

TO:	CHAIR AND MEMBERS CORPORATE SERVICES COMMITTEE MEETING ON JANUARY 10, 2017
FROM:	CATHY SAUNDERS CITY CLERK
SUBJECT:	REVIEW OF CITY OF LONDON WARD BOUNDARIES PUBLIC PARTICIPATION MEETING

RECOMMENDATION

That, on the recommendation of the City Clerk, the attached proposed by-law (Appendix 'D') BE INTRODUCED at the Municipal Council meeting to be held on January 17, 2017 for the purpose of establishing ward boundaries for the 2018 Municipal Election.

PREVIOUS REPORTS PERTINENT TO THIS MATTER
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- Corporate Services Committee – July 19, 2016 – Amendments to the *Municipal Elections Act*
- Finance and Administration Committee – May 4, 2011 – Proposed Ward Boundary Review Policy
- Governance Task Force – March 10, 2009 – Final Report of the Governance Task Force

PURPOSE

In accordance with Sections 222 and 223 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* and the Notice By-law, this report provides the Municipal Council with an overview of potential adjustments that may be made to London's current ward boundaries, in preparation for the 2018 Municipal Election, in keeping with Council Policy 5(35) Review of Ward Boundaries.

BACKGROUND

Section 222 and 223 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* gives authority for a municipality to pass a by-law dividing or redividing the municipality into wards or dissolving the existing wards, the process to be undertaken, the right to appeal and the jurisdiction of the OMB on appeal. The *Municipal Act, 2001* contains no criteria to govern a municipal Council's decision to pass a by-law to change the system of electoral representation and no criteria for establishing ward boundaries has been prescribed by the Minister of Municipal Affairs.

Since the 2006 Municipal Election, the City of London has been comprised of fourteen (14) wards.

On May 9, 2011 the Municipal Council adopted Council Policy 5(35) Review of Ward Boundaries, which is as follows:

5(35) Review of Ward Boundaries

The City Clerk shall, once during each Council term, undertake a review of the municipal ward boundaries, in sufficient time to allow the implementation of any appropriate ward boundary changes for the next municipal election, in accordance with applicable legislative requirements. The review shall take into consideration balancing population distribution among the wards, both now and in future based on projections; respecting established neighbourhoods and communities within the municipality; geographical features defining natural boundaries within the municipality; and, infrastructure boundaries such as roads, bridges, rail lines and transit routes. Upon conclusion of the City Clerk's review, he/she shall recommend if and how the wards should be re-divided for the upcoming election, based upon his/her findings and in keeping with the public interest.

On May 25, 2009, the Municipal Council adopted various recommendations contained in the Final Report of the Governance Task Force, which included re-dividing the 14 wards, and also adopted a further minor adjustment to the ward boundaries to move the small area bounded by

North Street, Byron Baseline Road and Commissioners Road West from Ward 10 into Ward 9, as proposed by the Civic Administration.

The above-noted actions resulted in London's current ward boundary map, which is illustrated in Appendix 'A'.

Few concerns have been raised by citizens and communities since changes were made to the ward boundaries in 2006, and the regular review of the ward boundaries, as required under Council Policy 5(35) Review of Ward Boundaries, has helped to ensure the ward boundaries continue to remain relevant for each election.

DISCUSSION

In accordance with Council policy, ward boundary reviews, including any reports and preliminary adjustments for revised ward boundaries, will be guided by the following principles:

1) A balanced population distribution among wards, both now and in future based on projections.

This is commonly referred to as 'effective representation'. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms (1982) provided the first mechanism to challenge electoral boundaries. Section 3 of the Charter provides every citizen of Canada the right to vote. The Supreme Court of Canada has considered electoral rights and systems of representation in the context of section 3 of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Court ruled that the purpose of the right to vote in s. 3 of the Charter is to guarantee the right to effective representation and voter parity.

The 'Carter Case' is the widely referred to ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada on electoral boundaries and the right to vote. The Carter Case established the following conditions to define effective representation:

1. **Relative parity of voting power:** a person's voting power is diluted if a person has inadequate access to and assistance from their representative. The result is uneven and unfair representation.
2. **Countervailing factors:** The Court ruled that 'effective representation' often cannot be achieved without taking into account countervailing factors as absolute voter parity is impossible. Effective representation should encompass other factors such as geography, community history, community interests, and minority representation to ensure legislative assemblies effectively represent the diversity of Canadian communities¹.

The OMB has adopted the reasoning in the Carter Case. Generally, the OMB decisions provide that the Board must be satisfied that a change to ward boundaries will not run the risk of creating inadequate representation to different interests, localities, and communities within the City.

To the extent possible, wards should have relatively equal population totals, with a reasonable degree of variation given to geography and varying population densities and characteristics of the municipality. It is generally accepted that population variations of up to 25% above or below the optimal (average) size are considered reasonable. This range is also consistent with the legislated federal redistribution provisions and precedents including the Carter Case, and past OMB decisions². In some cases, if justified by the criteria, case law does support a wider range of plus or minus 33 percent. In the case of *Teno v. Lakeshore (Town)*, the OMB provided discussion regarding the issue of population variances by stating that a "factor of 25% to 33% has been suggested as tolerable, if supportive of more effective representation"³.

Given the varying rates of population growth across London, any proposed ward adjustments should account for projected population changes so that wards will be equitable for up to three (3) terms of Council. According to the 2011 Census data, the population of London is 366,151⁴. The City of London's Planning Services Division estimates that the 2016 population was 384,760 based on building permits.

¹ The Attorney General for Saskatchewan v. Roger Carter, Q.C., 1991, S.C.R. 158. "Reference re Prov. Electoral Boundaries (Sask.)"

² City of Toronto (2014). "Toronto Ward Boundary Review: Background Research Report"

³ City of Ottawa, Ward Boundary Review – Information and Options (8 July 2015)

⁴ Statistics Canada. "Focus on Geography Series, 2011 Census: Census metropolitan area of London, Ontario". <https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2011/as-sa/fogs-spg/Facts-cma-eng.cfm?LANG=Eng&GK=CMA&GC=555>

Table 1: Average Ward Size

Census Year	Population	No. of Wards	Average population/ward
2001	336,540	7	48,077
2006	352,545	14	25,182
2011	366,151	14	26,154
2016*	384,760	14	27,483

*Provided by Planning Services Division

As indicated above, the current average ward population in London is approximately 27,483.

Table 2 below shows the population count by ward using the 2011 Census data, as well as the degree of variance from the ward average. As the 2016 Census data is unavailable until February 2017, the Planning Services Division has provided growth projections from 2011-2016 based on building permits by structure type (low density, medium density, and high density residences). **Table 3** below shows the estimated population count by ward in 2016, as well as the degree of variance from the ward average, based on the 2011 Census data adjusted by the building permit statistics provided by the Planning Services Division. *(Note: The average ward population was calculated and used as a baseline for calculating variance).*

Table 2: Population by Ward Count – Based on 2011 Census Data

Ward	Population Count	Percent Variance from Average	Population Variance
Ward 1	26,298	-0.55%	144
Ward 2	26,353	-0.76%	199
Ward 3	23,703	10.34%	-2,451
Ward 4	26,942	-2.93%	788
Ward 5	28,982	-9.76%	2,828
Ward 6	19,753	32.40%	-6,401
Ward 7	27,879	-6.19%	1,725
Ward 8	27,873	-6.17%	1,719
Ward 9	26,427	-1.03%	273
Ward 10	26,441	-1.09%	287
Ward 11	29,773	-12.16%	3,619
Ward 12	29,454	-11.21%	3,300
Ward 13	20,873	25.30%	-5,281
Ward 14	25,400	2.97%	-754
Total Pop.	366,151		
Average Ward Pop.	26,154		

Table 3: Current Population by Ward Count – Based on 2011 Census Data Adjusted by Building Permit Statistics

Ward	Population Count	Percent Variance from Average	Population Variance
Ward 1	26,517	3.64%	-966
Ward 2	26,397	4.11%	-1,086
Ward 3	25,156	9.25%	-2,327
Ward 4	27,114	1.36%	-369
Ward 5	31,059	-11.51%	3,576
Ward 6	20,143	36.44%	-7,340
Ward 7	33,283	-17.43%	5,800
Ward 8	29,687	-7.42%	2,204
Ward 9	31,678	-13.24%	4,195
Ward 10	26,994	1.81%	-489

Ward 11	30,085	-8.65%	2,602
Ward 12	29,542	-6.97%	2,059
Ward 13	21,050	30.56%	-6,433
Ward 14	26,055	5.48%	-1,428
Total Pop.	384,760		
Average Ward Pop.	27,483		

Impact of Student Population

Students at the University of Western Ontario, Huron University College, Kings University College, Brescia University, Fanshawe College, and other private post-secondary colleges comprise a significant portion of the City's population that must be considered to achieve effective representation and maintain communities of interest. While students live throughout the City, populations are more likely to be concentrated in districts in which the educational institution is located (proximity, student residences and private sector student accommodation). If students do not live directly in the same district as the educational institution, the districts directly adjacent thereto can also be popular for private sector student accommodation. Despite the fact that students 18 years or older are eligible to vote in the Municipal Election, the majority of those students are not captured in the Census or MPAC data. Students are not captured in the Census data unless their permanent residence is listed as London and are not captured through MPAC data unless their name has been provided through enumeration forms or other documentation. As a result, the projected number of eligible electors based on the Census and MPAC data does not accurately reflect this demographic of the City's residents. That being the case, the City has engaged students and facilitated their participation by providing a polling station on the larger post-secondary campuses in London.

Staff have also contacted London's post-secondary institutions to enquire about the total enrolment, requirements around updating addresses and postal codes, the number of students living in on-campus residence and any information regarding the approximate number of students living in off-campus housing. The following information was received in response to that enquiry.

