

Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee

Report

The 1st Meeting of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee
January 16, 2020
Committee Rooms #1 and #2

Attendance PRESENT: S. Levin (Chair), I. Arturo, A. Bilson Darko, R. Doyle, C. Dyck, S. Esan, P. Ferguson, L. Grieves, S. Hall, S. Heuchan, B. Krichker, I. Mohamed, K. Moser, B. Samuels, S. Sivakumar, R. Trudeau, M. Wallace and I. Whiteside and H. Lysynski (Clerk)

ALSO PRESENT: S. Chambers, C. Creighton, M. Davenport, M. Fabro, S. Hudson, J. MacKay, L. McDougall and M. Stone

ABSENT: E. Arellano, L. Banks, A. Boyer, A. Cleaver and J. Khan

The meeting was called to order at 5:00 PM

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

1.2 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the term ending November 30, 2020

That the following actions be taken with respect to the election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the term ending November 30, 2020:

a) notwithstanding section 4.12 of the General Policy for Advisory Committees, S. Levin BE ELECTED as Chair; and,

b) notwithstanding section 4.12 of the General Policy for Advisory Committees, S. Hall BE ELECTED as Vice-Chair.

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 Accessibility for Ontarians Disabilities Act Training

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee received the attached presentation from M. Stone, Accessibility Specialist, with respect to the *Accessibility for Ontarians Disabilities Act* training.

2.2 Dingman Environmental Assessment

That a Working Group BE ESTABLISHED consisting of I. Arturo, S. Heuchan, B. Krichker, S. Levin and I. Whiteside, with respect to the Dingman Environmental Assessment; it being noted that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee heard the attached presentation from S. Chambers, Division Manager, Stormwater Engineering and D. Moulder, Aquafor Beech Ltd., with respect to this matter.

2.3 Adelaide Street North Environmental Assessment - Environmental Impact Study

That a Working Group BE ESTABLISHED consisting of L. Grieves, S. Hall and K. Moser, with respect to the Adelaide Street North Environmental Assessment Environmental Impact Study; it being noted that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee heard the attached presentation from M. Davenport, Engineer-in-Training, A. Evraire, M. Esraelian and A. Hussain, Parsons, with respect to this matter.

3. Consent

3.1 12th Report in the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee

That, the following actions be taken with respect to the 12th Report of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee:

a) S. Levin BE REQUESTED to attend the next meeting of the Planning and Environment Committee to update the Municipal Council on the actions that have been taken with respect to environmental considerations relating to studies and reports; and,

b) it BE NOTED that the 12th Report of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on November 21, 2019, was received.

3.2 Municipal Council Resolution - Bird-Friendly Development and Instituting a Limited Light Period for the City of London

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee reviewed and received a Municipal Council resolution adopted at its meeting held on November 26, 2019, with respect to bird-friendly development and instituting a limited light period for the City of London.

3.3 Municipal Council Resolution - 10th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee reviewed and received a Municipal Council resolution adopted at its meeting held on November 26, 2019, with respect to the 10th Report of the Advisory Committee on the Environment, from its meeting held on November 6, 2019.

3.4 Municipal Council Resolution - 12th Report of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee reviewed and received a Municipal Council resolution adopted at its meeting held on December 10, 2019 and a communication from S. Levin and S. Hall, with respect to the 12th Report of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on November 21, 2019.

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

4.1 Kilally Stormwater South, East Basin Environmental Assessment

That the attached, revised, Kilally South, East Basin Stormwater Environmental Assessment Working Group comments BE FORWARDED to the Civic Administration for consideration.

4.2 Environmental Management Guidelines Update

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee held a general discussion and reviewed and received the EEPAC Consultation Meeting Summary from its meeting held on January 6, 2020.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 Draft Respectful Workplace Policy

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee reviewed and received the draft Respectful Workplace Policy.

5.2 Notice of Planning Application - 7098-7118 Kilbourne Road

That a Working Group BE ESTABLISHED consisting of B. Krichker, S. Levin and I. Whiteside, with respect to the Notice of Planning Application for the properties located at 7098 to 7118 Kilbourne Road; it being noted that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee reviewed and received a Notice of Planning Application relating to the Draft Plan of Vacant Land Condominium, Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendments for the above-noted properties.

5.3 2020 Go Wild Grow Wild Conference

That the expenditure of up to \$175.00 from the 2020 Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee (EEPAC) budget BE APPROVED to assist with the expenditure of a booth at the 2020 Go Wild Grow Wild event; it being noted that the cost of the booth is being shared between the EEPAC and the Animal Welfare Advisory Committee.

5.4 Draft City Budget - S. Levin

That it BE NOTED that the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee heard a verbal presentation from S. Levin with respect to the proposed draft city budget.

5.5 2020 Work Plan

That consideration of the Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee (EEPAC) 2020 Work Plan, BE DEFERRED to the February 2020 meeting of the EEPAC.

6. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 7:45 PM



Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities (AODA) Customer Service Training

Melanie Stone
Accessibility Specialist, HR & Corporate Services

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AODA

- **Goal:** To help make Ontario accessible for all



Photo Caption: This photo is of a woman in a Canadian Sledge Hockey Team jersey, seated in an ice sledge, holding 2 sledge hockey sticks. She is facing the camera with a serious expression on her face. She is holding the sledge hockey sticks with large hockey gloves.

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AODA Components

- The AODA (Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act) and Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation (IASR)
- Customer Service
- Information & Communication Standard
- Design of Public Spaces
- Transportation
- Employment

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Thinking about disability

The AODA uses the Ontario Human Rights definition of disability, which includes physical disabilities as well as vision, hearing, speech, developmental, learning and mental health disabilities.

One in 7, to 1 in 5 Ontarians has a disability.

- **Who are people with disabilities?**
- Disabilities can be visible or non-visible. We can't always tell who has a disability. A disability can be temporary or permanent, and many of us will experience a disability at some point in our lives.
- The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act, 2005 uses the same definition of disability as the Ontario Human Rights Code

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Who is a customer?

