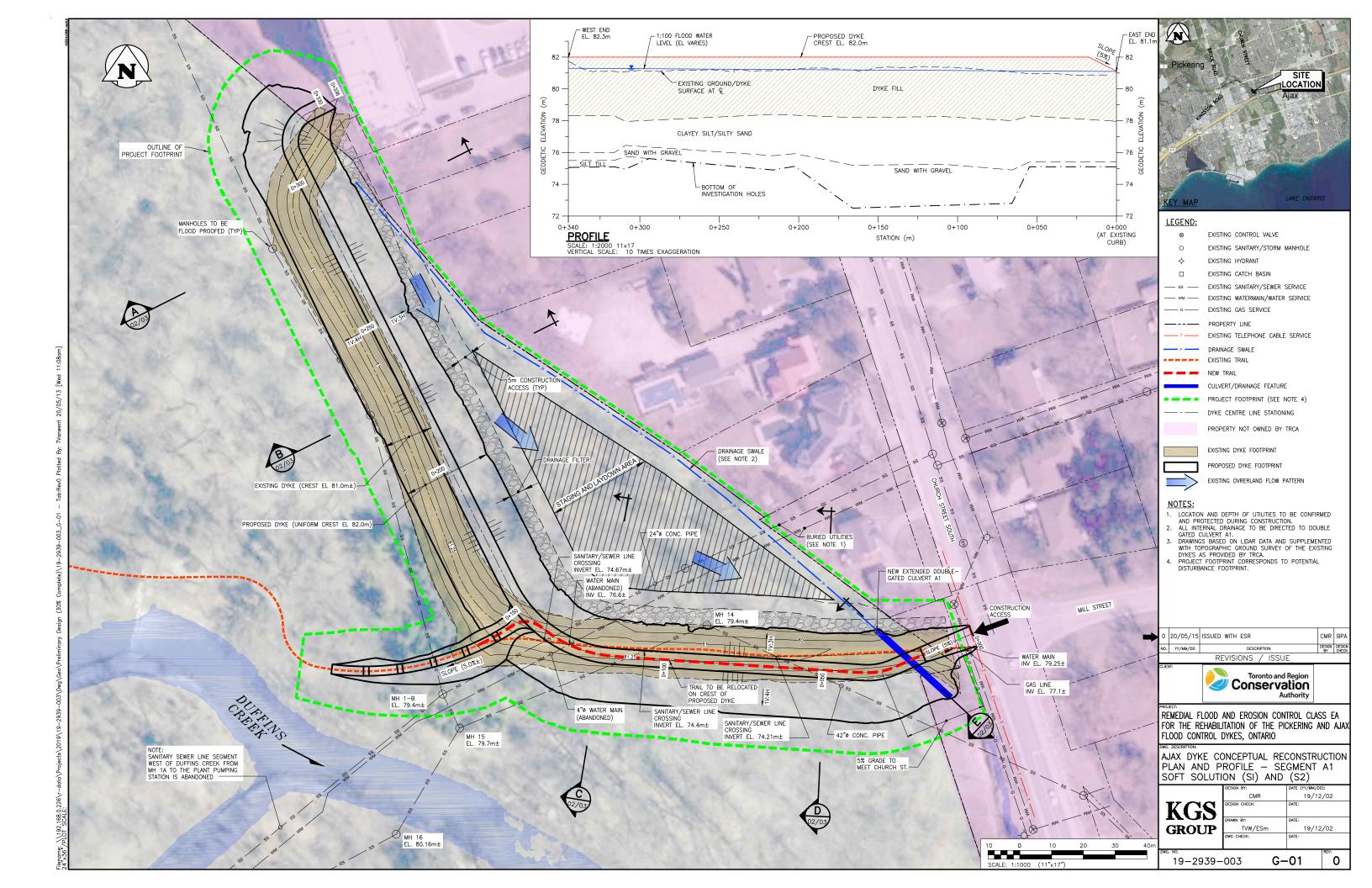
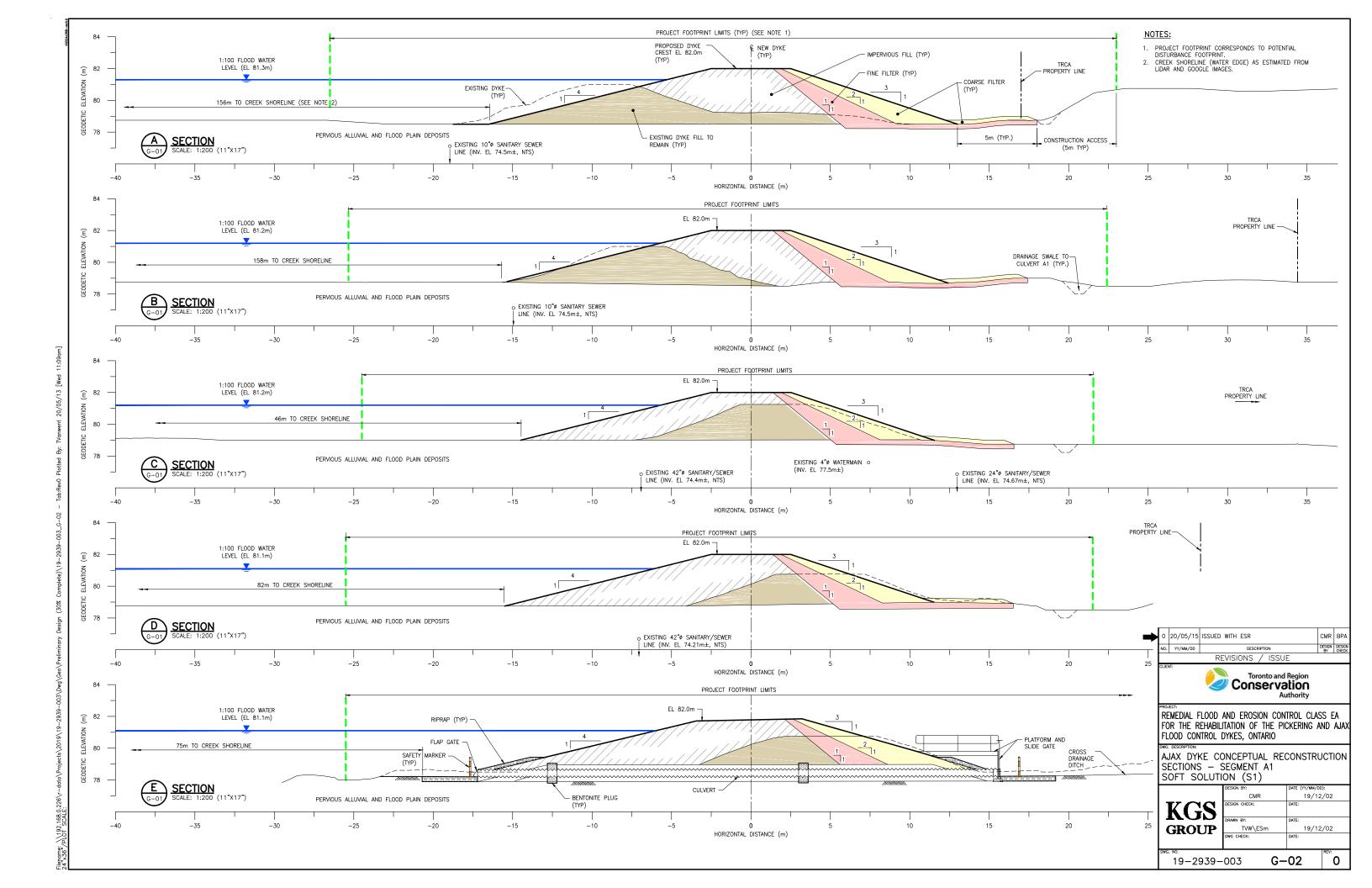
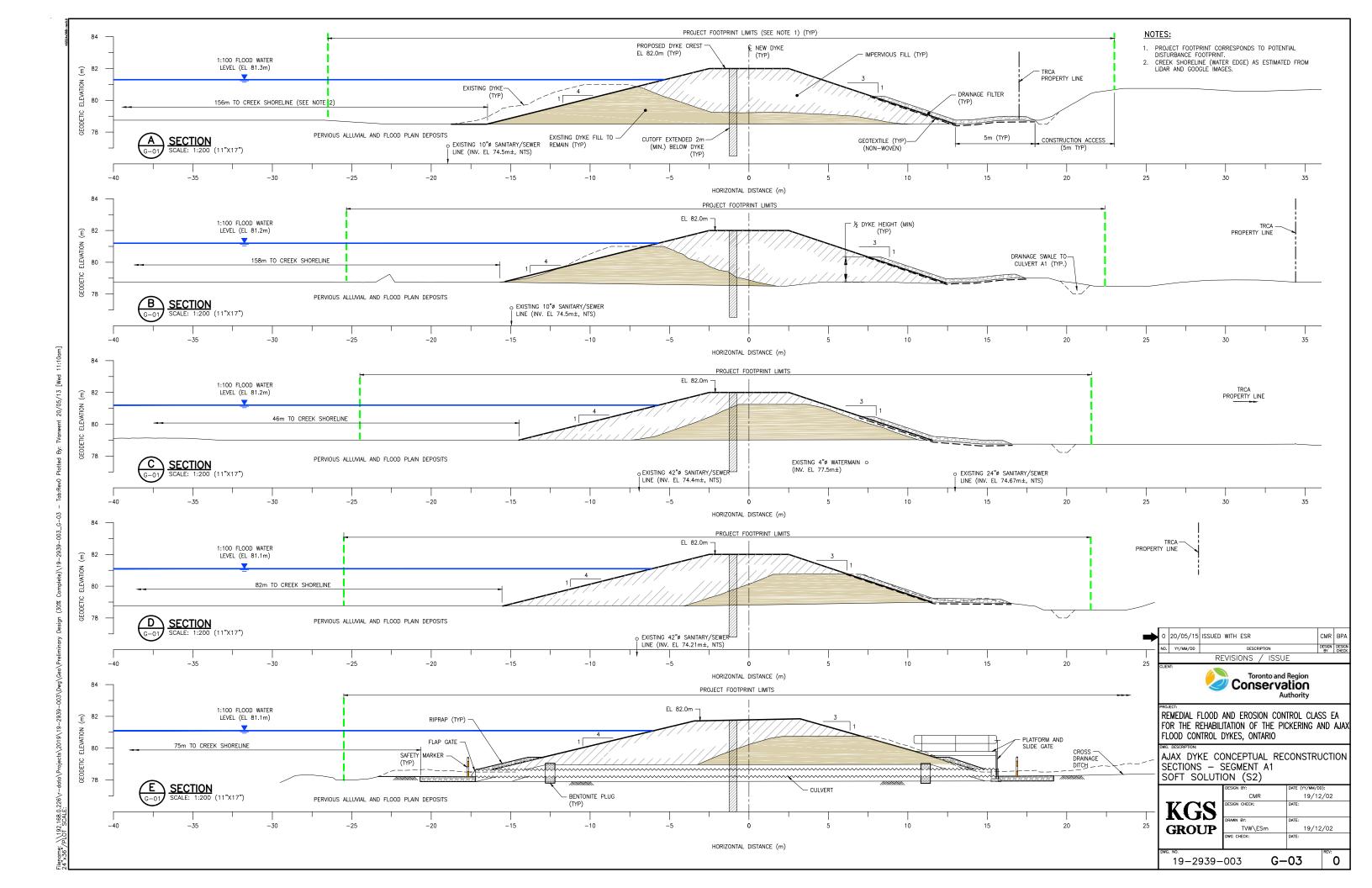
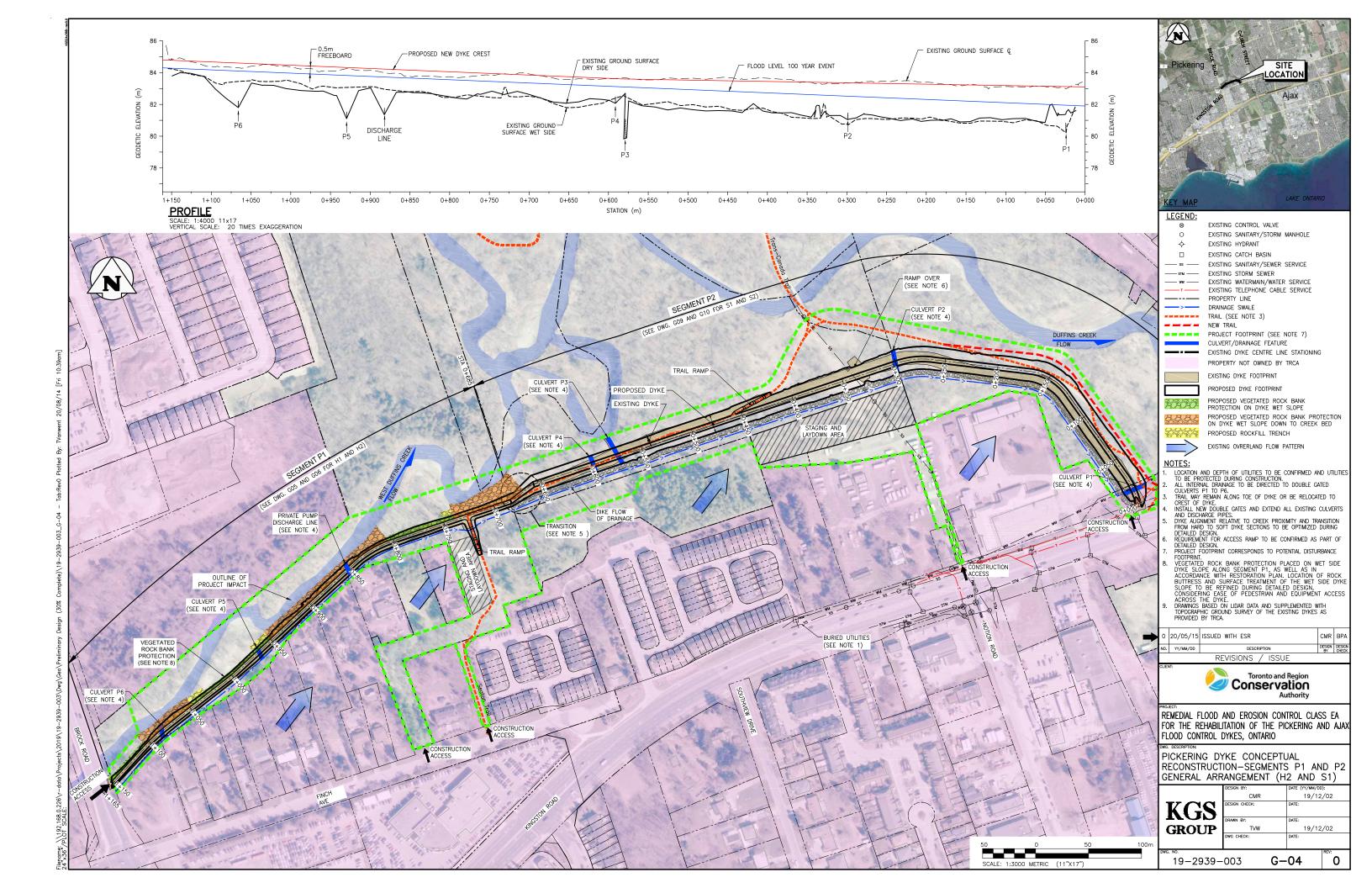
APPENDIX I

