

Advisory Committee on the Environment

Report

2nd Meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment
February 6, 2019
Committee Room #4

Attendance PRESENT: S. Ratz (Chair), K. Birchall, M. Bloxam, S. Brooks, S. Hall, M. Hodge, L. Langdon, C. Lyons, D. Szoller and A. Tipping and J. Bunn (Secretary)

ABSENT: J. Howell and T. Stoiber

ALSO PRESENT: J. Ackworth, T. Arnos, G. Barrett, L. McDougall, J. Parsons and J. Stanford

The meeting was called to order at 12:16 PM.

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 London as a Bee City

That the Civic Administration BE ADVISED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment recommends that a communication program be developed related to the Bee City implementation that would increase awareness for members of the public as well as between City of London departments; it being noted that the following items were received with respect to London as a Bee City:

- the attached presentation from L. McDougall, Ecologist Planner, entitled "Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London";
- a verbal delegation from A.M. Valastro;
- a verbal delegation from G. Barrett, Manager – Long Range Planning and Research;
- the resubmitted Memo, appended to the agenda, dated August 22, 2018, entitled "Responses to the ACE's Plight of the Pollinators and Bee City Recommendations (2014 and 2018)"; and,
- the update document, appended to the agenda, dated Summer 2018, entitled "City of London A Leader in Habitat and Pollinator Protection, Engagement and Creation Initiatives".

3. Consent

3.1 1st Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the 1st Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, from its meeting held on December 5, 2018, was received.

3.2 1st Report of the Transportation Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the 1st Report of the Transportation Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on January 22, 2019, was received.

3.3 Municipal Council Resolution - 1st Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council resolution, from its meeting held on December 18, 2018, with respect to the 1st Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, was received.

3.4 Notice of Planning Application - Zoning By-law Amendment - 6682 Fisher Lane

That it BE NOTED that the Notice of Planning Application, dated January 24, 2019, from M. Sundercock, Planner I, with respect to a zoning by-law amendment for the property located at 6682 Fisher Lane, was received.

3.5 West London Dyke Erosion Control - Municipal Class Environmental Assessment - Notice of Study Completion

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Notice of Study Completion for the West London Dyke Erosion Control, from C. Gorrie and S. Bergman, Stantec Consulting Ltd., was received.

3.6 Thames Region Ecological Association Representative on the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the communication dated December 4, 2018, from D. Szoller, Thames Region Ecological Association (TREA), with respect to the TREA representative on the Advisory Committee on the Environment, was received.

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

4.1 Energy and Built Sub-Committee Report

That the following actions be taken with respect to the Energy and Built Environment Sub-Committee Report dated January 2019:

a) the Civic Administration BE ADVISED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment recommends that the Discover Wonderland Environmental Assessment explore every possible avenue to avoid widening Wonderland Road to six lanes as there are a number of alternative methods that provide better traffic flow, improved options outside of driving ones own personal vehicle (public transit, cycling, walking, etc.), and proper access management; and,

b) the above-noted sub-committee report BE RECEIVED;

it being noted that verbal delegations from J. Ackworth, Transportation Design Technologist and J. Johnson, Dillon Consulting Limited, were received with respect to this matter.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 Ice Management in Winter

That it BE NOTED that the submission dated January 28, 2019, from M. Bloxam as well as a verbal delegation from J. Parsons, Division Manager, Transportation and Roadside Operations, with respect to ice management in winter, were received.

5.2 The Precautionary Principle as it Applies to the City of London

That it BE NOTED that the attached hand out from K. Birchall with respect to the Precautionary Principle, was received; it being noted that there will be further discussion on this matter at the next meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment.

5.3 Revisiting a City Sustainability Office

That it BE NOTED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment held a general discussion with respect to a sustainability office in the City of London.

5.4 Current Recycling and Waste Diversion Efforts in the Downtown Core and the <https://getinvolved.london.ca/WhyWasteResource>

That it BE NOTED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment held a general discussion with respect to current recycling and waste diversion efforts in the Downtown core.

5.5 Advisory Committee Budget - 2019

That it BE NOTED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) held a general discussion with respect to the 2019 ACE budget and work plan.

6. Deferred Matters/Additional Business

6.1 (ADDED) Green Bin Program

That it BE NOTED that the submission, dated December 19, 2018, from J. Kogelheide, with respect to a Green Bin Program, was received.

6.2 (ADDED) Municipal Council Resolution - Bird-Friendly Development

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council Resolution, from its meeting held on January 29, 2019 and the staff report dated January 21, 2019, with respect to bird-friendly development, were received.

7. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 2:28 PM.



MEMO

To: Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE)

From: Planning Services

Date: August 22, 2018

Re: Responses to ACE's Plight of the Pollinators and Bee City Recommendations (2014 and 2018)

In 2014 ACE's Plight of the Pollinators working group made 10 Recommendations. Staff provided ACE with written responses identifying how all 10 Recommendations were successfully addressed, highlighting the City's numerous, ongoing, pollinator habitat initiatives, collaborations, and, policies then met with members of ACE to review and discuss them all on May 31, 2017 at City Hall.

ACE re-circulated their 10 Recommendations from 2014 at their May 2, 2018 ACE meeting, along with 3 additional ACE Plight of Pollinators Recommendations for 2018 and ACE's "Bee City Canada Proposal". Thank you to ACE for these detailed recommendations noting we appreciate ACE's ongoing support for pollinator habitat policy and programs in London. This Memo includes:

- Staff responses for all 13 ACE Recommendations, noting some of Staff's 2017 responses provided to ACE previously have been updated to capture additional pollinator habitat work and new community programs that include opportunities for pollinator habitat initiatives.
- Staff supports ACE's "Bee City Canada Proposal" attached.

ACE Plight of Pollinators, May 2, 2018 - Recommendations

ACE Recommendation 1. For London to become a Bee City by certifying with Bee City Canada. In this way we can be recognized as a leader within Canada in the creation of bee-friendly cities. We can also participate in future activities organized by Bee City Canada.

Staff Response: Agree. The City of London is a leader in habitat and pollinator protection (more than just bees) and we are demonstrating a proactive approach throughout the City and will continue to provide opportunities for residents to plant and enhance additional pollinator habitat on public and private property through a wide range of City and community led programs.

Currently, about 10% of the City (inside the Urban Growth Boundary) is publically owned parkland, and over 60% of that area or about 1,400 hectares is managed as naturalized, non-mowed areas that provide good pollinator habitat and this area increases every year. The City's Parks Operations section with assistance from the community planted over 1000 Milkweed plants on City property in 2016 and 2017.

London's urban forest is a key element in provision of habitat and food for pollinators. The Council approved [Tree Planting Strategy](#) is on track and fully funded to plant 20,000 trees from 2016 to 2019. The strategy outlines the long term plan to increase London's tree canopy cover from 24% to 34%.

Staff will recommend to Council that London become a "Bee City" provided additional Staff time is not required. The focus will be on promoting our good work to date, and, increasing engagement in existing City programs, policies and events that enhance pollinator habitat, and, to highlight the great work by numerous provincial and federal government, non-profit groups, community groups and organizations undertaking pollinator habitat initiatives in the City, primarily on private property.

The City is already doing the good things in the Bee City program and the Staff report will summarize how we will continue to meet Bee City Canada's requirements for:

- **"Bee City" Council Resolution**
- **A "Bee City Working Group"**
- **Designated Staff media contact**
- **Educating community members about the importance of pollinators**
- **Annual event to celebrate pollinators during International Pollinator Week**
- **Publicly acknowledging Bee City Canada designation through the City website, developing and installing permanent signage in a prominent location, and other means.**
- **Annually re-applying for Bee City Canada designation.**

ACE Recommendation 2: Identify potential sites (on public land) across the city where pollinator habitat (garden, meadow) may be planted either by city staff or community groups. These sites may comprise parks or right-of-way areas next to roads and railways.

Staff Response - Ongoing: These areas are identified at a high level through London Plan policy 1378 – "Potential naturalization areas...these areas may include lands suitable to create natural habitats such as wetland habitat, pollinator habitat...Locations are...identified as potential naturalization areas on Map 5."

London Plan policy 1378 – "Naturalization may occur to establish new linkages, or widened linkages, within the green space network. Linkages that support the Natural Heritage System are identified as potential naturalization areas and potential upland corridors on Map 5 of this Plan."

In addition to areas identified on Map 5 there are many City programs and policies being implemented by Staff that empower community groups to plant a variety of pollinator habitats on a City property and right of ways (noting railways are located on private property) including:

- **NeighbourGood London programs including [TreeMe](#) and [Neighbourhood Decision Making](#) program that empowers residents to plant trees, shrubs and [pollinator gardens](#), and has funded over half a million dollars in pollinator habitat projects since 2015. The [Adopt a Park](#) and [Adopt a Street](#) and [Adopt a Pond Program](#)**

engages communities to plant trees, shrubs and gardens that include milkweed etc. on City property.

- [Active & Green Communities](#) program promotes environmental awareness and stewardship through community engagement. This program provided funding to support aspects of the community led Pollinator Pathway Project.
- [The Growing Naturally Program](#) to help London homeowners reduce their property's environmental footprint. The goal is to improve the landscapes of London homes using environmentally sustainable methods and provide a healthier environment for our residents, their neighborhoods and watershed.
- [Adopt-an-ESA](#) program which partners the City of London with interested community groups, working together to improve the environmental integrity of our Environmentally Significant Areas through stewardship. This includes managing invasives and planting native species that benefit pollinators.
- [Urban Forest Strategy](#) and [Tree Planting Strategy](#) and [Boulevard Tree Planting Program](#). The benefits provided by the urban forest include food production, and the provision of habitat and food for pollinators. The guiding principles to implement the strategy are to plant more, protect more, maintain better and engage the community.
- The [Urban Agriculture Strategy](#). The City has a number of existing, related plans, policies, and strategies—for example, for pollinator protection and for the promotion of naturalization—and these plans, policies, and strategies complement the urban agriculture strategy and, together, help build a healthy city.
- [London Community Gardens](#) -15 Community Gardens on City property as of 2018 with a simple process for residents to start a new one.
- [Friends of the London Civic Garden Complex](#) – The City greenhouse is used by local environmental groups to propagate native herbaceous plants, and trees for sale and/or use in residential gardens, and in local naturalization / pollinator habitat projects.
- [London Invasive Plant Management Strategy](#) and associated funding approved by Council improves the ecological integrity of our natural areas and includes restoration plantings to improve the diversity of native species, improving habitat for pollinators.

In addition to the community empowering and/or City led pollinator habitat initiatives listed above there are numerous provincial and federal government, non-profit groups, community groups and organizations undertaking pollinator habitat initiatives primarily on private property, and some (but not all) are also supported with City funding. These include but are not limited to:

- [Pollinative](#) – Their “mission is to restore, replant and preserve natural “Pollinative Pathways” to ensure the survival of bee, insect and bird populations.” Pollinative’s restoration efforts already provide over 700 acres of pollinator habitat in London since 2016.
- [Reforest London](#) – “A non-profit organization dedicated to partnering with our community to enhance environmental and human health in the Forest City, through the benefits of trees.” Over 375,000 native trees (and thousands of native, flowering shrubs) planted in London to date.

