

# NHDOT Routes 101/51

**File No.:** 198802914

**City and State:** Brentwood, NH

**General Impacts:** 103 acres forested wetlands

**Functions and Values Lost:**

- Wildlife Habitat
- Flood Storage
- Water Quality Renovation

**Year(s) Mitigation Constructed:**

- Southern pit – started in 1994, completed in 1995
- Northern pit – started in 1996, completed in 1997
- Eastern pit - started in 1996, completed in 1997

**Size and Type of Mitigation as Proposed:**

- 105 acres open water, emergent, and scrub-shrub at Pine Road site
- Preservation of approximately 500 acres at the Conner Farm

**Proposed Functions and Values of Mitigation:**

- Wildlife Habitat
- Flood Storage
- Water Quality Renovation

**Mitigation Special Condition(s):**

4. Mitigation to be properly constructed, monitored, managed and preserved - The NH DOT (hereafter the Department) shall create not less than 105 acres of wetlands within the Pine Road mitigation site as called for in the January 27, 1992 Wetland Mitigation Technical Report and published as part of the Final EIS. Final engineering plans specifying final elevations for the compensatory mitigation areas shall be provided to and approved by the Corps at least 30 days before the contractor is given a notice to proceed. The purpose of the mitigation work is to compensate for the loss of functions and values provided by those wetlands which will be destroyed by the project. The permittee by agreeing to this special condition commits to undertake the construction, landscaping, monitoring, and remedial actions necessary to create (over a period of 5 to 10 years or longer) a functioning wetland capable of providing flood storage, water quality renovation, and habitat values similar to those of the impacted forested wetlands.

Remedial measures, if necessary, may include, but are not limited to, replanting with different wetland species, relocating plantings to a more suitable location within the mitigation area, removal of invasive, weedy species such as *Lythrum salicaria*, *Phragmites australis*, changing soil composition and depth, changing the elevation of the

wetland surface, changing the hydraulic regime, and undertaking further hydrological and biological analysis as required and approved by the Corps.

Point of Contact:

The Department shall designate a person who will have sufficient responsibility and authority to assure that the mitigation area is constructed in accordance with the mitigation plan, and that monitoring is accomplished in a timely fashion, and any necessary remedial actions are taken expeditiously.

Interdisciplinary Team:

The Department shall employ an interdisciplinary team with the necessary engineering and environmental skills to assess the success of the mitigation, formulate recommendations for the remedial measures, and see that they are executed expeditiously. The Department will provide the Corps with a list of the members of this team, and their qualifications at least 30 days before the contractor is given notice to proceed.

Pre-construction Conference:

A pre-construction conference shall be held at the site prior to the start of construction to insure that the contractor and DOT construction supervisor are aware of the desired result and the actions necessary to achieve it. A Corps of Engineers representative will be included in this pre-construction conference.

Monitoring, Construction Conferences, Surveys:

The Department shall monitor the initial construction regularly to assure that the work is accomplished in accordance with the plan, and that the necessary soil, water and vegetation are present at the mitigation site upon completion of the work.

The condition of the site will be photo documented (panoramic photographs taken which shall depict the lay of the land and the vegetative cover type or lack thereof etc.) prior to, during, and after construction.

Several as-built surveys of the mitigation areas will need to be prepared, at various stages of completion (in sufficient detail to accomplish their intended purpose). One as-built survey will be prepared at the completion of initial excavation (before topsoil is placed and before the initial inspection conference), another final grade as-built survey will be prepared, after final grading (after topsoil is placed), and yet another, post remediation survey will be prepared if changes in grade or the amount of topsoil are required.

The initial excavation as-built survey will be presented to the Corps before the initial construction conference. The final grading as-built survey will be presented to the

Corps before the initial follow-up construction conference. Any post remediation as-built survey will be presented to the Corps before that follow-up inspection is conducted.