Western University and Affiliated University Colleges: Brescia, Huron and King's

According to the most recent Enrolment Report provided by the University of Western Ontario, the total enrolment in the 2014-2015 academic year was 28,908 full-time students and 2,858 part-time students. Western University provides a number of on-campus student residences. According to information obtained in September 2016, a total of 6,804 students live in Western University-owned residence buildings and apartments. These numbers do not encompass Western's affiliate University Colleges (Huron, King's, and Brescia) as they record their own enrolment numbers and operate their own residence buildings. The most recent enrolment numbers available at this time for the affiliate University Colleges are also from the 2014-2015 academic year.

For the 2014-2015 academic year, Brescia University College had a total enrolment of 1,383 students, which included total full-time Undergraduates, total part-time Undergraduates, and total Graduates. Additionally, Brescia provides on-campus housing to a total of 321 students for the 2016-2017 academic year.

For the 2014-2015 academic year, Huron University College had a total enrolment of 1,220 students that included total full-time Undergraduates, total part-time Undergraduates, and total Graduates. Huron provides accommodation for a total of 263 students for the 2016-2017 academic year.

For the 2014-2015 academic year, King's University College had a total enrolment of 3,373 students that included total full-time Undergraduates, total part-time Undergraduates, and total Graduates. Additionally, King's provides on campus housing to a total of 309 students for the 2016-2017 academic year.

Residence buildings at Western University and affiliate University Colleges are all within the boundaries of Ward 6.

Information provided by Western University's Off-Campus Housing Service stated that approximately 25,000 students are accommodated off-campus in private sector dwellings in the neighbourhoods surrounding the University. Also provided by Western's Off-Campus Housing Service was the location of students by postal code from survey's conducted in 2000, 2006, and

2012. The surveys were voluntary and only the first three digits of the postal code was recorded by the University. According to the 2012 survey results, the majority of students reported postal codes starting with N6G and N6A, which covers Wards 6, 7, and 13. It is also expected that a portion of Western students have a permanent London address and these would likely be distributed across most, if not all, of London's electoral districts.

At Western University, students are not required to update their postal codes (or addresses), although it is recommended. Students receive reminders each term to update their addresses to ensure they receive mailed documentation. A reminder is also sent to ensure their address on file is correct and up-to-date to assist the Canada Revenue Agency with tax receipts. Additionally, students have the ability to update their address at any time through their student portal, but may choose to keep their permanent home address on file.

Fanshawe College

Based on information obtained from Fanshawe College, in September 2016 the total enrolment at the London Campus is approximately 15,227 full-time students. It is expected that students with a permanent London address are distributed across most, if not all, of the electoral districts. Accommodation is also provided for 1,618 students in Fanshawe's on-campus residence buildings. Residence buildings at Fanshawe are within the boundaries of London's Ward 3.

The balance of the students requiring housing while attending Fanshawe College would be accommodated off-campus in private sector dwellings most likely in the neighbourhoods surrounding the school. No estimates regarding the number of Fanshawe students who require off-campus housing was provided by the College's administration but information provided by Western University's Off-Campus Housing Service indicated that approximately 8,000 Fanshawe students live in private sector dwellings.

At Fanshawe College, students are not required to update their address. The address on file is the one students provide on their OCAS application unless they have advised of a change of address while attending the College. Fanshawe does not track which students have updated their postal codes and which addresses remain the original.

Table 4: Population by Ward Count 2016 Adjusted by Students Living On Campus

Ward	Population Count	Percent Variance from Average	Population Variance
Ward 1	26,517	5.91%	-1,567
Ward 2	26,397	6.39%	-1,687
Ward 3	26,774	4.89%	-1,310
Ward 4	27,114	3.58%	-970
Ward 5	31,059	-9.58%	2,975
Ward 6	26,947	4.22%	-1,137
Ward 7	33,283	-15.62%	5,199
Ward 8	29,687	-5.40%	1,603
Ward 9	31,678	-11.34%	3,594
Ward 10	26,994	4.04%	-1,090
Ward 11	30,085	-6.65%	2,001
Ward 12	29,542	-4.93%	1,458
Ward 13	21,050	33.42%	-7,034
Ward 14	26,055	7.79%	-2,029
Total Pop.	393,182		
Average Ward Pop.	28,084		

Only the number of students living in on-campus residences provided by London's major post-secondary institutions were used to adjust the 2016 Population by Ward Count. Although the Civic Administration was provided with an estimated number of off-campus students for the major post-secondary institutions, it is not possible to determine which of these students are already captured in the Census data.

Table 5 displays the estimated eligible voters in the current fourteen (14) wards (*Note: This is just for informational purposes. The City of London Ward Boundary Review will use the total*

population in a ward and not electors. Councillors, once elected, represent all people in a ward and not just those eligible to vote. Additionally, as ward boundaries can last for several elections, some people not currently eligible to vote may become voters in the future.).

Table 5: Eligible Voters by Ward Chart

Ward	2006 Elector Distribution by Ward	2010 Elector Distribution by Ward	2014 Elector Distribution by Ward
Ward 1	19,011	18,301	17,876
Ward 2	17,183	18,350	17,909
Ward 3	14,418	16,088	16,241
Ward 4	16,934	17,914	18,274
Ward 5	17,380	20,251	20,860
Ward 6	18,061	18,651	17,162
Ward 7	18,256	20,625	20,834
Ward 8	15,447	17,524	18,383
Ward 9	15,787	19,378	20,767
Ward 10	16,272	18,454	18,653
Ward 11	18,594	20,306	20,497
Ward 12	16,129	20,276	20,044
Ward 13	14,723	14,572	14,929
Ward 14	18,135	16,950	16,543
Total Voters	236,330	257,640	258,972
Average	16,881	18,403	18,498

In 2006, the Municipal Property Assessment Corporation (MPAC) provided the City of London with a Preliminary List of Electors to be used as the basis for the City's Voters' List. Unfortunately due to lack of information regarding citizenship status, a number of names did not end up on the Preliminary Voters' List. The City of London sent 'Unknown Citizenship Letters' before the 2006 Municipal Election to confirm residents' citizenship, in an attempt to update the Preliminary List of Electors. Those who completed the citizenship declaration, and were eligible to vote, were added to the Voters' List, which contributed to an increase in the total number of voters in the 2010 Municipal Election.

The Civic Administration has also reviewed an OMB decision regarding an appeal to the City of Kingston's 2013 Ward Boundary Review. The decision clearly suggests that there is a need to include London's student population in order to achieve effective representation. The by-law passed by the City of Kingston to change its ward boundaries in 2012 was appealed to the OMB on the basis that it did not provide effective representation. The appellant's main concern was that the review used the projected number of electors as opposed to the total population. In addition, the post-secondary students from Queen's University, St. Lawrence College, and Royal Military College were excluded from the review process⁵. The OMB found that "the Council, in a 7-6 vote, acted unreasonably in adopting an option that does not count more than 20% of the City's population when determining electoral districts. Whether that population votes or does not vote is not the issue".⁶

The Civic Administration has examined the possible impact of the student residence population in Ward 6, which is home to Western University (and affiliated University Colleges), and Ward 3, which is where Fanshawe College resides. After the 2016 Population by Ward Count was adjusted to include the students in residence at both Western University (and affiliated University Colleges) and Fanshawe College, there was an inequitable population variance of 33.42% in Ward 13, which would need to be revised to achieve a variance of plus or minus 25-33% to better address effective representation-by-population and remain consistent with past OMB decisions.

2) Respecting established neighbourhoods and communities within the municipality.

⁵ City of Toronto (2014). "Toronto Ward Boundary Review: Background Research Report" <http://static1.squarespace.com/static/53bc0914e4b0eb57996e4dee/t/54ad45e0e4b00f7c5c5cfa31/1420641760120/ResearchReport.TWBR.141204.pdf>

⁶ [2013] O.M.B.D. No. MM130053 – Wiener, Sydenham District Association, and Alma Mater Society of Queen's University vs. City of Kingston.

When conducting a ward boundary review, it is desirable to avoid fragmenting established neighbourhoods or communities of interest within the municipality. In addition, it is desirable to maintain historic communities contained within a ward. New communities should also be represented within a single ward when possible.

The City of London has the following eight (8) Heritage Conservation Districts. Each Heritage District remains within one ward:

Bishop Hellmuth Heritage Conservation District: This district is located on the north side of Oxford Street East between Wellington Street and Waterloo Street, on both sides of Waterloo Street between Oxford Street East and Grosvenor Street, on both sides of Grosvenor Street between Waterloo Street and Wellington Street and on both sides of Wellington Street generally between Grosvenor Street and Oxford Street East. Within this boundary it includes blocks along St. James Street and Hellmuth Avenue. The Bishop Hellmuth Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 6.

Blackfriars/Petersville Heritage Conservation District: This district is bound by the Thames River on the east and the south and by Oxford Street West to the north. Wharncliffe Road North acts as the western boundary of Blackfriars/Petersville Heritage Conservation Districts, and includes properties on both sides of the road between Rogers Avenue and St. Patrick Street. The Blackfriars/Petersville Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 13.

Downtown Heritage Conservation District: The westerly boundary of the Downtown Heritage Conservation District is the centreline of the Thames River, the south limits of Blackfriars Bridge to the north, Fullarton Street between Ridout Street North and Richmond Street, Dufferin Avenue and mid-block between Wellington Street and Waterloo Street, north of Dundas Street. The south boundary is the Canadian National Railway tracks. The east boundary stays west and north of the Citi Plaza and extends east to Waterloo Street north of King Street. The Downtown Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 13.

East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District: This district generally includes properties on the east side of Maitland Street between Central Avenue and Dufferin Avenue, the north side of Queens Avenue between Adelaide Street and Peter Street, the west side of Adelaide Street between Queens Avenue and Dufferin Avenue. Its northern edge includes portions of Central Avenue, and Princess Avenue. Internally, it includes blocks on Palace Street, Princess Avenue, Prospect Avenue, William Street, Dufferin Avenue, and Peter Street. The East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 13.