- [Upper Thames River Conservation Authority](#) – “Communities for Nature program creates connections between businesses and industries, schools, and the local community, and improves the environment for everyone. Our staff meet with local partners to identify sites that can be restored, then coordinate community involvement in planting trees, shrubs, aquatic plants, wildflower meadows, and prairies. Projects range from small neighbourhood sites to large multi-year corporate and municipal initiatives.”
- [Kettle Creek Conservation Authority](#) – “Is committed to planting a minimum of 40,000 trees per year.” Education and stewardship programs include opportunities for planting trees and pollinator wildflower meadows.
- [Lower Thames Conservation](#) - Education and stewardship programs include opportunities for planting trees and pollinator wildflower meadows.
- [Carolinian Canada](#) “In the Zone” and Landowner Leader programs are promoting the benefits of native plants and pollinator gardens. The City participates in their annual “Grow Wild Go Wild” event to engage residents in conservation initiatives and distributes native milkweed seeds.
- [Pollinator Pathway Project](#) in London “envisions multiple back-yard, front-yard and boulevard gardens along particular pathways that link together larger natural heritage features such as woodlands and meadows.”
- [Dancor Bring Back the Bees Project](#) - “Dancor’s goal is to use native trees, wildflowers and grasses to create an environment in which bees, butterflies and birds will flourish and develop. Students and staff will be planting 1,000 native trees and shrubs. Native wildflowers will also be planted...”
- [Julia Hunter Fund](#) - Supports community garden and pollinator initiatives.
- [St. Georges Presbyterian Church](#) – Converted a fifth of a hectare of lawn into a garden featuring hundreds of species of wildflowers and native wild plants.
- [Ontario’s Pollinator Health Action Plan](#) – The plan identifies many opportunities for engaging Ontarians of all ages in our efforts to help pollinators. From individuals to schools, community groups and businesses - everyone has an important role to play.
- [Species at Risk Farm Incentive Program](#) - Supporting species at risk on agricultural land through habitat creation, enhancement and protection.
- [Species at Risk Partnership on Agricultural Lands](#) - Grassland Stewardship.
- [Wildlife Preservation Canada](#) - Native Pollinator Initiative.
- [TD Friends of the Environment](#) Grants - Butterfly gardens and pollinator programs.

ACE Recommendation 3: Set aside funds in the next 4 year budget cycle to support the implementation of the pollinator-related policies identified in the London Plan.

Staff Response: Done. All of the City policies and City led programs outlined in response to ACE Recommendation 2 above will continue to be funded through the next 4 year budget cycle, and, 10 year budget forecast (subject to Council’s approval) to support all of the London Plan pollinator policies below:

- **Policy 68, Direction 16. Establish London as a key pollinator sanctuary within our region.**
- **Policy 239, Opportunities will be explored for supporting pollinators and food production through landscaping and street tree planting.**

- **Policy 410, Direction 14. Where possible and as appropriate, parks and open spaces will be used to support our food system – creating opportunities for food production and distribution and helping to support pollinators.**
- **Policy 659, Promote London as a pollinator sanctuary, considering how we can create and support environments that are conducive to pollinators in all of the planning and public works we are involved with, recognizing the important role that pollinators play in our long-term food security.**

London's urban forest is a key element in provision of habitat and food for pollinators, and, is closely tied to achieving the London Plan pollinator policies. The Council approved [Tree Planting Strategy](#) is on track and fully funded to plant 20,000 trees from 2016 to 2019. The strategy outlines the long term plan to increase London's tree canopy cover from 24% to 34%. Council approved an additional \$1.8 million (\$450,000/year) for tree planting in the 2016-2019 budget cycle. Funding for the strategy has been accommodated within the 10-year capital budget forecast.

London as a Pollinator Sanctuary

Submitted by ACE Working Group on Plight of Pollinators (2014)

There are further actions the city can take in order to help the plight of pollinators. Here are our recommendations:

Recommendation 1: Identify London as a Pollinator Sanctuary in the City's Official Plan.

Staff Response 2017: Done. The [London Plan](#) policy 659 reads: "659_ Promote London as a pollinator sanctuary, considering how we can create and support environments that are conducive to pollinators in all of the planning and public works we are involved with, recognizing the important role that pollinators play in our long-term food security."

Recommendation 2: Include explicit language throughout the London Plan that references the importance of creating suitable habitat for pollinators on private and public lands as well as reducing pesticide pressures.

Staff Response 2017: Done. London Plan policies 58 (16.), 239, 410 (14.) and 1378 cover the creation of pollinator habitat. The Province regulates the use of pesticides and recently identified that through the Pollinator Health Strategy there will be an 80 per cent reduction in the number of acres planted with neonicotinoid treated corn and soybean seed by 2017.

Recommendation 3: Modify City bylaws concerning property standards, streets, trees and parks to reflect the city's proposed status as a Pollinator Sanctuary.

Staff Response (updated in 2018): Done. London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as milkweed. Current City programs in place that provide or improve Pollinator Habitat include:

- **[NeighbourGood London](#) programs including [TreeMe](#) and the [Neighbourhood Decision Making](#) program, empower residents to plant trees, shrubs and pollinator**

gardens. The City has funded over half a million dollars in pollinator habitat projects since 2015 through these programs. The [Adopt a Park](#) and [Adopt a Street](#) and [Adopt a Pond Program](#) engages communities to plant trees, shrubs and gardens that include milkweed etc. on City property.

- [Active & Green Communities](#) program promotes environmental awareness and stewardship through community engagement. This program provided funding to support the community led Pollinator Pathway Project.
- [The Growing Naturally Program](#) to help London homeowners reduce their property's environmental footprint. The goal is to improve the landscapes of London homes using environmentally sustainable methods and provide a healthier environment for our residents, their neighborhoods and watershed.
- [Adopt-an-ESA](#) program which partners the City of London with interested community groups, working together to improve the environmental integrity of our Environmentally Significant Areas through stewardship. This includes managing invasives and planting native species that benefit pollinators.
- [Urban Forest Strategy](#) and [Tree Planting Strategy](#) and [Boulevard Tree Planting Program](#). The benefits provided by the urban forest include food production, and the provision of habitat and food for pollinators. The guiding principles to implement the strategy are to plant more, protect more, maintain better and engage the community.
- The [Urban Agriculture Strategy](#). The City has a number of existing, related plans, policies, and strategies—for example, for pollinator protection and for the promotion of naturalization—and these plans, policies, and strategies complement the urban agriculture strategy and, together, help build a healthy city.
- [London Community Gardens](#) -15 Community Gardens on City property as of 2018 with a simple process for residents to start a new one.
- [Friends of the London Civic Garden Complex](#) – The City greenhouse is used by local environmental groups to propagate native herbaceous plants, and trees for sale and/or use in residential gardens, and in local naturalization / pollinator habitat projects.
- [London Invasive Plant Management Strategy](#) and associated funding approved by Council improves the ecological integrity of our natural areas and the associated restoration plantings improve the diversity of native species for pollinators.

Recommendation 4: Create a Natural Heritage Master Plan which should have an extensive section not just about protecting but also on restoring and creating pollinator habitat across the city.

Staff Response 2017: Done. The London Plan is London's Natural Heritage Master Plan and includes direction on restoring and creating pollinator habitat.

Recommendation 5: Provide more forage and habitat areas around the city (including park lands, backyards, rooftops, boulevards), increase the amount of meadow space, and support the creation of habitat corridors between forage areas. Plant more native and pollinator friendly plants such as milkweed.

Staff Response (Updated in 2018): Ongoing. The City of London protects and enhances more pollinator habitat every year by providing opportunities for engagement in planting pollinator habitat on public and private property (described in Staff Response 3), by protecting our natural areas, by reducing mowing, and by planting native species including milkweed. Currently, about 10% of the City (inside the Urban Growth Boundary) is publically owned parkland, and over 60% of that area or about 1,400 hectares is managed as naturalized, non-mowed areas and this area increases every year. The Parks Operations section planted over 1000 Milkweed plants on City property in 2017 with volunteers and staff.

London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as milkweed. London's City Hall has a green roof and green roofs are encouraged throughout the London Plan in policies 445, 667 and 1126.

Recommendation 6: Collaborate with the City's many organization and business contacts to encourage planting and development of biodiverse areas on their properties, with special emphasis on native plants.

Staff Response 2017: Ongoing. The City provides funding and collaborates with ReForest London, UTRCA and others to encourage planting of native species on private property. [ACE's Pollinator Brochure is on the City website](#). The [Growing Naturally Program / Home Visit Program](#) and [Brochure](#) all promote reducing the amount of lawn, increasing the use of native plants and providing pollinator habitat.

Recommendation 7: The City of London can ensure that plants used in its own gardens are purchased from local suppliers who are not using neonicotinoid insecticides. The City can encourage or require its affiliated schools, libraries and community centres to use locally grown, neonicotinoid free plants.

Staff Response 2017: Done. The City grows many plants for City parks in the greenhouse and does not use neonicotinoids or treated seeds. All plants sourced and planted by Parks Operations are free from neonicotinoids. Health Canada has proposed a ban of 2 neonicotinoid pesticides in the next three to five years.

Recommendation 8: Leading by example, London will encourage community organizations, businesses, and institutes of higher education to plant diverse, locally grown, neonicotinoid free plants.

Staff Response 2017: Ongoing. Programs described in Staff Responses 3, 4, 5 and 6 address this. The City grows many plants for City parks in the greenhouse and does not use neonicotinoids or treated seeds. All plants sourced and planted by Parks Operations

are free from neonicotinoids. Health Canada has proposed a ban of 2 neonicotinoid pesticides in the next three to five years.

Recommendation 9: Inform and encourage gardeners to purchase organic plant starts or grow their plants from untreated seeds for their vegetable and flower gardens. Encourage garden centers that do not use treated seeds to publicize this advantage.

Staff Response (Updated in 2018): Ongoing. The Province has partnered with 4 local Horticultural Societies and Master Gardener groups in London and many more across Ontario to leverage these kinds of pollinator initiatives as part of Ontario's Pollinator Health Action Plan. Carolinian Canada has launched the [In the Zone program](#) for gardeners and presented it in London to the London Master Gardeners.

Recommendation 10: Encourage further collaboration between City staff, neighbouring conservation authorities, municipalities and agricultural associations to develop programs which encourage plant diversity and native plants as well as the creation of corridors for pollinator movement.

Staff Response 2017: Ongoing. This has been ongoing for over 20 years and will continue by leveraging the programs described in Staff Responses 3, 4, 5, 6, 9 and more. The London Plan policy 58 (16.), 239, 410 (14.) 1378, and Map 5 – Natural Heritage also speak to these initiatives.

Bee City Canada Proposal (ACE)

By Rebecca Ellis, PhD candidate, Geography, Western University; Member, Rotman Institute of Philosophy; Chair, Urban Agriculture Steering Committee; Member of the Community Gardens Advisory Committee; Chair of London Urban Beekeepers' Collective

Proposal: For London to become a Bee City by certifying with Bee City Canada. In this way we can be recognized as a leader within Canada in the creation of bee-friendly cities. We can also participate in future activities organized by Bee City Canada. Bee City Canada is a non-profit organization whose aim is to "inspire cities, towns, First Nations, schools, businesses and other organizations to take action to protect pollinators".

There are currently 12 Bee Cities in Canada: Toronto, Chestermere, Kamloops, Tit'q'et, Stratford, Cambellton, Kawartha Lakes, St. Catharines, Township of King, Whitby, Kitchener, and Waterloo. Bee City Canada is for cities, like London, who are committed to pollinator protection. Why should London become a Bee City if we already have a good plan for pollinators?

- A Bee City is part of a North American movement to support pollinator protection. Bee City communities support collaboration and establish and maintain healthy pollinator habitat within the municipality or First Nation's boundaries.
- Becoming a Bee City will allow London to participate in programming, including the future Bee Ambassadors citizen education program that I am creating with Bee City Canada
- Certifying as a Bee City will inspire schools and businesses to also certify with Bee City Canada, allowing us to go collectively go further as a city (please see Bee City Canada's website for information about Bee Schools and Bee Businesses)

- A Bee City begins conversations about how to grow local healthy food, the importance of biodiversity, how to garden with native plants, and how to grow plants without pesticides.
- People are concerned about the plight of bees. Becoming a Bee City sets an example and inspires residents with the knowledge that they all have a role to play
- Even though London has some great policy around pollinators, as a bee researcher I know we can go further. Many native bees are in decline and are finding refuge in cities. Becoming a Bee City allows us to collaborate and share information with other Bee Cities across the country
- A Bee City enjoys the economic benefits of eco-tourism. The Bee City movement is growing across North America
- Certifying is a simple process with enormous benefits. It involves filling out an application and having a resolution supported by city council. It is a simple and yet powerful act for urban pollinators! For more information about Bee City Canada, please visit their website.