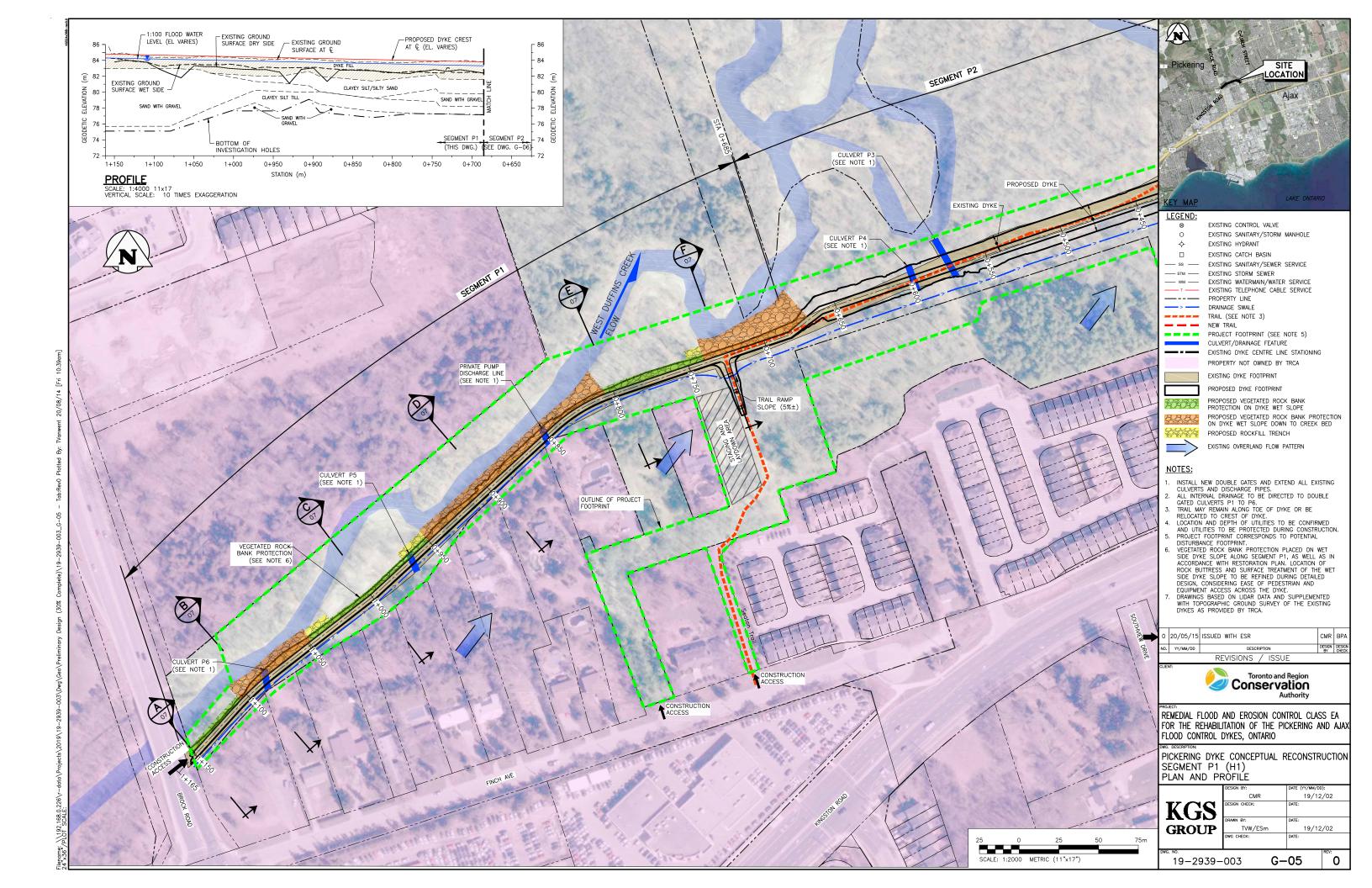
Drawings of Design Concept for the Pickering and Ajax Dykes Rehabilitation

