

Environmental Assessment Report
222 Valley Road, Kelowna, BC

Prepared for:
Springdale Properties Ltd.

February 1, 2024

Prepared by:
Okanagan Environmental
7-2070 unit 295 Harvey Ave
Kelowna BC V1Y 8P8



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1.0 Introduction & Project Description

Okanagan Environmental (OE) was retained by the client to conduct an environmental assessment for the proposed development located at 222 Valley Road, Kelowna, BC. The subject property is approximately 2.86 acres in size.

- Legal descriptions; Lot 13, Block 5, Township 27, Osoyoos Division of Yale Land District, KID: 586544 (**Figure 1**).

The purpose of this report is to document the existing conditions of the project area, confirm the presence/absence of watercourses and other sensitive environmental features, and to identify potential environmental impacts of proposed development.

This document will also provide recommendations and mitigation measures, where appropriate, to maintain or improve the ecological integrity of both the project site and surrounding natural areas.

2.0 Regulatory Framework

2.1 City of Kelowna

The project is within the City of Kelowna (CoK) and must follow the guidance in the Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 12300 (2040). Natural Environment (DP) areas apply to this project and the associated objectives refer to the following:

Natural Environmental DP Area:

1. Protecting, restoring and enhancing environmentally sensitive areas to a functioning ecosystem;
2. Protecting and/or enhancing drinking water quality;
3. Protecting drinking water sources against possible contamination from land use and development activities;
4. Managing the introduction and spread of invasive species;
5. Minimizing soil disturbance;
6. Protecting the hydrological functions of environmentally sensitive areas;
7. Protecting biological diversity, wildlife and important wildlife habitats, features and functions;
8. Protecting subsurface aquifers forming part of the City of Kelowna water supply against possible pollution from land use and development activities; and
9. Promoting the efficient use of water to ensure a sustainable hydrologic system in the watershed.

This environmental assessment report has been developed in accordance with the City of Kelowna's Environmental Assessment Terms of Reference for Report Preparation.

2.3 Environmental Sensitive Areas

The CoK Terms of Reference document definition of environmental sensitive areas (ESAs) has been used to stratify the subject property and includes:

ESA-1 (Very High): These areas contain significant vegetation and wildlife characteristics representing a diverse range of sensitive habitat. These features contribute significantly to the overall connectivity of the habitat and ecosystems. Avoidance and conservation of ESA-1 designations should be the primary objective. If development should occur within these areas, compensation to promote no net loss 3:1 of equivalent functioning habitat may be required only after it proves impossible or impractical to maintain the same level of ecological function. Refer to City of Kelowna OCP Chapter 7.8 for aquatic habitat compensation policies.

ESA-2 (High): these areas of moderate significance, contribute toward the overall diversity and contiguous nature of the surrounding natural features. If development is pursued in these areas portions of the habitat should be retained and integrated to maintain the contiguous nature of the landscape. Some loss to these ESAs can be offset by habitat improvements to the remaining natural areas found on property.

ESA-3 (Moderate): These areas are typically polygons delineated as low significance representing disturbed habitats or fragmented features. These areas contribute to the diversity to the landscape, although based on the condition and adjacency of each habitat the significant function within the landscape is limited. If development is pursued in these areas the impacts should be offset by habitat improvements in other more sensitive natural areas found on property.

ESA-4 (Low): These delineated areas contribute little or no value to the overall diversity or vegetation, soils, terrain, and wildlife characteristics of the area. Development is encouraged to be focused to these sites before consideration developing higher rated sites of the area. These areas shall not be considered as areas for restoration and enhancement or as recruitment as higher value ESA in offsetting development in other areas.

2.4 Provincial and Federal Legislation

2.4.1 Wildlife Act

The B.C. *Wildlife Act* will apply to this project and controls the timing of vegetation clearing to protect nesting and fledging birds. The *Wildlife Act* protects birds, eggs, all active nests and inactive nests of eagles, peregrine falcons, gyrfalcons, osprey, herons,

and burrowing owls. All native wildlife is property of the government and therefore to study, destroy or relocate wildlife, a permit or license is required.

2.4.2 Water Sustainability Act

The *Water Sustainability Act (WSA)* is the principal law for managing the diversion and use of water resources, including ground water and surface water (wetlands, streams, and lakes). A WSA permit will be required to perform any changes in and about a stream.