Staff Response: Staff will recommend to Council that London be recognized as a Bee City. London's protection of pollinator habitat and community engagement is rapidly growing, noting London has successfully supported collaboration in protecting healthy pollinator habitat for over 20 years. This is evident in the extensive list of existing pollinator policies, programs, opportunities and successes in London described in Staff's responses to ACE's 13 Recommendations above.



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London



Community planting prairie & native woodland species with Carolinian Canada, Friends of the Coves, City of London, 2017 at Elmwood Gateway/Coves ESA. Spicebush Swallowtail butterfly nectaring on Dense Blazing Star, 2018 at Elmwood Gateway/Coves ESA. Photo by Ben Porciuk 2018

ACE Pollinator Update - February 6, 2019

L. McDougall, Ecologist, City Planning



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London



Milkweed with monarch caterpillar on residential front yard in Old East Village in London, 2018
London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as milkweed.

- ACE's 10 "Plight of the Pollinator" Recommendations from 2014 were addressed
- Staff met with ACE in May 2017 to review in detail how ACE's 10 Recommendations were addressed
- ACE provided 3 new "Plight of the Pollinator" Recommendations in May 2018 – Memo from City Staff is included on ACE's September 2018 and February 2019 agenda providing detailed responses and updates.

ACE Council Resolution May 23, 2018:

- i) the Civic Administration BE REQUESTED to research and report back to the Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) with respect to the City of London being certified with Bee City Canada; it being noted that ACE supports the initiatives of Bee City Canada; and,
- ii) the Managing Director, Planning and City Planner, BE REQUESTED to present at a future meeting of the ACE with respect to an update on pollination work being done by the City of London;



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London



Milkweed with monarch caterpillar on residential front yard in Old East Village in London, 2018
London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as milkweed.

- City Ecologist presented an update on "pollination work" being done by the City of London at ACE's September 5, 2018 Meeting
- City Ecologist reported back to ACE with respect to the City of London being certified with Bee City Canada at ACE's September 5, 2018 Meeting to address ACE's Council Resolution of May 23, 2018
- City Ecologist presented "Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London" and provided free milkweed seeds and City Pollinator Updates at ACE's "Green in the City" event "Bee-coming Pollinator Friendly: In Gardens and Across the City" event on November 23, 2018



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

- About 10% of the City is publically owned parkland, and over 60% of that area or about 1,600 hectares are naturalized, non-mowed areas that provide good pollinator habitat - this area increases every year.



City restoration projects & signs improve awareness and protection of pollinator habitats.



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as Milkweed.



Milkweed with monarch caterpillar on residential front yard in Old East Village in London, 2018



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Many City programs empower community groups to plant pollinator habitats on City property, private property, and right of ways:

- NeighbourGood London programs: TreeMe and Neighbourhood Decision Making funded over half a million dollars in pollinator habitat projects since 2015.
- The Adopt a Park, Adopt a Street Adopt a Pond Program and Adopt an ESA programs offer more opportunities.





Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Many City programs empower community groups to plant pollinator habitats on City property, private property and right of ways:

- Urban Agriculture Strategy
- London Community Gardens - 17 Community Gardens
- London Invasive Plant Management Strategy
- The Growing Naturally Program
- Active & Green Communities
- Friends of the London Civic Garden Complex



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Many groups are enhancing pollinator habitats in London:

- Pollinative
- Reforest London
- Upper Thames River Conservation Authority
- Kettle Creek Conservation Authority
- Lower Thames Conservation Authority
- Carolinian Canada
- Pollinator Pathway Project in London
- Dancor Bring Back the Bees Project
- Julia Hunter Fund
- St. Georges Presbyterian Church
- Ontario's Pollinator Health Action Plan
- Species at Risk Farm Incentive Program
- Species at Risk Partnership on Agricultural Lands
- Wildlife Preservation Canada - Native Pollinator Initiative
- TD Friends of the Environment Grants



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Did you know?

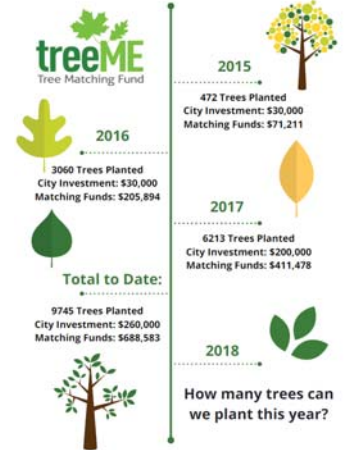
- Trees are critical for pollinators and support a greater diversity of butterflies and moths than most herbaceous plants.
- Trees provide most of the first available food for pollinators in the spring.
- London's urban forest is a key element in provision of habitat and food for pollinators, and, is closely tied to achieving the London Plan pollinator policies.
- The Council approved Tree Planting Strategy is on track and fully funded (\$450,000/year) to plant 20,000 trees from 2016 to 2019.
- The strategy outlines the long term plan to increase London's tree canopy cover from 24% to 34%.



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

treeME Tree Matching Fund – \$200,000 available in 2018 and 2019

- Leverages City funding to get even more trees and good pollinator habitat on private property.
- 90% of land in City is private property



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Neighborhood Decision Making Program – \$250,000/year available

Winning Projects 2016 & 2017 that support pollinator habitat include:

- Plant Fruit Trees near Community Gardens
- Community Garden at First Saint Andrew's United Church
- Cedar Hollow Park Improvements and Plantings
- Natural Landscape Playground in Kiwanis Park
- Save the Bees Pollinator Garden in Byron
- Gleaning Food Forest

Gleaning Food Forest

Neighbourhood Decision Making



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Neighborhood Decision Making Program – \$250,000/year available

Winning Projects that support pollinator habitat in 2018 included:

- Nature Sanctuary in Hyde Park
- Bat Boxes in Masonville
- Trees for Accessible Playground - Raised Gardens
- Bee Pollinator Garden
- London's Free Fruit Trees
- Pollinator Pathways Project
- Community Beehives
- F.D. Roosevelt Public School Yard Enhancements

Bee Pollinator Garden

Neighbourhood Decision Making 2018



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Naturalization projects are coordinated every year by City staff and other groups to include opportunities for the Community, "Adopt a ..." Groups, and others to enhance pollinator habitat across the City.



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Westminster Ponds ESA – Ecological Restoration of area with 80% non-native invasive buckthorn and dead ash trees



Before picture 2016 – Buckthorn / Dead Ash Monoculture 2018 – Ecological Restoration underway & habitat is improving

Canada 150 Grant from Federal Government helped fund restoration. Began in 2017 with wintertime mulching of the buckthorn and many standing dead ash trees. Project successfully restoring area back to healthy savannah, wetland & forest habitats, supporting a diversity of native species.



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

Ontario Nature Award

- City of London was recognized with the [Lee Symmes Municipal Award by Ontario Nature](#).
- The Award recognizes municipalities that demonstrate community leadership and exceptional achievement in planning or implementing programs that protect and regenerate the natural environment within a community.
- Ontario Nature commended the City of London for ensuring a natural legacy for future generations.



Sifton Bog Environmentally Significant Area, drone photo of accessible AODA boardwalk 2018



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

ACE Recommended that London be certified by Bee City Canada. "In this way we can be recognized as a leader within Canada in the creation of bee-friendly cities."



Agree that the City of London is already a leader in habitat and pollinator protection, demonstrating a proactive approach throughout the City

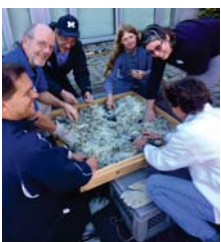


Ecological restoration of meadow habitat in Westminster Ponds & Coves ESAs



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

- Staff report to Planning and Environment Committee in 2019 will summarize how London will continue to meet Bee City Canada's requirements.
- Staff report will include a draft "Bee City" Council Resolution for Council's consideration



Adopt an ESA, Native Seed Collection Workshop, Common Milkweed Seeds



Make your garden and London a safe haven for pollinators



ACE Pollinator Brochure on City Website

- London will continue to lead in:
- ✓ Creating, maintaining and improving pollinator habitat.
 - ✓ Educating about the importance of pollinators.
 - ✓ Celebrating pollinators



Protecting and Enhancing Pollinator Habitat in London

3 simple ways to make a difference:

- Plant pollinator species like Milkweed
- Request a boulevard tree at [Service.London.ca](#)
- Visit [NeighbourGoodLondon.ca](#) & [London Environmental Network](#) to enhance local habitat with your community



Photo by Ben Porchuk 2018

L. McDougall, Ecologist
519-661-2489 Ext. 6494
lmcDougall@london.ca
Planning Services

UPDATE

Summer 2018




City of London


A leader in Habitat and Pollinator Protection, Enhancement and Creation initiatives


- ✦ **NeighbourGood London** programs including **TreeMe** and the **Neighbourhood Decision Making** program, empower residents to plant trees, shrubs and pollinator gardens. The City has funded over half a million dollars in pollinator habitat projects since 2015 through these programs.
- ✦ London's urban forest is a key element in provision of habitat and food for pollinators. The **Tree Planting Strategy** is on track and fully funded to plant 20,000 trees from 2016 to 2019 and outlines the long term plan to increase London's tree canopy cover from 24% to 34%.
- ✦ The City's **Adopt-a-Park, Adopt-a-Street, Adopt an ESA** and **Adopt-a-Pond** programs engage communities to plant trees, shrubs and gardens that include milkweed on City property.
- ✦ About 10% of the City (inside the Urban Growth Boundary) is publicly owned parkland, and over 60% of that area or about 1,400 hectares (3,500 acres) is managed as naturalized, non-mowed areas. This area increases every year.
- ✦ **The Urban Agriculture Strategy** is one of the many related plans, policies, and strategies for pollinator protection in London and includes a section on Urban Pollinators.
- ✦ **London Community Gardens** - 17 community gardens on City property with a simple process for residents to start a new one.
- ✦ **Active & Green Communities** program promotes environmental awareness and stewardship on private property through community engagement.
- ✦ The Council approved **London Invasive Plant Management Strategy** improves the ecological integrity of our natural areas and restoration plantings improve the diversity of native species for pollinators.
- ✦ London City By-laws permit naturalizations, perennial gardens and wildflower gardens on private property including planting of pollinator species such as milkweed.




Photo by Wendy Hansuld, Friends of Medway Creek, Adopt an ESA



 The City of London was recognized with the **Lee Symmes Municipal Award by Ontario Nature**. The Award recognizes municipalities that demonstrate community leadership and exceptional achievement in planning or implementing programs that protect and regenerate the natural environment within a community. Ontario Nature commended the City of London for ensuring a natural legacy for future generations.

 Many government agencies, Conservation Authorities and others are leading additional pollinator habitat initiatives in London, primarily on private property. Groups like **Pollinative** whose “mission is to restore, replant and preserve natural “Pollinative Pathways” to ensure the survival of bee, insect and bird populations.” has provided over 700 acres of pollinator habitat on private property in London since 2016.



 **The Growing Naturally Program** helps residents reduce their environmental footprint and provides resources for a healthier environment for pollinators and our watersheds.



For more information on habitat and pollinator protection initiatives and opportunities, please contact:

NeighbourGood London

519-661-5336
neighbourgood@london.ca
www.neighbourgoodlondon.ca

City Planning

Ecologist, Linda McDougall
519-661-2489 ext. 6494
lmcdouga@london.ca



Advisory Committee on the Environment

Report

1st Meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment
December 5, 2018
Committee Room #4

Attendance PRESENT: S. Ratz (Chair), K. Birchall, S. Brooks, S. Hall, M. Hodge, J. Howell, D. Szoller and A. Tipping and J. Bunn (Secretary)

ABSENT: M. Bhavra, M. Bloxam, L. Langdon and T. Stoiber

The meeting was called to order at 12:15 PM.

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

2. Organizational Matters

2.1 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the term ending June 1, 2019

That it BE NOTED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment elected S. Ratz and A. Tipping as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, for the term ending June 1, 2019.

