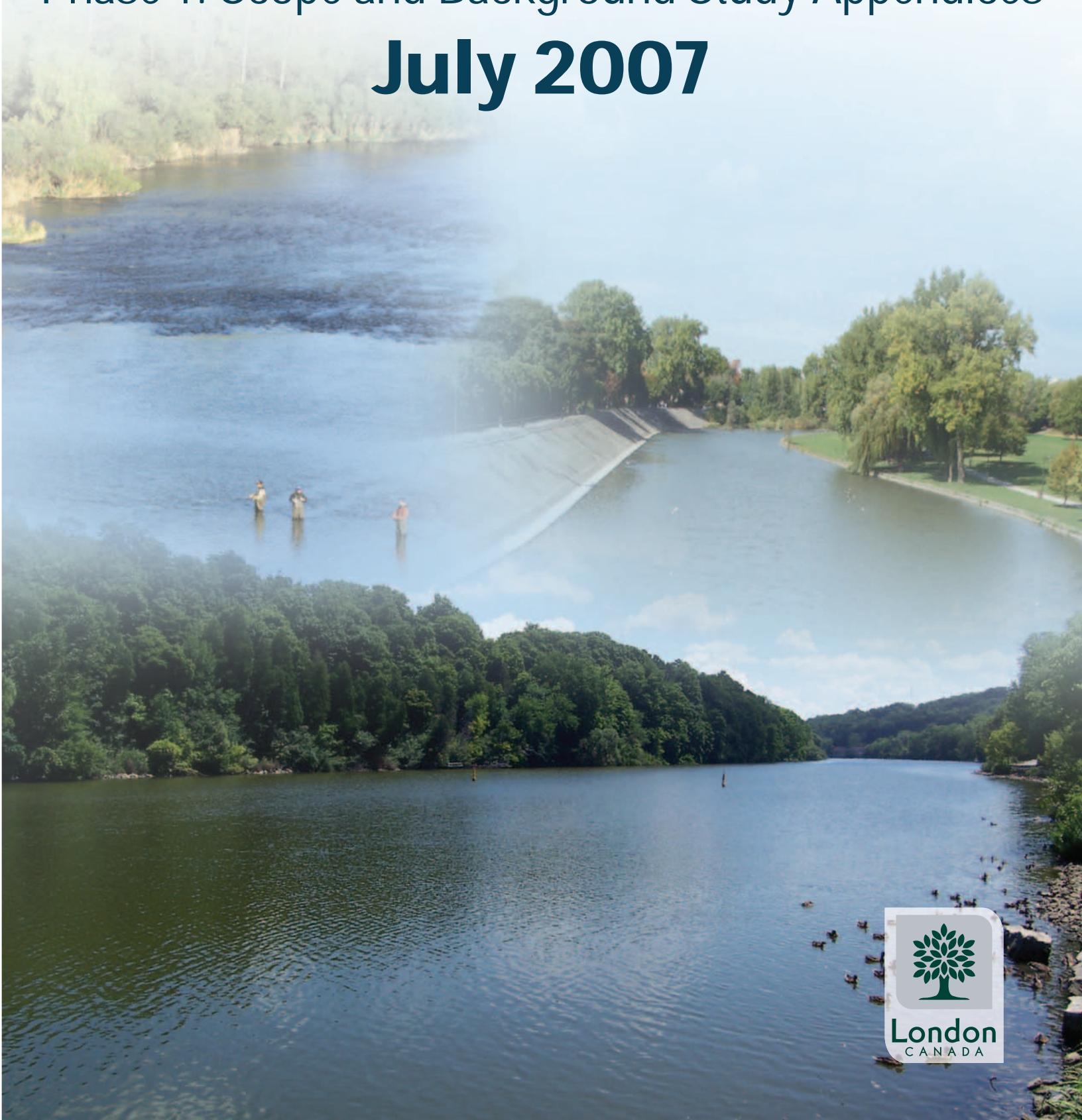


Thames Valley Corridor Plan

Phase 1: Scope and Background Study Appendices

July 2007



APPENDIX A: PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Thames Valley Corridor Plan Corridor Advisory Committee - Meeting Notes June 1, 2005

Objectives

- Introduce background information
- Review role of advisory committee
- Gain input for draft vision
- Establish draft criteria to define the Thames Valley Corridor boundaries in London

Agenda

Introductions

Welcome from the City of London – Andrew Macpherson

Multimedia Overview – Steve Sauder

Background Information – Christine Creighton

Input into draft vision – workshop format

Input into draft criteria for defining the TVC boundaries – workshop format

Objectives for next meeting – Steve Sauder

Introductions

Members of the corridor advisory committee introduced themselves, their affiliated organization, and described their interest in the Thames Corridor. The following organizations were represented at the meeting:

- Middlesex-London Heath Unit
- Friends of Stoney Creek
- Tourism London
- London Children's Museum
- Thames Canadian Heritage River Committee
- Urban League of London
- Springbank Advisory Committee
- Thames Valley Trail Association
- Friends of Dingman Creek
- London Advisory Committee on Heritage
- McIlwraith Field Naturalists of London Inc.
- London Advisory Committee on the Environment
- Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) 1520

- Landmarks London/Celebrate 150
- Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee EPAC
- Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters

Regrets:

- London Development Institute
- Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario
- YMCA Children's Safety Village
- Scouts Canada
- Fanshawe Yacht Club

Welcome from the City of London

Andrew Macpherson welcomed the Corridor Advisory Committee members and reviewed the phases of the project and the support of the City staff and elected officials for the Thames Valley Corridor Plan. Andrew also referred to the outcome of Vision 96 and how the citizens of London demonstrated how they valued the Thames Valley Corridor.

Multimedia Overview

Steve Sauder reviewed the purpose and role of the Corridor Advisory Committee.

Background Information

Christine Creighton handed out a list of documents that she has been reviewing as part of the Thames Valley Corridor inventory. She requested Advisory Committee members to let the UTRCA know of any documents that should be added to the list.

Christine presented some of the common themes and issues that have emerged through the background review including:

The Thames River Valley Corridor is the City's most important natural, cultural, recreational, and aesthetic resource.

The Corridor is the backbone of the City's natural heritage system.

The Thames River Corridor provides refuge from urban life and contributes to the quality of life enjoyed by Londoners.

Protection & Enhancement - The community wants to ensure that the Corridor and the natural areas are protected from development.

The Pathway System is highly valued and used by the community.

There is a need for enhanced linkages e.g. link the corridor to the rest of the city, connect the pathway to Fanshawe Conservation Area and Komoka Provincial Park.

The need for more tourism initiatives to recognize and promote the City's cultural and natural heritage features.

The need for enhanced co-ordination with adjacent communities and other agencies to protect and manage the Thames.

The need for more public education and public awareness.

The community has expressed a need for more support in undertaking a stewardship role.

Enforcement

Protection of views and vistas.

Input into Draft Vision

A list of key words was developed by the Advisory Committee members. These words would become the basis of a vision statement. The number indicated the number of votes each word received. The words were prioritized as follows:

▪ Preservation/protect	9
▪ Natural Environment	7
▪ Accessible	4
▪ Clean	3
▪ Vistas	3
▪ Sustainable	2
▪ Ecology	2
▪ Community Involvement	2
▪ Renew	2
▪ Beauty	2
▪ Heritage	1
▪ All Season Use	1
▪ Education	1
▪ Enforcement	1
▪ Respect	1
▪ Far Sighted	1
▪ Families: Children and Youth	1
▪ Positive Economic Impact	1

Vision

Small groups developed the following draft mission statements based upon the key words for the Thames Valley Corridor.

Preserve, protect, and sustain the Thames River as the backbone of the natural environment while making it accessible and encouraging community involvement.

Through partnerships with the City and the community, the vistas and natural environment will be preserved and protected and be accessible to all.

To maintain and enhance the ecological integrity of the Thames River Valley Corridor, recognizing opportunities for compatible recreation and infrastructure as determined through community involvement.

The Thames Valley Corridor will be valued for its natural environment, beautiful vistas and goal to be achieved is protection, community involvement and preservation

Draft Vision

The Thames Valley Corridor is the City of London's most important natural, cultural, recreational and aesthetic resource. The City of London and community partners will...

Preserve and enhance the natural environment, vistas, beauty, and cultural features of the Thames Valley Corridor in London while accommodating compatible infrastructure and recreation.

Input into Draft Criteria for Defining the TVC Boundaries

A workshop format was used to develop ideas for draft criteria for defining the limited of the Thames Valley Corridor in London. Four groups developed the following lists of priority criteria:

1. Wildlife habitat
Ecological Systems
Recreational Trail System
2. Link to heritage including cultural
Vistas
Communities e.g. Lambeth
Natural Resources
Provincial Policy Statements
Wildlife Habitats (including native plants)
Bird Migration
3. Natural Heritage (riparian zone)
Floodplain
Access Points (passive)
ESAs
Historic/cultural Features
Views and Vistas
Trail System
Infrastructure (washrooms, comfort stations, signage)
4. Include all lands within the fill lines of the Thames and tributaries within the City Limits
Significant/Natural and cultural heritage features adjacent to fill lines

Further discussion brought forward the need to consider pollution control plants and the health of people. Also the need to label communities and show the full extent of the city was brought forward e.g., Lambeth on maps.

The following list of draft criteria combines the Corridor Advisory Committee, UTRCA staff, and City of London staff input. The next step will be to take these draft criteria and apply them in a test mapping exercise.

Level 1 Criteria (Applied First)

Regulatory e.g., stormwater, PPS – Valley Lands, etc.

Topographic e.g. glacial valley, current river valley, urban constraint edge

Vegetation

Habitat e.g. fish, wildlife

Navigable Waters

Water Use e.g. on-river (boating, fishing), immediately adjacent to river

Land Use e.g., open space and developed, cultural features, recreation (e.g. trails)

Feature Contributes to Corridor e.g. vista, natural connection, defining features

Historical Use

- a. - Heritage Landscape Assessment (COL)
- b. - engineering aspect of River Corridor – utilities (e.g. stormwater, pollution control plants)

Level 2 Criteria (To be applied after level 1)

1. Buffer Distance
 - certain distance e.g., 15 minute walk (400 m) 1/3 mile
 - Neighbourhoods that receive an immediate, regular benefit
 - Community use of area
 - Protection buffers (natural)
2. Is it a contiguous corridor?
3. Corridor may widen at natural connections e.g., tributaries
 - arterial roads
 - certain distance from main corridor
 - elevation may determine areas that widen
 - structural drainage
 - private ownership
 - fish migration
4. Minimum distance from river (waters edge)

Next Meeting

Wednesday, June 15th, 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. at the Civic Garden Complex, 645 Springbank Drive, London.

Objectives for next meeting:

- Confirm vision
- Confirm criteria for defining the limits of the Thames Valley Corridor
- Initiate goals and objectives

- Discuss Tentative Community Event for the Thames Valley Corridor Plan – You Are Here on Saturday, June 25th at #1 Dundas Street 2-4 pm, a multimedia art exhibit of map related work. Thanks to Victoria for suggesting this event!

Thames Valley Corridor Plan – London Corridor Advisory Committee - Meeting Notes June 15, 2005

Objectives of Meeting

- Confirm Community event - Phase 1 Thames Valley Corridor Plan
- Confirm “working” vision
- Confirm “working” criteria for defining the limits of the Thames Valley Corridor
- Initiate goals and objectives

Attendance

The following organizations were represented at the June 15th meeting or alternate meeting on June 23rd:

- Thames Talbot Land Trust
- Friends of Stoney Creek
- London Children’s Museum
- Thames Canadian Heritage River Committee
- Urban League of London
- Springbank Advisory Committee
- University of Western Ontario
- Thames Valley Trail Association
- Friends of Dingman Creek
- London Advisory Committee on Heritage
- McIlwraith Field Naturalists of London Inc.
- London Advisory Committee on the Environment
- YMCA Children’s Safety Village
- Fanshawe Yacht Club
- Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters
- London Development Institute
- Department of Geography, University of Western Ontario

Regrets:

- Scouts Canada
- Canadian Auto Workers (CAW) 1520
- Landmarks London/Celebrate 150
- Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee EPAC
- Tourism London
- Middlesex-London Health Unit

Meeting Notes

1. Community Event

A community event was confirmed for Saturday, June 25th, 2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. at the Forks of the Thames. This event partnered with the “You Are Here” art exhibit at #1 Dundas Street. A display was prepared for this event and brochures and questionnaires were handed out. About 50 people attended this event. Participants were very interested in protection of the Thames Valley Corridor as a unique feature in London.

2. Vision

The committee did some word-smithing of the vision statement. The committee also thought that the words river health, cultural heritage, and accessibility should be added to the vision.

These words were prioritized as follows:

- 6 - River Healthy
- 6 - Cultural Heritage
- 4 - Accessibility

Based upon this input the following draft working vision has been prepared.

2nd Draft “Working” Vision for the Thames Valley Corridor in London

The Thames Valley Corridor is London’s most important natural, cultural, recreational and aesthetic resource. The City and community partners will preserve and enhance the natural environment, river health, vistas, beauty, and cultural heritage while accommodating compatible infrastructure, accessibility and recreation.

Criteria for Defining the Limits of the Thames Valley Corridor in London

The first draft criteria for defining the limited of the corridor were discussed in small groups. Lively discussion occurred around the draft criteria especially in regard to linking subwatersheds and tributaries to the corridor plan. Below are the notes from the small group discussions.

- How to connect/link the corridor with subwatersheds/tributaries?
- How to highlight the linkages/connectivity within the Thames Valley Corridor Plan?
- Should Dingman and Medway could be included?
- 1 Km up each tributary is not very sensible
- Perhaps going upstream to the 1st unnatural barrier would be a way defining lines between tributaries and corridor
- Line together 1, 2 & 4 – could be combined as one sentence
- Should use continuous corridor instead of contiguous
- Where are the opportunities – linkages
- Need to protect heritage (historical)
- 100 m – where to measure what is the right number?
- Need to make this a visionary/collaborative process

- Need to make improvements to combined sewer system
- Need look carefully at land occupancy, then continuity, and linkages
- Within healthy river system, need to link to subwatersheds, link to water quality programs, understand that water comes from outside of City through tributaries and municipalities are connected, should highlight UTRCA water quality/quantity programs
- Need to keep unimpeded view of Thames, visibility of corridor (Vistas)
- How to use regulations to maintain river as public space
- Should look at other cities experiences such as Ottawa
- Another possible water use is water skiing

The following draft criteria and considerations will be tested with a mapping exercise.

2nd Draft Criteria & Considerations

The limits of the Thames Valley Corridor in London will...

be outside of all valley regulatory hazard lines

be based upon logical topographical edges or extensions

protect natural heritage features and river health

protect cultural heritage features

be a continuous corridor

include the mouth of each tributary (demonstrate connections/ linkages to tributaries/ subwatersheds)

Considerations

Current Land Use (cultural features, trails, passive recreation, utilities)

Contributing Features (vistas/views, land forms, defining features)

Historical Uses (Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment, utilities)

Water Use (boating, fishing)

Links to communities and cultural features

Goals & Objectives

Small groups were asked to use the draft vision and criteria to initiate the development of some goals and objectives for the Thames Valley Corridor in London. Groups were asked to write specific outcomes completing the following sentence. In what ways might we...

Group 1

In what ways might we:

- improve water quality
- develop an unbroken riverside path
- increase the amount of publicity – owned land
- create a trial system map that's up to date and comprehensive. Should be in two formats:

- c. a bill board style beside the path and
- d. individual brochures for planning trips

Group 2

In what ways might we.....

- Accommodate balance those multiple uses/values associated with TVC
- -Enhance the natural (vegetation) associated with TVC
- -Maintain the aesthetic beauty of the TVC – linkage to TVC, extension, SWP
- -Enhance recreation

Group 3

In what way do we/can we:

- -determine compatible infrastructure?
- -determine compatible recreation?
- -do we need an EA for infrastructure?
- -how do we define this?
- -Marketing and Communications Plan for TVC - -message, support
- Form
- Location
- Design

Group 4

In what ways might we...

- improve access and enhance quality
- achieve balance between access and maintaining environmental quality
- engage the citizens on behalf of the corridor (empowerment)
- -preserve the cultural heritage of the corridor from ongoing threats

Group 5

In what ways might we...

- enforce, develop and monitor regulations (should there be regulations)
- measure the success of the plan
- -enforce, resolve and educate those directly affected
- inform, involve and educate the population of London
- gain access
- improve Habitat for Wildlife
- improve signage

- improve water quality
- improve look out points and trails

Group 6

In what ways might we...

- establish a continuous corridor
- protect the natural heritage
- protect the cultural heritage
- determine how much of each tributary is to be included in the Corridor
- determine the minimum width of the corridor
- ensure accessibility to the corridor
- encourage linkages with other communities for recreation and extension of the corridor plan/process concept
- encourage community partnership awareness, education and stewardship of the corridor
- reduce the impact of storm/sewage methods into the river

Group 7

In what ways might we...

- protect the natural river environment
- increase access and use of the river
- keep the river side clean (garbage and dog poop)

Group 8

In what ways might we...

- provide opportunities for children and families to learn about and become stewards of the Thames River Valley
- improve the attractiveness, safety and security (real and perceived) so that people will want to access and enjoy the river and pathway system
- keep the river banks clean
- increase recreational usage while protecting the natural environment (balance)

Group 9

In what ways might we...

- put more of the corridor in the public domain
- access both sides of the river
- enforce restrictions pertaining to tree cutting
- fund implementation
- have more boat launches (dock at Springbank Park)

- include the Coves
- consider safety/lighting on pathways
- consider erosion
- enhance private stewardship
- involve the Thames Valley Trail Association
- buy flat sections along the Thames as it becomes available
- address wildlife habitat, management issues
- policies to address access, stewardship
- consider international bio-reserve framework

The following goals and points for possible objectives are a synthesis of the small group efforts at initiating goals and objectives.

Draft Goals & Objectives

Establish a continuous corridor

- linkages to subwatersheds, minimum width

Maintain and enhance natural heritage

- vegetation, wildlife, water quality, erosion (storm/sewage impacts), acquisition

Maintain and enhance cultural heritage

- educational signage, building preservation, historical significance

Maintain and enhance the aesthetic beauty

- linkages, extensions

Determine compatible infrastructure

- utilities, buildings

Determine compatible recreation

- access, trail system, maps, lookout points, linkages to communities, link with Thames Valley Trail

Engage citizens

- information, education, involvement, signage, stewardship, riverside clean ups

Determine appropriate safety

- trails, access

Determine policies, regulations and enforcement

- connections to Official Plan

Next Steps

Chris Harrington, Project Manager explained the next step in Phase 1 will be to complete the inventory and the synthesis report for July 31st, 2005.

Thank you for taking the time to give input into this initiative.

Please return and further comments or thoughts to Steve Sauder by July 14th, 2005.

Thanks!

Public Open House

The community was invited to a Public Open House for the Thames Valley Corridor Study on Saturday, June 25, 2005. The event was held at the Forks of the Thames in conjunction with the opening of an art exhibition entitled "You Are Here" at #1 Dundas Street. The open house was well attended with approximately 50 people passing through the booth which included a display as well as brochures. Several individuals asked UTRCA staff for more information about the Study and indicated that they valued the Corridor and felt that it should be protected.

A comment form was distributed at the public open house to collect input about what the community valued most about the Thames Valley Corridor and their vision for the Corridor. The following comments were received:

What Is Most Valued about the Corridor

- Public accessibility
- Areas left natural (limit recreational developments to the Forks area)
- Bike/walking paths

Vision for the Thames Valley Corridor

- Eliminate sewage treatment overflow discharges in London by limiting further development approvals until sewage treatment capacity is increased.
- Eliminate incompatible uses (e.g. ATV's, mountain bikes, bush parties) in the river valley (e.g. Kipps Lane area)
- Open up the Gibbons Park Grosvenor Street entrance parking lot to the public again (get private corporate parking for St. Joseph's Health Centre out of there).
- Eliminate floodplain development approvals for all applicants (e.g. TD Waterhouse stadium approval to build corner of complex in the floodplain).
- Eliminate adjacent landowner use of river valley to dump garbage and invasive, non-native species (enforcement).
- No future sewer trunk lines in river valleys regardless of the cost savings (e.g. Medway River Valley north of Fanshawe Park Road).
- Enforce the 'dogs on leash' law.
- Develop a multiple path system that protects walkers from bikers & skaters (e.g. Highbury Ave. North asphalt & concrete parallel sidewalks).

Other Public Input

As previously noted, media releases were used to inform the community about the Corridor Study and provide opportunities for input. The following comment was received:

- I am delighted that our city is making plans to clean up the river. The river means a lot to me, for I am a fly fisherman and fish almost everyday at spots such as Fanshawe Dam, Kilally area, Gibbons Park, Harris Park, and even the Forks. I have noticed many things while on my travels which could improve the quality of our river. For some reason, people like to throw things into the river (e.g. picnic table sitting in the water where I usually fish). This problem can easily be solved by somehow securing them to the ground with a chain. Also, people feed the ducks way too much. I understand that once the ducks digest the bread, the excrement stays on the bottom and causes problems for the aquatic plant life. A good idea would be to set up one or two of those candy machines in places where people like to feed ducks which for 25 cents give you a hand full of grain. The ducks would enjoy it just as much and it would be healthier. Signs could be posted describing the dangers of feeding ducks bread and even signs telling people not to.

Thames Valley Corridor Plan – London Corridor Advisory Committee - Meeting Notes March 21, 2007

Purpose:

- Find out how the Corridor Advisory Committee's input was used in the London Thames Valley Corridor Plan Phase I Report
- Learn about next steps in the London Thames Valley Corridor Plan
- Give input to the Phase II Terms of Reference

Meeting Notes:

- 1) Welcome/Purpose/Agenda - Steve Sauder, UTRCA reviewed the agenda and asked meeting participants to introduce themselves.
- 2) Review of Phase I Report and Process - Andrew Macpherson, City of London summarized London Thames Valley Corridor Plan Phase I Report and the process for developing it. Andrew also highlighted how the Corridor Advisory Committee's input was used in the development of the report. Chris Harrington, UTRCA reviewed the mapping and explained the process for defining the corridor limits.
- 3) Input to London Thames Valley Corridor Plan Phase I – Steve Sauder asked if the report accurately reflects CAC input and if there are any gaps that need to be addressed in Phase II? The following comments were given:

Corridor Limits / Connection of Tributaries

- Question of corridor limits:
 - there was not consensus of corridor limits, this was left hanging
 - the designation of the Thames as a Canadian Heritage River was on the basis of a watershed, not just the corridor
 - missing the connection of other watersheds to the corridor plan
 - the subwatersheds have changed in the past 11 years. Some updating of subwatershed plans should be done
 - there should be a stronger emphasis on tributaries in the report
 - add colour for the tributaries to the maps
 - tributaries need special emphasis
 - Dingman Creek is mainly inside the city limits
- Note the contributions of subwatersheds to water quality
- Would like to see all creeks, tributaries, and the Coves connections represented visually
 - when maps are taken to groups/clubs for discussion, the visual links on the map will help with discussion
- Dingman Creek is not on the City map in the report, it is shown separately. Would like to see Dingman Creek integrated into main map.
 - would like to see more priority on the subwatersheds
 - the City Parks 2003 Plan talks about linking subwatersheds
- Show the subwatersheds within London

Flood Lines

- There was a November 2003 Resolution of council that the minimum standard for protection would be the 1:250 year flood line

- the Thames Valley Golf Course and Reservoir Hill within the cultural landscape should be included. Include them under aesthetics, or justify why you have taken them out. Include everything up to the 1:250 year flood line.
- what about private golf courses within the 1:250 year flood lines?
- Overlay the 1:250 year flood line map over the current Thames Valley corridor map

One Zone/Two Zone Planning

- Section 4.5.5 (page 25) needs to be written more clearly in regards to one & two zone planning concept
- Add one zone and two zone planning areas to the map

Trails

- The Thames Talbot Land Trust property at Meadowlily should not have trails shown going through this property. The version of the bicycle master plan with trails shown going through this property has been changed.
- The Thames Valley Trail Association is looking at digitizing their trail for mapping purposes.
- Include proposed trails in Phase II, e.g., proposed Dingman Creek Trail

Transparency

- There needs to be transparency in terms of how the corridor limits line was set.
 - when the line is not outside of the 1:250 flood line, it should be explained in the report.
 - say which ESA's are included and which cultural areas are in and which are out. This will increase confidence in the report. More transparency is needed for Phase I.

Protection from Development

- How to protect areas from adjacent development? Can red flags be set for potential areas? Will the Corridor Plan give more protection?
 - flood fringe
 - natural heritage
 - policy update
- Will the Cultural Heritage Landscape give more protection for the corridor? Check new provincial guidelines.
- Will the tributaries be included as policies evolve over time within the corridor? Could these policies be applied to the tributaries in the future?

Wordsmithing

- Check the appendix table #2 if the 500 hectare figure is correct for Kains Woods
- Need to mention the Province of Ontario as a project partner in the report

Summary of Key Points

- Show the 1:250 flood line on map
- Show headwaters of all subwatersheds
- Explain what is to be mapped in Phase II
- Add zone 1 and zone 2 to map
- Clearly show connections of all tributaries and ESA's
- The CAC needs to see a copy of the revised Phase I report - a link to it on a website and a hard copy at city Hall for review

4) Review of Phase II Terms of Reference - Andrew Macpherson, City of London outlined that he is looking for input into the draft terms of reference for Phase II of the Thames Valley Corridor Study. The following comments were given:

- How will we decide which lands have development potential? E.g., possibly flag areas of large flood
- The new provincial guidelines for cultural heritage landscapes will be helpful in decision making
- Are there currently lands in the corridor zoned for development? Look at these as a priority for acquisition.
- How much initiative will the city take to trade industrial land for corridor land?
- Why don't we get an interim bylaw to protect corridor property? Other developers may follow Sifton's lead. Andrew will take the idea of an interim control bylaw to planning
- Is there a scope of Phase II a?
- The current terms of reference seem to be written well for consultants applying for the project.
- For public, show state the terms of reference more clearly as goals, objectives and anticipated outcomes.

Summary of Key Points

- Send revised Phase I report out to the Corridor Advisory committee for comments
- Have a meeting in late June, 2007 to review and finalize the Phase II Terms of Reference

Thames Valley Corridor Plan – London Corridor Advisory Committee - Meeting Notes June 19, 2007

Objectives of Meeting

- Demonstrate how the Phase I Thames Valley Corridor Plan Report was revised based upon input from the March 28th Corridor Advisory Committee
- Review and finalize the Phase II Terms of Reference

Meeting Notes

Review revised Phase I Thames Valley Corridor Plan Report – Chris Harrington, UTRCA

Chris Harrington reviewed the Phase 1 report revisions as highlighted in yellow in the revised report. A discussion followed of key revisions. The following comments were recorded of specific boundary recommendations to the 21 maps reviewed and general document comments:

General Document Comments

- Discussion of ESAs – which to include/exclude
- Review Thames Valley Golf Course (inclusion/exclusion)
- Like the way the blue watercourses are shown feeding into Thames
- Can we look at the criteria and how it translates to the mapping as we move through the mapping examples?
- What is the rationale for excluding the Coves?
 - significant area of its own (Special Policy Area)
- Coves should consider including ESA boundary area of Coves.
- Explain rationale that the Coves is a Special Policy Area of the Thames.

General Document Comments

ESA Discussion

- Could we include Kains and Meadowlily in the Corridor without becoming a spider corridor?
 - Could we use the same principles as were used for the other 21 maps?
 - Go we go past the first major break (e.g. road) for ESA's?
 - Consider ecologically functioning land for inclusion in the Corridor

100 Metre Buffer Corridor Minimum

- Corridor needs to be minimum width of 100 meter from each edge – as an over-riding criteria identified on Map Figure 1.

Specific Map Comments

Map 1

Extend line to Open Space line to Weir at Pond by Oxford Street (at Camp Wood Eden)

Map 2

Category Table listed Natural Heritage should be cultural.

- Roads and properties should not be considered as Wonderland is so close to the river.
- Perhaps consider changing criteria.
- Riverside Drive is roughly the edge.