2.4.3 Weed Control Act

The Weed Control Act governs protects the natural environment from invasive weed establishment in the province. It is each property owner or tenant's responsibility to ensure that invasive weeds are prevented and eradicated from their property when identified.

2.5 Applicable Federal Legislation

2.5.1 Species at Risk Act

The *Species at Risk Act (SARA)* provides for the legal protection of wildlife species and the conservation of their biological diversity. The purposes of the Act are to; prevent Canadian indigenous species, subspecies, and distinct populations from becoming extirpated or extinct, to provide for the recovery of endangered or threatened species and encourage the management of other species to prevent them from becoming at risk.

The Act has established the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) as an independent body of experts responsible for assessing and identifying species at risk, from which prohibitions are created to protect listed threatened and endangered species and their critical habitat.

2.5.2 Migratory Birds Convention Act

Migratory birds, their eggs and nests are protected everywhere in Canada by the *Migratory Birds Convention Act (MBCA)* and its supporting Regulations. There is no regulatory provision to allow for limited take of migratory birds during construction activities.

3.0 Background

OKGN has prepared this report in accordance with local, provincial, and federal requirements. A desktop and field assessment have been conducted to inventory and identify environmentally sensitive species and features within the study area.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Desktop Assessment

The desktop assessment process involved a review of existing information for the study area:

- Conservation Data Centre (Species and Ecosystems at Risk)
- Biodiversity Conservation Strategy
- Critical Habitat Mapping
- Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada
- Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory
- Terrestrial Ecosystem Mapping
- Habitat Wizard

4.2 Field Assessment

The field study was conducted on January 29, 2024, by Shannen Ivanitz, R. P. Bio and Lauren Davies, BiT. During the site visit all desktop assessment results mapped polygons within the project area were visited and assessed for accuracy of initial boundary positioning, ecosystem condition, and identification of potential species at risk (and their habitat features). At this point they were also assigned ecological condition values based on the level of anthropogenic disturbance, adjacency to linear disturbances, and invasive species presence.

5.0 Assessment Results

5.1 Project Climate Setting

The project area is located within the Okanagan Very Dry Hot variant (xh1) of the Ponderosa Pine (PP) bio-geoclimatic (BEC) zone. The PPxh1 zone is located at low elevations along the very dry valleys of British Columbia's Southern Interior. PP is the driest of the forested zones. July mean temperatures range from 17 to 22 C and precipitation ranges from 250-450 mm per year with December and January being the wettest months on average (Lloyd *et al* 1990).

5.2 Land Use

The zoning of the subject property is Agriculture (A2), the current land use is two acres or more (vacant). The subject property is bordered by agricultural land on all property boundaries.

Adjacent land uses include:

- North: Agricultural (A1)
- East: Agricultural (A2)
- South: Agricultural (A2)

- West: Agricultural (A1)

5.3 Species At-Risk

A review of the British Columbia Conservation Data Centre (CDC), Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) and Critical Habitat for Federally Listed Species at Risk identified one sensitive species within the potential to occur within the project area (**Table 1 and Figure 3**).

No species at risk were observed during the site assessment. It is our professional opinion, that due to the level of human disturbance on the site and neighboring sites, that it is unlikely for species at risk to use/occupy the project area for any life stages.

Table 1. Species at Risk with the Potential to Occur Within the Subject Property

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial Status ¹	COSEWIC Status ²
American Badger	<i>Taxidea taxus jeffersonii</i>	Red	Endangered

¹ Provincial Status: Blue-listed species are Vulnerable in British Columbia. Vulnerable taxa are of special concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Red-listed species have or are candidates for Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened status in British Columbia.

² Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) status:
 Endangered = facing imminent extirpation in Canada or extinction
 Threatened = likely to become endangered in Canada if limiting factors are not reversed
 Special Concern = particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events

5.4 Ecosystem Classification

5.4.1 Terrestrial Ecosystem

Sensitive Ecosystem Inventory (SEI) mapping identified no Polygons representing four Terrestrial Ecosystem Communities (TEM) associated with the sensitive ecosystems were identified within the subject property. These communities are summarized in **Table 2** and **Figure 2** shows the spatial distribution within the subject property. As part of the site assessment, a thorough review and update of these distinct community types was undertaken to accurately reflect the current site conditions.