West Woodfield Heritage Conservation District: This district is adjacent to the East Woodfield Heritage Conservation District. West Woodfield Heritage Conservation District is bounded by Richmond Street to the west, Dufferin Avenue and Queens Avenue to the south, Maitland Street and Peter Street to the east and Central Avenue and Pall Mall Street to the north. These boundaries include approximately 500 properties, primarily residential, but also commercial, retail and office as well as churches and other institutional uses and Victoria Park. The West Woodfield Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 13.

Old East Heritage Conservation District: This district encompasses the vast majority of residential development bounded by the west side of Quebec Street, Queens Avenue, Elias Street and Central Avenue and dwellings east of Adelaide Street excluding those fronting onto Adelaide Street. The Old East Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 4.

St. George-Grosvenor Heritage Conservation District: This district is bound by Oxford Street East to the south, Richmond Street to the east, the Thames River to the west, and includes properties along Victoria Street between Richmond Street and St. George Street. As part of the St. George-Grosvenor Heritage Conservation District Study process, the boundary of the study area will be evaluated. The St. George-Grosvenor Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 13.

Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District: Horton Street/Thames Park serves as the northern boundary of Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District. Ridout Street South serves as the eastern boundary, and includes properties on the west side of Ridout Street South between Ingleside Place and Elmwood Avenue East. Tecumseh Avenue East, between Ridout Street South and Wortley Road, and Duchess Avenue, between Wharncliffe Road South and Wortley Road, serve as the southern boundary, as well as properties along Wortley Road nearly to Briscoe Street. Wharncliffe Road South serves as the western boundary of Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District. The Wortley Village-Old South Heritage Conservation District is within the boundaries of Ward 11.

New London neighbourhoods are listed below and each are located within a single ward:

Fox Hollow – Ward 7
Stoney Creek – Ward 5
River Bend – Ward 9
Woodhull – Ward 9
Summerside – Ward 14

Given that each of the heritage districts and new communities fall within a singular ward, there is no adjustment required to the current ward boundaries to uphold.

3) Geographical features defining natural boundaries within the municipality.

This principle recognizes that natural and physical boundaries shape patterns of life in cities, so ward boundaries should work within these features to keep wards contiguous and group communities of interest. Consideration needs to be given to using natural and man-made features as ward boundaries that already serve as physical boundaries of communities, such as rivers and creeks. Similarly, major infrastructure such as expressways, railways, and arterial roads create barriers and can serve as logical physical ward boundaries. The Thames River is an excellent example of a natural feature serving as a ward boundary in London.

The current ward boundaries satisfactorily take into consideration natural and man-made features, as well as communities of interest.

4) Infrastructure boundaries within the municipality.

Where feasible, major infrastructure such as expressways, arterial roads, and railway lines should be used as features to define a ward boundary.

The Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways serve as a ward boundary throughout the City and major arterial streets/roads, such as Oxford Street, Richmond Street, Adelaide Street, Commissioners Road, Southdale Road, Wellington Road, and Wonderland Road South, serve as ward boundaries. Upon assessment, no amendments to current ward boundaries need to be made to uphold this guiding principle.

In addition to the above principles, the Civic Administration also takes into consideration, as part of its review of ward boundaries, feedback and experience from the preceding elections. Feedback can come from a number of sources including constituents, candidates (both successful and unsuccessful) and also election workers.

CONCLUSION

Based on the aforementioned principles and feedback, the City Clerk has determined that the following proposed ward boundary adjustments to appear to be in order and should be brought before the public in order to seek input on the proposed changes:

- **Movement of Poll Area 8-1 into Ward 13**
 - Recent condominium and high-rise developments within the Beaverbrook Avenue and Sugarcreek Trail area have created a larger community of interest and these proposed boundary adjustments keep the area within a single ward rather than split between Ward 8 and Ward 13.
 - The west ward boundary for Ward 13 (east for Ward 8) is currently Beaverbrook Avenue with a small portion of Riverside Drive. Recommendation to extend this boundary to CN Railway (South), arterial roads – Wonderland Rd. S. (West), Oxford St. W. (North) to keep with the principal of ‘infrastructure boundaries’
 - This minor adjustment will create balanced population distribution in Ward 13 by increasing population by 4505 people and bringing the population variance from +33.42% to +9.90% from the average ward population.
 - The impact on the principal of ‘effective representation’ for Ward 8 is still in the acceptable range for the 2018 municipal election moving from a variance of -5.40% to +11.53%.
 - **Table 6** shows the changes to the population variance after Poll Area 8-1 is moved into Ward 13.

Table 6: Population Variance with 8-1 moved to Ward 13

WARD	Population Count	Percent Variance from Average	Population Variance
Ward 1	26,517	5.91%	-1,567
Ward 2	26,397	6.39%	-1,687
Ward 3	26,774	4.89%	-1,310
Ward 4	27,114	3.58%	-970
Ward 5	31,059	-9.58%	2,975
Ward 6	26,947	4.22%	-1,137
Ward 7	33,283	-15.62%	5,199
Ward 8	25,182	11.53%	-2,902
Ward 9	31,678	-11.34%	3,594
Ward 10	26,994	4.04%	-1,090
Ward 11	30,085	-6.65%	2,001
Ward 12	29,542	-4.93%	1,458
Ward 13	25,555	9.90%	-2,529
Ward 14	26,055	7.79%	-2,029
Total Pop.	393,182		
Average Ward Pop.	28,084		

- **Adjust the boundary between Ward's 6 and 7 along the Medway Creek to include two properties that are currently separated from their community of interest**
 - This minor adjustment will include the Orchard Park Sherwood Forest Ratepayers within a single ward rather than split between Ward 6 and Ward 7.
 - The north ward boundary for Ward 6 will be adjusted run along Gainsborough Road until reaching Doncaster Ave where the boundary will extend to the Medway Creek to incorporate two properties that currently are separated from their community of interest.
 - This is also in keeping with the principal of 'maintaining geographical features defining natural boundaries within' the municipality.
 - This will have an insignificant effect on effective representation.
- All other Wards remain the same as this report indicates that our current ward boundaries are meeting the requirements in the City of London's Council Policy Manual, Case Law, and past OMB decisions.

See Appendix 'B' for the recommended Revised London Ward Boundary Map. See Appendix 'C' for individual maps of each ward, including a revised map for each of revised wards (6, 7, 8, and 13).

Next Steps:

Based upon the results of the public consultation process, the City Clerk will finalize any proposed boundary adjustments and bring forward a by-law to the Municipal Council in order to implement the changes to the ward boundaries.

Under section 222(8) of the Municipal Act, a by-law to change the current ward boundaries comes into force on the day the new Council is organized, provided that the by-law is passed and any appeal to the OMB is settled prior to January 1 of the year in which the regular election is held. However, it should be noted that while the redivided ward boundaries do not come into force until the new council is organized (December 1, 2018), Section 222(9) of the Municipal Act requires the Clerk to conduct the 2018 municipal election as if the by-law was already in force.

Within 15 days of passage of the by-law, the municipality must provide a Notice of Passing together with the final date for submission of any appeals (appeals must be submitted within 45 days of the passing of the by-law).

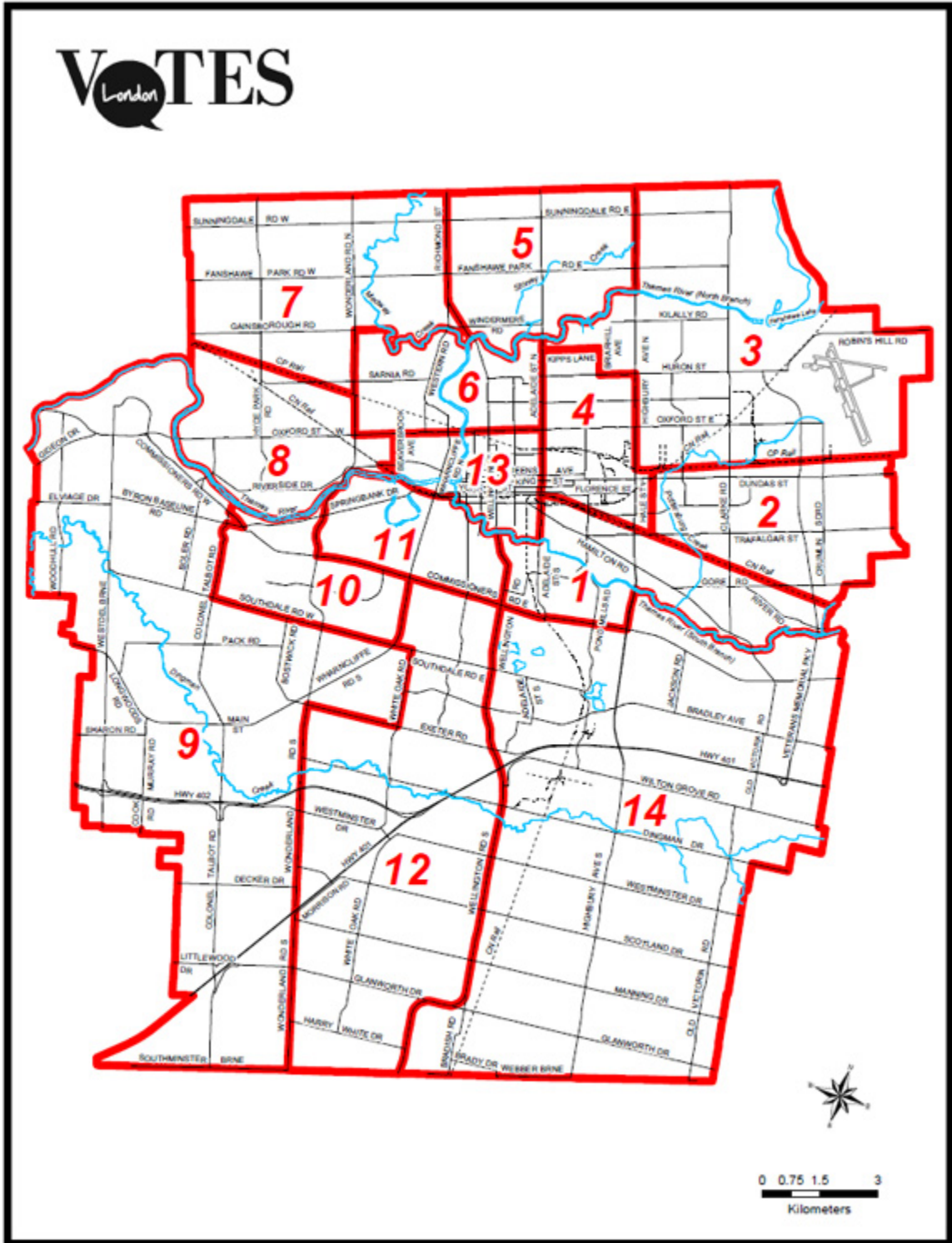
Within 15 days of the final date for submission of an appeal, any appeals must be forwarded to the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) together with any other information or material that the Board may require regarding the appeal(s);

The OMB would then hold a Hearing and may affirm, amend, or repeal the City's By-law.

