



Public Engagement

- Early Consultation Pop-Ups and Community Events
- River Usage Survey
- GetInvolved website
- Stakeholder meetings
- Public Information Centres
- First Nations Engagement
- Email and letter mail contact lists







First Nations Engagement



- Notice of Commencement and invitations to meet were sent to nine First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as Métis Nation of Ontario
- All reports and updates sent directly
- Information cards placed at N'Amerind Friendship Centre
- Public Information Centre held at Chippewas of the Thames First Nation, with Munsee-Delaware and Oneida nations also invited

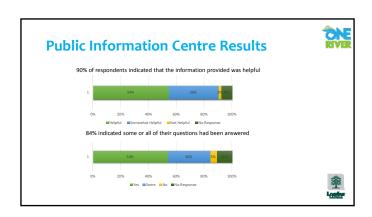


Public Engagement



- Close to 1,000 people filled out the river usage survey
- Stakeholder meetings
- Over 270 people attended the PICs
- 473 Springbank Dam surveys submitted
- Over 100 emails, letters and phone calls received





Problem/Opportunity Statement



"The river that flows through London's downtown has many names:

- Deshkan Ziibiing (known to the Anishnaabeg and Lenape of the Great Lakes);
 Kahwy 'hatati (ONYOTA:KA); and,
 The Thames (John Graves Simcoe)



Public Feedback



• The majority of respondents (55%) indicated that nothing had been missed in the problem/opportunity statement.





Springbank Dam Options



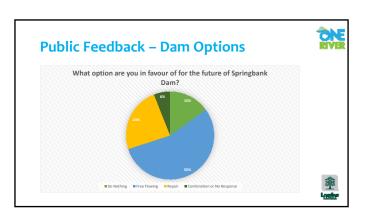
• Do Nothing Dam is left as-is



• Reinstate the Dam Dam is reinstated to provide a water retention function







Evaluation Criteria



Natural Environment

Water quality, geomorphology, Species at Risk, terrestrial habitat, aquatic habitat, groundwater and surface water interactions

Social/Cultural Environment

Cultural heritage, public health & safety, boating recreation, fishing recreation, land-based recreation, shoreline accessibility, aesthetics, First Nations concerns, urban revitalization

Technical and Economic

Flood hazard impact, carbon footprint, constructability, approvability, operations & maintenance, compatibility with existing and planned infrastructure projects, capital cost



Natural Environment



Option 2 scored significantly higher than the other options due to consistently higher scores in nearly every criterion:

- Ability to improve water quality from existing conditions
- Potential for improvements to geomorphology
- Protection for Species At Risk, terrestrial habitat and aquatic









Social/Cultural Environment



Options 2 and 3 ranked similarly:

- Option 2 ranked significantly higher for fishing recreation and First Nations concerns
- Options 2 and 3 were ranked equally for cultural heritage and aesthetics
- Option 3 was shown to be slightly preferable with respect to public health and safety, boating recreation, land-based recreation, shoreline accessibility and urban revitalization





Technical and Economic

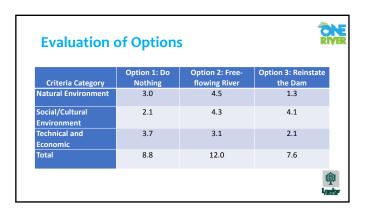


Option 1 scored the highest due to the fewest costs and permitting requirements associated with doing nothing.

Option 2 scored closely behind Option 1, showing balance between costs, constructability, approvability, and operations and maintenance.

Option 3 was noted to be the most difficult to receive approvals for, to construct, and would have the highest cost.





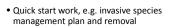
Recommended: Option 2 Free-flowing River

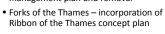


- Decommission Springbank Dam
- Determine most environmentally and fiscally responsible way to do so
- Consider potential repurposing of concrete structure, subject to future structural review



Next Steps





 River enhancements, e.g. erosion mitigation, natural heritage protection projects, public space improvements, boat launches, river access

• Springbank Dam decommissioning plan





Questions?