Table 2. Ecosystem Communities

Site Unit Symbol	Site Series Name	Portion of Project Area	Provincial Status ¹
CF	Cultivated Field	91%	-

¹ Conservation Data Center. Government of British Columbia. Accessed on January 5, 2024.

² Committee on the Status of Wildlife in Canada. Government of Canada. Accessed on January 5, 2024.

Site Unit Symbol	Site Series Name	Portion of Project Area	Provincial Status ¹
FS	Flooded Agricultural Fields; Cattail Marsh	9%	Red

¹ Provincial Status: Blue-listed species are Vulnerable in British Columbia. Vulnerable taxa are of special concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Red-listed species have or are candidates for Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened status in British Columbia.

Most of the project area is represented as cultivated field and a smaller portion of the project area is flooded agricultural fields. A small polygon of cattail marsh (BC red-listed community) was mapped at the south end of the property, but truly represents the vegetation community with the flooded agricultural fields polygon.

5.4.2 Vegetation

Due to the seasonal timing of the site assessment, a comprehensive species inventory was not possible. Native and exotic plant species observed within the subject property are summarized in **Table 3** and **Table 4** below.

Table 3. Native Plant Species

Type	Common Name	Species	Provincial Status ¹
Trees	Trembling Aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	Yellow
Shrubs	Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	Yellow
	Prickly rose	<i>Rosa acicularis</i>	Yellow
	Common snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	Yellow
Herbs	Giant Bulrush	<i>Schoenoplectus acutus</i>	Yellow
	Common Cattail	<i>Typha latifolia L</i>	Yellow

¹ Provincial Status: Blue-listed species are Vulnerable in British Columbia. Vulnerable taxa are of special concern because of characteristics that make them particularly sensitive to human activities or natural events. Red-listed species have or are candidates for Extirpated, Endangered, or Threatened status in British Columbia.

Table 4. Exotic Plant Species

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial Status ¹
Cheatgrass	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Exotic
Kentucky bluegrass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>	Exotic
Common Burdock	<i>Arctium minus</i>	Regionally Noxious
Mullein sp.	<i>Verbascum sp.</i>	Exotic
Sulphur cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla recta</i>	Exotic
Thistle	<i>Cirsium spp.</i>	Provincially Noxious
Bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	Regionally Noxious
St. John's Wort	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	Exotic
Shepherds Purse	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Exotic

Common Name	Scientific Name	Provincial Status ¹
Oxeye Daisy	<i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i>	Regionally Noxious
Tree of Heaven	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Exotic

¹ Provincial Status: Exotic species have been moved by humans to areas outside their native ranges and have established.

5.5 Wildlife, Wildlife Features & Movement Corridors

The project area is heavily disturbed by domestic animal activity. Evidence of rodents in the cultivated field was observed and few cavities within the sparse aspen trees within the stream were identified. An adult red-tailed hawk was observed resting on an aspen tree within the stream, rose finch and dark-eyed junco were also identified during the field assessment. We would anticipate black bird occurrence within the cattail marsh as this is their preferred habitat.

The stream could support a variety of herptiles, but due to the timing of the assessment, none were observed.

5.6 Aquatic Features

An unnamed stream is identified in the project area, its headwaters are groundwater fed and is a tributary to Brandt Creek (waterbody ID: 176179) south of the project area and Valley Road. The unnamed stream (SHIM segment number 4, 2006) is classified as having emergent vegetation and low, intermittent flow. It is unlikely that fish occur within the segment of the stream within the project area but could support a variety of herptile species and birds. Brandt Creek is known to support many fish species, summarized in the **table 5** below.

Table 5. Fish Presence in Brandt Creek (Government of British Columbia, Single Waterbody Query accessed January 26, 2024).

Common Name
Redside Shiner
Carp (General)
Chub (General)
Goldfish
Northern Pikeminnow
Rainbow Trout
Dace (General)
Sculpin (General)
Bass/ Sunfish

5.7 Environmental Sensitive Areas

An environmental sensitivity analysis was conducted for each identified TEM polygon represented within the subject property. Evaluation criteria used in the determination of ESA's included: Regional rarity, provincial Conservation Data Centre (CDC) status (Red or Blue listed), important or specialized habitat features, fragility or vulnerability to anthropogenic disturbance, relative biodiversity, and landscape condition, connectivity, and fragmentation.