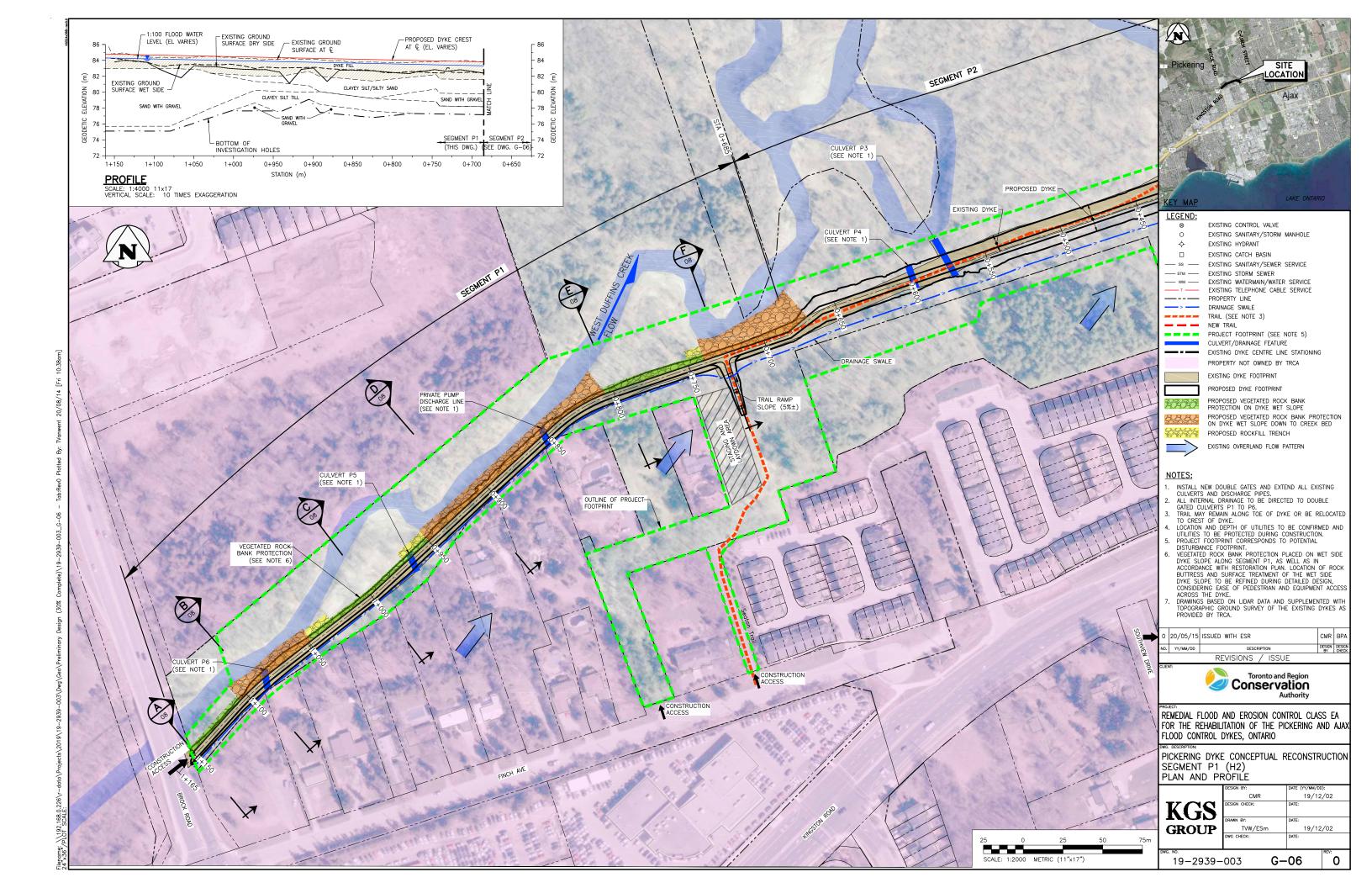


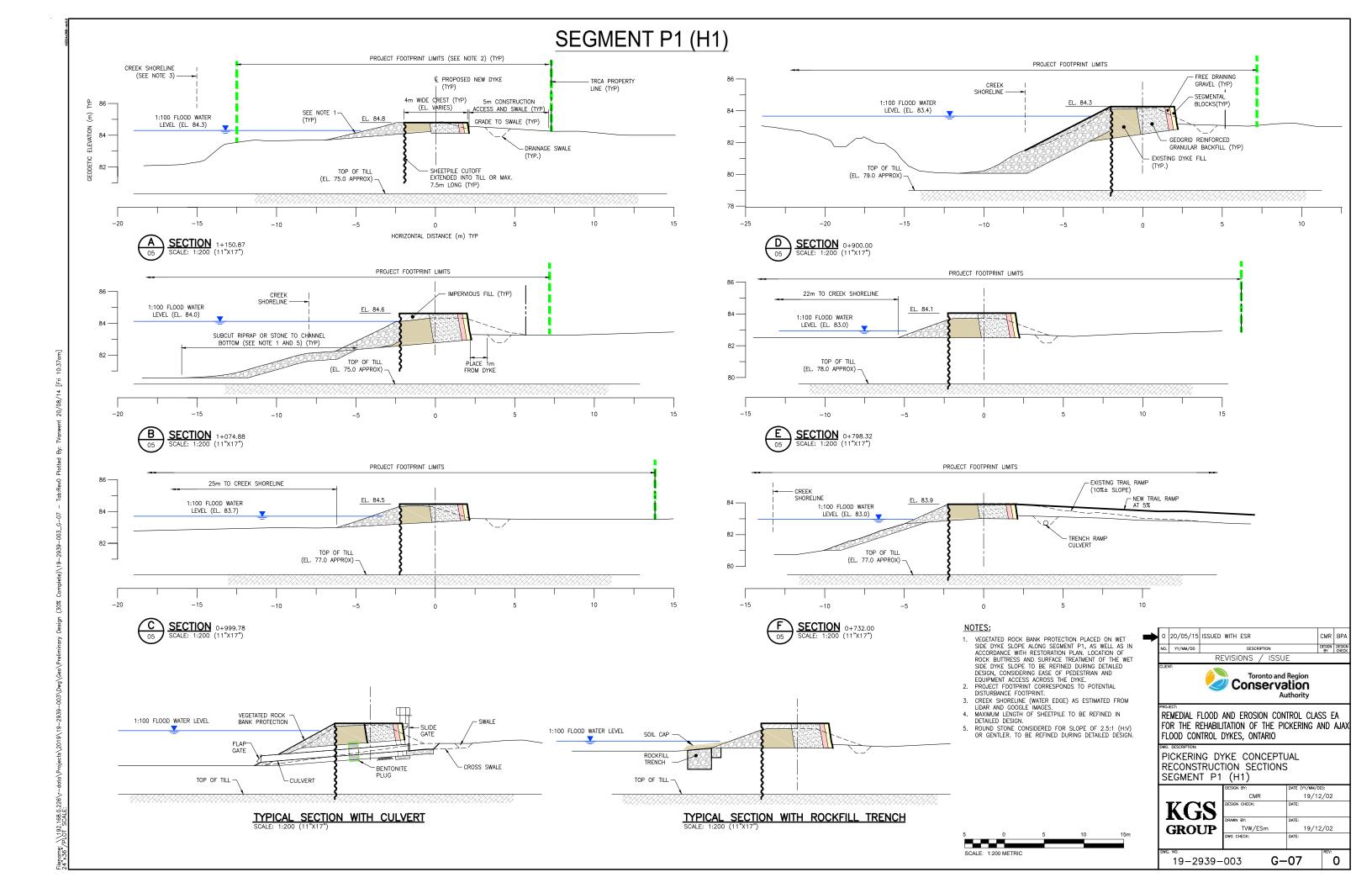


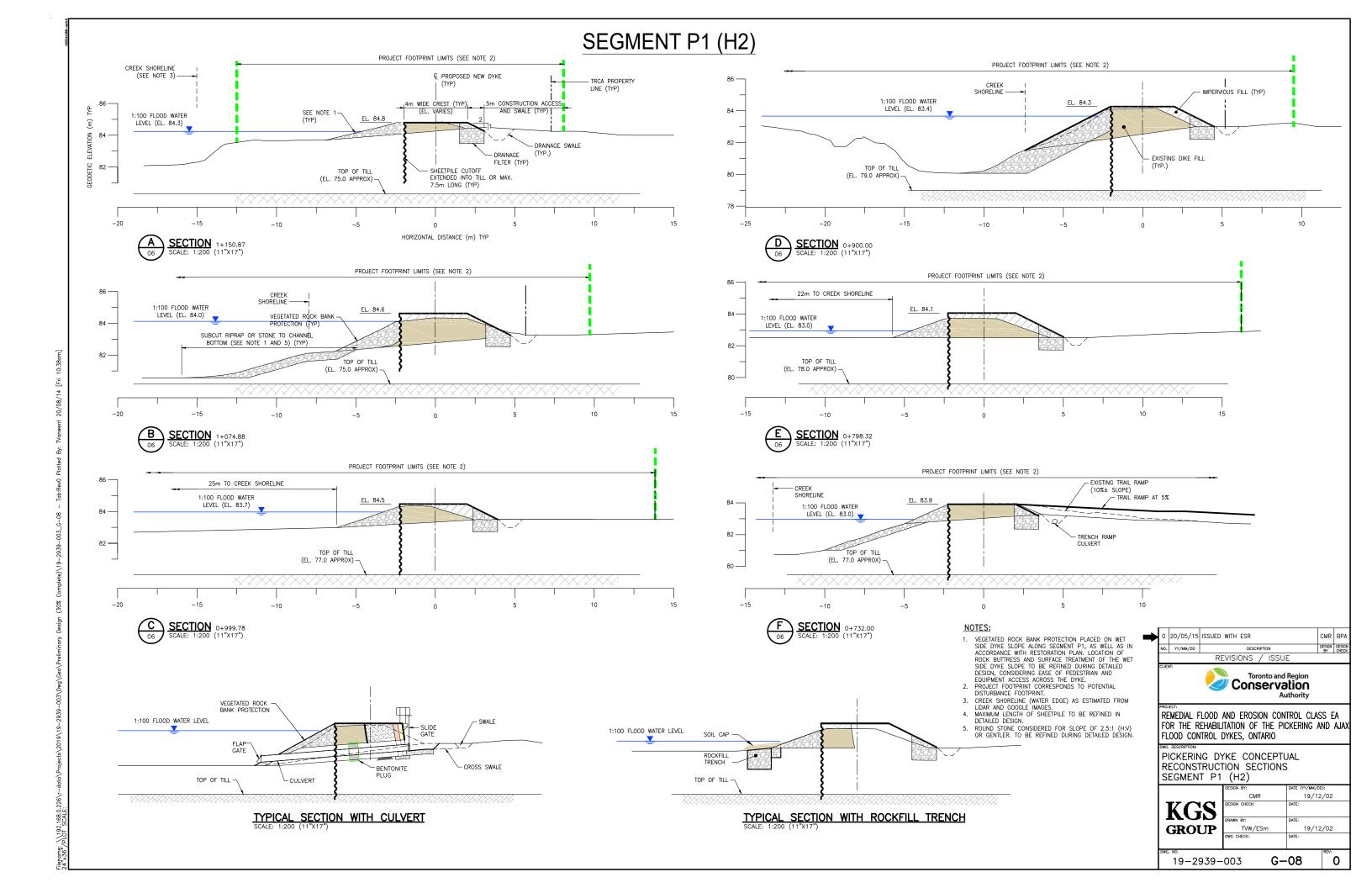


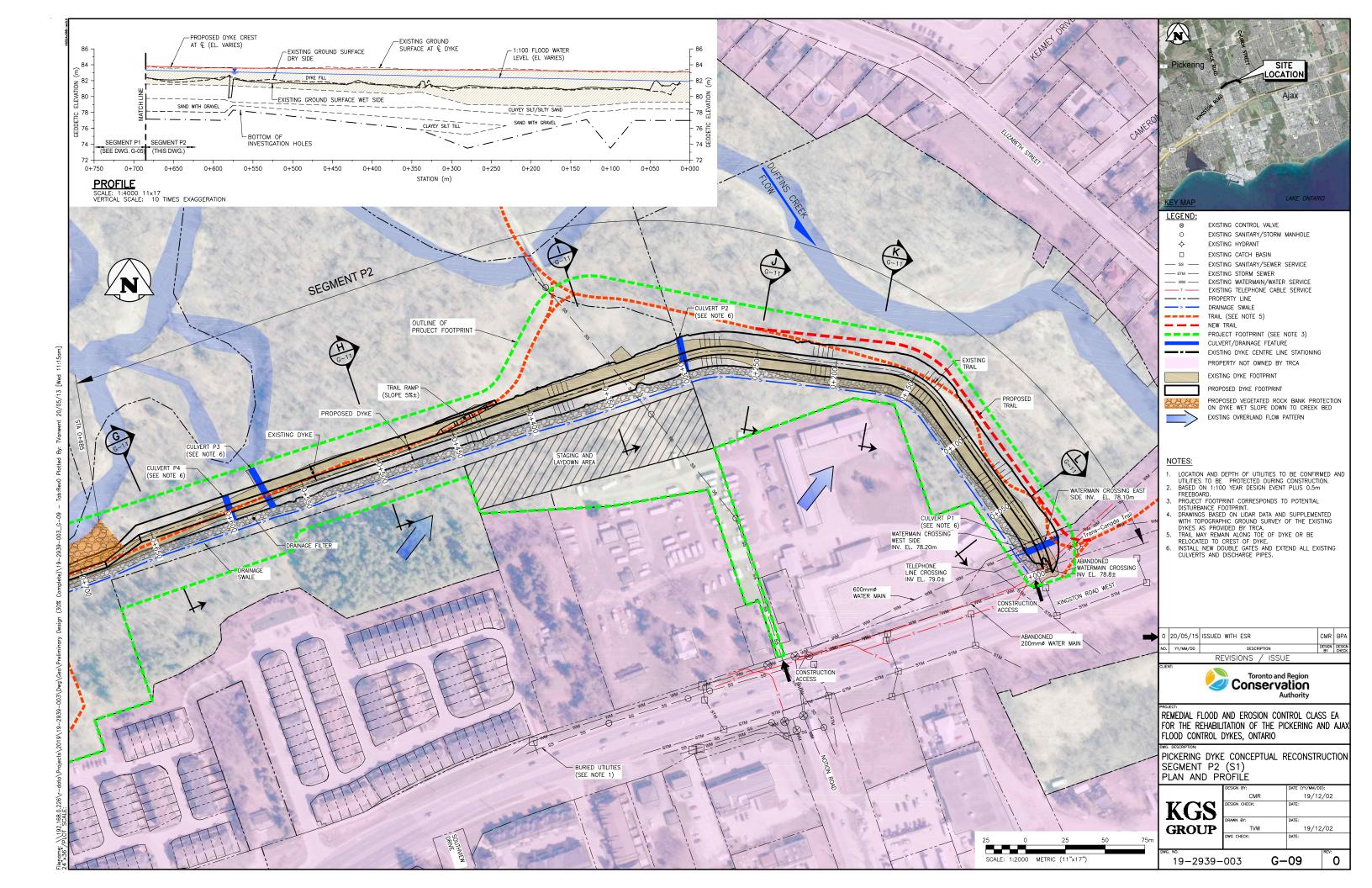


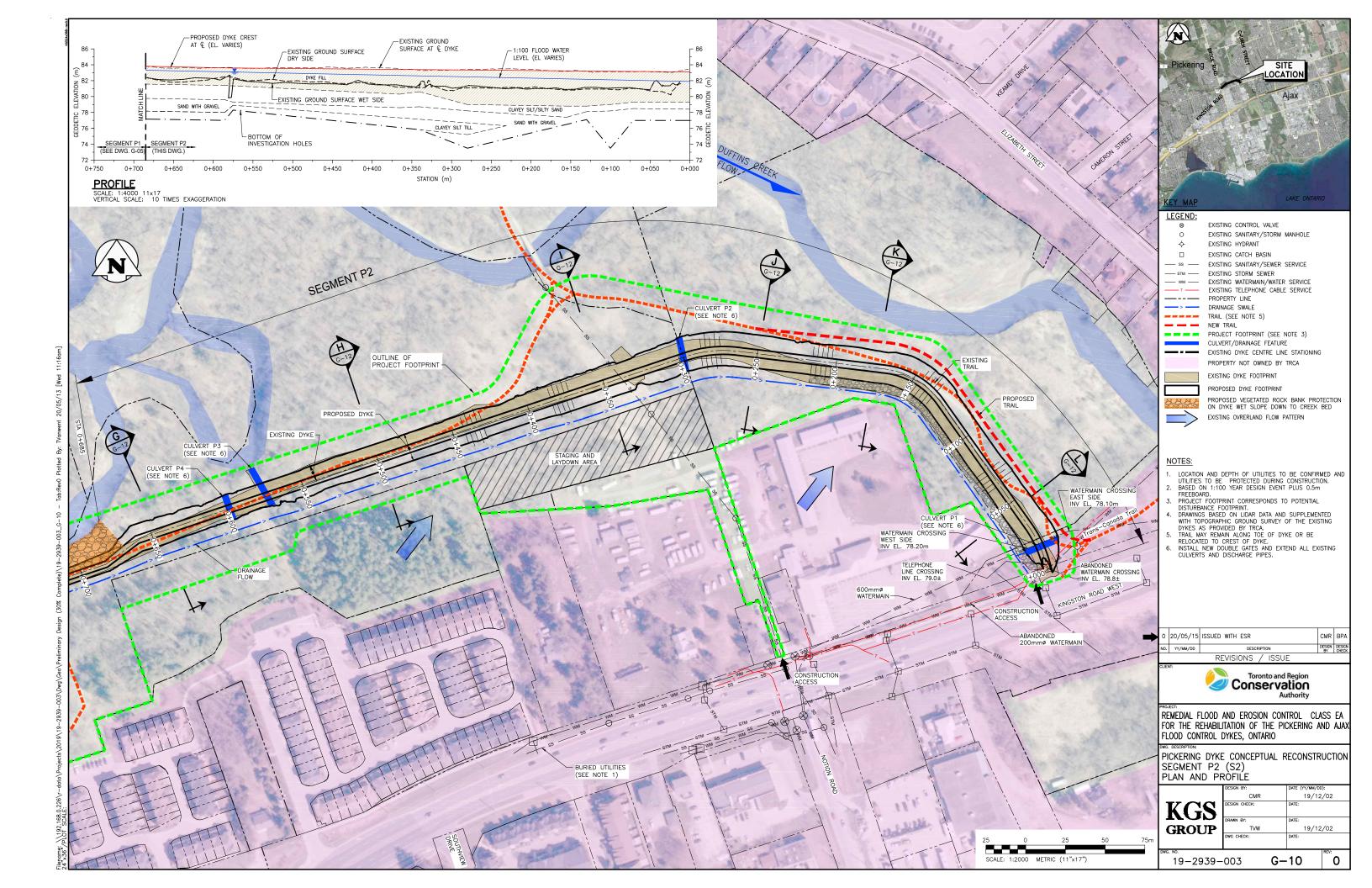


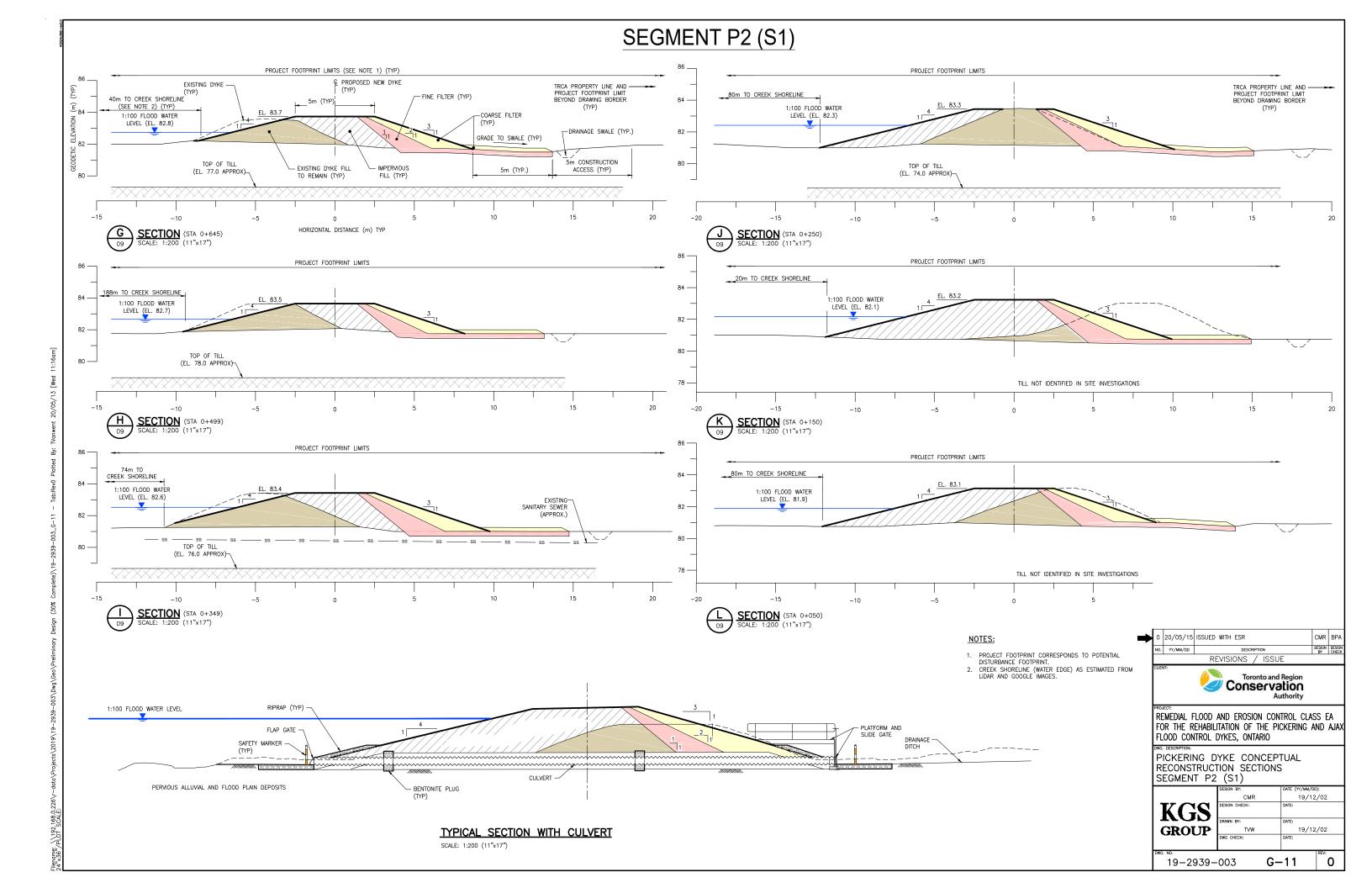


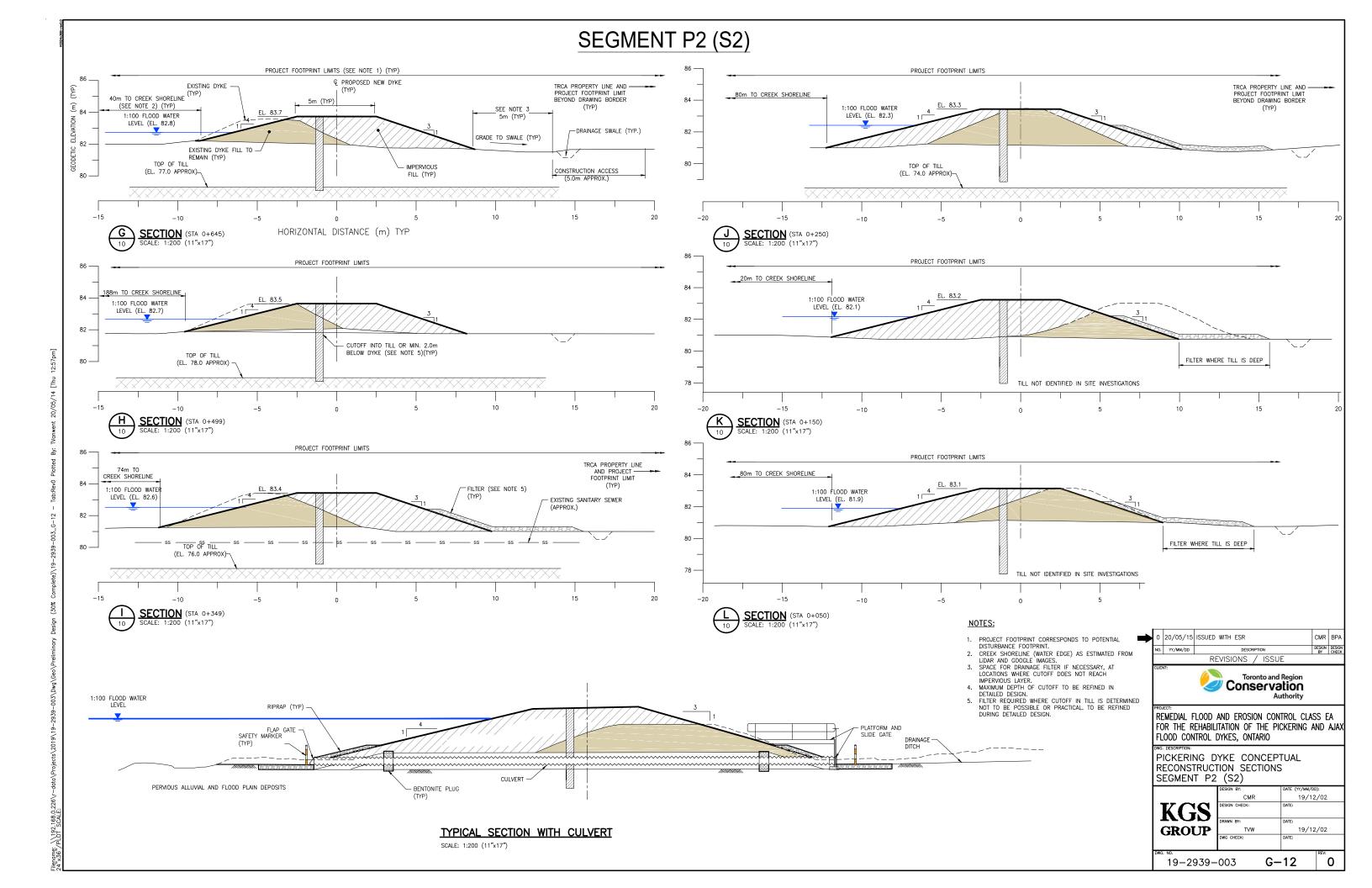














74 Berkeley Street, Toronto, ON M5A 2W7 Tel: 647-795-8153 | www.pecg.ca

Memorandum

Date: March 26, 2020

Project #: 1903602

To: Fuad Curi, Tony Gallo - KGS Group

From: Austin Adams

cc: Dirk Janas

Re: Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes

1. Introduction

Restoration of the Ajax and Pickering Dykes will be implemented following the completion of dyke construction works. The following restoration recommendations follow the practical objectives for the dyke designs and the restoration methods in the *TRCA Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Within the *Guideline*, the "Enhanced Reforestation Planting" typical design has been used as a basis for planning. Restoration efforts will aim to restore the natural areas that have been cleared by the construction works. The staging and construction access areas have been recommended for both seeding and tree/shrub plantings. However, only seeding without tree or shrub planting has been proposed for dyke components, as a limited amount of soil (100 mm) is to be overlain.

This memorandum provides general guidelines and includes Drawings R-01 through R-05 and the TRCA "Vegetated Rock Buttress" Typical Drawing. The provisions of the memorandum and the drawings are to be refined as part of the detailed design.

2. Construction Mitigation - Butternut

It is recommended that a complete Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan be created and implemented for the construction of the project, following the *Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction* (Greater Golden Horseshoe Conservation Authorities, 2006). Within this ESC plan, ESC fencing should be established to avoid the introduction of construction sediments into Duffins Creek.

For the Ajax dyke, Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is to be erected around the 25 m habitat of a Butternut (*Juglans nigra*) tree identified nearby. Butternut is considered *Endangered* in Ontario, and individuals and their habitats are protected under the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA). TPF has been proposed within the Project Area (**see attached mark-up – Ajax Dyke**). This TPF should be tied into ESC fencing, or could be achieved by appropriate placement of ESC fencing without additional fencing requirements. The establishment has been considered feasible, as the habitat area will not be required for dyke construction.

Memorandum

Page 2 | March 26, 2020March 26, 2020

Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes



The installation of this fencing avoids the 25 m habitat of this *Endangered* species, thereby avoiding further obligations and requirements under the ESA.

3. Construction Mitigation – Redside Dace and Aquatic Species

The design must recognize the presence of aquatic species, particularly Redside Dace and American Eel. In-water works are anticipated for Pickering Dyke Segment P1, but not for Pickering Dyke Segment P2 and Ajax Segment A1. Based on the approximate delineation of the meander belt by Geomorphic Solutions (2009), the Project Footprint is within the Duffins Creek/West Duffins Creek meander belt areas.

As the main Duffins Creek is considered "Occupied" Redside Dace habitat, works within the Duffins Creek meanderbelt are to be conducted in accordance with the MNRF *Guidance for Development Activities in Redside Dace Protected Habitat* recommendations for terrestrial work near water (MNRF, 2016). In particular, the ESC plan (above) to be created and implemented for construction, including fencing, should be located as close as feasible to the project area to avoid potential inputs to Duffins Creek. While not anticipated to be required, if necessary, all in-water and near-water works should be completed during the recommended timing window for this area (i.e. July 1 to September 15) (Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, 2014). To protect other aquatic species (e.g. American Eel), best industry practices should be followed for in-water works.

