

**APPENDIX E-5**

**Direct Community Engagement**

## Lakeview Waterfront Connection EA

**Site Meeting  
July 5, 2013  
3 p.m.**

Attendees:

Kenneth Dion ..... TRCA  
Alexis Wood ..... TRCA  
Member of the public ..... Community Member

### MEETING SUMMARY

On July 5, 2013, Kenneth Dion, TRCA, and Alexis Wood, TRCA met with a member of the public at Marie Curtis Park West to discuss the Lakeview Waterfront Connection EA.

The following questions and comments were discussed:

**Question:** How will this project help the environment?

**Answer:** The goal of the LWC Project is to create a new natural park that will establish ecological habitat and public linkages on the eastern Mississauga waterfront. Currently, the shoreline is approximately 80% hardened, resulting in a lack of coastal processes and little sediment transport. There is poor upland habitat and very little connection along the shoreline, and past stone hooking activity has resulted in the loss of near shore fish habitat. The Preferred Alternative of the LWC Project will create approximately 33-ha of terrestrial and wetland habitat, including 14.5-ha of meadow; 1.5-ha of beach; 5-ha of forest; 7.5-ha of open wetland; 3.5-ha of treed swamp; and 1-ha associated with rocky island habitat.

**Question:** How much of the sand beach currently at Marie Curtis Park will be lost?

**Answer:** Five alternatives for the LWC Project and the evaluation criteria were presented to the public at a Public Information Centre in January, 2013. Some of the alternatives stopped at the western edge of Marie Curtis Park West with a revetment type structure that would stabilize the created land form and associated beaches. The public requested that we look at opportunities to eliminate that structure and provide a better transition to the existing beach at Marie Curtis Park.

At the second Public Information Centre, held on April 3, 2013, the LWC Project Team presented the evaluation of the 5 different alternatives and a preliminary Preferred Alternative (Preferred Alternative Island C) that reflected the expressed interest of the public in better transitioning to the beach at Marie Curtis Park. Given that the preferred alternative changes the character of the beach, the LWC Project Team received a number of comments related to preserving as much sand beach as possible at Marie Curtis Park West. Due to the concerns raised during and following the PIC, the Preferred

Alternative has undergone specific refinements aimed at retaining the beneficial elements of the Preferred Alternative, while maximizing the amount of sand beach to remain available along the Marie Curtis Park West area.

Currently, there is a total of 670-m of existing sand beach found within the Project Study area between the OPG pier and Etobicoke Creek, including:

- A 500-m existing sand beach which extends from the west of Etobicoke Creek to the west side of Applewood Creek.
- A 170-m remnant, and now isolated, beach located on the GE Booth Wastewater Treatment Facility property with no legal accessibility by the public, and minimal accessibility to wildlife.

Refinements to the Preferred Alternative (July, 2013) include:

- Extending west from Etobicoke Creek, 240-m of sand beach will remain untouched.
- At the western extent of this 240-m stretch of sand beach, a low-lying rock structure (groyne) is proposed, which will delimit the eastern extent of the land creation area.
- From the proposed groyne westward to the centre of the first constructed island, approximately 313-m of new beach will be created, including:
  - The widening of approximately 50-m of sand beach directly west of the groyne structure. This area will remain similar to the existing sand beach, with sandy conditions dominating for the majority of the summer during calm weather conditions, shifting to more of a gravel beach during the winter storms. Through wave action, sand will move off-shore in the winter, mimicking a natural dynamic beach, leaving small diameter stone (1-cm to 5-cm) on the beach. During the summer, that sand will make its way back onto the beach as the materials sort themselves out in response to wave action.
  - Moving west towards the mid-point of the first island, the new beach will be exposed to stronger wave conditions, as it extends further out into the lake. In this area, the beach materials will need to consist of larger stones, ranging in size from 1-cm to 10-cm. The average size of the stones will be approximately 5-cm and are entirely accessible for walking.
- Moving west from the mid-point of the first island to eastern OPG pier, an additional 840-m of new beach will be created, consisting of larger stones ranging in size from 10-cm to 20-cm in diameter.
- In summary, the following changes are proposed as part of the LWC Project EA:
  - Maintain 240-m of publically-accessible sand beach directly to the west of Etobicoke Creek.
  - Create a total of 1,155-m of new beach west of the groyne, consisting of:
    - Widening of approximately 50-m of existing sand beach, extending it further into the lake.
    - Creation of 265-m of cobble beach (5-cm to 10-cm in diameter)
    - Creation of 840-m of cobble beach (10-cm to 20-cm in diameter)

Of note, is that cobble beaches now make up only 3 percent (about 35-km) of the total shoreline of Lake Ontario, with much of it lost to current and historic shoreline development. As such, the LWC Project provides a unique opportunity to create what is now uncommon habitat type.

**Question:** What is the total cost of the project? Who is paying for this project?

**Answer:** While estimated project costs were discussed as part of the meeting, final costing estimates are still being refined and will not be available until later this fall. The project is being funded by the Region of Peel with no direct funding from the City of Toronto.

**Question:** How will this project benefit City of Toronto residents?

**Answer:** The LWC Project provides a number of benefits to residents of Toronto, Mississauga, and beyond. The Project will ultimately provide a connection along the eastern Mississauga waterfront, from Marie Curtis Park to Lakefront Promenade Park. Members of the public will be able to walk along the water's edge from Marie Curtis Park to Lakefront Promenade Park and use the new waterfront park for passive recreational activities such as: bird watching; nature appreciation; fishing; and hiking; as well as retain the current uses found at Marie Curtis Park.

In addition to the direct recreational benefits offered to the citizens of both municipalities, the project will provide significant indirect enhancements to the public by directly improving the quality of habitat for regional fish and wildlife populations along the shores of Lake Ontario. In particular, the feature offers a unique opportunity to create much needed habitat for migratory species including birds and butterflies by improving the amount and the quality of "stop-over" habitat as various species make their way over Lake Ontario. Habitat loss and degradation is a leading cause of declines in wildlife both in Ontario and globally, and the Lake Ontario shoreline is part of a major migratory pathway for species that breed in Canada and overwinter in the southern United States and both Central and South America.

**Question:** Can a wall be constructed to keep this project in City of Mississauga jurisdiction?

**Answer:** A number of Alternatives were considered, many of which, incorporated an armourstone revetment which could limit the extent to which the proposed feature extends into Toronto's jurisdiction. However, a key objective of the project is to maximize the creation and diversity of aquatic and terrestrial habitat features, including incorporating the flows of Applewood Creek into the creation of coastal wetlands to maximize the ecological gains offered by the proposed naturalization project. Near the lakefront, the eastern valley limits of Applewood Creek mark the change in jurisdiction between the City of Mississauga and the City of Toronto.

To be able to incorporate the flows from Applewood Creek, all of the options involved a minor overlap within the boundaries of the City of Toronto in order to accommodate the flows of the creek, and establish sufficient lands to create a functional trail and shoreline connection to the project area. The evaluation of alternatives examined all of the alternatives based on their ability to meeting the Project's five broad objectives, which were further refined through a number of specific evaluation criteria. In the end the Preferred Alternative was selected largely based on its much more natural function and appearance, providing the best overall improvements from a naturalization and public access perspective, and requiring a mid-range level of cost as compared to the other alternatives.

Due to the concerns raised during the PIC and following, the Preferred Alternative has undergone some refinements to retain the beneficial elements of the Preferred Alternative while maximizing the amount of sand beach to remain available along the Marie Curtis Park West area. The resulting refinements has resulted in the Preferred Alternative having a similar level of overlap into the City of Toronto's jurisdiction as was proposed by the other harder, less natural alternatives contemplated in the earlier phases of the EA.

**Question:** How will construction vehicles access the site? Can construction proceed from west to east, such that it begins in Mississauga and finishes with the piece within City of Toronto jurisdiction?

**Answer:** At the moment, the LWC Project does not have access to enter the site from the OPG Lakeview site or the GE Booth WWTF, which would have allowed for construction to proceed from west to east. As such, construction access is contemplated through the Arsenal Lands and south to the lake, near Applewood Creek. With this access point, construction activities must proceed from east to west.

**Question:** Will the new land creation area collect debris? Will it impact debris accumulation along the sand beach of Marie Curtis Park West? Who will clean any debris which accumulates? Can debris be cleaned from the cobble beach of the new land creation area?

**Answer:** Debris will continue to accumulate as it does currently. The benefit of the Preferred Alternative is that it does not create a large armourstone wall on the eastern limits of the project area that would encourage enhanced accumulation of debris on the sand beach areas. As the majority of the sand beach will remain, current beach maintenance activities will continue as are currently undertaken by Toronto Parks. The larger cobble beaches will not be located within the City of Toronto jurisdiction.

**Question:** Is there a risk of contaminants entering the project site from OPG's Lakeview site?

**Answer:** Based on the publicly available records of soil and groundwater quality available about the OPG site, our consultants indicate that the risk of contaminants entering the project site from OPG's Lakeview site is low. The former OPG Lakeview site has undergone some remediation activities to address soil and groundwater contamination.

**Question:** Are City of Toronto staff and Councillors aware of this project?

**Answer:** The LWC Project Team has maintained an open line of communication with City of Toronto staff and Councillors throughout the Feasibility Study, Terms of Reference phase, and EA phase of the LWC Project. City of Toronto technical staff participate in the LWC Technical Advisory Committee, providing input and direction into the Project; while Councillor Grimes was invited to attend the Community Liaison Committee and continues to receive project updates and notices.

**Question:** Can you confirm the dates and times that the project team will be in Marie Curtis Park this summer to speak with residents about the project?

**Answer:** Representatives from the LWC Project Team will be in Marie Curtis Park and Lakefront Promenade on the following dates:

**Marie Curtis Park – east parking lot near the playground:**

Wednesday July 24, 2013 (11 a.m. – 3 p.m.)