3. Scheduled Items

None.

4. Consent

4.1 11th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the 11th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, from its meeting held on November 7, 2018, was received.

4.2 Municipal Council Resolution - 11th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council resolution, from its meeting held on November 20, 2018, with respect to the 11th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, was received.

4.3 Municipal Council Resolution - Recruitment and Appointment of Advisory Committee Members for the Up-Coming Term

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council resolution, from its meeting held on November 20, 2018, with respect to the recruitment and appointment of Advisory Committee members for the up-coming term, was received.

5. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

None.

6. Items for Discussion

6.1 Environmental Topics on the City of London Website

That the Civic Administration BE REQUESTED to have a representative of the Communications Department attend the January or February 2019 meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) in order to review and demonstrate how the following environmental topics and city programs that relate to these topics are being communicated via the City of London website, as well as through other City of London communication vehicles:

- Pollinator Programs;
- Urban Agriculture Strategy;
- Resilience/Climate Change Preparation; and,
- Toilets Are Not Garbage Cans;

it being noted that these are all topics that the ACE has had an interest in during its term.

6.2 "Toilets Are Not Garbage Cans" Stickers

That it BE NOTED that the Advisory Committee on the Environment held a general discussion related to the "Toilets Are Not Garbage Cans" stickers initiative.

6.3 Next Meeting Date

The next meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment will be held on January 9, 2019.

7. Deferred Matters/Additional Business

None.

8. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 1:04 PM.

Transportation Advisory Committee

Report

1st Meeting of the Transportation Advisory Committee
January 22, 2019
Committee Room #4

Attendance PRESENT: T. Khan (Acting Chair), S. Brooks, D. Doroshenko,
L. Norman and J. Scarterfield and J. Bunn (Committee
Secretary)

ABSENT: G. Bikas, G. Debbert, D. Foster, P. Moore, H.
Moussa and A. Stratton

ALSO PRESENT: M. Elmadhoon, Sgt. S. Harding, J. Kostyniuk,
T. Koza, T. Macbeth and A. Miller

The meeting stood adjourned at 12:45 PM, due to lack of
quorum.



P.O. Box 5035
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON
N6A 4L9

December 19, 2018

P. McKague
Director, Strategic Communications and Community Engagement

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its meeting held on December 18, 2018 resolved:

That, the following actions be taken with respect to the 1st Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, from its meeting held on December 5, 2018:

a) the Civic Administration BE REQUESTED to have a representative of the Communications Department attend the January or February 2019 meeting of the Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE) in order to review and demonstrate how the following environmental topics and city programs that relate to these topics are being communicated via the City of London website, as well as through other City of London communication vehicles:

- Pollinator Programs;
- Urban Agriculture Strategy;
- Resilience/Climate Change Preparation; and,
- Toilets Are Not Garbage Cans;

it being noted that these are all topics that the ACE has had an interest in during its term; and,

b) clauses 1.1, 2.1, 4.1 to 4.3, inclusive, 6.2 and 6.3, BE RECEIVED for information. (5.2/1/PEC)

C. Saunders
City Clerk
/lm

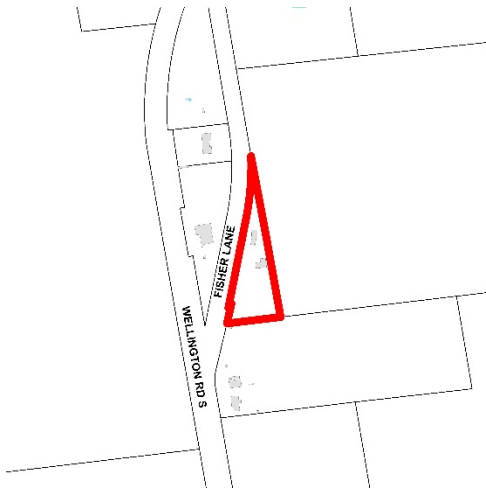
cc. Chair and Members of the Advisory Committee on the Environment



NOTICE OF PLANNING APPLICATION

Zoning By-Law Amendment

6682 Fisher Lane



File: Z-9002

Applicant: Joe Marche and Monique Rodriguez

What is Proposed?

Zoning amendment to allow:

- A new single detached dwelling with a reduced minimum front yard depth of 18 metres and a reduced rear yard depth of 0 metres;
- And to temporarily allow two single detached dwellings on the subject property for a period of time not exceeding three years to allow for the existing dwelling to remain while a new dwelling is being constructed

LEARN MORE & PROVIDE INPUT

Please provide any comments by **February 13, 2019**

Planner: Meg Sundercock

msundercock@london.ca

519-661-CITY (2489) ext. 4471

Development Services, City of London, 300 Dufferin Avenue, 6th Floor,
London ON PO BOX 5035 N6A 4L9

File: Z-9002

london.ca/planapps

You may also discuss any concerns you have with your Ward Councillor:

Steven Hillier

shillier@london.ca

519-661-CITY (2489) ext. 4014

**If you are a landlord, please post a copy of this notice where your tenants can see it.
We want to make sure they have a chance to take part.**

Date of Notice: January 24, 2019

Application Details

Commonly Used Planning Terms are available at london.ca/planapps.

Requested Zoning By-law Amendment

To change the zoning from an Agricultural (AG2) Zone to an Agricultural Special Provision/ Temporary (AG2(_)/T-_) Zone. Special provisions would permit a new single detached dwelling with a reduced minimum front yard depth of 18 metres whereas 30 metres is required, and a reduced rear yard depth of 0 metres whereas 30 metres is required. The requested Temporary Use Zone would permit the use of the lands for two single detached dwellings for a period of time not exceeding three years. Changes to the currently permitted land uses and development regulations are summarized below. The complete Zoning By-law is available at london.ca/planapps.

Current Zoning

Zone: Agricultural (AG2) Zone

Permitted Uses: Agricultural uses, livestock facilities, farm dwellings, conservation lands etc.

Front & Exterior Side Yard Depth (min.): 30 metres

Rear Yard Depth (min.): 30 metres

Requested Zoning

Zone: Agricultural Special Provision/ Temporary (AG2(_)/T-_) Zone

Permitted Uses: Agricultural uses, livestock facilities, farm dwellings, conservation lands etc., and to temporarily allow two dwellings on the subject property while the new dwelling is under construction, and prior to the demolition of the existing dwelling for a period of time not exceeding three years.

The City may also consider the use of holding provisions and additional special provisions.

Planning Policies

Any change to the Zoning By-law must conform to the policies of the Official Plan, London's long-range planning document. These lands are currently designated as Agriculture and Environmental Review in the Official Plan, which permits agricultural uses such as the cultivation of land and livestock operations as the main uses, though also contemplates existing residential uses.

The subject lands are in the Farmland and Green Space Place Types in *The London Plan*, permitting a range of agricultural and recreational uses associated with the passive enjoyment of natural features, but also allows for residential dwellings on existing lots of record.

How Can You Participate in the Planning Process?

You have received this Notice because someone has applied to change the zoning of land located within 120 metres of a property you own, or your landlord has posted the notice of application in your building. The City reviews and makes decisions on such planning applications in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*. The ways you can participate in the City's planning review and decision making process are summarized below. For more detailed information about the public process, go to the [Participating in the Planning Process](http://london.ca/planapps) page at london.ca.

See More Information

You can review additional information and material about this application by:

- visiting Development Services at 300 Dufferin Ave, 6th floor, Monday to Friday between 8:30am and 4:30pm;
- contacting the City's Planner listed on the first page of this Notice; or
- viewing the application-specific page at london.ca/planapps.

Reply to this Notice of Application

We are inviting your comments on the requested changes at this time so that we can consider them as we review the application and prepare a report that will include Development Services staff's recommendation to the City's Planning and Environment Committee. Planning considerations usually include such matters as land use, development intensity, and form of development.

Attend a Future Public Participation Meeting

The Planning and Environment Committee will consider the requested zoning changes on a date that has not yet been scheduled. The City will send you another notice inviting you to

attend this meeting, which is required by the *Planning Act*. You will also be invited to provide your comments at this public participation meeting. The Planning and Environment Committee will make a recommendation to Council, which will make its decision at a future Council meeting.

What Are Your Legal Rights?

Notification of Council Decision

If you wish to be notified of the decision of the City of London on the proposed zoning by-law amendment, you must make a written request to the City Clerk, 300 Dufferin Ave., P.O. Box 5035, London, ON, N6A 4L9, or at docservices@london.ca. You will also be notified if you speak to the Planning and Environment Committee at the public meeting about this application and leave your name and address with the Secretary of the Committee.

Right to Appeal to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal

If a person or public body would otherwise have an ability to appeal the decision of the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal but the person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to the City of London before the by-law is passed, the person or public body is not entitled to appeal the decision.

If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to the City of London before the by-law is passed, the person or public body may not be added as a party to the hearing of an appeal before the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal unless, in the opinion of the Tribunal, there are reasonable grounds to do so.

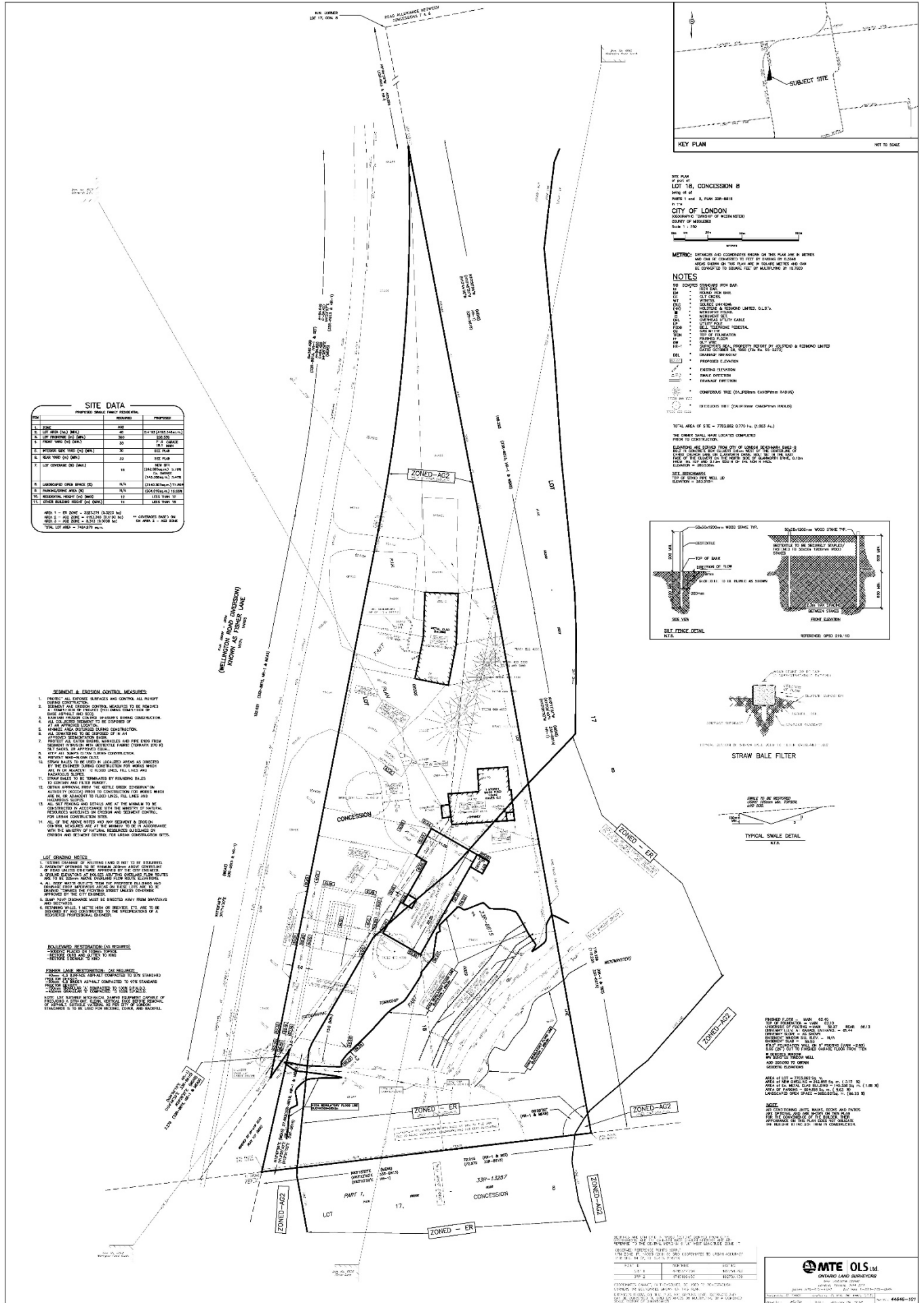
For more information go to <http://elto.gov.on.ca/tribunals/lpat/about-lpat/>.