A summary of the defining criteria for the ESA analysis is provided in **Table 6** and **Table 7** summarizes the percentage of each ESA determined for the subject properties (refer to **Figure 4**).

Table 6: ESA Analysis Evaluation Rationale

ESA Value	Evaluation Rationale
High (ESA2)	Consists of marsh cattail (red-listed) ecological community, a stream that is groundwater fed. The ESA2 is fragmented by agricultural, municipal, and residential land use. Moderate presence of invasive species were observed throughout the polygon and no species at risk were identified or expected to occur within this polygon.
Low (ESA4)	This polygon is cultivated field and is used for domestic animal use (grazing/pasture). No native vegetation exists in this polygon.

Table 7: Determination of Environmentally Sensitive Areas

ESA Value	ESA Area (m ²)	Percentage of Project Area (%)
High (ESA2)	4,012	35
Low (ESA4)	7,586	65
Total ESAs	11,598	100

6.0 Impact Assessment Analysis and Recommendations

A quantitative impact analysis has not been completed at the time of this report as the site plan was not finalized at the time of our report. However, our recommendations include the following:

1. If temporary disturbance is proposed within the ESA2, a habitat offsetting/compensation plan should be considered as per the CoK OCP bylaw requirements.
2. A restoration/habitat enhancement program is recommended for the ESA2 polygon to improve the ecological value and functions of the stream and associated riparian management area (RMA), to meet the City of Kelowna OCP objectives.

3. All temporary disturbance areas outside of the ESA2 should be hydroseeded with native grass seed mix (approved by a QEP) as soon as possible following civil earthworks to prevent invasive weed establishment and erosion concerns.
4. The RMA should be protected from development encroachment, sediment, and erosion by installation of a silt fence upland of the RMA boundary ahead of development activity.
5. No construction-related stormwater shall be permitted to enter the stream.
6. Development during peak wildlife season (April 1 – Aug 15, weather dependent) should be avoided, if avoidance is not possible, a pre-disturbance survey for nesting birds by a QEP is recommended.
7. An environmental monitoring plan should be implemented prior to development activity.

6.1 Environmental Monitoring

Environmental monitoring should occur during development activities on the following intervals/frequency:

- 1) Kick-off meeting with proponent and prime contractor to review ESAs and confirm erosion and sediment control measures implementation, protection of the SPEA.
- 2) Monthly during active development activities to monitor ESC and environmental protection measures effectiveness.
- 3) Pre-disturbance wildlife survey during peak wildlife activity period (Aug 15 – Aug 15, weather dependent) to identify potential species denning/nesting within the proposed disturbance area and develop/implement temporary mitigation measures.
- 4) Following significant rainfall events (>10mm / 24 hours) to inspect ESC measures effectiveness.
- 5) Upon substantial completion of development activities.
- 6) Annually for three-years post-development to monitor success of restoration efforts and identify / mitigate any ESC or invasive weed propagation concerns.

6.2 Restoration

The riparian management area (RMA) as referred to in the CoK OCP bylaw, measured 15m perpendicular to the stream boundary should be restored to its natural state and ecological function. Native plants should be installed at 2-3m spacing, based on local nursery stock availability at the time of work, species selection should be approved by a QEP at the time of procurement. **Figure 6** includes a typical restoration plan for the RMA.

The restoration area should be prepared ahead of plant installation by removal of all invasive species and pocket planting of the native shrubs/trees. The restoration area should be monitored for 3-years post-planting to observe survival of the plants and to

mitigate invasive weeds. Planting should occur during spring or fall. Permanent fencing (or signage at a minimum) should be installed at the RMA boundary to prevent access of animals and the public.

Restoration cost estimate and bonding is summarized in **table 8** below.

Table 8. Restoration cost estimate and bonding.

Description	Cost Estimate
Native plant plugs (trees and shrubs) ~ 1050 plants	\$12,576
Performance Bond Amount (125%)	\$15,720

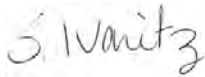
7.0 Closure

This environmental assessment was conducted to assess, inventory and map sensitive environmental areas in the project area. If the recommendations made in this report are implemented, we would not anticipate any adverse impacts to the natural environment related to this project area.