Map 3

Extend line to Springbank Drive as edge and include back lots to open space line.

Table – Show where the line follows and explain why. Why have we cut out certain areas?

Map 4

- Show dykes on map
- Include open space
- Include dykes in considerations
- Include Labatt Park – follow Open Space line
- Dyke to Wharncliffe

Map 5

Within 100 metres encouraged to do stewardship efforts (applies to all)

- Include UTRCA property

Map 6

- Flag Saunby Mill site
- Correction on parcel line
- Recognize we do not meet 100 m (overlay 100m fuzzy shading)

Map 7

- Yellow to Red (natural hazard) follow natural hazard

Map 8

- Change to Hazard line

Map 9

- Western parking lot south to floodplain

Map 10

- follow line to Perth Road
- black line to red
- yellow line at road

Map 11

- No changes

Map 12

- No changes

Map 13

- Change to Hazard line

Map 14

- Change to Hazard Line

Map 15

- Line to Highbury
- Include Meander creek

Map 16

- Hazard line

Map 17

- Hazard line

Map 18

- Exclude large block of residential reflective of proximity to Dyke

Map 19

- Follow Hazard black line to Hamilton

Map 20

- Line extends to include ESA boundary

Map 21

- No changes

Phase IIA Update - Terry Grawey, City of London

Terry Grawey gave an update on Phase II A, Flood Fringe Analysis. The presentation notes follow:

Purpose

- To provide a detailed analysis of flood fringe areas within the Thames corridor;
- Identify potential development parcels;
- Recommend a policy framework to address land use activity within the flood fringe;
- To be undertaken by Planning staff, in consultation with UTRCA and Dr. Simonovic

Flood Fringe Options:

- One Zone Approach (no development)
- Existing One Zone/Two Zone Approach
- Modified One Zone Approach
 - based on comprehensive “reach analysis”
 - would include prioritization of land use and development activity

Next Steps:

- Meet with Dr. Simonovic and UTRCA to investigate best available science and implications of climate change on delineation of the floodway/flood fringe;
- Report back to PC on potential costs and Official Plan policies associated with a “modified one zone” approach;
- Presentation by Dr. Simonovic to Committee of the Whole in September
- 2007.

Phase II A – Comments

- Study will identify: What lands could be developed and what lands could be more intensely developed.
- Consider visual impact.
- What is available for development?
- Reach analysis study – when will it occur?

Review draft Phase II B Terms of Reference – Andrew Macpherson, City of London

Andrew Macpherson reviewed the Phase II B Terms of Reference that were emailed to committee members.

Next Steps

The following next steps were reviewed at the conclusion of the meeting:

- Phase II B Terms of Reference – please submit any comments to Andrew Macpherson by July 19
- Chris Harrington will update maps and text for the Phase I report
- The Phase I report will go to Planning Committee in September
- The timeline for Phase II will be 1 year
- The Corridor Advisory Committee will be expanded and perhaps include specific areas of focus (e.g. fishing opportunities)

APPENDIX B: DETAILED DOCUMENT REVIEW NOTES

Report/Document	London Valleylands Study (July 1975) Project Planning Associates Limited
<p>Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Study provided the foundation/ framework for the City's policies for the Valleylands. It included the floodplain lands along the Thames and Medway Rivers that were designated Major Open Space in the 1971 O.P. and the valleylands along the North Branch of the Thames between the City Limits and the Fanshawe Dam. The Study Area was divided into 11 sections and the recommendations of the Plan were set out accordingly and presented on 10 maps. The primary goal was to designate and preserve the Thames River Valley as a continuous Public Urban Open Space System. A phased program for acquisition and development was prepared (Appendix V). High priority was placed on lands owned by UTRCA and the City as well as those areas where a recreation need was identified. ▪ The 5 main objectives of the Study included: identification & preservation, reclamation, diversity, sensitive integration and conservation. The Study resulted in a land use plan which primarily focused on recreation and conservation matters. Four land use categories called <i>zones</i> were established - Active Recreation, Passive Recreation, Conservation and Special Uses. The majority of the Valleylands were classified as "passive recreation". This classification was to serve as a "holding category" for those areas where future open space demands were not yet known. The passive recreation areas abutting the river banks were intended to <i>permit the physical and visual continuity of a pedestrian and bicycle transportation corridor</i> (The Thames Valley Parkway). The Special Uses zone included existing non-recreational land uses (e.g. industrial and residential buildings and Sewage Treatment Plants). ▪ The primary design parameters of the Plan included system continuity (formal and informal linkages) and system accessibility and were to <i>serve as the underlying policy guidelines for major planning decisions</i>. ▪ The only reference to urban design pertains to the Forks, and the Plan recommended that <i>the area be, designed comprehensively</i> and that <i>buildings should be designed to face the river</i>. ▪ Figure 2 provides a summary of existing and proposed development in the Valleylands. ▪ The Study's conclusion (16 points noted) reiterates the key objectives of the Plan including the acquisition of valleylands that are privately owned and the provision of boating facilities (a reoccurring theme in the literature). ▪ There are 6 appendices: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Physical Characteristics</u> – provides a detailed description of location and geology, an environmental assessment (including Map 1), existing land use (Map 2) and aesthetic features (includes significant architecture, obtrusive structures, compatible landmarks, obtrusive edges, views and vistas are shown on Map 3). 2. <u>Recreation in London</u> - introduction, recreation - the urban context (includes Table 2 Comparison of Characteristics of Urban and Ex-urban Recreation Space), demand and supply of recreation space in London (includes Table 3 - Supply of Open Space in London, Table 4 - Priorities of Augmenting Open Space, Map 4 - Recreation Resource Supply, Table 5 - Ownership of Floodplain Land and Map 5 - Land Ownership), recreational use of the valleylands (Map 6 - Conceptual Land Use Plan and Map 7 -Transportation). 3. <u>Technical Analysis</u> - flood control, erosion control, water quality and municipal services (Table 6 - Water Supply and Disposal Quantities, includes write-up on how the proposed Activity Complexes would be connected to the existing services).

	<p>4. <u>Special Studies</u> - Bicycle Paths Plan (Map 8 - Conceptual Pedestrian and Bicycle), Golf Course (Table 7 - Golf Clubs in London Region), Financial Assistance (Table 8 - Capital Grants Available to Conservation Authorities).</p> <p>5. <u>Table - Priorities for Land Acquisition and Development</u> - only the 2 highest priorities are clearly defined. All of the other recommendations were grouped together as "all components".</p> <p>6. <u>Table - Estimated Development Costs</u>.</p>
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the Forks area be developed as a major beautification project (implemented). ▪ That industrial uses located along the floodplain be discontinued over the long-term. (still relevant) ▪ That recreation "Activity Complexes" (clusters of permanent recreation amenities) be developed which would address community and neighbourhood recreation needs. ▪ That pedestrian exploration be encouraged - access points to be provided. ▪ That transportation be carefully controlled to protect conservation areas. ▪ That vehicular access in the valleylands be restricted/discouraged. Service trucks to use bicycle paths and service roads. ▪ That Blazed Trails are the only permitted recreation facility in the "Conservation" zones. ▪ That areas classified as "passive" could be changed to other categories with proper study and evaluation. ▪ That erosion control measures only be implemented for those areas where formal facilities were proposed. ▪ That 197 acres (at various locations) be afforested (immediately) to improve the water retention capability of the system and to increase its aesthetic quality. Recommendations are provided for each planning section of the study area. (See Table 9). ▪ That a detailed implementation program be prepared in anticipation of future recreation needs and pressures. Appendix IV sets out potential funding sources for implementing the Plan. It was estimated that it would cost \$9 million to implement the recommendations. (Appendix VI provides a detailed cost breakdown).
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Review Appendix V with Staff to confirm which projects have been implemented and which are outstanding.
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The recreation and park needs were based on the analysis of existing documents including the O.P. and does not appear to have included the public's input. Furthermore, in the report entitled Thames Valley Lands Flood Plain Acquisition Project, Appendix C, it was noted that the park needs had been distorted because the assessment had not included the "Special Use" and "Conservation" zone lands.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Although the Recommendations were not formally adopted, the Plan serves as a key reference document for City Staff.
Report/Document	City of London Parks & Recreation Strategic Master Plan - Executive Summary & Recommendation 2003-2017 (January, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the Plan was to establish the priorities and policies for the delivery of recreation and leisure services, parks and open spaces and programs and facilities to the year 2017. A common theme and strategic direction in the Plan is the expansion and enhancement of the pathway system which included linking existing routes as well as developing new ones. Although identified as a priority, the pathway system is not included in the Table that outlines the

	<p>Estimated Capital Costs of the Mater Plan. Protecting and enhancing natural areas is another common theme.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The City has more than 280 parks, open space and environmentally significant areas which cover over 2,000 hectares of land. The trail system is more than 60 kilometres long. ▪ The Thames River is described as a major physical barrier and was used to define the boundaries of the 5 Plan Areas. (p.10). ▪ Plan Area 2 (Northeast) - includes Fanshawe Conservation Area and is expected to grow the most rapidly in the short to medium term. The City's growth areas are primarily located in the Secondary Plan areas located north of Fanshawe Park Road. ▪ Pertinent Guiding Principles of the Plan include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Target Benefits</u> including building healthy communities (e.g. improving the quality of life for residents) and promoting environmental protection and stewardship. 2. <u>Accessibility</u> includes the accessible and equitable distribution of parks, recreation areas and services. 3. <u>Infrastructure: Facilities & Parks</u> identifies the maintenance and enhancement of the City's parks and trail system as the number one priority. <i>The valleylands of the Thames River and its tributaries shall continue to be regarded as the primary open space resource in the City of London and programs to increase public ownership, accessibility and the use of these lands shall be pursued.</i> In addition, natural areas and parks are to be preserved and protected. ▪ Strategic Priorities - enhancing the City's pathway system and maintaining the City's neighbourhood parkland development program. <p><u>Section 8: Parks, Trails & Open Space</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Focuses on the parks, trails and open space system which the community considers to be the City's best asset. The completion of the pathway system is a top priority. ▪ Land Acquisition - priority for lands that contain significant natural resources. The Woodland acquisition fund will be used to acquire significant woodlots. ▪ Park Development Priorities – the City will continue to maintain and improve neighbourhood parks as well as City-wide or Regional parks like Springbank Park which attracts both Londoners and tourists. ▪ Renewal or improvements must respect the environmental integrity of the parks.
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<p><u>Core Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 2 - The City is responsible for supplying and maintaining appropriate areas of open space/parkland for passive and active pursuits and the protection of important environmental features. <p><u>Access & Equity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 22 - when planning new facilities, geographic accessibility will be a basic requirement. <p><u>Community Facilities</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 56 - in the short-term - develop a community campus (will include twin pad arena [Rec. 67] , pool [Rec. 71], spray pad [Rec. 77]) in North London on a site that will serve residents in the northern portions of Plan Areas 1 and 2 (e.g. north of the North Branch of the Thames River).

- Recommendations 83 & 84, 90-92, 96&97,102 - additional soccer fields, tennis courts and basketball hoops are required. Locations for introductory skateboarding apparatuses are also needed.

Guidelines for Acquiring & Developing Municipal Parkland

- Recommendation 112 - suggests policies that should be considered at the next O.P. review.

Section 16.3.4 add

1. *in order to fill in the 'gaps' of the existing pathway system, the incorporation of private open space may be considered and developers will be encouraged to incorporate the necessary linkages as a component of their development applications.*
2. *Priority will be assigned to the acquisition of tableland suitable for playing fields and to completing the City's pathway system.*
3. *Efforts shall also be made to acquire lands containing Carolinian Species.*
4. **... all valleylands associated with the Thames River and its tributaries shall be dedicated through the land development process to ensure the completion of a linked open space and natural heritage system.**

Section 16.4 add:

1. *With the exception of environmentally sensitive areas, the parks and open space system should invite and encourage all forms of community-related uses*
 2. *Parks should be both destinations and linkages to the greater community.*
 3. *Every effort will be made to make parkland accessible for people with disabilities.*
- Recommendation 113 – *Land set aside for stormwater management purposes should not be considered to be part of the required parkland dedication.*

Park Development & Redevelopment

- Recommendation 116 - amenities that should be provided in District Level Parks (e.g. washrooms, water fountains, benches etc.).
- Recommendation 117 - special recognition required for "Citywide" or "Regional" level parks like Springbank Park, Ivey Park, Victoria Park, Harris Park and Gibbons Park. There is a need to maintain *the delicate balance* of protecting the environmental integrity of these parks while enhancing them.
- Recommendation 119 – addresses access, safety and security in the parks and pathway system. There is also a need to recognize the City's aging population and provide amenities such as benches and washrooms along the pathway system.

Developing a Linked Natural Heritage System

- Recommendations 121-129 establish the priorities for trail development projects:
 1. fill gaps between existing pathways (linkages)
 2. connect neighbourhoods
 3. extend the pathway system to new areas

- Also addresses trail entry points, access for persons with a disability and transit users and coordination with the London Transit Commission to promote awareness and access to the pathway system, the need to separate users, pedestrians and cyclists in high traffic areas, to provide more opportunities for passive recreation in natural settings, to improve the access in the natural heritage system by developing pathways/linkages among the components of the City's park system, continue to connect the missing links of the pathway system which may include negotiating easements over private lands and to avoid sensitive habitats when designing extensions to the pathway system.
- Recommendation 130 – use the Ecological Land Use Classification (ELC) database to determine appropriate activities and uses for natural areas.

Classification of Natural Heritage Areas

- Recommendation 132 - need to adopt consistent terminology for describing the components of the natural heritage system as follows:
 1. Significant Wetlands – replaces Wetlands Class 1-3
 2. Local Wetlands – replaces Wetlands Class 4-7
 3. Environmentally Significant Areas
 4. Significant Woodlands – replaces woodlands 4 ha or greater in size
 5. Vegetation Patches – replaces woodlands less than 4 ha in size and other areas of natural vegetation
 6. Significant Valleylands – applies to the larger ravines in the City – North and South Thames, and Medway Rivers, and Dingman, Pottersburg and Stoney Creeks
 7. Coldwater and Warm-water fish habitat
- Recommendation 134 - need to re-classify all environmental review areas, all vegetation patches outside of ESAs and wetlands and all potential naturalization areas and upland corridors using the City's Natural Heritage System terminology.
- Recommendation 135 - improve *public understanding of the relationship of the City's remnant natural areas to the Thames River Valley and to the broader provincial natural heritage framework of SW Ontario.*

Natural Heritage System Acquisition Guidelines

- Recommendation 136 - to assist with setting priorities for parkland acquisition the City shall use the ELC with the OP criteria and acquisition guidelines for:
 1. redefining the natural heritage system;
 2. establishing priorities that reflect ecological needs for natural heritage acquisition, designation and zoning; and
 3. establishing effective **open space management** including appropriate access to protect natural heritage features.

Park Stewardship

- Recommendations 138-143 - improved awareness and understanding of the natural heritage system: avoid developing municipal infrastructure in natural heritage system unless fully supported by required studies; requests for proposals issued by the City shall require that natural heritage system features are protected and negative impacts are avoided; ensure a workable separation between active recreation areas and natural areas; establish stewardship priorities for

	<p>the natural heritage system; promote special events in parks but ensure protection of the parks' environmental integrity.</p> <p><u>Parks Design, Maintenance & Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendations 144 & 145 - establish separation between active and passive park areas and discourage encroachment of active uses into passive areas. ▪ Recommendations 147 & 148 - prohibit roaming of cats and dogs in natural heritage areas; and establish off-leash areas. ▪ Recommendations 149 & 150 - develop Park Resource Management Plans for parks with larger natural heritage areas; and develop park management policies to address: improved visibility and access, and to discourage encroachments of other uses. <p><u>Community Partnerships</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 151- work with the community to help with park development and maintenance, trail development, greening programs and tree watering. Also, <i>work with surrounding municipalities and organizations to develop a regionally integrated trail and linkage system.</i> <p><u>City Beautification</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 152 - planting of unplanted roadways, more ornamental parks, urban squares, innovative park design, more community-based beautification and art in parks.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gaps in the pathway system. Completion of the pathway system is a top priority. ▪ Land Acquisition ▪ Public Awareness & Education ▪ Funding ▪ Use of consistent terminology for describing the components of the natural heritage system. ▪ Accessibility ▪ Park Design - provision of amenities such as washrooms. ▪ Open Space Management ▪ Protection of Natural Areas ▪ No reference to Fanshawe Conservation Area and its role in the City's linked park and trail system.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The public played a key role in developing the Plan. The consultation process included a survey that was distributed to 225 stakeholder groups, a telephone survey of 400 households, face-to-face interviews with 70 stakeholder groups, 5 focus group meetings and a series of public meetings to present the Plan to the community. ▪ Improving the pathway system emerged as a top priority through the public consultation process.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan has been approved but has not been implemented. Staff have advised that they will be making some modifications to the Plan related to funding and priorities. However, the underlying goals of the Plan will not change.
Report/Document	City of London Parks and Recreation Master Plan – Background Report prepared by Monteith Planning Consultants

	(February, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report provides the supporting information for the recommendations in the Master Plan and will be helpful in developing the Thames Valley Corridor Plan. It includes a list of the trail development projects (listed by priority) that are needed to create a fully linked pathway system as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kilally Valley Park to Highbury Avenue 2. Ross Park to North London Sports Fields 3. Adelaide Street North Underpass to Kipps Lane 4. Adelaide Street Wells Park to Kilally Valley Park 5. Highbury Avenue to Fanshawe Conservation Area 6. Stronach Park to North London Optimist Community Centre 7. Blackfriars Underpass 8. Medway Creek to UWO 9. Springbank Park to Dingman Creek 10. Dingman Creek to Westminster Ponds 11. Thames Valley Pathway South to Pottersburg Creek 12. Thames Valley Pathway through to the River Bend Community 13. Pottersburg Creek to Fanshawe Conservation Area 14. Linkage to Community Centres as developed 15. UWO to Canada Games Aquatic Centre 16. Fanshawe College to Stronach Park 17. Springbank Park to Komoka
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The recommendations in the Background Report were for the most part, brought forward in the Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Recommendation 109</u> stipulates that <i>the City shall work with its major partners in recreation to find creative non-acquisition based strategies to improve the functional supply of open space available to residents particularly in those areas of the City that fall below the recommended service standards.</i> The example which is noted pertains to the north-east area of the City where residents have expressed an interest for increased access to Fanshawe Conservation Area which forms the starting point of the Thames Valley River Corridor in the City but is not readily accessible (e.g. users must pay a fee to gain admittance to the Conservation Area). ▪ Mapping - this issue is identified on p.125 - that the City's natural areas should be clearly defined on maps. This action does not appear to have been brought forward in the Master Plan. <p><u>Terminology</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The term "remnant natural areas" is used throughout the Background Report. Unclear what this refers to. ▪ On p.115, it is noted that the City's "Natural Environment Classification" represents nearly 913 hectares and includes features such as bluffs, bogs, forests, marshes, aquatic communities swamps etc." It is unclear what this classification refers to.
Status	Reference Document
Report/Document	Appendix for Parks & Recreation Strategic Master Plan (October, 2002)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Appendix includes supporting information for the Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan and includes the public's input.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pathway System - needs to be publicly accessible. ▪ Need more amenities - benches, washrooms and drinking fountains. ▪ Park and Recreation facilities should be assessed for their contribution to the tourism sector. ▪ Assign a high priority to completing the pathways and neighbourhood parks. ▪ Parks are the most popular location for recreation and leisure activities. ▪ Need to protect the open space along the river from development.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stakeholder Groups included recreation-based groups as well as groups with an environmental focus (e.g. Friends of the Coves). ▪ 3 Focus Group meetings were held. They indicated that the trails need to link destinations. Also that the trails map is great but outdated. They also felt that Major London Employers view the parks as an amenity for attracting new employees. <p><u>Appendix H: - Feedback from Internet Site</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ St. Julien Park - built on top of a chemical waste site - covered with a clay cap that has cracked. ▪ Virtually all natural areas are closed off to mountain bikers - should then also be shut off to pedestrians who damage the trails. ▪ Westminster Ponds - damage is due to pedestrians. ▪ Need more parks like Springbank Park. ▪ Park washrooms - are disgusting or closed. ▪ <i>Continue the great multi-use trail system and bring it out of the Valley to the rest of the city.</i> ▪ The City should buy all the properties in Blackfriars which are in the floodplain and make them into a big, central park. ▪ Multi-use trails along the river are popular and intensively used. Need to be expanded, maintained and connected. Conflict between cyclists and pedestrians. ▪ Wider pathways needed in busier areas. Use bark chips to separate pedestrians and cyclists ▪ Need recycling receptacles in the parks. Need telephones for safety reasons. ▪ Should create a foot/bike path from Springbank Park to Komoka Park.

Appendix I: Leisure Needs & Preferences Discussion Paper Common Themes

- The Value Of The Linear Park System Along The Thames.
- **Key Issue For The Public: *the need to protect the open space along the river from development.***
- Improve linkages and fill in gaps of trail system. Suggested linkages included: Kilworth Park to Dingman Creek and ultimately to Longwoods Conservation Area. Develop trail in Dingman Creek and link it to the Thames River Trail System. Improve/enhance the linkages through Fanshawe Park, to St. Peter's Seminary (and the Avon Trail - St. Mary's). Need to link all the subwatersheds. Better path maintenance needed near River East Optimist Park.
- The City needs to do a better job at ***promoting*** the Trail System and the Thames River especially given its ***Canadian Heritage River Status.***
- Need more interpretive plaques and tree/plant identification.
- Amenities are needed in the park - more washrooms.
- Need to pay attention to the grades of pathways.

Specific Park/Natural Area Issues Raised by Groups and/or Individuals

- Greater use of Fanshawe Park - residents want better access, more amenities.
- Fanshawe Park - land ownership is an issue. It has the potential to take on additional functions (e.g. mountain biking, outdoor sports fields).
- Parking is an issue at Gibbons and Kiwanis. Need more parking at the Springbank Footbridge and Thames Valley Golf Course.
- Meadowlily Park should be promoted - need to establish a function for the existing farm house (e.g. community centre).
- Need to develop more amenities at the Forks of the Thames, Meadowlily and Westminster Ponds (e.g. paddleboats, luncheon venues).
- East Park needs more support.
- Westminster Ponds - needs more signage, walkways and a destination venue.
- Lack of public access to the Coves.
- More interpretive materials are needed in the parks. More benches/seating are also needed.
- Want more passive parks with scenic attractions.

OP & Land Development Policies

- Stronger policies are needed for stormwater management ponds. They should not be considered as parkland or environmental areas. Locating them next to parks creates problems such as fencing, geese.
- The OP should provide more direction on linkages especially as it relates to the Thames River.
- There need to be more stringent policies for protecting the natural environment (e.g. land uses that are permitted on the edge of environmentally sensitive areas). For example, the Medway Valley should never have been used as a servicing corridor.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Secondary Plans do not pay enough attention to recreation. ▪ The City's trail system is currently focused on the Thames. It should be expanded to include all subwatershed areas. ▪ Need to ensure adequate public access along the Thames River and its tributaries. <p><u>Appendix K: Parks & Recreation Facilities Inventory by Plan Area</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The inventory does not include trails and only includes vegetative patches.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Appendix provides supporting documentation for the Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan.
Report/Document	City of London Leisure Market Study (June, 2002) Leger Marketing
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides a summary of the recreation and leisure activities of Londoners based on information gathered through the household survey. ▪ Nature was identified as being important to Londoners. The natural environment was rated high. ▪ Parks, natural areas and walking/cycling paths are the most widely used facilities. People are happy with them. These features are considered to be strong selling features for potential residents and the quality of life that is available in London. (It should be noted that the City's Major Employers did not agree that parks and trail attracted potential residents. See Appendix G of the Recreation Master Plan).
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Spending Priority – City should focus on upgrading existing facilities, parks and natural areas.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Part of background for Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan.
Report/Document	City of London Official Plan (2003 Consolidation)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This long range planning document serves as a blueprint for the future growth of the City of London. The key policy areas that relate to the Thames River Corridor include Chapter 8A Open Space, Chapter 8B Environmental Review, Chapter 15 Environmental Policies, and Chapter 16 Parks and Recreation Policies. Chapter 17 Services and Utilities and Chapter 18 Transportation also include policies that impact the corridor. ▪ As part of the City's Official Plan review, Recommendation 132 of the Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan which suggests that the City should adopt consistent terminology with respect to its natural heritage system components, should be incorporated into the OP. ▪ Schedule B Floodplain and Environmental Features needs to be updated to more accurately reflect the City's natural heritage system and features. (N.B. City prepared Schedule B1 Natural Heritage Features – Proposed Amendments and Mapping Changes – January, 2004. It is anticipated that Schedule B1 will be adopted by the end of 2005.).
Recommendations/ Policies	<p><u>CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p><u>1.2 Physical Growth Purposes</u></p> <p><i>xiv) Recognize protect and rehabilitate the natural heritage system in the City of London.</i></p> <p><u>CHAPTER 2: PLANNING FRAMEWORK</u></p> <p><u>2.1.3 An Environmentally Responsible City</u></p> <p><i>Our goal is to respect our environment and protect and enhance the quality of our air, water and land to sustain healthy</i></p>

plant, animal and human communities and the connections between them.

2.2 Official Plan Vision Statement

iv) protect and enhance natural features and attributes that are significant to the maintenance of the ecosystem health in the Thames River and Kettle Creek watersheds;

v) An expanded and enhanced system of parkland, natural areas and trails along the valleys and ravines of the Thames River and Kettle Creek watersheds will provide continuous corridors for recreation, wildlife habitat and refuge from urban life.

2.3 Planning Principles

iii) Land use planning should be conducive to the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality and the conservation of natural, cultural and built heritage resources.

2.4 City Structure Policies

*x) Public Open Space -**The valleylands of the Thames River and its tributaries shall continue to be regarded as the primary open space resource in the City of London and programs to increase public ownership, accessibility and use of these lands shall be pursued.***

xi) Natural Heritage System - A natural heritage system comprised of areas and features and their connecting links that are significant for their contribution to the health and diversity of the City's natural environment, will be identified and protected through the OP and

xii) Protection from Natural Hazards - Development on lands identified as floodplain will be restricted. Development on lands subject to erosion and slope or soil stability hazards will be limited to areas where the risk to public safety and property damage can be avoided.

xix) Heritage Conservation – preservation and/or rehabilitation ... heritage value on the basis of their architectural and/or historical value.

2.6 Growth Management Principles

(ix) That planning for growth will support the identification and protection of London's Natural Heritage System

(x) That the City will encourage rehabilitation measures that protect the ecological function and integrity of the Natural Heritage System.

Section 2.9: Environmental Planning

3 dimensions:

1. sustain rich natural heritage

2. safety from natural and human generated hazards

3. conserve natural resources

- The significant natural features that contribute to the Natural Heritage System are designated *Open Space*.
- *London's Heritage is very much a "natural heritage." Very little of the original landscape remains.*

2.9.1 The Natural Heritage System is also an important recreation and aesthetic resource for the City. *The Thames River Valley in particular is closely linked with the City's history and identity. It is a patchwork of public*

parks and recreation areas, private open space, natural areas and public infrastructure. The City anticipates that the Thames River Valley will continue to perform this multi-functional role over the long term future.

2.9.3 Environmental Strategies - Natural Heritage

iv) The City recognizes the Thames Valley Corridor as its most important natural, cultural, recreational and aesthetic resource. The City shall prepare a Thames River Valley Corridor Plan to optimize the multi-functional role of the river valley system in the City over the long term.

v) public education - protection and enhancement of the natural system.

2.11 Transportation Planning

iv) improve accessibility... through a safe, efficient and integrated system of bicycle routes and pedestrian paths.

2.14 Heritage & Urban Design

*2.14.1 Heritage structures, streetscapes, landscapes, open spaces and historical and archaeological resources contribute to the cultural identity of London and to **the quality of life enjoyed by its residents** private and public open space development also contribute to the urban form and appearance and the design of these... spaces is important not only to their functionality but also to **the appearance and livability of the community** in which they are located.*

2.7 Economic Development

No mention of tourism or eco-tourism.