Note that West Duffins Creek is currently not considered Redside Dace habitat. Should correspondence with the MECP during detailed design indicate that it is to be considered habitat, the above measures for Duffins Creek are to be applied for West Duffins Creek, in particular where in-water works will be required (Pickering Dyke Segment P1).

4. Soils and Seeding

All areas are to be overlain with topsoil and seeded with a native seed mixture generally suited for lowland areas such as riparian corridors. Most dyke components will be seeded; however, the wet slope side for the Pickering "P1" Dyke area is to be fitted with a vegetated rock buttress and will be restored using only live shrub stakes. Additionally, a portion of the Pickering dyke crest and the Ajax dyke crest are to be paved for the re-establishment of the walking trail (Trans Canada Trail).

A mid-grain loamy topsoil is recommended to be overlain on the dyke structures, as a general soil type favourable for ground cover species establishment. Soil volumes of 100 mm are anticipated for all dyke areas. The construction access and staging areas are recommended to be spread with a 500 mm cover of topsoil for tree/shrub restoration.

Most dyke feature areas will be seeded with a native seed mixture appropriate for seasonally flooded areas such as the Duffins Creek/West Duffins Creek riparian zone. The seed mix recommended follows native species identified in the *TRCA Seed Mix Guidelines* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2004). For most dyke areas, a **seasonally flooded areas** seed mix should be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h. The swale and dyke drainage filter/toe drain areas require a seed mix that are ideal to control water flow. Therefore, a native seed mixture ideal for retention basins and requiring little maintenance as been selected. The **retention basins** seed mix should be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h. To assist in the

Page 3 | March 26, 2020March 26, 2020

Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes



establishment of the seed mixes, all areas should also be seeded with a nurse crop of Common Oats (Avena sativa) or Buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentu) at a rate of 25 kg/ha. All seed mix compositions are to be defined as part of detailed design.

5. Tree and Shrub Planting

The staging area and construction access areas are also to be planted with native trees and shrubs. The planting recommendations will be designed to match the 3,000 stems/ha of the Enhanced Reforestation Planting typical design of the *Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).

The species to be planted as part of the restoration efforts will be native to the region, suitable to the site conditions, and will represent species that are suitable and/or recorded within the vegetation community in which the restoration efforts are being completed (**Tables 4 to 6**). For the Ajax dyke, the predominant ecosite is a Fresh – Moist Lowland Deciduous Forest (FOD7) type (Lee, et al., 1998). Trees and shrubs selected for this area should reflect this ecosite type, with a focus on the more shade-tolerant species, as this is reflective of general site conditions on the "dry" side of the dyke. For the Pickering dyke, the dominant ecosite types are FOD7 and cultural woodlands and thickets (CUW, CUT). As the dominant *natural* ecosite, the tree/shrub species characteristic of the FOD7 ecosites should used; however, with a focus on full sun to partially shady preferring species, as this dyke receives more insolation than the Ajax dyke. A recommended planting species composition for each dyke component is outlined in **Table 1**.