Notice of Collection of Personal Information

Personal information collected and recorded at the Public Participation Meeting, or through written submissions on this subject, is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Act*, 2001, as amended, and the *Planning Act*, 1990 R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13 and will be used by Members of Council and City of London staff in their consideration of this matter. The written submissions, including names and contact information and the associated reports arising from the public participation process, will be made available to the public, including publishing on the City's website. Video recordings of the Public Participation Meeting may also be posted to the City of London's website. Questions about this collection should be referred to Cathy Saunders, City Clerk, 519-661-CITY(2489) ext. 4937.

Accessibility – Alternative accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request. Please contact accessibility@london.ca or 519-661-CITY(2489) extension 2425 for more information.

Site Concept



Proposed Site Plan

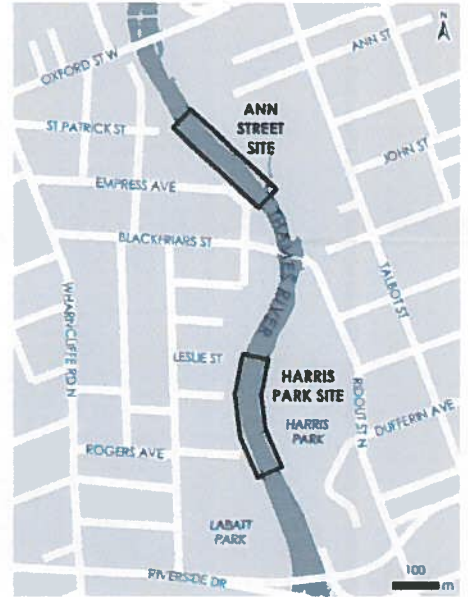
The above image represents the applicant's proposal as submitted and may change.

**West London Dyke Erosion Control
Municipal Class Environmental Assessment – Notice of Study Completion**

The Upper Thames River Conservation Authority has completed a Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (Class EA) to evaluate solutions for addressing erosion and scour conditions in two areas along the West London Dyke: the Ann Street Site, and the Harris Park Site. The study has been undertaken in accordance with the Municipal Engineers Association Municipal Class EA process for Schedule B projects (2000, as amended in 2007, 2011, and 2015).

Study Overview: The Ann Street weir at the Ann Street Site and the rock vanes at the Harris Park Site currently direct the flow of the Thames River in a manner that could compromise the foundation of the West London Dyke. Recommendations at the Ann Street Site include partial removal of the weir and the addition of boulder toe protection along the west bank. Recommendations at the Harris Park Site include modification to the downstream rock vane and the addition of boulder toe protection along the west bank. Shoreline modifications along the east bank should also be considered in conjunction with other Thames River initiatives to protect against future erosion.

Consultation: The Notice of Commencement was distributed in December 2017, and a Public Information Centre (PIC) was held in February 2018 to provide information on the study and solicit input from the public, agencies, and Indigenous communities.



30-Day Public Review: A Project File documenting the decision-making process, and environmental mitigation measures has been compiled and by this notice will be placed on public record for the statutory 30-day public review period from December 6th, 2018 to January 18th, 2019. The Project File will be available at the following locations:

UTRCA Watershed Conservation Centre
1424 Clarke Road,
London, Ontario N5V 5B9
Monday-Friday: 8:30am-4:30pm
Online: <http://thamesriver.on.ca/water-management/london-dyke-system/>

City of London City Hall
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON N6B 1Z2
Monday-Friday: 8:30am-4:30pm

Written comments may be provided to the project team by January 18th, 2019:

Cameron Gorrie, P.Eng.
Project Manager, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
(519) 675-6650
cameron.gorrie@stantec.com

Stephanie Bergman, MA, ENV SP
Planner, Stantec Consulting Ltd.
(519) 675-6614
stephanie.bergman@stantec.com

Part II Order Appeal: In the event concerns regarding this project cannot be resolved through discussions with the project team, a person may request the Minister of the Environment, Conservation and Parks make an order for the project to comply with Part II of the Environmental Assessment Act (known as a Part II Order), which elevates the status of the project to a higher level of assessment by undertaking an Individual Environmental Assessment. Requests must be received by the Minister at the addresses below during the public review period. Part II Order requests must be made in writing using the "Part II Order" request form (form 012-2206E) that can be found here: <http://www.forms.ssb.gov.on.ca/> or by contacting a member of the project team. Completed forms must be sent to the following, with a copy to the project team. If there are no outstanding Part II Order requests by January 18th, 2019, the UTRCA may proceed to design and implementation.

Minister, Ministry of the Environment,
Conservation and Parks
Ferguson Block, 77 Wellesley St. W. 11th
Floor
Toronto, ON M7A 1P5
Minister.MECP@ontario.ca

Director, Environmental Assessment and Permissions
Branch,
Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks
135 St. Clair Ave. W, 1st Floor
Toronto, ON M4V 1P5
enviopermissions@ontario.ca

All correspondence received with respect to this study will be kept on file for use during the decision making process, and will become part of the public record. Under the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, and the Environmental Assessment Act, unless otherwise stated in the submission, personal information such as name, address, telephone number, and property location included in a submission may become part of the public record, and will be released, if requested, to any person.



December 4, 2018

City Hall – Clerk’s Office

300 Dufferin Avenue

London, ON N6B 1Z2

Please be advised Ms. Caitlyn Lyons will be replacing Mr. Moni Bhavra as Thames Region Ecological Association (TREA) representative on ACE until completion of this term – June 2019 given the approval of London’s Planning and Environment Standing Committee.

She is currently participating with the Environmental & Sustainability Collaborative Program at Western. We are pleased to have her on board.

Regards

Diane Szoller, President, TREA

Advisory Committee on the Environment Energy & Built Environment sub-committee “Discover Wonderland”

“Discover Wonderland” is an environmental assessment currently underway by the City of London to explore options to improve traffic flow along Wonderland Road. This is the introductory paragraph from the notice of study commencement (full document attached):

The City of London is starting the process to plan for long-term improvements to the Wonderland Road corridor, from Sarnia Road to Southdale Road West. Wonderland Road is a critical north-south corridor in the City, with a variety of neighbourhoods, businesses and other uses along the road. This study will consider if Wonderland Road should be widened to six lanes, as well as how pedestrian, cyclist, transit and other users should be accommodated.

Members of the Advisory Committee on the Environment are encouraged to put forward a recommendation to City Council explaining why expanding to six lanes is not a sustainable option for the future of Wonderland Road or the city as a whole for the reasons that follow:

1. **Widening roads does not decrease traffic.** Simply widening to six lanes as proposed only allows for more vehicles to use the road, and thus encourages more single-occupancy vehicles (SOVs) to use the corridor. London needs to go on a “traffic diet” (i.e. decrease or mitigate the increase of SOVs) as part of the solution. To use the same analogy: when one finds themselves putting on weight, they usually change their diet instead of going out and buying larger pants to permit a wider wasteline. Adding two lanes to the road is only allowing the status quo to continue and permit more SOVs on the road, leading to further congestion of both Wonderland Road and other arteries that connect to it. More personal vehicles will use Wonderland Road if it were to be expanded and will not reduce the congestion as desired. More vehicles in the traffic system will only produce more air pollution and further the effects of climate change. There are also a number of issues surrounding the natural environment with widening, such as increasing difficulty for wildlife to cross the road (particularly an issue just south of Guy Lombardo Bridge where deer cross from Woodland Cemetery to Springbank Park and Greenway Park), impacts on waterways such as the Thames River, and massive loss of trees along the route.

2. **Much of the congestion happens during rush hour.** Increasing traffic flows during rush hour, through efforts such as better synchronization of lights, building roundabouts where appropriate, enhancing public transit (e.g. having a bus route that runs from Sunningdale Road to Exeter Road with appropriate connecting route to run east/west), and better infrastructure for active transportation (pedestrian sidewalks and bicycle paths).
3. **Access management is key.** Wonderland Road, much like many other major corridors in London, have poor access management and need to be viewed more like provincial highways to get traffic moving: there are way too many private drives and small streets that have traffic turning right or left to and from Wonderland, and often within through lanes. The Ministry of Transportation (MTO) has an excellent document about how to properly control access, and the high-level view is included on the below. (The entire document has been attached for review by ACE members.) Improving access to commercial areas and side-streets must be done first, such as by right-in/right-out access or having access off side-streets.

2.4 Principles of access management

Access management seeks to limit and consolidate access connections (entrances) along provincial highways while promoting a supporting municipal roadway network that will sustain land use development. The result is a provincial highway network that functions safely and efficiently for its useful life. The goals of access management are accomplished by applying the following principles:

1. Limit direct access connections to provincial highways. Highways serving higher volumes of provincial traffic require strict control over access connections, while minor collector and local highways can accommodate more frequent and direct access connections.

2. Locate signals in a way that favours through movements of traffic. Long, uniform spacing of intersections and signals on provincial highways makes it easier to coordinate traffic signals to ensure movement at the desired speed. Spacing of intersections is important even for unsignalized roads. If an access connection that is not properly located later becomes signalized, it can cause substantial increases in travel time and reduced operating speeds.

3. Preserve the functional intersection areas and functional interchange areas. The functional area is the area within the intersection or interchange where motorists are decelerating and manoeuvring into the appropriate lane to stop or complete a turn. Access connections that are too close to intersections or interchange ramps can cause serious traffic problems. Access to facilities that are important to the more efficient and sustainable operation of the highway, such as transit stations, transit park-and-ride

facilities and carpool parking lots, may be permitted closer to the highway interchange or intersection than is specified in this guideline. These must be carefully planned and designed with consideration for their effects on safety, traffic operations and congestion.

4. Limit and separate the number of direct access connections. Drivers make more mistakes and are more likely to be involved in collisions when there are complex driving situations created by numerous access connections. Conversely, simplifying the driving task contributes to improved traffic operations and fewer collisions. A less complex driving environment is accomplished by limiting the number and type of access connections to the highway.

5. Remove turning vehicles from through-traffic lanes. Turning lanes allow drivers to decelerate gradually out of the through lane and wait in a protected area for an opportunity to complete a turn, thereby reducing the severity and duration of conflict between turning vehicles and through traffic. They also improve the safety and efficiency of highway intersections.

2.5 Benefits of access management

Road Users

- Face fewer decision points and traffic conflicts, which simplifies the task of driving, cycling or walking and may increase road user safety.
- Experience fewer traffic delays and may arrive more quickly at their destinations.

Businesses

- Are served by a more efficient highway network that captures a broader market area.
- Benefit from stable property values due to a well-managed highway corridor.
- Experience a more predictable and consistent development environment.
- The trucking industry benefits from reduced delay and increased safety, which results in lower transportation costs and shorter delivery times.

Government

- Preserves the government's investment in the infrastructure of the provincial highway network.
- Benefits from the lower cost of delivering an efficient and safe transportation network.
- Benefits from improved internal and intergovernmental coordination.
- Is more effective in accomplishing its transportation objectives.
- Provides effective tools to support and implement strong and effective land use planning reforms.