The entire process, including receipt of the Decision of the OMB regarding any appeals, must be completed no later than December 31st, 2017 in order for the revised ward boundaries to be in place for the 2018 municipal election. If the OMB was to repeal the City's by-law, the existing boundaries would remain in place for the 2018 election and the review process would need to be repeated, in order to propose revisions to ward boundaries for the 2022 election.

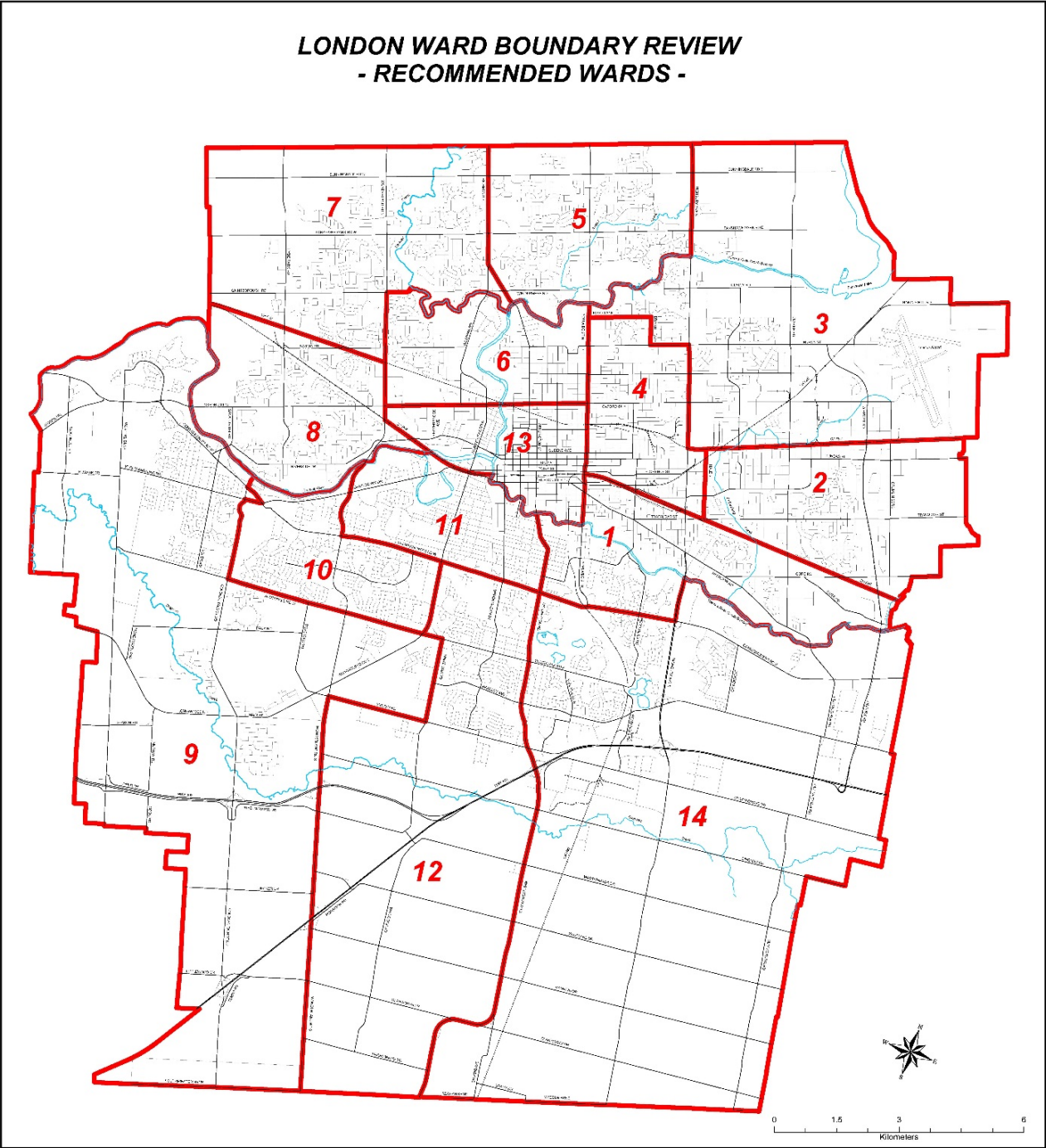
PREPARED BY:	RECOMMENDED BY:
JACLYN RODRIGUES ELECTIONS INTERN	CATHY SAUNDERS, CITY CLERK
SUBMITTED BY:	
SARAH CORMAN MANAGER, LICENSING & ELECTIONS	

Appendix 'A'
Current Ward Boundary Map

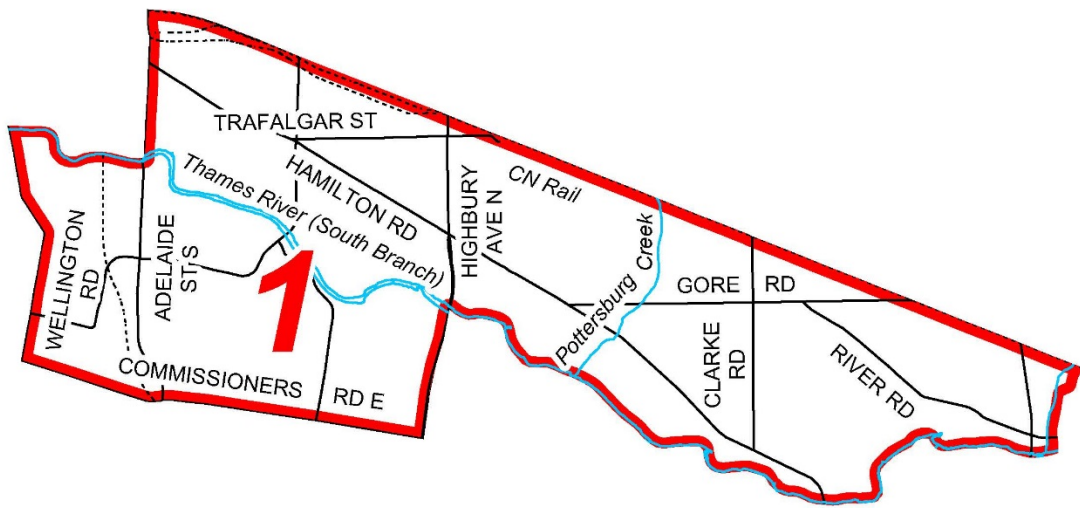


Appendix 'B'
Revised Ward Boundary Map

LONDON WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
- RECOMMENDED WARDS -



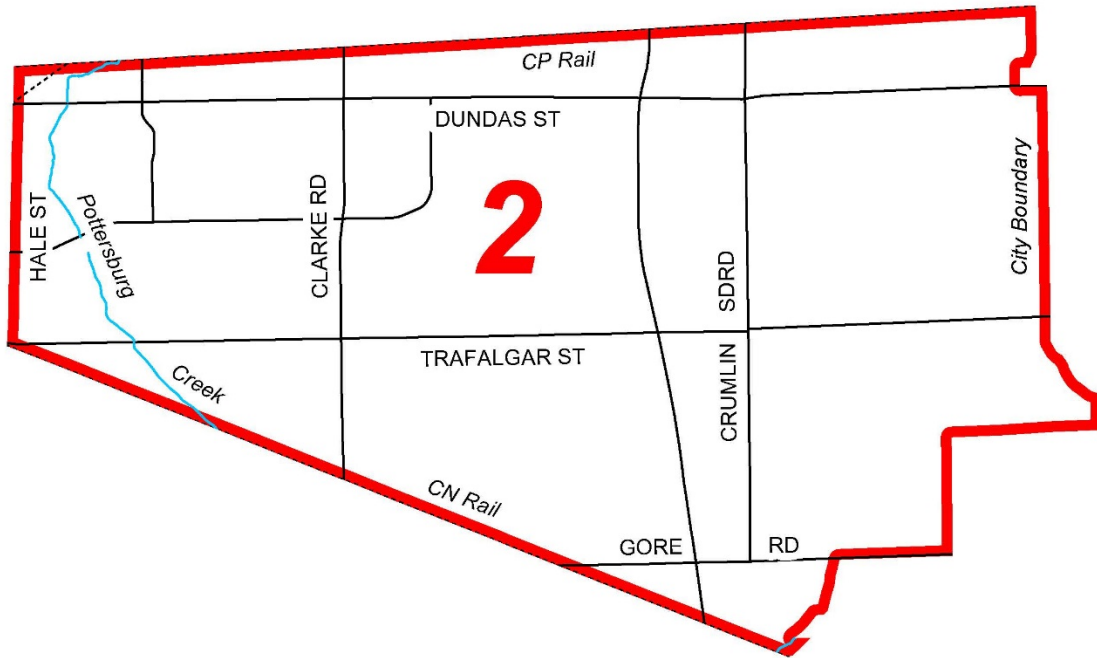
Appendix 'C'
Individual Ward Boundary Maps



Ward 1

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wellington Road, the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames and the centre line of Adelaide Street North; on the north by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames, the centre line of Highbury Avenue South and the centre line of Commissioners Road East.