- The standards must be followed by:
- the Ontario Government and Legislative Assembly
- all designated public sector organizations, which include municipalities, universities, colleges, hospitals, school boards and public transportation organizations
- private businesses and not-for-profit organizations that have one or more employees in Ontario
- **Who is a customer?**
- A customer can be anyone who is accessing your organization's goods, services or facilities. They may include paying and non-paying members of the public, and individuals your organization might call customers, such as clients, members, patrons or patients.
- Customers can also be other businesses or organizations (also referred to as third parties).

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Ontario Human Rights Definition of Disability

- Defining disability is a complex, evolving matter. The term "disability" covers a broad range and degree of conditions.
- A disability may have been present at birth, caused by an accident, or developed over time.
- Section 10 of the Code defines "disability" as: (a) any degree of physical disability, infirmity, malformation or disfigurement that is caused by bodily injury, birth defect or illness and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, a brain injury, any degree of paralysis, amputation, lack of physical co-ordination, blindness or visual impediment, deafness or hearing impediment, muteness or speech impediment, or physical reliance on a guide dog or other animal or on a wheelchair or other remedial appliance or device,

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Ableism

- (b) a condition of mental impairment or a developmental disability,
- (c) a learning disability, or a dysfunction in one or more of the processes involved in understanding or using symbols or spoken language,
- (d) a mental disorder, or
- (e) an injury or disability for which benefits were claimed or received under the insurance plan established under the Workplace Safety and Insurance Act, 1997. "Disability" should be interpreted in broad terms.

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- Discrimination in favour of able bodied people.
- Understanding that the world is built for particular bodies, and workplaces, policies, public spaces, buildings and their contents are often designed in favour of able-bodied people or people without disabilities
- The Supreme Court of Canada — the highest court — has also recognized that there is a social component to disability. It has called this social component "social handicapping." What this means is that society's response to persons with disabilities is often the cause of the "handicap" that persons with disabilities experience.

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Who is required to take this training?

- The following people must be trained on serving customers with disabilities:
- all employees and **volunteers** (paid and unpaid, full-time, part-time and contract positions)
- **anyone involved in developing your organization's policies (including managers, senior leaders, directors, board members and owners)**
- anyone who provides goods, services or facilities to customers on your organization's behalf (such as external contact centres or facilities management companies)
- Training must be completed as soon as possible after an employee or volunteer joins your organization.
- Training must also be provided when there are any changes to your organization's accessible customer service policies.

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Customer Service Standard

- Our job is to ensure better accessible structures, programs and services so that we aren't the barrier that prevents people from participation
- The AODA requires commitment to providing quality goods, services and facilities that are accessible to all persons we serve
- We will continue to work with the community and allocate appropriate resources towards the elimination of accessibility barriers in customer service

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Common Mistakes

- Common mistakes
 - Leaning down inappropriately to talk to someone
 - Speaking loudly and slowly without being asked to
 - Being patronizing (good for you! You're outside doing things!)
 - Having different expectations/making decisions on someone's behalf
 - Speaking to a support person/partner only
 - Assuming someone is a support person and not a partner/family member/spouse
 - Offering unsolicited advice
 - Sharing personal stories of disability
 - Assessing someone's disability and worthiness for an accommodation (bathrooms & parking spots are common)
 - Describing people as their mobility aid "We need to move this wheelchair."
 - Moving a mobility aid without direction or permission
 - Assuming you know what someone with a disability wants/needs

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Visible and invisible

- There are visible and invisible disabilities. There are temporary and permanent disabilities and there are episodic disabilities.
- Many people have disabilities that involve all three or different intersecting disabilities such as mental health and physical disability.
- For this reason, ask how you can help. Needs change and what works one day may not work the next.

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Individuals with vision loss

- Vision loss can restrict someone's ability to read documents or signs, locate landmarks or see hazards. Some people may use a guide dog, a white cane, or a support person such as a sighted guide, while others may not.
- **Tips:**
- When you know someone has vision loss, don't assume the person can't see you. Not everyone with vision loss is blind. Many have some or fluctuating vision.
- Identify yourself and speak directly to your customer if they are with a companion.
- Ask if they would like you to read any printed information out loud to them, such as a policy or a bill or schedule of fees. Not everyone can read braille so ask how you can be of assistance.
- When providing directions or instructions, be precise and descriptive (for example, "two steps in front of you" or "a metre to your left"). Don't say "over there" or point in the direction indicated.
- Offer your elbow to guide them if needed. If they accept, lead – don't pull.
- Identify landmarks or other details to orient the person to the surroundings. For example, if you're approaching stairs or an obstacle, say so.
- If you need to leave the customer, let them know by telling them you'll be back or saying goodbye.
- Don't leave your customer in the middle of a room – guide them to a comfortable location.

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People who are deaf/Deaf or hard of hearing

- People who have hearing loss may identify in different ways. They may identify as deaf/Deaf, oral deaf, deafened, or hard of hearing. These terms are used to describe different levels of hearing or the way a person's hearing was diminished or lost.
- A person with hearing loss might use a hearing aid, an amplification device or hearing ear dog. They may have preferred ways to communicate, for example, through sign language, by lip reading or using a pen and paper.
- Once a customer has self-identified as having hearing loss, make sure you face the customer when talking and that you are in a well-lit area so the person can see you clearly.
- As needed, attract the person's attention before speaking. Try a gentle touch on the shoulder or wave of your hand.
- Maintain eye contact. Use body language, gestures and facial expression to help you communicate.
- If the person uses a hearing aid, reduce background noise or if possible, move to a quieter area.
- Don't assume that the customer knows sign language or reads lips.
- If necessary, ask if another method of communicating would be easier (for example, using a pen and paper).
- When using a sign language interpreter, look and speak directly to the customer, not the sign language interpreter. For example, say "What would you like?" not "Ask her what she'd like."