Municipalities

- Receive a safer transportation network.
- Benefit from less need for highway widening, which causes displacement of businesses, homes, and communities.
- Benefit from more attractive highway corridors.

- Help protect and preserve their investment in transportation facilities and may reduce capital improvement costs on their roadways.
- Are provided with a tool to help them make good land use planning decisions.
- Helps achieve goals, such as intensification that works without an increase in traffic congestion.

The recommendation for ACE to put forward to Planning & Environment Committee is suggested as follows:

The ACE recommends that the Discover Wonderland environmental assessment explores every possible avenue to avoid widening Wonderland Road to six lanes, whereas there are a number of alternative methods that provide better traffic flow, improved options outside of driving one's own personal vehicle (public transit, cycling, walking, etc.), and proper access management.

The public can provide comments online:
<https://getinvolved.london.ca/DiscoverWonderland>

Wonderland Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment Study Notice of Study Commencement

The City of London is starting the process to plan for long-term improvements to the Wonderland Road corridor, from Sarnia Road to Southdale Road West. Wonderland Road is a critical north-south corridor in the City, with a variety of neighbourhoods, businesses and other uses along the road. This study will consider if Wonderland Road should be widened to six lanes, as well as how pedestrian, cyclist, transit and other users should be accommodated.

The study is following the requirements of a Schedule 'C' Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) (2000, as amended) process and will build on the recommendations of The London Plan, Transportation Master Plan, Cycling Master Plan and other relevant studies.

We want to hear from you as we begin this study. *What is your vision for Wonderland Road?* Do you have ideas on how Wonderland Road should look and function in the future? Are there sections along Wonderland Road that could function better than they do today? If yes, what are they and how could they be improved? How do you typically use Wonderland Road – on foot, a bicycle, a bus, a car or something else? What improvements would encourage you to walk or cycle more often along the road?

Share your input with the study team, online at www.london.ca/WonderlandRoadEA or by contacting one of the study representatives:

Ted Koza, P.Eng.

Transportation Design Engineer
Transportation Planning & Design
City of London
Tel: 519.661.CITY (2489) x5806
tkoza@london.ca

Jason Johnson, P.Eng.

Project Manager
Dillon Consulting Limited
Tel: 519.438.1288 x1222
WonderlandRoad@dillon.ca

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Personal information collected on this subject is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Act, 2011* and will be used by members of Council and City of London staff in their review of this matter. Any written submission including names and contact information will be made available to the public. Questions about this collection should be referred to the City Clerk, at 519-661-CITY (2489) ext. 4937.

Wonderland Road Improvements Class Environmental Assessment Study Study Limits



From: Mike Bloxam
Sent: Monday, January 28, 2019 10:23 PM
To: Bunn, Jerri-Joanne <jbunn@London.ca>
Subject: Re: Next ACE Meeting - February 6

A separate item for discussion is around ice management in the winter. Attached are three articles for ACE members to consider before the meeting, with a proposed recommendation as follows:

The ACE recommends the Planning & Environment Committee direct City Staff to evaluate the pilot projects taking place in Mississauga around "Ecotraction", and consider using the product to further reduce our usage of road salt as per the damage to the natural environment (including waterways, woodlands, and other faunae and florae) and the built environment (including bridges, roads, and other infrastructure exposed to road salt). We acknowledge the good work already done to reduce the use of road salt through the usage of beet brine and want to get as close to the minimum amount of road salt as possible in the City of London for a sustainable solution that protects the environment, the safety of human beings, and the cost of ice management.

Article #1: "For the good of the planet, can we curb our addiction to road salt?"
- <https://www.cbc.ca/news/technology/what-on-earth-newsletter-road-salt-environment-1.4982353>

Article #2: "Beet juice and cheese brine: what cities are spreading on streets to replace corrosive road salt" - <https://www.cbc.ca/radio/thecurrent/the-current-for-january-26-2018-1.4504277/beet-juice-and-cheese-brine-what-cities-are-spreading-on-streets-to-replace-corrosive-road-salt-1.4504293>

Article #3: "London's special street salt brine"
- <https://www.1069thex.com/2017/12/04/londons-special-street-salt-brine/>

If you can think of staff people to invite for either this or the Discover Wonderland discussion, it would be great to have someone to ask questions of!

--

Mike Bloxam

London: Precautionary Principle

The concept of the Precautionary Principle evolved (and continues to do so) first in Europe we are told. Multiple UN and EU sources have pointed to it first coming into being in the late 1850s and is attributed to persons deciding that they were not going to wait for further evidence that cholera was being spread via water distribution methods in use at the time.

For myself a short hand description is that when facing a decision, if there is a risk of negative outcomes, the possibilities have to be fully investigated and risk evaluated.

A 2013 Canadian Federal Government document titled: A Framework for the Application of Precaution in Science-based Decision Making about Risk (Framework) reads as follows:

The application of “precaution”, “the precautionary principle” or “the precautionary approach” recognizes that the absence of full scientific certainty shall not be used as a reason for postponing decisions where there is a risk of serious or irreversible harm.

The application of precaution is distinctive within science-based risk management and is characterized by three basic tenets: the need for a decision, a risk of serious or irreversible harm and a lack of full scientific certainty”¹

The idea behind the framework is that if you have your decisions guided by protection against risk of harm to the environment. Better to be safe than sorry is an equally applicable short form descriptor. It is a concept still being refined however, its use by municipalities has resulted in Supreme Court of Canada support in preserving a bylaw that prohibited the use of certain plant control chemicals in Quebec in a case reported as *Spraytech v Hudson (Town)*²

The major issue from that case that needs to be remembered is that the finding recognized the precautionary principle’s underlying purpose in International and Domestic law. They upheld a pesticide ban that was based on a reasonably held suspicion and not on a final determination after years of study. A city has the power to make changes without waiting on the Federal or Provincial government to take steps, provided they insure they are not in direct conflict with existing regulations.

I wanted to ask this committee to examine the interplay with City decision making and the Precautionary Principle as it currently exists in your opinion. My suggested subheading to this topic:

How is the Sustainable Purchasing framework within the City Procurement of Goods & Services Policy being measured currently?

My request to ACE. Please do some reading, I will circulate further materials by email including this one. Come in March prepared for a debate and vote on this.

¹ A Framework for the Application of Precaution in Science-based Decision Making about Risk (Framework), available at www.who.int/ifcs/documents/forums/forum5/precaution_e.pdf4

²Case: <https://www.canlii.org/en/ca/scc/doc/2001/2001scc40/2001scc40.pdf> Analysis: www.dragun.ca/precautionary-principle-and-canadian-environmental-law

December 19, 2018

Civics Works Committee!

You have my permission to share this letter in the City public record.

I request that this letter be added to the agenda for the Civics Works Committee meeting that is to be held on February 5, 2019. Since this letter pertains to the City's new plans to begin a Green Bin Program, I would also request that this letter be added to the working files in all City departments responsible for this program.

On October 3, 2018, I was in attendance at the Civics Works Committee where the Waste Diversion Action Plan was approved to move forward to become a part of London's evolving culture. The portion of this plan that concerns me the most is the Green Bin Program! As a community environmental activist, I was more than delighted to learn that London is finally moving forward with a program that will (if instigated in a sustainable manner) bring many benefits to the London community. However, my confidence gained no momentum at the October 3rd meeting and I wish to address these concerns in this communication...

There are cities and communities around the world (and I believe our own Canadian city of Edmonton) that are making money off organic waste. Through various types of anaerobic digestive systems, organic waste is turned into natural gas and/or hydro-electricity! By creating energy systems of this nature, our landfill deposits are decreased, our energy supply becomes sustainable and our carbon footprint is significantly decreased.

I was shocked that I was the only one present at the October 3rd CWC meeting to speak about these systems that exist in other cities and communities around the world! This is not new technology! This is not a new way of processing organic waste material! This is not a new way of creating sustainable energy!

I am also rather displeased with the fact that London's WDAP was not initiated before this time! I would love to believe that I live in a city that has inspirational objectives to create a healthier and happier city for all, but as the WDAP shows, many of London's plans are re-actionary instead of being actionary! The WDAP exists because of Provincial legislation, not because our city departments are overflowing with inspirationally motivated individuals concerned for our united future! I believe that it is now time for the City of London to begin looking for and working with true community leaders, planners and developers! Our city has so much potential, because of its relatively small size, to retro-fit, redesign, reshape and remold its landscapes and all developments, to become a world leader in so many areas of significance

The success of a sustainable Green Bin Program will need all City departments to re-evaluate their priorities. In just the last two years, we've seen a \$50 million dollar community complex built on Southdale Road, another massive complex (I'd estimate at around \$25 million dollars) in the west end of the City along Wavell Road, a \$2.8 million dollar heated pool installed in Byron as well as miles of useless sidewalks built along the most western reaches of Oxford Street! If projects of these natures continue to pull the needed funding away from the Green Bin Program,

London residents will indeed be put in a position where a raise in property tax will be the only option available to secure the needed funding for this program. The City needs to re-evaluate budget plans and put the Green Bin Program into the forefront of the **needs** of residents! It's that simple!!

I find it interesting that I am probably the most excited person in London to think about a future Green Bin Program... while at the same time, the most concerned person about how this program will be created and how this will impact residents for many years to come!

Let's do this, London! But let's do this right! Let's do this sustainably!!

Jim Kogelheide



P.O. Box 5035
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON
N6A 4L9

January 30, 2019

G. Kotsifas
Managing Director, Development and Compliance Services and Chief Building Official

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its meeting held on January 29, 2019 resolved:

That, on the recommendation of the Director, Development Services, the following actions be taken with respect to potential changes to the Site Plan Control By-law with respect to bird-friendly development:

- a) the staff report dated January 21, 2019 entitled "Bird-Friendly Development" BE RECEIVED for information;
- b) the Civic Administration BE DIRECTED to circulate the draft by-law appended to the staff report dated January 21, 2019 for review and comment on potential changes to the Site Plan Control By-law with respect to bird-friendly development; and,
- c) the Civic Administration BE DIRECTED to report back on the possibility of instituting a limited lit period of high-rise buildings during an identified migratory bird season including any possible mechanism(s) for enforcement. (2019-T01) (2.2/3/PEC)

C. Saunders
City Clerk
/lm

- cc. P. Yeoman, Director, Development Services
H. McNeely, Manager, Development Services
M. Pease, Manager, Development Planning
L. Maitland, Site Development Planner
M. Vivinetto, Executive Assistant to the Managing Director, Development and Compliance Services and Chief Building Official
PEC Deferred List
Chair and Members, Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee
Chair and Members, Advisory Committee on the Environment
Chair and Members, Animal Welfare Advisory Committee

Report to Planning and Environment Committee

To: Chair and Members
Planning & Environment Committee

From: George Kotsifas, P.Eng.
Managing Director, Development and Compliance
Services and Chief Building Official

Subject: Bird-Friendly Development

Meeting on: January 21, 2019

Recommendation

That, on the recommendation of the Director, Development Services, the following actions be taken:

- (a) with respect to the provisions for bird-friendly development the staff report **BE RECEIVED** for information; and,
- (b) Civic Administration **BE DIRECTED** to circulate the attached draft by-law for review and comment for potential changes to the Site Plan Control By-law with respect to bird-friendly development; and,
- (c) Civic Administration **BE DIRECTED** to report back on the possibility of instituting a limited lit period of high-rise buildings during an identified migratory bird season including any possible mechanism(s) for enforcement.

Background and Analysis

1.0 Background

1.1 Council Resolution

On April 10, 2018 Municipal Council resolved that:

the fourth draft of the Green Standards for Light Pollution and Bird-Friendly Development BE REFERRED to the Manager, Development Services, to review and to prepare a version for the Municipal Council's consideration; it being noted that three Advisory Committees have made this recommendation; it being further noted that Section 4.1 of the Guidelines contemplates a light curfew for London; the specific times have been left blank; a suggested light curfew would be from 1:00 AM to 7:00 AM; and

the fourth draft of the Green Standards for Light Pollution and Bird-Friendly Development BE REFERRED to all City of London Advisory Committees for their consideration

This report is in response to The Green Standards for Light Pollution and Bird-Friendly Development prepared as a joint initiative of several City advisory committees. The purpose of this report is to identify a proposed approach to ensure that bird-friendly development and reduced light pollution can be achieved through the existing site plan development process. The intent is to circulate the proposed changes to the Site Plan Control By-law for public input, and consult with the three identified Advisory Committees that initiated the review and the Development Industry regarding the proposed changes.