#### Initial, Follow-up, Inspection Reports and Remediation:

An initial progress inspection and conference will be undertaken immediately upon the completion of the initial grading of the subsoil at the mitigation site, before the organic or topsoil is placed and graded. An as-built survey will be prepared and available for review prior to this initial excavation progress conference. After this conference NH DOT may place the topsoil, finish grading the site and plant the vegetation. Upon completion of this phase, NH DOT will hold another field review and conference to look at the initial finished product. Following this, the Department will prepare a report outlining what follow-up actions will be necessary to assure a successful mitigation area. The report will contain a schedule for accomplishing any needed remedial actions and be submitted to the Corps within 30 days of the initial follow-up inspection. Remedial actions will be taken at the earliest possible time consistent with achieving success.

#### First Spring Follow-up Inspection, Reports and Remediation:

In June of the first year following initial construction, a follow-up inspection will be performed to assess the success of the mitigation effort and to plan and schedule remedial actions, indicated. A Corps of Engineers representative will be included on the inspection team. New Hampshire Department of Transportation will prepare a report outlining necessary follow-up action, and provide a schedule for completing the remedial work. This report will be submitted to the Corps within 30 days of the follow-up inspection.

In conducting the follow-up inspection the health and vigor of planted and seeded vegetation will be visually assessed. If less than 70% of planted stock survive in the first year (or 60% in subsequent years) the area will be replanted to the original density. Vegetation shall be sampled in plots along transects across each mitigation area during each growing season for which inspections are required.

An appropriate number of sample plots shall be located within each proposed wetland cover type in each area. Vegetation shall be identified to species when possible. Percent aerial cover for each species shall be estimated. Permanent photographic stations shall be established and a panoramic photograph depicting each mitigation area shall be taken for inclusion in each report.

Surface and/or ground water elevation observation stations will be established to characterize the level of surface or groundwater in each mitigation area. These shall be monitored monthly during the growing season, and at least once in the fall, winter, and spring. The results will be recorded and included in required reports.

Wildlife using the site shall be recorded if directly observed or evidence of their presence is found in the mitigation area.

#### Subsequent Follow-up Inspections, Reports and Remediation:

Similar inspections, reports and remedial actions will be undertaken in at least the second, third, fifth and tenth year following the initial completion of the mitigation area. A Corps representative will be included in the interdisciplinary inspection team. The inspections will be made in a timely manner, the report prepared and remedial actions taken expeditiously. Each report will be sent to the Corps Regulatory Division no later than September 1<sup>st</sup> of each year a follow-up inspection is required.

#### Conservation Public Access and Scientific Observations:

To assure that the functions and values provided by the mitigation areas continue into the future, each mitigation area will be purchased in fee by the state or a conservation easement obtained, and a covenant placed on the property to prevent its future development. The mitigation areas will be accessible and available to the Federal resource agencies personnel for observation and scientific study. Evidence of fee ownership or easements and the recording of restrictive covenants shall be provided to the Corps of Engineers prior to construction beginning.

#### Water Withdrawals:

NH DOT will not construct nor permit to be constructed on property they own or control wells for municipal or commercial water supply. They will take action reasonably within their power to prevent the installation of wells outside their property which would adversely effect by desiccation or otherwise wetlands created or preserved on their property to compensate for the loss of wetlands as a result of the 101/51 project. The Corps would entertain a request for modification of this permit to allow water withdrawal for municipal or industrial uses, if it can be demonstrated to the Corps satisfaction that such additional use can be made of water resources at the site without impairing the primary use which shall be mitigation of wetland losses.