Following the *Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation*, trees should be planted in groups of 10 at a minimum $2.45 \text{ m x } 2.45 \text{ m } (6 \text{ m}^2)$ spacing, while shrubs are to be planted in groups of 10/species at a minimum $1 \text{ m x } 1 \text{ m } (1 \text{ m}^2)$ spacing. Final tree and shrub numbers to plant, planting design and methods are to be defined in detailed design of the solution.

Table 1: Recommended Percent Composition for Tree and Shrub Plantings

Common Name	Scientific Name	D	Dyke Componer	
		A 1	P1	P2
Tree Plantings				
Basswood	Tilia americana	30	25	30
Black Maple	Acer nigra	20		
Black Walnut	Juglans nigra		30	20
Eastern White Cedar	Thuja occidentalis	nuja occidentalis 20		
Eastern White Pine	Pinus strobus		12	10
Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	10	7	8
Red Maple	Acer rubrum	10	7	10
Sugar Maple	Acer saccharum	10		
White Birch	Betula papyrifera		7	7
White Spruce	Picea glauca		12	15



Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes

	100	100	100				
Shrub Plantings							
Alternate-leaved Dogwood	Cornus alternifolia	30					
Mapleleaf Viburnum	Viburnum acerifolium	25					
Pussy Willow	Salix discolor		20	20			
Red-berried Elder	Sambucus pubens	20					
Red-osier Dogwood	Cornus sericea		30	35			
Silky Dogwood	Cornus amomum ssp. obliqua		20	20			
Smooth Serviceberry	Amelanchier laevis		30	25			
Witch-hazel Hamamelis virginiana 25							
Total 100 100 100							

5.1 Pickering Dyke "P1" Wet Side Slope Planting

The Pickering "P1" Wet Side Slope is to be completed using a vegetated rock buttress, and can be naturalized using live stakes planted between stones (See **Vegetated Rock Buttress Typical Details**). Recommended species composition for live stakes along the slope are detailed in **Table 2**. Live stakes are to be planted in groups of 10 at 1 m x 1 m (1 m²) intervals (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Live stakes are recommended to be 25 – 75 mm diameter stakes, to be hand placed between the dyke stone revetment/rip-rap. Stakes should be buried >0.5 m below the rip-rap, using certified soils to fill the remaining space in each planting hole. Final live-stake numbers to plant, planting design and methods are to be defined in detailed design of the solution. Additionally, during detailed design, the rock size and shape should be defined giving preference to round or sub-rounded stones over angular ones wherever technically feasible.

Table 2: Recommended Composition for Pickering Dyke "P1" Wet Side Slope Live-Stake Restoration Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Composition (%)
Alternate-leaved Dogwood	Cornus alternifolia	25
Alleghany Blackberry	Rubus allegheniensis	20
Balsam Poplar	Populus balsamifera	20
Sandbar Willow	Salix exigua	20
Bebb's Willow	Salix bebbiana	15

6. Wildlife Habitat Features

Wildlife habitat features are to be considered in detailed design in accordance with the *Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Nesting structures (bird houses/boxes, bat boxes), natural woody debris piles, logs and other features are to be placed strategically within TRCA lands but outside the dyke and filter footprints.

Memorandum

Page 5 | March 26, 2020March 26, 2020

Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes



7. In-Stream Restoration

There are several sections of the P1 Dyke area that will require in-stream works to upgrade or install vegetated rock buttress revetment to the stream banks. Geomorphological analysis of Duffins Creek indicates that the bed quality along this section of Duffins Creek is composed of primarily cobbles and stones, affording fish habitat potential.