1.2 Bird-Friendly Design

Bird strikes occur from birds' inability to comprehend glass. Birds strike windows and die from the impact or from the subsequent fall while attempting to fly towards perceived vegetation reflected in a glass window pane or to the perceived vegetated space on the other side of clear glass.

Bird deaths as a result of bird strikes in Canada are estimated at 25 million annually. The majority of these deaths occur in urban areas as the light from urban areas interferes with cues they rely on from the night sky. Lighting of the sky at night has the

effect of drawing birds into urban areas where they then seek spaces to rest. “Light pollution” can also produce spaces which are confusing to birds through reflection and glare related to electric light.

Bird-friendly design is intended to achieve an approach to lighting and glass façade design which reduces the light pollution that interrupts birds’ natural movement patterns and creates bird strike probable situations, respectively.

1.3 Bird-Friendly Practice in Other Jurisdictions

Within North America, a number of policy and regulatory approaches have been undertaken to address bird safety in the design of urban areas. In 2011, a United States Congressman from Illinois' 5th District brought forward a Bill to ensure Bird-Safe Buildings. The proposed Bill recognized the work done in three cities: Chicago, Toronto and New York. Both Chicago and New York have building design guidelines which provide guidance on design elements which will reduce bird strikes, such as the application of patterns to glass to make it clear to birds that the glass presents a barrier thereby allowing birds to see the glass and avoid strikes to the glass .

The City of Toronto has established Bird-Friendly Development Guidelines as part of the Toronto Green Standard applied during the site plan process. This includes best practices on lighting and glass to prevent bird strikes and reduce light pollution. In practice, the City of Toronto requires applicants to demonstrate how they meet the Toronto Green Standard in submitted applications. Common site plan requirements include “IDA – Dark Sky Approved” fixtures, and application of a limited light period between 11PM to 6AM on site plan during the bird migratory season (defined as April - May and Mid-August – Mid-October in Toronto).

2.0 Existing Policy and Regulatory Framework

2.1 The London Plan Policy

Policies are already in place that provide direction to reduce light pollution and prevent bird strikes. Within *The London Plan*, the City Design chapter directs building design and materials be chosen to reduce the potential for bird strikes. Specifically, Policy 304 (under appeal) reads: “*Efforts should be made to design buildings and use materials that minimize bird strikes on high-rise buildings.*” This policy supports efforts to ensure bird-friendly development through the site plan process. The Green and Healthy City chapter of *The London Plan* promotes dark skies through Policy 745 (in force and effect) which reads: “*We will support initiatives to reduce glare, light trespass, and skyglow to promote energy conservation, reduce impacts on wildlife, and support healthy neighbourhoods.*” These two policy references provide the policy support for initiatives to reduce, or prevent light pollution and address bird strikes through the site design and development process.

2.2 Site Plan Design Manual

Lighting, a primary concern in bird-friendly design, is currently addressed through the site plan process. Although portions of the *Site Plan Design Manual* speak to various aspects of lighting for pedestrian safety, transit access and fire routes, Section 8 speaks specifically to the provision of facilities for lighting, including floodlighting. Section 8 “Facilities for Lighting, Including Floodlighting,” of the *Site Plan Design Manual* is available in its entirety in Appendix A.

Section 8 identifies the objectives for lighting facilities – specifically, objective (d) directs that illumination of a site be designed to “*reduce or eliminate the potential of any adverse effect of artificial light such as: glare, light trespass, light clutter, energy waste.*” Section 8 continues, directing that:

The type, location, height, intensity and direction of lighting shall ensure that glare or light is not cast onto adjacent residential properties or natural areas adversely affecting living environment, or onto adjacent public streets which would pose a vehicular safety hazard. Moreover, energy conservation measures must be considered to ensure that the site is not illuminated more than it need be. In some cases, the extent of lighting may be required to be reduced after normal business hours.

This regulation provides the framework for requiring lighting design that does not result in adverse impacts from lighting including spillage and wastage. There is an opportunity to further identify bird-friendly development as an objective in this portion of the *Site Plan Design Manual*.

Section 8 of the *Site Plan Design Manual* also provides specific requirements for lighting. Section 8.2 (b) Height, limits the maximum height of all yard lighting fixtures to 15m (50 ft.) for non-residential uses and 6m (20 ft.) for multi-family residential uses. Limiting the height of fixtures is a part of ensuring that lighting provided is directed solely to those locations where it is required, thereby preventing light pollution. As applicable, the *Site Plan Design Manual* 8.2 (d) allows staff to require a Light Study where “a qualified engineer will prepare and provide a report demonstrating how the lighting is contained on the site and that the selection/style of light will not create glare and/or broadcast light onto adjacent properties or roadways, by the adjustment of refractors and/or the placement of Shields.” To ensure bird-friendly development, this tool can be used for larger developments which have the potential for significant light pollution.

Section 8.3 of the *Site Plan Design Manual* provides a definition for “Fascia Lighting and Floodlighting of Building” allowing staff to provide direction on its applicability and prevent or control its use as necessary to reduce light pollution and prevent bird strikes. As an example, it would be anticipated that fascia lighting and floodlighting would not be supportable for glass buildings where the glare produces light pollution and creates conditions which amplify the probability of bird strikes.

The diagrams associated with Section 8, available in Appendix A, provide exemplars of proper lighting design, which re-iterate and clarify that lighting should not illuminate adjacent properties and that the lighting system should be designed to broadcast light downward so as to reduce glare and light pollution.

It is worthy of note that the provision of lighting, including orientation and intensity, is controlled in the final development agreement required to allow for development. The standard lighting facilities clause of the template development agreement reads:

16. Lighting Facilities: All lighting of the site shall be oriented and its intensity controlled so as to prevent glare on adjacent roadways and residential properties to the satisfaction of the Managing Director

Enforcement of this clause, including modifications where necessary to address identified light pollution impacts, will ensure that the policy goals related to dark skies and bird strikes are met in any finalized and approved development. The existing standard language already speaks to orientation and intensities that provide safety for pedestrians without resulting in glare or other light pollution through improper lighting facilities design.

3.0 Implementing a Bird-Friendly Approach

3.1 Application of Bird-Friendly Development Criteria

The application of bird-friendly development standards is best done at the site plan approval stage. Under *The Planning Act (1990)* developers are to “provide to the satisfaction of and at no expense to the municipality ...facilities for the lighting, including floodlighting, of the land or of any buildings or structures thereon.” Using site plan control is the approach taken by the City of Toronto and reflects the opportunity the municipality has to control lighting and design at the site plan approval stage. All submitted site plan applications should be reviewed to ensure bird-friendly design as part of the review to address lighting.

3.2 Circulation in the Site Plan Process

Circulation of proposed site plans provides the mechanism to ensure that developments meet all applicable regulatory and policy requirements. Site Development Planning staff presently lack the specific training to ensure buildings can be considered ‘Bird-Friendly’ but can rely on other professional staff and advisory groups to provide the ecological expertise to direct bird-friendly development. The site plan circulation process will ensure site-specific approaches required to reduce bird strikes and light pollution are provided to the site plan staff to implement bird-friendly development comprehensively across all applications.

Possible exceptions to circulation would be made for residential development less than six storeys in height, unless the development abuts a property designated Green Space within *The London Plan*. This standard is in keeping with the approach taken by the City of Toronto, recognizing that smaller residential developments away from environmental areas create less issues with regards to bird strikes and light pollution.

The City's Ecologist is currently circulated on site plan proposals that potential impact Natural Heritage areas. Comments on bird-friendly development required beyond the standards set out within the *Site Plan Design Manual* would be provided by the Ecologist Planner at time of circulation. The Ecologist may provide comment on any design elements to be added to glass facades to prevent bird strikes, if warranted.

It is proposed that developments greater than four storeys and those involving primarily glass facades would be circulated additionally to the applicable Advisory Committees to allow for comment on more high-risk developments from a bird-friendly perspective. The draft guidelines developed by EEPAC in conjunction with the Advisory Committee on the Environment and the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee can form the basis of their review and comment on site plans with respect to bird friendly development.

In implementing the approach, it is the intent that site plan staff would consider the consulting Architect's recommendations for bird-friendly glass and lighting design on mid and high-rise developments. Additional circulation for bird-friendly review would occur as follows:

- The City's Ecologist Planner would be circulated when:
 - A proposed residential development proposes buildings greater than 6 storeys or abuts the Green Space Place Type; or,
 - All proposed non-residential development utilizing reflective material.
- Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee, Advisory Committee on the Environment, and the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee would be circulated when:
 - A proposed development is greater than 6 storeys; and/or
 - A proposed non-residential development utilizing reflective material.

3.3 Standard for Lighting

The implementation of an official standard for lighting is proposed to ensure consistency and objectivity in implementation of dark sky and bird-friendly lighting design. This standard can be achieved through establishing a requirement for any installed lights to be full cut-off and have zero up light. Full cutoff fixtures have a cap to direct all light downward to the surface intended for illumination. The cap prevents glare and light trespass which result from undirected light. Undirected upward light is the greatest source of light pollution which alters the natural patterns of birdlife.

3.4 Accessibility

The established standards, identified above, do not compromise the accessibility of spaces for those with visual impairment. The standards, and the proposed City of London approach seek to reduce lighting which creates glare or which is not directed to produce necessary illumination. Neither glare nor light trespass provide assistance to those with visual impairment. The City of London's existing 2007 Facility Accessibility Design Standards also align with bird-friendly requirements by applying glazing to windows to ensure that broad expanse of glass are visible to those with visual impairment.

3.5 Recommended Changes to the Site Plan Design Manual

To ensure that bird-friendly design is fully implemented, there is the need to establish it as a requirement through a Council-approved by-law. As stated above, the appropriate location to make this addition is to amend the Site Plan Control By-law to direct that bird-friendly design is a specific objective in lighting design.

Proposed amendments would include amendments to Section 8 of the *Site Plan Design Manual* to:

- Provide additional language in in the Objectives (Section 8.2) of the Facilities for Lighting, Including Floodlighting, to establish bird-friendly design as a goal of

lighting design through Site Plan Control.

- Provide a new requirement that light fixture provided be full cut-off and have zero up light.

The combination of these changes will, in association with the revised circulation process, ensure that bird-friendly design requirements are reviewed for, and ultimately implemented, in the development process.

The proposed changes are available in Appendix B as a draft amendment to the Site Plan Control By-law.

3.6 Limited Light Period

The draft Green Standards for Light Pollution and Bird-Friendly Development presented the possibility of a period where lighting would be required to be limited or turned off. The benefits of reduced light pollution at night, particularly during migratory bird season are documented. The challenge for implementation is determining a mechanism to measure, determine and enforce compliance. Site Plan Control does not implement or control regulations with regards to hours of operation. Addressing a limited light period falls outside the site plan process.

Establishing a limited light period would require two additional steps outside of those implementable through the site plan process. First, the local migratory bird season would need to be established to determine when the limited light period would be applied. Second, a compliance mechanism needs to be evaluated and established to ensure lighting conforms to temporal operation requirements in addition to addressing any requirements set out through the development agreement, which follows the site plan process.

3.7 New Requirements for Development

The impact of the proposed changes will, for most new developments, be limited to ensuring that the lighting fixtures purchased and installed for their site are full cut-off and have zero up light. Any proposed designs which would previously have required changes to reduce the adverse effects of artificial light will continue to require those changes only to meet the additional objective of bird-friendly design. The potential establishment of a limited light period during an identified migratory bird season would require any lights be extinguishable during the night.

