Memorandum - Restoration Plan

To: Kevin Noll, Provincial Officer, Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks

From: Izabela van Amelsvoort, and Sal Spitale, North-South Environmental Inc.

Date: December 18, 2024

cc: Nik Gazendam, Water's Edge EST

Aaron Borgdorff, Project Manager, Slotegraaf Construction Inc.

Re: 1699 Spragues Road, North Dumfries, ESA Violation (No. 1-677689198)

Introduction

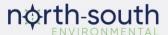
North South Environmental Inc. was retained by Slotegraff Construction Inc. (through subcontract to Water's Edge EST) to provide ecological consulting services to address a Notice of Violation under the provincial *Endangered Species Act* (ESA) received at 1699 Spragues Road, North Dumfires, Ontario (the subject property, **Figure 1**).

As described in the Notice of Violation (**Appendix 1**), an updated landscaping plan is required to remediate and protect impacted Species at Risk (species protected under the ESA) habitats. Species identified to occur on the subject property include the Jefferson Salamander / Unisexual Ambystoma, Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink. The Notice of Violation states plan should:

- Provide a landscaping design which includes native plants that can provide shelter and moisture retention as well as habitat
- Avoid fragmentation that could isolate or disrupt the migration of Jefferson Salamander
- Avoid further removing any grasslands around the perimeter of the home, salvaging what is left for Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink habitat
- Consider habitat creation or habitat enhancement actions, such as grassland creation and vernal pool restoration

This memorandum has been prepared to describe proposed mitigation, restoration and enhancement plans to satisfy the conditions of the Notice of Violation. The 'landscaping plans' (i.e., proposed areas for seeding / planting) are presented in attached figures.

To date, the subject property has been impacted by grading and vegetation clearing activity, and initial construction of residential and amenity structures (**Figure 2**). It is currently estimated that



construction of the residential structures will be completed early- to mid-summer 2025. Timing of proposed mitigation, restoration and enhancement activities is discussed in relevant sections below.

Grassland Breeding Bird Habitat

The subject property has been identified as breeding habitat for two grassland bird species, Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink. The current / remaining meadow community on the subject property is comprised of approximately 60% cover by cool-season grasses and 40% cover by forbs (most common forb species include: goldenrods, asters, Common Milkweed and other common cultural meadow species).

Following the construction of residential and amenity structures, disturbed areas are proposed to be re-seeded to re-establish grassland habitat (described below). Additionally, ornamental landscape plantings are proposed adjacent to the residence and along the driveway (**Figure 3**). Species details are provided in **Appendix 2**). Species include both native species and non-native ornamental cultivars of trees, shrubs and plants; however, none are considered invasive in Ontario). Long term maintenance will include mowing of a 6-foot-wide area on either side of the driveway and surrounding the residential structures; the remaining / re-seeded meadow will be left in a free-to-grow state.

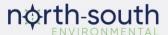
Grassland Breeding Bird Habitat Restoration

A grassland seed-mix comprised of native plant species suitable of supporting grassland bird breeding habitat is proposed for restoration of disturbed area occurring outside of the development footprint (an area of approximately 2.5 to 3 hectares). The seed-mix should be comprised of approximately 65% grasses and 35% herbaceous species. A local seed source is recommended to ensure plants are adapted to local growing conditions / are of native origin. Species should be adapted to dry meadow habitats. A cover crop species (e.g., Annual Ryegrass) should also be included in the seed mix to provide for quick establishment of vegetation on exposed soils.

Preferred suppliers may include St. Williams Nursery & Ecology Centre or Ontario NativeScapes. The rate of seeding should be consistent with recommendations provided by the seed supplier (typically 8-12 kg per hectare), and seeding should follow supplier-provided directions.

Seeding is recommended to be undertaken in late fall (2025) and must avoid the critical nesting and breeding window (May 1 - July 31).

Following the proposed restoration of disturbed areas, more than 8 ha of grassland breeding habitat will remain available for Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink (**Figure 4**).



Jefferson Salamander Habitat

Jefferson Salamander habitat present on the subject property includes the woodland and associated vernal pools / wetland. The woodland is continuous to the adjacent Regional Forest, Sudden Tract (known to support salamander populations) (**Figure 5**).

Immediately adjacent to the residential development, the woodland community is an upland hardwood forest dominated by Sugar Maple, with oak and hickory associates. The understory is sparce, and topographic depressions were observed which could support vernal pooling during spring conditions.