Any disturbances to the stream bed should be restored via replacement of cobbles and stones of an analogous quantity, size and composition. All imported material should be verified as "Certified Clean Fill".

8. Potential Compensation

As the dykes are not proposed to be planted with trees or shrubs, compensation for loss of ecosystem area may be required by the TRCA as per the *Guideline* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). The basal area of the area is to be assessed in detailed design to determine the compensation ratio. For this design concept, a 3:1 area compensation ratio was used as an example, which corresponds to an average basal area between 10 and 20 m²/ha.

Drawings R-01, R-02 and R-03 show (red dashed line) the limits of the project footprint and maximum disturbance area. It is unlikely that all this area would be impacted. The areas indicated in **Drawings -01, R-02 and R-03** as "seeding only" will be permanently impacted by the project, as trees and shrubs will not be allowed to grow on the dyke footprint or on its associated filters, drains and swales. The areas shown in the drawings as "seeding and tree/shrub planting" are anticipated to be temporarily impacted, as trees removed from these areas will be restored on-site.

The total area of forest/wetland/ticket removed is estimated to be 4.1 ha (2.7 for the Pickering dyke and 1.4 ha for the Ajax dyke). Of that, 1.4 ha would be restored on-site (0.4 h of the Ajax Dyke and 1.0 ha of the Pickering dyke), and 2.7 ha would require off-site compensation.

The 2.7 ha area not to be tree/shrub planted results from an estimated 1.0 ha on the Ajax Dyke, and 1.7 ha for the Pickering Dyke (P1 and P2). This includes area to be seeded only, and does not include areas of no treatment that are currently paved trails and will be returned to a similar condition. Using the 3:1 area replacement example, approximately 8.1 ha would be required in compensation. Approximately 13,500 trees would be required to plant this area following a 2.45 m x 2.45 m (6 m²) spacing using potted trees, as per the Enhanced Reforestation Typical drawing in the *Guideline* (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Note, this calculation does not include dyke crests that will be re-established as walking trails, returning to current conditions.

Compensation should aim to restore FOD7 lowland area using the native tree species recommended (**Table 1**); however, the ultimate species selected and specific quantities of each should account for the site specific conditions, such as insolation, moisture conditions and soil types.

Memorandum

Page 6 | March 26, 2020March 26, 2020

Proposed Restoration Plantings and Recommendations for the Ajax and Pickering Dykes



References

- Greater Golden Horseshoe Conservation Authorities. (2006). *Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines* for Urban Construction. Retrieved from http://www.trca.on.ca/dotAsset/40035.pdf
- Lee, H. T., Bakowsky, W. D., Riley, J., Bowles, J., Puddister, M., Uhlig, P., & McMurray, S. (1998).

 Ecological Land Classification for Southern Ontario: First Approximation and its Application.

 Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Southcentral Science Section, Science Development and Transfer Branch.
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2004). Seed Mix Guidlines. Retrieved from http://trca.on.ca/dotAsset/40025.pdf
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. (2018, June). Guideline for Determining Ecosystem

 Compensation. Retrieved from Toronto and Region Conservation Authority:

 https://laserfiche.trca.ca/WebLink/0/edoc/1499894/Guideline%20for%20Determining%20Ecosyst
 em%20Compensation,%20June%202018.pdf

Restoration and Ecology Notes

The following restoration recommendations follow the practical objectives for the dyke designs and the restoration methods in the TRCA Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Restoration concept includes areas of expected disturbance within Project footprint. Where not specified otherwise, disturbed areas are to be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Construction Mitigation - Butternut

- A complete Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan is to be created and implemented for the construction of the project, following the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction (Greater Golden Horseshoe Conservation Authorities, 2006).
- Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is to be erected around the 25 m habitat of a Butternut (Juglans nigra) tree identified nearby (see plan).
- This TPF should be tied into ESC fencing, or could be achieved by appropriate placement of ESC fencing without additional fencing requirements.

Construction Mitigation – Redside Dace and Aquatic Species

- In-water works are not anticipated for Aiax Dyke Segment A1.
- The Ajax Dyke Segment A1 is within the Duffins Creek valley bottom and potentially within the meander belt limits that define Redside Dace habitat. The meander belt limits are to be confirmed as part of
- If confirmed, works are to be conducted in accordance with the MNRF Guidance for Development Activities in Redside Dace Protected Habitat (MNRF, 2016).
- The ESC plan (above) to be created and implemented for construction, including fencing, should be located as close as feasible to the project area to avoid potential inputs to Duffins Creek.

Soils and Seeding

- A mid-grain loamy topsoil is to be overlain on the dyke structures, as a general soil type favourable for restoration. NOTE: A minimum of 1 m of the Drainage Filter area should be left uncapped.
- Soil depths of 100 mm are to be spread on all "Seeding Only" areas.
- Soil depths of 500 mm to be spread on "Seeding and Tree/Shrub Planting" areas
- NOTE: Half of the Ajax dyke crest is to be resurfaced for the re-establishment of the walking trail (Trans Canada Trail). To be determined at detailed design.
- Seed mixes are to follow native species identified in the TRCA Seed Mix Guidelines (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2004).
- For most Dyke Structures, to promote a restoration ground cover a native seasonally flooded areas seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.
- For the Drainage Filter and Swale areas, to allow for drainage to be promoted and maintained, a native **retention basins** seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.

Tree and Shrub Planting

The staging area and construction access areas are to be planted with native trees and shrubs following the Enhanced Reforestation Planting typical design of the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).

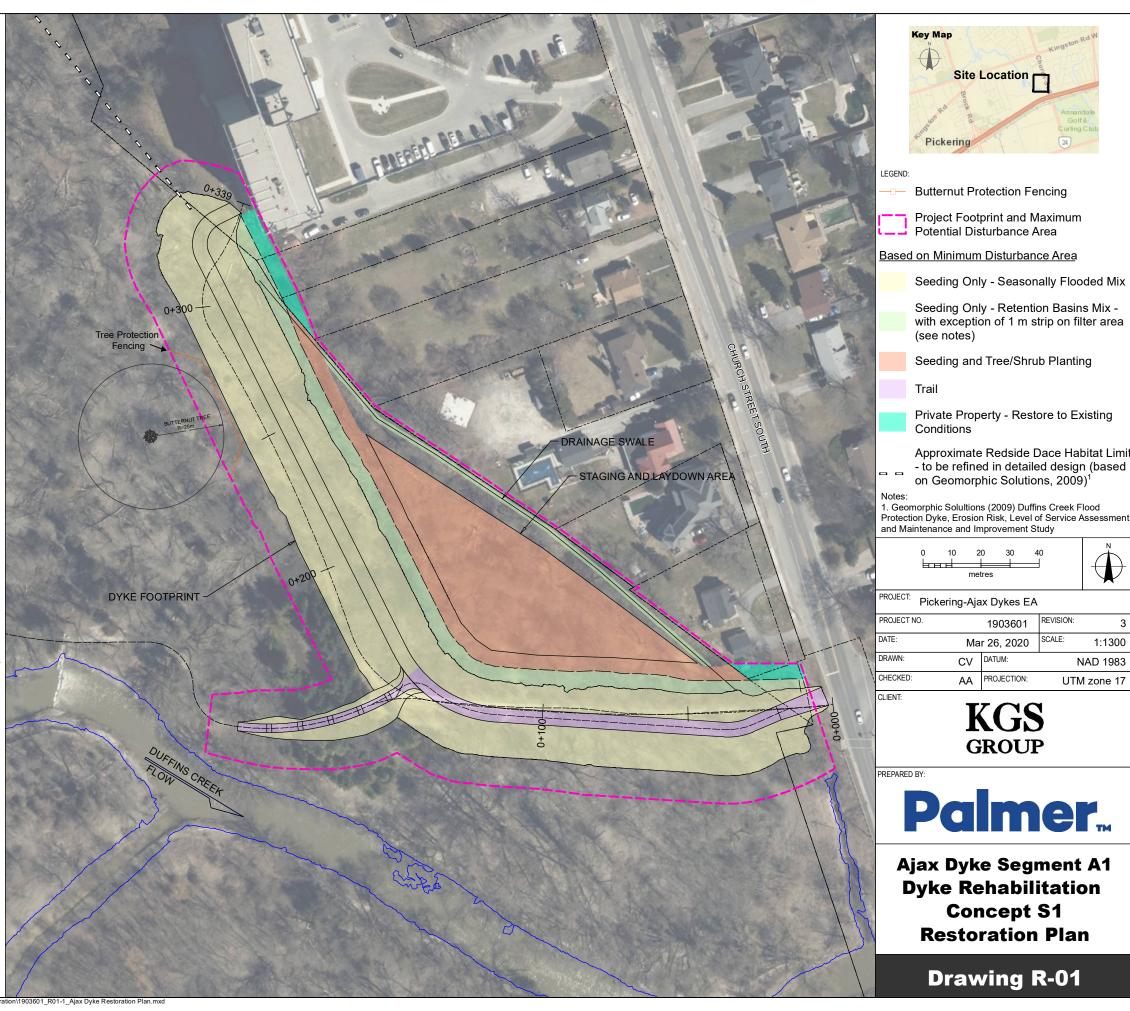
Wildlife Habitat Features

- Wildlife habitat features to be considered in detailed design, in accordance with the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).
- Nesting structures (bird houses/boxes) and any other features are to be appropriately placed within TRCA lands, but outside the Dyke and Filter footprints.

Private Property and Utilities

Private property and utilities to be temporarily disturbed for construction are to be restored to

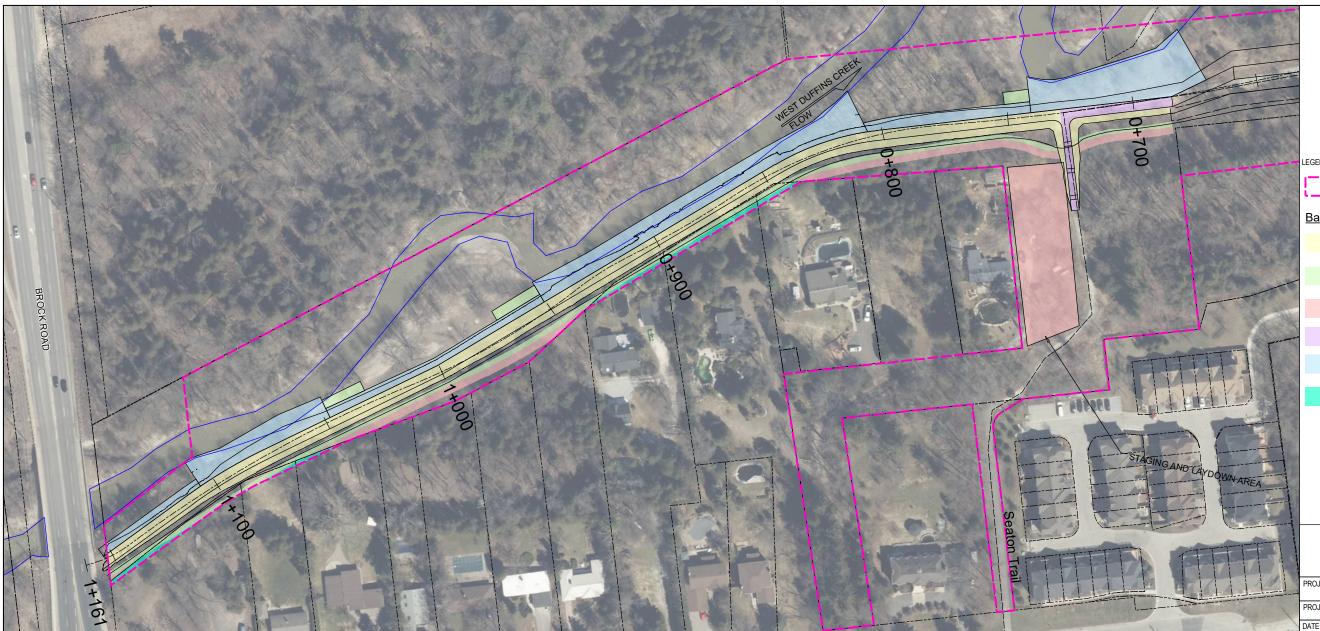
Document Path: W:\Egnyte\Shared\Projects\Active\19036 - KGS Group\1903601 - Pickering-Ajax Dykes EA\Mapping\Figures\5_ArcGIS\Res