Saturday July 27, 2013 (9 a.m. – 12 p.m.)

Monday August 5, 2013 (1 – 4 p.m.)

Sunday, August 18, 2013 (1 - 4 p.m.)

**Lakefront Promenade Park – near the new splash pad:**

Saturday July 27, 2013 (10 a.m. – 2 p.m.)

Saturday August 10, 2013 (11:30 a.m. – 3 p.m.)

Saturday August 24, 2013 (11:30 a.m. – 3 p.m.)

**Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Outreach and Supplementary Newsletter**

Michael Charendoff to:

07/26/2013 04:31 PM

Bcc:

Good afternoon,

The Region of Peel and Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) appreciates your continued interest and participation in the planning of the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Environmental Assessment (LWC Project EA), an exciting and important project that seeks to create a new natural waterfront park along the Lake Ontario shoreline in southeast Mississauga.

This is a message to let you know about a number of outreach events we have planned over the next few weeks, the goals of which are both to further profile the LWC Project to the public and to answer any associated questions. Staff from Credit Valley Conservation, Toronto and Region Conservation, and the Region of Peel will be on hand, presenting a series of landscape renderings of the proposed project, at the following locations / dates / times:

**Marie Curtis Park East Parking Lot, near the Playground**

- Saturday July 27 (9:00 to 12:00am)
- Monday August 5 (1:00 to 4:00pm)

Signs will be set-up in the Marie Curtis Park West parking lot directing members of the public interested in the Project to the display booth for more information. A map of the location of the display is attached.

**Lakefront Promenade Park, near the new Splash Pad**

- Saturday July 27 (10:00am to 2:00pm)
- Saturday August 10 (11:30am to 3:00pm)
- Saturday August 24 (11:30am to 3:00pm)

The information noted above is available on the LWC Project webpage ([www.creditvalleyca.ca/lwc](http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/lwc)).

For your reference, please find a Supplementary LWC Project Newsletter attached to this email.

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like to discuss.

Best regards,



Marie Curtis Park.pdf Supplementary Newsletter, July 2013.pdf

**Michael Charendoff, MES**

**Coordinator, Watershed Projects**

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Office: 70 Canuck Ave, Parc Downsview Park

Head office: 5 Shoreham Drive, Downsview ON M3N 1S4

✉ [mcharendoff@trca.on.ca](mailto:mcharendoff@trca.on.ca) | ☎ 416 661-6600 ext 5280

| web: [www.trca.on.ca](http://www.trca.on.ca) | twitter: @TRCA\_DonRiver |

*"PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT WHEN DECIDING TO PRINT THIS MESSAGE"*

*Toronto and Region Conservation Authority Confidentiality Notice:*

*The information contained in this communication including any attachments may be confidential, is intended only for use of the*

**Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Outreach and Supplementary Newsletter**

Michael Charendoff to:

07/29/2013 10:26 AM

Bcc:

Good morning,

The Region of Peel and Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) appreciates your continued interest and participation in the planning of the Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Environmental Assessment (LWC Project EA), an exciting and important project that seeks to create a new natural waterfront park along the Lake Ontario shoreline in southeast Mississauga.

This is a message to let you know about a number of outreach events we have planned over the next few weeks, the goals of which are both to further profile the LWC Project to the public and to answer any associated questions. Staff from Credit Valley Conservation, Toronto and Region Conservation, and the Region of Peel will be on hand, presenting a series of landscape renderings of the proposed project, at the following locations / dates / times:

**Marie Curtis Park East Parking Lot, near the Playground**

- Monday August 5 (1:00 to 4:00pm)

Signs will be set-up in the Marie Curtis Park West parking lot directing members of the public interested in the Project to the display booth for more information. A map of the location of the display is attached.

**Lakefront Promenade Park, near the new Splash Pad**

- Saturday August 10 (11:30am to 3:00pm)
- Saturday August 24 (11:30am to 3:00pm)

The information noted above is available on the LWC Project webpage ([www.creditvalleyca.ca/lwc](http://www.creditvalleyca.ca/lwc)).

For your reference, please find a Supplementary LWC Project Newsletter attached to this email.

Please let me know if you have any questions or would like to discuss.

Best regards,



Marie Curtis Park.pdf Supplementary Newsletter, July 2013.pdf

**Michael Charendoff, MES**

**Coordinator, Watershed Projects**

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Office: 70 Canuck Ave, Parc Downsview Park

Head office: 5 Shoreham Drive, Downsview ON M3N 1S4

✉ [mcharendoff@trca.on.ca](mailto:mcharendoff@trca.on.ca) | ☎ 416 661-6600 ext 5280

| web: [www.trca.on.ca](http://www.trca.on.ca) | twitter: @TRCA\_DonRiver |

*"PLEASE CONSIDER THE ENVIRONMENT WHEN DECIDING TO PRINT THIS MESSAGE"*

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority Confidentiality Notice:**

*The information contained in this communication including any attachments may be confidential, is intended only for use of the recipient(s) named above, and may be legally privileged. If the reader of the message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution, disclosure or copying of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, please resend this communication to the sender and delete it permanently from your computer system.*

During Direct Community Engagement sessions at Lakeview Promenade Park, Marie Curtis Park, the Small Arms Building (Doors Open Mississauga), and Lakeview Library, the following boards were on display:



**Lakeview Waterfront Connection Coordinated  
Environmental Assessment (LWC EA)**

**City of Toronto Community Meeting**

Chair: Janice Hatton

Wednesday, August 21, 2013  
6:00 - 8:30 p.m.

The Royal Canadian Legion, Branch 344  
1395 Lakeshore Boulevard West

**MEETING SUMMARY**

**Attendees**

Janice Hatton ..... Region of Peel  
Kate Hayes ..... Credit Valley Conservation  
Ken Dion ..... Toronto and Region Conservation  
Nancy Gaffney ..... Toronto and Region Conservation  
Alexis Wood ..... Toronto and Region Conservation  
Michael Charendoff ..... Toronto and Region Conservation  
Anneliese Grieve ..... SENES Consultants Ltd.  
Lori Ellis ..... City of Toronto  
Leslie Coates ..... City of Toronto  
Mary Ciufu ..... City of Toronto, Councillor Grimes' Office  
 ..... City of Toronto Resident  
..... City of Toronto Resident

**Regrets**

<sup>1</sup> ..... City of Toronto Resident

<sup>1</sup>  sent regrets as the meeting was not open to the general public.

## 1. Welcome and Introductions

J. Hatton, Program Support Analyst, Region of Peel, opened the meeting at 6:00 p.m. and thanked everyone for attending the City of Toronto Community Meeting, which was scheduled in response to comments from City of Toronto residents regarding the Lakeview Waterfront Connection (LWC) Project. Individuals who had directly provided comments regarding the LWC Project were invited to meet with the Project Team and City of Toronto staff. A total of nine City of Toronto residents were present, including the owner of preservedstories.com

A. Grieve, Project Manager, SENES Consultants, was introduced and a round of introductions were made.

Representatives were present from the following organizations:

- Region of Peel, Co-proponent;
- Credit Valley Conservation (CVC), Co-proponent;
- Toronto and Region Conservation (TRCA), Project Management Support;
- SENES Consultants;
- City of Toronto, Parks, Forestry & Recreation; and
- City of Toronto, Councillor Grimes' Office, Ward 6.

The purpose of the meeting was to:

- Provide background information regarding the development of the LWC Project;
- Discuss the EA process to date;
- Provide an open forum in which to discuss concerns regarding the LWC Project and Marie Curtis Park west beach; and
- Provide the Project Team with an opportunity to better understand and characterize concerns from City of Toronto residents.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Are there any objections to recording the meeting for use later as part of the Preserved Stories Blog (preservedstories.com)?

**ANSWER:** *No objections were noted.*

## 2. Presentation: LWC EA History and Current Status

A. Grieve provided an overview of the development of the LWC EA, and spoke to the following points:

### Inspiration Lakeview

- Throughout 2010, the City of Mississauga hosted a series of public consultation workshops to develop a shared vision for the eastern Mississauga waterfront which would see the transformation of a brownfield (the former Lakeview generating site) into a mixed-use community.
- The vision produced as a result of these sessions recognized that there is currently a lack of waterfront access between the Arsenal Lands and Lakefront Promenade Park, and identified a desire to connect these two parks through the creation of a new land base in front of the G.E. Booth WWTF (from the eastern OPG breakwall to the west and Marie Curtis Park to the east).
- There is a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between Ontario Power Generation (OPG), the Province of Ontario, and the City of Mississauga to formalize a decision regarding the future of the OPG lands by June 2014.

The following question was raised with regards to Inspiration Lakeview:

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** What are the timelines for the implementation of this plan? 10 to 30 years?

**ANSWER:** It will depend on the decision that is made by June 2014 regarding the future of the OPG lands.

#### Feasibility Study

- Following the outcome of Inspiration Lakeview, and in response to an opportunity presented by fill generation through Region of Peel's capital projects, a study was undertaken in 2011 to define risks and to explore the costs and benefits of creating a connection in front of the G.E. Booth WWTF in advance of, and in support of, an EA.
- The Feasibility Study examined the potential for the sustainable reuse of fill generated by the Region of Peel, and possibly private developers, to create, through lakefilling operations new land that will:
  - Allow for the recreation of coastal and terrestrial habitats;
  - Improve public and ecological connectivity to and along the waterfront; and
  - Allow for the sustainable reuse of generated fill
- The fill from the Region's capital projects would normally be trucked, at a cost to the Region, out of the city to clean fill sites. These fill sites are often located in rural areas where there is a growing concern regarding the trucking of fill from larger cities to their communities.
- The Feasibility Study examined the opportunity to utilize this clean fill as a sustainable resource within the City, and to divert the cost savings towards the creation of a new waterfront amenity.
- The results of the Feasibility Study provided support for proceeding with an EA.
- The LWC Project was designated as an Individual Environmental Assessment (EA), which is the most comprehensive EA process in Ontario.

