



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







- #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
- #8 Make wise planning decisions



THE LONDON PLAN APPROACH

GROUNDED 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







STRUCTURE OF THE PLAN





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- 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.



- 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.



- 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



- · 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



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



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



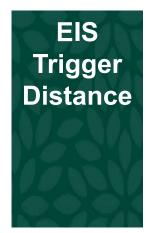
What does this all mean?

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.



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.



	Component of Natural Heritage System	Trigger Distance Requiring Environmental Study and Area of Adjacent Lands
	Fish Habitat	120m
	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	
	Woodlands	30m.
	Significant groundwater recharge areas, wellhead protection areas and highly vulnerable aquifers	
	Environmental Review lands	As appropriate



- 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 theses 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.

