



**Credit Valley
Conservation**
inspired by nature



ISLAND LAKE CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PLAN STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS REPORT

Prepared by: Credit Valley Conservation

August 27, 2021

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Strategic Directions Report is prepared at the end of the strategic directions phase of the management planning process and ahead of the final property Management Plan. It provides an overview of the input received during consultation and the rationale for the final decisions that will appear in the plan.

The strategic directions phase of the Island Lake Conservation Area Management Plan planning process commenced in fall 2015 and concluded with the completion of this report, in summer 2021. This timeframe includes a pause in the project in 2017 as CVC identified the need for a broader strategic document, the Conservation Areas Master Strategy (2018), that guides the management of all CVC's conservation area system. During strategic directions, extensive consultation was undertaken with staff, stakeholders, Indigenous partners and the public to identify the projects, directions and outcomes for Island Lake Conservation Area (ILCA).

The management planning process for ILCA is comprehensive. Gaining a thorough understanding of the perceived values and pressures early on has allowed us to thoughtfully respond to concerns and opportunities. The planning process for ILCA included the development of a detailed Trail Plan and Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan. This work, together with the broader conceptual plan, guiding statements, and directions presents a final vision for ILCA that is far-sighted and balances site objectives. This has also been reflected in the feedback received to date, which has been largely positive.

The Strategic Directions Report identifies the vision for ILCA, and the actions, directions and projects needed to realize the vision. The narrative provided in this report is intended to give the reader insight into what the final Management Plan will include, with an understanding of the process, feedback and rationale that has gone into final decision making.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The management planning process is led by staff in CVC's Land Planning and Management Section of the PARCS (Property, Assets, Recreation and Conservation Area Services) Division. Development of the Island Lake CA Management Plan has taken the dedication, thought and perspective of our diverse team of technical experts, partners, stakeholders, community members and the public.

Thank you to our stakeholders, Indigenous partners and members of the public who participated in the process. Thank you for attending meetings, for completing feedback and online surveys, for sharing your thoughts and opinions and for being driving force in the management plan. Your flexibility, thoughtfulness, and willingness to adapt has made the development of this Plan possible.

We would also like to acknowledge all the parties who provided their support, expertise and participation in the development of the Island Lake CA Management Plan.

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Stakeholder Advisory Committee

Thank you to our community stakeholders who have graciously committed their time to attend meetings, contribute their opinions, expertise, and ideas, and are helping to shape the future of Island Lake CA:

Central Counties Tourism	Joint Accessibility Advisory Committee,
Credit Valley Trail, Orangeville Chapter	Dufferin County and Town of Orangeville
Dufferin County	Ontario Parks
Dufferin County Cultural Resource Circle	Orangeville Business Improvement Area
Eco Camp	Orangeville Lions Club
Fishing Friendzy Inc.	Recreation Advisory Committee, Town of Mono
Friends of Island Lake	Rotary Club of Orangeville
Headwaters Community in Action	Rotary Club of Orangeville Highlands
Headwaters Nature	Sustainable Orangeville, Town of Orangeville
Heritage Advisory Committee, Town of Mono	Town of Orangeville
Island Lake Rowing Club	Upper Grand District School Board

Technical Advisory Committee

Thank you to all the staff who participate on our Technical Advisory Committee. Special thanks to the staff that prepared technical reports, provided background information and comments throughout the management planning process:

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Project Consultants

WSP Canada Inc.
 Smoke Architecture Inc. with Trophic Design

OUR VISION

Credit Valley Conservation (CVC) is a community-based organization that is responsible for protecting, restoring and managing the natural resources of the Credit River Watershed. Located in one of the most densely populated regions of Canada, the watershed contains some of the most diverse landscapes in Southern Ontario. This diversity is exemplified in the nearly 2,900 hectares that is owned or managed by CVC.