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Speech

- Cerebral palsy, stroke, hearing loss or other medical conditions or disabilities may make it difficult for a person to pronounce words or express themselves. Some people who have severe difficulties may use a communication board or other assistive devices.
- **Tips:**
- Don't assume that a person who has difficulty speaking doesn't understand you.
- Speak directly to the customer and not to their companion or support person.
- Whenever possible, ask questions that can be answered "yes" or "no."
- If the person uses a communication device, take a moment to read visible instructions for communicating with them.
- Be patient. Don't interrupt or finish your customer's sentences.
- Confirm what the person has said by summarizing or repeating what you've understood and allow the person to respond – don't pretend if you're not sure.
- If necessary, provide other ways for the customer to contact you, such as email.

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Learning Disabilities

- The term "learning disabilities" refers to a range of disabilities. One example of a learning disability is dyslexia, which affects how a person takes in or retains information. This disability may become apparent when the person has difficulty reading material or understanding the information you are providing.
- People with learning disabilities just learn in a different way.
- **Tips:**
- Be patient and allow extra time if needed. People with some learning disabilities may take a little longer to process information or to understand and respond.
- Try to provide information in a way that works for your customer. For example, some people with learning disabilities find written words difficult to understand, while others may have problems with numbers and math.
- Be willing to rephrase or explain something again in another way, if needed.

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Mental Health



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- Did you know that one in five Canadians will experience a mental health disability at some point in their lives?
- Mental health disability is a broad term for many disorders that can range in severity. A person with a mental health disability may experience depression or acute mood swings, anxiety due to phobias or panic disorder, or hallucinations. It may affect a person's ability to think clearly, concentrate or remember things.
- You may not know someone has this disability unless you are told. Stigma and lack of understanding are major barriers for people with mental health disabilities.



Tips:

- If you sense or know that a customer has a mental health disability, treat people with the same respect and consideration you have for everyone else.
- Be confident, calm and reassuring. Ask the customer for what they need.
- Listen carefully, and work with the customer to meet their needs. For example, acknowledge that you have heard and understood what the person has said or asked.
- Respect your customer's personal space.
- Limit distractions that could affect your customer's ability to focus or concentrate. For example, loud noise, crowded areas and interruptions could cause stress.

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Developmental or intellectual disability

- Developmental disabilities (such as Down syndrome) or intellectual disabilities can mildly or profoundly limit a person's ability to learn, communicate, do everyday physical activities or live independently. Supports, encouragement and inclusion

Tips:

- Don't make assumptions about what a person can or cannot do.
- Don't exaggerate your speech or speak in a patronizing way.
- Use plain language.
- Provide one piece of information at a time.
- If you're not sure of what is being said to you, confirm by summarizing or repeating what was said, or politely ask them to repeat it – don't pretend if you're not sure.
- Ask the customer if they would like help reading your material or completing a form, and wait for them to accept the offer of assistance.
- Be patient and allow extra time if needed.

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What creates disabling conditions?



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- Expectations of fast pace & quick travel
- Ignorance or dismissive attitudes
- Lack of appropriate support technology
- Lack of creativity/problem solving
- Structural inaccessibility (stairs, poor lighting, temperature fluctuations, flashing lights, lack of snow removal, etc...)
- Inequitable funding
- Fear of doing the "wrong" thing so doing nothing at all
- Fear in the workplace
- Distractions and loud noises
- Not providing enough information for someone to request assistance ahead of time.



Accommodations

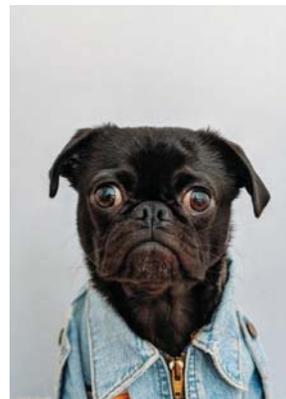
- Support persons for customers with disabilities are common and welcome at all city facilities
- Consent is required if confidential information is going to be discussed
- Support person is free to enter City facilities at no charge
- Speak directly to the customer, not the support person unless you are directed to do so



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Service animals



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- Customers with disabilities are permitted to:
- Enter all public City facilities with service animals
- Go anywhere customers normally have access unless excluded by law
- Customer is responsible for the care and supervision of their service animal
- Avoid talking to, touching or making eye contact with the working animal
- Employees with disabilities are able to bring their service dogs into any area they are required to work with very few exceptions.

Service Disruptions

- We are required by law to provide public facing information about all service disruptions.
- If a service/program or building is to be closed or cancelled you should post your service disruption information on your website and other areas easily accessible to patrons.



This photo is an image of a person holding a temporary closure sign. The person's hands are in the photo and their blue shirt is in the background.

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If you host an event or interact with members of the public be sure to plan to be as accessible as possible

- If it applies, inform your customer of the accessible features in the immediate area (such as automatic doors, accessible washrooms, elevators or ramps).
- Think ahead and remove any items that may cause a physical barrier, such as boxes left in an aisle.
- If the service counter at your place of business is too high for a person using a wheelchair to see over, step around it to provide service. Use a clipboard handy if filling in forms or providing a signature is required.
- Keep in mind that a person's physical disability may not be visible or obvious. For example, a person may have difficulty standing for long periods of time and may ask to sit while waiting to be served.

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Tips

- Ask before you help. People with disabilities often have their own ways of doing things.
- Don't touch or move a person's equipment (for example, wheelchair or walker) without their permission.
- If you have permission to move a person's wheelchair or mobility aid, don't leave them in an awkward, dangerous or difficult position, such as facing a wall or in the path of opening doors or elevators.
- If you need to have a lengthy conversation with someone who uses a wheelchair or scooter, consider sitting so you can make eye contact at the same level if appropriate or invited.

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We have tools to help!

- Ubi Duo Machines
- T loop systems (portable and fixed)
- Magnifiers
- Felt tip pens and heavy lined paper
- Pen grips
- Signature guides
- Portable listening devices
- And more!