The following questions were raised with regards to the use of clean fill as a sustainable resource:

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is any of the fill from Region of Peel capital projects sent to the Leslie Street Spit?

**ANSWER:** No.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Does any of this fill contain rebar? Concern that the new beach front will have protruding rebar, similar to Leslie Street Spit and Colonel Sam Smith Park, rendering the shoreline entirely inaccessible.

**ANSWER:** While the fill material being generated through the Region of Peel capital projects is clean, native soil and rock; there is potential for projects such as this to use construction rubble in the creation of a containment berm (behind which fill is placed). The MOE considers rebar an inert substance (e.g., it does not break down over time) and is an approved material for use in these types of projects. Although current industry standards state that rebar must be cut down to the concrete, it will become exposed over time. TRCA has learned from past projects, and are very selective in how material containing rebar is used. Any possible rebar will be buried under meters of fill, such that it will not be exposed over time. The beach face will also be dressed with cobble / revetment.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Are there any ISO standards for the use of material in land creation activities?

**ANSWER:** The LWC Project will meet the Ministry of Environment's standards for Confined Fill Material Criteria (*Fill Quality Guide and Good Management Practices for Shore Infilling in Ontario, 2011*).

**ACTION:** Confirm if there are ISO Standards for the use of fill material in land creation activities.

#### Terms of Reference (ToR)

- The first step in an Individual EA is the establishment of a ToR, which sets out a “roadmap” for how the EA will be undertaken, how alternatives will be developed and evaluated, how the preferred alternative will be chosen and evaluated, and how stakeholders will be consulted at each decision point.
- Following approval of the ToR from the MOE, the EA formally begins and is undertaken in accordance with the ToR.
- The ToR was initiated on January 25, 2012 with the publication of the Notice of Commencement.
- As part of the ToR, a number of consultation activities were undertaken, including:
  - Public Information Centre (PIC) #1 on February 23, 2012;
  - Community Liaison Committee (CLC) Meeting #1 on March 1, 2012;
  - CLC Meeting #2 on April 19, 2012;
  - PIC #2 on May 1, 2012; and a
  - CLC ToR page-turn review on June 25, 2012.
- The Draft ToR was submitted in June 2012 for a 30-day public review period.
- The Final ToR was submitted in July 2012 and approved in December 2012 with no conditions of approval, which means that no significant concerns were brought forward.

#### Project Goal and Objectives

- Traditionally, in Ontario, the EA Act was established to assess projects which are perceived to have a negative effect on land. As projects have progressed, we are presented with opportunities such as this to create a net benefit for the community. For these types of projects, we undertake what is known as an Objectives-Based Approach, which seeks to maximize the benefits, while minimizing the effects.
- The Project Goal and Objectives were established as part of the ToR, with significant public input:
  - *Goal:* To create a new natural park that will establish ecological and public linkages on the eastern Mississauga waterfront.
  - *Objectives:*
    1. Naturalization: Establish a diverse range of native terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem habitats and ecological linkages in a degraded area of the eastern Mississauga waterfront.
    2. Access: Create safe and accessible public linkages for access to and along the waterfront while allowing for compatible recreational, educational and cultural heritage opportunities.
    3. Compatibility: Ensure that the LWC is compatible with existing infrastructure.
    4. Coordination: Coordinate with and inform other local planning and development efforts
    5. Fiscal Viability: Use an innovative funding approach that seeks to maximize public benefit and value by reusing locally generated fill from

The following questions were raised with regards to the LWC Project Objectives:

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Should parks not be considered as infrastructure? If not, what do you consider to be infrastructure? The project should ensure compatibility with activities at Marie Curtis Park.

**ANSWER:** The term infrastructure refers to hard infrastructure, which, for the purposes of this EA, are the GE Booth WWTF and the two water filtration plants. The coordination objective considers consistency with the Marie Curtis Park Master Plan and the Arsenal Lands Master Plan, as well as the Inspiration Lakeview vision for the OPG lands.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is the cost of the project reduced by the cost savings incurred by reusing the fill instead of disposal at a clean fill site? That is to say, are these savings re-directed towards the cost of the Project? Will these cost savings and total approximate cost of the project be quantified as part of the LWC EA?

**ANSWER:** We are currently in the process of refining the costs and preparing a funding strategy. The sustainable reuse of the fill locally will help offset transportation costs and allow for investment in the LWC Project. Final costing estimates will be presented to the public as part of PIC #3 in October.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Will the LWC Project have a negative cost?

**ANSWER:** We are working as close as possible to being cost neutral; however, it is likely that there will be a premium (i.e., positive cost). These numbers will be presented as part of PIC#3 in October.

#### Study Areas

Two study areas are considered as part of the EA process, the Regional Study Area and the Project Study Area:

- Regional Study Area: Bounded by Colonel Sam Smith Park in the east; the Oakville border to the west; Lakeshore Road East to the north; and out into the lake. This is a broad study area where effects may, or may not, occur.
- Project Study Area: Bounded by Etobicoke Creek to the east; the eastern OPG pier to the west; Lakeshore Road East to the north; and out into the lake. During the ToR phase, the western extent of the Project Study Area only extended as far as the GE Booth WWTF outfall. OPG has since granted permission to consider the use of their waterlot (located between the eastern pier and the WWTF outfall), and the western extent of the Project Study area was subsequently extended to the eastern OPG pier.

#### Project Timelines

- Approximately 7-10 years for detailed design, permit approvals, land acquisition, and construction/implementation. The target start date for construction is late 2014, with approximately 6 - 9 years construction timeline.
- Establishment phase, defined as the timeframe for monitoring and adaptive management, approximately first 15 years after construction.
- Post-Establishment Monitoring, defined as monitoring to identify if further intervention necessary if naturalized system is not self-maintaining, continues onwards from establishment.

The following questions and comments were raised with regards to the LWC Project timelines:

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Do the project timelines consider the use of 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of fill? If it takes 20 years to generate this fill, there is concern that the project may continue indefinitely.

**ANSWER:** It is not the Region of Peel's intention for the Project to continue beyond the 10 year timeframe. Although the Project is dependent upon fill generation by the Region's capital works projects, should there be downtime, the Project is in discussions to consider fill from other municipalities and private sources. There is significant development downtown Mississauga, as well as significant development in the City of Toronto with MetroLinx works and revitalization areas. Fill quality monitoring will be conducted on every site sending material to the LWC Project to ensure the fill meets the MOE's guidelines.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is there any way to have legal assurances that the project will not continue beyond 10 years? Given that the Project is working towards being cost neutral, there is no incentive to not wait for the Region to generate the fill, even if it takes 20 years.

**ANSWER:** The purpose of the Project is not to dispose of the Region's fill material. The fill generation by the Region of Peel simply provides an opportunity to create the Project. It is in the best interests of the Project to complete construction as soon as possible as downtime, and the costs associated with construction and equipment time are very expensive.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** It is recognized that parks of this nature require time to complete. While it's an inconvenience, it's also a great benefit. We would like to see something move forward.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** If there are continued objections regarding one project element after another, this may stop the project entirely. That's not what the community would like to see happen.

#### Problem and Opportunity Statement

The LWC Project seeks to address a number of issues previously identified along this section of the eastern Mississauga shoreline:

- Highly Degraded Ecosystem
  - Low aquatic habitat cover and diversity
  - Low terrestrial habitat cover and diversity
  - High number of non-native invasive species
  - Degraded water quality
- Ecological and Public Linkages
  - Need for access by public and wildlife across eastern Mississauga waterfront
  - Waterfront Trail does not follow the shoreline
  - G.E. Booth WWTF is critical public infrastructure. Security concerns restrict public access across site

In addition, the opportunity to create this Project is provided by:

- Innovative Use of Future Resources
  - Estimated 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of clean fill will be generated by Peel Region in the next 10 years. While this amount may ultimately be less, it is the maximum amount being considered for the Project.
  - Opportunity to use fill to create ecological and public linkages along the waterfront

- Use of fill at more local site will help offset transportation costs and allow for investment in other projects, such as the LWC

#### Alternatives To

- As part of the EA process, the Project was required to evaluate different 'Alternatives To,' which are different ways to meet the project goal of creating ecological and public linkages along the eastern Mississauga waterfront.
- Two 'Alternatives To' were proposed: (1) create linkages with lakefilling, and (2) create linkages without lakefilling.
- Evaluation of the "Alternatives To" concluded that creating linkages without lakefilling would not meet the project objectives for the following reasons:
  - The GE Booth WWTF was a key consideration. As critical infrastructure, public access across the property is restricted. The WWTF also extends up to the water's edge with no opportunities to create new aquatic and terrestrial habitat on the existing land base.
  - The GE Booth WWTF was also extended into the lake in the 1950's through previous lakefilling activities.
  - The current shoreline in the area is almost 100% hardened with little opportunity create habitat.
- The results of the evaluation of the 'Alternatives To' identified that the only real solution to creating ecological and public linkages in this area was to consider Alternatives that would create land in front of the WWTF to connect the OPG lands with Marie Curtis Park and the Arsenal Lands.
  - Recommendation: the EA will consider viable alternatives using lakefill to create ecological and public linkages within the Project Study Area.