#### Remarks:

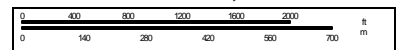
None

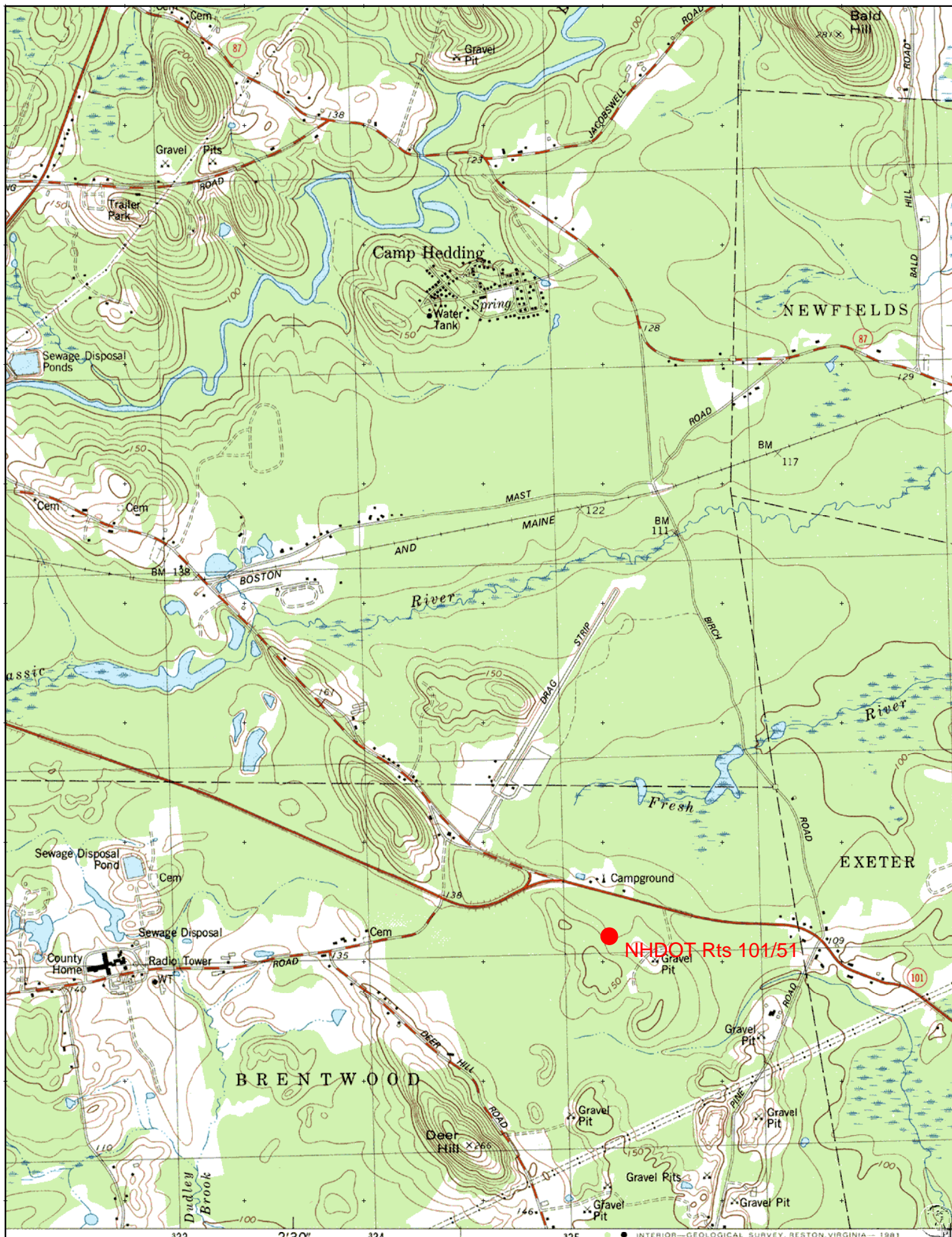
#### Directions:

Take I-95 north into New Hampshire. Take exit 2, Route 101 west. Take exit 9, Route 27 (Epping Road) towards Exeter. Then turn left onto Pine Road. The site lies adjacent to Pine Road after crossing Rt. 101. The bulk of the site is west of Pine Road but some is to the east. It is accessed through locked gates (NH DOT has key).