We trust this report and accompanying figures meet your needs in this regard.

Please contact the undersigned with any inquiries.

Sincerely,



Shannen Ivanitz, R.P. Bio.
OKGN EHS Services Ltd.
250-864-5831
shannen@okanaganehs.com




REFERENCES

- B.C. Conservation Data Centre. 2022. BC Species and Ecosystems Explorer. B.C. Ministry of Environment Victoria, B.C. Available online: <https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/eswp/>
- British Columbia Ministry of Environment (BC MoE). 2017. Habitat Wizard. Available online: <https://maps.gov.bc.ca/ess/hm/habwiz/>
- B.C. Wildlife Act. 1996. B.C. Chapter 488. Available online: https://www.bclaws.gov.bc.ca/civix/document/id/complete/statreg/96488_01
- City of Kelowna Official Community Plan. 2022. Bylaw 12300. Available online: <https://www.kelowna.ca/our-community/planning-projects/2040-official-community-plan>
- Ecoscope Environmental Consultants. 2006. Sensitive Habitat Inventory and Mapping (SHIM) Mill Creek, Bellevue Creek, Brandt Creek, Cedar Creek, Fascieux Creek, Francis Brook, Lebanon Creek, Leon Creek (Brooks Spring / Thompson Brook), Priest Creek, Rembler Creek, Scotty Creek, Thompson Creek, Whelan Creek, Wilson Creek, Bauer Brook, North Arm Bellevue Creek, Dewdney Creek, Gopher Creek, Hachey Creek, Hydraulic Creek, KLO Creek, Michaelbrook, Rumohr Creek and Upper Vernon Creek.
- Haney, A. and Iverson, K. 2009. Conservation Analysis and Updated Ecosystem Mapping for the Central Okanagan Valley: Central Okanagan, South Slopes, Kelowna, Ellison and Joe Rich Project Areas. Prepared for: Okanagan Collaborative Conservation Program. Prepared by: Ophiuchus Consulting and Iverson & MacKenzie Biological Consulting Ltd.
- Polster, D., J. Cullington, T. Douglas, and T. Hooper. 2014. Develop with Care: Environmental Guidelines for Urban and Rural Land Development in British Columbia. Prepared for the BC Ministry of Environment. Victoria (BC).

APPENDIX I - FIGURES

Legend

 Project Area (222 Valley Rd, Kelowna)



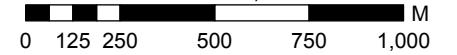
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Figure 1: Project Location