Nearest to the residential development, within a hedgerow extending from the woodland, an approximately 0.05 ha area likely supports spring vernal pooling and could provide suitable breeding habitat for Jefferson Salamander (Wetland A on **Figure 5**). Wetland A occurs within a low-lying area with steep slopes on all sides. During field investigation undertaken in October, the soil was noted to be saturated. Downed woody debris and emergent grasses provide some potential salamander egg attachment sites. Dominant vegetation was identified as a mix of grasses (74%) and sedges (24%), with few herbaceous species (2%). The surrounding sloped area included mature oak trees and a mix of shrubs.

Two additional wetlands occur in the southeastern extent of the subject property (Wetlands B and C on **Figure 5**); however, these are considered to be sub-optimal / unlikely to support salamander breeding due to the high density of emergent aquatic / wetland vegetation. Wetland B is a small (approximately 0.06 ha) marsh dominated by Cattails with a large patch of Reed Canary Grass. In October, shallow standing water was observed. Abundant duckweed and moss on the ground suggest higher water levels in the spring / summer months.

Wetland C is part of a much larger wetland complex which extends into Sudden Tract (Bannister Wrigley Sudden Tract Wetland Complex). Immediately adjacent to the woodland edge, the wetland was observed to be dominated by Cattail with some small areas of open water. Other dominant emergent vegetation includes sedges. Based on the water depth observed at the time of surveys (October), this community likely has standing water all year. Dominant floating vegetation is duckweed. The community is surrounded by Red-osier Dogwood on the meadow side, and Eastern White Pine on the forest side. Evidence of beavers (chewed bark) was observed.

Photos of wetland habitat are provided in the Photo Appendix (Appendix 3).

Potential Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures

Although the residential development does not directly impact Jefferson Salamander habitat (no direct loss of habitat including breeding, foraging or migrating habitat), the following mitigation measures are proposed to address indirect impacts associated with the development.



Construction-Related Indirect Impacts

Soil runoff resulting from earth works may enter the woodland and areas of vernal pooling. Although current stockpile areas are temporarily vegetated, it is recommended that erosion and sediment fencing be installed prior to any future soil disturbances, particularly along woodland boundaries.

Post-Construction (Occupancy) Indirect Impacts

The residential development includes a pool at the south side of the house. Pool water will be drained to an existing low area within the manicured area (just south of the pool) where it will have a chance to infiltrate before entering any groundwater; no pool water will be discharged directly to the adjacent woodland or associated natural features.

Indirect impact associated with the residential development may include impacts from noise and light. As the development occurs within 30 metres of the woodland, it is recommended that buffer plantings (native trees and shrubs) be included within a 5-m buffer along the woodland edge, where it occurs adjacent to the development (an approximate length along the woodland edge of 112 m, **Figure 5**).

Proposed Woodland Buffer Plantings

Native trees and shrubs are proposed within a 5-m buffer along the woodland edge, where it occurs adjacent to the development (an approximate length along the woodland edge of 112 m, comprising a 560 m² planting area). Species, sizes, and quantities are provided in **Table 1**. Selected species include those which occur in the immediately adjacent woodland, or within similar upland forest portions of the greater Sudden Tract. Larger tree stock has been suggested to limit mortality due to deer browse. Similarly, generally thorny or less palatable shrub species have been proposed.

Trees should be spaced two (2) metres apart therefore requiring approximately 114 trees. Shrubs should be spaced one (1) metre apart from other shrubs or trees therefore requiring approximately 342 shrubs. Planting should be undertaken in spring or fall (2025).

Coconut fibre mulching should be placed between planted woody vegetation to supress competing meadow species (e.g., goldenrods).

Table 1. Proposed Woodland Buffer Plantings

Species	Stock / Quantity
Trees	200 + cm height
Sugar Maple	58
Red Oak	15
Shagbark Hickory	9
Bitternut Hickory	9
Black Cherry	15



Species	Stock / Quantity	
White Pine	8	
Total Trees	114	
Shrubs	2 Gallon Pot	
Choke Cherry	90	
Purple-flowering Raspberry	36	
Blackberry	90	
Prickly Gooseberry	90	
Staghorn Sumac	36	
Total Shrubs	342	

Proposed Habitat Enhancement

There is an opportunity to enhance existing Jefferson Salamander habitat on the subject property. The following enhancement if proposed in / adjacent to Wetland A, the vernal pooling area which occurs closes to the residential development and which is most likely to currently support salamander breeding compared to other wetlands on the subject property. Enhancement activities (**Figure 5**) include:

- Woodland connection plantings to improve vernal pool connection (Wetland A) to the larger woodland
- Hand-planting of shrubs within the area of vernal pooling to provide egg mass attachment sites

Plantings to Enhance Woodland Connection

Native trees and shrubs are proposed within a 597 m² planting area adjacent to Wetland A to enhance its connection to the adjacent woodland. These plantings may also act to provide additional shading of the vernal pool area and reduce growth of emergent herbaceous vegetation, thereby improving salamander breeding habitat. Species, sizes, and quantities are provided in **Table 2**. Selected species include those which occur in the immediately adjacent woodland, or within similar upland forest portions of the greater Sudden Tract (similar to those species proposed for woodland buffer / edge management above). Larger tree stock has been suggested to limit mortality due to deer browse. Similarly, generally thorny or less palatable shrub species have been proposed.

Trees should be species two (2) metres apart from other trees therefore requiring approximately 121 trees. Shrubs should be spaces one (1) metre apart from other shrubs or trees therefore requiring approximately 365 shrubs. Planting should be undertaken in spring or fall (2025).



Coconut fibre mulching should be placed between planted woody vegetation to supress competing meadow species (e.g., goldenrods).

Table 2. Proposed Enhancement Plantings (Salamander Movement Habitat)

Species	Stock / Quantity	
Trees	200 + cm height	
Sugar Maple	65	
Red Oak	15	
Shagbark Hickory	9	
Bitternut Hickory	9	
Black Cherry	15	
White Pine	8	
Total Trees	121	
Shrubs	2 Gallon Pot	
Choke Cherry	105	
Purple-flowering Raspberry	45	
Blackberry	105	
Prickly Gooseberry	100	
Staghorn Sumac	40	
Total Shrubs	365	

Wetland Shrub Plantings

Hand-planting of a small number of shrubs within Wetland A is recommended to provide potential salamander egg mass attachment sites and enhance available breeding habitat. Planting should be undertaken outside of the salamander breeding window (March - July), preferably in the fall (2025). Table 3 describes recommended species, sizes and quantities.

Table 3. Proposed Wetland Shrub Plantings (Salamander Breeding Habitat)

Species	Stock / Quantity
Wetland Shrubs	1-2 Gallon Pot
Red-osier Dogwood	12
Wild Black Currant	10
Total Shrubs	22



Summary of Recommendations

As described, this memorandum has been prepared to describe proposed mitigation, restoration and enhancement plans to satisfy the conditions of the Notice of Violation.

The following is recommended to restore impacted Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink breeding habitat:

 Re-seeding of grassland breeding bird habitat in remaining disturbed areas of the subject property

The following is recommended to mitigate potential negative impacts of the development on Jefferson Salamander:

- Installation of erosion and sediment fencing prior to any future soil disturbances, particularly along woodland boundaries
- Pool water drainage will enter an existing low area within the manicured area; no direct discharge to adjacent woodland or associated natural features.
- Woodland buffer plantings (native trees and shrubs) within a 5-m buffer along the woodland edge adjacent to the residential development