Piscassic River





Created Wetlands Total Flora List

From

A Comparison of Floristic Biodiversity in Varying-aged Created Wetlands in  
Southeastern New Hampshire

Kassandra J. Jahr

2003

Master's Thesis

University of New Hampshire

Durham, New Hampshire

Contact information: [kassiejahr@yahoo.com](mailto:kassiejahr@yahoo.com)

**Table 2. Created Wetlands Total Flora List**

	<b>SITES</b>			
	<b>PORTS</b>	<b>NORTH</b>	<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>EAST</b>
<b>PTERIDOPHYTES</b>				
<b>Dryopteridaceae</b>				
<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	X		X	X
<b>Equisetaceae</b>				
<i>Equisetum arvense</i>	X	X		
<b>Isoetaceae</b>				
<i>Isoetes engelmannii</i>		X	X	X
<b>Osmundaceae</b>				
<i>Osmunda cinnamomea</i>	X			
<i>Osmunda regalis</i>	X	X		
<b>Thelypteridaceae</b>				
<i>Thelypteris palustris</i>	X	X	X	
<b>ANGIOSPERMS</b>				
<b>DICOTYLEDONS</b>				
<b>Aceraceae</b>				
<i>Acer rubrum</i>	X			
<i>Acer saccharinum</i>		X		
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>				
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	X			X
<b>Apiaceae</b>				
<i>Cicuta bulbifera</i>	X		X	
<i>Sium suave</i>	X			
<b>Aquifoliaceae</b>				
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	X	X		X
<b>Asclepiadaceae</b>				
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> subsp. <i>incarnata</i>		X	X	
<i>Asclepias incarnata</i> subsp. <i>pulchra</i>	X			
<b>Asteraceae</b>				
<i>Bidens cernuua</i>		X	X	
<i>Bidens</i> cf. <i>comosa</i>	X			
<i>Bidens</i> cf. <i>connatus</i>				X
<i>Bidens frondosus</i>	X			X
<i>Eupatorium dubium</i>	X			

<i>Eupatorium incarnatum</i>				X
<i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	X	X		X
<i>Euthamia graminifolia</i>	X	X		
<b>Balsaminaceae</b>				
<i>Impatiens capensis</i>	X			
<b>Betulaceae</b>				
<i>Alnus incana</i> subsp. <i>rugosa</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Betula populifolia</i>	X	X		
<b>Brassicaceae</b>				
<i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i>				X
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> subsp. <i>palustris</i>				X
<i>Rorippa palustris</i> subsp. <i>glabra</i>		X	X	
<b>Cabombaceae</b>				
<i>Brasenia schreberi</i>	X	X		
<b>Callitrichaceae</b>				
<i>Callitriche verna</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Campanulaceae</b>				
<i>Campanula aparinoides</i>	X			
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>		X	X	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>				
<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>		X	X	
<b>Clusiaceae</b>				
<i>Hypericum boreale</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Hypericum canadense</i>		X	X	X
<i>Hypericum ellipticum</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Hypericum majus</i>		X	X	X
<i>Triadenum fraseri</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Triadenum virginicum</i>			X	
<b>Cornaceae</b>				
<i>Cornus amomum</i> subsp. <i>amomum</i>		X		X
<i>Cornus amomum</i> subsp. <i>obliqua</i>	X	X		
<i>Cornus stolonifera</i>	X			X
<b>Droseraceae</b>				
<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	X			
<b>Ericaceae</b>				
<i>Lyonia ligustrina</i>	X			
<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>	X	X		
<i>Vaccinium macrocarpon</i>	X			
<b>Haloragaceae</b>				