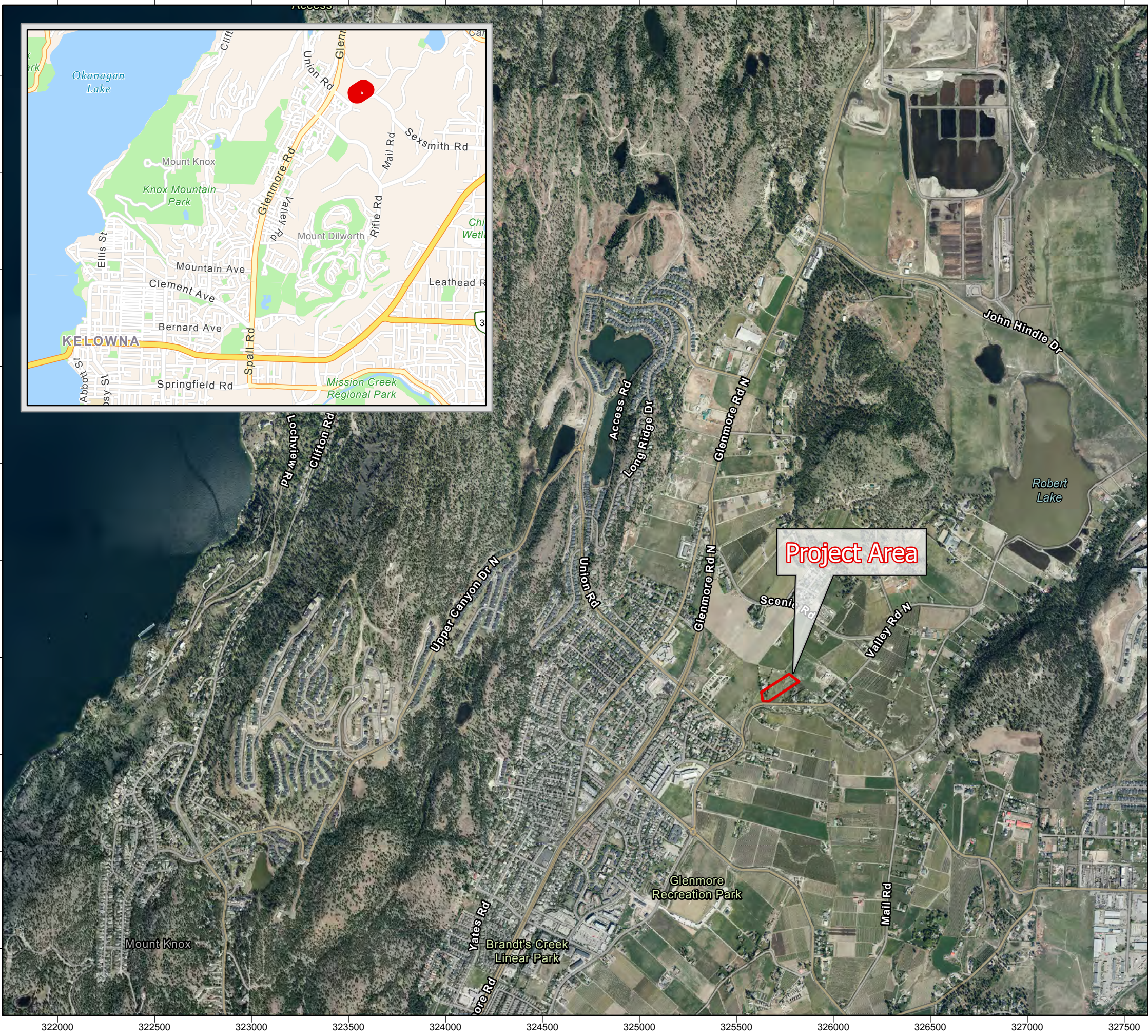
PROJECT: 222 Valley Road, Kelowna
 CLIENT: Springdale Properties Ltd.
 CONSULTANT: Okanagan EHS Services Ltd.

DATE: January 30 2024
 FILE NAME: 222_Valley_Rd_Kelowna.aprx
 COORDINATE SYSTEM: NAD 83 UTM Zone 11N

Approved By:



Source Data provided by OKGN EHS Services, ESRI, DataBC, City of Kelowna. The data used in these maps does not originate from legally recorded surveys. It is part of a GIS database system which may contain errors and/or omissions and is subject to change, therefor accuracy cannot be guaranteed.



Legend

- Project Area (11,598m²)
- Stream
- Road
- SEI**
- FS:fs, ,
- NA, ,
- NA,NA,
- NA,NA,NA
- TEM**
- CF, ,
- CF,CO,RW
- CF,UR,

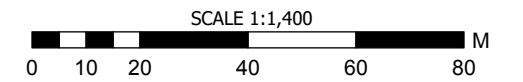


Figure 2: Ecological Communities

PROJECT: 222 Valley Road, Kelowna
 CLIENT: Springdale Properties Ltd.
 CONSULTANT: Okanagan EHS Services Ltd.

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Legend

Project Area (11,598m²)

Stream

Road

Critical Habitat

Great Basin Gophersnake

American Badger jeffersonii subspecies

Biodiversity Conservation Strategy

High

Species and Ecosystems at Risk

American Badger

common cattail Marsh

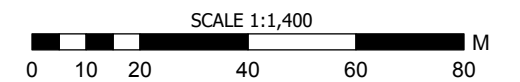


Figure 3: Terrestrial Features

PROJECT: 222 Valley Road, Kelowna
 CLIENT: Springdale Properties Ltd.
 CONSULTANT: Okanagan EHS Services Ltd.