CVC's promise is to create connections between people and nature, to nurture our communities and inspire stewardship to generate action on the ground. Our vision, set out in CVC's Strategic Plan: Our Future Taking Shape (CVC 2020f), guides every aspect of our work by describing what is required to sustain our quality of life and meet our vision:

"A thriving environment that protects, connects and sustains us"

The vision is reflected in the work undertaken throughout the organization and is particularly relevant to how CVC chooses to steward its properties. The system of 62 conservation areas¹ protects and conserves significant environmental and cultural features and provides visitors with unique experiences and recreational opportunities. These natural spaces are vital for achieving CVC's vision as they function as a catalyst for watershed residents and visitors to gain a better understanding and appreciation of their local environment.

CVC's CAMS sets out the outcomes, directions and deliverables needed to sustain and grow the conservation area system (CVC 2018a). From promoting health and wellness, to protecting our environment and safeguarding against natural hazards, each conservation area provides a variety of benefits that enrich the lives of watershed residents.

As a destination for outdoor recreation that contains diverse protected habitats, a much-loved trail system and the largest open water body in the watershed, Island Lake CA is well positioned to offer a one-of-a-kind visitor experience.

The directions identified for Island Lake CA are influenced by and support the objectives outlined in the Conservation Areas Master Strategy:

Protect

Protect the natural and cultural heritage assets within our conservation areas.

Connect

Develop and nurture relationships with all who seek to **Connect** with the land and water.

Experience

Ensure that visitors to our sites **Experience** a wide range of recreation opportunities, health benefits and tourism options.

¹ As of August 2021

Deliver

Deliver services to our residents, visitors, stakeholders and partners that reflect our commitment to quality, accountability, fiscal responsibility and the natural environment.

The projects and directions identified for Island Lake CA are designed to address property-specific challenges and opportunities while aligning with and supporting the implementation of the Conservation Areas Master Strategy. The directions outlined in the Management Plan are intended to fulfill our vision for Island Lake CA, while supporting the broader goals and objectives of CVC, and those of our local, regional and provincial partners.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	10
1.1	Background.....	10
1.2	Purpose	10
1.3	Management Planning Process.....	11
1.4	Island Lake Conservation Area	13
1.5	Planning Framework.....	20
1.6	Ecological Constraints.....	31
2.	PROJECT ENGAGEMENT	34
2.1	Engagement Tactics	35
2.2	Audiences and Engagement Activities	36
2.3	How Comments are Recorded	41
2.4	Key Findings	42
3.	LAND CLASSIFICATION AND ZONING	52
3.1	ILCA Land Classification.....	52
3.2	ILCA Zoning	53
3.3	Zoning Comments Received	60
4.	GUIDING STATEMENTS	61
4.1	Our Vision.....	61
4.2	Our Commitments.....	63
4.3	Management Plan Objectives.....	63
4.4	Management Plan Outcomes and Directions	65
5.	CONCEPT PLANS: MAJOR PROJECTS AND AREAS OF INVESTMENT	72
5.1	Change Agents	72
5.2	Minimizing and Mitigating Impacts in Sensitive Areas	73
5.3	Concept Plan Development.....	76
5.4	Thematic Area 1: Park Entry	83
5.5	Thematic Area 2: Waterside	91
5.6	Thematic Area 3: Programming	101
5.7	Thematic Area 4: Day Use	108
5.8	Thematic Area 5: Operations	112
5.9	Thematic Area 6: Non-Core Areas of ILCA - Secondary Accesses, Northern and Western Shorelines.....	115
5.10	Trail System	119
5.11	Restoration and Natural Resource Management Priorities	130
5.12	Recreation, Programming and Events	133
6.	CONCLUSION	138
7.	WORK CITED AND REFERENCED	139
8.	APPENDICES	141

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.	Values	18
Table 2.	Pressures	18

Table 3. Summary of Policies	20
Table 4. Summary of ILCA Management Plan Engagement Activities.....	39
Table 5. ILCA Management Plan: Key Engagement Themes	43
Table 6. Themes from Public Survey Open Ended Question.....	50
Table 7. Zone Descriptions and Functions in Island Lake Conservation Area.....	55
Table 8. Recommended changes to the objectives, outcomes and directions	67
Table 9. Potential Impacts and Mitigation Actions Identified Through Concept Plan Development	74
Table 10. Summary of Education Provider Consultations on New Facility	106
Table 11. Island Lake Trail Plan Projects	122
Table 12. Restoration Project Descriptions.....	132
Table 13. Core Recreational Activities at Island Lake Conservation Area	134
Table 14. Education Providers at Island Lake Conservation Area.....	136