<i>Myriophyllum humile</i>		X		X
<i>Proserpinaca palustris</i>	X	X	X	
<b>Lamiaceae</b>				
<i>Lycopus americanus</i>		X	X	X
<i>Lycopus uniflorus</i>	X	X		X
<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>	X			
<i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i>		X		
<b>Lentibulariaceae</b>				
<i>Utricularia geminiscapa</i>			X	
<i>Utricularia minor</i>	X	X		
<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Lythraceae</b>				
<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Myricaceae</b>				
<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	X			
<b>Nymphaeaceae</b>				
<i>Nuphar variegata</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> subsp. <i>odorata</i>		X	X	X
<i>Nymphaea odorata</i> subsp. <i>tuberosa</i>			X	
<b>Onagraceae</b>				
<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> subsp. <i>ciliatum</i>	X	X		X
<i>Epilobium leptophyllum</i>		X		
<i>Ludwigia palustris</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Polygonaceae</b>				
<i>Polygonum amphibium</i> var. <i>emersum</i>	X			
<i>Polygonum careyi</i>		X	X	X
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i>			X	
<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Polygonum pensylvanicum</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>		X	X	X
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>punctatum</i>	X	X		
<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> var. <i>confertiflorum</i>			X	X
<i>Polygonum sagittatum</i>	X		X	X
<i>Rumex crispus</i>		X		X
<i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>pallidus</i>	X			
<i>Rumex</i> cf. <i>verticillatus</i>	X			
<b>Primulaceae</b>				
<i>Lysimachia ciliata</i>		X	X	
<i>Lysimachia</i> × <i>producta</i>		X		X

<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>				
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> subsp. <i>sceleratus</i>	X			
<b>Rosaceae</b>				
<i>Rosa palustris</i>	X			
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	X			
<i>Spiraea latifolia</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Spiraea tomentosa</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Rubiaceae</b>				
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Galium palustre</i>	X			
<i>Galium tinctorium</i>		X	X	X
<b>Salicaceae</b>				
<i>Populus deltoides</i>		X		
<i>Salix bebbiana</i>		X		
<i>Salix eriocephala</i>	X	X		X
<i>Salix lucida</i>	X			
<i>Salix nigra</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Salix purpurea</i>				X
<b>Saxifragaceae</b>				
<i>Penthorum sedoides</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Solanaceae</b>				
<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	X			X
<b>Scrophulariaceae</b>				
<i>Agalinis purpurea</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Chelone glabra</i>	X			
<i>Gratiola aurea</i>			X	
<i>Gratiola neglecta</i>		X		
<i>Lindernia anagallidea</i>		X	X	X
<i>Lindernia dubia</i>			X	X
<i>Mimulus ringens</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Veronica scutellata</i>			X	
<b>Urticaceae</b>				
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i>	X		X	
<b>Verbenaceae</b>				
<i>Verbena hastata</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Violaceae</b>				
<i>Viola lanceolata</i>		X	X	X
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONS</b>				

<b>Alismataceae</b>				
<i>Alisma subcordatum</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>			X	
<i>Sagittaria latifolia</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Araceae</b>				
<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>	X			
<b>Cyperaceae</b>				
<i>Carex atherodes</i>	X			
<i>Carex canescens</i>	X			
<i>Carex comosa</i>	X		X	
<i>Carex crinita</i> var. <i>crinita</i>		X		
<i>Carex lenticularis</i>	X			
<i>Carex lupulina</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Carex lurida</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Carex pseudocyperus</i>	X			
<i>Carex scoparia</i>	X	X		X
<i>Carex stipata</i>	X			
<i>Carex stricta</i> var. <i>stricta</i>	X		X	
<i>Carex utriculata</i>	X	X		
<i>Carex vesicaria</i>		X	X	
<i>Carex vulpinoidea</i>	X	X		
<i>Cyperus strigosus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Dulichium arundinaceum</i>		X	X	X
<i>Eleocharis acicularis</i>	X	X		
<i>Eleocharis elliptica</i>	X			
<i>Eleocharis obtusa</i>		X	X	X
<i>Eleocharis robbinsii</i>		X		
<i>Eleocharis smallii</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Eleocharis tenuis</i> var. <i>tenuis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Scirpus atrocinctus</i>	X			
<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>		X		
<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	X	X		X
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>			X	
<i>Scirpus pedicellatus</i>		X	X	
<i>Scirpus pungens</i>	X		X	
<i>Scirpus tabernaemontani</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Hydrocharitaceae</b>				
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>			X	
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	X	X	X	