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Additional Assistance Available

Visit www.london.ca/accessibility

- You can also call me! 😊
- Melanie Stone, Accessibility Specialist
ext. 2425 mstone@london.ca or
accessibility@London.ca

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Dingman Creek EA – Master Plan Next Steps

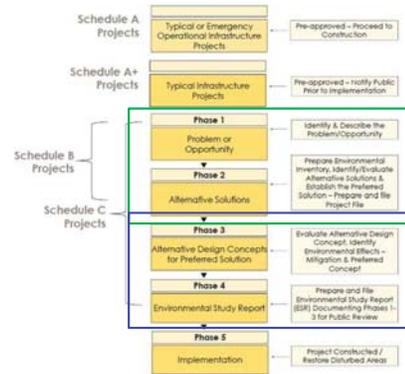


EEPAC
January 16, 2020

Shawna Chambers, P.Eng., DPA
Division Manager, Stormwater Engineering, City of London
schambers@london.ca
519-661-2489 x7318



Environmental Assessment Process



Master Plan: Overarching Strategy

Schedule EAs: Infrastructure Development

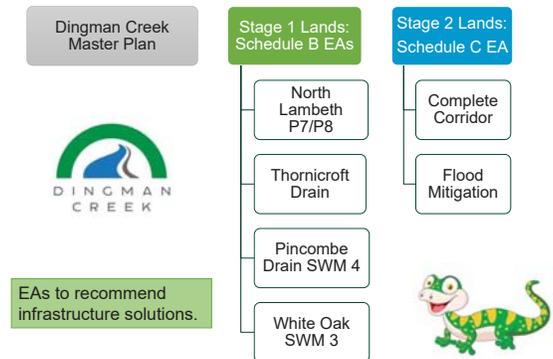


Dingman Creek EA Update

- Stage 1:** lands less impacted by floodplain expansion
 - Recommend Stormwater Servicing solutions for developable lands (Schedule B EA)
 - Lands within recently completed EAs, outside of Dingman Creek zone of influence
- Stage 2:** lands directly impacted by the proposed floodplain
 - Assess storage options to mitigate expansion of floodplain, including Complete Corridor
 - Recommend Stormwater Servicing solutions for developable lands



Dingman EA Flow Chart



Stage 1 EA Timelines

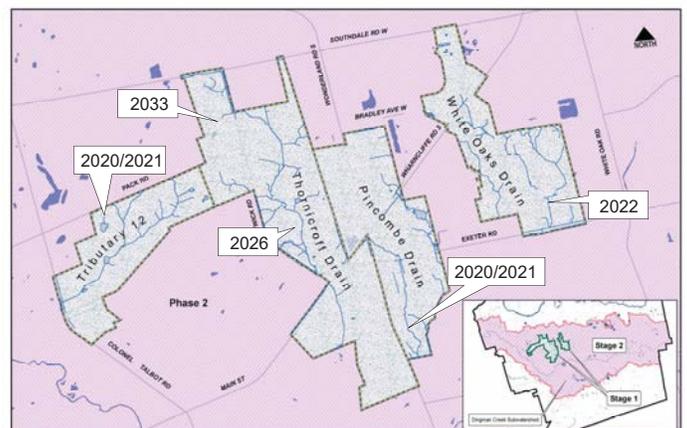


Winter 2020:

- February 4 CWC: Master Plan Notice of Completion
- Mid-February: Issue Notice of Completion and start 30-day public/agency review period
- Late Spring 2020: Retain ecological and fluvial geomorphological consultants for the Stage 1 tributaries

2020/2021+:

- Design and construction of recommended SWM works within Stage 1 Lands per GMIS timelines



Stage 1 Lands with 2019 GMIS Stormwater Infrastructure Timing



Stage 2 EA Timeline

- Spring 2020:
 - Retain consultant for Dingman Stage 2 Corridor EA
 - Re-commence Stakeholder Group once consultant is up and running
- 2020/2021:
 - At least 2 PICs and more public engagement
- Target end of 2021:
 - Complete Stage 2 Dingman Corridor EA



UTRCA's Regulatory Floodplain Status

- January 31, 2020:
 - AECOM to complete final review of UTRCA floodplain
- March/April PEC (Tentative):
 - UTRCA to present updated Regulatory Floodplain results to Planning and Environment Committee



Questions?

<https://getinvolved.london.ca/DingmanCreek>

DINGMAN CREEK SUBWATERSHED: STORMWATER SERVICING STRATEGY



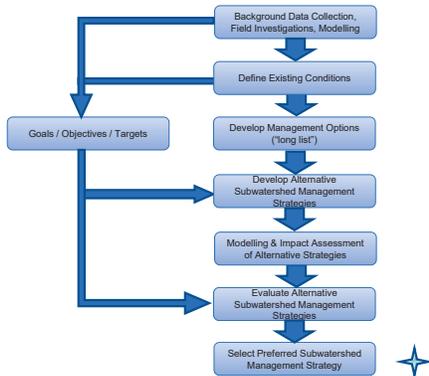
JANUARY 16, 2020

AGENDA

1. Provide Overview of Study Approach and Findings
2. Questions & Discussion



STUDY PROCESS

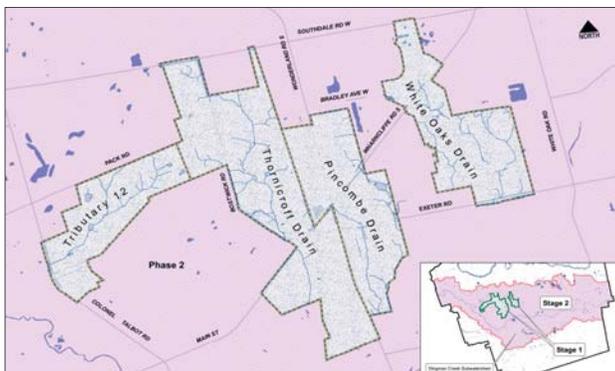


STUDY PURPOSE

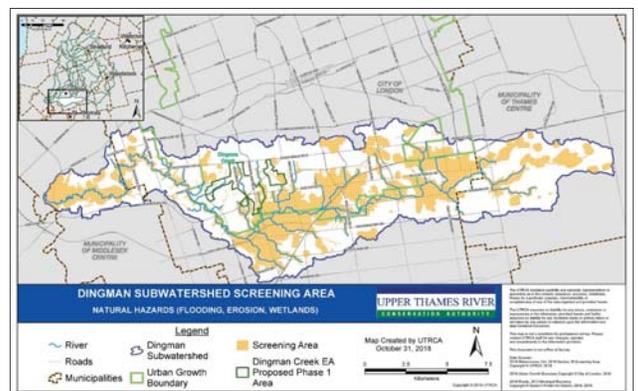
To develop an innovative stormwater servicing strategy with consideration for current and potential flooding, erosion concerns, groundwater as well as wildlife / aquatic habitat and natural corridor development.