DATE: January 31 2024
 FILE NAME: 222_Valley_Rd_Kelowna.aprx
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Legend

- Project Area (11,598m²)
- Stream
- 15m Riparian Management Area (RMA)
- Top of Bank
- Road

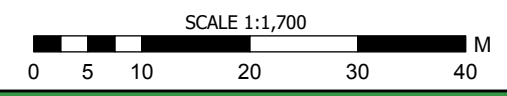


Figure 4: Aquatic Features

PROJECT: 222 Valley Road, Kelowna
 CLIENT: Springdale Properties Ltd.
 CONSULTANT: Okanagan EHS Services Ltd.

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Legend

- Project Area (11,598m²)
- ESA-2 (4,012m²)
- ESA-4 (7,586m²)
- Stream
- Road

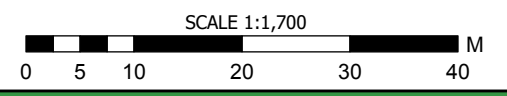


Figure 5: Environmentally Sensitive Areas

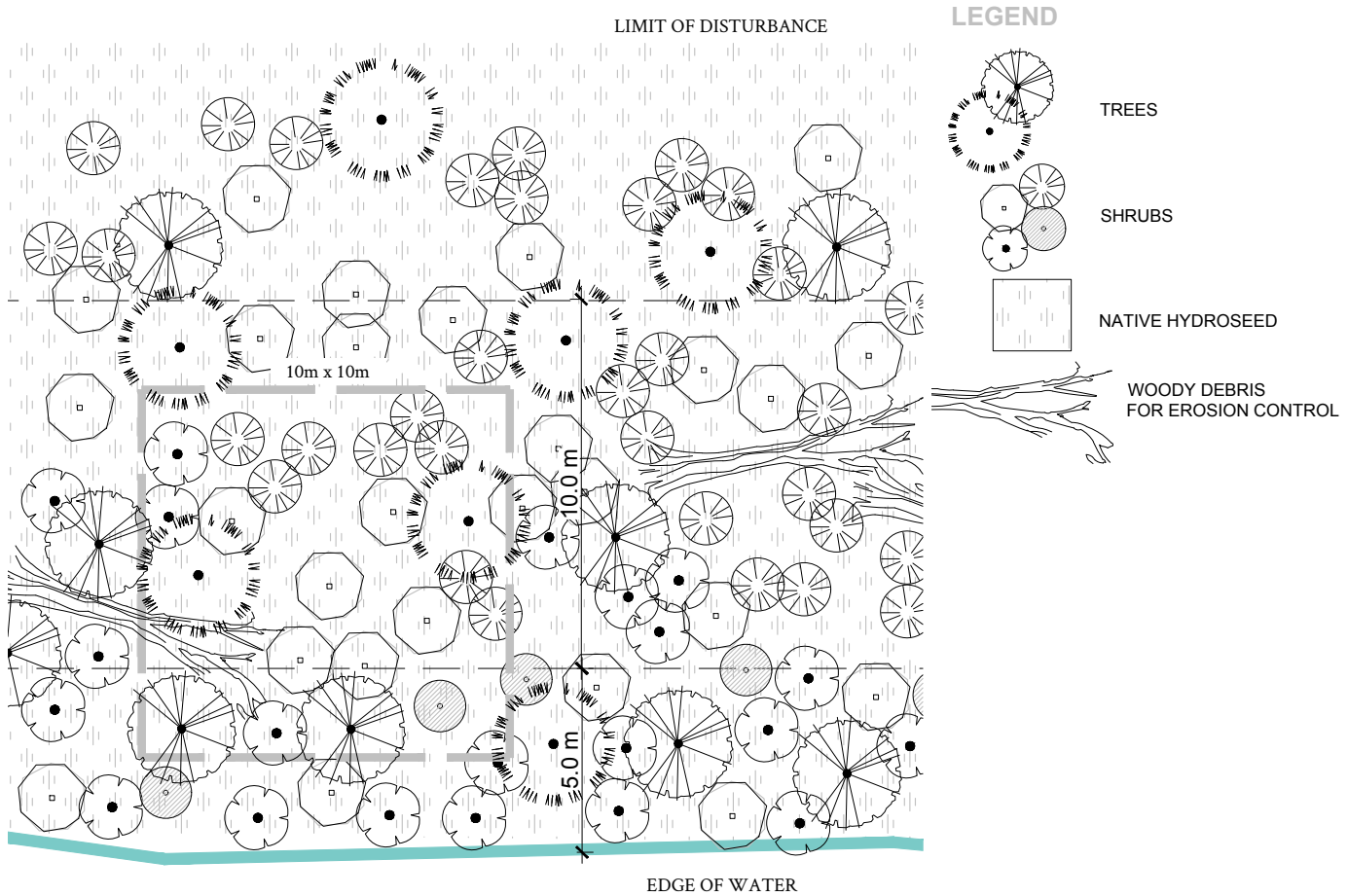
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LANDSCAPE NOTES