<b>Iridaceae</b>				
<i>Iris versicolor</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	X	X		
<b>Juncaceae</b>				
<i>Juncus acuminatus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Juncus brevicaudatus</i>			X	
<i>Juncus canadensis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Juncus effusus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Juncus marginatus</i> var. <i>marginatus</i>		X	X	
<i>Juncus pelocarpus</i>			X	
<i>Juncus tenuis</i>			X	X
<b>Lemnaceae</b>				
<i>Lemna minor</i>	X			
<b>Najadaceae</b>				
<i>Najas flexilis</i>		X		
<i>Najas gracillima</i>	X			X
<b>Poaceae</b>				
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>		X		
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>			X	
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i>		X	X	X
<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	X			
<i>Echinochloa muricata</i>		X		
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>			X	
<i>Glyceria borealis</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Glyceria canadensis</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Glyceria grandis</i>			X	X
<i>Leersia oryzoides</i>		X	X	
<i>Muhlenbergia uniflora</i>		X	X	
<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	X	X	X	
<i>Poa palustris</i>	X			
<i>Puccinellia fernaldii</i>			X	
<b>Pontederiaceae</b>				
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Potamogetonaceae</b>				
<i>Potamogeton amplifolius</i>	X	X		X
<i>Potamogeton bicupulatus</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Potamogeton epihydrus</i>			X	X
<i>Potamogeton foliosus</i>			X	X
<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	X	X	X	X

<i>Potamogeton nodosus</i>			X	
<i>Potamogeton perfoliatus</i>			X	
<i>Potamogeton pusillus</i> subsp. <i>tenuissimus</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Sparganiaceae</b>				
<i>Sparganium americanum</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	X			
<b>Typhaceae</b>				
<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	X	X	X	X
<i>Typha</i> × <i>glauca</i>	X		X	
<i>Typha latifolia</i>	X	X	X	X
<b>Total species</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>80</b>

1444

MY ROUTE 101 (TO BECOME PM 27)