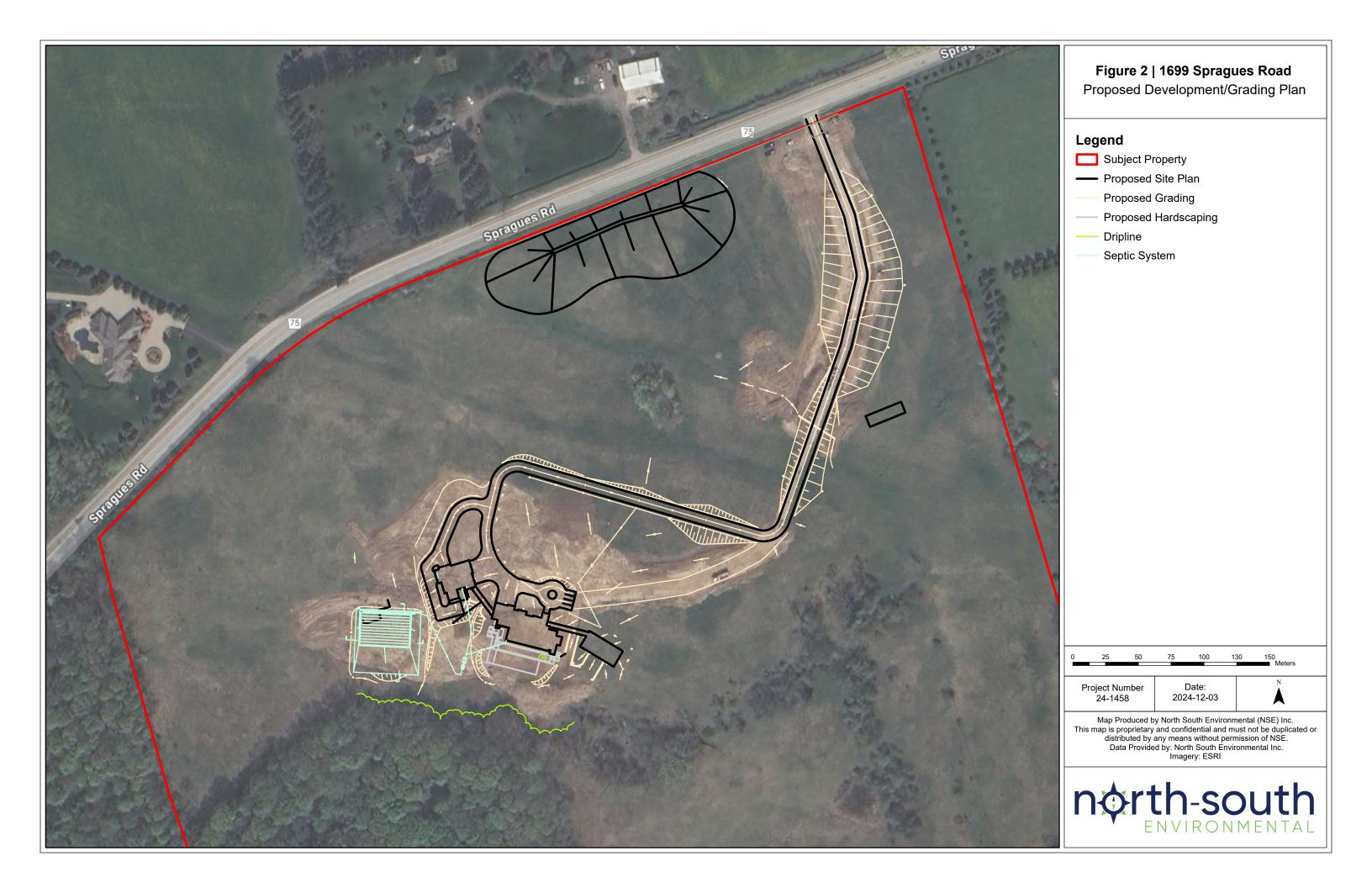
The following is recommended to enhance existing habitat for Jefferson Salamander:

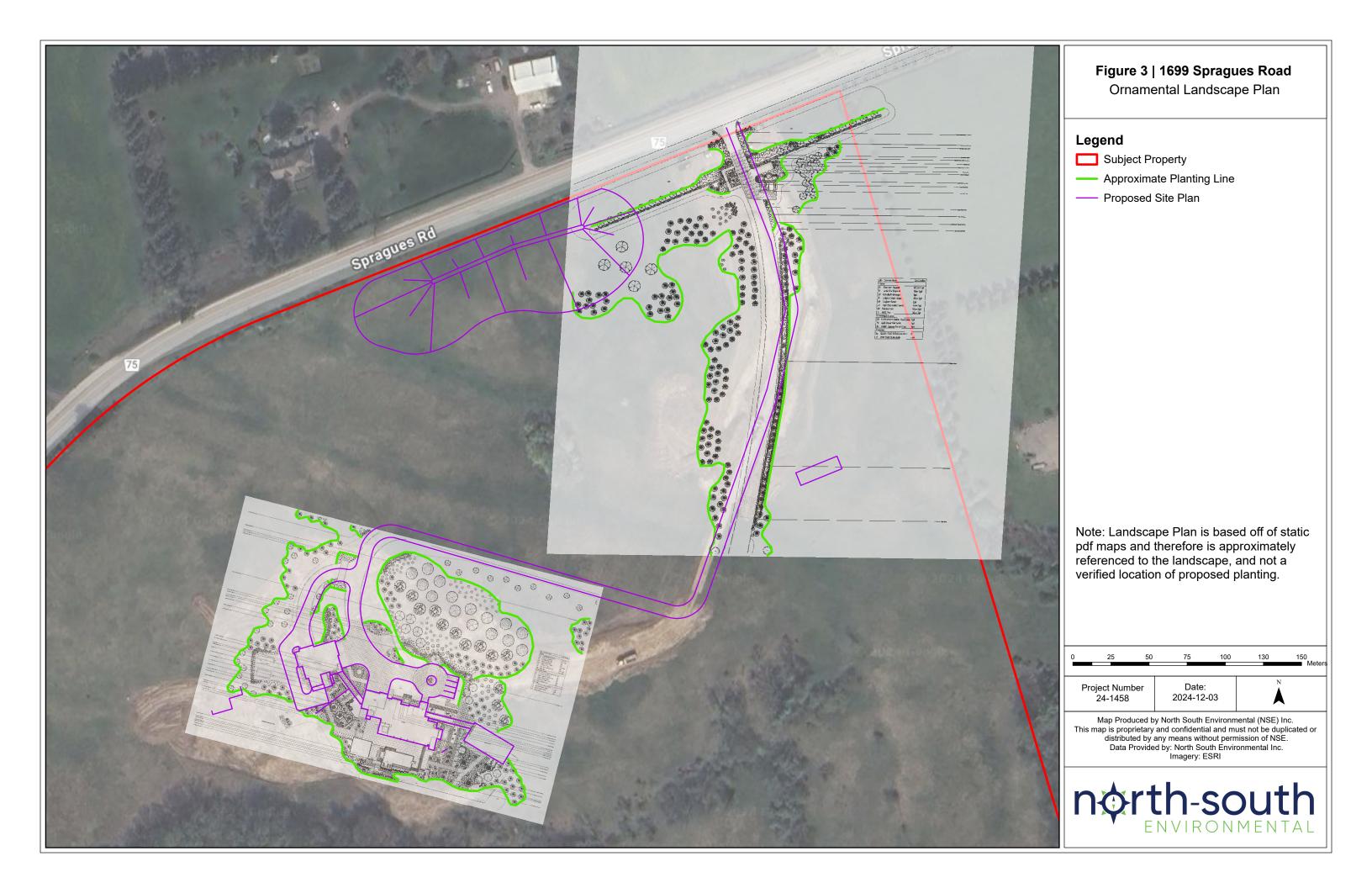
- Woodland connection plantings to improve vernal pool connection (Wetland A) to the larger woodland
- Hand-planting of shrubs within the area of vernal pooling to provide egg mass attachment sites

