow.

Equipment and Materials for Hand Broadcast Seedings

- ☐ Bulking/carrier material (sand, sawdust, kitty litter, or vermiculite)
- ☐ Five-gallon buckets (for distributing mixed seed)
- ☐ Gloves (if desired)
- ☐ Marking materials (flagging, marking paint, etc.)
- ☐ Mower
- ☐ Scarifying/tamping equipment (York Rake, walk-behind dethatcher, etc.)
- ☐ Seed and inoculant (if inoculant is needed)
- ☐ Shovels (for mixing seed with bulking material)
- ☐ Tarps (for mixing seed on)
- ☐ Water (for wetting bulking material)

Growing Season Maintenance

First Growing Season Maintenance

When feasible (the ground isn't too slippery or muckyto safely walk), post-planting maintenance will pro- vide the best results for wet meadows and wetlands. Whenever canopy height (overall vegetation) reaches 18"-24", use a string trimmer to trim the meadow to a height of 8". Trimming will reduce competition by fast-growing weeds for sunlight and nutrients needed by slow-growing perennial natives. Trimming should cease by mid-September.

Problem weeds should be hand pulled or spot sprayed with an approved aquatic herbicide, such as Rodeo ® or Garlon® 3A.

Second Growing Season Maintenance

Problem weeds, such as purple loosestrife, phragmites, Japanese knotweed and reed canary grass, should be hand pulled or spot sprayed with an approved aquatic herbicide, such as Rodeo® or Garlon ® 3A.

REVISION DATE	ISSUE
9/8/2021	ADDED RETAINING WALL

LANDTECH
Civil Engineering Site Planning
Environmental Science & Engineering
Septic Engineering & Land Surveying
Permit Coordination & Management
Construction Management & Financing
518 Riverside Avenue • Westport, Connecticut 06880 • 203-454-2110 • info@landtechconsult.com

PREPARED FOR: BRYAN PHILLIPS

PROJECT LOCATION: 326 THAYER POND ROAD WILTON CT.

TITLE: PROPOSED SITE IMPROVEMENTS FOR A DRIVEWAY EXPANSION SITE PLAN

PROJECT No. 21221-01	
SCALE 1" = 30'	DATE 9/2/2021
DRAWN BY: MS	CHECKED BY: BC

C-1