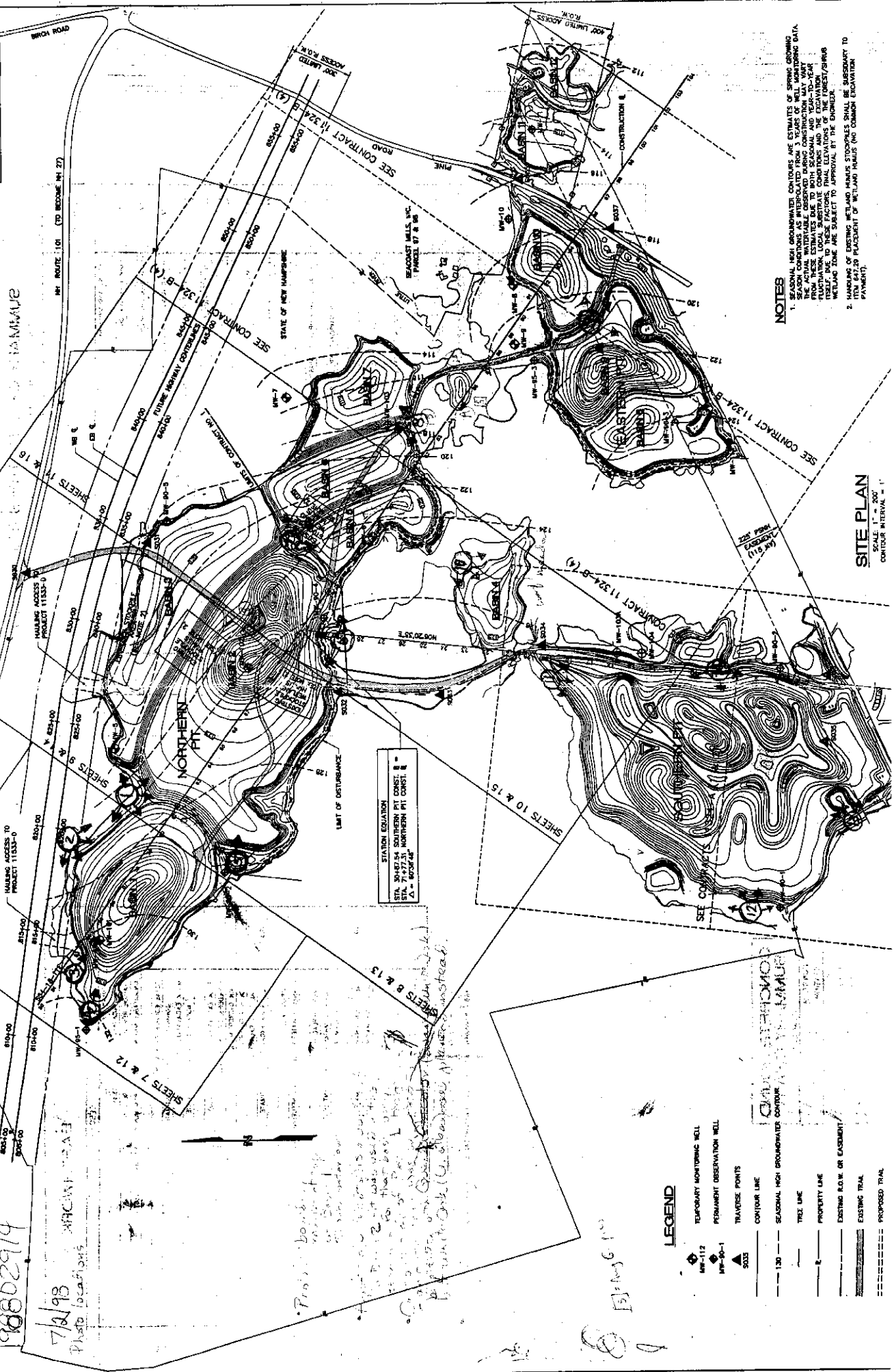
HAIRING ACCESS TO PROJECT 11533-0

HAIRING ACCESS TO PROJECT 11533-0

198802914

7/2/98

Photo locations



**NOTES**

1. SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER CONTOURS ARE ESTIMATES OF SPRING GROUNDWATER SEASON CONDITIONS AS INTERPOLATED FROM 3 YEARS OF WELL MONITORING DATA. THE ABOVE ESTIMATES ARE BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT THE GROUNDWATER FLUCTUATION, LOCAL SUBSTRATE CONDITIONS AND THE ELEVATION OF THE GROUNDWATER TABLE ARE SIMILAR TO THE CONDITIONS OBSERVED AT THE MONITORING POINTS. THE ESTIMATES ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY THE ENGINEER.
2. MONITORING OF EXISTING WELLS AND MARKERS SHOULD BE SUBSEQUENT TO ITEM 641.20 PLACEMENT OF WELLS AND MARKERS (NO COMMON EXCAVATION PAYMENT).