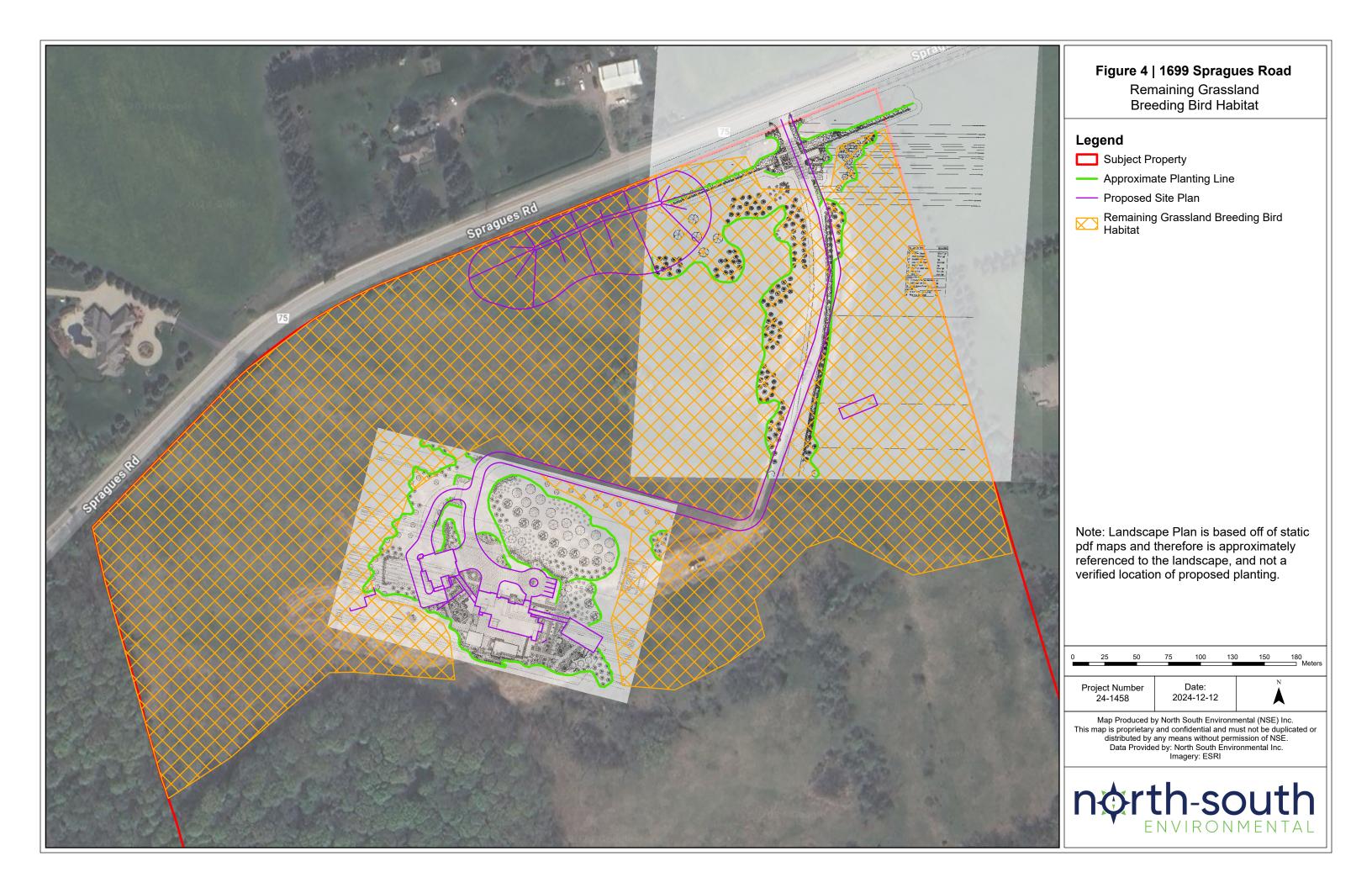
List of Figures and Appendices

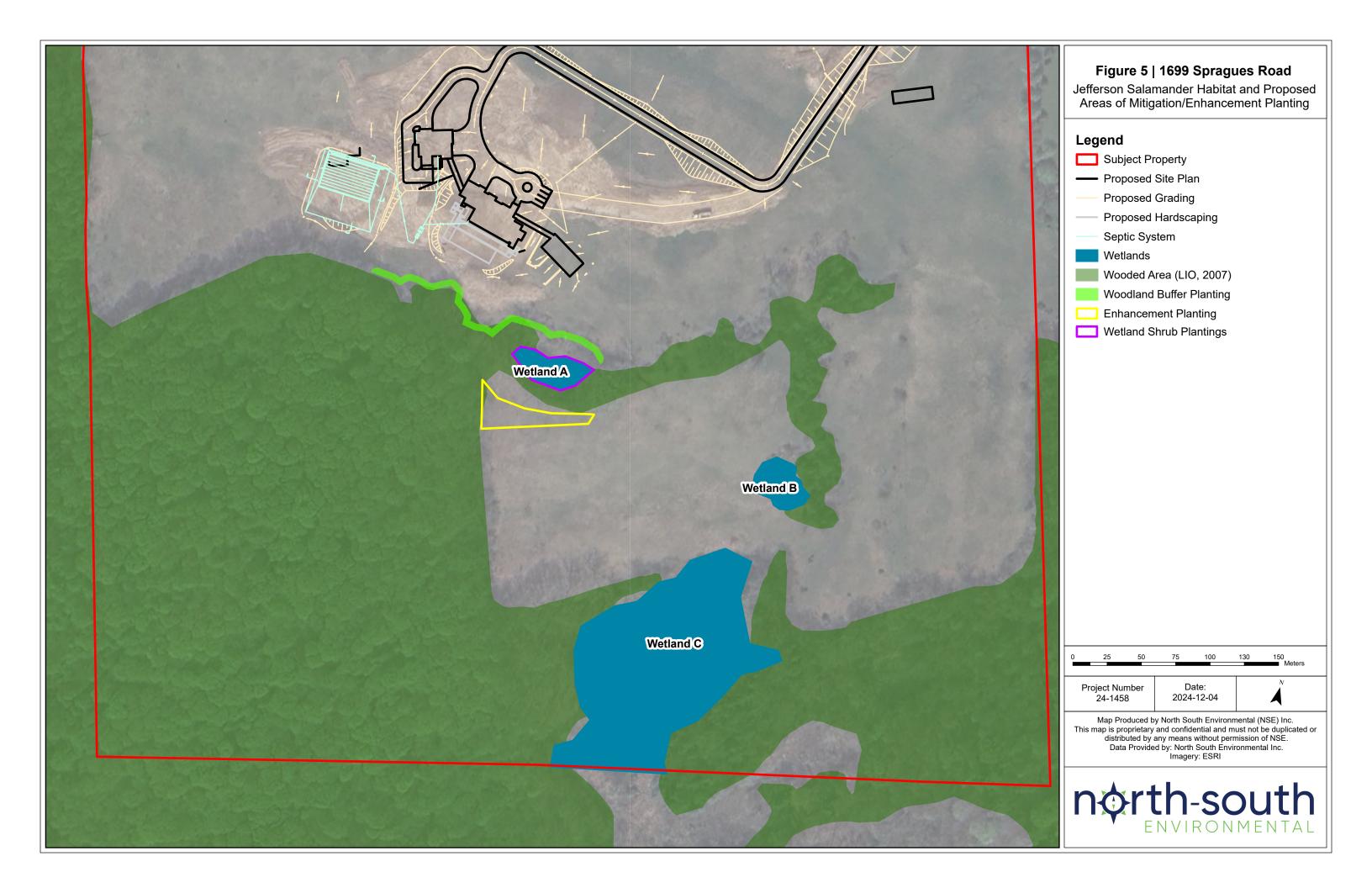
- Figure 1 Subject Property
- Figure 2 Proposed Development / Grading
- Figure 3 Ornamental Landscape Plan
- Figure 4 Remaining Grassland Breeding Bird
- Figure 5 Existing Salamander Habitat and Proposed Areas of Mitigation / Enhancement
- Appendix 1 Notice of Violation
- Appendix 2 Landscaping Planting Plans
- Appendix 3 Photo Appendix













