



STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN

-  OUR CHALLENGE
-  OUR STRATEGY
-  OUR CITY
-  CITY BUILDING POLICIES
-  PLACE TYPE POLICIES
-  ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES
-  SECONDARY PLANS
-  OUR TOOLS
-  APPENDIX 1 - MAPS

STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN



THE LONDON PLAN APPROACH

BASED ON A VISION, VALUES & KEY DIRECTIONS

London 2035:
Exciting,
Exceptional,
Connected

VALUES

1. BE ACCOUNTABLE
2. BE COLLABORATIVE
3. DEMONSTRATE LEADERSHIP
4. BE INCLUSIVE
5. BE INNOVATIVE
6. THINK SUSTAINABLE

THE LONDON PLAN APPROACH

KEY DIRECTIONS

- #1 Plan strategically for a prosperous city
- #2 Connect London to the surrounding region
- #3 Celebrate and support London as a culturally rich, creative and diverse city
- #4 Become one of the greenest cities in Canada
- #5 Build a mixed-use compact city
- #6 Place a new emphasis on creating attractive mobility choices
- #7 Build strong, healthy and attractive neighbourhoods for everyone
- #8 Make wise planning decisions



THE LONDON PLAN APPROACH

GROUNDING IN A CITY STRUCTURE CONCEPT

- #1 The growth framework
- #2 The green framework
- #3 The mobility framework
- #4 The economic framework
- #5 The community framework





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Approach

- Natural Heritage and Natural Hazards policies found in 3 parts of *The London Plan*:
 - Natural Heritage;
 - Natural and Human-Made Hazards;
 - Natural Resources.
- Natural Heritage System is a Landscape, Features, and Functions Approach.
- Policies mirror language of PPS.

Natural Heritage System

- What Are We Trying to Achieve?
 - Ensure NHS is protected, conserved, enhanced, and managed for present and future generations:
 - Healthy terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems in subwatersheds.
 - Identification, protection, rehabilitation, and management of features and ecological functions.
 - Groundwater quality and quantity.
 - Connectivity and linkages.
 - Biodiversity.
 - Maintenance and enhancement.
 - Monitoring climate change and NHS resiliency.
 - Appropriate recreation based on ecological sensitivity.

Natural Heritage System

- How Are We Going to Achieve This?
 - Public ownership and acquisition
 - Stewardship, management and rehabilitation
 - Ecological Buffers
 - Environmental Studies
 - Subwatershed Plans
 - Watershed Report Cards
 - Policies and Mapping

Natural Heritage System

- Components of the NH System
 - In Green Space Place Type:
 - Fish Habitat
 - Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species
 - Provincially Significant Wetlands and Wetlands
 - Significant Woodlands and Woodlands
 - Significant Valleylands
 - Significant Wildlife Habitat
 - Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest
 - Water Resource Systems
 - Environmentally Significant Areas
 - Upland Corridors
 - Potential Naturalization Areas
 - Adjacent Lands

Natural Heritage System

- Components of the NH System
 - In Environmental Review Place Type:
 - Unevaluated Wetlands
 - Unevaluated Vegetation Patches (≥ 0.5 ha)
 - Valleylands
 - Potential Environmentally Significant Areas

Natural Heritage System

- Permitted Uses and Activities
 - No negative impact on ecol. features/functions
 - Conservation, mitigation, rehabilitation
 - Forestry management, limited infrastructure
 - Public ownership/acquisition
 - Passive recreation
- How Will We Protect the NHS?
 - Stewardship
 - Ecological Buffers
 - Conservation Master Plans
 - Environmental Management Guidelines
 - Subject Lands Status Reports
 - Environmental Impact Studies
 - Environmental Assessment
- Specific Policies for the Place Type

EEPAC Role

What does this all mean?

While it is the legislative mandate of the Municipal Council to make the final decision on all matters that affect the Municipality, the role of an advisory committee is to provide recommendations, advice and information to the Municipal Council on those specialized matters which relate to the purpose of the advisory committee, to facilitate public input to City Council on programs and ideas and to assist in enhancing the quality of life of the community, in keeping with the Municipal Council's Strategic Plan principles.

EEPAC Mandate

What does this all mean?

EEPAC provides technical advice on matters which are relevant to the City of London's Official Plan, including London's natural heritage system as it relates to Environmentally Significant Areas, woodlands, stream corridors, etc.

EIS Trigger Distance

Component of Natural Heritage System	Trigger Distance Requiring Environmental Study and Area of Adjacent Lands
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fish Habitat • Habitat of Endangered Species and Threatened Species • Locations of Endangered Species and Threatened Species • Provincially Significant Wetlands and connecting lands in a Wetland complex • Wetlands and Unevaluated Wetlands • Significant Woodlands • Significant Valleylands and Valleylands • Significant Wildlife Habitat • Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest • Environmentally Significant Areas • Upland Corridors 	120m
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodlands • Significant groundwater recharge areas, wellhead protection areas and highly vulnerable aquifers 	30m
• Environmental Review lands	As appropriate

Concluding Points

- EEPAC plays an important role in providing advice related to environmental matters.
- Ontario planning system is a policy-based, not regulation-based system.
- Regulations that do exist relate primarily to process and specific technical matters.
- Planners use these policies, as well as input received from comments provided through consultation, as the basis of their professional recommendations.
- Politicians, as the decision-makers, use these policies as well as input received from comments provided through consultation as the basis for their decisions.