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Management Planning Process.....	12
Figure 2. Management Plan Reporting	12
Figure 3. Project Milestones	13
Figure 4. Traditional Territory and Treaty Lands	15
Figure 5. Island Lake Conservation Area Timeline.....	17
Figure 6. IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation	34
Figure 7. ILCA Participation chart	35
Figure 8. Sample Snapshot of the online Miro Tool	36
Figure 9. Excerpt from the Disposition Table	42
Figure 10. Public Survey Response for ILCA Overall Concept.....	50
Figure 11. Percent of ILCA by Zone	53
Figure 12. Hierarchy of Guiding Statements.....	61
Figure 13. Mitigation Hierarchy	74
Figure 14. Proposed Big Ideas for ILCA	77
Figure 15. Concept Master Plan Thematic Areas	78
Figure 16. Figure 16. Concept Master Plan.....	80
Figure 17. Parking Strategy	82
Figure 18. Park Entry Illustrative Rendering.....	84
Figure 19. Park Entry Concept	87
Figure 20. New Park Entrance Signage.....	88
Figure 21. Gatehouse Floorplan Concept	90
Figure 22. Gatehouse Illustrative Rendering	91
Figure 23. Credit Valley Trail's 'Crane Gathering Space' Concept	93
Figure 24. Waterside Concept	95
Figure 25. Early sketch of gathering space	96
Figure 26. Artistic rendering of gathering space	97
Figure 27. Visitor Centre Illustrative Rendering	98
Figure 28. Visitor Centre Concept Floorplan	100
Figure 29. Programming Concept	104

Figure 30. Education and Event Centre Floorplan Concept	107
Figure 31. Education and Events Area Illustrative Rendering.....	108
Figure 32. Day Use Illustrative Rendering.....	109
Figure 33. Day Use Concept	111
Figure 34. Operations Concept	114
Figure 35. ILCA Non-Core Area	118

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1. ILCA Context Map	14
Map 2. ILCA Policy Constraints.....	30
Map 3. Ecological Constraints.....	33
Map 4. ILCA Zoning	54
Map 5. Island Lake Conservation Area Trail Plan Projects	121
Map 6. CVT Optimum Route Options Explored.....	128
Map 7. Restoration Priorities at Island Lake Conservation Area.....	131

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A. ILCA Management Plan Guiding Statements.....	141
Appendix B. ILCA - Ecological Constraints for Phase 1 and 2 Development Zones	143
Appendix C. WSP Engagement Summary	143
Appendix D. Integrated Watershed Monitoring Program Management Recommendations for ILCA	302
Appendix E. Climate Change Impact Assessment for ILCA	307
Appendix F. CVC Land Classification System and Zoning Framework.....	311
Appendix G. Recreation Activities Permitted within ILCA.....	317
Appendix H. Events Offered at ILCA.....	319

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

The current management plan for Island Lake Conservation Area (ILCA) was completed in 1997 and outlines objectives and directions for the property for a twenty-year period. This plan, together with an addendum in 2005, set the stage for the development of several key recreational facilities and supporting infrastructure such as the boat launch, docks, picnic pavilions, washrooms, parking lots, viewing platforms, fishing piers and trail system.

The 1997 Management Plan and 2005 addendum for ILCA have served CVC, watershed residents, park visitors, and the communities of Orangeville and Mono well for nearly 25 years; however, much has changed during this time. The new Plan for ILCA will consider not only how the Park has changed, but how science and technology have evolved, shifting demographics and population increases and the new realities of climate change.