Developments with primarily glass facades will expect that comments received at the site plan approval stage will direct the applicant to provide glass treatments that prevent bird strikes.

4.0 Conclusion

Bird-friendly development can be achieved through the existing site plan process with only minor modifications. Policy support exists within *The London Plan* to promote dark skies and reduce bird strikes through effective lighting and site design. The existing site plan circulation process can be used to ensure that professional staff and advisory committee comments on bird-friendly design are implemented through the site development process. Minor changes to the Site Plan Control By-law, specifically to Section 8 of the *Site Plan Design Manual* will ensure that standards are applied to ensure bird-friendly development on all sites in accordance with existing objectives which seeks the elimination of unnecessary and/or adverse lighting.

Prepared by:	Leif Maitland, Site Development Planner, Development Services
Reviewed by:	Michael Pease, MCIP, RPP Manager, Development Planning
Concurred in by:	Heather McNeely, MCIP, RPP Manager, Development Services (Site Plan)
Recommended by :	Paul Yeoman, RPP, PLE Director, Development Services
Submitted by:	George Kotsifas, P.ENG Managing Director, Development and Compliance Services and Chief Building Official

January 7, 2018

Cc: Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee (EEPAC)
Advisory Committee on the Environment (ACE)
Animal Welfare Advisory Committee (AWAC)

LM/

Appendix A – Site Plan Control By-law – Section 8

8. FACILITIES FOR LIGHTING, INCLUDING FLOODLIGHTING

8.1. Objectives

To provide sufficient illumination of the site for:

- (a) pedestrian security and safety;
- (b) functional vehicular movement;
- (c) enhancement of external building design and landscaped open space;
- (d) reduce or eliminate the potential of any adverse effect of artificial light such as: glare, light trespass, light clutter, energy waste.

The type, location, height, intensity and direction of lighting shall ensure that glare or light is not cast onto adjacent residential properties or natural areas adversely affecting living environment, or onto adjacent public streets which would pose a vehicular safety hazard. Moreover, energy conservation measures must be considered to ensure that the site is not illuminated more than it need be. In some cases, the extent of lighting may be required to be reduced after normal business hours.

8.2. Yard Lighting

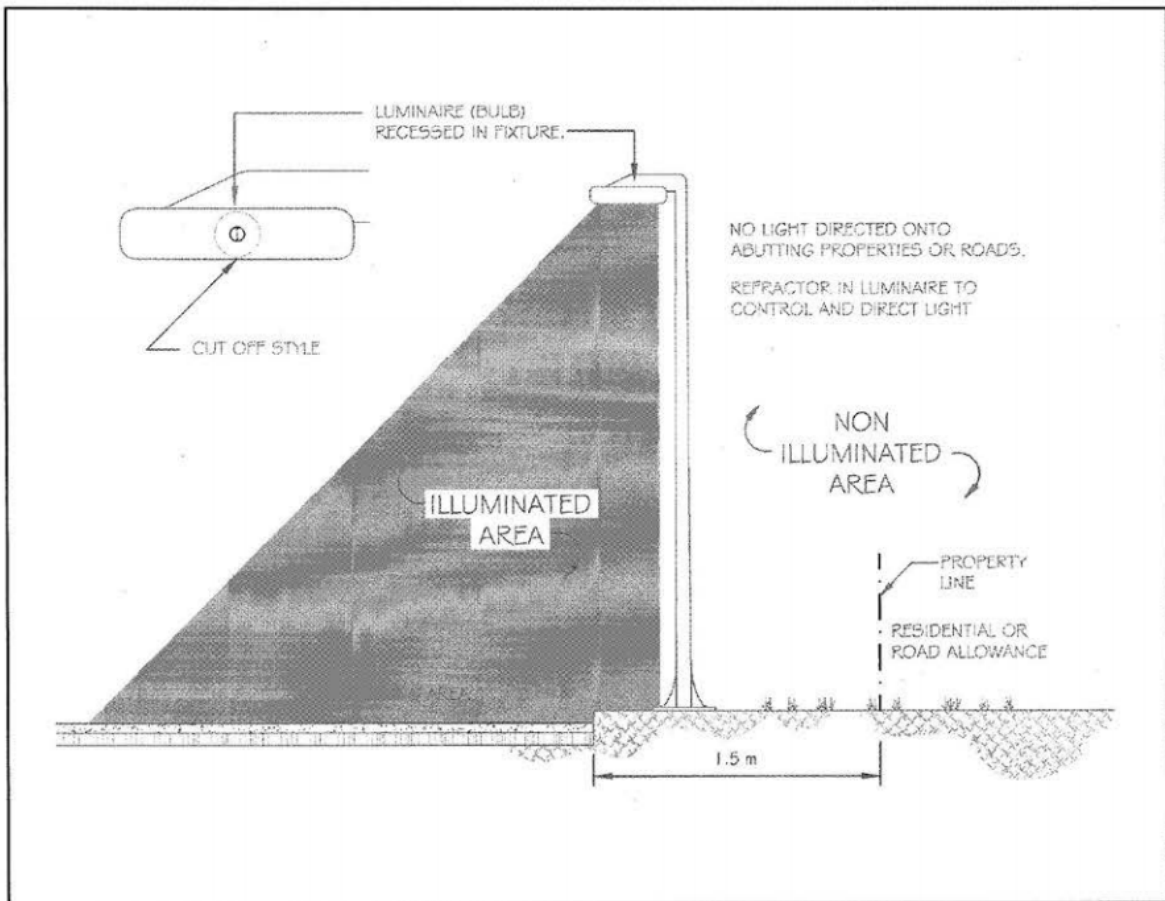
- (a) Definition - Yard lighting illuminates broad areas such as parking lots, driveways, landscaped and recreational areas. Yard lighting is generally provided from fixtures mounted on poles or building faces.
- (b) Height - For non-residential uses, the maximum height of all yard lighting fixtures shall be 15m (50 ft). For multi-family residential uses, the maximum height of all yard lighting fixtures shall be 6m (20 ft.).
- (c) Design - Ornamentally designed fixtures shall be encouraged, particularly for residential developments, and developments that include pedestrian walkways, at main entrances of buildings, internal roadways, parking areas and vehicular entrances and exits.
- (d) "Light Study – a qualified engineer will prepare and provide a report demonstrating how the lighting is contained on the site and that the selection/style of light will not create glare and/or broadcast light onto adjacent properties or roadways, by the adjustment of refractors and/or the placement of shields (see Figure 8.1)."

8.3. Fascia Lighting and Floodlighting of Building

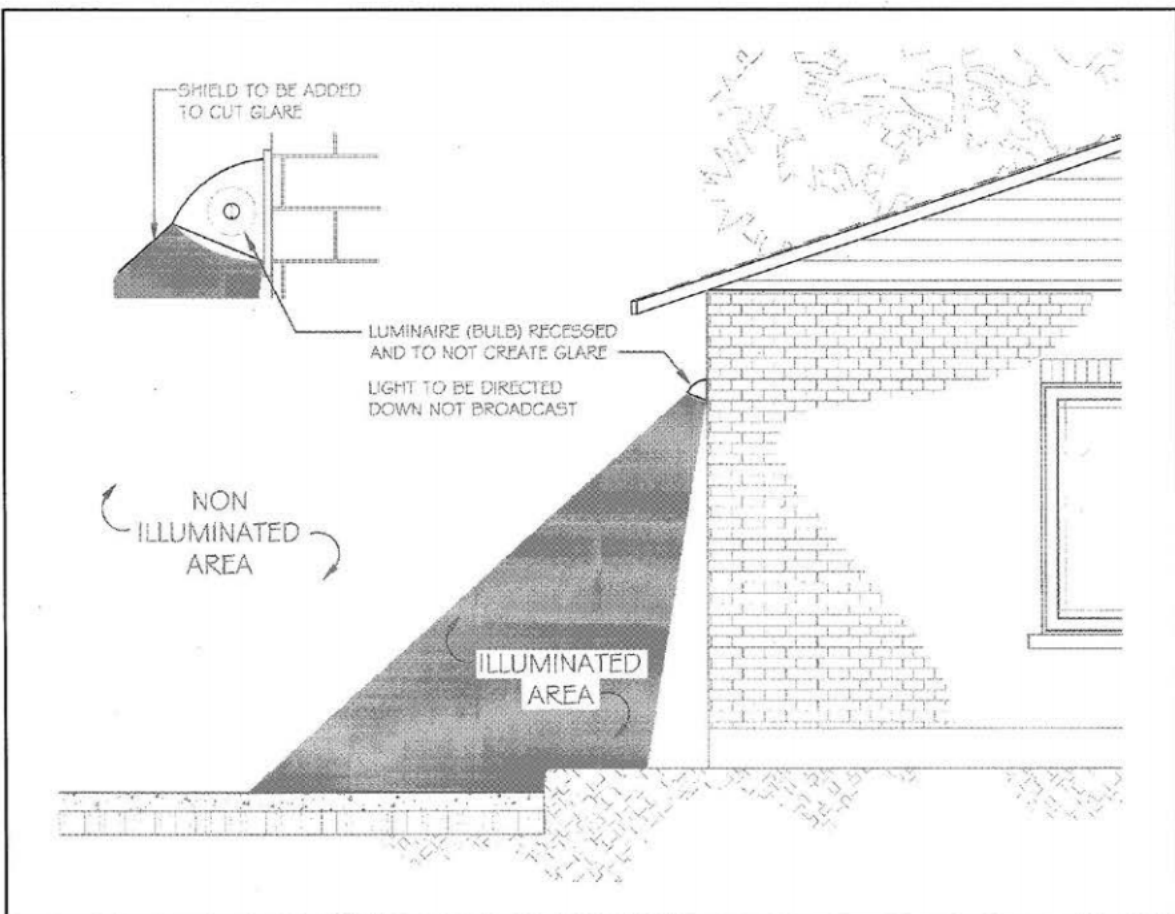
- (a) Definition - Fascia lighting and floodlighting of the building illuminates precise areas of the building face(s) generally to compliment the architecture and provide illumination of the grounds adjacent to the building. Fascia lighting is usually provided by fixtures mounted on the building face(s) and/or located at grade in the immediate vicinity of the building.

FIGURE 8.1

LIGHT STANDARD - SAMPLE



WALL MOUNTED LIGHTS - SAMPLE



Appendix B – Draft Amendment to the Site Plan Control By-law

Bill No. XXX

By-law No. C.P.-1455(X)-XX

A by-law to amend By-law C.P.-1455-541, as amended, entitled the “Site Plan Control Area Bylaw”.

WHEREAS Section 41(3) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that, where in an Official Plan an area is shown or described as a proposed site plan control area, the council of the local municipality may designate a site plan control area;

AND WHEREAS Section 41(7) of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990 provides that a municipality may require the owner of land to provide to the satisfaction of and at no expense to the municipality facilities for the lighting, including floodlighting, of the land or of any buildings or structures thereon;

AND WHEREAS Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London passed Bylaw C.P.-1455-541 on June 26, 2006 being a by-law to designate a Site Plan Control Area and to delegate Council’s power under Section 41 of the Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990 c.P.13;

AND WHEREAS it is deemed expedient to amend the said By-law;

NOW THEREFORE Municipal Council of The Corporation of the City of London enacts as follows:

1. By-law C.P.-1455-541, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:
 - i) Section 8 is amended by adding to ‘8.1 Objectives- a new sentence at the end of the concluding paragraph to read: “All lighting should be limited to, and directed towards, the area requiring illumination so as to reduce skyglow and light pollution and thereby promote bird-friendly development.”
 - ii) Section 8 is amended by adding to ‘8.2 Yard Lighting’ a new requirement
 - (e) Elimination of Skyglow – So as to reduce skyglow, light pollution and related bird fatalities, all light fixtures to be provided are to be full cut-off and have zero up light.

2. This by-law comes into force and effect on the date that it is passed.

PASSED in Open Council on –

Ed Holder
Mayor

Catharine Saunders
City Clerk

First Reading –
Second Reading –
Third Reading –