CHAPTER 8A: OPEN SPACE LAND USE DESIGNATION

- Applies to those lands which are to be maintained as park space or in a natural state. Includes *public and private open space, floodplain lands and natural heritage* areas that have been recognized by Council as being significant. Want to conserve these areas and where appropriate, to integrate them into the parks system. These lands provide relief from the urban landscape and contribute to the City's image as the "Forest City".
- Considers matters such as public access, linkages, land acquisition

8.A.1 Objectives

i) To provide a continuous, linear open space network which generally follows the Thames River and its tributaries.

ii) Provide for linkages among open spaces throughout the City.

iv) Enhance the accessibility of publicly-owned open space areas.

- Permitted Uses: for lands in Floodplain - Section 15.6 applies. Lands designated Natural Heritage Area - Section 15.3.2 applies.

8.A.2.3 Public Access

i) Permit access as long as there is no negative impact on the natural features or ecological functions.

ii) Private Open Space - the *inclusion of privately owned lands within the Open Space designation shall not imply that the land is accessible to the public. Permission for public access to privately owned property within the Open Space designation shall be at the discretion of the property owner.*

iii) Public Access to identified environmentally sensitive areas will be subject to the provisions of policy 15.4.1.4.

8A.2.4 Linkages between Open Space Areas - to encourage continuity and accessibility to open space areas.

8A.2.5 Land Acquisition - Council may acquire land to add to the open space network.

i) Parkland Dedication

ii) Floodplain Acquisition - subject to policy 15.6.5

iii) Natural Heritage Acquisition - subject to policy 15.3.4

*iv) **Council may work with other agencies like the Conservation Authority to add lands to the public open space system.***

CHAPTER 8B ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW LAND USE DESIGNATION

- In addition to the natural heritage areas there are other lands that may contain significant natural features and important ecological functions that should be protected. These areas have been identified through subwatershed studies and have been designated Environmental Review. Once the proper analysis has been undertaken the land will be re-designated as Open Space. This designation includes vegetation patches and stream corridors.
- 15.4 sets out criteria to determine whether the lands are environmentally significant.

CHAPTER 11: URBAN DESIGN PRINCIPLES

11.1.1 Design Principles

i) The form and design of new development should complement any significant natural features such as **river valleys**, ravines, wooded areas, and parklands that form part of or are located adjacent to the site.

ii) To the extent feasible existing trees of desirable species should be retained and incorporated into the landscaping plans for new development.

iii) where possible, new development should minimize any obstruction of **natural views and landmarks**.

*iv) Emphasis will be placed on the promotion of a high standard of design of buildings to be constructed at strategic or prominent locations such as **near the edge of the river valleys or along major entryways to the City.***

xi) Building Positioning - **should add a policy that the front of buildings be oriented towards/face the river.**

CHAPTER 13: HERITAGE RESOURCE POLICIES

*13.1ii) Encourage the protection, enhancement, restoration, maintenance and utilization of buildings, structures or areas within London which are considered to be of significant architectural, historical or archaeological **value** to the community.*

CHAPTER 15: ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- Ecosystem-based planning approach is used. The policies recognize significant natural features and ecological functions and lands subject to development constraints.

15.1.1 Natural Heritage Objectives

i) achieve healthy terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems

ii) identify, protect and rehabilitate significant natural heritage areas.

iii) protect, maintain and improve surface and groundwater quality and quantity where possible.

iv) enhance the contribution of the natural heritage system to urban form and community design.

15.1.2 Natural Hazard Objectives

ii) provide for limited and controlled development on flood plain lands

iii) Through acquisition and agreement, provide for the use of floodplain lands as public open space.

iv) enhance the contribution of the natural heritage system to the urban form and community design .

15.1.2 iii) Through acquisition and agreements, provide for the use of floodplain lands as public open space.

15.2 Natural Heritage System

15.2.1 Sub-Watershed Planning Studies - provide the background for the content and implementation of the Natural Heritage Policies. Should list them in the OP. Schedule B of the OP should identify those areas where Subwatershed Planning Studies have been prepared.

15.2.2. Purpose of Natural Heritage Policies – establish the requirements for the refinement and protection of the natural heritage system through the preparation of planning studies and environmental impact studies.

15.3 Natural Heritage Areas Designated as Open Space

- Recognizes significant natural features and their ecological functions. Additional measures are needed to protect these lands.

15.3.1. Lands Included – Provincially Significant Wetlands, ESAs, Significant River, Stream & Ravine Corridors, Life Science Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest as identified by the Province, Habitat of Endangered and Threatened Species, Areas of Significant Woodlands, Wildlife Habitat, Habitat of Vulnerable Species Locally Significant Wetland and renaturalization corridors and linkages.

15.3.2 Permitted Uses

b) *passive recreational uses including community trails provided that such trails are designed, constructed and managed to minimize their impact on the natural heritage area.*

15.3.3 Infrastructure – EA process must be completed in order to build new or expand existing infrastructure in Natural Heritage Areas.

15.3.4 Public Ownership/Acquisition

ii) develop a program for the long-term acquisition of natural heritage areas – purchase, dedication and donation

iii) Council may accept natural heritage areas for parkland or conservation use.

15.3.5 Stewardship

i) where natural heritage areas are privately owned the City will encourage property owners to provide for their protection through

a) stewardship agreements

b) conservation easements

c) education programs to inform landowners of maintenance and stewardship options available to protect or rehabilitate natural features and ecological functions

- d) encouraging the establishment of land trusts
- e) other suitable techniques
- ii) where natural heritage areas designated as Open Space are owned by the City, the City will encourage community groups or individuals to take and active role in their protection and rehabilitation.

15.3.6 Ecological Buffers

- May be required; size and type of buffer to be determined through an EIS.

15.3.7 Management & Rehabilitation Priorities

- ii) d) River, Stream and Ravine Corridors - to protect existing ecosystem features and functions and to rehabilitate degraded shorelines.

15.3.8 Conservation Master Plans

- (ii)b) identification of programs for the acquisition of lands within, adjacent to or providing a linkage to the Environmentally Significant Areas or other natural heritage area by the City or other public body.

15.4.1 Environmentally Significant Areas

- This section lists the Environmentally Significant Areas that have been identified by Council and includes Meadowlily Woods, Medway Valley Heritage Forest, Kains Woods, Kilworth (Adjacent to the Thames on the City's western boundary), Kilally Forest and the Coves. **Kilally Forest** straddles the Thames just north of Kilally Road and is described as **an important component of the Thames River Corridor**. A Conservation Plan has not been developed for this ESA. Rather, a plan has been prepared for the area known as Kilally Meadows which is situated further west, between Adelaide Street and Highbury Avenue. **The Coves** area is situated in central London, just south and west of the Forks and contains a series of oxbow ponds and **forms part of the Thames River Corridor**. **Kains Woods** is situated adjacent to the Thames River west of Hyde Park and south of Gainsborough Road. This large and **important component of the Thames River Corridor** contains a significant variety of communities and species. Conservation Master Plans have not been prepared for Kilally Forest or Kains Woods.
- 15.4.1.4 Public access to ESAs should be controlled to protect natural features.

Section 15.4.6 Corridors – River, Stream and Ravine Corridors (p.15-14)

- Recognizes the importance of these features: contain natural habitat, links components of the natural heritage system, facilitate species richness, movement and diversity.
- River and stream corridors – are water collection systems for the watersheds, provide support to the natural environment and provide protection from flooding, erosion, and other hazards.
- *Corridors are valued for their aesthetic and cultural values and for the recreational opportunities they provide.*

15.4.6i) Significance will be determined on the following considerations:

- a) hydrological role – drainage, groundwater recharge, and filtering of surface water.
- b) has distinctive, unusual natural communities or landforms of high quality.
- c) consists of large natural areas that provide linkages and connections beyond the City or subwatershed boundaries.
- d) provides linkages between significant natural heritage areas.

e) serves as a visual amenity and provides a physical separation or buffer between incompatible forms of development.

f) has physical characteristics (size, depth and slope) that are susceptible to slope instability and may present constraints to development.

g) provides opportunities to extend the City's trail systems.(N.B. Parks not included).

15.4.6 iii) Upland Corridors – vegetated or potentially revegetated areas located outside of *valley corridors that link significant components of the natural heritage system.*

15.6 Floodplain Lands – policies pertaining to limits of the floodplain, one & two zone concept, special policy areas and:

15.6.5. Floodplain Acquisition – the City has long term program of progressive acquisition to acquire lands for open space and recreation uses.

15.7 One Hundred Year Erosion Limit & Fill Line Area pertains to ravines, river valleys and stream corridors that may be susceptible to natural hazards.

CHAPTER 16: PARKS & RECREATION POLICIES

16.1 General Objectives

v) *promote the concept of a continuous or linked public open space system.*

vi) ***recognize and develop the Thames River Valley and tributaries as major public recreational resources.***

16.3.3 Priorities for Parkland Acquisition

v) acquisitions which will serve to create a more continuous or linked park system.

16.3.4 Continuity

- Develop a *continuous linked open space system using linear parks*
- i) *encourage continuous, linked park and open space systems in new subdivisions*
- ii) ***strive towards a continuous park system along the river valley and tributary lands.***
- iii) *pursue the potential use of Hydro corridors, the floodplain, wetlands, drainage courses minor railway rights-of-way ... and similar features or facilities as linear parks.*

16.4 General

16.4. 1 Council will promote the development of a pedestrian and bicycle circulation system which will link parks to residential and other areas by pedestrian paths... and bicycle routes.

CHAPTER 17: SERVICES & UTILITIES

- 17.1.1 General Objectives - iii) protect the natural environment while providing necessary services.
- 17.1.2 Sanitary Sewerage Objectives – ii) provide sewage treatment to meet the standards for an acceptable quality of effluent discharge to the *Thames River and its tributaries.*

17.6 Stormwater Management

- Subwatershed planning studies have been prepared to address stormwater management from an ecosystem perspective for 10 subwatersheds and three sections of the Thames River Valley.

	<p><u>CHAPTER 18: TRANSPORTATION</u></p> <p><u>18.1 Objectives</u></p> <p>xii) plan and develop bicycle routes and pedestrian paths that link open space areas, major activity centres, employment nodes, and the public transit system.</p> <p><u>18.2.3 Bicycle Policies</u></p> <p>18.2.13 i) Bicycle Master Plan to be prepared. (Has been done.)</p> <p>v) within the open space system, separate pedestrian and bicycle networks where appropriate.</p> <p><u>18.2.14 Pedestrian Policies</u></p> <p>18.2.14ii) Pedestrian Path System - Council shall encourage the development of a pedestrian path system to <i>link</i> major open space areas and improve the accessibility of large activity centres such as the.. University of Western Ontario ...</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Schedule B does not reflect all of the City's natural heritage features and ESAs are not labeled. (City prepared Schedule B1 – Natural Heritage Features – January 2004.) ▪ The OP needs to be updated to reflect the supporting policy and guideline documents that have been prepared (e.g. Parks and Recreation Master Plan).
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public was consulted extensively during the preparation of the Official Plan through the Vision '96 planning process.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Official Plan review to be undertaken by the City.
Report/Document	The Thames Valley Parkland in London brochure prepared by UTRCA
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The brochure was prepared by the UTRCA and is comprised of 3 main sections: <p><u>The Philosophy of Urban Space</u> - <i>open space within the City is a valuable and limited natural resource. It is noted that the Official Plan provides for open space for outdoor recreation, for the preservation of natural features and for the enhancement of the environment with land or water as interruptions in the development pattern.</i></p> <p><u>Geographical Characteristics of the Thames River</u> – describes the watershed and the river. It states that <i>The Thames River is London's most important natural asset and because most of the valleylands remain as open space, provides the opportunity for a chain of riverside parklands to beautify the urban environment.</i></p> <p><u>Defining the Thames Valley Parklands</u> – makes reference to the Joint Parks Committee that was established by City Council in 1962 which determined that the lands located along the Thames River should be preserved for public open space. The Committee defined the Thames Valley Parks in 1962 to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. all the lands which the UTRCA had designated as floodplain; 2. plus the valleys of the Pottersburg, Stoneybrook and Medway Creeks; 3. those lands which physically lend themselves to a parkland use and logically form part of the valley system; and 4. certain slopes, embankments and terraces necessary to control erosion and to provide public access to the riverbank. ▪ The brochure includes a map that shows the boundaries of the Thames Valley Parklands which would cover 3,500

	<p>acres (1,416 ha). It was indicated that more than 2,200 acres (890 ha) were already publicly owned and included <i>several long-established riverside parks</i>. It was intended that the balance of the lands would be acquired over time to complete <i>“the chain of open spaces stretching through the entire city, easily accessible to all residential areas”</i>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities that were envisioned for the parklands included riverside walking and <i>riding</i> trails, amateur sports fields, camp sites, golf courses, tennis courts, picnic grounds and water sports on the river. A number of areas were to be designated as passive open space in order <i>to preserve their natural beauty, perhaps with reforestation to encourage wildlife</i>. ▪ The acquisition of the remaining valleylands was described as <i>“an immediate and urgent task”</i>. ▪ The Thames Valley Parklands are described as <i>“a unique, valuable and irreplaceable natural resource.....they provide the citizens of London with an enviable urban environment for enjoyable living”</i>.
Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Quality of living suffers and undesirable social conditions emerge when families are concentrated in areas with insufficient space for outdoor enjoyment.</i>
Report/Document	The Creative City Task Force Report prepared by the Creative City Task Force/City of London (2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ London City Council approved the formation of a Creative City Task Force in September, 2004. The purpose of the task force was to develop a strategy to assist London in becoming a “creative city”. The Plan recommends that new Culture Division that will consolidate and enhance London’s various cultural functions. ▪ The report touches upon a number of areas that are relevant to the Corridor Study as follows: <u>Chapter 3 : Arts & Culture</u> <i>Tourism</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 32 - Tourism London will be requested to assist with the promotion of arts, heritage and culture in London to take advantage of these significant economic opportunities. ▪ <u>Chapter 6: Heritage & Planning</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strategic goal number 6 is <i>to reinforce and protect the unique heritage of London, the City (should) strengthens its policies and commitment to protecting the heritage of our City and begins a new commitment to revitalize our public spaces, neighbourhoods, main streets and communities as vital energetic, active and attractive people friendly places.</i> ▪ The report recommends that a Heritage Conservation Strategy be developed that <i>will facilitate a more coordinated and explicit Council strategy regarding heritage preservation.</i> ▪ It is noted that the Council Policy Manual includes a new policy that will ensure that heritage buildings that are situated in the floodplain should not be demolished. ▪ The report indicates that the City’s heritage and urban design policies should be strengthened as part of the upcoming Official Plan Review Process. ▪ The City’s Cultural Heritage Landscape Policies are described as <i>leading edge policies in Ontario</i>. A group is working

to establish Springbank Park as London's first Cultural Heritage Landscape.

- Through various projects, the City has additional archaeological information that should be incorporated into an updated Archaeological Master Plan. Archaeological evaluations have been prepared at various locations along the Thames Valley Parkway and as part of other park projects.

Planning Policies

- Recommendation 50 – *The City will ask the Planning and Development Department to recommend new policies and guidelines dealing with urban design, protection of (downtown) heritage properties and beautifying our City.*

d) *Official Plan policies relating to natural and built heritage preservation will be reviewed.*

g) *Urban Design Guidelines and priorities will be developed that encourage an environment of innovation in design, people friendly design, respect for heritage and encourage public art opportunities.*

h) *New guidelines for the development of Public Places including public park design policies will be established.*

Promotion of Location & Signage

- Recommendation 57 – *The City, LDBA, and Main Street will print and distribute a map of the downtown area featuring its tourist attractions, walking and bike paths, heritage facilities and river walk.*

- Recommendation 58 – *The City and Tourism London will work with the Province to identify and promote London's cultural and heritage attractions through the posting of appropriate highway signs.*

Revitalization

- Recommendation 67 – *The Planning Division will implement Urban Design Guidelines to improve the urban design quality in all new development and public projects. It will strategically preserve its heritage resources by developing a heritage conservation strategy with design guidelines.*

Chapter 8: Healthy Lifestyle & Environment

Healthy Lifestyle

- Identifies that access to the park and trails systems and the recreation facilities and programs that are available in London need to be enhanced. It is recommended that the London's trail system be completed and include the development of adult fitness parks along the route.

- Recommendation 79 – *The City will continue the active development of the Thames River Valley Corridor and develop a plan to complete the trail systems for publicly accessible walking and cycling paths.*

- Recommendation 81 – *The City will request its Parks and Recreation Divisions to explore establishing Adult Fitness parks along selected public park pathways , to meet the growing demand for fitness and ad hoc recreational*

	<p><i>opportunities.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 82 – <i>Tourism London and other organizations will be encouraged to promote London as the centre of Canada’s Carolinian Forest.</i> <p>Trees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report suggests that London’s tree heritage should be developed and that “The Forest City” promotes its unique position as the centre of Canada’s Carolinian Forest. It is noted that a 30% tree canopy is the target for a healthy city whereas London only has 10%. It is noted that tree planting is important but not target for the tree canopy is identified. <p>Thames River Valley Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Thames River is identified as one of <i>London’s greatest natural attributes</i> and is described as <i>London’s prized and unique natural asset., Yet for too many decades the City has turned its back on this wonderful natural attraction.</i> The City has turned its focus back to the river and recognizes that Londoners appreciate the sense of place provided by the river including opportunities to observe nature, family outings, walking and other passive recreation opportunities. <p>Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Recommendation 85 – <i>The City will recognize the Thames Heritage River system as a key focal point of community identify and explore ways in which better celebrate access, utilize and appropriately integrate activities with the river and streams.</i> ▪ Recommendation 87 - <i>CCTF urges City Council to provide sufficient funding for enhanced tree planting and protection of our urban forests to enhance London’s reputation as “The Forest City”.</i>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report identifies a number of information/policy gaps as well as documents/policies that need to be updated.
Report/Document	The Thames River Watershed: A Background Study for Nomination under the Canadian Heritage Rivers System prepared by the Thames River Background Study Research Team (1998)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This document was prepared to support the nomination of the Thames River as a Canadian Heritage River. The Study scope includes the entire Thames River watershed including those sections that traverse through London. ▪ The study is very comprehensive and considers almost every aspect of the Thames. This includes natural heritage such as the river’s physiography, hydrology, flora and fauna. The Study also examines the human or cultural aspect of the river including transportation, the river’s resources, water power, early settlement, environmental regulation and recreation. The Thames River Watershed Study is one of the main sources of information for Phase 1 of the Corridor Study.
Report/Document	City of London Archaeological Master Plan (1995/ Council adopted, October 1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan was prepared by the City’s Planning and Development Department as part of the Vision '96 planning process. It was adopted as a guideline document in October 1996. The purpose of the Plan is to ensure the identification, evaluation and conservation of archaeological resources through long range planning. The Plan has 5 main goals:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To inventory all known and suspected archaeological sites within the City of London; 2. To inventory all areas assessed for archaeological concerns; 3. To develop an archaeological predictive model that can determine whether a proposed development area requires an archaeological field assessment; 4. To develop protocols and procedures to facilitate the early recognition of archaeological sites; and 5. To develop appropriate procedures to ensure the implementation and maintenance of the Master Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 585 archaeological sites were documented through this planning initiative. It was noted that the City's data base was more complete than the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation's data base because it included abandoned and active cemeteries, mills, school houses as well as unregistered and suspected prehistoric sites. <p><u>Chapter 3 - The Prehistory and Early History of the London Area</u> provides a synopsis of London's Historical development including The Paleo Indian Period (9000 - 8000 BC), The Archaic Period (8000-900 BC), The Early and Middle Woodland Periods (900 BC to 900 AD) and The Late Woodland Period (900 BC to 1650 AD), Survey and Settlement prior to 1826 and the Growth of London (1826 onward). Figure 3.5 shows the Lawson Late Ontario Iroquoian Village.</p> <p><u>Chapter 4 - Archaeological Resource Management: Legislation and Practice</u> provides a synopsis of the existing legislation that can assist a municipality with the protection of its cultural, heritage resources.</p> <p><u>Chapter 5 - Sites and Property Inventories</u> describes the data base of available information on known archaeological sites and assessed properties in London which has been compiled as well as how it was developed. London was divided into 22 archaeological resource areas in order to evaluate the prehistoric and historic utilization of the City. Physical and cultural/historical factors were considered.</p> <p><u>Chapter 6 - The Archaeological Potential Model</u> describes the modeling exercises that were undertaken. The Archaeological Potential Criteria that were developed by the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation are described and include Distance (within 300 m) from a primary source of water, Distance (within 200 m) of a secondary source of water and presence of known heritage resources. It is noted that the list of nine criteria is comprehensive but was not subjected to quantitative evaluation. A description of the City's prehistoric and historic potential models is provided. It was determined that distance to water provided the basis for the most efficient model. Other variables included soil texture, glacial geomorphology, aspect and topographic variance.</p> <p><u>Section 7 - Implementation</u> explains how the Archaeological Master Plan is to be implemented by City Planning Staff.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was noted that much of the archaeological investigations have focused on the City's edges where development pressures have been most pronounced. Yet the bluffs overlooking the major rivers and valley floors tended to be the focal point for late Archaic settlements and these areas have not been well explored. Furthermore, the bluffs overlooking the Thames Valley have been extremely impacted by development prior to the commencement of the archaeological review process for development applications.
Public Concerns/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The development of the Plan included consultation with various stakeholder groups.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Adopted by Council October 1996. Plan is currently being updated.

Report/Document	City of London Zoning By-Law No. Z-1 (Office Consolidation January, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The City of London's Zoning By-Law regulates, the use of land as well as the character, location and use of buildings and structures. The City's floodplain lands have been zoned Open Space - OS4 and OS5 which are the most restrictive of the open space zones. The variations are intended to permit the development of low impact recreation facilities which have limited structures and buildings and that require a location within or adjacent to the floodplain. Buildings may require floodproofing, dry and safe access if they are situated in the flood fringe and are subject to the Conservation Authorities Act. <p>The OS4 Zone – is intended to be applied to hazard lands, specifically the floodway, steep slopes and open space lands. All development in the OS4 Zone is regulated by the Upper Thames Conservation Authority.</p> <p>Permitted Uses include: Conservation lands, conservation works, golf courses without structures, private parks without structures, public parks without structures, recreational golf courses without structures and recreational uses and facilities associated with conservation lands and public parks.</p> <p>The OS5 Zone – applies to physical natural areas that have been identified in the Official Plan as significant natural areas.</p> <p>Permitted Uses include: conservation lands, conservation works and recreational uses and facilities for the enjoyment of a natural area associated with conservation lands.</p>
Report/Document	Bicycle Master Plan – A Bicycle Infrastructure Guideline for London (Draft – March 2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan sets out the guiding principles and strategies for implementing London's Bicycle Network which will consist of a Commuter Cycling Network (primary & secondary routes – on road) and a Recreational Network (primary route – Thames Valley Parkway & secondary route – on road). It addresses the need for amenities (e.g. bicycle parking, showers and change rooms, benches, washrooms etc.) as well as location, priority linkages, extensions, signage, education, public awareness and design. ▪ The Thames Valley Parkway (TVP) is the City's asphalted, multi-use pathway that is located on publicly owned lands and is the <i>Primary Recreational Bicycle Network</i>. It provides cross-city recreational opportunities for cyclists. The TVP is approximately 32 kilometres long with several bridge crossings. Eventually, it will be a continuous, multi-use, pathway system contiguous with the Thames Valley Corridor. A number of gaps have been identified. It is intended that future extensions to the TVP will occur as lands along the branches of the Thames River are developed. ▪ The Secondary Recreation Network will provide neighbourhood connections to the Primary Recreation Network. It will also provide inter and intra neighbourhood connections to a variety of recreational amenities including neighbourhood and district parks, natural areas and community facilities. It is intended for cyclists with a moderate level of skill and experience. ▪ In designing the pathway, safety, aesthetics and environmental considerations are as important as the technical considerations. The width will vary from 3 to 6 metres depending on anticipated use, abutting infrastructure and natural features and topography. The pathway will include access/exit points that are visible from an adjacent street and will provide connections to local neighbourhoods.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing vegetation and topography can serve as buffers between users and adjacent land uses. In newly developing areas, a setback of 6-10 metres will apply to the pathway and appropriate screening will have to be provided.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p>Section 7 – <u>Programming</u> recommends that a program to enhance the tourism potential of the pathway be developed. Staff have advised that there is a reluctance to promote the TVP for Eco-Tourism because its benefits/spin-offs to the local economy cannot be measured.</p>
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conflict between users (e.g. pedestrians, cyclists and rollerbladers) was identified as an issue in the Springbank Park & Gibbons.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan is on circulation.
Report/Document	City of London Transportation Master Plan prepared by Earth Tech & IBI Group (May, 2004)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The goal of this strategic plan is to provide solutions for the existing and future transportation needs for the next 20-25 year planning horizon for the City of London. It considers all modes of transportation including walking and cycling. The Plan identified the construction of a bridge along across the Thames at River Road which has been constructed.
Report/Document	Heritage Places – A Description of Potential Heritage Conservation Areas in the City of London prepared by Planning & Development Department (undated)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The purpose of this guideline document is to highlight areas that contain outstanding historical, architectural and natural character. It identifies candidate areas for potential heritage conservation area or district status. 14 potential areas were identified. The following are located near the river: <u>Ridout Streetscape</u> backs onto Harris Park and includes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 435 Ridout Street – 2 storey white brick Georgian building, constructed in 1838. It housed the Bank of Upper Canada until it folded in 1865. 441-447 Ridout Street – built in 1842, this 3 story brick Georgian structure is actually two buildings joined by a central carriageway. It housed both the Gore Bank and the Commercial Bank of Canada. 451 Ridout Street – this 23 room Georgian mansion was known as “Walmington House” and was the residence of Dr. Alexander Anderson, the first local doctor to be trained in the arts and sciences. 481 Ridout Street - Eldon House <u>Talbot North</u> includes a number of unique riverside residences/mansions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 661 Talbot Street - Locust Mount 651 Talbot Street (1905) – Queen Anne Home 653 Talbot Street (1908) – red brick Georgian Revival Home 76 Albert Street (1865) – home of Josiah Blackburn who founded the London Free Press and 639 Talbot Street (1866) - originally known as Raleigh House - Gothic Revival Style 90 Albert Street (1870) – Tuscan Style home of William R. Meredith a former Chief Justice of Ontario. The challenge facing the area is how to integrate the old and new architecture. <u>Stanley –Becher Area</u> – some of the oldest houses in the City are located in the area