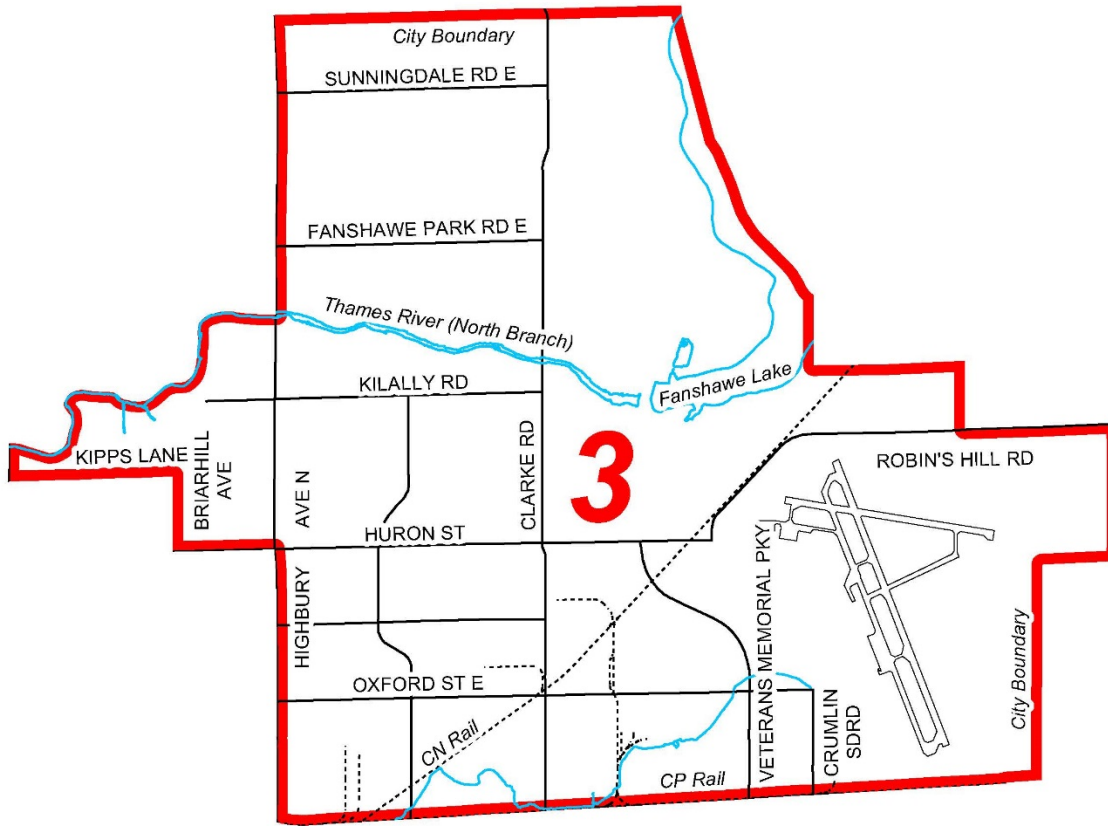




Ward 2

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Hale Street and its projection northerly to the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on the north by the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway.

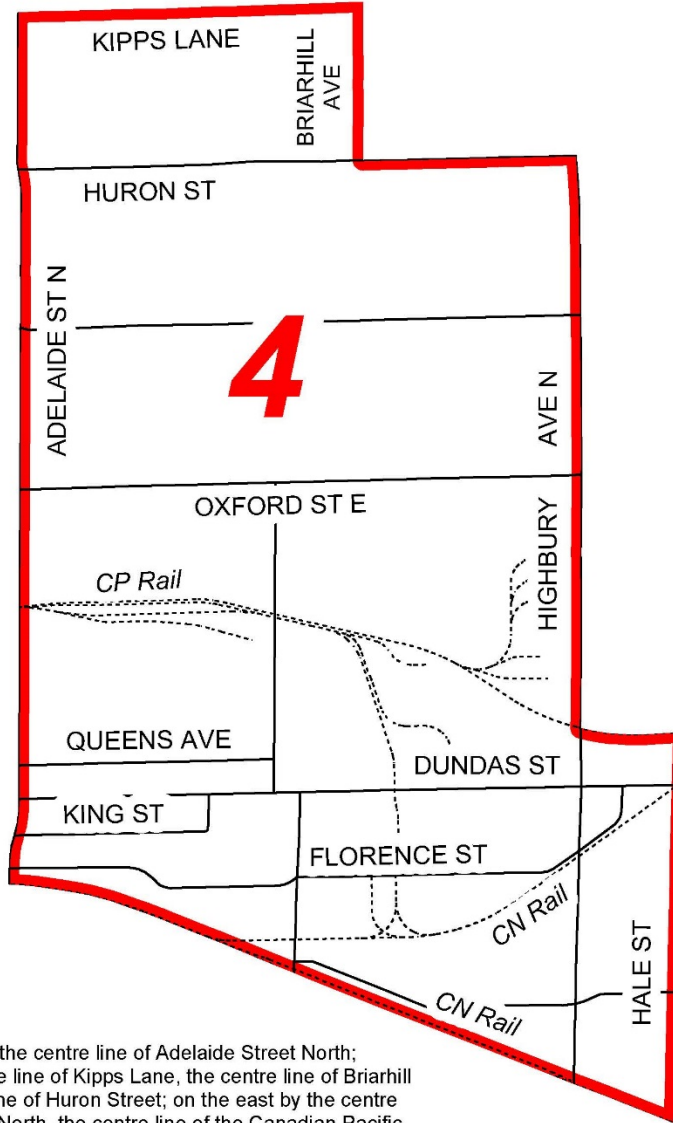




Ward 3

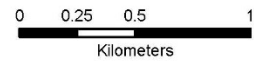
Bounded on the west by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North, the centre line of Huron Street, the centre line of Briarhill Avenue, the centre line of Kipps Lane, the centre line of Adelaide Street North, the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames and the centre line of Highbury Avenue North; on the north by the north City Limit; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

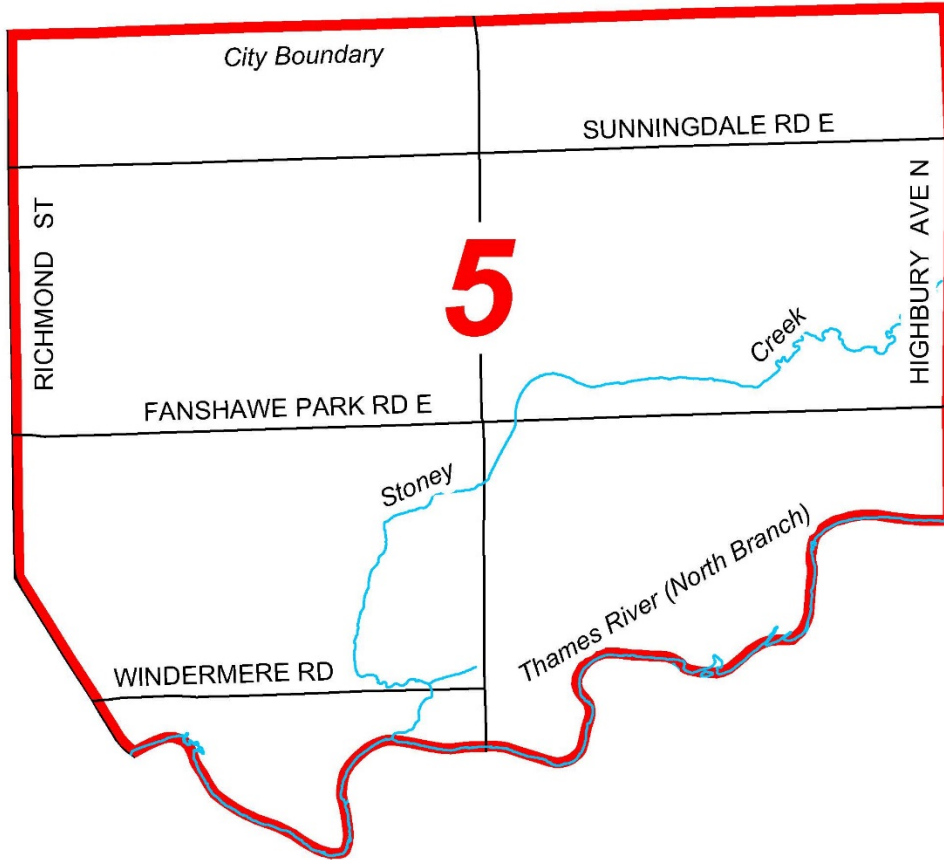




Ward 4

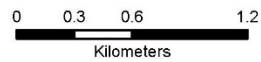
Bounded on the west by the centre line of Adelaide Street North; on the north by the centre line of Kipps Lane, the centre line of Briarhill Avenue and the centre line of Huron Street; on the east by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North, the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the centre line of the northerly projection of Hale Street and the centre line of Hale Street; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway.