Appendix	1.	Notice	of Vio	lation
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Notice of Violation

Number

1-677689198

Please note that this notice is a formal notification that the issuing Provincial Officer believes that you have violated provincial environmental law. This notice will remain on your ministry's file in respect to the inspection location(s) noted and is available to the public subject to the provisions of the *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*.

Details of the violation(s) including the applicable section(s) of the legislation are included in this Notice along with the required compliance action item(s) and the required action completion date(s).

If any of the required action items are not implemented please be advised that the ministry may take additional compliance and/or enforcement action that may include the issuance of orders, the amendment, suspension or revocation of approvals, permits or registrations and/or referral to the ministry's Environmental Investigation and Enforcement Branch for a prosecution for an offence.

Name of Person or Company:	SLOTEGRAAF CONSTRUCTION INC.	
Address: 1741 BISHOP ST N , CAMBRIDGE, ON, N1T 1N5		
Telephone No.:	(519) 620-2299	
System/Facility:	1699 Spragues Road	
Location:	1699 SPRAGUES ROAD, NORTH DUMFRIES, ON,	

Residential property

August 29, 2024

Observation Date:

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VIOLATION & COMPLIANCE ACTION ITEM(S):

Legislation	Violation Description		
ESA 10 (1)	 (1) No person shall damage or destroy the habitat of, (a) a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an endangered or threatened species; or (b) a species that is listed on the Species at Risk in Ontario List as an extirpated species, if the species is prescribed by the regulations for the purpose of this clause. 		

Item No.	Compliance Action Item(s):	Complete By:
	1) Retain the services of Qualified Person(s) (QP) to develop a landscaping plan to remediate and protect the Jefferson Salamander/Unisexual Ambystoma and Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink habitats. Provide notification to the MECP of the company to be retained prior to the design of the landscaping plan.	
	2) At a minimum, the landscaping plan shall include the following as per the direction of MECP's Species At Risk technical support staff:	
1	- Design the landscaping in a way that includes native plants that can provide shelter and moisture retention as well as habitat.	November 29, 2024
	- Avoid fragmentation that could isolate or disrupt the migration of Jefferson Salamander/Unisexual Ambystoma.	
	- Avoid further removing any grasslands around the perimeter of the home, salvaging what is left for Eastern Meadowlark and Bobolink habitat.	
	- Consider habitat creation or habitat enhancement actions, such as grassland creation and vernal pool restoration.	
	3) Implement and complete the plan	

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Provincial Officer:	Kevin Noll	
Ministry Office:	Guelph District Office	
Telephone No:	(226) 820-0790	
Fax No:	(519) 826-4286	
Address:	1 STONE RD W 4TH FLR, GUELPH, ON, N1G 4Y2	
Badge No:	1491	
Signature:	Kerin Hdl	
Date:	Sep 23, 2024	