	<p>1. Stanley Terrace at 15, 17, 19, 21 Stanley (1843) - built as a single family home for James Givens a judge of the county court.</p> <p>2. Stanley Terrace at 8,30,32 Stanley (18880 - a mixture of Georgian and Italianate styles.</p> <p>3. 40 Becher St. (1856) – “Wincomblea” at two storey white brick home that combines Georgian and Regency styles. Home of Charles Hutchinson Crown Attorney for the County of Middlesex.</p> <p>4. 46 & 48 Stanley - Queen Anne Homes</p> <p>5.50 Stanley St. (1886) – Queen Anne Revival Home</p> <p>6. 54 Stanley St. (1879) - Renaissance Revival Style</p> <p><u>Grosvenor – St. George Area</u></p> <p>329 St. George (1852) – “Thornwood” Gothic Revival style.</p> <p>7 mansions on the north side of Grosvenor</p> <p><u>Petersville Area</u></p> <p>Petersville was part of the original Crown Reserve set aside By Simcoe in 1793. It features many examples of working class housing stock.</p> <p>Cherry and Leslie Streets include examples of Gothic, Italianate and Ontario Cottage Styles.</p> <p>Cherry Street also has several Dutch Colonial Revival homes (1907-1915)</p> <p>Carrothers and Wilson Avenues feature examples of Gothic Revival.</p> <p>Blackfriars Bridge is a focal point for the area and is one of London’s most cherished landmarks. It is believed to be the oldest wrought iron bridge in North America.</p>
Report/Document	Cultural Heritage Landscape Study of London prepared by Historica Research Limited (1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The study was undertaken to provide the London Advisory Committee on Heritage (LACH) with a working definition of a cultural heritage landscape which could be used when commenting on planning matters. The study also explained how such landscapes can be identified and described. ▪ The study also provided direction for the City of London to protect its cultural heritage resources including landscapes in accordance with the requirements of the Planning Act/Provincial Policy Statement. (e.g. Improvements to municipal infrastructure such as road widenings and new bridges may require cultural landscape evaluations as part of the Environmental Assessment Program.) ▪ Two levels of inventory were identified for gathering information - reconnaissance (windshield) surveys and intensive surveys. A description of the inventory is provided. Furthermore , two case studies (River Bend and Dundas East Industrial District) were prepared to show the application of how to identify and define a cultural landscape. ▪ The study recognized the significance of the natural environment and the City's physiography (e.g. soils, drainage, and topography) in shaping London's cultural heritage landscapes. It identified the factors that contribute to a significant cultural heritage landscape including - agriculture, architecture, archaeology, community planning and development, conservation, engineering, exploration/settlement, industry, landscape architecture and science.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reference is made to the OP wherein it states that "London's rivers and streams including the Thames, Medway Creek, Dingman Creek to name a few, form the backbone of the City's Natural Heritage System". ▪ The recommended definition for cultural heritage landscape: <i>A cultural heritage landscape is a geographic area including both natural and cultural resources, that depicts the result of human activities over time in modifying landscapes. Such landscapes will be associated with historic events, activities or people. Within London, landscapes will be categorized as one of three types:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>historic vernacular landscape</i>- illustrates people's values and attitudes towards the land and reflects the pattern of settlement, use and development over time. They represent the most significant geographic area of London. 2. <i>historic designed landscape</i> - designed landscapes created by professional designers which are managed to preserve or maintain man-made landscapes created in the past. Generally includes small scale areas such as gardens or parks but in London they include Springbank Park and Fanshawe Pioneer Village. 3. <i>special landscapes</i> - associated with important events, activities and people or with sacred landscapes. These are not common in London.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was recommended that the City: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. prepare an Official Plan amendment to included references to the importance of cultural heritage landscapes, ensuring that that these policies complement those policies relating to the environment and natural heritage; 2. identify all cultural landscapes by means of reconnaissance survey; 3. evaluate the results of the survey to identify distinct cultural heritage landscapes; 4. flag those cultural heritage landscapes with preliminary assessments of significance for public input 5. develop guidelines for the management and conservation of heritage landscapes and 6. when initiated by the Community Planning Process or other municipal or legislative requirements, conduct intensive surveys of cultural heritage landscapes to develop site specific landscape management or conservation options.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In 2003, the City added Cultural Heritage Landscapes to the Official Plan and Guidelines for Identifying Cultural Heritage Landscapes were prepared. ▪ The City is in the process of developing an inventory of its significant cultural landscapes.
Report/Document	Cultural Heritage Landscapes – Add Cultural Heritage Landscapes to the Official Plan Policies and Guidelines for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes (February, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the report was to amend London's Official Plan by adding policies to deal with Cultural Heritage Landscapes and also to add a section on Guidelines for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes. The City used the Province's definition of Cultural Heritage Landscapes. The Guidelines include a checklist of criteria that are to be applied in determining if a landscape is significant from a cultural heritage perspective. The main categories include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Land Ownership: privately and publicly owned lands 2. Geographic Area: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Vistas/views, rivers/streams/springs, ponds/wetlands, forests, woodlands/woodlots, rare/important collections of

	<p>flora/fauna thickets/old fields, other.</p> <p>B. Area has historical land use.</p> <p>C. Combination of individual features/attributes in area creates a significant heritage landscape.</p> <p>3. Cultural Heritage Significance:</p> <p>A. Built – structures, roads/paths, fences, bridges, waterworks, rail lines/corridors, cemeteries, other</p> <p>B. Area contains archaeological (prehistoric and/or historic) ruins above or beneath the ground.</p> <p>C. Area contains modified land features – farmlands, gardens, orchards, parks, vistas, abandoned farmlands, plantations, other.</p> <p>4. Historical Significance:</p> <p>A. area associated with historic events, beliefs , themes</p> <p>B. area associated with historic person</p> <p>C. area illustrates broad patterns of socio-cultural history</p> <p>5. Area Valued By Community from a Heritage Perspective</p> <p>6. Area, on the Whole, has Maintained its Heritage Integrity</p> <p>7. Peak of Significance is Comparatively Old in the Context of the Region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A summary assessment must also be prepared which shows how the components of the landscape collectively merit recognition as a Cultural Heritage Landscape. ▪ The policies are intended to recognize the importance of cultural heritage landscapes (CHLS) and their contribution to the community’s identity and to the development of an individual. CHLS are always evolving and represent important locations of human activity and their significance needed to be formally recognized in the City’s OP. ▪ Any park improvement and open space conservation project must conform with the Cultural Heritage Landscape Guidelines. Potential Cultural Heritage Landscapes include Springbank Park, the Forks of the Thames, Meadowlily and Westminster Ponds.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council approved.
Report/Document	<p>Building Conservation Master Plan – A Capital Plan for Historic Buildings and Sites owned by the City of London (Interim Report, 1998)</p>
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This information report was prepared by the City's Planning and Development Department for review by LACH. It provides an assessment on whether the annual allocation for repairing and maintaining London's Heritage properties should be increased. The report addressed nine significant municipally owned heritage buildings including Eldon House, Flint Cottages, Park Farm, Grosvenor Lodge, Springbank pumphouse, T-Block at Wolsley Barracks, Elsie Perrin Williams Estate and the Labatt Club House. It set out the goals, planned projects and funding of the Conservation Master Plan which included establishing new tourism and public use opportunities in time for the Millennium and the 2001 Canada Games. ▪ One of the goals of the Plan was to make London's heritage buildings more accessible and visible to both residents and visitors. It was suggested that the historic sites be integrated within the parks system.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Appendix provides a description of the nine municipally owned heritage buildings. With respect to Park Farm which is situated within the Meadowlily Woods Natural Area, it is recognized that <i>intense urban development was to occur</i> in the surrounding area and that the City needs to <i>develop a land use strategy to protect this fragile resource</i>.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the budget allocation for the Building Conservation Master Plan be increased from 2% to 3% of current replacement value starting in 1999.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Longer term issues were identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financial Sustainability 2. Sites Management 3. Creating Opportunities for Tourism and Public Amenity - London's history "often seems invisible" due to a lack of tourism initiatives. Tourism and public use opportunities need to be enhanced with respect to London's heritage buildings. It was noted that the budget for the Building Conservation Master Plan does not allow for the creation of new tourism opportunities.
Report/Document	City of London Strategic Plan (October 1994)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document sets out the vision for the City of London's future which was based on the input provided by hundreds of residents, groups and organizations over a 12 month period. It includes a Vision Statement. The Plan is divided into 8 sections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A Sense of Community 2. A Caring Community 3. A Strong, Vibrant Economy 4. An Environmentally Responsible City <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ensure the protection, conservation and wise management of our natural features b) need to balance future growth with the need to protect the quality of the natural and urban environments c) recognize that awareness and education programs along with the development of strategies and policies will facilitate our desire for a truly sustainable environment d) develop strategies largely based on the results of the subwatershed planning program, to guide, primarily through the development and implementation of Official Plan policies, the protection of significant natural features, the maintenance or restoration of the health of the subwatershed ecosystems and enhancement of the public open space system e) involve agencies and groups in co-operative efforts to prepare and periodically update a State of the Environment Report that describes and monitors the key indicators of environmental health, quality, reports on current trends and issues and evaluates the progress that is being made in the implementation of environmental strategies. 5. A City that Works – Ensure impacts on the natural and built environment are considered as we construct and maintain the infrastructure required to achieve established service levels for physical services. 6. Our Rural Community

	<p>7. The Heart of the City</p> <p>8. The City and its Boards and Commissions</p>
Public Input/ Values	<p>The following represent individual comments that were included in the margins of the Strategic Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Need more commitment to support and not just respect key values.</i> ▪ <i>London has the opportunity to be a model and leader for other world communities for incorporating positive environmental sensibilities into the City's planning priorities.</i> ▪ <i>Make London more attractive through the natural beauty of old buildings and trees.</i> ▪ <i>We need more natural areas in the City...</i> ▪ <i>...Environmental responsibility is very important – let's put some teeth into protecting its fragility.</i> ▪ <i>Emphasize neighbourhoods, streetscapes and heritage as the roots of community spirit. Without them, there can be no nurturing.</i> ▪ <i>Included a comment that key statements should include the following wording “it is the City's responsibility to assure quality-of-life”.</i> ▪ <i>Natural features soften the sterility of manufactured environments.</i> ▪ <i>This region is unique in many ways. Once destroyed, it will never be renewed.</i> ▪ <i>Integrate the Forks of the Thames more effectively in the downtown.</i> ▪ <i>Provide more recreation for young people so that they don't need to hang out on the streets.</i>
Status	The community's vision was incorporated into the City's Official Plan.
Report/Document	City of London Guideline Document for the Determination of Ecological Buffers and Development Setbacks
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This document sets out the recommended criteria and parameters that are to be used to identify ecological buffers. The terms setbacks and ecological buffer zones are defined. The ecological buffer is identified as being an important part of a setback. The ecological buffer would be in addition to any required <i>geotechnical allowance</i>. ▪ The role of the ecological buffer is defined. Ecological buffers are needed to mitigate the impacts of urban development and to protect the ecological function of natural heritage features including ESAs, woodlands, wetlands, river, stream and ravine corridors, watercourses, aquifers and groundwater recharge areas.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Setback and buffers should be measured from the boundary of the natural feature. ▪ The report sets out the recommended minimum buffers that should serve as guidelines including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. woodlands -10 m beyond the drip line of trees 2. wetlands - 30 m for water quality benefits 3. watercourses a) permanent - 30 m from the high watermark or 30 m, + 0.5 m per 1 % slope and intermittent -15 m from high water mark or 15 m, + 0.5 m per 1 % slope 4. valleylands/ravines - 10 m from top of bank in a topographically well-defined site. ▪ The absolute minimum buffer width is 5 metres.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A standardized approach for determining the size of a buffer is not recommended. Rather buffers and setbacks should be specified through an Environmental Impact Study on a site by site basis. Furthermore, additional setbacks may be required to accommodate recreation trails, sewer lines, stormwater management facilities access etc. The City's Zoning By-Law implements the buffers.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In addition to a site by site analysis, regard needs to be had for the cumulative impacts of development and the width of buffers and setbacks. ▪ Should consider an systems approach when reviewing development applications. ▪ Should there be a minimum setback from the river required to protect the health of the Thames River? ▪ Buffers are subject to encroachment in built-up, urban areas.
Report/Document	City of London Guideline Document for Environmentally Significant Areas – Identification, Evaluation and Boundary Delineation (1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As part of the City's Vision '96 program, a set of 7 criteria was developed to identify, evaluate and delineate the boundary of ESAs. They were based on ecological principles and were similar to those used by other jurisdictions. The criteria were to be added to the City's O.P as Section 15.4.1.3. but were deferred until they could be reviewed and tested. ▪ The Guideline Document was approved by Council August 5, 1997. In reviewing proposals to recognize a potential ESA, these evaluation criteria are to be applied in conjunction with the more detailed guidelines contained in the document. ▪ The guidelines establish an objective process to identify the limits of an ecologically significant natural area. ▪ In order to qualify as an ESA, a natural area must satisfy at least 2 of the criteria. ▪ Within the glossary of Guideline 3, there is a provision whereby ravine, valley, river and stream corridor may be defined locally by their natural features or functions, minimum setbacks from the crest of the slope, top of ravine or valley bank or top of projected stable slope. The top of stable slope is defined by the One Hundred Year Erosion Limit or where it is not identified by the intersection of the top of a bank or valley slope with tableland. ▪ Schedule B of the City of London Official Plan identifies the location of the ESAs as well as potential ESAs that are situated along the Thames River Corridor but does not include their names. (addressed on Schedule B1)
Status	To be used in conjunction with Section 15.4.1.3 of the Official Plan.
Report/Document	Guideline Document for the Evaluation of Ecologically Significant Woodlands (2000)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This guideline document provides a scoring methodology and detailed criteria that is to be used for evaluating the ecological significance of woodlands in the City. The methodology focuses on ecological values (e.g. features and conditions associated with mature woodlands, processes and functions that generate and maintain biodiversity and ecological integrity) that are associated with high quality woodlands. ▪ The criteria are only intended to determine the significance of a woodland and are not to be used for establishing priorities for acquisition or for assigning planning values to the lands. ▪ Woodlands will considered significant if:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ three or more criteria for HIGH are met; ○ two criteria for HIGH are met and four or more criteria for MEDIUM are met; ○ one criteria for HIGH is met and six or more criteria meet the standard for MEDIUM. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Guideline Document explains that a woodland patch that meets the criteria for it being <i>significant</i>, may not be retained in its entirety. The EIS process may identify a portion of the significant woodland that is developable. ▪ A woodland is defined as <i>an isolated patch, typically a remnant of a larger forest</i>. ▪ The conservation and protection of woodlands is a priority, especially given that London’s woodland communities are declining. (LFP Story April 16/05– City’s forest canopy has declined from 12% in 1999 to 10% in 2005.) Historically, London was covered with a dense forest of hardwoods including sugar and silver maple, beech, white elm, oak, walnut, hickory and black cherry. ▪ 7.8% of the City of London’s land base is covered in woodland. This does not include smaller groups of trees that line residential streets or rural properties. 43% thereof is situated along the Thames River and its tributary corridors within the floodplain or in designated ESAs. The remainder are located on valley slopes and upland areas. ▪ The Guideline Document sets out values for woodlands as well as goals for woodland protection in London including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Ecological Values</u> – to increase the amount of open space woodlands and to maintain and enhance the City’s Natural Heritage System. 2. <u>Social Values</u> – to provide linkages among the City’s open space system and to provide opportunities for passive recreation. ▪ The guideline provides the City with a consistent approach for evaluating significant woodlands. It is applied to all vegetation patches that are 4 ha or greater and are located outside of ESAs and wetlands. If a woodland is determined to be significant, it is designated “Open Space” on Schedule A and identified as a “Woodland” on Schedule B.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the Guideline be reviewed within one year of adoption.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Guideline Document was delayed because the London Development Institute expressed concern that they had not had enough opportunity to provide their input.
Report/Document	Report on Significant and Top of Bank Setbacks (November, 1991)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report addressed a policy gap and provided the City with criteria (that addressed biological, hydrological, physical and functional characteristics) for identifying potentially “significant” ravines. It also considered a possible amendment to the Official Plan pertaining to the identification of precise “top-of-slope” boundaries by adding provisions for: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. defining the top-of- slope boundary for ravines and slopes; 2. buffering techniques adjacent to ravines or slopes in the Open Space designation; 3. building setbacks; and 4. the acceptance of top-of slope lands as part of the parkland dedication requirements. ▪ The City had proposed a policy in 1986 to address this issue but the policy was deferred due to the opposition expressed by the development community (1988 – draft Official Plan). Community stakeholder groups recommended a

	<p>minimum construction setback of 5 metres from the top-of-bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No standard setback from the top of bank was incorporated in the Official Plan. Rather, setbacks were determined on a site-by-site basis. ▪ In determining the significance of a ravine, a number of factors should be considered including: physical features (e.g. width, depth and overall area) and visually pertinent earth science features (e.g. geological outcrops). ▪ The City’s Zoning By-Law includes a bonus provision which can be used to encourage the dedication of sloping or top-of-bank lands. The City’s analysis of top-of-bank setbacks considered the policies implemented by other municipalities including Mississauga, Burlington, Oakville, North York, Oshawa and Kitchener. None of these municipalities established applied a minimum setback in their Official Plans or Zoning By-Laws. ▪ The City of North York acquired valleylands from crest to crest in order that they could be maintained in a natural state and identified these lands as a “Valley Impact Zone” in their Zoning By-Law. ▪ The City of London determined that a standard, minimum property boundary setback could not be justified adjacent to all ravines and slopes in the Open Space designation. There was however a need for a buffer adjacent to these areas for geotechnical reasons, mitigation or development impacts and/or utilization as an open space corridor.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The top-of-slope line should be consistent with the UTRCA fill lines and serve as a boundary between the slope and the table lands. ▪ The acceptance of lands located above the slope stability setback line as part of the required parkland dedication for a proposed development should not have a width of less than 6 metres. This width is required in order to accommodate desirable vegetation, pedestrian and bicycle trails and other public areas or features that can be sensitively integrated with the adjacent ravine lands.
Public Input/ Values	Some stakeholder groups felt that a minimum setback standard was needed while the development community disagreed.
Report/Document	Official Plan Amendment No. 246 – The Coves Special Policy Area (Council adopted February, 2002)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of OPA No. 246 was to add flood protection policies that are consistent with Section 15.6 of the Official Plan to recognize the Special Policy Area (SPA) status of the Coves. This status would provide for the long-term community viability and protection of life and property by establishing clear flood protection guidelines for future residential upgrading and infill. ▪ The SPA applies to an 83 hectare area whose boundary coincides with the Regulatory Flood elevation of the Thames River. A berm/dyke (constructed in 1988) provides protection up to the regulatory flood elevation but there is a continued potential for flooding from the river as well as from the internal drainage sources in the Coves Basin. It was indicated that the City’s standard two zone concept cannot be reasonably applied to the development in the area and as a result, the policy encouraged floodproofing to the Regulatory Flood Standard. ▪ The report provides a synopsis of how the Coves Area was formed and a description of the natural features, habitats as well plant/animal species. It is considered to be important in terms of its: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. diversity, 2. landforms

	<p>3. wildlife habitat</p> <p>4. ecological function and</p> <p>5. the natural attributes of the oxbow which provides an attractive setting that enhances the surrounding residential community.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report includes 3 appendices with supporting information as follows: Appendix 1 – Residential Properties within the Coves Special Policy Area Appendix 2 – Recent Municipal Infrastructure Improvements Within the Coves Special Policy Area. Appendix 3 – UTRCA Interim Policies for Candidate Special Policy Areas
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That lands beyond the existing residential development in the Coves be designated Open Space. ▪ That the lands ultimately be rezoned from the existing Open Space 1 and 2 zones to a more restrictive Open Space 4 zone which would protect the natural features.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of the natural area. ▪ Informal trail network – concern about erosion.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The community was informed about the OPA. 500 letters were mailed out and 8 responses were received all of which supported the continued preservation of the Coves as a natural area. ▪ Almost all of the natural lands in the Coves are under private ownership however area residents have indicated that these lands are considered to be important for their aesthetic and passive enjoyment values.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Council approved the Official Plan Amendment/the Special Policy Area designation on February 18, 2002.
Report/Document	Coves Subwatershed Plan prepared by PEIL (June, 2004)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The preparation of the Coves Subwatershed Plan was a community initiative that focused on the Old South neighbourhood. The study area covered 710 ha including the Coves ESA. ▪ The goals of the Plan included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to provide comprehensive background information on the abiotic (physical), biological and cultural environment; 2. to identify and prioritize environmental issues and concerns; 3. to develop objectives for the protection and enhancement of the Coves ecosystem; and 4. to develop recommendations for the management of the area that will fulfill the subwatershed objectives. ▪ Pages 4 and 5 provide a Quick Reference Table of Coves Facts. ▪ The Main Sections of the Report include: <p><u>Section A: Background</u> – provides an introduction, describes the existing policy framework, the public participation program and the issues that were identified through the consultation program. It also sets out the objectives of the plan which were organized under the following main headings – aquatic resources, terrestrial resources, natural hazards, surface water resources, groundwater resources and the urban environment.</p> <p><u>Section B: Characterization of the Subwatershed</u> – describes the abiotic (evolution and geomorphology of the Coves) and biotic (vegetation and wildlife) attributes, summary of ecological features and functions, rehabilitation potential for the</p>

	<p>Coves and cultural attributes.</p> <p><u>Section C: Natural System Integration</u> – considers the natural systems integration as well as the natural heritage/terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.</p> <p><u>Section D: Management Alternatives</u> - describes the constraints and opportunities as well as management tools including property acquisition, zoning, monitoring and reporting, stewardship, public education as well as trail system creation and subwatershed plan endorsement.</p> <p><u>Section E: Action Items for Implementation</u> – includes general and specific recommendations.</p>
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<p>General Recommendations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Subwatershed Plan should be adopted as a reference document by the City of London, the UTRCA and other agencies. 2. The Plan should be adopted as a resource to guide the implementation of the plan’s objectives and to enhance and protect the watershed. 3. Protect the Coves ESA and other terrestrial features <i>through land acquisition, education programs, land stewardship, and best management practices and terrestrial rehabilitation and enhancement initiatives.</i> 4. <i>Improve the aquatic ecosystem</i> by addressing significant stressors and impacts. 5. Establish a <i>monitoring framework</i> that includes participation and responsibilities by the City of London, the UTRCA and other agencies with the possibility of using <i>community-based monitoring programs.</i> 6. Retain natural elements and develop corridors and linkages through the enhancement of green/open space and pedestrian bike trails. <i>Land acquisition, public ownership and access are key components of this recommendation.</i> Focus on identified anchors/nodes such as the Thames River 7. Adopt the confirmed ESA boundary by the City. 8. Explore rehabilitation opportunities with the objective of improving water quality to be more suitable for aquatic life and recreation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Specific Recommendations are outlined in Table E 1.1.
<p>Issues</p>	<p>The following issues were identified through the consultation process.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coves ESA – ownership and management strategies for the lands 2. Erosion Control Structures – impact on fish habitat. 3. Flood Gate 4. Fish Habitat – status, management objectives 5. Coves ESA – confirmation of boundaries, buffers from development and status of the designation 6. Natural Habitat Corridor – investigate between the Thames River and Dingman Creek, ensure consistent with OP policies 7. Vegetation – management strategies and stewardship initiatives 8. Trail System – potential linkages and interconnection of natural areas

	<p><u>Other Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The management of ravines has been inconsistent as a result of ownership. ▪ Slope stability issues have resulted from water erosion and from the lack of coordinated management as well as due to lack of direction provided to landowners. There is no overall approach to ensure that ravine and associated slopes are wisely managed. ▪ The lack of a coordinated effort to manage the ESA among all groups – the community as well as City and agency efforts. ▪ The boundaries of the Coves were never specified due to the limitations of the site without publicly owned lands. ▪ Urban pressures. Urban development patterns separate natural features. For example, roads and service corridors interrupt the continuous natural heritage/terrestrial ecosystem resulting in a lack of connectivity. ▪ The need to review ESA designations to ensure their continued protection and possible restoration. ▪ Numerous unofficial trails and pathways that contributes to erosion. ▪ Benthic sampling revealed poor water quality in Coves with the most significant degradation occurring in the West Cove. However, the water quality in the Cove ponds is comparable with other locations in the Thames River. ▪ The wetlands have been virtually eliminated. Healthy watersheds should maintain at least 10% wetlands which is usually not achievable. ▪ The overall lack of vegetation.
<p>Public Input/ Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Mission Statement for the Friends of the Coves reflects the value that the community places on the Coves as follows: <i>We believe that the quality of life in our community is enhanced through the protection, rehabilitation and wise stewardship of the Coves Subwatershed.</i> ▪ Public meeting participants repeatedly made reference to the ability to enter the Coves ravines or other portions of the ESA and enjoy the peace and isolation of the natural environment away from the concrete, urban environment.
<p>Report/Document</p>	<p>The Archaeological Component of the Coves Subwatershed Study, City of London prepared by D.R. Poulton & Associates Inc. (December, 2003)</p>
<p>Overview</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report provides an archaeological study of the Coves Subwatershed. Ten sites were identified including Indian cornfields on the Thames River floodplain.. It was noted that the area has the potential of having many as of yet undiscovered sites, particularly in and around the Coves where the lands largely remain undeveloped. ▪ It was noted that the City’s Archaeological Master Plan was in the process of being updated.
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report has 5 main recommendations including the following: ▪ Any future development of parks infrastructure, utilities or other impacts within parklands should be subject to an archaeological assessment. ▪ The immediate area surrounding the Coves is relatively undeveloped and any future change in land use should be subject to an archaeological assessment.

Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the recommendations be incorporated into the City of London's Archaeological Master Plan.
Report/Document	The London Environmental Report – Draft, City of London (November, 1995)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan provided the framework for the City's environmental decision-making and included strategies for implementing the environmental vision, principles and goals. It was developed with input from the community (summarized in Appendix A). ▪ The guiding principles of the Plan include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conservation 2. Integration 3. Monitoring 4. Prevention 5. Rehabilitation 6. Stewardship 7. Sharing Responsibility ▪ The Plan recognizes the importance of the City's location near the northern limit of the Carolinian Forest Region. It also recognized that the Thames River and its tributaries are a key location for remnants of London's original landscape.
Recommendations/ Policies	
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Do not combine cycle/skateways with walking paths. ▪ Keep cars out of Greenway Park. ▪ Need more and repaired cycle paths.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need a comprehensive, basin-wide watershed management strategy for the Thames River System so the issues and impacts can be understood and the solutions can be applied economically, efficiently and equitably.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Environmental Plan was incorporated into the City's Official Plan.
Report/Document	Fanshawe Conservation Area Master Plan Integrated Summary – Draft (January, 1994)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the Plan was to provide direction for the future development of Fanshawe Conservation Area (FCA) for the next 25 years. It provides a description of F.C.A. including location, the size of the park (land base =1000 hectares - 475 in London, 525 ha. in West Nissouri and London Townships) and the reservoir (6.4 km. long, surface area - 260 hectares), the geography and geology. The Plan also provides background information on the Conservation Authority and the construction of the dams. It sets out the Vision, Mission, Principles and Objectives of the Plan. ▪ Mission Statement: <i>The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority will stimulate, coordinate and integrate the conservation and wise use of the watershed's resources, in partnership with and for the benefit of the community.</i> ▪ Objectives: protect, maintain, enhance and restore and link watershed ecosystems; develop master plans for conservation areas that integrate ecosystems, land use, facilities, operations, finance, markets and community input.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is noted that <i>urban growth and need of the City of London will put increasing pressure on internal decisions in the future.</i>
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the perimeter and internal trail system. Work with the Thames Valley Trail Association, the London Mountain Bike Club and the 2 local golf clubs on this initiative.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the trail system to provide opportunities for hiking, mountain biking and horseback riding.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strong support for expanding the trail system.
Report/Document	Phase 1 Springbank Park Master Plan – Research Report prepared by F.J. Galloway Associates Inc et al. (1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The report sets out the 2 phased approach that was used to develop the Master Plan for Springbank Park as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Phase I</u> - establish vision/mission, planning principles, alternative development strategies and directions for the park. <u>Phase II</u> - prepare a detailed technical design and implementation approach. Springbank Park is described as <i>a man-made resource that functions as a strong natural feature within the larger urban setting</i>. It is not an ESA and therefore, regulatory environmental requirements and practices are not applicable. For the purpose of the analysis, the park was divided into 7 zones - Club & Event Area, Connecting Link, Horticultural Area, Storybook Gardens and Concession Area, Picnic and Amusement Area, Playing Field Area and Southern Tier. Two specialized assessments were undertaken for Springbank Park: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> vegetation and natural areas tourism related to Storybook Gardens. Section 2.2 outlines the historical development of the park. <u>Section 3 – Assessment</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Springbank Park is part of the Thames River Corridor. Most of the riparian landscape east of the park has been altered significantly over time whereas the regional ecosystem to the west has not been modified to the same extent. For the analysis, the park was divided into 10 landscape units. In preparing the report, the consultants completed a document review. The 1990 Parks and Recreation Master Plan for the City of London identified the following goals (many of which were still applicable): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance the natural features of the park. Separate the pedestrian, bicycle and vehicular circulation routes. The Thames Valley bikeway and walkway should be enhanced throughout the site. Enhancement of the natural areas of the park is desirable. <u>Strategic Themes</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing the needs of all users and their activities within the natural setting of Springbank Park. Storybook Gardens – defining its role for the future. Establishing a list of uses for the park – programmed vs. unstructured.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defining the level of access for motorized vehicles. ▪ Establishing the values and scale of Springbank’s <i>historical dimension</i> as it relates to its structures and uses within the context of the park’s former natural features/attributes. ▪ Determining the role, function and scale of potential development or commercialization efforts within the park. ▪ Accessibility to the park. ▪ Addressing the park’s integration into the fabric of the local neighbourhood, taking into account the issues of noise penetration and increased traffic on local streets. ▪ Identifying the level of safety and environmental protection that is to be achieved. ▪ Developing the priorities for implementation purposes. <p><u>Supplemental Appendix Volume</u> – includes:</p> <p><u>Appendix 1 – Vegetative Assessment Methodology & Charts</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 2 – Consolidated Park User Survey Results</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 3 – Summer Park User Survey Statistical Tables</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 4 – Fall Season Park User Survey Statistical Tables</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 5 – Winter Season Park User Survey Statistical Tables</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 6 - Spring Season Park User Survey Statistical Tables</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 7 - Map of Neighbourhood Area for Springbank Park</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 8 – Focus Group Worksheet</u></p> <p><u>Appendix 9 – Results of the 5 Workshop Groups – November 30, 1995</u></p>
Recommendations/ Policies	Prepare a Hazard Tree Management Program and a Forest Viability Assessment.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The issues and key concerns that were to be addressed by the Plan pertain to conserving the Park’s natural features, user safety, the use of vehicles, and the balance between man-made and natural components. ▪ The significant planning issues that were to be dealt with included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. determining the role of the river 2. re-naturalization opportunities in the park 3. maximizing tourism potential 4. addressing the conflicts amongst cars/cyclists/ pedestrians. ▪ The changes to the landscape of Springbank Park over the past 125 years limits its contribution to the biological functions of the Thames River Corridor.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park is <i>highly</i> valued and widely used by residents because of the amenities it offers. ▪ The park <i>contributes to the image of London</i>.