STAGE 1 AND 2 STUDY AREAS



UTRCA SCREENING MAP



SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

- Surface Water Resources
- Fluvial Geomorphic Resources
- Groundwater Resources
- Ecologic Resources and Natural Heritage System



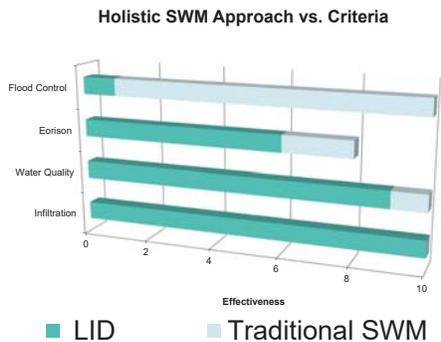
1. REVIEW OF ALTERNATIVE SUBWATERSHED STRATEGIES PRESENTED AT LAST MEETING

Subwatershed Management Strategies:

1. Do Nothing
2. Traditional SWM Strategy (end-of-pipe only)
3. Low Impact Development (LID) Strategy
4. Combined Traditional & LID



WHY LID?



Aquafor Beech

City of London - LID Workshop-

Dave Maunder & Chris Denich
AQUAFOR BEECH LTD.
denich.c@aquaforbbeech.com
Guelph / Mississauga / London/ Kingston

June 20, 2019

LIDs - Single Family Residential

Recommended LID Approaches

- Private property
 - Soil Amendments
- Municipal Property:
 - 3rd Pipe
 - Perforated pipe systems
 - Grassed Swale Perforated Pipe Systems (GSPP)
 - Bioswale/rain gardens possible at select locations



LIDs – Multi-Family (Med Density)

- ❖ Condominium properties
 - O&M is the responsibility of the Condo

Recommended LID Approaches

- Soil Amendments
- Perforated Pipe Systems
- Permeable Pavements
- Bioretention & Bioswales
- Enhanced Swales
- Soakaway Pits, Infiltration Trenches and Chambers



LIDs - Multi-Family (High Density)

- ❖ Condominium properties
 - O&M is the responsibility of the Condo
- ❖ Recommended LID Approaches
 - Soil Amendments
 - Perforated Pipe Systems
 - Permeable Pavements
 - Enhanced Swales
 - Bioretention & Bioswales
 - Soakaway Pits, Infiltration Trenches and Chambers
 - Green Roofs
 - Rainwater Harvesting



STORMWATER APPROACH

- Infiltrate, filtrate, reuse or evapotranspirate the 90% storm (25mm).
- This will address water quality, water balance and erosion items.
- Flooding issues will be addressed by constructing dry ponds.



IMPLEMENTATION

Objective(s):

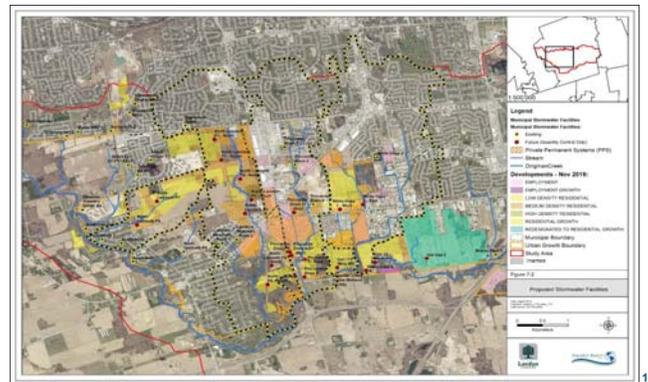
1. Provide direction for tributary specific studies
2. Provide direction for undertaking LID



LIDs - ICI

- ❖ Recommended LID Approaches
 - Soil Amendments
 - Perforated Pipe Systems
 - Permeable Pavements
 - Enhanced Swales
 - Bioretention & Bioswales
 - Soakaway Pits, Infiltration Trenches and Chambers
 - Green Roofs
 - Rainwater Harvesting
 - etc

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY LOCATIONS



IMPLEMENTATION

- Stormwater Management Controls
- Natural Heritage System
- Stream Systems
- Flood Susceptible Reaches
- Complete Corridor Initiatives
- Potential Flood Related Item



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

- Direction provided with respect to types of studies to be undertaken
- Clarity between City of London Design Specifications & Requirements Manual & findings from this study
- Low Impact Development example provided



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FLOOD SUSCEPTIBLE REACHES

- Strategy maintains post development flows to pre development levels
- MNRF policy to be considered
- Separate works to protect existing flood susceptible works may be needed

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COMPLETE CORRIDOR INITIATIVES

- Concept of complete corridor to address environmental, stormwater and recreational requirements
- Two "complete corridors" recommended for construction
- Direction with respect to studies to be undertaken

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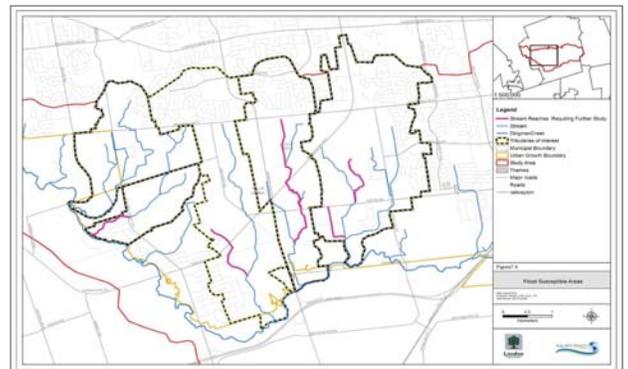
STREAM SYSTEMS

- One consultant to carry out work for four tributaries
- Objectives to:
 - Confirm fluvial geomorphic conditions;
 - Headwater Drainage Features (HDFs) protection classes;
 - Stream corridor erosion hazards;
 - Direct stream restoration objectives.