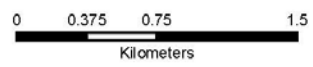
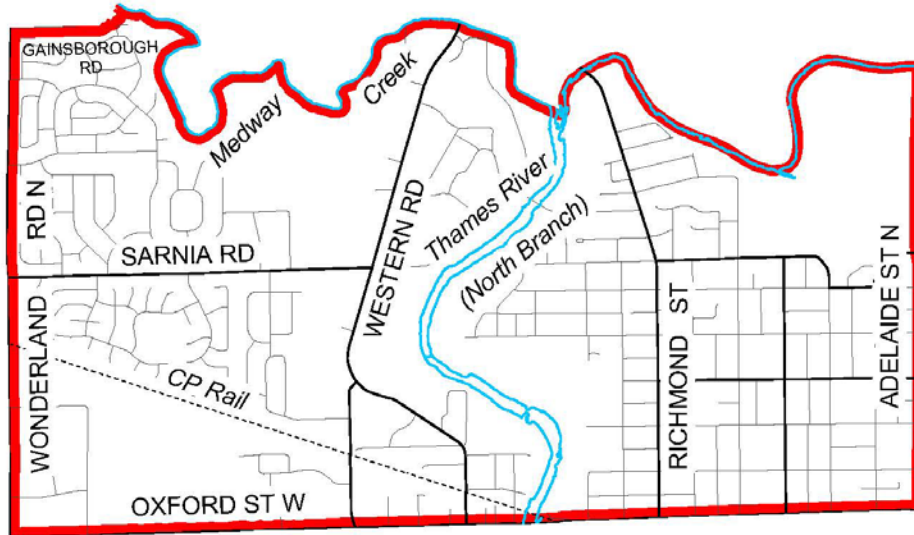


Ward 5

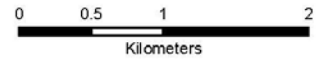
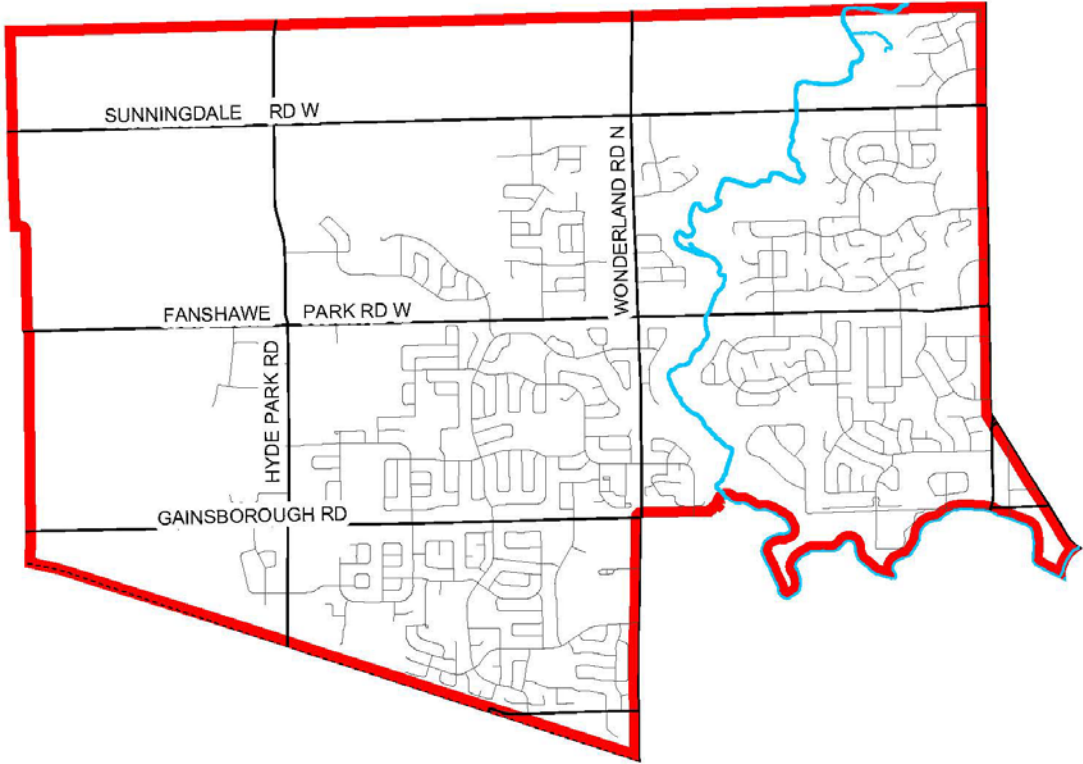
Bounded on the west by the centre line of Richmond Street; on the north by the north City Limit; on the east by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North; and on the south by the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames.



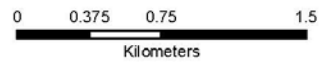
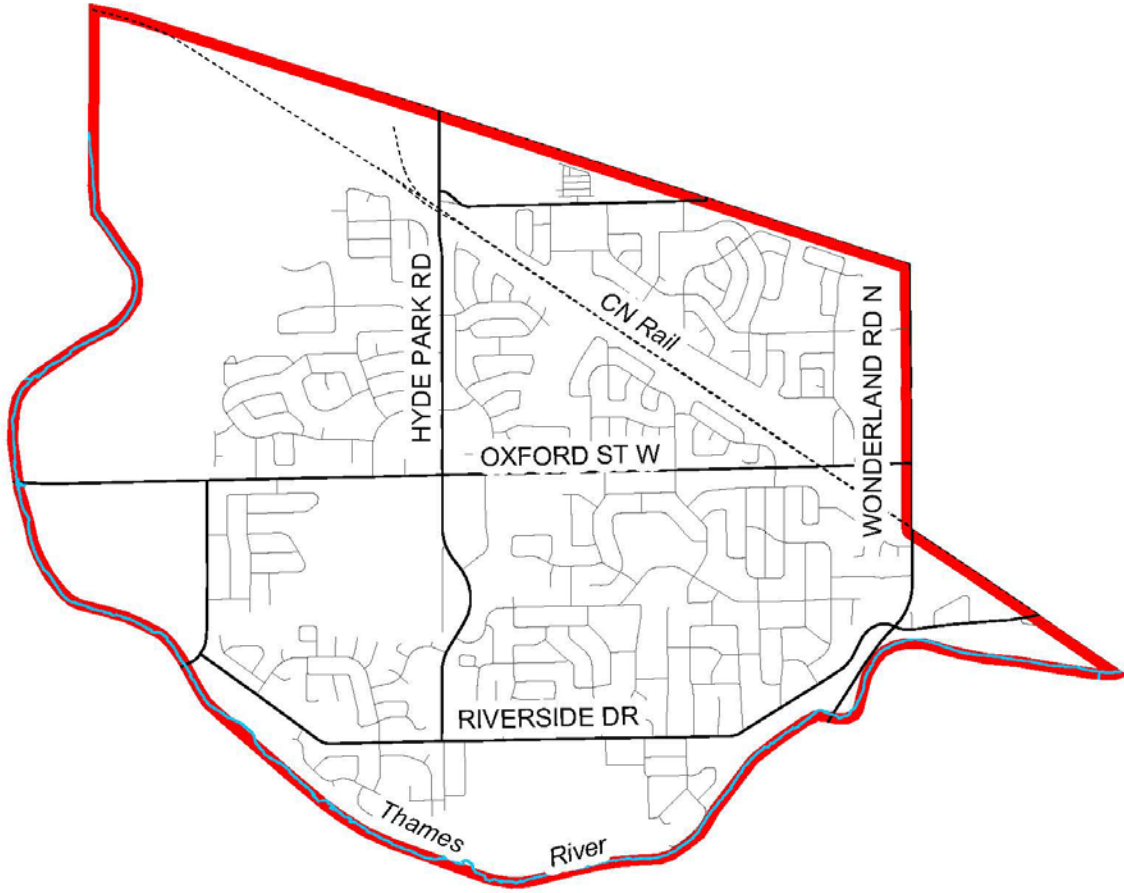
LONDON WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
- WARD 6 -

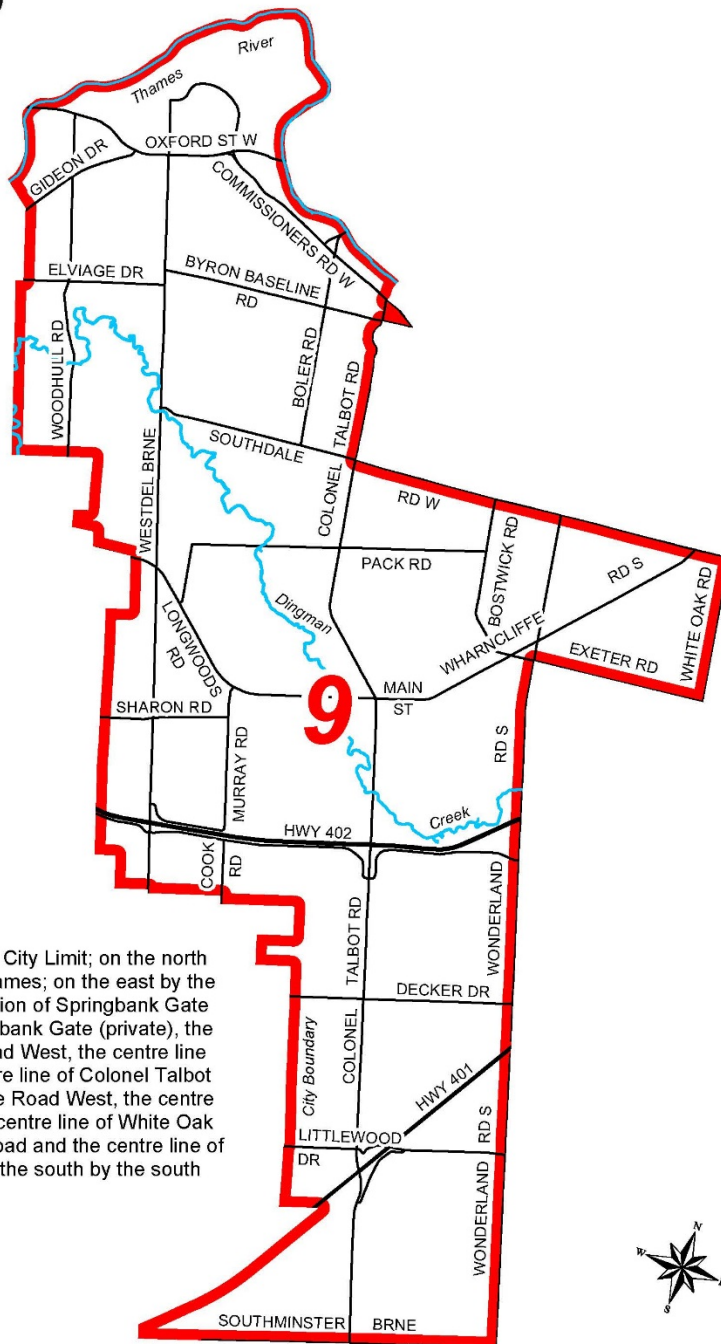


LONDON WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
- WARD 7 -



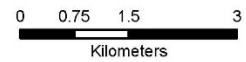
LONDON WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
- WARD 8 -