- The public participation process was extensive and included public meetings, focus group sessions and 2 surveys.
- Automobile traffic in the park was a key concern, especially the conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular movements.

Section 4 – User Survey Results

- A major weakness of the park is congested pathways and motor vehicles in the park. A separate pathway is needed for rollerbladers and cyclists.
- 92% of respondents indicated that the predominant role of Springbank Park should be the conservation of the park’s natural features.
- 90% of respondents use the park for walking.
- Major strengths of the park: river location, natural scenery, open space and the multi-use pathway system.

Section 6 – Public Input

- Includes the letters that were submitted by the public and raised the following issues:
 1. Safety – lack of personal safety on the Maurice Chapman Parkway; need to install telephones at lit locations; more policing
 2. Pathway – need to widen it
 3. Cultural Heritage – lack of respect and effort to sustain and enhance the historical dimension of the park especially the pumphouse
 4. Commercialization – concerned about increased commercialization in the park and the loss of natural qualities.

Focus Group Sessions

Springbank Park’s Strengths

- Linkage to other parks.
- The river and water elements.
- Trail system.
- Natural quality of the park.
- Old growth forests and mature vegetation.
- Gardens and related natural elements such as the river, mature vegetation and open meadows.
- Park is scenic, clean and safe.
- Natural areas are attractive/scenic. Physical beauty.
- Quiet and passive character. Unstructured open space.
- Diversity of topography.
- Historical richness.
- Family oriented.
- Storybook Gardens.

Concerns/Issues

- Conflicts on the trail system. Pathway system is overcrowded and far too narrow.
- Improve/develop trail to Reservoir Hill.
- The aging tree population which presents risk management concerns along with the impact of increased use related to soil compaction and tree damage.
- Keep vehicles away from the river.
- Lack of irrigation system.
- Pressure to introduce more commercial operations to generate revenue.
- Erosion problems increasing on some slopes and drainage areas.
- Some vistas in the park have been obscured by brush and do not allow for a view of the river or other significant areas.
- Odour from Greenway STP.
- Lack of amenities (e.g. telephones, washrooms).
- More naturalization – too manicured.
- Quality of river water.
- Over use of park.
- Lack of historical presentation.

Priorities

- Emphasize historical dimension. Enhance historical features.
- Develop linkages and pathway system that connects to a larger trail system.
- Develop a dual pathway system.
- Achieve a balance between natural elements and commercialization.
- Enhance educational experiences.
- Enhance the natural qualities of the park. Focus on sustaining the green space and limit the hard development.
- Maintain an accessible, natural area for everyone.
- Maintain a strong tree canopy and open space area. Plant and maintain more shade trees.
- Clear brush and create more vistas.
- Balance of natural and man-made elements.
- Protect natural areas. Protect habitat along the river so that it does not get lost.
- Improve footbridge over Thames.
- More access to river for fishing.

Ideas for Changes/Improvements

- Improved signage and a park map.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop a dual pathway ▪ Improved washrooms at better locations. ▪ Improved concessions. ▪ Improved parking. ▪ Improved safety. ▪ Specific improvements to the Canoe Club, the Lombardo Museum and Wonderland Gardens. <p><u>Public Meeting</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 40 participants attended the meeting and confirmed the strengths, weaknesses and priorities identified through the focus group meeting.
Report/Document	Strategic Plan Phase I Springbank Pak Master Plan prepared by F.J Galloway Associate Inc. et al (June, 1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Phase 1 of the master planning process for Springbank Park established the strategic vision/mission and directions for park planning. The analysis recognized that Springbank Park is part of a larger natural corridor along the Thames River and is connected to Greenway Park, Reservoir Hill and the Thames Valley Golf Course. ▪ 7 Strategic Goals were developed: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop a pathway system that separates pedestrians from other users and is accessible for people with special needs. 2. Develop and implement a motorized vehicle transportation solution to reduce their impact. 3. Rejuvenate Storybook Gardens 4. Create and implement a historical and natural heritage framework that involves both conservation and interpretive /educational strategies. 5. Support existing use while providing opportunities for new uses, 6. Develop an infrastructure rehabilitation and site amenity strategy. 7. Develop a Comprehensive Management Plan for Springbank Park.
Public Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 28 individuals contributed to the preparation of the Springbank Park Mission Statement: <i>The people of London are dedicated to conserving and enhancing the natural and historical attributes of Springbank Park while providing safe and accessible opportunities for enjoyment.</i> ▪ Potential for four- season use. ▪ Need to have a balance between the diverse uses and users. Need to provide safe opportunities for enjoyment. Conflicts on the pathway system were noted. ▪ The park needs to provide recreational, educational and intergenerational opportunities while continuing to be a place for families. ▪ Springbank needs to flexible and adaptable to meet the needs of users.
Report/Document	The Thames Strategy – Managing the Thames River as a Canadian Heritage River (2000)

Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Strategy is intended to guide those who are interested in helping to conserve <i>and</i> revitalize the river's many values. It applies to the entire Thames River watershed, extending beyond the City limits. It sets out how the Thames River Watershed's natural, cultural and recreational features <i>and values are to</i> be conserved and <i>interpreted</i> for the future <i>and how the Thames' role in</i> the Canadian Heritage River System (CHRS) will be <i>fulfilled</i>. ▪ <u>Part 2 Background</u> provides a description of the size and features of the river and the watershed and summarizes the key natural heritage, cultural, heritage and recreational values. Significant sites/features that are found in London include: Fanshawe Conservation Area, the High Performance Rowing Centre, the Wood Poppy, Medway Valley Heritage Forest, Lawson Site, Blackfriars Mill, Iroquois Archaeological site, Military Garrison, London Canoe Club and Springbank Park. ▪ It is noted that there is no overall plan or strategy for the Thames River watershed with respect to all of the CHRS values of natural, heritage cultural heritage and recreation.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p>Economic Resource –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish an annual Thames River Heritage Day. 2. Develop Thames River Heritage tours.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Input was provided by an extensive range of stakeholder groups (Appendix B) who identified the following goal: <i>To increase the appreciation, enjoyment and stewardship of the natural, and cultural heritage and recreational opportunities for the Thames River and its watershed through community cooperation and involvement.</i> ▪ The report sets out the key actions that need to be undertaken to make this goal a reality.
Report/Document	<p>City of London Subwatershed Studies Implementation Plan prepared by Marshall Macklin Monaghan, Paragon Engineering Ltd., and Aquafor Beech Limited (May, 1995)</p>
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This Plan was developed as a support document for the Official Plan. The information which was collected through the subwatershed studies and the corresponding recommendations provided the foundation for the OP's land use schedules and Environmental Policies. The Plans identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. lands that should be protected or conserved as a Natural Heritage System; 2. criteria that should be used in designing new developments; 3. conservation and management practices that address the impact from existing land uses; and 4. a series of programs that would address problems and increase the awareness of the environment. ▪ The subwatershed studies provided the framework for a "functioning and green City" and a healthy aquatic ecosystem. At that time, 3 subwatershed studies were prepared for the Thames River Valley -Thames Downstream, Thames South and Thames North. They were classified as Group 2 Subwatersheds. ▪ Bill 75 – required that the City promote the growth of tourism in a way that is compatible with the preservation of the natural and cultural environments. ▪ <u>Section 4: Supporting Environmental Policies & By-Laws</u> sets out a number of the recommendations pertaining to the Natural Heritage System which have been incorporated in the Official Plan. These related to the subwatershed studies providing the basis of the City's Natural Heritage Strategy; the enactment of Top Soil Removal and Tree Cutting By-Laws; the consolidation of tree preservation policies; the initiation of a forest rehabilitation/enhancement program,

	<p>development of criteria to identify Category 1 (significant - no development) and Category 2 (significant - limited development) natural features, preparation of a separate schedule showing environmental features, water quality, setbacks and buffers for valley, river stream and terrestrial corridors; the use of Environmental Impact Studies for more in-depth analysis; the protection of fish habitats; and the establishment of a special fund for the purchase of lands needed for the enhancement or protection of natural areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Sections 5 - Development Planning Studies</u> identifies the range of studies and their function in implementing the natural heritage strategy. Area Plans and their Environmental Management Strategies (EMS) will provide the key link between the City's Natural Heritage Strategy and the development approval process. ▪ <u>Section 6 – Natural Areas Ownership & Management</u> identifies the different options for the ownership and/or management of natural areas. The two preferred approaches were: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. public ownership (e.g. municipality, provincial agencies, and conservation authority); and 2. other ownership arrangements (e.g. citizen's groups, privately owned). ▪ <u>Section 7 – Rural Programs</u> outlines the existing situation in the rural areas and sets out implementation actions. ▪ <u>Section 8 – Public Involvement</u> addresses public involvement in the subwatershed implementation program. ▪ <u>Section 9 – Environmental Targets</u> explains that environmental targets that were identified through each of the subwatershed studies will need to be modified when more detailed information becomes available. ▪ <u>Section 10 – Monitoring, Compliance & Maintenance</u> addresses the importance of both short and long term monitoring of the data available for the subwatershed features. ▪ <u>Section 11 - Reporting</u> ▪ Tables outlining the Implementation Requirements and Responsibilities for the Subwatersheds are provided at the back of the report in Appendix A. ▪ <u>Appendix C Thames Implementation includes those recommendations that were specifically developed for the 3 Thames Valley Areas (in addition to the standard considerations/recommendations for subwatersheds) that could not be easily incorporated into the text of the Subwatershed Implementation Plan.</u> ▪ <u>Appendix C includes alternatives for “Corridor Management” for the 3 Thames Valley areas.</u> ▪ Reference is made to Bill 163 and the PPS with respect to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (B.12) public access to public land and water should be maintained; 2. (B. 13 & 14) development and infrastructure should conserve significant landscapes, vistas and ridge lines, significant cultural heritage landscapes and built heritage resources; and 3. (B.16) continuous linear characteristic of significant transportation and infrastructure corridors should be protected.
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<p><u>4.5 Valley, River, Ravine Stream and Terrestrial Corridors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That minimum setbacks for significant stream corridors be established in the Area Plan. ▪ That an EIS be used for more accurately defining the limits of “significant” corridors and their adjacent lands. A minimum natural vegetated corridor width is required to maintain the ecological significance of the corridor. ▪ Significant is defined as important in terms of amount, content, representation or effect.

- That in “significant” valleys and corridors, public works and infrastructure should be discouraged. These use are permitted in “other” valley and stream corridors.
- **Valleyland Vegetation Management Program** - Revegetate valleylands to reconnect fragmented natural features. Any vegetation patch contiguous to a river or stream should be considered a significant feature that is to be protected from development.
- The Implementation Requirements and Responsibilities for the subwatersheds are set out in a series of tables.

APPENDIX C THAMES IMPLEMENTATION

- **Cooperation:** That the City use measures that ensure cooperation with landowners or other public agencies (e.g. school boards) when implementing a selected **management approach**.

RECREATION STRATEGY

- Active recreation facilities such as sports fields, manicured park areas and playgrounds are considered to be development and are not permitted in the Category 1 environmental features or areas along the river. This would limit the implementation of a recreation strategy for the Thames River Corridor. More flexibility for recreation amenities was to be permitted in those areas deemed not to be significant.
- Active recreation opportunities are to be directed away from ESAs by the OP. They will be used to enhance the Natural Heritage System while providing the community with access to the river. The OP should not permit active/intensive recreational uses in a **significant river corridor area**. Only walking and hiking trails shall be permitted. Some recreation facilities shall be permitted in those areas in the river corridor that need enhancement.
- The OP Schedules should distinguish between those areas of the river corridor that are part of the ESA from those “hazard” areas proposed for enhancement and/or recreation.
- Protecting the ESAs will limit the level of accessibility to the river. Need to control the type of access in ESAs. Can protect the ESAs without acquiring the lands.
- Promote fishing and non-motorized boating opportunities by providing fishing facilities and boat launching areas.
- OP policies stipulate – that the City will accept land which has some environmental significance when it is offered at no cost to the City. When land must be acquired to implement its recreation strategy, the City must offer compensation to the landowner.
- The lands in the three river valley areas are **to be incorporated into one of the City’s three City or Regional Park Complexes and function as satellites to the City’s existing central park system. ...An overall Thames River Corridor Master Plan** would provide more detailed guidance for the City when considering how best to connect these park complexes with the rest of the Thames River parks’ system.
- **Fanshawe Conservation Area could play a key role within the regional park system, at the most north-easterly point of the City’s river corridor system.** It was recommended that **the City and the UTRCA explore this matter.** Furthermore, **Komoka Park** could have similar role at the downstream end of the river corridor. **Park Farm Estate** was considered a key component of the corridor system in the south east portion of the City.

Thames Downstream

- Connect and consolidate the park features in this area. Extend the City’s trail system from Springbank Park to *Komoka*

Park and Warbler Woods. Provide a **terrestrial and recreation connection to Dingman Creek.**

- Include policies in a new Open Space and Recreation Master Plan that connect Komoka Park and Warbler Woods and Springbank Park to the City's trail system. Should plan for a future neighbourhood park that can serve as a "short-cut" trail connection for a portion of the Thames Corridor Trail.
- The extension of Oxford Street should provide for trail connections from the river to the tablelands.
- The OP should recognize the importance of a terrestrial and recreation corridor to the Dingman Subwatershed as part of its Natural Heritage Strategy.
- Extend the city-wide bike/fitness trail by 11 km.

North Thames

- This area would benefit from rehabilitation/enhancement. The City should take on a key role to coordinate a comprehensive revision to rehabilitation plans for the existing aggregate extractive operations. As part of the enhancement strategy, the City could provide a combined terrestrial and recreational corridor connection to the Stoney Creek subwatershed.
- Protect the features of Kilally Woods ESA. Kilally Woods should be enhanced and upgraded to an urban forest area like Kains and Meadowlily Wood forests. Areas near the river were considered to be suitable for river-oriented public recreation uses, such as urban fishing, non-motorized boat launching and for a bicycle trail. Active recreation facilities should be located on privately owned lands that are to be rehabilitated.
- The strategy envisioned the construction of 4.7 km of city-wide bike/fitness trail (3 m asphalt) and over 1.6 km of hiking trails (1.5 m granular base). **The OP must be clear that development shall not be permitted in significant portions of the river corridor.**
- The OP should support changes to the aggregate rehabilitation plans from agriculture to recreation and natural/terrestrial corridor enhancements.
- ***The UTRCA should be approached to review if Fanshawe Conservation Area could be integrated with the City's park system.***

South Thames

- The South Thames Area should become the "eastern natural environment park terminus" for the "Forest City". The large regional park complex (of over 300 ha) would include Meadowlily Woods, the existing sports complex and the Park Farm Estate. This area may also provide some opportunities for public/private partnerships with respect to potential tourism initiatives including a tea house, museum or interpretive centre (overlaps with Historic and Cultural Strategy). **A master plan should be prepared for Meadowlily Woods that establishes a cultural/natural heritage theme for the area.**
- A new open space and recreation master plan should identify recreation trail connections for the existing and proposed residential areas.
- The Waubano Creek/Crumlin Drain corridor could serve as a key recreation linkage to the South Thames for east London residents on the north side of the river. Using Pottersburg Creek for recreational access could be very costly so alternate links to the Thames should be examined. Major pedestrian and bicycle linkages along Gore Road and

Crumlin Road should be part of an overall strategy that would enhance the community's access to the Thames. The Gore Road link could also provide a connection to Pottersburg Creek.

- The City should conduct a comprehensive EIS for the 3 river corridors to confirm the limits of the ESAs. This information would assist in identifying opportunities for river corridor enhancement and recreation including the City's bike/fitness trail system.
- Approximately 5.8 km of city-wide bike/fitness trail would be constructed including two pedestrian bridges. Restrict trail development adjacent to the Thames to ensure that the ecological integrity of the Meadowlily Woods ESA complex is maintained.

Historic & Cultural Resource Strategy

Thames Downstream

- A "***London Gateway Image Route***" was proposed for Commissioners Rd. W. between Kilworth and Byron and was intended to protect the existing unique views and vistas of the landscape in the area. This initiative included developing ***urban design guidelines*** (e.g. architectural control, development standards and landscaping requirements) ***that are sensitive to natural and cultural heritage*** of the area from Kilworth to as far as the proposed Oxford Street bridge. Implementation of the "route" would require a development permit system. Furthermore, the OP should provide direction for establishing a **Heritage Conservation District for Kilworth**. This area was considered to have the potential to become a "**gateway**" that will influence the image of the "**new**" London.

South Thames

- The restoration, enhancement and adaptive reuse of Park Farm is the main priority for this area. It was recommended that the estate be used for a nature interpretive facility.
- There is an opportunity to create a heritage subdivision which recreates or replicates the historic single front system of land tenure.
- A cultural heritage enhancement strategy should form part of the **Master Plan for Meadowlily Woods**.
- Meadowlily Bridge – improve the bridge to provide pedestrian and bicycle linkages across the Thames.

North Thames

- Designate this area as a "Specific Area" to protect the unique and dramatic views from Kilally Road east of Clarke Road. Also, ensure that future zoning and site planning policies are applied to preserve the unique aesthetic qualities of the area.
- There are few historic buildings and therefore, limited opportunities for historic and cultural resources. The exceptions include Fanshawe Pioneer Village, the stone homes along Kilally Road and the *unique and dramatic vistas* associated with the south bank of the Thames River east of Clarke Road.

Significant Landscapes, Vistas and Ridgelines

- ***Some of the most significant views, vistas and landscapes in London occur along the Thames River corridors.*** This is attributed to the elevation and the significant natural features in these areas. **The City should consider developing standards for conserving these resources.** The OP should recognize the need to **identify and conserve its significant landscapes, vistas and ridge lines.** Criteria should be developed to assist the City with the

	<p>identification of significant landscapes, vistas and ridge lines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The City should develop an inventory (existing and potential) of opportunities for the public in the corridors. ▪ Consider establishing a regional lookout point/vista just west of Warbler Woods. <p><u>Natural Heritage Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The recommendations are included in the write-up for the report entitled <u>Thames Valley Areas Study – Phase II to V</u>.
Issues	A common theme revolved around the state of the environment and the need to address a number of significant issues including the potential impacts from development and the need to develop appropriate Official Plan policies and strategies to protect views and vistas, ESAs heritage and cultural resources etc.
Public Input/ Values	N.A.
Report/Document	Thames Valley Areas Study Phases II to V prepared by Aquafor Beech Limited (May,1995)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report sets out the subwatershed plans for the North, South and Downstream Thames Valley Areas and includes subwatershed and river corridor components. The river corridor component was added to the Plan due to the uniqueness of the Thames Valley Areas as compared to the other subwatersheds in the City. They were considered to have <i>significant opportunities to add value to the City of London’s recreation and cultural heritage system</i>. ▪ The recommended subwatershed plan is comprised of a number of management options that were designed to protect and enhance the natural resources while reducing the impacts of existing land uses and future development on the physical and biological systems of the watersheds. The recommended actions were organized under the following main headings: Designation of Constraint Areas, Development Criteria, Recreation/Cultural Heritage Projects/Programs and Specific Projects and Programs. ▪ The natural heritage strategy for the Thames Valley Areas was based on the Draft Terrestrial Resource Strategy (prepared by Terra, 1994) and field data compiled by the UTRCA. The focus was to protect and enhance the existing features within and contiguous with the valleylands to provide 3 key terrestrial nodes that would help to sustain and enhance the terrestrial system in London. ▪ The Study includes the following main sections: <u>Section 1: Introduction</u> – included the study’s goals and objectives as well as definitions of key terminology including: <i>River Corridor</i> – <i>is a large feature whose width includes the watercourse, floodplain, valley slope and crest, a setback associated with the protection of a stable valley slope and any contiguous natural areas. It may also include an additional setback to allow for a walkway along the valley crest.</i> <i>River Corridor Plan</i> – <i>is a planning document that describes land use zones within a larger river corridor similar to an Official Plan or a Park Master Plan. It also contains policies and guidelines addressing permitted uses and land use practices. Typically it emphasizes linkages along the corridor and connections to tableland features.</i> <u>Section 2: Thames Valley Areas</u> – provides a description of the Study Areas. <u>Section 3: Existing Subwatershed Conditions</u> – describes environmental features, surface waters, geology and hydrology, natural heritage system, aquatic resources strategy, stream erosion and morphology and surface water quality. It includes Figures 3.6.1, 3.6.2 and 3.6.3 which show the draft terrestrial resources strategy as well as the existing bike/fitness trail,

	<p>hiking trail and archaeological and heritage features.</p> <p><u>Section 4: Valleyland Uses</u> - sets out the basic steps for developing a river corridor plan and describes existing cultural and archaeological heritage, natural heritage, recreation, water management and specialty uses land uses.</p> <p><u>Section 5: Land Uses</u> - defines existing land uses as well as future land uses and considers aggregate resources.</p> <p><u>Section 6: Natural System Linkages</u> – describes the existing linkages. It was noted that in the past, planning preserved natural features but failed to recognize the linkages between them which resulted in the fragmentation and isolation of the natural feature and the encroachment of urban development.</p> <p><u>Section 7: Study Goals and Objectives</u> – provides an overview of the goals and objectives for protecting, enhancing, restoring the resources in the 3 Valley Areas.</p> <p><u>Section 8: River Corridor Opportunities and Constraints</u> – outlines the opportunities and constraints to achieving river corridor goals and objectives (e.g. link each Valley Area to the rest of the Thames River Corridor and to the table lands by means of a recreational trail system). A long list of opportunities and constraints was set out which was narrowed down later in the planning process using a ranking system.</p> <p><u>Section 9: Alternative Best Management Practices (BMPs)</u> – that will be used to protect, enhance or restore the environment. It included both urban and rural BMPs.</p> <p><u>Section 10: Selection of Alternative Subwatershed Management Strategies</u> – includes various options such as maintain existing conditions, moderate level of enhancement and significant level of enhancement. Table 10.2 provides a summary of the human/ecologic levels of protection/enhancement.</p> <p><u>Section 11: Evaluation of Alternative Management Strategies</u> – Many elements are strongly value-related. They are based on the characteristics of the valleylands and natural heritage system form and function as well as <i>perceived community needs and aspirations</i>. River Corridor Planning Opportunities for each of the three valley areas are presented in Figures 11.1, 11.2 and 11.3.</p> <p><u>Section 12: Recommended Plan</u> – presents the Subwatershed Plan for the Thames Valley Areas. A description of the evaluation criteria and the consultation process is also provided.</p>
<p>Recommendations/Policies</p>	<p><u>Natural Heritage Strategy</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Thames River Corridor provides the key components of the City’s Natural Heritage Strategy and forms the “core” of the natural areas to be maintained or enhanced in the City. ▪ Lands were divided into two categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Category 1 – no development, identified for protection/enhancement/restoration – includes Provincially Significant Areas and ESAs Candidate ESAs, lands within Regulatory Flood Lines or Fill Lines, other designated stream corridors and utility crossings and roadways subject to the completion of an Environmental Assessment.; and 2. Category 2 – areas to be protected and subject to more detailed studies including vegetation patches contiguous with fill lines and designated stream corridors, vegetation areas in important recharge areas, all remaining vegetation patches greater than 4 ha., non-vegetated, anti-fragmentation zones that cluster existing patches, terrestrial corridors and buffers outside the regulated riparian zone and significant recharge/discharge areas. ▪ These areas would be protected through the Official Plan.

	<p><u>Aquatic Resources</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several best management practices were recommended including the restoration of the stream system. <p><u>Flooding</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Flood control in the Thames Valley Areas will not be provided unless: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. flood risk for existing structures increased as a result of future development; and 2. a certain level of flood control is desired on major roads within the City. <p><u>Groundwater</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing aquifers were estimated to provide a potable water supply to approximately 250 wells in the area. Preserving the groundwater could be achieved by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. protecting woodlands in the areas where significant recharges occurs; 2. infiltrating roof runoff in urbanizing areas; and 3. ensuring that road run off is not infiltrated unless it is pre-treated. <p><u>Water Quality</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The strategy was consistent with that recommended by MOE in the Stormwater Management Practices Planning & Design Manual (June, 1994). It included the provision of water quality control facilities that can detain runoff and allow pollutants to settle before being discharged. It also included the revegetation of streambanks to lower the in-stream temperatures thereby enhancing water quality. <p><u>Stream Morphology & Erosion</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The tributaries were classified as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type 1 – natural streams whose stream morphology needs to be protected from an aquatic perspective. 2. Type 2 – natural streams in well defined areas where stream/valley integrity is a concern. 3. Type 3 – altered watercourses such as municipal drains. <p>It was recommended that::</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selected municipal drains be redesigned ▪ Erosion control facilities be used to protect the natural stream morphology. ▪ The recommendations pertaining to the Recreation Strategy and the Historic and Cultural Resources Strategy can be found under the Recommendations for the <u>City of London Subwatershed Studies Implementation Plan</u>.
Issues	<p><u>North Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Stream and valley wall erosion. <p><u>South Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bridges are obstacles to trail development. ▪ Protection of ravines in Meadowlily Woods from erosion. ▪ Pressure on the valley from utility corridors.

	<p><u>Downstream Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protection of wooded valleyland features. ▪ The erosion of ravine systems. ▪ The ongoing environmental assessment for the Oxford Street extension. <p><u>Environmental</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Pollution ▪ Flooding ▪ Loss and disturbance of natural areas.
<p>Public Input/ Values</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The subwatershed plans were presented to the public and development community over the course of the project to gather their input. <p><u>Public Interests & Concerns</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. water quality degradation 2. aesthetics 3. recreation 4. protection of natural features 5. impacts from urban and rural land uses 6. fishing – residents expressed a desire for good quality streams and healthy aquatic communities. <p><u>Input from Public Open House</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50 people attended. Some of the key statements included: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The water resources of the Thames Valley Areas are important for tourism, recreation drinking water supplies, irrigation and waste treatment. 2. Predominant recreational uses include nature appreciation, bicycling, walking, golf, other sporting activities and fishing. 3. Many parts of the valleylands are used for intensive recreational purposes. 4. The environmental health of the Thames River and the Valleylands was perceived to be poor to good. Everybody considered the importance of the environmental health as being important or very important. 5. The majority felt that the environmental health had changed very little in the last 10 years. 6. A wide variety of environmental issues were noted – the various sources of pollution, flooding and loss and disturbance of natural areas.