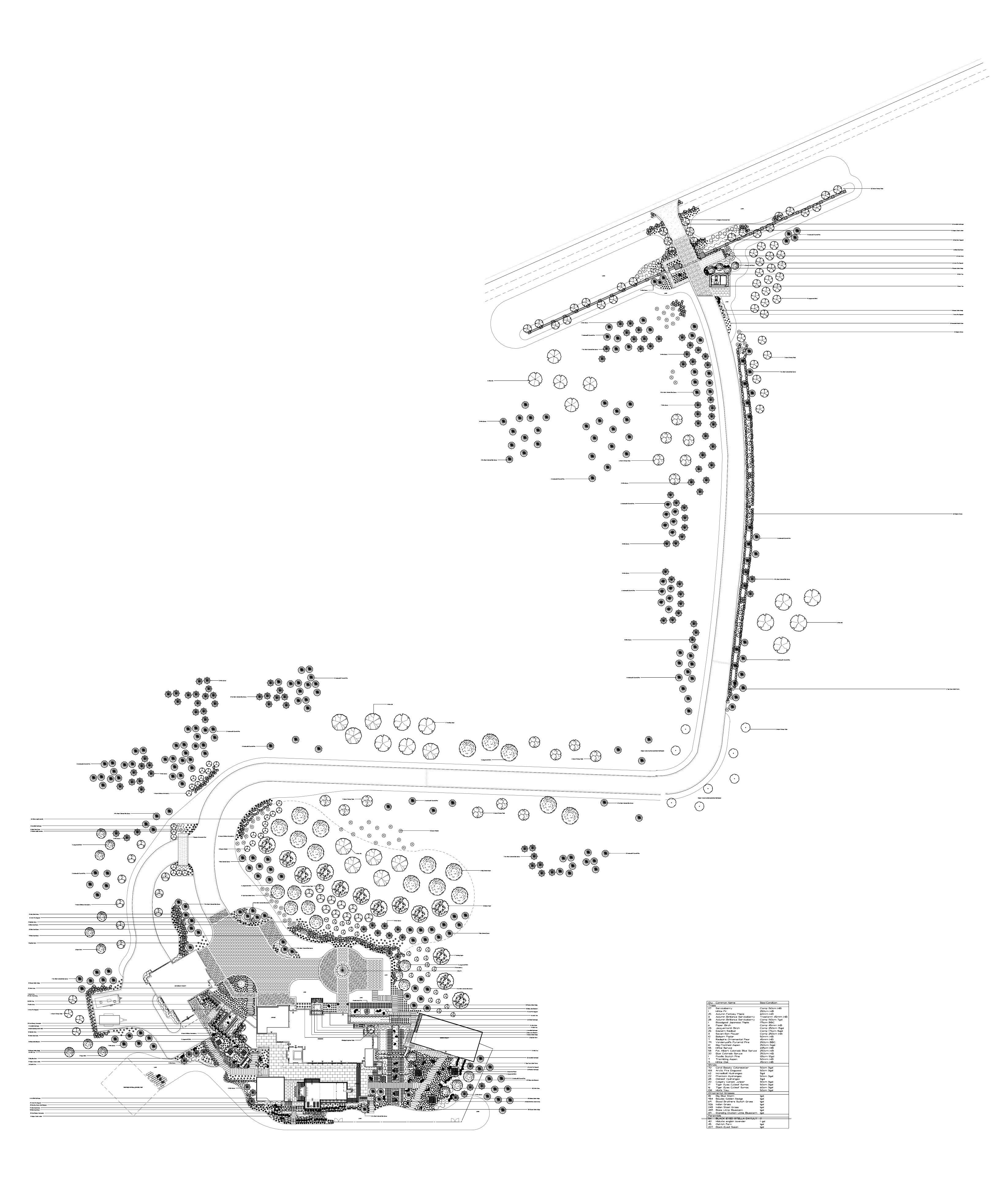
Inquiries regarding this Notice should be directed to the issuing Provincial Officer or the Manager of the ministry office as shown on the Notice.

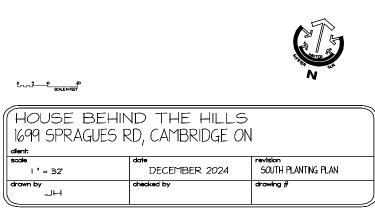
The statutes listed above, and corresponding regulations are available on the Ontario statutes and regulations website at https://www.ontario.ca/laws

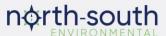
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Appendix 2	Landscaping	Plan (Including	Species List)
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Appendix 3. Photo Appendix



Photo 1. Existing Grassland Breeding Bird Habitat



Photo 2. Adjacent Woodland / Salamander Woodland Habitat



Photo 3. Wetland A



Photo 4. Wetland B



Photo 5. Wetland C