#### EA Status and Proposed Schedule

- The EA process was officially started on January 2, 2013 with the publication of the Notice of Commencement.
- Two PIC's have been held to date as part of the EA: (1) on January 22, 2013, which presented the alternative project designs and evaluation criteria (attended by 83 people), and (2) on April 3, 2013, which presented the preliminary Preferred Alternative (attended by 87 people).
- Since the April 3, 2013 PIC, the Project Team has been refining the preliminary Preferred Alternative and undertaking the detailed assessment of the Preferred Alternative.
- The Project Team is anticipating that the next PIC will be held in October, with the submission of the Draft EA document at the end of October. This schedule is subject to change.
- When the Draft EA is submitted, there will be a 30-day public review period. The submission will be advertised (i.e., local newspapers, project website), and if you have signed up for the LWC notification list, you will receive an email notice of the 30-day review period.
- Following the 30-day review period, the Project Team will update the EA document in response to submitted comments. The Final EA document will then be submitted and will be available for public review.

### Alternative Project Designs

As part of the creation of the Alternative Project Designs, a number of elements needed to be considered:

- During any lakefilling activity, habitat is being filled in and harmed (regardless of whether it's low quality habitat). As such, regulating authorities want to ensure that higher quality habitat is created to compensate for the habitat lost.
- The Alternative Project Designs needed to ensure that this higher quality habitat could be created, while still creating an amenity for the public.
- In response to comments received during the ToR, which indicated that the public did not wish to see the WWTF, a forest was included on the new land base to help screen that feature.
- As the WWTF is a secure facility with restricted access, a swamp feature was included in front of the WWTF to provide a natural barrier and an additional element of security.
- In order to make the creation of this new waterfront park feasible, a sufficient amount of fill is required to bring the project as close to cost neutral as possible.
- To ensure long-term stability, the shape of the land base must be suitable for the coastal processes in the area.
- The depth of the lake directly impacts the strength of the wave energy and the type of shoreline treatment appropriate for that area. As you get closer to the eastern OPG pier, the lake gets quite deep and the wave energy quite strong, which requires any shoreline treatment in this area to be quite large (i.e., armourstone) to be stable into the long-term.

The Alternative Project Configurations were presented, and the following key points noted:

- **Revetment:**
  - A large armourstone wall would occupy the length of the shoreline.
  - Does not provide any habitat benefits along the shoreline and does not improve the shoreline conditions from the current state.
  - Provides greater than the identified minimum size of meadow, forest and wetland habitat, including the ability to incorporate over 7 hectares of wetland habitat connecting to Applewood Creek and Serson Creek (in both the current 'split' flow or potential future consolidated flow conditions).
  - Provides the maximum number of opportunities for views to the Lake as well as the maximum length of multi-use primary trail along shoreline.
  - Does not allow for access to the water's edge.
  - Was identified as the least expensive alternative.
  - Preserves flows from Applewood Creek to create a wetland complex.
- **Headland Beach:**
  - A significant length of revetment is present to form the headlands and the tie-off to the eastern OPG pier.
  - The headlands protect the cobble beach areas in behind from the wave energy.
  - The segments of cobble beach shoreline provide opportunities to access the water's edge.
  - Provides greater than the identified minimum size of meadow, forest and wetland habitat.
  - Preserves flows from Applewood Creek to create a wetland complex.
- **Island Beach A:**
  - Minimizes the amount of encroachment on the existing sand beach at Marie Curtis Park. The hook at the eastern edge of the design provide protection against the wave energy and are composed of revetment

- In lieu of headlands, offshore rocky islands provide protection to the cobble beach from costal processes.
- Provides for a longer length of cobble beach system than the Headland Beach Alternative.
- Preserves flows from Applewood Creek to create a wetland complex.
- Island Beach B:
  - Minimizes the amount of encroachment on the existing sand beach at Marie Curtis Park. The hook at the eastern edge of the design provide protection against the wave energy and are composed of revetment
    - Was proposed at the CLC ideas workshop held in October 2012.
    - Through the extension of the eastern most island into a peninsula, provides for a protected embayment area. It was noted that the public desire for this design stems from the opportunity the embayment area provides for canoeing, albeit a small area. The proponents do not recommend promoting canoeing, even in this option, given the open coast conditions of the lake.
    - The peninsula provides for public access and protection of the shoreline.
    - Preserves flows from Applewood Creek to create a wetland complex.
- Island Beach C:
  - Provides for a more natural extension of the Island Beach system, as opposed to the hard engineered hook of the Island Beach A and B Alternatives.
  - This Alternative does extend into TRCA and City of Toronto jurisdiction.
  - Widens the amount of sand beach in the eastern most portion of the alternative (approximately 1/3 of the length of the existing sand beach), before grading into small cobble moving west towards the first island.
  - At the eastern most extent of the Island Beach system, the fill would not be placed on top of the natural sand beach currently found at Marie Curtis Park, but would provide for a wider sand beach system (approximately 1/3 of the length of the existing sand beach).
  - The three offshore islands provide protection to the shoreline, as well as opportunities to benefit cold water fish habitat.
  - Preserves flows from Applewood Creek to create a wetland complex.

The following questions and comments were raised as during the discussion of the Alternative Project Configurations:

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is the increased depth of the lake near the eastern OPG pier due to previous lakefilling activities for the WWTF or past stone hooking activities?

**ANSWER:** There is a drowned river valley system in this area which results in sections which drop down in depth quite suddenly. The western portion of the land base is close to the existing shoreline for this reason.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** In Etobicoke, the lake is quite shallow for quite a distance into the Lake.

**ANSWER:** TRCA staff conducted a detailed bathymetric survey of the LWC Project Study Area in 2011. Depths within this area vary up to approximately seven metres along most of the outer edge, although there is a steep drop-off approaching 10-m in the southwestern corner, fronting the edge of OPG's Lakeview site. There is a shelf-like feature fronting the WWTF, so the nearshore bottom slopes are flatter immediately in front of the WWTF than in front of Marie Curtis Park. Depths at the tip of OPG's

eastern pier are in the order of seven metres. A bathymetry map of the LWC Project Study area is available in the ToR (Figure 8-1).

**Note:** *The bathymetry map was shared with the group.*

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Why can't the new beaches be sand instead of cobble?

**ANSWER:** The further the land base extends into the lake, the stronger the wave energy. The beach material must be appropriately sized to withstand that energy and be stable in the long-term.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** The beaches behind the headlands at Colonel Sam Smith Park are oriented in the same direction as these Alternatives; however, the cobble is much smaller.

**ANSWER:** When Colonel Sam Smith Park was created, the cobble material was the same size as proposed in the LWC Project. Over time, the wave energy has ground them down to the small size you see now. TRCA has also gone back and completed refinements to the beaches at Colonel Sam Smith Park. To provide another example, east of Rattray marsh is an area known as Brick Beach. When this beach was constructed, the beach material was large bricks. Over time, the wave energy has turned these bricks into small cobble stones.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Where is Marie Curtis Park west beach in each of these Alternatives?

**ANSWER:** There is minor overlap in each Alternative where the eastern extent of the land base ties-in to the front of Marie Curtis Park beach west. This was required in order to capture the flows from Applewood Creek to create the new wetland complex at the eastern end of the new land base.

#### Comparative Evaluation Criteria

- Criteria and indicators measured ability of the Alternative to meet LWC Project objectives.
- All criteria and indicators focused on measuring differences between alternatives, as opposed to absolute values.
- For each indicator, each alternative was given qualitative a score ('Least', 'Moderately', and 'Most Preferred').
- Each objectives, criteria and indicator was weighted evenly.
- The public and agencies provided input into the criteria and how they were going to be used.
- A number of assumptions were used in the evaluation:
  - Same construction plan for all alternatives, including the use of standard construction mitigative measures, including:
    - Outer berm of purchased material built first
    - Placement of fill between berm and existing shore
    - Grading or land creation area to establish stream connections
    - Planting with native vegetation
    - Provision of trails and other recreation attributes
  - Alternatives represent ultimate build out condition so connection to OPG eastern pier may be staged.

- A total of 12 criteria were used to differentiate between the five alternatives:

OBJECTIVE	CRITERIA
Naturalization	Change in diversity of shoreline types
	Ability to create functional habitat blocks
	Ability of alternatives to be self-compensating with respect to fish habitat
Access	Potential for lookout areas
	Potential for public access to water's edge
	Potential for effects on traditional uses of lands by First Nations and Metis
Coordination	Consistency with the Visioning for Inspiration Lakeview
	Consistency with LOISS
	Consistency with Lake Ontario Biodiversity Strategy
	Consistency with MNR Fish Community Goals and Objectives – Lake Ontario
Fiscal Viability	Estimated capital cost
	Annual maintenance costs for naturalized area

- Additional criteria were considered, but at this level of detail, it was determined that there were no significant differences between the Alternatives. As such, these criteria were screened from the evaluation:

Access	Potential for changes to use of waterfront for recreation
	Potential for displacement of built heritage resources due to construction
	Potential effects from construction on marine and land based archaeological resources
Compatibility	Potential for effects to existing WWTF outfalls
	Changes to site security for WWTF
Coordination	Consistency with City of Mississauga Waterfront Parks Strategy (2008)
	Consistency with Marie Curtis Park and Arsenal Lands Master Plan

- A summary of the evaluation was presented, and Island Beach C noted as the Most Preferred alternative:

Objective	Revetment	Headland	Island A	Island B	Island C
<b>Naturalization</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred
<b>Access</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred
<b>Coordination</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred
<b>Fiscal Viability</b>	Most preferred	Moderately preferred	Least preferred	Least preferred	Moderately preferred
<b>OVERALL</b>	<i>Least preferred</i>	<i>Moderately preferred</i>	<i>Moderately preferred</i>	<i>Moderately preferred</i>	<i>Most preferred</i>

The following questions and comments were raised as part the discussion regarding the comparative evaluation criteria:

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** During storm events, the new landform will stop the pollution discharging from the mouth of Etobicoke Creek from dispersing, impacting water quality at the Marie Curtis Park beaches.