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FLOOD SUSCEPTIBLE REACHES



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POTENTIAL FLOOD RELATED ITEM

- Undertake study to address potential flood issue in headwaters of Pincombe Drain

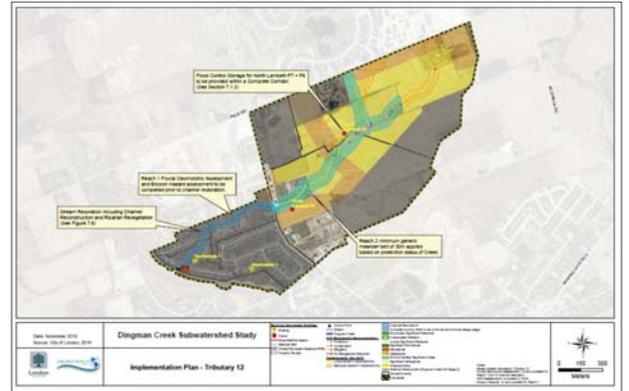


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COSTING & ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT REQUIREMENTS

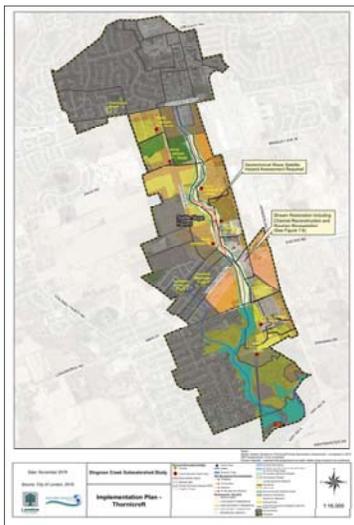
Cost Estimates prepared for

- Municipal Stormwater Facilities
- Complete Corridors
- Restoration works
- Low Impact Development Measures



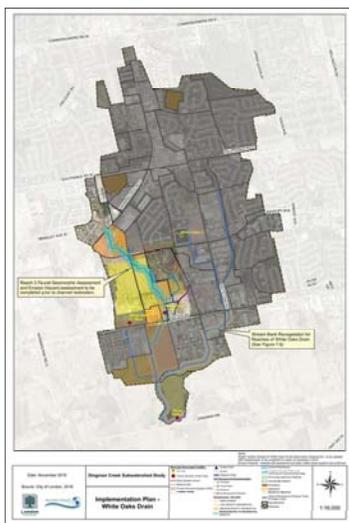
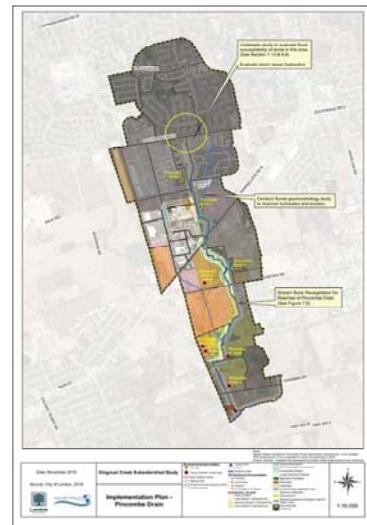
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QUESTIONS ?





Adelaide Street North Municipal Class Environmental Assessment Study

Presentation to Environmental and Ecological Planning Advisory Committee

Parsons Inc.
January 16, 2020

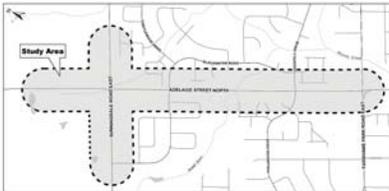


Agenda

- Study Area / Project Background
- Existing Conditions
- Preferred Road Widening Alternative
- Environmental Impacts & Mitigation Measures
- Conclusions and Next Steps

Study Area / Project Background

- Study Corridor between Fanshawe Park Road and 350m north of Sunningdale Road East, including Sunningdale Road East from Blackwater Road to Stoney Creek Community Centre Entrance.
- The current (2013) Transportation Master Plan (TMP) has recommended widening of this section of Adelaide Street North from two to four lanes.
- Adelaide Street North and Sunningdale Road East are classified as Civic Boulevards in the London Plan.
- Per the City's Complete Streets Design Manual, Civic Boulevards are intended to accommodate "multi-modal travel, with a priority on pedestrian, cycling and transit movements".
- Future subdivision developments are planned north of Sunningdale Road East.
- "Schedule C" Municipal Class EA.



MCEA Process

- Study commenced in June 2018.
- **Problem/Opportunity Statement** identifies the need for additional north-south traffic capacity to address future traffic operational deficiencies and opportunities to improve the roadway to meet the City's Complete Streets standards which includes incorporating transit, active transportation, and safety initiatives.
- Two Public Information Centres held:
 - PIC#1: November 14, 2018 (55 attendees)
 - PIC#2: June 5, 2019 (28 attendees)
- Currently in Phase 4 - Preparation of Design Plans and Environmental Study Report.



Existing Conditions - Environmental

- A total of 139 species were documented, representing 48 families, of which 52% of the species are native and 48% considered introduced. The mean coefficient of conservatism (CC) value was determined to be 2.8 which is indicative of disturbed sites. There were no Species of Conservation Concern (SoCC) or Species at Risk (SAR) confirmed.
- The study area is located in the Stoney Creek watershed in the Upper Thames River basin. The primary drainage feature found within the study area is Powel Drain, which crosses under Adelaide Street North between Blackwater Road and Phillbrook/Grenfell Drive. Secondary surface water features consist of roadside ditches, small isolated wetlands, an offline storm water management pond (SWMP), and Worrall Drain.
- There are no significant woodlands, woodlands (unevaluated) or unevaluated vegetation patches within the Study Area.
- There is a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) within the Study Area, specifically the Arva Moraine Wetland Complex. There were no other wetlands (unevaluated or other) documented. Field investigations completed for the Project confirmed the desktop findings.