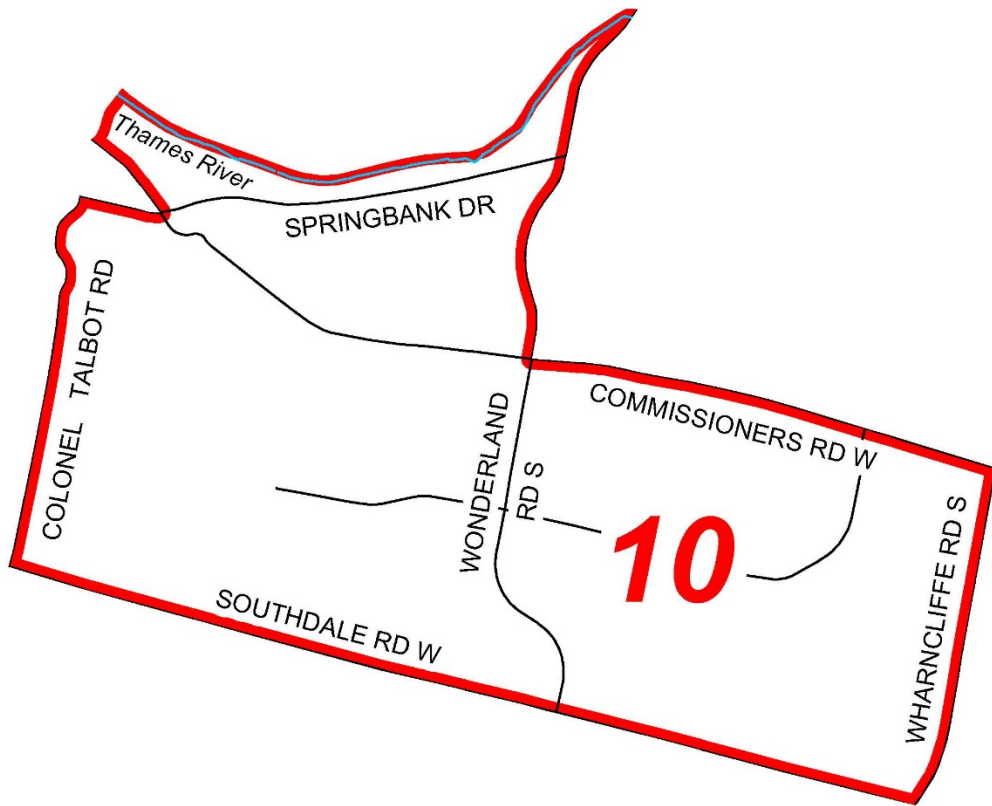




Ward 9

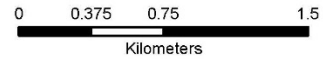
Bounded on the west by the west City Limit; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of the northerly projection of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of Commissioners Road West, the centre line of Byron Baseline Road, the centre line of Colonel Talbot Road, the centre line of Southdale Road West, the centre line of Southdale Road East, the centre line of White Oak Road, the centre line of Exeter Road and the centre line of Wonderland Road South; and on the south by the south City Limit.

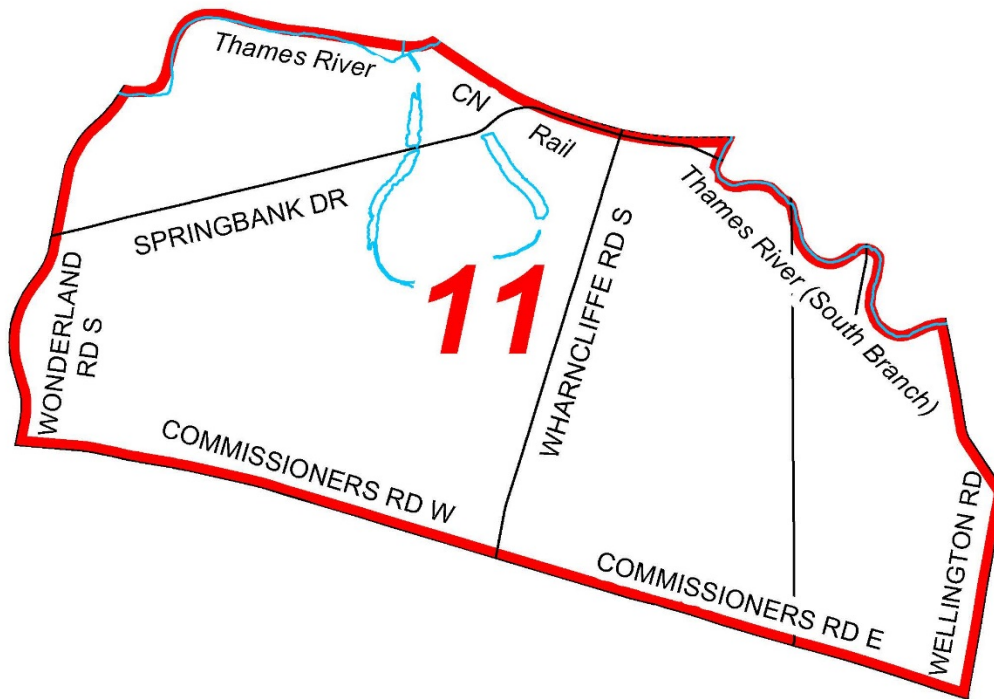




Ward 10

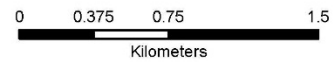
Bounded on the west by the centre line of Colonel Talbot Road, the centre line of Byron Baseline Road, the centre line of Commissioners Road West, the centre line of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of the northerly projection of Springbank Gate (private) to the centre line of the River Thames; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of Wonderland Road South, the centre line of Commissioners Road West and the centre line of Wharncliffe Road South; and on the south by the centre line of Southdale Road West.





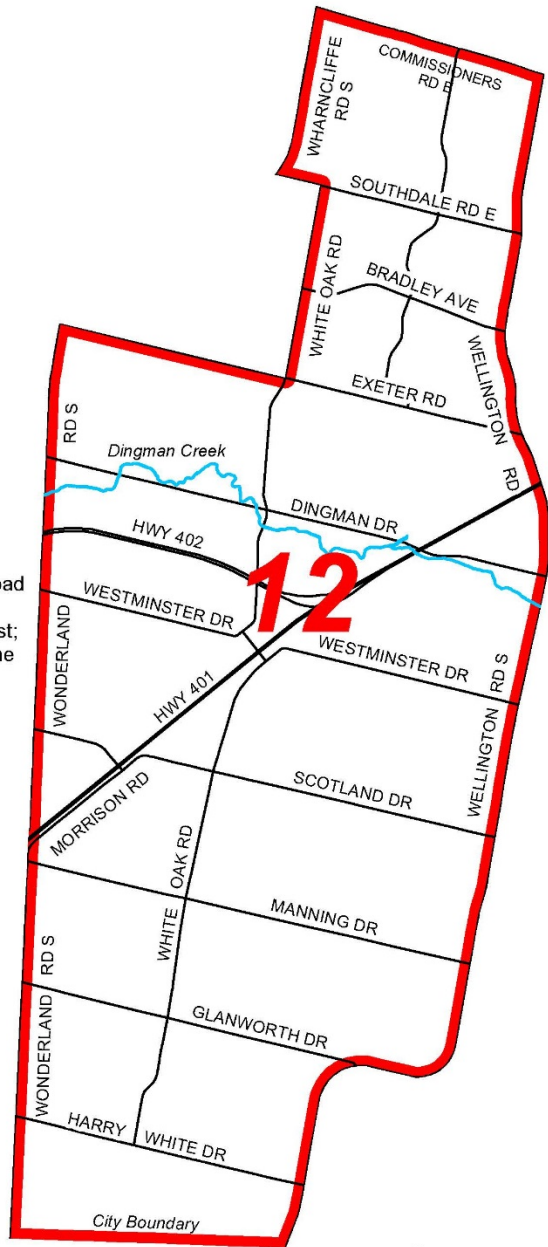
Ward 11

Bounded on the west by centre line of Wonderland Road South; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames, the centre line of the Canadian National Railway and the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of Wellington Road; and on the south by the centre line of Commissioners Road East and the centre line of Commissioners Road West.

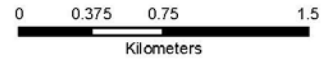
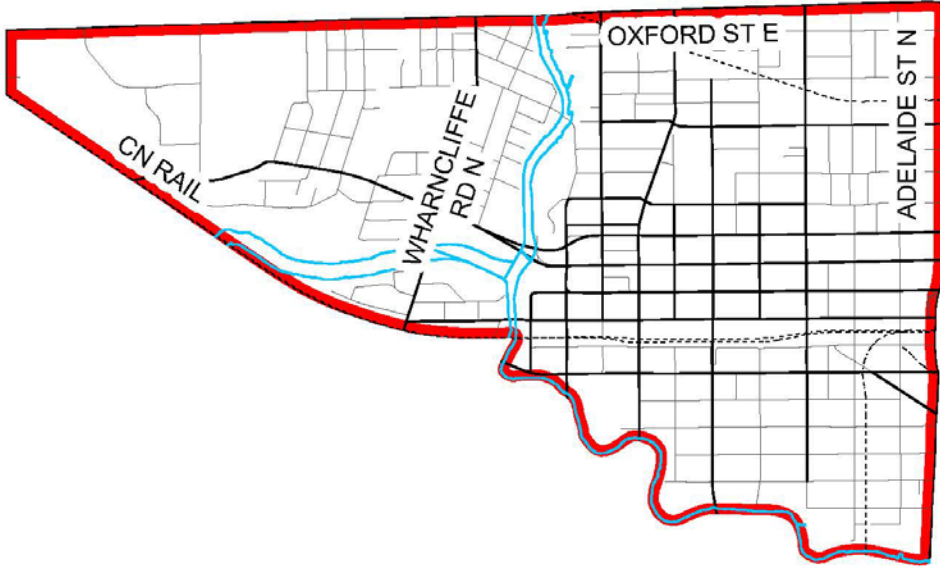