**ANSWER:** The MIKE-3 hydrodynamic and water quality model, in use by the Regional Water Quality Monitoring Network, was applied to the north shore of Lake Ontario in the vicinity of the Ontario Power Generation intake channel (OPG) to assess the impact of land creation activities on the water quality at the two closest water treatment plant intakes, as well as the Marie Curtis Park east and west beaches. These results indicate that at each of these locations, there was either no significant impact on water quality, or a marginal increase in quality.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is this before or during construction? It's important to consider both.

**ANSWER:** The MIKE-3 model was run on the footprint of the new landform following construction. During construction, a containment berm is constructed first, which isolates the fill area.

**ACTION:** Kate to connect the City of Toronto resident with CVC's water quality specialist.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Has impact of Colonel Sam Smith Park on water quality been quantified?

**ANSWER:** At the time Colonel Sam Smith Park was constructed, there were no requirements in place to measure this information. As part of the current EA process, water quality monitoring is conducted before, during, and after construction. If turbidity levels should reach a certain threshold, construction activities must cease until Project Staff can ensure there will be no impact. These are TRCA's standards, which are more rigorous than current legislation requires.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** It was not entirely accurate to screen out the potential use of waterfront for recreation as criteria. This is an important issue.

**ANSWER:** We are in the process of re-evaluating these criteria in response to comments received from the public. However, it is not likely to change the assessment of the alternatives.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** The Island Beach C alternative loses the most amount of sand beach. As there are not many sand beaches left in Toronto, I just do not understand how the loss of sand beach was not considered.

**ANSWER:** The refinements to the Preferred Alternative were in direct response to concerns regarding the amount of sand beach lost. The development of the Island Beach C alternative was an outcome of earlier feedback regarding a desire for a more natural shoreline, one which did not have a large armourstone wall at the eastern extent. Following comments received as part of PIC#2, and recognizing the importance of the sand beach to the local community, the eastern extent of the landform was pulled back as much as possible to maintain the key features of the Preferred Alternative (i.e., natural shoreline), while maximizing the amount of sand beach retained.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** How did you choose between alternatives which have both positive and negative effects, when you're criteria is only considering the positive effects? It automatically skews the outcome of the analysis.

**ANSWER:** Most of the negative effects will occur during construction. As previously discussed, it is assumed that construction will be the same for all alternatives. That is to say, the negative effects will be the same for all alternatives. In addition, as part of the detailed assessment of the Preferred Alternative,

the benefits, potential effects, and mitigation measures are discussed. This detailed assessment will be available in the EA document.

#### Refinements to the Preferred Alternative

- Overwhelmingly positive comments were received on selection of preferred alternative
- Some concern was raised regarding the effects on Marie Curtis Park West, particularly the loss of sand beach
- In response to these concerns, the eastern extent of the new landform was pulled back as much as possible to maximize the amount of sand beach retained, while maintaining the key elements of the Preferred Alternative (i.e., the smooth transition). A groyne was placed at the eastern extent of the landform to stabilize the beach.
- A map illustrating the existing conditions and proposed changes with regards to the refined Preferred Alternative was shown, and the following points noted:
  - At the water's edge, the municipal boundary between the City of Toronto and the City of Mississauga is located on the east side of Applewood Creek. Applewood Creek itself is located within the City of Mississauga.
  - There is approximately 390-m of existing sand beach from the west side of Applewood Creek to Etobicoke Creek.
  - There is approximately 240-m of existing sand beach from Etobicoke Creek to the east side of the proposed groyne structure. This sand will remain untouched.
  - Approximately 50-m of sand beach to the west of the groyne structure will remain as similar conditions to existing, with sandier conditions dominating in the summer months.
  - Over time, sand will build up along the east side of the groyne.

The following comments regarding the refinements to the Preferred Alternative were noted:

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Great to see the municipal boundary depicted on a map of the Project Study Area. Very clear.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** The 50-m of sand on the west side of the groyne will be lost to wave energy.

**ANSWER:** The groyne structure is designed to keep the beach material in place. The area near the groyne is fairly sheltered, smaller material (sand) will be deposited in this area.

### **3. Discussion**

A group discussion was facilitated, and the following questions and comments were discussed.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** The new landform will create an area where there will be very little movement of water, resulting in a build-up of algae. On the west side of Etobicoke Creek, there is a breakwater which is causing the same effect. It also happens at Colonel Sam Smith Park.

**ANSWER:** As previously discussed, MIKE-3 hydrodynamic and water quality modeling was completed. The results indicate that there will be no significant changes from existing conditions. Algae is a regional issue which the LWC Project cannot address. Detailed videos of the lake bottom depict "algae forests" offshore along the Project Study Area.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** The videos are not correct; the lake bottom is all sand from Etobicoke Creek to the eastern OPG pier.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Currently, the area in question is wide open and the algae tends to wash out. As the algae will attach to the cobble more so than sand, this area has much less algae than Mimico or other areas in Toronto. There is concern that this Project will change that dynamic.

**ANSWER:** The benefit of this Project is the creation of wetlands, which will remove the phosphorous from water entering the wetland complexes prior to discharging to the Lake.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Does the City of Mississauga rake the algae from their jurisdiction?

**ANSWER:** CVC and the Region are currently testing equipment to rake algae, although the results indicate that they are not very effective given the regional issue of algae.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** You keep giving us assurances that the modeling indicates that the LWC Project won't exasperate the algae issue. However, there are features of this project that are categorically similar to Colonel Sam Smith Park, where the build-up of algae and organic material renders the shoreline completely unusable.

**ANSWER:** Noted. Details regarding the MIKE-3 hydrodynamic and water quality modeling will be available as part of the EA.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Have the water circulation models been back-tested? Back-testing is a critical aspect of building any model.

**ANSWER:** The MIKE-3 hydrodynamic and water quality model was calibrated with 2004 MOE ADCP data. A full description of the model will be available in the EA document.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Will the rocky islands be submerged at times?

**ANSWER:** The islands are designed to be low-lying, which will allow waves to overtop them frequently during storms but will remain emergent under most lake level conditions. ,. For context, these are much lower than the OPG piers.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** These islands are being built to a certain height, but Lake Ontario water levels are getting lower.

**ANSWER:** Lake Ontario water levels are regulated through control structures at each end. As such, it is not anticipated to see water levels drop significantly as is experienced in Georgian Bay.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** How far from shore will these islands be, and how deep is the water in this area? There are concerns regarding the build-up of algae between the shoreline and islands.

**ANSWER:** The islands are approximately 40-m to 50-m from the shoreline and the water is approximately 3-m to 4-m deep in this area. The MIKE-3 hydrodynamic and water quality modeling was completed in this area, and the results indicate that there was little anticipated change in circulation or water quality as compared to the existing conditions.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** What would prevent moving the groyne farther west and creating a thinner band of new land in front of the WWTF? Every inch of existing sand beach that can be retained is a benefit.

**ANSWER:** While there may be still some opportunity to move the groyne farther west, there is limits as to how far this can occur given the intent of the LWC Project to allow sufficient space for a wetland complex associated with Applewood Creek; create a multi-use trail; screen the WWTF; and create views

to City of Toronto and back to the Inspiration Lakeview site. These are all elements which the public and agencies have indicated a desire for.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** If the groyne is moved farther west, so that it is located just east of Applewood Creek, it would be possible to have all of these desired elements while retaining the entire length of existing beach within the City of Toronto.

**ANSWER:** We will continue to explore opportunities for further relocations of the groyne, however there are some limitations as to how far that can be accommodated and still provide the desired functions for the naturalized waterfront park.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** All the debris which currently builds up on the beach within the City of Mississauga will be moved into the City of Toronto. It will collect on either side of the groyne structure.

**ANSWER:** Debris is currently deposited on the beaches of Marie Curtis Park Beach and further to the west of the Beaches. Debris will continue to be deposited in both areas. While some of this debris may get hung up on the groyne, Toronto Parks does currently manage the beaches on a regular basis. This would continue into the future.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Based on the evaluation criteria presented, the loss of sand beach was not considered. I don't believe that there would be consensus among residents regarding the selection of the Preferred Alternative. Personally, I would prefer the revetment along the eastern extent of the landform if it meant the existing sand beach was retained.

**ANSWER:** Your comment is noted. Throughout the ToR and EA phases of the LWC Project, there have been a significant number of comments submitted. The LWC Project must look at the bigger picture. The trade-offs must be considered within this bigger picture and submitted comments.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** From my perspective, this is very important. The bigger picture needs to be taken into account.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** If there is one thing the City of Mississauga does not enjoy, it is the aroma from the WWTF. This Project will move the aroma east into the City of Toronto.

**ANSWER:** The Region of Peel has invested in substantial upgrades to the WWTF, greatly improving the conditions. The LWC Project will not change the movement of odor into the City of Toronto from current conditions.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** The LWC Project Team must understand that local residents are already concerned regarding loss of beach along Marie Curtis Park beach east. This proposed loss of beach on the west side only adds to the overall extent of beach lost.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto:** Feedback received from the Parks Supervisor is that the existing sand beach along Marie Curtis Park east and west is not naturally maintained. The Parks Supervisor regularly places sand along the maintained sections of the east and west beaches.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Sand is not regularly placed along the existing beach. Sand was only placed once along the east beach in response to erosion following the July 5 storm.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto:** Feedback from the Parks Supervisor indicates that while sand was placed on the east beach in response to erosion caused by the July 5 storm, sand is regularly placed along the maintained sections of the east and west beaches.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto:** I would just like to note that Parks, Forestry and Recreation have been included in the EA from the outset of the project. We have submitted comments as part of the ToR and have participated, and will continue to participate, in the TAC meetings. We have provided comments regarding the importance of the west beach, Marie Curtis Park, and Waterfront Trail to residents. From our perspective, all these elements have been considered from the outset of the project. The City and TRCA recognize their importance, which I feel is demonstrated through all the improvements which have been completed as part of the Marie Curtis Park Master Plan.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** I understand the bigger picture is important, but you also need to look at the little gems. If the City needs to bring in sand to maintain the beach, then that's what should be done. The serenity and joy the sand beach brings people is paramount. City of Toronto residents feel they have not been consulted, either because they are not aware, or because the title is misleading in that people feel that it will only impact the City of Mississauga and not the City of Toronto. Consultation is so important as people are simply unaware of this project and the proposed changes to the beach.