Report/Document	Thames Valley Areas Study Phases II to V Tributary Fact Sheets prepared by Aquafor Beech Limited (April 1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document is an Appendix that complements the final report on the Thames Valley Areas. It was prepared to assist the development of an Environmental Management Strategy for each tributary. The deliverables included a definition of appropriate setbacks and buffers and the development of a local natural heritage strategy. ▪ It was noted that development had been proposed along the Thames River Valley and adjacent tributary valleys and that development should be setback from the top-of-bank by an appropriate amount. <p><u>River Corridor Issues</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A number of recreation opportunities were identified including trails for biking, hiking and fitness. Because of the sensitive nature of the Thames Valley Areas, it would be necessary to provide additional space adjacent to the valley-stream features for the trails beyond the setbacks required for flood protection, ESA protection and fill regulations. An environmental assessment would be required at the time of any secondary planning study or alternately, a setback allowance for the proposed trail adjacent to the valley or stream outside the regulatory fill/flood line or ESA limits should be established. ▪ Need for interpretive signs and education and interpretive facilities. ▪ The Plan identified important cultural and archaeological resources within and adjacent to the valley and stream features that should be protected.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update the fill line mapping. ▪ Environmental target – determined preferred terrestrial corridor to Stoney Creek terrestrial features. ▪ River Corridor – provide additional setback for trail system adjacent to fill line or complete environmental assessment for trail route.
Report/Document	Aquatic Resources Management Report for Vision '96 – Group 2 and 3 Subwatersheds prepared by BEAK Consultants Limited (March, 995)
Overview	<p>BEAK was retained by the City of London to undertake the aquatic biology component for all of the subwatershed studies prepared for the Vision'96 planning process. This document is a technical study which sets out the draft management strategy for aquatic biology for the 3 Thames Valley Areas. The report includes the following sections:</p> <p><u>Section 1: Introduction</u></p> <p><u>Section 2: Phase II Approach and Framework</u> - describes the study's approach, framework, goals, objectives and performance standards.</p> <p><u>Section 3: Phase I Update</u> – Identified gaps in the information that was previously collected and was missing.</p> <p><u>Section 4: Methods for Benthic Ecology Component Fisheries</u> –included a survey of anglers.</p> <p><u>Section 5: Aquatic Communities</u> – 9 stations set up along the Thames to sample the water.</p> <p><u>Section 6: Development of Aquatic Ecosystem Management Strategies</u> – focused on the development of aquatic ecosystem goals, objectives and performance standards/targets.</p> <p><u>Section 7: Aquatic Resources Management Strategies for Groups 2 and 3 Subwatersheds</u> – describes each of the</p>

	fisheries and benthic ecology Management Units.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p><u>North Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The subwatershed management plan should include adequate controls for the effective treatment of suspended solids and nutrients related to the impacts of development. <p><u>South Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the existing channel morphology and the floodplain habitats be protected and enhanced. ▪ That the Type II aquatic community be restored. <p><u>Thames – Downstream</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the Type II aquatic communities be restored and protected. ▪ That the tributaries which provide critical habitats be protected by minimizing erosion and sediment loading.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Based on the samples collected, all reaches of the Thames were classified as being impaired. <p><u>North Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Development pressures being experienced on the north side of the river. There was concern that excessive erosion could occur if the tributaries were not properly protected during development. <p><u>South Thames</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concern about the potential negative impacts associated with future development. <p><u>Thames – Downstream</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Springbank Dam creates deep backwater conditions in the main stem. The results from the surveys did not suggest that the dam had an extreme effect on fish distribution.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 800 surveys were distributed to anglers and an additional 200 directly to London-area angling associations. A total of 64 surveys were returned. In addition, 129 on-site interviews were conducted at Blackfriars, Springbank and Hunt's Dam which are considered to be favourite fishing locations along the Thames. Of the survey responses received: ▪ 60% were positive towards river corridor naturalization. ▪ 66% felt that the river was healthier than it had been in the last 10 years while 28% disagreed. ▪ 42% indicated that trash and garbage had increased along the river banks. <p>The comments from the on-site interviews included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ lack of safe, well lit parking ▪ lack of amenities – cleaning stations and washrooms ▪ lack of garbage bins and anti-littering signs ▪ lack of general public knowledge regarding the management of the river system ▪ need for fish stocking (e.g. walleye) ▪ disturbance of power craft on the river upstream of Springbank Dam ▪ lack of enforcement of fishing regulations

Report/Document	Stoney Creek Subwatershed Study Main Report prepared by Paragon Engineering Limited (May, 1995)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Study was jointly initiated by the City and the UTRCA and formed an essential part of the Vision '96 planning exercise. ▪ The study identified the areas to be protected or conserved as Natural Heritage System, criteria for future urban development conservation and management practices and specific projects and programs to improve current subwatershed conditions and increase awareness about what is needed to sustain the features, functions and linkages to the watershed. ▪ It was noted that a Draft Terrestrial Resource Strategy (DTRS) was prepared for all of the City's 13 subwatersheds which determined that the amount of natural habitat therein was lower than that found throughout most of southwest Ontario which is typically 15-25%. ▪ The creek was divided into 4 management units with MU4 being the most southerly reach and linked to the north branch of the Thames River. The Category 1 lands (no development) included the lands within the regulatory flood lines as well as woodlots that are contiguous to the watercourse or with the regulatory floodplain. ▪ Archaeological Resources – one site was identified between the Thames and Windermere. Stoney Creek was not used for water power and as a result there are no mill sites along the watercourse. ▪ No buffer or corridor widths were specified for the stream corridors. They were to be determined at the Area Plan level. <p><u>Greenspace Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identified at system of interconnected natural corridors that would provide for passive recreation opportunities as well as a looped system of trails for inter-regional, city-wide and local community uses. The primary greenways included all of the lands within the Regulatory Flood or Fill Lines.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the OMNR definition for a stream corridor which included: the stream, floodplain, stream valley walls, riparian vegetation and habitat and related resource areas be expanded to include <i>areas within mapped fill lines and the outer limits of the mapped patches</i>. ▪ The DTRS recommended that all existing natural areas be protected where feasible and that efforts be made to naturalize additional areas. ▪ In order to facilitate an interconnected greenspace system it was recommended that connections should be made to the south to the North Thames River System and east to the Fanshawe Conservation Area which were both considered to be <i>the core recreation areas</i> in this part of the City.
Report/Document	Pottersburg Creek and Crumlin Drain Subwatershed Study Main Report prepared by Paragon Engineering Limited (May, 1995)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Same approach as the Stoney Creek Study.
Recommendations	<p><u>Greenspace Planning</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Urban Greenways – consider opportunities for linking Kiwanis Park with the South Thames River and at the north end, consider opportunities for linking to the North Thames River System and the Fanshawe Conservation Area. ▪ Consider a possible connection at the south end of Waubuno Creek to the Thames River for a Secondary Community

	Corridor.
Report/Document	Kilally North Area Plan , City of London (October 2003, updated April 2004)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan sets out the proposed uses for the Kilally North Area. The Study area boundaries include the Thames River North Branch (S), Stoney Creek (N), Urban Growth Boundary (E) and Highbury Avenue North (W) and covers an area of 125 hectares. Most of it is included in the Thames River North Subwatershed and lies within London’s urban growth area ▪ The proposed Plan includes residential and commercial uses as well as community facilities which includes parks, recreation facilities, open space and a pathway system. The community will feature a 2.2 hectare neighbourhood park and 25 hectares of Open Space that include lands along the Thames River. ▪ The Thames Valley Parkway System is described (a long-term City program to have a major continuous multi-use pathway system throughout the entire City associated with the Thames River and its tributaries). The Parkway will be located along the south side of the river, on the top of the bank and will link to the pathway system to Highbury Avenue. Public access points will be provided along the valley and to other open space lands. ▪ The slopes characteristics of the north branch of the Thames River were assessed including slope stability, safety factors and soil. It was confirmed that the river bank was stable. A number of measures to prevent erosion and slope destabilization were recommended for buildings located on lots backing on to the Thames River Valley. ▪ A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment was prepared and revealed no archaeological potential for the eastern portion of the lands. Large portions of the western half were found to display archaeological potential and further assessments were completed. ▪ This Plan serves as a guideline document under Section 19.2.1 of the Official Plan . ▪ Figure 2 shows the land ownership in the area. ▪ Figure 7 shows the existing and surrounding land uses. ▪ The report provides a description of the key natural heritage features in the area. The south-western portion of the study area is characterized by an abandoned raised terrace of an earlier stage of the North Branch of the Thames River. The terrace is an old meander scar of the “old “ Thames River. Its northerly edge ends at a steep former valley wall. This steep slope located south of Fanshawe Park Rd. E. causes drawdown of the water table. There is an intermittent stream that empties into the Thames. <p>Recommended Plan</p> <p><u>Parkland/Recreation Pathways</u> – the wetland, vegetation patches and lands along the Thames are to be designated Open Space.</p> <p><u>Natural Heritage</u> – lands adjacent to the Thames are identified as ESA and will be designated Open Space to protect it and its functions and to ensure that development is kept safe from flooding and slope hazards.</p>
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Site specific development limits and setbacks were to be addressed through the subdivision and site plan approval process”. ▪ That the riparian corridors of the Thames River and Stoney Creek should be protected as main ecological linkage between ecological features in the area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ EIS will determine setbacks. Setbacks from the edge of the river/stream bank of significant watercourses to the edge of the existing vegetation, to the limit of the stable slope or to a minimum width necessary to protect the corridor functions whichever is the greater will be required. ▪ Prior to any development adjacent to the Thames River, an Environmental Impact Study must be completed to ensure that all natural heritage issues have been appropriately addressed. ▪ Land adjacent to the Thames will need to be acquired to accommodate the extension of the Thames Valley Parkway system. The landowner (Magitron) will be required to provide a portion of the lands above the top of bank, adjacent to the Thames River for the public pathway system.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Introduction of the report indicates that the planning process included public meetings but their comments have not been included in the document.
Report/Document	Kilally South Area Plan Update prepared by the City of London (July 7, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A community/land use plan for the Kilally South Area was developed by the City in the early 1990s. It was prepared through a comprehensive area planning process and included several public meetings as well as the preparation of several background studies to support the Plan's recommendations. This report represents an update of the plan and serves as a guideline document under Section 19.2.1. of the Official Plan. ▪ The study area has an area of 174 ha. And is bounded by the Thames River (N), Huron Heights Community (S), Fanshawe Conservation Area (E) and Webster (W). ▪ The plan includes an open space corridor along the river's edge that accommodates the Thames Valley Parkway. These lands are owned by the City and the UTRCA. A description of the floodplain lands, the natural areas and the existing land uses is provided. The area is described as "<i>very scenic, wooded, river valleylands.</i>" ▪ Fanshawe Conservation Area is described as a <i>very significant water-based and land-based recreation resource.</i> ▪ Through the planning process, the importance of preserving the natural heritage features and functions from development was recognized. It was noted that <i>the dedication of River Valleylands (by Drewlo Holdings) and recognition of the ESA is indicative of the City's intent to preserve natural heritage. Furthermore, it is expected that existing and future City Parks Improvement Plans will conserve and enhance the natural ecology of the parks system.</i> ▪ The report includes a discussion of the Open Space and Trail System as well as the Archaeological Resources and Built Heritage. The river setting is considered to be very important to the building history of the district because it encouraged the construction of summer cottages and resorts and also provided the river stone for the construction of three very early farm houses in the area. ▪ The Plan recognizes the significance of the Thames River Corridor as follows: <i>serves an important linkage function within the municipal natural heritage system especially as it relates to the Spring and Fall migration for water birds and passerines and plays a significant role in providing habitat for activities including resting, feeding and shelter.</i> ▪ In keeping with the primary management goal to maintain the existing ecological functions of the riparian corridor, the Plan delineated a significantly expanded Open Space designation and ESA along the Thames River Valley Corridor.
Recommendations/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More passive community recreation space should be provided along the Thames River Valley and the multi-use

Policies	<p>Thames Trail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide easy public access to the trail and parkway system in the river valley. Provide linkages to existing parks and open space. ▪ Prepare detailed slope stability evaluations on a site specific basis. ▪ Maintain the existing ecological functions of the Kilally riparian corridor in the post-development setting. ▪ Prepare a scoped environmental impact study to evaluate any potential impacts associated with the trail on the natural heritage components of the ESA.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initially, there were some concerns about downstream servicing capacity but these were addressed and resolved. ▪ The Plan describes how the landscape contributes to <i>the excellent scenic potential of land development</i> but does not reflect the value of the landscape and how it enhances the quality of life and enjoyment of area residents.
Report/Document	Slope Stability Mapping Project for the City of London prepared by the UTRCA (March, 1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In preparing its new Official Plan, the City retained the UTRCA to evaluate slope hazards in accordance with the comprehensive set of provincial policies. This report outlines the methods that the Authority used to prepare the mapping as well as the approach that the City should use in assessing future development applications. ▪ The hazard mapping was prepared in a digital format and combined the slope hazards with other natural hazard information. It was considered to be the most comprehensive mapping at the time and provided the City with the foundation for developing its Official Plan policies and schedules. ▪ Potential slope hazards were investigated for all watercourse corridors in London. In cases where 1:2000 scale digital base mapping was available, investigations also included ravines, stormwater channels and erosion control works. The mapping included the 100 year erosion limit.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p>That the City:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop technical guidelines for assessing slope stability. ▪ Confirm erosion rates. ▪ Undertake geomorphological characterization of streams and rivers in areas where development is anticipated that would assist with the erosion rate assessments. ▪ Study the potential for accelerated erosion resulting from human impact prior to development taking place. ▪ Develop a program to monitor existing erosion control projects and developments considered to be susceptible to erosion or bank instability. ▪ Update and monitor, on a regular basis, the natural hazards constraints mapping. ▪ Develop and maintain a digital map and database of geological information which would assist in assessing natural hazard impacts with respect to development, infrastructure, water balance, groundwater supply and subwatershed management. ▪ Recognize and value the natural hazards and remnant slopes for their contribution in defining London's landscape attributes.

Status	Incorporated in the Official Plan.
Report/Document	Meadowlily Woods Master Plan prepared by the UTRCA (November, 1988)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Master Plan for Meadowlily Woods was prepared to address the following matters: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assess the significance of the site's natural and cultural features 2. explore the potential for various types of urban development on the perimeter of the Meadowlily Woods open space system 3. evaluate the capability of the site to support resource management, recreational and interpretive programs 4. define the eventual boundary of the Meadowlily Woods open space system 5. identify the financial commitment required for land acquisition, development of recreational and resource management programs and construction of program support facilities 6. identify an administrative structure for the delivery of a Meadowlily Woods open space system on lands within the City of London and the Town of Westminster. ▪ The Study Area includes the lands between the Thames River (N) and Commissioners Road (S), extending 2 miles east of Highbury Avenue. It covers an area of 623 acres, 333 of which are adjacent to the river and feature woody vegetation and the remaining 290 acres feature tablelands that are used for agricultural and residential purposes. <p><u>Section 2 Resource Inventory</u> - describes the natural features and cultural features. 4 archaeological sites were identified, 2 of which were deemed to be significant. Further research identified 60 additional sites, 4 of which were deemed to be significant which span the entire 11,000 year pre-history of S.W. Ontario. Three potentially significant historical sites were identified:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Park Farm/Masonry House on the Harrison Fraser Property (1848) 2. Meadowlily Bridge (1910) 3. Former Meadowlily Mills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Property ownership - 482 acres privately owned and 141 in public ownership, 109 which are owned by the City. <p><u>Section 3 Landscape Unit Classification</u> – describes the landscape elements in the study area which were divided into 3 levels of detail including habitat type, management units and planning units.</p> <p><u>Section 4 Recreational Use of Meadowlily Woods</u> – 3 options were proposed:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Active Recreation in Planning Unit 2, passive recreation on remaining lands b. A golf course in Planning Units 2 and 3 with passive recreation on the remaining lands c. Passive recreation in Planning Units 1,2,3,4, and 5 with Planning Unit 2 providing the focus of a naturally maintained passive use park. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Only schemes b and c were evaluated using a list of criteria. <p><u>Section 5 Planning Concepts for Future Use</u> – the objective was to enhance public access to Meadowlily Woods while protecting the habitat patterns that nurture significant plant and animal species. Two concepts were evaluated:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a linear, river-edge greenbelt in Planning Units 1,3,4 and 5 anchored by a naturally maintained passive use park

	<p>2. a linear river-edge greenbelt in Planning Units 1,4 and 5 surrounding a golf course development in Planning Units 2 and 3.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concept 1 was the preferred option. ▪ Interpretive programs were to be developed that focused on historical interpretation and interpretation of the site's natural features. ▪ A resource management scheme was provided. ▪ Various administrative structures pertaining to securing long-term funding and development programs for implementing the preferred concept were presented. <p><u>Section 6 Recommendations</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of London and UTRCA are to be the lead agencies in the development of Meadowlily Woods. 2. Need for appropriate OP and Zoning designations. 3. Methods to be used to assemble lands. 4. Selling/trading off 25 acres of Park Farm and using the funds to secure other lands. 5. Use the bequest from the Estate to restore and maintain the stone residence and surrounding grounds. 6. Regular consultation with the community and other agencies re administering the open space system. 7. Develop policies to address recreational use, resource management and the interpretation of the site's natural and cultural resources. 8. Retain a consultant to document the historical resources in the area. 9. The 4 significant prehistoric sites should undergo further archaeological assessment. 10. Recognize the need for pedestrian access when assembling the lands. 11. Review the UTRCA's registered fill lines.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concern was expressed regarding the future development pressures that were anticipated in the surrounding area.
Report/Document	<p>Meadowlily Woods Ecological Restoration Plan – Jackson District Servicing Project (Draft) prepared by Gartner Lee (July, 1993)</p>
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ When a servicing tunnel for both sanitary and storm sewage was proposed in the area, the UTRCA formally requested the preparation of this ecological restoration plan that would serve to mitigate construction effects and rapidly restore the forested character of the disturbed area. ▪ <u>Section 2 Introduction</u> – provides a description of Meadowlily Woods which includes that it is an important ecological resource containing a high diversity of animals and plants including a number of uncommon rare species. ▪ Gartner Lee was retained by the Z Group to undertake a biological investigation of their 30 ha property that was to accommodate their Summerside development. <p><u>Section 3 Approach</u> – includes background review, air photo interpretation and field work.</p> <p><u>Section 4 Findings</u> considers terrain/soils, vegetation, rare species and wildlife habitat.</p>

	<p><u>Section 5 Description of the Proposed Undertaking</u> - describes the servicing tunnel timeframe.</p> <p><u>Section 6 Potential Effects and Mitigation</u> considers planning, construction site preparation, construction, restoration and monitoring/maintenance.</p>
Report/Document	Thames Topics prepared by the Urban League with the UTRCA (1999)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This document is made up of a series of booklets and was prepared as part of the <i>Celebrate the Thames</i> activities. It provides factual information on the development of London and the role that the Thames River played in London's development. <p><u>Booklet 1 -13,000 Year By the River:</u> Topics include a description of how the river valley was formed, the first inhabitants (native and European), the first settlements and Early Mills.</p> <p><u>Booklet 2 - Recent History 1826 Onward:</u> describes the early settlement/establishment of London, the court house, epidemics and fires, water issues and annexation.</p> <p><u>Booklet 3 - Changing Environment:</u> describes the natural heritage of the river valley including how the landscape was shaped, the Carolinian Life Zone, Wetlands, Life in the Watershed, Life in the River, the effects of settlement, natural heritage and the impact of sewage treatment on the river and Wildlife at Risk.</p> <p><u>Booklet 4 - Floods:</u> London and the Thames River, the Shape of the Watershed, Early Records of Flooding, The Floods of 1883 and 1937, Plans to Manage the River, Creation of the Conservation Authority, managing Floodplains and the Corridor of Green.</p> <p><u>Booklet 5 - Recreation Along the River:-</u> Swimming Holes and Canoes, Full Steam Ahead (Steamship Era), The History of Labatt Park, Boating Rebounds, Gone Fishing, A Ribbon of Green (includes map showing recreation along the Thames between the Forks and the Byron Bridge).</p> <p><u>Booklet 6 - Bridges:</u> Includes a write-up on Wooden, Railway, Iron and 2011 Century Bridges. Provides a description of the different architectural styles.</p> <p><u>Booklet 7 - Inspired by the Thames:</u> Provides a cultural perspective of the Thames and includes contributions from a diverse range of artisans and writers and their interpretations of the river.</p>
Report/Document	The Upper Thames River Watershed Report Cards prepared by UTRCA (2001)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) developed a monitoring program to assess the surface water and forest conditions in the 28 subwatershed areas that form the Upper Thames River watershed. This information is intended to assist with preparing strategies, plans and future work actions. ▪ A report card has been prepared for each subwatershed and describes the condition or health of the watercourse and forests by assigning these features a letter grade from A to F. This document sets out the results of the evaluation which are to be re-assessed every 5-10 years. The report cards provide an effective and transparent means of reporting on the watershed and can be used to target those areas most needing protection or restoration. They have been designed to integrate and simplify the environmental information that is available to the public. The report cards also serve as a benchmarking mechanism that can be used to track existing conditions. ▪ London's boundaries captures 8 subwatershed areas with The Forks and Dingman Creek being the most significant in land area. The subwatersheds received the following grades:

	<p><u>Dingman Creek</u> - Forest Conditions: D Surface Water Quality: D-</p> <p><u>Dorchester</u> - Forest Conditions: B Surface Water Quality: D</p> <p><u>The Forks</u> - Forest Conditions: D- Surface Water Quality: D</p> <p><u>Medway Creek</u> - Forest Conditions: D Surface Water Quality: C</p> <p><u>Pottersburg</u> - Forest Conditions: D- Surface Water Quality: C</p> <p><u>River Bend</u> - Forest Conditions: B Surface Water Quality: D</p> <p><u>Stoney Creek</u> - Forest Conditions: C Surface Water Quality: D</p> <p><u>Waubuno Creek</u> - Forest Conditions: C Surface Water Quality: C</p>
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Each subwatershed includes a set of <i>local actions needed for improvement</i> which range from implementing the recommendations of their respective subwatershed plans, protecting all woodlands and locally significant wetlands to planting buffers along the river edge.
Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report cards to be updated in 2005.
Report/Document	Campus Master Plan for the University of Western Ontario prepared by Berridge Lewinberg Greenberg (1994)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan provides a framework for the future development of UWO's campus. Much of the University's lands are located in the floodplain and therefore cannot be developed. As a result, it was felt that future development pressures might be placed on the natural areas and landscaped open space. ▪ The valley edges in the area near the university have significant vegetation and generally are undeveloped due to their steepness. The natural features include native forested areas, hedgerows, wetlands, ANSIs and arboretums. ▪ Section 3 Addresses Master Planning Principles including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and enhance existing natural features, landscaped open spaces and arboretums. 2. Achieve a balanced movement system for all forms of transportation. ▪ Figure 27 – shows the Open Space Network ▪ Figure 28 – shows the Design Framework. Shows a riverfront trail along the west side of the river and includes a proposed key river crossing /pedestrian bridge where the Thames meets Medway.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish an appropriate balance between conservation and public access. ▪ Preserve Medway Heritage Forest for its role in the natural ecosystem and for the scientific research opportunities for recreation and leisure. ▪ Re-establish the presence of the Thames River - it is overgrown and covered by mature forest. Improve its visibility and accessibility at strategic locations and by creating a nature trail along its banks. Develop a continuous trail extending from the southern boundary of the campus through to Medway Heritage Forest. Opportunities to clear brush and tree pruning were identified at University Bridge and at the pedestrian bridge proposed at the confluence of the Thames and Medway Rivers. ▪ The proposed nature trail is intended to be a low <i>intensity facility</i>. A width of 1 metre was proposed. The trail would be finished with woodchips where the ground is flat and with boardwalk in locations which are steep or particularly

	<p>sensitive. The path is to be used by hikers, joggers and for teaching, research and field studies. It must not interfere with the continuity of the natural ecosystem found along the river. To achieve the trail, the replanting of native species is recommended in order to increase the landscape buffer along the Thames. The University plans to narrow the parking lots that are situated in the floodplain as a way of increasing the natural vegetation along the river. This action would also help to reduce the amount of contaminants running off into the river. The implementation of the nature trail and its access points would be guided by the scientific evaluation process.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was recommended that a Life Science Inventory be prepared for the Thames River and its Valley between the Richmond Street Bridge and the vicinity of Gibbons Park (to complement the one prepared for the Medway Valley).
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Several parking lots are located in the floodplain and the contaminants from these lots run off into the river. The parking lots are impacting the ecological health of the river corridor and restrict the movement and activities of people and wildlife along their length. ▪ The University implemented a section of the nature trail without the benefit of proper permits or approvals. This has resulted in concerns regarding the impact of the trail on the animal species that are located within this stretch of the river corridor in particular the well-being of the at risk, spiny softshell turtle. ▪ Need for Education of the approval process and Stewardship.
Public Input/ Values	N.A.
Status	The University has modified and implemented the Master Plan on an ongoing basis. Need to confirm which recommendations have been implemented.
Report/Document	Medway Valley Heritage Forest Site Planning Study prepared by IMC Consulting Group for the City of London (1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Medway Valley was experiencing increased pressures as a result of increased levels of use over a number of years. This document provides a strategy for identifying, designing and maintaining environmentally compatible recreational opportunities in the Medway Valley. The Study area was approximately 118 ha. and included the lower reaches of the Medway Creek from its confluence with the Thames River to Fanshawe Park Road. It was generally bounded by Fanshawe Park Road (north), Wonderland Road (west), Sherwood Forest and Orchard Park Neighbourhoods (south) and Western Road (east). ▪ The Medway Valley Heritage Forest (MVHF) is one of the 5 original ESAs that was identified in the City of London. ▪ The guiding principles for this process included: access, permitted activities, maintenance, monitoring and management, ecology, liability and safety, education and design. With respect to the environmental assessment process, conservation was deemed to be the best approach. <p>The characteristics of the proposed site plan included:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hiking-only trails (6 km) 2. limited multi-use access to the Valley (approx. 2.4 km) - segments to be located at Elsie Perrin William's Estate and the Gainsborough Road access. 3. limited shared-use trails

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. soft-surface trails (no asphalt) 5. the closure and rehabilitation of 11 trail segments and 2 access points 6. no new trails 7. the formalization of 1 access point 8. 4 "stepping stone" crossings (rock vortex weirs) 9. the development of 1 small parking area 10. several trail structures that respond to difficult topographic conditions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report includes an existing conditions map (Figure 5.1) and makes reference to a 1989 user survey wherein most respondents indicated that the Valley should be left in its natural state and be used for passive activities. The community did not want bicycle trails in the Valley. ▪ It provides an overview of the surficial geology, hydrology and aquatic fauna, vegetation communities, slope, and site sensitivities within the Valley. Design criteria were developed to assist with preparation of the site plan.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p>Develop:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A "Medway Watch" group. ▪ A proper design for the MVHF to ensure that sensitive areas are avoided and that trails are constructed with reasonable standards. ▪ An education and awareness program the re-establish community involvement and ownership in the Valley. ▪ A signing program. ▪ A restoration, management and monitoring program. ▪ Alternative mountain biking opportunities in London.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased use of valleylands for recreation and the impact on these environmentally significant areas. ▪ Maintaining the ecological integrity of the Valley.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The public was extensively involved in the preparation of the Plan and its guiding principles of use. ▪ Their list of issues included conflicting uses (e.g. dog walking, mountain biking and bush parties) , bicycle restriction, concern over the role of ESAs and City parks; environmental damage/vegetation trampling erosion, littering, safety, security and liability, educational value of the valley, trail etiquette, vandalism, access, growth of the City (adequate supply of open space will be needed and intrusion of the valley utilities (e. g. sewers).
Report/Document	Subwatershed Studies for Medway, Stanton and Mud Creeks (May 1995)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Medway Creek</u> – An erosion problem was identified along the main branch of the Thames. It was recommended that the floodlines be extended up the Medway tributaries and fill lines registered to provide protection for the natural valley areas. It was noted that there were no large tracts of natural habitat left and that there was very limited forest interior. Continued protection and enhancement of the area was recommended. ▪ <u>Mud Creek</u> – Was described as being “an urban stream”. The floodplain areas were considered to be the best opportunity for linking vegetation patches and establishing corridors. It was recommended that opportunities to create

	<p>additional corridors and to cluster existing patches should be examined at the Area Plan level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One of the goals of the Plan was to establish top-of bank setbacks and/or buffers to protect valley systems and riparian areas. The City should prohibit encroachment or active land use within 15-30 metres of the watercourse, should pursue stewardship agreements and acquire critical tableland linkages.
Report/Document	Thames Valleylands Floodplain Acquisition Project – Submission to Ministry of Natural Resources (September, 1980)
Overview	<p><u>Section 1 Details of Project</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 1965 – UTRCA and the City of London collaborated on a project (known as Scheme 43) to acquire floodplain lands located along the Thames River. The lands to be acquired included those in the floodplain as well as the broader valley area, extending from one crest of the valley to the opposite crest and containing steep valley slopes or unstable swampy areas unsuited to building. (Appendix A) The goal was to preserve slopes from severe erosion and to maintain the natural vegetation including the tree cover as well as the scenic quality. ▪ The Floodplain Acquisition Project included all valleylands and slopes along the Thames and Medway Rivers designated Major Open Space in the Official Plan. It also considered certain segments of tributaries including Stoney Creek, Mud Creek, Pottersburg Creek and the Coves Area where they met the Thames. ▪ The 2 main goals of the project were to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) retain the floodplain for the satisfactory flow and/or storage of flood water; and 2) preserve the valleylands for conservation and recreation uses. ▪ These goals were reiterated in the City's OP as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Policy 6.9.3</u> - stated that <i>there shall be an interconnected open space area extending through the City of which the valleylands and conservation lands form the basic component. Maximum accessibility to the public open space areas shall be provided where practical. Implementation of controls to regulate landfill, the erection of buildings, and the design of bridges, culverts and stream improvement projects shall be so carried out to facilitate this accessibility.</i> ▪ <u>Policy 6.9.15</u> - stated that <i>because of the natural limitations of the use of the floodplain and hazard land, because of the potential flooding, and in order to implement the City's general objectives with regard to open space areas, it shall be the policy of Council that these lands be acquired and be held in public ownership. A long term program of progressive acquisition of these lands will be established but lands not included in priority areas will be acquired as they become available. The program of acquisition will be carried out in co-operation with the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority, the Public Utilities Commission, and through urban renewal schemes. It is recognized that in the course of acquiring such lands some developable land may be acquired and held in public ownership, particularly when such land is in close proximity to a river."</i> ▪ The objectives of the project were to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. retain the valleylands as open space using the underdeveloped areas for flood water management and where development had occurred, attempt to acquire the lands in the name of UTRCA in order to decrease the liability in case of flooding. 2. retain the valleylands for outdoor recreation, to preserve the distinctive natural features and/or enhance the urban environment.