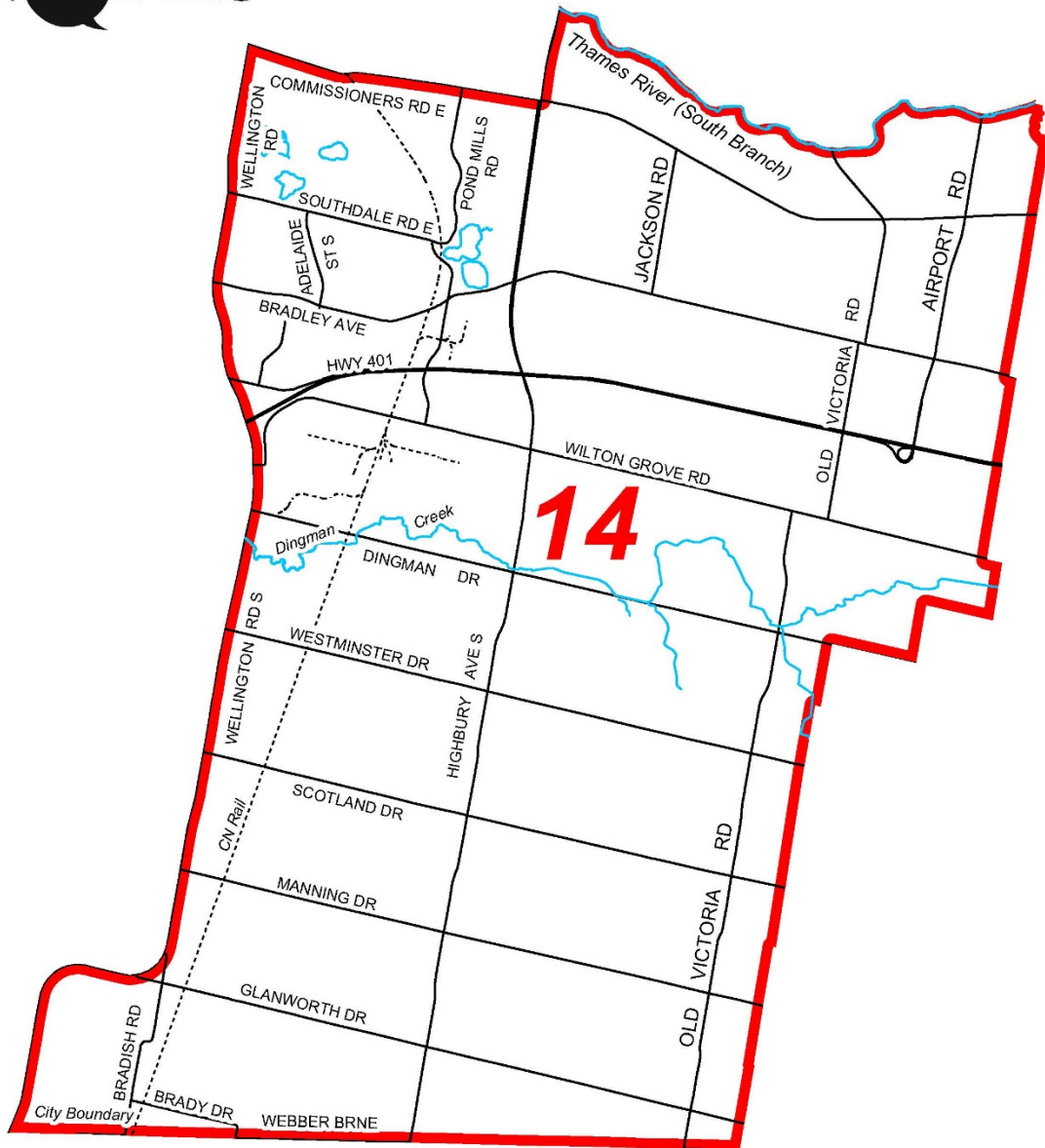
Ward 12

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wonderland Road South, the centre line of Exeter Road, the centre line of White Oak Road, the centre line of Southdale Road East and the centre line of Wharnccliffe Road South; on the north by the centre line of Commissioners Road East; on the east by the centre line of Wellington Road and the centre line of Wellington Road South; and on the south by the south City Limit.



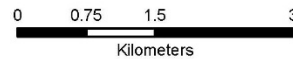
LONDON WARD BOUNDARY REVIEW
- WARD 13 -





Ward 14

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wellington Road South and the centre line of Wellington Road; on the north by the centre line of Commissioners Road East, the centre line of Highbury Avenue South and the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the south City Limit.



Appendix 'D'

Bill No.
2017

By-law No. E.-

A By-law to redivide the wards in the City of London.

WHEREAS subsection 5(3) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, S.O. 2001, c. 25, as amended, provides that a municipal power shall be exercised by by-law;

AND WHEREAS section 9 of the *Municipal Act, 2001* provides that a municipality has the capacity, rights, powers, and privileges of a natural person for the purpose of exercising its authority under this or any other Act;

AND WHEREAS subsection 10(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, provides that a municipality may provide any service or thing that the municipality considers necessary or desirable for the public;

AND WHEREAS subsection 10(2) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, provides that a municipality may pass by-laws respecting: in paragraph 1, Governance structure of the municipality and its local boards, and, in paragraph 2, Accountability and transparency of the Municipality and its operations and of its local boards and their operations;

AND WHEREAS Section 222(1) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, provides that, without limiting sections 9, 10, 11 of the Act, a municipality may divide or redivide the municipality into wards or to dissolve the existing wards;

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

1. That the wards described below are shown on the map attached as Schedule 'A' to this by-law are hereby the wards for the City of London;

Ward 1 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wellington Road, the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames and the centre line of Adelaide Street North; on the north by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames, and the centre line of Highbury Avenue South and the centre line of Commissioners Road East.

Ward 2 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Hale Street and its projection northerly to the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on the north by the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway.

Ward 3 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North, the centre line of Huron Street, the centre line of Briarhill Avenue, the centre line of Kipps Lane, the centre line of Adelaide Street North, the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames and the centre line of Highbury Avenue North; on the north by the north City Limit; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ward 4 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Adelaide Street North; on the north by the centre line of Kipps Lane, the centre line of Briarhill Avenue and the centre line of Huron Street; on the east by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North, the centre line of the Canadian

Pacific Railway, the centre line of the northerly projection of Hale Street and the centre line of Hale Street; and on the south by the centre line of the Canadian National Railway.

Ward 5 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Richmond Street; on the north by the north City Limit; on the east by the centre line of Highbury Avenue North; and on the south by the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames.

Ward 6 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wonderland Road North; on the north by the centre line of Gainsborough Road allowance, the centre line of the Medway Creek, the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of Adelaide Street North; and on the south by the centre line of Oxford Street East and the centre line of Oxford Street West.

Ward 7 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the west City Limit; on the north by the north City Limit; on the east by the center line of Richmond Street; and on the south by the centre line of the North Branch of the River Thames, the centre line of the Medway Creek, the centre line of Gainsborough Road allowance, the centerline of Wonderland Road North and the Centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ward 8 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the west City Limit; on the north by the centre line of the Canadian Pacific Railway; on the east by the centre line of Wonderland Road North and the centre line of the Canadian National Railway; and on the south by the centre line of the River Thames.

Ward 9 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the west City Limit; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of the northerly projection of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of Commissioners Road West, the centre line of Byron Baseline Road, the centre line of Colonel Talbot Road, the centre line of Southdale Road West, the centre line of Southdale Road East, the centre line of White Oak Road, the centre line of Exeter Road and the centre line of Wonderland Road South; and on the south by the south City Limit.

Ward 10 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Colonel Talbot Road, the centre line of Byron Baseline Road, the centre line of Commissioners Road West, the centre line of Springbank Gate (private), the centre line of the northerly projection of Springbank Gate (private) to the centre line of the River Thames; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of Wonderland Road South, the centre line of Commissioners Road West and the centre line of Wharncliffe Road South; and on the south by the centre line of Southdale Road West.

Ward 11 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by centre line of Wonderland Road South; on the north by the centre line of the River Thames, the centre line of the Canadian National Railway and the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames; on the east by the centre line of Wellington Road; and on the south by the centre line of Commissioners Road East and the centre line of Commissioners Road West.

Ward 12 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wonderland Road South, the centre line of Exeter Road, the centre line of White Oak Road, the centre line of Southdale Road East and the centre line of Wharncliffe Road South; on the north by the centre line of Commissioners Road East; on the east by the centre line of Wellington Road and the centre line of Wellington Road South; and on the south by the south City Limit.

Ward 13 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wonderland Road North; on the north by the centre line of Oxford Street West and the centre line of Oxford Street East; on the east by the centre line of Adelaide Street North; and on the south by the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames and the centre line of the Canadian National Railway.

Ward 14 shall consist of that portion of the City of London which may be more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the centre line of Wellington Road South and the centre line of Wellington Road; on the north by the centre line of Commissioners Road East, the centre line of Highbury Avenue South and the centre line of the South Branch of the River Thames; on the east by the east City Limit; and on the south by the south City Limit.

2. In accordance with subsection 222(8) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, this by-law comes into force on

3. That notwithstanding section 2 of this by-law, in accordance with subsection 222(9) of the *Municipal Act, 2001*, the regular municipal election to be held in 2018 as if this by-law was already in force.

PASSED in Open Council on January 17, 2017.

Matt Brown
Mayor

Catharine Saunders
City Clerk

First Reading – January 17, 2017
Second Reading – January 17, 2017
Third Reading – January 17, 2017

Schedule 'A'
Revised London Ward Boundary Map