1:1300

NAD 1983

UTM zone 17



Restoration and Ecology Notes

The following restoration recommendations follow the practical objectives for the dyke designs and the restoration methods in the TRCA Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Restoration concept includes areas of expected disturbance within Project footprint. Where not specified otherwise, disturbed areas are to be restored to pre-construction conditions. • Soil depths of 500 mm to be spread on "Seeding and Tree/Shrub Planting" areas

Construction Mitigation - General

A complete Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan is to be created and implemented for the construction of the project, following the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction (Greater Golden Horseshoe Conservation Authorities, 2006).

Construction Mitigation - Redside Dace and Aquatic Species

- Based on the approximate delineation of the meander belt by Geomorphic Solutions (2009), the Project Footprint of the Pickering Dyke Segment P1 is within the West Duffins Creek meander belt.
- In-water works are anticipated for Pickering Dyke Segment P1.
- West Duffins Creek is currently not considered Redside Dace habitat. However, should correspondence with the MECP during detailed design, works are to be conducted in accordance with the MNRF Guidance for Development Activities in Redside Dace Protected Habitat (MNRF, 2016).
- The ESC plan (above) to be created and implemented for construction, including fencing, should be located as close as feasible to the project area to avoid potential inputs to Duffins Creek.
- Coffer dams are to be installed as per Best Practices to isolate the work areas.

Soils and Seeding

- A mid-grain loamy topsoil is to be overlain on the dyke structures, as a general soil type favourable for restoration. NOTE: The toe drain area of the proposed dyke should be left uncapped, but it can be covered with decorative stone
- Soil depths of 100 mm are to be spread on all "Seeding Only" areas.
- NOTE: the Pickering "P1" Dyke Wet Slope area (see Plan) is to be fitted with a vegetated rock In-Stream Restoration buttresses and will be restored using only live shrub stakes, and will not be seeded (see below).
- Areas of walking trails are to be resurfaced to re-establish trail conditions. To be determined at detailed
- Seed mixes are to follow native species identified in the TRCA Seed Mix Guidelines (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2004).
- For most Dyke Structures, to promote a restoration ground cover a native <u>seasonally flooded areas</u> seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.
- For the Swale areas, to allow for drainage to be promoted and maintained, a native retention basins seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.

Tree and Shrub Planting

The staging area and construction access areas are to be planted with native trees and shrubs following the Enhanced Reforestation Planting typical design of the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).

Pickering Dyke "P1" Wet Side Slope Planting

• The Pickering "P1" Wet Side Slope is to be completed using a vegetated rock buttresses, and can be naturalized using live stakes planted between stones (see typical).

Wildlife Habitat Features

- Wildlife habitat features to be considered in detailed design, in accordance with the Guideline fo Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).
- Nesting structures (bird houses/boxes) and any other features are to be appropriately placed within TRCA lands, but outside the Dyke and Filter footprints.

There are several sections of the P1 Dyke area that will require in-stream works to upgrade or install vegetated rock buttresses to the stream banks. Geomorphological analysis of Duffins Creek indicates that the bed quality along this section of Duffins Creek is composed of primarily cobbles and stones, affording fish habitat potential.

- For the Dyke, rounded stones are to be considered instead of rock buttresses wherever technically feasible. To be refined at detailed design
- Any disturbances to the stream bed should be restored via replacement of cobbles and stones of an analogous quantity, size and composition. All imported material should be verified as "Certified Clean

Private Property and Utilities

Private property and utilities to be temporarily disturbed for construction are to be restored to preconstruction conditions



Project Footprint and Maximum Potential Disturbance Area

Based on Minimum Disturbance Area

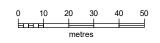
Seeding Only - Seasonally Flooded Mix

Seeding Only - Retention Basins Mix, with exception of Toe Drain

Seeding and Tree/Shrub Planting

Live Staking Area - No Seeding

Private Property - Restore to Existing





Pickering-Ajax Dykes EA

	PROJECT NO.		1903601	REVISION:	3
1	DATE:	Ма	r 26, 2020	SCALE:	1:1500
	DRAWN:	CV	DATUM:	1	NAD 1983
for	CHECKED:	AA	PROJECTION:	UTN	/ zone 17

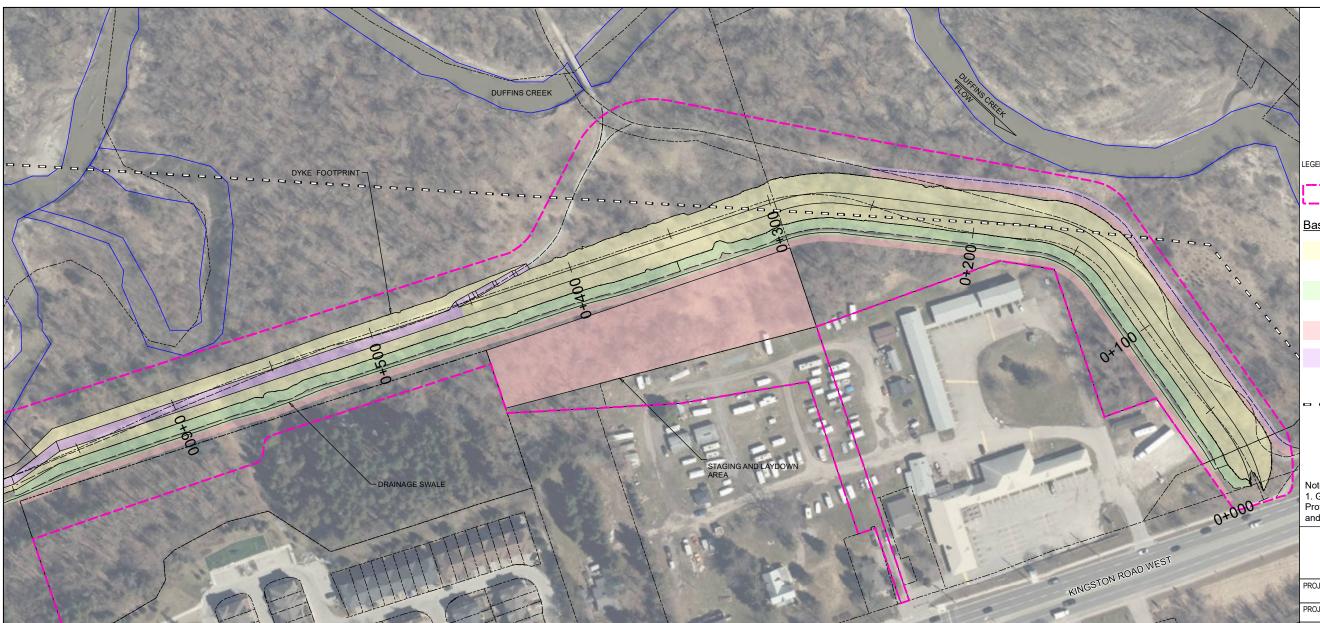
CLIENT:

KGS



Pickering Dyke Segment P1 Dyke Rehabilitation Concept H2 Restoration Plan

Drawing R-02



Restoration and Ecology Notes

The following restoration recommendations follow the practical objectives for the dyke designs and the restoration methods in the TRCA Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018). Restoration concept includes areas of expected disturbance within Project footprint. Where not specified otherwise, disturbed areas are to be restored to pre-construction conditions.

Construction Mitigation - General

A complete Erosion and Sediment Control (ESC) plan is to be created and implemented for the construction of the project, following the Erosion and Sediment Control Guidelines for Urban Construction (Greater Golden Horseshoe Conservation Authorities, 2006).

Construction Mitigation – Redside Dace and Aquatic Species

- In-water works are not anticipated for Pickering Dyke Segment P2.
- Based on the approximate delineation of the meander belt by Geomorphic Solutions (2009), the Project Footprint of the Pickering Dyke Segment P2 is within the Duffins Creek meander belt.
- Works are to be conducted in accordance with the MNRF Guidance for Development Activities in Redside Dace Protected Habitat (MNRF, 2016).
- The ESC plan (above) to be created and implemented for construction, including fencing, should be located as close as feasible to the project area to avoid potential inputs to Duffins Creek.
- Note that West Duffins Creek is currently not considered Redside Dace habitat. Should correspondence with the MECP during detailed design indicate that it is to be considered habitat, the above measures for Duffins Creek are to be applied for West Duffins Creek.

Soils and Seeding

- A mid-grain loamy topsoil is to be overlain on the dyke structures, as a general soil type favourable for restoration. NOTE: A minimum of 1 m of the Drainage Filter area should be left uncapped.
- Soil depths of 100 mm are to be spread on all "Seeding Only" areas. Soil depths of 500 mm to be spread on "Seeding and Tree/Shrub Planting" areas
- Areas of walking trails are to be resurfaced to re-establish trail conditions (Trans Canada Trail). To be determined at detailed design.
- Seed mixes are to follow native species identified in the TRCA Seed Mix Guidelines (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2004).
- For most Dyke Structures, to promote a restoration ground cover a native seasonally flooded areas seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.
- For the Drainage Filter and Swale areas, to allow for drainage to be promoted and maintained, a native retention basins seed mix is recommended, to be hydroseeded at a rate of 25 kg/h.

Tree and Shrub Planting

The staging area and construction access areas are to be planted with native trees and shrubs following the Enhanced Reforestation Planting typical design of the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).

Tree and Shrub Planting

The staging area and construction access areas are to be planted with native trees and shrubs following the Enhanced Reforestation Planting typical design of the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).

Wildlife Habitat Features

- Wildlife habitat features to be considered in detailed design, in accordance with the Guideline for Determining Ecosystem Compensation (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority, 2018).
- Nesting structures (bird houses/boxes) and any other features are to be appropriately placed within TRCA lands, but outside the Dyke and Filter footprints.