Official Plan Mapping

Study area is adjacent to Provincially Significant Wetlands and Significant Valleylands:



Species at Risk (SAR)

- Background review identified 18 SAR that have the potential to occur within the Study Area, however, based on the SAR screening assessment and field investigations, only one SAR, Barn Swallow, was confirmed foraging in the Study Area.
- There were no confirmed nests observed during the field investigations; only foraging habitat was identified. Other species identified as having potential to occur include SAR bats (i.e., individual snag trees (although none were confirmed) and forested communities), Bobolink and Eastern Meadowlark (i.e., hay fields and cultural meadow north of Sunningdale Road East), and Common Nighthawk (naturalized communities north of Sunningdale Road East).
- Potential impacts to these species are considered limited** as the Project is generally confined to the existing road allowance.
- There were no aquatic SAR identified** through background sources including Natural Heritage Information Centre (NHIC) and Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) SAR mapping, and none were identified in the field.

Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH)

Confirmed SWH:

- Snapping Turtle – confirmed in the upstream floodplain of Powell Drain during field investigations in July 2019. Habitat for this species is considered to be Powell Drain and the associated wetlands.
- Monarch – confirmed throughout the Study Area, although SWH is considered to be the meadow communities located north of Sunningdale Road East.
- Terrestrial Crayfish – confirmed habitat was identified by NRSI in 2016 in the marsh community located near the corner of Sunningdale Road East and Adelaide Street North. This habitat was not confirmed during the 2019 field investigations but is assumed present as conditions remain suitable.

Candidate Significant Wildlife Habitat (cSWH):

- Turtle Nesting Areas, Turtle Wintering Areas, Midland Painted Turtle and Northern Map Turtle – candidate habitat was identified for the portion of the PSW south of Sunningdale Road East.
- Amphibian Breeding Habitat (Wetland, Amphibian Movement Corridors and Terrestrial Crayfish - candidate habitat) was identified within the PSW units located north and south of Sunningdale Road East.

Tree Inventory

- A Tree inventory and assessment was completed. In total, 151 trees were identified, reviewed, and were addressed.
- No species at risk were observed during the tree inventory.
- All trees observed are common and typical of the varied current land uses.
- Up to 40 trees have been recommended for removal due to direct and unavoidable conflict with the proposed road widening. The majority of the trees to be removed are non-native species.
- Where encroachment and tree removal occurs, tree planting in restoration areas and along the ROW will offset the loss of trees and vegetation.

Preferred Road Widening Alternative

- Widen from the Centerline**
Widen Adelaide Street from the centerline of the roadway (i.e. approximately even widening on both west and east sides).
- Widen to the East**
Generally widen Adelaide Street to the eastside, while mostly maintaining the westside.
- Widen to the West**
Generally widen Adelaide Street to the westside, while mostly maintaining the eastside.

Option 1 – Widening from centerline was preferred since there would be least overall property and environmental impacts.



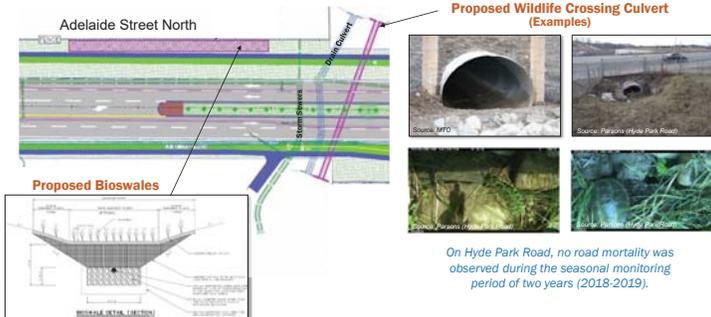
Key Features:

- Wildlife Crossing Culvert
- Bioswales
- Cycle Tracks
- Centre Medians
- Potential Mid-block Cyclist and Pedestrian Crossing



Key Environmental Design Features

Powell Drain



Overview – Environmental Impacts (Generally Limited to Right of Way)

- Vegetation and tree removal (with restoration and tree planting post construction).
- Minor encroachment on the edge of the Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW).
- Temporary disturbance to wildlife and wildlife habitat (with habitat enhancement post-construction)
- Disturbance and potential spread of invasive species (with restoration and invasive species management and monitoring pre/post construction).
- Potential impacts to fish and aquatic habitat if an extension of the Powell Drain or in-water work is required (will be mitigated).

Environmental Mitigation Measures – Summary

- Minimize tree and vegetation removal, particularly within the PSW, where possible.
- Consider boardwalk type pathways within the wetland units on the west side of Adelaide Street North, both north and south of Sunningdale Road East.
- City funded *Phragmites* management, control and monitoring in the Subject Lands and Study Area began in 2018 with touch-ups, additional control work and monitoring underway again in 2019. **Prior to construction, areas with *Phragmites* that have not yet been addressed (by 2018-2019 management projects) should be treated to prevent the spread of seeds and rhizomes;**
- Implement monitoring, management and restoration of areas dominated by priority invasive species;
- Implement the Clean Equipment Protocol for Industry practices;
- Prepare an Invasive Species Management Plan for the control of priority invasive species consistent with the LIPMS;
- Time construction activities outside of sensitive timing windows (e.g., vegetation removal in the winter);

Environmental Mitigation Measures – Summary

- Produce a restoration plan that includes restoration or enhancement of adjacent natural heritage features;
- Monitoring during construction: silt fence, wildlife presence, etc.;
- Removing barriers to fish migration to improve connectivity throughout the Powell drain system;
- Ensure any required culvert extension sizing and countersinking in the design to avoid *Fisheries Act* implications.
- Develop and implement a post-construction monitoring plan to determine use of culvert for wildlife passage, and investigate incidence of road mortality;
- Inspect seeded and planted material for deficiencies and replace as required under warranty; and
- Vegetation monitoring to assess the success of plantings and *Phragmites* management.