**SITE PLAN**  
SCALE: 1" = 200'  
CONTOUR INTERVAL = 1'

**LEGEND**

- TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL
- PERMANENT MONITORING WELL
- TRAVELER POINTS
- CONTOUR LINE
- SEASONAL HIGH GROUNDWATER CONTOUR
- TREE LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING R.O.W. OR EASEMENT
- EXISTING TRAIL
- PROPOSED TRAIL

CONTRACT 11534-B

CONTRACT 11534-C

CONTRACT 11534-D

CONTRACT 11534-E

CONTRACT 11534-F

CONTRACT 11534-G

# Wetland Function-Value Evaluation Form

NHDOT Rt 101/51;

Wetland I.D. 1988002914 N43.0094146 W71.0169286  
 Latitude 7 Longitude 8/7-8/02

Prepared by: RML Date 8/7-8/02

Wetland Impact:  
 Type POW Area 105 acres

Evaluation based on:  
 Office Field X














Corps manual wetland delineation  
 completed? Y    N X

Total area of wetland 100 ac Human made? yes Is wetland part of a wildlife corridor? yes or a "habitat island"? no  
 sand and gravel operation; forested uplands and  
 Adjacent land use wetlands; power line; secondary road; Rt. 101 Distance to nearest roadway or other development ~150'

Dominant wetland systems present POW, PEM, PSS Contiguous undeveloped buffer zone present 60%

Is the wetland a separate hydraulic system? Yw/in Little R watershed If not, where does the wetland lie in the drainage basin? headwaters

How many tributaries contribute to the wetland? 0 Wildlife & vegetation diversity/abundance (see attached list)

Function/Value	Suitability Y N	Rationale (Reference #)*	Principal Function(s)/Value(s)	Comments
 Groundwater Recharge/Discharge	X			sandy soils, fluctuating water table suggests there is both recharge and discharge
 Floodflow Alteration	X			probably has some impact on the Little River floodflows
 Fish and Shellfish Habitat	X			there is permanent water in some of the basins which likely support fish
 Sediment/Toxicant Retention	X			dense vegetation around much of the perimeter of the site
 Nutrient Removal	X			dense herbaceous vegetation around the perimeter of most of the site
 Production Export	X			food for wildlife (and humans—blueberries)
 Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization	X			applies to larger ponds and steeper slopes where there is a fetch
 Wildlife Habitat	X		X	combination of open water, emergent marsh, wet meadow, and scrub-shrub, & upland
 Recreation	X			hunters, horseback riders, walkers and birdwatchers use site; good trail system
 Educational/Scientific Value	X		X	site is being used for several research projects
 Uniqueness/Heritage	X			
 Visual Quality/Aesthetics	X			numerous good overlooks; snags for birds
 ES Endangered Species Habitat	X			none known
Other				

Notes:

\* Refer to backup list of numbered considerations.



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Southern pit: Looking south and southwest from the northeast tip of the site. Access road around site is behind the shrubs on the left.



Southern pit: Looking west and north from midway on the east side of the site. In the center left is a low island. The site extends to the shrubs in the distance on the right and beyond the shrubs in the distance on the left.





Southern pit: Looking north from pole near southeast corner of site.



Southern pit: Looking south from inside the PFO/SS zone on the west side of the site (near waypoint AS-14)





Basin 4: Looking northwest and northeast from the southern side of the site.



Basin 4





Eastern pit – Basin 9: Looking westerly from the berm on the northeast side.



Eastern pit – Basin 10: Looking southeast from the entrance road on the east side.





Basin 11: Looking southeast from northwest corner



Basin 11: detail





Northern pit – Basin 1: Looking west and north across the site from the berm on the southeast side.



Northern pit – Basin 1: Looking east from the westernmost corner of the site.





Northern pit – Basin 2: looking north towards two islands from south side near access road from southern pit.



Northern pit – Basin 2: Pit and mound topography (cattail in pits; goldenrod on mounds)





Northern pit – Basin 5: Looking northwest, north, and east from southwest side.



Northern pit – Basin 6



USGS 6 km NE of Brentwood, New Hampshire, United States 11 Apr 1998



0 0.5Km 0.25Mi

Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey  
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