Private Property and Utilities

Private property and utilities to be temporarily disturbed for construction are to be restored to preconstruction conditions



Project Footprint and Maximum 💶 🛂 Potential Disturbance Area

Based on Minimum Disturbance Area

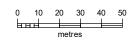
Seeding Only - Seasonally Flooded Mix

Seeding Only - Retention Basins Mix with exception of 1 m strip on filter area (see notes)

Seeding and Tree/Shrub Planting

Approximate Redside Dace Habitat Limit - to be refined in detailed design (based on Geomorphic Solutions, 2009)1

1. Geomorphic Solultions (2009) Duffins Creek Flood Protection Dyke, Erosion Risk, Level of Service Assessment and Maintenance and Improvement Study



Pickering-Ajax Dykes EA

8	PROJECT NO.		1903601	REVISION.	3
	DATE:	Ма	r 26, 2020	SCALE:	1:1800
	DRAWN:	CV	DATUM:	١	NAD 1983
or	CHECKED:	AA	PROJECTION:	UTN	/I zone 17

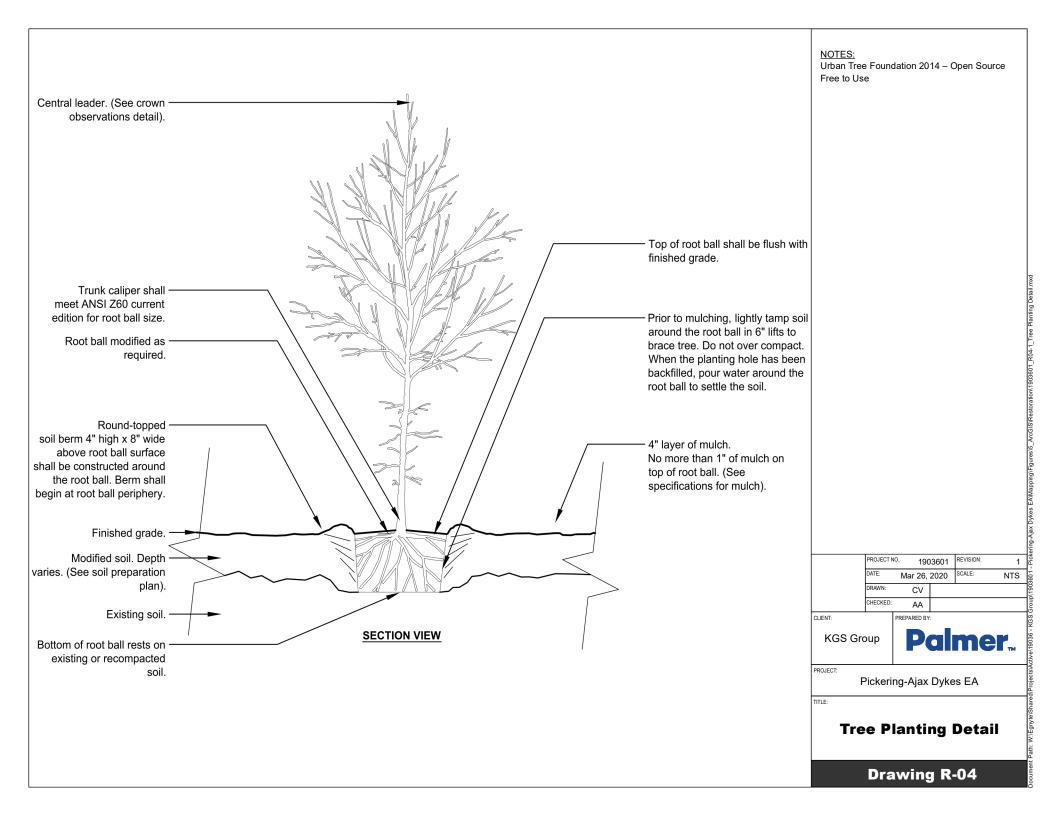
CLIENT:

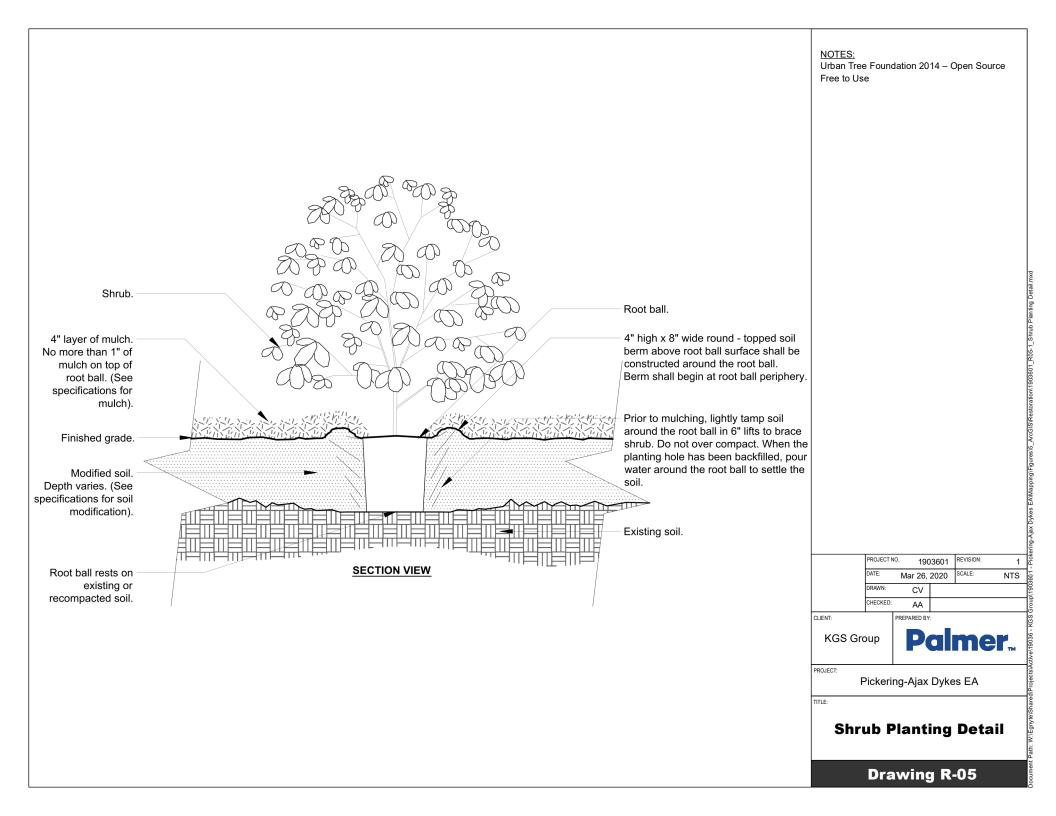
KGS

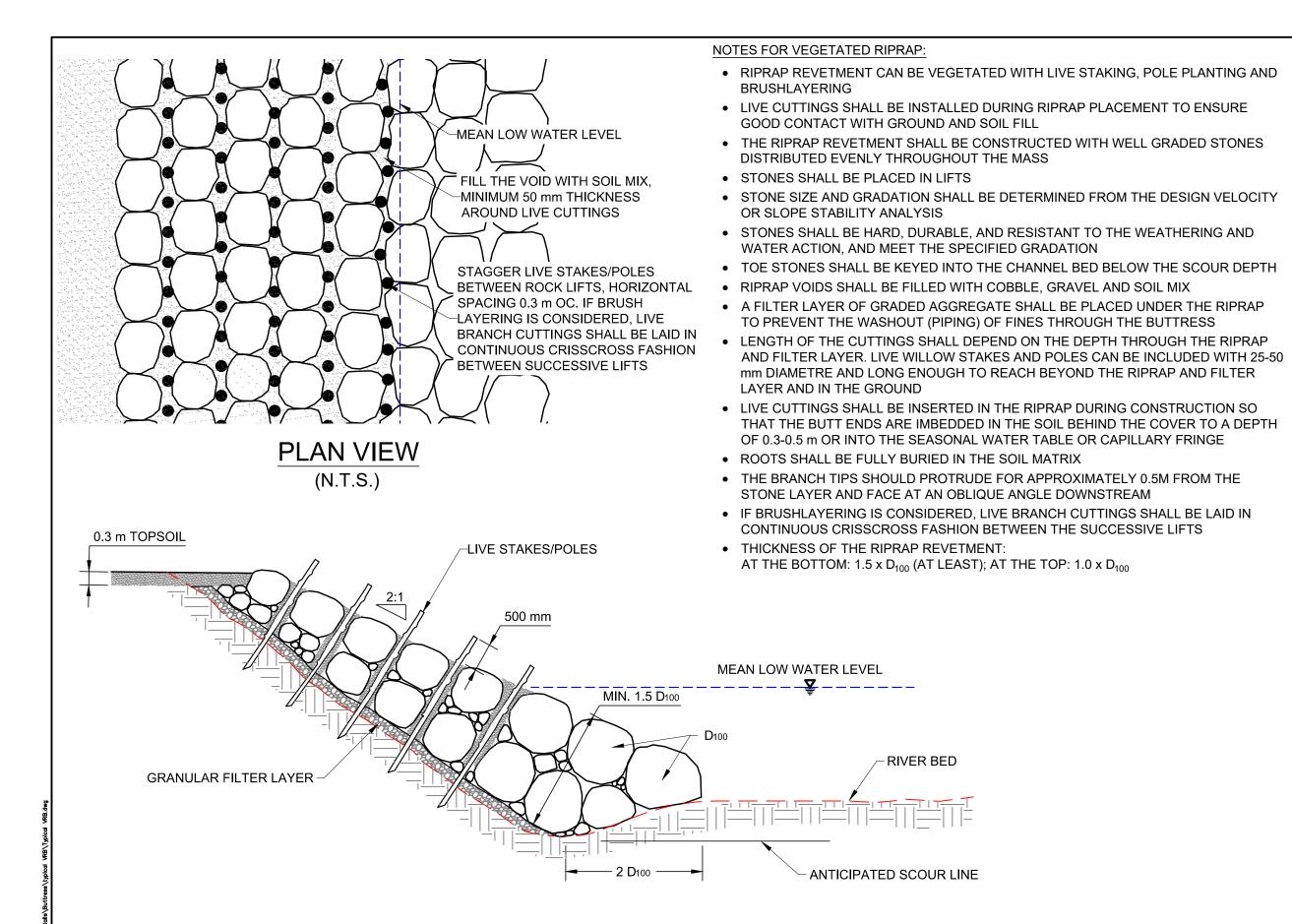


Pickering Dyke Segment P2 Dyke Rehabilitation Concept S1 Restoration Plan

Drawing R-03







CROSS-SECTION

(N.T.S.)

Toronto and Region
Conservation
Authority

Member of Conservation Ontario

5 shoreham drive • downsview ontario m3n 1s4 (416) 661-6600

KEY MAP

THE TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY (TRCA) IS NOT LIABLE FOR INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS DRAWNG, PLEASE CONTACT THE TRCA BEFORE REPRODUCING, ALTERING, OR SISNO THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS BRAWING IN WHOLE OR IN PART.

ISSUED / REVISIONS

	REV.	DATE		DESCRIPTION
	Α	20180815	FOR RE	EVIEW
ſ	DESIG	N/PREPARE		APPROVED
1	SR			

PROJECT TITLE

STREAM BANK RESTORATION TYPICAL DETAILS

DRAWING TITLE

VEGETATED ROCK BUTTRESS

E NAME. pical VRB.dwg	1 OF 1	
ATE	SCALE	REV.
18-08-14	N.T.S.	Α