Overview of Other Potential Impacts and Mitigation Measures

CATEGORY	IMPACTS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Drainage & Stormwater Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing flooding issues at Powell Drain. • Increased stormwater runoff. • Disturbance to groundwater. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better culvert maintenance or relocation of existing orifice control at inlet to improve flow across Adelaide Street North. • Exploration of Low-Impact Development (LID) measures in detailed design to help improve stormwater quality and quantity. • Limiting amount of water to be displaced where possible.
Air Quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term increase in pollutants resulting from construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best management practices during construction and additional tree planting along the corridor.
Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short term impacts due to construction. • No significant long-term noise increases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time of day restrictions during construction and other best management practices to reduce noise levels.
Traffic & Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impacts to traffic resulting from construction activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Traffic Management Plan prior to construction.
Property	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited property acquisition required. • Some changes to a "right-in, right-out" only access. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Cultural Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impacts to Cultural Heritage resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A
Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No impacts to archaeological resources (no archaeological potential). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

Conclusions

- In addition to meeting the mitigation measures outlined in the EA process, the following permits and approvals will be required:
 - Permit to Take Water / Registration in the Environmental Activity Sector Register
 - Environmental Compliance Approval (ECA) for Sewer Work
 - License to Collect Fish for Scientific Purposes if in-water work is required
 - Permit from Upper Thames River Conservation Authority (UTRCA) for development, site alteration, construction, or placement of fill within regulated areas (e.g. along the Powell Drain)
 - Noise By-law exemption for any work outside of normal hours
- Additionally, to avoid impacts to breeding birds and bats protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act and/or Endangered Species Act, any required vegetation removal should occur between October 1 and March 31 in any given year.
- Fish timing windows would also need to be adhered to if any in-water work is required.

Next Steps

- Finalization of Environmental Study Report (ESR);
- Council Approval and Notice of Study Completion (April 2020);
- 30-Day Public Review; and
- Construction tentatively planned for 2029

Review of Subject Land Status Report for Kilally South, East Basin Stormwater Servicing, dated November 14, 2019.

Received by EEPAC at the November 2019 meeting

Reviewed by C. Dyck, B. Krichker, P. Ferguson, and I. Whiteside

Overall Comments

The SLSR was found by to be limited in scope and consequently, EEPAC's recommendations are largely framed around conducting impact assessments for key features in the ensuing EIS. The SLSR also makes recommendations with respect to impact assessments – EEPAC agrees with all of these recommendations. In addition to the recommendations including in Section 5.1 of the report, EEPAC recommends that:

1. When evaluating these impacts, consideration should be given to the cumulative impact from this development, existing developments (e.g. the subdivision to the south), and future developments (e.g. the planned expansion of the bridge over the Thames river at Clark Rd, the expansion of Veterans Memorial Parkway, and future onsite developments). The impact assessment should use a system approach and holistically evaluate cumulative impacts.
2. A water balance assessment be conducted on a pre-and post- development basis to identify potential development impacts to ecological receptors both onsite and offsite.
3. Existing baseline conditions should be established for water quality and quantity flows. This evaluation should incorporate finding from relevant UTRCA and/or City of London sub watershed studies (note the relevant Upper Thames River Watershed is called "The Forks") where appropriate. From an impact perspective, the report should address port development stormwater quality and quantity controls necessary to maintain or improve the existing ecological function of the site.

Additional Recommendation

4. This report and others indicate that Queensnake was found in the area. Given its status as "Endangered" under SARA and ESA, and that surveys/ site assessments in their habitat can potentially injure or kill a Queensnake (the consultants killed one and injured another as documented in the correspondence section of the report), EEPAC points out that Queensnake and its habitat has been confirmed and no further studies are needed. Please see the following page which outlines the habitat protection regulation for this species under the *Endangered Species Act* (Ontario).

The habitat regulation for Queensnake protects:

- the area within 50 metres of all natural or man-made Queensnake hibernacula;
- any part of a watercourse, waterbody or marsh up to the high water mark that is continuous and within 250 metres of the area being used by a Queensnake;
- the area up to 30 metres inland from the high water mark adjacent to the occupied watercourse, waterbody or marsh;
- where two known populations occur within one kilometre of each other, the intervening aquatic area and five metres inland from the high water mark is protected to allow for movement and to maintain connectivity between populations;
- these aquatic features and riparian areas are protected until five consecutive years of documented non-use.

The regulation applies in the Regional Municipality of Waterloo, the Municipality of Chatham-Kent, the cities of Brantford, London and Windsor, the counties of Brant, Bruce, Essex, Huron, Lambton, Middlesex and Oxford, Haldimand County and Norfolk County.

Supporting rationale:

- Regulating 250 metres around observations is a cautionary approach that ensures all Queensnake seasonal movement areas are protected.
- The area within 30 metres of the high water mark incorporates all features that the species depends on for hibernation, gestation, birthing, shedding and thermoregulation as well as areas for movement between sites.
- Protecting a movement corridor between clusters of observations allows for gene flow and connectivity between sites.
- A five-year term allows sufficient time to determine that the site is no longer being used.

Activities in Queensnake habitat:

Activities in regulated habitat can continue as long as the function of these areas is maintained and individuals of the species are not killed, harmed, or harassed.

Generally compatible:

- Yard work such as maintenance of existing lawns and gardens.
- Renovations of small structures such as a shed or a deck.
- Pruning of shrubs or trees away from the water's edge.
- Use of existing, sanctioned recreational trails.

Generally not compatible [footnote * \[1\]](#) :

- Significant reduction or clearing of natural features, such as forests and wetlands.
- Replacement of natural shoreline with erosion control structures such as gabion baskets, concrete walls or rip-rap.
- Alteration of aquatic habitat or adjacent lands which result in substantial impacts to water quality, flow or levels.
- Removal of shoreline vegetation at the water's edge.