- 1 | Plant material and construction methods shall conform to minimum standards established by the Government of British Columbia, Ministry of Environment Revegetation Guidelines.
- 2 | Final planting selections may vary depending upon site conditions and availability at the time of construction. Please refer to the Revegetation Report for the list of site specific plant material. Substitutions to be reviewed and approved by OKGN EHS Services Ltd.
- 3 | Trees and Shrubs to be placed within planting pockets with adequate topsoil. Approximately (4) times bigger than the size of root ball.
- 4 | Temporary irrigation required for plant establishment.
- 5 | All weeds to be removed by hand or mechanical means prior to planting. Please refer to Revegetation Report for specific weeding direction.

- 6 | Native grass seed, to be grade "A" premium seed mix, placed on top of 100mm (4") imported growing medium. 3 - 4 seasonal applications required for full establishment.
Seed Mix:

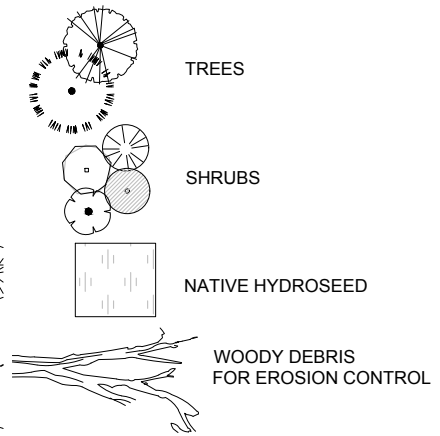
Fescue	25%
Bluebunch wheatgrass	25%
Sandberg's bluegrass	25%
Junegrass	25%

 Seed Rate: 50kg/ha

- 7 | Planting and hydroseed to occur in fall or spring weather windows (September - October, March - April).

- 8 | Plant survivability is expected to be 80% at the end of the maintenance period. Maintenance period is (3) years long, unless otherwise noted.

LEGEND



PLANT LIST

TREES

Common name:	Botanical name:	Size:
Interior Douglas fir	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	#2 pot
Ponderosa pine	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	#2 pot
Douglas maple	<i>Acer glabrum</i>	#2 pot
Black cottonwood	<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	#2 pot
Trembling aspen	<i>Populus tremuloides</i>	#2 pot
Alder	<i>Alnus spp.</i>	#2 pot
Paper birch	<i>Betula papyrifera</i>	#2 pot
Pacific willow	<i>Salix lucida ssp. lasiandra</i>	#2 pot

SHRUBS

Common name:	Botanical name:	Size:
Saskatoon	<i>Amelanchier alnifolia</i>	#1 pot
Black hawthorn	<i>Crataegus douglasii</i>	#1 pot
Mock orange	<i>Philadelphus lewisii</i>	#1 pot
Rose spp.	<i>Rosa spp.</i>	#1 pot
Oregon grape	<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>	#1 pot
Snowberry	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	#1 pot
Rabbitbrush	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	#1 pot
Spiraea spp.	<i>Spiraea spp.</i>	#1 pot
Common juniper	<i>Juniperus scopulorum</i>	#1 pot
Red osier dogwood	<i>Cornus sericea</i>	#1 pot

LANDSCAPE PLAN

RIPARIAN RESTORATION

Scale: As Shown

APPENDIX II – SITE PHOTOS

Photo 1. Aspect NE. Photo taken from south property boundary along Valley Road. Cultivated field and stream within project area.



Photo 2. Aspect S. Cultivated field. Photo taken mid property.



Photo 3. Aspect N. Unnamed stream and riparian vegetation. Photo taken mid property.



Photo 4. Aspect S. North end of the unnamed stream. Photo taken from north property boundary.



Photo 5. Aspect S. Unnamed stream and cultivated field. Photo taken mid property.