**ANSWER from City of Toronto:** The Project Team hosted a series of direct community outreach sessions at Marie Curtis Park, specifically in response to the concerns raised.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Unless someone specifically asked about the loss of the beach, the project representatives only discussed the benefits of the project.

**ANSWER:** The artist renderings were an important tool which helped illustrate the proposed changes as part of the LWC Project. Within the EA process, we're engaging on the Project as a whole.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** There is a risk that the public will not tolerate the loss of the beach.

**ANSWER:** In every EA, there is a proportion of the community opposed to the Project. Upon submission of the EA document, the MOE will consider the Project, the consultation efforts, and the efforts of the proponents to address the comment. The MOE will then determine if the Project proceeds.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** I have a deep concern that there is a much better solution than what has been presented.

**ANSWER:** Noted.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto:** A reminder that there are two more public consultation forums proposed for September and October.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** No one is questioning the good of the Project. We are saying the beach is profound and brings people to the water. What came as a surprise is that many people didn't know about the Project.

**ANSWER:** The refinements to the Preferred Alternative were in response to the concerns raised regarding the loss of the sand beach. While notices regarding the Project have been published in both the Mississauga News and Etobicoke Guardian (as well as other electronic, radio, and print methods which will be detailed in the EA), we are exploring additional avenues to advertise the next PIC in the City of Toronto.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** I think most people would trade off a narrower band of land at the eastern extent of the project for more sand beach.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** I am very concerned about the amount of truck traffic, as well as the duration of the Project. The impact on the City of Toronto's local roads, particularly Brown's Line, will present a serious issue which has negative impacts for both City of Mississauga and City of Toronto residents. How many trucks will access the site? What is the route which will be taken to get to the site? How will you access the site from Lakeshore?

**ANSWER:** It is estimated that there will be approximately 200 trucks a day (entering and exiting the site). The timing and route which these trucks will take to the Project site will largely depend on if the fill (and other material) is coming from the east or west. Traffic studies are being undertaken as part of the EA, and will be included as part of the EA document. With regards to accessing the site from Lakeshore, the ideal route would be through OPG's former Lakeview site. However, until a decision is made in 2014 regarding the future of the property, we do not know whether this will become a viable access route. While flexibility will be included as part of the EA, so that the Project can use the OPG site if the opportunity arises, the EA does need to identify another preferred route to access the site from Lakeshore. The Project is currently looking at the option of accessing the site through the Arsenal Lands, which is within the City of Mississauga.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Accessing the site through the Arsenal Lands would have implications on two major apartment buildings on Lakeshore.

**ANSWER:** Noted.

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Do you need to get TRCA Authority Approval to go through the Arsenal Lands? Are there affiliations with the Authority and the City of Toronto?

**ANSWER:** Yes, we will need to obtain approval from TRCA's Authority to access the site through the Arsenal Lands. TRCA's Authority represents TRCA's jurisdiction as a whole (i.e., watersheds located within the Region of Peel, Region of York, City of Toronto, Durham Region).

**FOLLOW-UP QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Is access through the WWTF being considered as an option?

**ANSWER:** Yes, the WWTF was considered closely as a potential access site. Unfortunately, it is too tight along the western end to travel south to the project's site at the water's edge.

**QUESTION from City of Toronto resident:** Will the access route through the Arsenal Lands cross the Waterfront Trail?

**ANSWER:** Recognizing the number of historical and natural heritage features within the Arsenal Lands, we are considering utilizing a portion of the Waterfront Trail as an access route south to the project site. This option may require a temporary relocation of the Waterfront Trail.

**FOLLOW-UP COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** These need to be presented as part of PIC#3.

**ANSWER:** It will be.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Recognizing the significant amount of infrastructure and works along Lakeshore, the logical route for trucks to access the site would be Brown's Line. How can you ensure that trucks take the identified route?

**ANSWER:** There are measures which can be taken to encourage trucks delivering fill to the site from other projects, as part of the site authorization processes for accepting fill. If the trucks did not utilize the identified routes, they could be denied access to the site. Though, since the LWC Project is not in direct control of those other Project Contracts (where fill is being generated), there is limitations on how much direct control the Project is able to exert.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** Fundamentally, extending the waterfront for connections is good.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** There is an issue with the sound of trucks backing up. The beeping sound carries across the water quite a distance. Residents who live on the south side of Lake Promenade will be subjected to that noise for the duration of the project's construction. Can anything be done about the noise?

**ANSWER:** Noted. We will need to confirm the safety standards and regulations for these types of constructions sites. We will also explore options for what can be done on site, as well as what can be done with the equipment on site to minimize the sound. On certain sites, a directional sound is utilized to minimize the distance the noise travels; while on other projects, the trucks have the ability to deposit the material without backing up. These options are site and contractor dependent, but will explore options.

**COMMENT from City of Toronto resident:** From my perspective, the inclusion of the loss of sand beach as evaluation criteria would result in a different Preferred Alternative. Speaking for myself, I would prefer the revetment shoreline over the loss of the existing sand beach.

#### **4. Wrap-up**

M. Ciufo, Councillor Grimes' Office, thanked all the participants for attending the meeting and providing comments and feedback regarding the LWC Project. M. Ciufo thanked the LWC Project Team for organizing the meeting and noted that there will be 4 additional opportunities for participation, including the Councillor's Open House in September, PIC#3, review of the draft EA document, and review of the final EA document.

# **Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Environmental Assessment**

## **Informational Open House Notes**

**September 17, 2013**

**7:00 – 9:00pm**

**Royal Canadian Legion Branch 101  
3850 Lake Shore Boulevard West, Toronto ON, M8W 1R3**

### **1. ATTENDANCE**

Neighbouring Councillors Jim Tovey, Mississauga Ward 1, and Mark Grimes, Toronto Ward 6, co-hosted an informational open house to present the plans of the LWC Project. The Open House was held at the Royal Canadian Legion Branch 101, 3850 Lake Shore Boulevard West in Toronto, Ontario. As visitors arrived they signed in (Appendix A1) and were provided with feedback forms (Appendix A2). The LWC Supplementary Newsletter was also made available to participants.

The total attendance at the LWC Project Informational Open House was approximately 60 members of the public.

LWC Project team members in attendance included:

- Janice Hatton (The Region of Peel)
- Kate Hayes (Credit Valley Conservation)
- Ken Dion (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority)
- Michael Charendoff (Toronto and Region Conservation Authority)
- Scott Sampson (Credit Valley Conservation)

Project consultants in attendance included:

- Anneliese Grieve (SENES Consultants Limited)
- Milo Sturm (Shoreplan Engineering Limited)
- Kyle Hunt (SENES Consultants Limited)

Political representatives in attendance included:

- Councillor Jim Tovey (Mississauga Ward 1)
- Councillor Mark Grimes (Toronto Ward 6)

### **2. OPEN HOUSE**

The Open House began at 7:00 pm. Members of the public were invited to learn from information boards (Appendix A3) and discuss their comments and questions with the LWC Project team.

Comments and questions raised about the LWC Project by members of the public, are captured in the below table:

Category	Comment / Question
<b>Accessibility</b>	Will the groyne separating the existing Marie Curtis West beach from new area (transition zone) be accessible to people-able to walk out on it?
<b>Beaches</b>	Don't lose the beach, keep it in tact.
	The fine gravel beach should be maximized
	Is the beach a naturally occurring sand beach?
	We love the project and the opportunity. We still are not overly happy to see the effects on the west end of the beach at Marie Curtis Park and the remnant beach south of the Treatment Plant. And yes I am aware that I am not supposed to be there. But it is lovely, despite some of the extra-curricular activities that occur over there.
	So, what benefits does this project have?
	It looks like Mississauga and the region of Peel plan to take over west portion of Marie Curtis beach, replacing half of the existing sand beach with a swamp inland and a cobble beach on the shore with a rock groyne structure in the middle of the sandy west beach. Cobble beaches are big a mistake. The groyne will be unsightly and split the beach in two.
	People actually use the existing sand beach intensely for many activities such as sunbathing, picnics, kite boarding, windsurfing, kayaking, stand up paddle board and swimming.
As an example, on many a hot summer weekend I have often observed the cobble beaches at Mimico Linear Park to be vacant. People find it uncomfortable to sit on stones or walk on stones. In contrast the beautiful sand beaches at Marie Curtis are full of people enjoying the beach and the large grass spaces inland. Large families are having picnics. Volley ball and soccer games are popular on the grass areas inland, the parking lots are full and the park is so popular that cars are even being ticketed for parking on the road. Why would we fill in these beaches with cobble, build a rock groyne and replace the grass areas inland with a swamp?	
<b>Construction</b>	Where is construction access going to occur?
	Concern with route for trucks bringing materials down to the lake
	Concern over not being able to use the park for years during construction
	Noise will be a big problem for the surrounding residents during the 5-10 year construction period. How will noise issues be mitigated? Biggest problem is trucks backing up and the beeping noises that are made.
	It is possible to do a "non-backing" up approach for end dumping that would eliminate the back-up beeping noise that would carry over the water.
<b>Ecology</b>	How does this project allow for managing invasive species?
	Questions about round gobies and quagga mussels
	Concern regarding bamboo growing in the backshore.
	Are there plans to remove the bamboo in the forest behind the old parking lot?
<b>Support for LWC Project</b>	Need more natural areas like this project!
	We are pleased with the project.
	Majority of people I talked to were very supportive: about 20 conversations. Positive feedback came from all but one individual.
	Overwhelming support and excitement for the project. When questions were raised about the impacts to the beach, most people understood and seemed to agree with the explanations.
	Preferred Alternative Island C is good! Hurry up! Make it happen in 5 years.
	Get the shovels in the ground and get it done. Going to be great.
	The refinements are an improvement over original plan. Overall, this will be a great.
	Impressed with proposal
	A substantial improvement over the original...no need to destroy a sand beach!
	Much happier, there is still room to improve. We need to save more of the naturally occurring beach. Thank you!
I am very excited at the naturalization initiatives and their positive effects on insects, birds, fish and native plants and habitats. I support taking some beach area from Marie Curtis to implement naturalization.	