3. continue the progressive acquisition of valleylands on a priority basis but where lands are not a priority, acquire them as they become available.

- It was noted that some of the recommendations from the London Valleylands Study (1975) were not compatible with *present (Official Plan) policies* and the Study was to be read in conjunction with the comments in Appendix C.

- The General Development Theme for the Valleylands included:

1. enhance the water quality of the river

2. conserve the river valley and its neighbouring areas – minimize erosion and flooding

3. identify and preserve existing vegetation and wildlife habitats

4. establish landscaped environments within a natural setting emphasizing diversity of physical and aesthetic features.

Section 3 – Costs

- Addressed acquisition costs, erosion control costs, administrative costs, funding, staging and development costs. The goal was to acquire 372 properties covering an area of 422.15 ha with a price tag of approximately \$15.7 million.

- There were 523 private properties covering an area of 133.87 ha. located in the floodplain which were not going to be acquired.

Funding

- 1973 Policy – suggested that future Municipal Councils allocate \$150,000 annually in the Capital Budget for acquiring floodplain lands.

Appendix A – UTRCA Floodplain Acquisition – Scheme 43

- The Authority wanted to prevent further encroachment into the floodplain. Some 3000 acres were to be acquired in London over a 10 year period, with 50% of the funding being requested from the Ministry of Energy and Resources Management.

Appendix B – London Valleylands Study 1975

Appendix C – Comments on London Valleylands Study – Final Report

- Identified the need for appropriate measures (buffers) to protect “areas of high natural interest” – area north of Kipp’s Lane – small conservation zone adjacent to an large Active Recreation zone.

- Map 7 – should *schematically* show a possible link between the valleylands and the Sifton Bog (e.g. side route crossing Sanatorium Bridge just north of the Byron Bridge).

- It was indicated that the priorities for parkland acquisition needed to re-evaluated given that the determination of park needs had been “distorted”. This resulted because the Special Use and Conservation Area lands were not but should have been included in the parkland calculations.

- The Valleylands Study indicated that the OMB permitted industrial expansion in the Coves – incorrect.

- In some instances the location of the bicycle path did not reflect the steep slopes and needed to be revised.

Appendix D – Topographic Map showing property ownership.

Appendix E - Details of Individual Private Properties as well as publicly owned lands.

	<p>Volume 1 Index (1980)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting documentation for floodplain acquisition. Includes hand coloured maps at back.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slope erosion. ▪ Preservation of natural heritage. ▪ Priorities for land acquisition. ▪ Prevent further encroachments into the floodplain.
Report/Document	Vision London Infrastructure Plan (June, 1996)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This is one of seven plans that resulted from the “Vision London” process that was developed with community input. It provides a summary of the City’s future infrastructure needs. The Plan hi-lights the key principles that came out of the public consultation process; provides a summary of the recommendations made through the background studies; and provides direction for work to be done on areas not covered by the background studies. <p><u>Guiding Principles</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide sufficient capacity. 2. Take care of what you have 3. Operate to a standard. 4. Well planned/Fiscally Responsible 5. Well Designed/Well Built <p><u>Section 3</u> – summarizes major works to be undertaken including costs and timing.</p> <p><u>Section 4 – Transportation</u> – sets out goals and strategies to meet City’s future needs – 20 year strategy.</p> <p><u>Section 5 – Sanitary Sewerage</u></p> <p><u>Section 6 – The Natural Infrastructure - Watersheds</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The City’s watersheds “provide the natural heritage framework around which are community grows and they are a significant resource for preserving, enhancing the natural environment and providing recreational and cultural opportunities to enhance the quality of life”. ▪ 13 subwatersheds were studied and grouped into 6 categories. The plans <i>provided the framework for a functioning “green” City and a healthy aquatic ecosystem that will be protected in the future.</i> They recommended the protection and enhancement of our natural heritage system. ▪ <i>The Natural Heritage System should promote growth that is sustainable in environmental, social and economic terms.</i> ▪ Reference made to OP Section 2.9.3 <p><u>Section 7 – Stormwater Management</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The subwatershed studies have addressed stormwater management from a strategic planning perspective and identified stormwater management issues and stormwater targets which need to be addressed through community plan studies.

	<p><u>Section 10 – Infrastructure for Community Services</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>The provision of community services is a high priority for Londoners.</i> ▪ Recreation opportunities are required at the neighbourhood level to enable people to access activities and facilities close to their home. ▪ Planned access to walkways and configuration of buildings can do much to encourage walking and biking rather than cars.
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<p><u>Transportation</u></p> <p>Section 2.11 Strategy - improve accessibility to downtown and other major destinations through a safe, efficient and integrated system of bicycle routes and pedestrian paths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Direct discharges to the river that meet legislative criteria. <p><u>Sanitary Sewerage</u></p> <p>Section 2.6.4.2 i)f) Provide for continued improvement in the quality of the effluent being directed to the Thames River.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ System Goals - Let's be good to the river. <p><u>Natural Infrastructure</u></p> <p>Section 2.9.3 of the OP-</p> <p>iv) <i>the City recognizes the Thames Valley Corridor as its most important natural, cultural, recreational and aesthetic resource. The City may prepare a Thames River Valley Corridor Plan to optimize the multi-functional role of the river valley system in the City over the long term future.</i></p> <p>v) <i>the City shall encourage, support and initiate as appropriate, public education and awareness initiatives for the protection, rehabilitation and enhancement of the Natural Heritage System.</i></p> <p>vi) <i>the City shall in consultation with other agencies and groups, identify and promote appropriate non-regulatory measures such as land trust and land stewardship initiatives which will support the natural heritage objectives and policies contained in this Plan.</i></p> <p>viii) <i>the City shall encourage innovative development patterns and techniques which support and strengthen the Natural Heritage System.</i></p> <p>ix) <i>the City shall work jointly with other agencies and interested parties to establish policies and procedures regarding the conservation of significant landforms, such as scenic natural landscapes.</i></p> <p><u>Stormwater Management</u></p> <p>Section 17.6 -</p> <p>iii) where feasible, stormwater management facilities shall be designed to provide a net benefit to the Natural Heritage System.</p> <p>iv) stormwater management facilities may be permitted within Natural Heritage Areas designated as Open Space if a Community Planning Study or EIS demonstrates that the facility will provide a net environmental benefit and will enhance the natural features and ecological functions of the Natural Heritage System.</p>

Report/Document	Komoka Provincial Park Management Planning Process: Planning Issues – A Discussion List (2001)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park is currently classified as a <i>Recreation Class Park</i>. Most of it is a Provincially significant ANSI which straddles both sides of the Thames River. The Province is anticipating increased usage of the Thames River by visitors and canoeists. ▪ Trails include the Thames Valley Trail and the side trails. Some trails are in conflict with the habitats of sensitive species while others miss optimal view points. There is concern regarding the intensity of uses along the river bank including fishermen, hikers and horseback riding vs. the habitats of the spiny softshell turtles and queen snakes. ▪ <u>Heritage Appreciation Theme</u> ▪ The Komoka-Kilworth area of the Thames Valley is significant for understanding the glacial history of the London area. It contains one of the best remaining areas of natural Thames Valleyland vegetation.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River Management – issues include river bank erosion and stabilization, the management of fishing access and the use of the river for canoeing and the need for canoe launching points.
Report/Document	Komoka Background Information Issues & Options – A Summary of Public Responses (June 2004)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The planning process for Komoka Provincial Park started in 2001. Issues and Options were identified and presented to the public for their input. 129 respondents provided their input. Most of the comments pertained to the park's natural features, natural heritage values and cultural heritage values and supported improving these features and values.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The park is not properly classified. Its classification should emphasize the protection of the significant natural heritage features. ▪ The trail system needs work. Duplicate trails should be removed and some trails should be relocated away from sensitive natural habitats. ▪ Better Enforcement is needed. ▪ Maintain the natural environment.
Public Input/ Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Activities considered to be inappropriate: horseback riding, trail bike riding, the operation of all terrain vehicles, increased development in the park, visitors that let their dogs run free. ▪ The majority of respondents were in favour of keeping the park as is – a natural area. ▪ Areas to improve upon – park enforcement, public education, the separation of conflicting uses. ▪ It was also suggested that there should be discussions to link Komoka with other nearby natural areas. ▪ It was noted that the Thames is receiving more attention as a result of its Canadian Heritage River status. It is attracting more canoeists and camp sites are needed.
Report/Document	Carolinian Canada- Buffers Best Evidence Conference (May, 2000)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The conference brought together people from different backgrounds and viewpoints and was intended to: identify the necessary characteristics of buffers, provide ways to manage buffer zones and to establish minimum performance standards for buffers in Carolinian Canada. ▪ Many of the participants had different interpretations on what a buffer is. For the most part it was agreed that buffers are used to separate human use from natural features that should be protected. The key is to understand the system

	<p>that you want to protect and maintain. Need to know what the function of the buffer is.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planning for natural areas needs to be contextual. ▪ Bonnie Bergsma from the City of London presented the following <i>Reasonable Minimum Width Buffers for Typical Conditions</i>: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wildlife Habitat - 100m 2. Woodlands - 50m 3. Wetlands - 30m 4. Riparian Corridors & Valleys - 30m 5. Corridors - 100m urban & 200m rural
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is the best way to implement buffers in established areas like municipal parks? ▪ Need guidelines to determine buffer size. ▪ Often there is no mention of the setback required to implement a buffer. ▪ Minimum standards -if we <i>rely on minimum standards we will be left with a minimum environment.</i> (Jack Imhof, p. 28). Should avoid using minimum standards because that will become the standard.
Report/Document	Ontario Trails Strategy - Response from Conservation Ontario on the Strategy (April, 2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Ontario Trails Strategy is currently being developed. This is a Provincial initiative to develop a framework for future decision making and directions for a provincial trail system. The strategy supports the principles and directions of ACTIVE 2010 and the Province's Tourism Strategy. ▪ Conservation Ontario submitted comments in response to the stakeholder consultation process on a number of topics as follows: <p><u>Definition of Trails</u> - Do not support the inclusion of "scenic roadways" in the definition of trails.</p> <p><u>Multi-Use Policy</u> - Support a multi-use trail strategy for hiking, cross country skiing and mountain biking. However, not all activities are appropriate on all properties. There is a need to consider the broad environmental and social impacts of activities.</p> <p><u>Environment</u> - The strategy failed to identify the negative impacts of trails such as environmental degradation. Trails and their use can result in environmental disturbances. Trails should only be established following a detailed site analysis which assesses trail opportunities, optimum routing and environmental protection requirements.</p> <p><u>Land Owner Concerns</u> – Strategy must emphasize that it is not a right to use someone else's land – it is a privilege. Need to strengthen the <i>Trespass to Property Act</i> to eliminate prohibited activities on trails.</p> <p><u>Trail Fencing</u> – <i>Line Fences Act</i> needs to be addressed to facilitate the acquisition and enhancement of abandoned rail corridors.</p> <p><u>Insurance & Liability</u> – The strategy must recognize the burden associated with the trail for landowners and trail organizations.</p> <p><u>Economic Sustainability</u> – There is a need to develop a "user pay" system to assist in sustaining the trail.</p>

	<p><u>Education</u> - More emphasis is needed on a strategy to educate trail users about the natural and cultural heritage features along trails.</p> <p><u>“Trillium Trail”</u> - Should consider branding the trail system – Trillium Trail.</p> <p>Need to establish criteria to ensure a top quality experience for users and tourists.</p>
Report/Document	West London Area Improvement Plan prepared by City of London Department of Planning & Development (March 1993)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The purpose of the Plan was to provide a framework for implementing the needed improvements to the community’s physical and social/recreational infrastructure. The main goals of the Plan included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ to protect and enhance the quality of life which residents value highly; and ○ to preserve and strengthen the sense of community in West London. ▪ The Plan had 6 objectives including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) better accessibility to park space; b) enhance the visual attractiveness of the neighbourhood; and c) encourage community involvement in implementing the Plan. ▪ The proposed park improvements had a price tag of \$1.5M. A detailed plan for parks improvements was to be prepared and implemented by 1994/95. ▪ A Background Study was prepared (Part B) to assess existing conditions and a questionnaire was distributed to area residents to identify their needs. The report includes an overview of the historical development of the community, which was significantly impacted by the 1883 and 1937 floods. ▪ An architectural context is provided and describes that the Blackfriars Bridge is one of Canada’s most significant engineering structures and is likely the oldest, existing wrought iron bridge in North America still used for vehicular traffic. ▪ Key environmental consideration – 3 landfill areas in the community. – Site 10 includes a natural watercourse from West Lions Park running to the river that was enclosed with a storm sewer pipe and filled. ▪ Site 52 – located north of Oxford Street between Summit Avenue and Gowan Place - is identified as a natural area. ▪ There are 4 parks in the community – Cavendish Park is located along the Thames and is passive in nature. ▪ Appendix B includes Ontario Heritage Act designated properties.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan sets out the sidewalk, curb and gutter, social/recreational and additional projects to be undertaken.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The goal statements of the Plan reflect the values of the community yet they are not brought forward in the actual policies. This is a concern that has been noted by City Staff.
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2000 questionnaires were mailed out and 435 (225) responses were received. (responses summarized in Appendix C). Some of the comments included: lack of a defined pathway, poor access, need for more amenities such as benches and washrooms and, interest in increased tree planting/reforestation throughout the neighbourhood.

Report/Document	Background Report on the West London Special Policy Area prepared by the Planning & Development Department (May, 1997)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report sets out the supporting information needed to establish a Special Policy Area (SPA) for West London which is located within the floodway of the Thames River. The area is bounded by the Thames River to the south and east, the western boundary is a line that follows the contour of the regulatory flood standard and the CPR corridor forms the northern boundary. The SPA covers 113 ha. and includes the Petersville and Kensington neighbourhoods. <p><u>Section 2: Background</u> – provides the context for the area, describes the SPA process as well as the City of London's application for and SPA status for West London. The application was submitted in 1989 along with applications for Broughdale (SPA designation not required due to upgrades to the dyke), The Coves (SPA designation approved by the City February 18, 2002) and Ada Street (outstanding). A brief overview of the other applications is provided.</p> <p><u>Section3: Community Related Criteria</u> describes the development history of West London, community viability and municipal infrastructure. It describes the improvements made to the dyke.</p> <p><u>Section 4: Technical Justification</u> UTRCA prepared a technical report for West London that addressed potential flood impacts and protection. The report included several recommendations related to floodproofing measures</p> <p><u>Section 5: Land Use Planning Context</u> describes the existing situation. It was noted that the open space corridor that extends along the Thames River is zoned OS4 in recognition of the potential flood-related hazards. The Special Policy Area policies were to be included under Section 15.6.4 of the Official Plan.</p> <p><u>Section 6: Summary</u> The proposed special policies for West London were intended to formally recognize this established, inner-city neighbourhood and provide for its long-term viability.</p>
Status	Awaiting approval from the Province.
Report/Document	Flood Plain Technical Background Report: West London Special Policy Area prepared by UTRCA (April, 1997)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report was intended to assist with the technical implementation of the floodplain planning policies for the West London Special Policy Area. A review was undertaken to determine the feasibility of increasing the height of the dyke in order to enhance the protection of the community. ▪ West London has a strong connection to the river as recreation resource. <i>“Besides the Thames River Corridor, the area has greater than 15% parkland, some partially occupied by seasonal recreation use structures.”</i> ▪ The analysis considered the flood susceptibility of the area, flood damages, remedial measures, the West London Dyke, as well as flood contingency planning and the elevations of the West London SPA floodplain elevations. ▪ Conclusions – Increasing the height of the dyke would provide minimal increased flood protection benefit and was not considered to be feasible.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Floodproofing requirements. ▪ The City should enhance dyke access for maintenance and emergency measures. A 6 metre maintenance or access buffer at the toe of the dyking was preferred. ▪ Undertake a top of dyke survey to determine locations that could be improved to provide a consistent level of flood protection. North Thames River dyke was identified as a priority.

Report/Document	Petersville Neighbourhood Project prepared by the London Society of Architects (February, 1994)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Study was initiated by the London Society of Architects (LSA) and the London Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (LACAC). LACAC created a committee to study the Petersville Neighbourhood as part of its Heritage Places initiative. This was a pilot project . ▪ The CAUSE (Community Assist for an Urban Study Effort) model, a programme that was sponsored by the Ontario Association of Architects, was used. ▪ The goal was to produce a document that would guide the protection and enhancement of the physical character of the Petersville neighbourhood. ▪ The report considered the tree inventory, identified, designated and listed heritage buildings, identified other significant features as well as residents principle concerns. Views and vistas were to be documented. <p><u>Section 3 – Location Maps</u></p> <p><u>Section 4 - Historical Context</u> – as a result of the 1883 flood, the breakwaters were built along the river. These were proven inadequate in 1937 and were replaced with higher walls,</p> <p><u>Section 5 - Regulatory Context</u> – provides a brief overview of the regulatory documents including the OP, Special Policy Area, Zoning By-Law and the Conservation Authority Regulation (entire neighbourhood is situated within the floodplain of the Thames River).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <u>Section 6 – Neighbourhood Meetings</u> ▪ <u>Section 7 – Workshop</u> concentrated on The River, Built Form, Movement, Open Space and The Urban Edge. ▪ <u>Section 8 – Analysis of the Issues</u> ▪ The River Analysis is broken down under the following headings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ River – The Natural Edge ➤ River As Amenity – the river offers “<i>tranquility and peacefulness</i>”. The construction of the dyke took away some of the community’s “natural commodity”. Boaters enjoy the “in stream” river qualities. Motorized water craft should be discouraged between Riverside Drive and the Oxford Street Bridge due to their noise, fumes and general nuisance factor. The height of the dyke limits opportunities for direct access to the river from the west bank. ➤ River as Boundary – the river has protected the low density, low profile character of the community. ➤ Floodplain Regulations ➤ The Riverwalk and Promenade – dykes were constructed in 1885, were reconstructed in 1905 and after the 1937 flood. Major repairs were completed in 1986. The walkway is well used and provides excellent views and vistas of the river, Blackfriars Bridge, Harris Park and the City Core. The London Dykes – 2.5 metres wide, hard surfaced pathway – is too narrow to accommodate the variety and intensity of activity by users. Lacks amenities – benches, garbage cans, signs. A connection to the river is provided at the service access road. ▪ The analysis also considered public spaces, circulation and built form. <p>Public Space</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The river is the “backbone” of the public space system in Petersville.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The <i>cultural landscape</i> is based on the park lots that were surveyed by John Kent (no year provided). ▪ “The river operates at once as four systems; the water course; the river’s edge; the riverwalk/promenade; and an intermittent system of open space. ▪ The River Forks Park is poorly linked to the neighbourhood. ▪ <u>Section 9 – Recommendations</u>
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Many of the recommendations relate to the pathway system including it’s connections, design, the need for amenities and community facilities and accessibility (need for ramps). They also pertain to the open space system including the need for a management plan along the river’s edge, enhancing the night vistas of the Blackfriars Bridge, discouraging motorized watercraft, making Labatt Park more accessible and developing a management plan for the conservation and protection of heritage trees.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Circulation – incompatible use of river pathway by bicycles and pedestrians. Issue could be resolved by widening the pathway.
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Neighbourhood meetings were held on November 24, 1993 and February 19, 1994. <p><u>Positive Aspects included –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blackfriars Bridge – this landmark is “cherished” by local residents ▪ access to parks ▪ Thames River – wildlife, river walkway ▪ Trees ▪ Good views – river valley, downtown, bridges ▪ Labatt Park – the longest, operating baseball park in North America. <p><u>Negative Aspects included –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ poor tree planting program ▪ parks <p><u>Wish List –</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ improvements to river walk ▪ improved park definition ▪ more natural river walk ▪ Concerns – intensification
Report/Document	Westminster Ponds/Pond Mills ESA Mater Plan Update prepared by UTRCA (2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The preparation of the Plan was a collaborative effort that included the City of London, the UTRCA and interested community groups and individuals. The process commenced in 2003 and was completed in 2005. ▪ This document provides a good source of information of what the community values.
Recommendations/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 80 recommendations were developed to guide decision making and the budget over the next 10 years.

Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need to design and locate trails to minimize the impact on the ESA and to make them accessible. Also need proper amenities. ▪ Ownership – City should acquire the privately owned lands in the ESA. ▪ Enforcement – enforce the leash laws in the ESA. ▪ Stewardship – develop material and maps that identify cultural heritage features. ▪ Monitoring - Review Master Plan annually.
Public Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Trails – concerns about erosion, location, number, amenities and linkages. Consider using boardwalks to protect plant and animal life alongside the trails. ▪ Should consider prohibiting bikes and skateboards in the ESA. ▪ Buffer Zones/Bolstering – minimum of 120 metres. ▪ Access - entranceways, locations, signs, maps and brochures. For visitors with a disability. ▪ Permitted Uses – create definitions for passive recreation. Protecting wildlife and ecological features is the priority. Should ban trail biking, skateboarding, walking dogs off-leash, canoeing and kayaking. ESA is not meant to be a park, catering to recreation. ▪ Education – signs and maps. ▪ Animals – wildlife management. Need a dog park in this part of the City. ▪ Drainage – in and out of ponds. ▪ Railway ▪ Cultural Features – develop a cultural plan. ▪ ESA Boundaries – confirm them. Update them. ▪ Invasive Species ▪ Litter – tied to education. ▪ Management – enforcement of policies. BY UTRCA over the long-term. ▪ Tree Cutting – hazard tree management
Report/Document	Middlesex County Official Plan (September, 1997)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan sets out a policy framework to address issues beyond a 20 year period. The Plan is based on an ecological approach to planning. The only mention to the Thames is that the river has its headwaters in Oxford and Perth Counties and its mouth in Kent County. The state of the river in Middlesex County is dependent on activities in Oxford and Perth. ▪ Schedules A and C set out the Natural Hazards and Natural Heritage Features. ▪ Policy 2.2.1 lists the components of the green system.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrate natural heritage features and natural hazards with the natural feature systems in other jurisdictions. ▪ Develop partnerships with local municipalities , public and private agencies, interested property owners and the public.