	Connecting the waterfront trail and getting it off the Lakeshore road is the most anticipated goal. The only concern is that the beach of M.C. Park will not be adversely affected by the proposal.
<b>Flooding</b>	Will the Lakeview Project improve flood protection that was experienced throughout the Region, tied in with the new infrastructure works underway?
<b>Marie Curtis Park</b>	<p>Questions about the off leash dog area</p> <p>Why was this not done in conjunction with the recent Marie Curtis Park improvements?</p> <p>Does this project affect Toronto's Marie Curtis Park west master plan? I haven't heard of any changes to the west side. Planned improvements have not taken place other than removing parking lot.</p> <p>Is observation hill still being built?</p> <p>It is wonderful that the project is an attempt to make to waterfront in front of the Booth sewage treatment plant accessible to the public. This provides a unique opportunity to redevelop a long neglected section of the waterfront. In my opinion however the project is of such a large scale that it is not compatible with some of the existing uses of the neighbouring city of Toronto's Marie Curtis Park. Public access in front of the sewage treatment plant could readily be provided with a much scaled down version such as a wide trail connecting the existing sand beaches. This would not have as many negative consequences for the existing uses at Marie Curtis Park. I am aware the region of Peel and the city of Mississauga need a place to dump the large amounts of fill they will be generating in the near future, but please do not ruin Marie Curtis Park just because of economics.</p>
<b>Materials</b>	<p>Concern and clarification on various materials being used on different aspects of the project, not just the beach replacement materials.</p> <p>The aesthetic and human use component is important in terms of getting the fill right. The current fill at Marie Curtis and Sam Smith is so ugly, unnatural, and even dangerous. It also dissuades use because of the awkward angles and spaces between the rocks.</p> <p>Where is the material coming from?</p> <p>Cobble is difficult to walk on and to put down a chair to sit. Look at opportunities to make the cobble as small as possible.</p> <p>How was the determination of the new beach and the layout of the large promontory at the west end with the armour stone wall selected?</p>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<p>There should be winter renderings.</p> <p>The description of beaches is not correct. I understood rocks would be flat, rather than round.</p> <p>Hoping that OPG lands are sold to the region for development under Lakeview inspiration and not an OPG vision.</p> <p>Show all things going on with connecting projects</p> <p>What would the shoreline have looked like prior to the shoreline stabilization and urbanization?</p>
<b>Parking</b>	There isn't enough parking now. What happens in the future?
<b>Recreation</b>	<p>Will skating on the wetland be permitted in Winter?</p> <p>Will there be a bike path?</p> <p>Another major issue is the proposed headlands and islands would be a significant navigational hazard for the current kite surfers using Marie Curtis West Beach. The beach is primarily used kite surfers when there is an East wind. Kiting is very dependent on the wind. We do not have engines but are considered water craft by transport Canada. We are mandated to carry safety equipment and obey the nautical rules of right of way. Due to the wind a kite surfer entering the water at the west beach must first sail in a south west direction from the beach to get a safe distance out into the lake before he can tack and change direction. The headlands and especially the proposed islands will be right in this path making it dangerous and almost impossible for the kite surfers to use the beach on an east wind. The kite surfers provide ample entertainment for the public on the shore.</p>
<b>Timeline</b>	This project will take too long to build – get it done sooner.
<b>Trails</b>	<p>The trail should not go along the waterfront, it should go through the Waste Water Treatment Facility north boundary.</p> <p>Will bike, dog walkers, walkers, etc. be separate from individuals?</p> <p>The bike trail should be separate from pedestrians.</p> <p>Conflicts between cyclists, walkers and wheelchairs on a multi-use trail are an issue. Need to have better separation between users. Example at Mimico is a good example of what DOES NOT work.</p>
<b>Views</b>	With the presence of the large promontories in the west and near the WWTF, what happens to the views to the City of Toronto?
<b>Water Quality</b>	Concern about effects on water quality

I am very concerned that the proposed lake fill will increase the number of days the E Coli counts are too high to swim at the existing Marie Curtis East beach were the city monitors the water daily and has lifeguards. This is quite obvious because most of the E coli comes out of the mouth of Etobicoke creek after rain induced increased water flows. The flow from the creek then naturally travels in a plume to the west. I have observed this for many years and believe it has to do with the underwater valley where the creek empties into the lakebed. The proposed lake fill will create a much smaller embayment than the existing bay for this polluted plume to disperse. The polluted water will be then directed to the existing Marie Curtis East beach, resulting in higher E coli levels and more closed beach days. Representatives at various public presentations of the project have pointed out to me that the Marie Curtis East beach is not a blue flag beach. This is also mentioned a number of times in the preliminary environmental assessment. Does our beach not matter because it has yet to reach blue flag status? The city of Toronto takes good care of its beaches at Marie Curtis, keeping them clean and usable for everyone. The city has invested a lot of money recently on improvements such as the boardwalk, parking improvements, path improvements and goose deterrent plantings. Each year more and more people use the beach and the park. Each year the pollution improves and the number of days the beach is closed due to high E coli decreases. Why would we propose a massive lake fill project that would make the high E. Coli levels worse?

# Lakeview Waterfront Connection EA

City of Toronto Community Open House  
Legion Hall

September 17, 2013

# Inspiration Lakeview: City of Mississauga 2010 - 2011



**December 2-4, 2010:** Public Workshops  
Develop a Vision for Inspiration Lakeview

**April 18, 2012:** From Inspiration Lakeview:  
A Vision

# Lakeview Waterfront Connection Project Feasibility Study (2011)

- Feasibility Study undertaken June to December 2011
- Purpose was to define risks and to explore the costs and benefits of the project in advance and to support an environmental assessment that will follow.
- Feasibility Study examined the potential sustainable reuse of fill generated by the Region of Peel, and possibly private developers, to create new land that will:
  - Allow for the recreation of coastal and terrestrial habitats;
  - Improve public and ecological connectivity to and along the waterfront; and
  - Allow for the sustainable reuse of generated fill

# Lakeview Waterfront Connection (LWC) Environmental Assessment Terms of Reference (2012)

- The Terms of Reference creates a "road map" of how the EA will be undertaken, how alternatives will be developed and evaluated, how the preferred alternative will be chosen and evaluated and how stakeholders will be consulted at each decision point
- EA Terms of Reference Notice of Commencement – January 25<sup>th</sup> 2012
  - February 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2012 – Public Information Centre #1
  - March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 – Community Liaison Committee Meeting #1
  - April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2012 – Community Liaison Committee Meeting #2
  - May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2012 – Public Information Centre #2
  - June 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012 – Community Liaison Committee TOR Page Review
- EA ToR approved December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2012 with no conditions of approval

# LWC EA ToR Defined Project Goal and Objectives

**GOAL**

"To create a new natural park that will establish ecological and public linkages on the eastern Mississauga waterfront"

**OBJECTIVES**

**Naturalization** – Establish a diverse range of native terrestrial and aquatic ecosystem habitats and ecological linkages in a degraded area of the eastern Mississauga waterfront

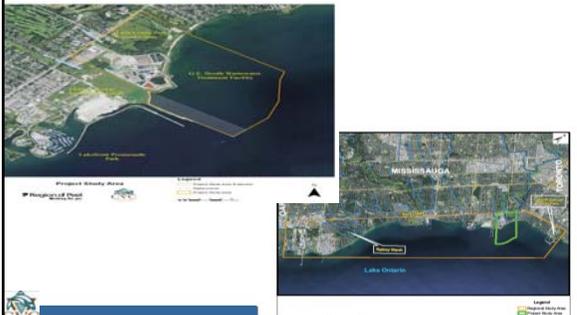
**Access** – Create safe and accessible public linkages for access to and along the waterfront while allowing for compatible recreational, educational and cultural heritage opportunities

**Compatibility** – Ensure that the LWC is compatible with existing infrastructure

**Coordination** – Coordinate with and inform other local planning and development efforts

**Fiscal Viability** – Use an innovative funding approach that seeks to maximize public benefit and value by reusing locally generated fill from Regional and City capital works projects to create this new natural park

# LWC EA ToR Defined Project Study Area and Regional Study Area



## LWC EA ToR Defined Problem and Opportunity Statement

**Highly Degraded Ecosystem**

- Low aquatic habitat cover and diversity
- Low terrestrial habitat cover and diversity
- High number of non-native invasive species
- Degraded water quality

**Ecological and Public Linkages**

- Need for access by public and wildlife across eastern Mississauga waterfront
- Waterfront Trail does not follow the shoreline
- G.E. Booth WWTF is critical public infrastructure. Security concerns restrict public access across site

**Innovative Use of Future Resources**

- Estimated 2 million m<sup>3</sup> of clean fill will be generated by Peel Region in the next 10 years
- Opportunity to use fill to create ecological and public linkages along the waterfront
- Use of fill at more local site will help offset transportation costs and allow for investment in other projects, such as the LWC

## LWC EA ToR Defined Evaluation of Alternatives To

- WWTF activities extend to water's edge; as such, no opportunities to create new aquatic AND terrestrial habitat available on existing land base
- The WWTF is critical public infrastructure; public access across the property is restricted, and therefore no opportunities to create public linkages on existing land base

**Recommendation:** the EA will consider viable alternatives using lakefill to create ecological and public linkages within the Project Study Area.