Report/Document	Thames Centre Official Plan prepared by Monteith Brown Planning Consultants and Ian Seddon (October, 2003)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Official Plan includes a number of references to the Thames River. Policies have been developed to preserve and enhance this important feature which is valued by the community.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ <i>Thames Centre has a number of well known natural heritage features including the North and South Branches of the Thames.</i> ▪ <i>The Thames River is a designated Canadian Heritage River and one of Thames Centre’s most significant natural features.</i> ▪ <i>As natural heritage includes visual landscape corridors such as along the Thames River and other natural watercourses, this Plan will use the “green space” system designation to assist in preserving the natural heritage features.</i> <p><u>Environmental Area Designation</u> – <i>the goal is to maintain and enhance the ecological and landscape qualities of lands within and adjacent to Thames Centre’s “green system” features, including areas within the north and south Thames River valleylands.</i></p> <p><u>Parks and Open Space Designation</u> – <i>Council will cooperate with the Conservation Authorities to ensure the preservation, maintenance and proper protection of the Thames River and all other major water corridors. In addition, Council in cooperation with the Conservation Authorities or other appropriate government agency shall continue to develop the Thames River within the municipality for public use in the form of scenic parks and/or tourism developments.</i></p> <p><u>Economic Development</u> –</p> <p><i>(2) The Municipality recognizes the importance of tourism to growth in the local economy ... by maintaining public access to the Thames River and other waterfront opportunities...</i></p> <p><i>(12) The Municipality shall promote and may participate in partnership with private development and/or the local Conservation Authority in the development of tourism opportunities along the Thames River.</i></p>
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Public consensus that the Thames River is a very important resource that should be preserved. ▪ Thames Centre has many natural heritage features... valued by the Municipality’s residents.
Report/Document	Official Plan of the Township of Middlesex Centre (November, 2000)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan is intended to guide growth and development in the Township for the next 20 years. ▪ It includes General Principles for Planning including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> q) <i>to protect and wherever possible enhance significant natural features and areas including but not limited to rivers, streams and associated valleylands, wetlands... and other environmentally significant features. Natural areas are often natural hazards due to the constraints posed by flooding or steep slopes.</i> ▪ Schedules B&C include policy overlays relating to Greenland Features (includes significant valleylands) and Natural Hazards. ▪ Land Designations include Natural Environment Area, Floodplain and Parks and Recreation. ▪ The Township uses a one zone floodplain approach. ▪ Section 8 Parks and Recreation – there is no mention of the Thames River or a linked park and pathway system. It is

	<p>noted that the Township was going to prepare a separate Parks and Recreation Master Plan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tourism Policies – no mention of the Thames River. ▪ Schedule A-2 – Komoka and Kilworth Urban Settlement Area – lands on the north side of the river are designated floodplain while lands on the south are designated parks and recreation. ▪ The Plan includes a glossary of terms.
Recommendations/ Policies	<p><u>Section 3: Policies for Natural Areas and Natural Hazard Areas</u></p> <p>3.1 Natural Area & Natural Hazard Goals</p> <p>b) To consider natural heritage and watershed areas (i.e. the Thames River Watershed) in a holistic manner. And plan for them as a Greenland System of natural features and functions.</p> <p>f) To retain and enhance significant valleylands in their natural state in terms of ecological function and natural scenic quality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 3.2 Natural Area and Natural Hazard Policies separates natural features into a category where development is prohibited within their boundaries; where development and site alteration may be permitted subject to the findings of a Development Assessment Report and areas where preservation is generally encouraged (e.g. woodlots of less than 4 ha, road side and fence-line tree plantings).. Natural Hazards are also split into 2 categories – floodplain areas and additional Natural Hazard areas (includes steep slopes or fill line conditions). ▪ Section 3.3 Natural Environment Area Designation – all development or site alteration shall be prohibited (except that permitted under Section 3.5) in provincially significant wetlands, significant portions of threatened and endangered species habitat and watercourses (including municipal drains). ▪ Section 3.4 Greenland Features Overlay – includes significant valleylands. Valleylands boundaries are defined as Conservation Authority regulatory lines, floodplain mapping or unstable slope mapping where available or the edge of any associated other natural heritage feature whichever is greater. Extent of adjacent lands – 50 metres ▪ Section 3.6 Floodplain Areas ▪ Watercourse without C.A. mapping – boundary is defined by the top of bank of the watercourse or drain or by a 15 m buffer between the top of bank and adjacent use. ▪ Valleylands – CA regulatory fill line, floodplain mapping or unstable slope mapping where available or the edge of any associated other natural heritage feature whichever is greater.
Report/Document	Kilally Open Space Master Plan prepared by Biologic (March, 1999)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Plan includes strategies for the Kilally Open Space Corridor that address access, circulation as well as active and passive recreation opportunities. The Study area includes the open space corridor that straddles the Thames River between Adelaide Street and Highbury Avenue and has a land base of 116 ha. The lands are designated Open Space in the Official Plan. The southern and northern limits of the Study Area roughly followed the land contours which define the Thames River Valley. ▪ The process included updating the life science database, delineating and mapping the most sensitive habitats of previously identified fauna and the preparation of an archaeological and cultural assessment. The key tasks included:

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apply the municipal ESA boundary delineation criteria to the study area. 2. develop an environmental management strategy to identify sensitive features and critical habitat areas requiring protection and areas suitable for recreational uses. 3. Investigate potentially significant archaeological sites and carry out a vernacular landscape reconnaissance of the area. 4. Develop a preferred alternative for the alignment of the Thames Valley Parkway extension from Adelaide Street to Highbury Avenue and estimate the value of the construction. 5. Prepare conceptual layout plans for the development of active recreation areas, trail links and passive recreation opportunities 6. Solicit public input into the development of the Master Plan. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Table A includes a summary of the written comments and a summary of focus group comments (November, 1998). ▪ Section 2 describes the attributes of the ecosystem including physical, aquatic (15% of captured fish exhibited some form of disease), regulatory systems (almost all of the study area is located within the fill lines surrounding the North Thames River) and terrestrial attributes. ▪ <u>Section 3 Cultural Attributes</u> ▪ Describes the recreation resources. Notes that the hiking trails in the study area have been marked and mapped by the Thames Valley Trail Association. Also makes reference to the paved trail (TVP) on the south side of the river. Other activities include canoeing, fishing and wildlife watching. ▪ Also describes the Archaeological and Cultural Landscape Resources including several heritage resources. The study area also has a series of interrelated sites that represent London’s early rural community. ▪ <u>Section 4 Ecosystem Functions</u> ▪ Describes the key ecosystem functions delivered within the Kilally riparian corridor. ▪ <u>Section7 Implementation & Costs</u>
Recommendations/ Policies	<u>Section 5 Kilally Open Space Master Plan Concept - Recommendations:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ That the <u>ESA boundary</u> be extended which would provide a continuous riparian corridor enclosing the Thames River, with a minimum 30 metre wide buffer on either side of the watercourse and would protect the high quality faunal habitat found on lands south of residences fronting onto Glenora Drive and associated streets. In certain instances, the ESA boundary will extend to the top of slope across private lands. ▪ Maintain sensitive natural plant communities. ▪ Route trails around sensitive communities. ▪ Manage selected easements through non-sensitive riparian plant communities to improve the setting for passive recreation. ▪ Assess the feasibility of maintaining the biodiversity without the extended ESA boundary by using active and passive prairie management techniques. ▪ Rename the Kilally Forest ESA to reflect the diversity of biological habitat found within the study area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create 2 distinctive recreational nodes - sports fields on existing agricultural field adjacent to Adelaide Street. Create a neighbourhood park to serve young populations including playground and active play areas. ▪ Connect the activity nodes with a hierarchy of trail types based on different uses. A nature trail network (varying widths) , a maintained trail (1.5 m wide), multi-use granular pathway (2.5m wide) and multi-use asphalt pathway (3m wide). The hierarchy also included structural additions including small watercourse crossings (limestone rocks or small footbridges) and a boardwalk (2m wide). The Plan speaks to matter of seasonal access and maintaining the multi-use pathway for all-season use. ▪ Improve pedestrian access at various locations along the perimeter of the site. ▪ Improve seasonal access by installing smaller watercourse crossings. ▪ Construct 2 crossings and one riparian edge widening to maintain the TVP on the south side of the river. ▪ Enhance riparian access. ▪ Enhance visual experience by adding additional lookouts that emphasize the long vistas of the river. ▪ Enhance meadow nodes.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Makes reference to Kilally Forest ESA – should be Kilally Meadows ESA.
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2 public meetings were held to identify opportunities and constraints. <p><u>June, 1998 Public Meeting Suggested Improvements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ River crossings. ▪ Trails - maintenance, formalize, fewer, marked separate (for walking & cycling), loops & linkages ▪ Extend TVP. ▪ Clean up the river – reduce riverbank erosion. ▪ Enhance the fish habitat. ▪ Access for canoes. ▪ Improved access for elderly & disabled. ▪ Improved mapping and trail marking. ▪ Resting and view areas, benches. ▪ Protection of the natural environment. <p><u>Concerns Re: Inappropriate Uses</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restrict access for mountain bikes, dirt bikes and motorcycles. ▪ Impact of dogs running off leash. ▪ Garbage dumping. ▪ Illegal activities – vandalism. ▪ River smells, low water levels, stagnant. <p><u>November, 1998 Focus Group Meeting</u></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Concepts were presented to the public and concern was still expressed pertaining to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. noise 2. lighting 3. traffic & parking associated with new sport fields 4. increased public use of the ESA 5. potential impact of increased public use near private property. ▪ Public walk through was held at the end of November – 20 participants.
Report/Document	2004 Wastewater Treatment Effluent Summary prepared by City of London (May, 2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The report provides a brief summary of the City's effluent treatment data for 2004. This information was submitted to the Ministry of the Environment as part of the annual reporting that is required by the Province. ▪ There were a number of violations in 2004 including three monthly non-compliance average, nine single compliance sample and 22 flow violations. ▪ The document makes reference to the City's Discharge Strategy which includes improvements to all 6 Pollution Control Plants over the next 20 years.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Update to the most modern and efficient equipment. ▪ Train Operations Staff. ▪ Improve maintenance methods. ▪ Educate the public to reduce the impacts on the system (e.g. using detergents without phosphorous).
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Quality
Report/Document	City of London Website - City of London Sewage Treatment/Wastewater & Treatment: The Hidden Infrastructure, Wastewater Collection System
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The web page provides an overview of the City's wastewater treatment operations including sanitary and storm sewers as well as stormwater management facilities. It includes a discussion on how an Activated Sludge Treatment Plant functions, describes the components of the sanitary and storm sewer systems. The site also includes a brief discussion entitled "How is the Thames River?" which states that while the water quality of the Thames has improved over the past 50 years, there are still some challenges to be addressed. The reader is then directed to a report entitled <u>Thames River</u> which was presented to the Environmental & Transportation Committee in June 2004.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Encourages the use of phosphate-free detergents and soaps. ▪ Encourages keeping fats and oils out of the sewer system. Additional publications are referenced. ▪ The use of Best Management Practices for Automotive Service Facilities. ▪ Encourages that fertilizer not be applied prior to a rain fall.
Report/Document	Thames River June 2004 Report to the Environment & Transportation Committee
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The document provides an overview of the water quality of the Thames River including how the City's sewage

	<p>treatment process impacts the Thames.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The key findings of the analysis included that 13 of 16 water quality criteria satisfied or were better than the required standards. The three criteria that failed included the levels of e-coli, phosphorous and total coliform. ▪ Other parameters that were evaluated included biochemical oxygen demand, pH, temperature, dissolved oxygen, total phosphorous, ammonia, bacteriological quality, suspended solids, and conductivity.
Recommendations/ Policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ City should consider providing more information to the public to make aware of the impacts that their daily activities (e.g. fertilizer use, washing their cars) have on the Thames. ▪ Encourage/promote the use of non-phosphorous dish washing soap.
Report/Document	City of London Website – Municipal Water Works & Annual Compliance Report
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides an overview of the sources of London’s water supply and the distribution system. ▪ The site also includes the Ministry of the Environment’s Drinking Water System Inspection Report for London’s Distribution System.
Report/Document	Pollution Control Plant Discharge Strategy prepared by SNC Lavalin and RV Anderson Associates Limited (March, 2005)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ This report outlines the City-wide long-term strategy (for the next 20 years) for managing treated effluent discharges to the Thames River from the City’s pollution control plants (PCPs). The study was triggered by the need re-evaluate the Certificate of Approvals for the plants on a city-wide basis within the context of expanding the operation of some of the existing PCPs and constructing a new facility (Southside). ▪ The study considered the impact of discharges on the river at locations upstream, and downstream of the City as well as at PCP discharge points. The strategy establishes future phosphorous effluent concentrations and loads to levels that will ensure sustainable growth of the City while minimizing the impact on the river. ▪ Between 1985-1989 to 1999-2003, the actual total phosphorous (TP) declined by approximately 11%. On average, approximately 90% of TP is removed from the City’s raw sewage. However, total phosphorous concentrations in the Thames River exceed the interim Provincial Water Quality Objective (PWQO) concentration of 0.03mg/L and as a result, the Thames has been classified as a Policy 2 Watercourse. This means that no further degradation in water quality is permitted and all practical measures to upgrade the water quality must be implemented. ▪ Because of the Policy 2 classification of the Thames, MOE has indicated that for any future PCP upgrades/expansions, the existing treatment limits set out in the Certificates of Approval should be reevaluated on a City-wide basis. This requirement has triggered the preparation of the PCP Discharge Strategy. ▪ The goal is to ensure a net drop in the phosphorous load to the river as the City’s population grows by improving the phosphorous treatment at the local PCPs. ▪ The Strategy includes the following sections: <u>Section 1: Introduction</u> provides a historical perspective of the river and its water quality. <u>Section 2: Existing Environment – Status of the Thames River</u> describes the Thames River subwatershed and its tributaries, the biological environment, the geology/geomorphology, land use (based on Watershed Report Cards prepared by the UTRCA), heritage and recreation resources, hydrology and water quality. It was indicated that the

	<p>Thames is typical of streams that have been impacted by both agricultural and urban inputs.</p> <p><u>Section 3: Pollution Control Plants in London</u> provides a description of each of the 6 plants and their treatment process and systems as well as future plans (e.g. expansions).</p> <p><u>Section 4: Total Phosphorous Mass Balance for the City of London</u> outlines the major TP sources in London and the implications thereof in developing the PCP Discharge Strategy.</p> <p><u>Section 5: Phosphorous Reduction Methods</u> includes the various methods were proposed including education and outreach.</p> <p><u>Section 6: Total Phosphorous Discharge Strategy</u> describes the Strategy.</p> <p><u>Section 7: Public Agency Consultation</u> describes the consultation process.</p>
Status	Draft – report is on technical circulation.
Report/Document	A Guide to Hiking the Thames Valley Trail prepared by Thames Valley Trail Association (2001 version)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The guide provides a description of the Thames Valley Trail including its route, length, linkages, markings etc. It also describes the formation of the Thames Valley Trail Association. ▪ A synopsis of how the Thames River Valley was formed as well as a description of its natural features is also included. ▪ A series of 7 maps shows the entire network which links the Elgin Trail with the Avon Trail.
Report/Document	Springbank Pumphouse – (Draft) Proposal for an Interpretive Centre for Cultural & Natural Heritage with Hospitality Services prepared by the Thames Talbot Land Trust (October, 2002)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Thames Talbot Land Trust TTLT submitted a proposal to the City of London to adapt the Springbank Pumphouse into an interpretive centre. The building is classified as a #1 heritage structure and is owned by the City. The document is divided into 5 main sections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Section A</u> – Includes a profile of the Pumphouse and, an architectural assessment. The significance of the pumphouse as a feature of the cultural heritage landscape (includes 2 heritage cottage structures – Flint Cottages, Reservoir Hill and the Thames Valley Golf Course) is noted. Furthermore, the function of the Pumphouse is one of the main reasons that Springbank Park was developed. It is also plays an important role in linking the horticultural are in the park with Storybook Gardens as well as to the Club and Event Area. A map showing a number of key cultural features/sites is provided. <u>Section B</u> – includes a discussion on cultural heritage landscape development and heritage structure preservation and opportunity costs. It includes a Concept Plan for the Springbank Pumphouse Heritage museum and Hospitality Centre. <u>Section C</u> - Pumphouse Redevelopment Costs & Financing which examined the costs and fundraising needs to restore the Pumphouse to heritage quality standards;, to prepare the site and structure for public and commercial occupants; to establish a self-service tourism information facility; to establish a new cultural centre for natural and built heritage; and to maintain the capital assets redeveloped for the next 20 years. <u>Section D</u> – Revenue Calculations <u>Section E</u> - Springbank Park User Survey – sets out the top ten findings.
Public Input/Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The proposal was strongly supported by the community.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ More than 500 users of the Springbank park path were surveyed at the Pumphouse location in June 2002. 87% of those surveyed supported the concept of an interpretive centre. They indicated that it would improve the park function and would contribute to heritage and tourism activities. The survey also measured trail usage. ▪ Potential uses for the pumphouse included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) heritage museum b) ecological education centre c) park tourism centre d) paddleboat rental e) bike and blade rental f) juice bar and health food g) café with baked goods h) ice cream parlour. ▪ The top two preferred alternatives are an Ecological Education Centre and a Heritage Museum followed by a Tourism Centre. ▪ Two thirds of respondents felt that the current operational use of the Pumphouse was unacceptable. ▪ 87% approval of public spending to redevelop the Pumphouse, ▪ The public "<i>clearly rejected</i>" any retail or alcohol focused establishment and supported paddleboat and skate/bike rental operations.
Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conversion of the building may generate a need for more parking. The public was "vehemently rejected" any increase in vehicular traffic in the park.
Report/Document	City of London Website Woodlot Acquisition Fund
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Woodlot Acquisition Fund was established in 1999 to acquire significant upland woodlots that have been identified for preservation but not identified as an ESA.
Report/Document	London Parks Adequacy Study By Richard Butler (1971)
Overview	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Study was a joint undertaking between the Joint Parks Committee and the author to assess the adequacy of the local and district park supply. It was divided into 5 main sections: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of the Park System 2. Parks & Open Space Standards 3. Parks & Acquisition 4. Examination of Individual Planning Districts 5. General Conclusions ▪ It was noted that as the result of relatively little large or heavy industry, there had been very few pressures on the valley lands being used as a transportation corridor (Don Valley in Toronto is noted). The potential for the Thames Valley as a park system had apparently been recognized for some time (50 years) although the acquisition program

	<p>had not commenced until the 1960s with the agreement between the City and the Upper Thames River Conservation Authority.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It was indicated that the concentration of parkland in the Thames Valley meant that the City was well on its way to acquiring the 3500 acres of land that formed the floodplain at that time (as defined in the 1970 Official Plan). The goal was to complete the Thames Valley Park System throughout the City within the next decade. ▪ Appendix 2 is an excerpt from the City of London's 1970 OP Section 6.9 Major Open Space.
<p>Recommendations/ Policies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Floodplain Acquisition program should continue as quickly as possible. ▪ The Valleylands should be safeguarded from road or other transportation networks. ▪ That the City's policy: <i>that floodplain will not be acceptable as part of the 5% dedication</i> be reviewed as it is not in keeping with the floodplain acquisition program. ▪ Publicity – need to disseminate information and publicity about the City's parks and open space goals. Need to have public's support for projects like the Valley Lands Programme.

APPENDIX C: PARKLAND AND OPEN SPACE INVENTORY

Table 1: Inventory of Parkland in the Thames River Valley Corridor

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
Adelaide Street Wells Park – P-115	2.3	1.1	N	OS4	Trail/Path, Walking Path, Paved Parking (3)	100% Trees In Grass, Water Works Building.
Ann Street Park P-200	0.8	-	N	OS4		Adjacent To River, 80% Grass.
Blackfriars Park P-231	0.2	-	N	R2-2	N/A	Interactive Map reflects Blackfriars North Park & Blackfriars Park.
Briscoe Woods						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory. Previously was P-240.
Byron River Valley						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory. Previously was P-247.
Carfrae Park P-082	1.4	0.7	N	OS1	Trail/Path, Benches	50% Natural Area.
Cavendish Park P-144	13.2	10.1	Y	OS1 OS4	Walking Path	Also known as Cavendish Landfill Site. Snow Dump Site, Old Landfill, Natural & Grass Area.
Chelsea Green Park P-078	2.3	-	N	OS1		Also known as Chelsea Green Playground 70% Grass, Some Natural Area.
Chelsea Green North Park						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory.
Civic Garden Centre Complex P-171	75.8	-	N	OS2	Conservatory & Civic Garden Centre, Rose garden, Rayner Gardens, Greenhouse Park	Facility has paved parking- not indicated in parkland inventory.
Clarke Road Park P-118	37.8	2.1	Y	OS1	Walking Path	Also known as East London Sports Field, Clarke Road Landfill. 80% Open Grass Area, Some Trees
Eldon House						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory & not identified as feature in Harris Park.
Euston Park	12.8 ha	-	Y	OS1	Playground, Benches, Emergency	Also known As Euston Street

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
P-119					Access, Parking (Paved -30)	Landfill. Primary open Grass Field
Evergreen Park, Falls View Park, Fido Park & Fido Park West						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory.
Fanshawe Golf Course P-018	-	-	N	A1	Golf	
Gibbons Park P-003	26.1	-	N	OS4	Ball Diamond, Tennis Courts, Outdoor & Wading Pool, Playground, Trail/Path, Field House, Bikeway, Fountain, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Walking Path, Emergency Access, Facilities for Persons with a Disability, Parking (Paved - 150)	60% Open Grass Field.
Greenway Park P-090	39.4	-	N	OS4	Soccer, Trail/Path, Bikeway, X Country Skiing, Field House, Picnic Tables, Benches, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Emergency Access, Facilities for Persons with a Disability, Parking (gravel-28, Paved-56)	Includes Greenway PCP, Parking on Roadways.
Halls Mills Park P-054	3.1	3.1	N	OS1	Soccer, Bikeway	1004 Natural Area.
Hampton Valley						Identified on interactive map - not in parkland inventory.
Harris Park P-034	11.2	-	N	OS4	Playground, Exercise Stations, Bikeway, Boat Launch, Picnic Tables, Park Signs, Walking Path, Emergency Access, Parking (paved -40)	Mature Trees. No mention of Eldon House.
Hill Street Park P-122	0.16	0.128	N	OS1	Playground, Trail/Path, Park Signs, Walking Path	80% Natural Area, Poor Visibility.
Ivey Park P-081	2.3	-	N	OS4	Trail/Path, Benches, Park Signs, Lit.	Also known as "Peace Gardens". Passive Area.
Kensal Park P-064	5.9	0.5	N	OS1	Ball Diamonds, Playground, Bikeway, Park Signs, Fencing, Emergency Access, Parking (Gravel-32)	90% Open Grass Field
Kilally Valley Park	6.6	6.6	N	OS4		Parkland inventory indicates that it

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
P-066				OS5(1)		is associated with Kilally Woods ESA – should be Kilally Meadows ESA.
Kilally West P-092	3.1	2.5	N	OS4	Soccer, Outdoor Pool & Wading Pool, Playground,	Is part of Kilally Meadows ESA.
Kiwanis Seniors Centre P-091	1.5	-	N	OS4	Bikeway, Picnic Tables, Garbage Cans, Walking Path	Part of “Riverbanks Area”.
Labatt Park P-005	3.5	-	N	RF	Lit Diamond, Picnic Tables, Fountain, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Fencing, Garbage Cans, Emergency Access, Facilities for Persons having a Disability, Parking (Paved - 100)	Professional & Amateur Baseball Facility.
Meander Creek Park						Identified on interactive map – not in parkland inventory.
McKillop Park P-021	7.8	0.8	N	OS1	Boat Launch, Field House, Picnic Tables, Benches, Park Signs, Washrooms, Parking (Paved-40).	
Multi-Use Pathway North Branch South Branch West Branch	18		N N N		Trail/Path, bikeway, Walking Path	Also known as Bikeways Fitness Trail – only used for passive use, poor accessibility. Thames Valley Parkway?
North Branch Park 1 P-172	10.1	-	N	OS4	None.	Also known as Tetherwood Bluff. Owned by UTRCA.
North London Sports Fields - North P-198	4.8	-	N	OS4	Soccer Fields, Picnic Tables, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Parking (Gravel-50)	Identified as Windermere Fields on interactive map.
North London Sports Fields - South P-162	9.7	0.9	N	OS4	Ball Diamonds, Soccer Fields, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Parking (Paved-100).	Identified as North London Athletic Fields on interactive map.
Reservoir Park P- 085	17.2	12.9	N	OS1	Soccer Fields, Trail/Path, Picnic Tables, Fountain, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Fencing, Garbage Cans, Walking Path, Lighted, Parking (Paved-12)	75% Natural Area.
Richard B. Harrison						Identified on interactive map – not

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
Park & River's Edge Disc Golf Course						in parkland inventory.
River Forks Park P-205	1.96	-	N	OS4	Soccer, Playground, Bikeway, Picnic Tables, Benches, Park Signs, Walking Path, Emergency Access, Parking (Paved-30)	Also known as Riverview Park. Part of Forks Beautification Project. Interactive map reflects River Forks Park West.
River Valley Park, Riverside Boat Launch, Riverside Walk						Identified on interactive map – not in parkland inventory.
River Road Golf Course P-156	60.7	-	N	GI1, hL17, OS2, OS4, OS1	18 hole golf course	Is open space but not parkland.
Ross Park P-123	5.8	0.8	N	OS4	Trails/Path, Benches, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Parking (Paved-16)	80% Open Grass Field.
St. Julien Park P-075	16.5	-	N	OS4	Tennis Courts, Trail/Path, Bikeway, Park Signs, Fencing, Walking Path, Parking (Paved-101)	100% Open Grass.
Shelborne Open Space P-176	4.3	-	N	OS4	None	Also known as Vauxhall Gardens Subdivision and South River Subdivision. Identified on the interactive map – as Shelborne Park North.
South Branch Park 1 P-087	5	-	N	OS4	None	Only South Branch Park 1 is identified on the interactive map. The parkland inventory also includes South Branch Park 2 (y P-223, 7.68 ha), South Branch Park 3 (P-228, 12.8 ha) and South Branch Park 4 (P-224, 9.53 ha).South Branch Park 3 – now Fido Park?
South River Valley Park						Identified on interactive map – not in parkland inventory.

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
Springbank Park P-001	24.2	-	N	OS4 OS2	Trail/Path, Bikeway, X-Country Skiing, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Walking Path Lit, Emergency Access, Facilities for Persons with A Disability, Parking (Paved-200)	Inventory makes reference to Springbank Park West – not identified on the interactive map. Large discrepancy in park area- City’s website for London’s major public parks indicates an area of 140 ha.
Stoneybrook Recreation Field P-113	10.1	2	N	NF	Ball Diamonds, Soccer Fields, Tennis Courts, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Walking Path, Gravel Parking (100)	Inventory notes that the park is near Kilally Woods ESA should be Kilally Meadows ESA.
Sun Valley Park P-137	0.44	0.44	N	R1-9	Trail/ Path	Natural Area abutting Thames River.
Thames Park P-004	9.6	-	N	OS1 OS4	Ball Diamonds, Tennis Courts, Outdoor & Wading Pool, Playground, Trail/Path, Field House, Picnic Tables, Fountain, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Walking Path, Lit, Emergency Access	Good Visibility, Well Used, Mature Trees.
Thames Valley Golf Course/ E.V. Buchanan Golf Course P-017	55	-	N	OS1 OS4	Golf, Recreation Centre	27 Hole Golf Course, Club House. Open space but not parkland.
Thompson Road Park P-028	12.8	-	Y	OS1	Ball Diamond, Soccer Field, Benches, Fencing	Also known as Thompson Road Landfill. 90% Open Grass Field, No Parking.
Vauxhall Park P-136	1.7	0.26	N	OS1	Ball Diamonds, Playground, Trail/Path, Bikeway, Field House, Picnic Tables, Benches, Washrooms, Park Signs, Garbage Cans, Walking Path, Emergency Access, Gravel Parking (65).	15% Natural Area Mostly Open Grass Field.
Waldorf Park P-143	NA	NA	N	NA	NA	Identified as Waldorf Park on interactive map but Waldorf Properties in parkland inventory.

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
Warbler Woods ESA P-159	25	25	N	OS5	Walking Paths, Rare Species	100% Natural Area
Waubuno Creek South Open Space						Identified on interactive map – not in parkland inventory.
Watson Street Park P-076	17.7.	3.54	Y	OS4	Soccer Field, Bikeway, Parking (Gravel – 12, Paved 15)	Also known as Watson Street Landfill. 70% grass, 20% Natural Area.

Note: The inventory includes golf courses which are considered to be open space but not necessarily parkland.
Source: City of London Interactive Map and the City of London Greenspace Inventory – Parkland Classification

Table 2: Inventory of Other Open Space in the Thames River Valley Corridor

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
Byron Near River	1.3	1.3	N	OS4 Holding OS4 OS1	Remnant Woodlot	Natural Area. Publicly Owned
Coves ESA	17.2	14	N	OS4, OS1, OS4(1), OS3	Rare Species	Natural Area, Public/Private Ownership.
East Park Golf & Recreation Centre	38.4	-	N	h-OS4(4)	Water Park, Mini Putt, Go-Kart, Driving Range	Private Recreation Land
Fanshawe Park Conservation Area	354.3**	-	N	OS	Major Soccer, Trail/Path, Bikeway, Boat, X Country Skiing, Snack Bar, Picnic Tables, Benches, Washrooms, Signs, Fencing, Emergency Access, Facilities for Persons with A disability, Recreation Centre	Should be Fanshawe Conservation Area. Private Recreation Land. Fanshawe Pioneer Village is located on the property. ** The area of the C.A. is 475 ha as per Fanshawe Conservation Master Plan
Forest City National Golf Club	-	-	N	h-GI 1	Golf	Private Recreation Land.
Kains Forest ESA	136**	-	N	OS4 OS-1		Natural Area. Privately owned. ** Area calculated based on Official Plan Schedule B ESA boundaries.
Kilally Woods ESA	176	176	N	OS4 UR, A1 OS1 M5, H M4, OS		Should be Kilally Forest ESA as per O.P.. Natural Area, Public Private Ownership.
Komoka Park – Kilworth ESA	200	200	N	-		Natural Area – Publicly Owned - MNR. Part is outside of City Limits.
London Hunt & Country Club	-	-	N	OS		Private Recreation Land.
Northridge Woods	15.6	15.6	N	OS4		Natural Area – Public/Private Ownership. Near Stoneybrook Re.

Park Name & Number	Total Area (ha)	Natural Area (ha)	Former Landfill Site Y/N	Zoning	Amenities	Comments
						Field & Kilally Park.
North London Recreation Centre	6.5	-	N	-	36 hole mini-putt, driving range, batting (cages?)	Private Recreation Land.
Riverside Woodlot	6	6	N	OS4	Black Walnut	Privately Owned Natural Area. Near Springbank Park West.
Thames Highbury Woodlot	15.2	15.2	N	OS4 NF		Natural Area – Public/Private Ownership. Near Wakefield Park.
Thames Valley Southeast Woodlot	63.2	63.2	N	OS5 OS2 h-2-UR UR	Contains rare and unique species.	Privately owned Natural Area. Near Meadowlily Woods ESA.
Thompson Road Woodlot	0.4	0.4	N	OS4 OS1		Publicly Owned (City) Natural Area. River Valley Parkland.

Note: The inventory includes golf courses which are considered to be open space but not necessarily parkland.

Source: City of London Greenspace Inventory – Natural Areas & Private Recreation Land Parkland Classification.