## LWC Environmental Assessment (EA) (2013 - )

- EA Notice of Commencement – January 2<sup>nd</sup> 2013
- Open Houses:
  - Public Information Centre #1 (January 22<sup>nd</sup>) - Alternative Designs and Evaluation Criteria (completed)
  - Public Information Centre #2 (April 3<sup>rd</sup>) – Preferred Alternative (completed)
  - Public Information Centre #3 (Fall 2013) – Present results of Draft EA before submission to MOE
- Target date for submission of Draft EA – Fall 2013

## LWC EA Alternative Configurations

**Revetment**



**Headland Beach**



**Island Beach A**



**Island Beach B**



**Island Beach C**



## LWC EA Comparative Evaluation Criteria

- Criteria and indicators measured ability of alternative to meet LWC Project objectives
- All criteria and indicators focused on measuring differences between alternatives
- For each indicator, each alternative was given qualitative score ('Least', 'Moderately', and 'Most' Preferred)
- Objectives, criteria and indicators considered without weighting
- Public and agency input sought on comparative evaluation
- Same construction plan for all alternatives and use of standard construction mitigative measures
  - Outer berm of purchased material built first
  - Placement of fill between berm and existing shore
  - Grading or land creation area to establish stream connections
  - Planting with native vegetation
  - Provision of trails and other recreation attributes
- Alternatives represent ultimate build out condition so connection to OPG eastern pier may be staged

## LWC EA Evaluation Criteria Used

OBJECTIVE	CRITERIA
Naturalization	Change in diversity of shoreline types
	Ability to create functional habitat blocks
	Ability of alternatives to be self-compensating with respect to fish habitat
Access	Potential for lookout areas
	Potential for public access to water's edge
	Potential for effects on traditional uses of lands by First Nations and Metis
Coordination	Consistency with the Visioning for Inspiration Lakeview
	Consistency with LOISS
	Consistency with Lake Ontario Biodiversity Strategy
	Consistency with MNR Fish Community Goals and Objectives – Lake Ontario
Fiscal Viability	Estimated capital cost
	Annual maintenance costs for naturalized area

### LWC EA Criteria Screened from Evaluation

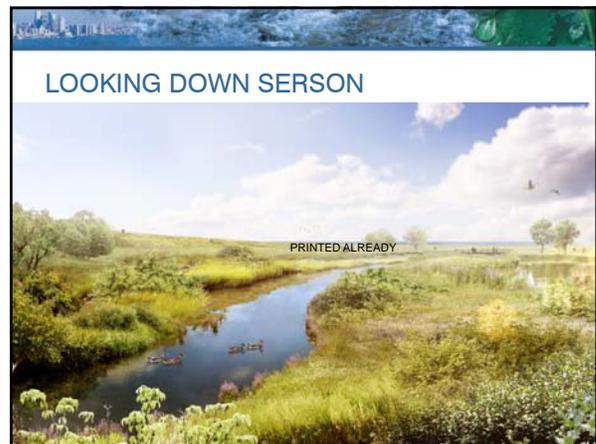
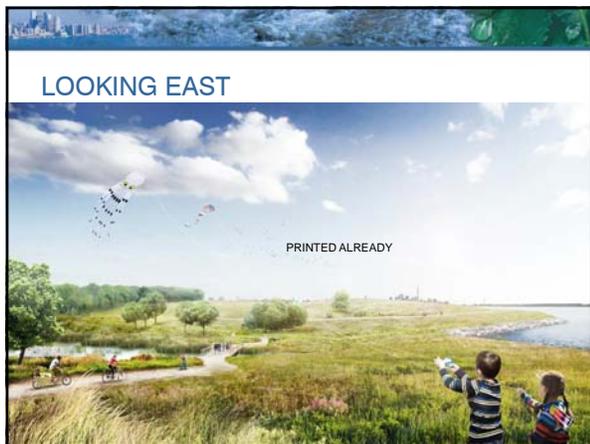
Criteria and indicators which were evaluated but for which there were no significant differences between the alternatives

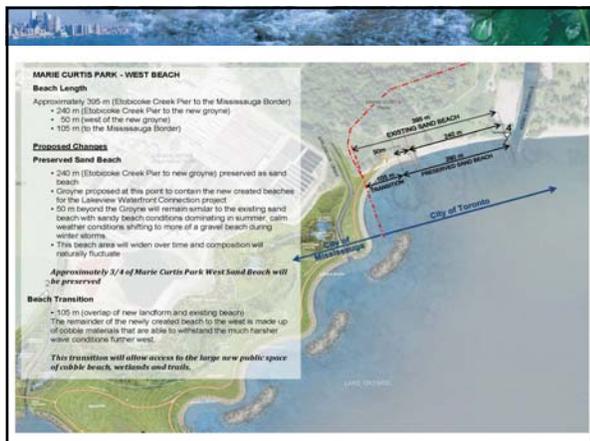
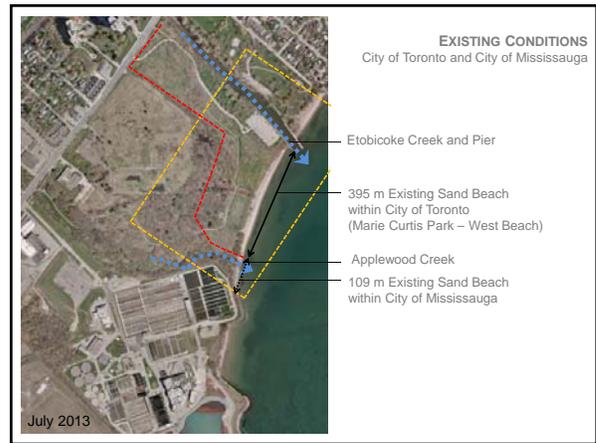
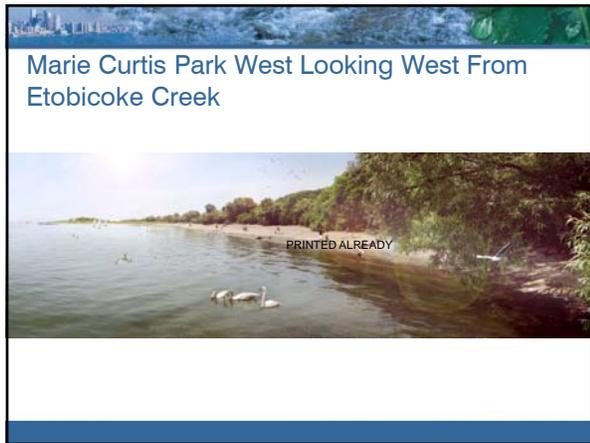
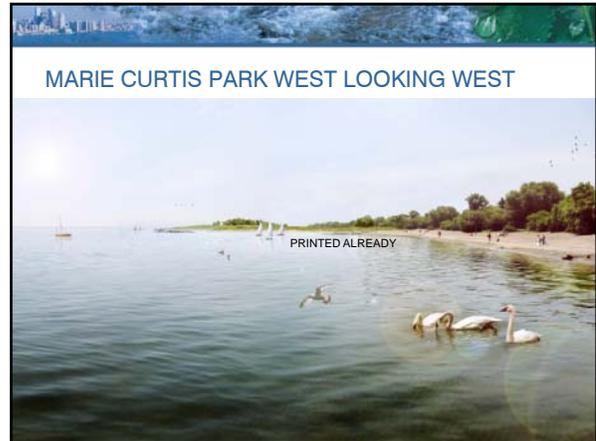
Access	Potential for changes to use of waterfront for recreation
	Potential for displacement of built heritage resources due to construction
	Potential effects from construction on marine and land based archaeological resources
Compatibility	Potential for effects to existing WWTF outfalls
	Changes to site security for WWTF
Coordination	Consistency with City of Mississauga Waterfront Parks Strategy (2008)
	Consistency with Marie Curtis Park and Arsenal Lands Master Plan

### LWC EA Summary of Evaluation

Objective	Revetment	Headland	Island A	Island B	Island C
<b>Naturalization</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred
<b>Access</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred
<b>Coordination</b>	Least preferred	Moderately preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred	Most preferred
<b>Fiscal Viability</b>	Most preferred	Moderately preferred	Least preferred	Least preferred	Moderately preferred
<b>OVERALL</b>	<b>Least preferred</b>	<b>Moderately preferred</b>	<b>Moderately preferred</b>	<b>Moderately preferred</b>	<b>Most preferred</b>

- ### LWC EA Comments Received On the Preferred Alternative
- Overwhelmingly positive comments received on Preferred Alternative at
    - PIC and CLC, and
    - Public viewings of the renderings throughout July, August and September 2013
  - Some concerns were raised about the effects on Marie Curtis Park West:
    - Impacts on sand beach
    - Impacts on wind surfers and kite boarders
    - Possible impacts on water quality
  - Concerns about traffic, noise and dust during construction
  - Concerns about future parking
  - Some concerns raised about cost
- A series of studies and refinements have been undertaken to address issues raised, with results to be presented at PIC #3.





## LWC EA

### Approval Process And Post EA Activities

**EA APPROVALS:**

- Draft EA available for public and agency review Fall 2013
- Final EA available for public and agency review and approval early 2014
- Report to Region of Peel Council September 2013
- MOE review period approximately 30 weeks

**POST EA ACTIVITIES:**

- Refinement of construction plan and construction schedule
- Design of trails, lookouts and other passive recreation features
- Development of planting plan and approach to planting
- Consultation on detailed design activities
- CLC to continue through implementation but membership to be expanded
- Construction 7 to 10 years (including monitoring and maintenance)
- Post-construction establishment period monitoring and maintenance (15 years)
- Post-establishment monitoring

NOTE: monitoring does not include day-to-day park operations and maintenance