Parks across our watershed and the Greater Toronto Area are seeing record visitation in line with rapid population growth. At the same time, recreational, tourism and leisure trends have been shifting, as is how we, as Canadians, define recreation. The vision for recreation in Canada is one where everyone is engaged in meaningful accessible recreation experiences that foster individual and community well-being, and the well-being of our natural and built environments (CPRA 2015). As we look at ways to better engage park visitors and meet demand for access to greenspace for outdoor recreation, climate change and other pressures threaten the very natural system we work hard at CVC to protect. A new management plan for ILCA is needed to reflect these changes and pressures and to present an action plan that balances the protection of natural and cultural heritage resources with access for the public to experience and appreciate them.

Working within the framework of CAMS (CVC 2018a), and in meaningful collaboration with CVC technical experts, external partners, Indigenous communities, stakeholders and the public, we are preparing a new management plan for ILCA. The new Plan will establish a fresh vision, clear objectives that respond to current pressures and opportunities, and an actionable set of directions that will guide natural resource management, capital investments, recreation and visitor experiences over the next 25 years.

This Strategic Directions Report outlines the management planning process, synthesizes the input received through consultation and provides the justification and rationale for the selection and prioritization of management recommendations that will be carried forward to the plan.

1.2 PURPOSE

Management plans outline the goals and objectives while guiding protection and management of natural heritage features, cultural heritage features and activities within the study area, and contain specific, measurable targets that ensure the vision is realized.

The creation of a new plan for ILCA requires a holistic and highly integrated planning process, with collaboration across many disciplines at CVC and with our community and watershed partners. Emerging directions or pressures demonstrate the need to commence a long-range planning project for ILCA including:

- Identification and planning of restoration and protection opportunities
- Existing infrastructure is aging and in need of reinvestment or replacement
- Investments to support onsite staff, recreation programming and high-quality visitor experiences including new facilities for welcoming and orienting visitors, staff offices, recreation programming, retail, events, outdoor education and park operations, as well as enhancements to the on-water amphitheatre
- Reducing barriers to recreation including routing and accessibility improvements for the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail
- Planning and design of the Credit Valley Trail's northern terminus trailhead and trail
- Planning and design of experiences outlined in the Credit Valley Trail Indigenous Experience Implementation Plan (CVC, Neegan Burnside 2020a) and Natural and Cultural Heritage Destination Plan (CVC, Schollen & Company Inc. 2020g)
- Recreation and education program planning
- Strategic partnerships and community relationships to support the conservation area and its sustained success
- Integrating recommendations outlined in CVC's Headwaters Subwatershed 19 Study (CVC 2020e)
- Integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation actions in support of CVC's Climate Change Strategy (CVC 2019)

The plan will balance natural resource protection with appreciation and recreation opportunities and advise on the day-to-day operation and management of the park. It will also support other CVC initiatives including priority actions in the Invasive Species Strategy (CVC 2020b) and Sustainable Forest Management Plan (CVC 2020c), integrate guidance for green infrastructure into site designs and support delivery on the goals, objectives, and outcomes of the future Learning Strategy (CVC 2021/2022).

1.3 MANAGEMENT PLANNING PROCESS

Realizing the vision for ILCA is a long-term undertaking. Determining when and how to initiate and invest in detailed studies and design for capital projects will need careful consideration and alignment with other PARCS priorities and capital budget forecasts. The four phases of long-range planning for ILCA are laid out in (Figure 11). There is some flexibility between the various phases. For example, if an emergency repair was required or if funding for a project identified in the approved plan becomes available, tasks related to master planning, design and permitting could be advanced ahead of the estimated timeline for each phase.



Figure 1. Management Planning Process

The management planning process includes three reporting elements: Situation Analysis (CVC 2018b), Strategic Directions (this report), and Management Plan (**Error! Reference source not found.**).



Figure 2. Management Plan Reporting

Report 3: Management Plan presents our final vision for the conservation area and elaborates on directions and actions outlined in the Strategic Directions Report through more detailed management direction and policies. This plan guides park management and operations, infrastructure development, natural resource management, recreation and programming, and community partnerships over a 25-year timeframe with evaluation and updates at appropriate intervals. Implementation planning including costing and phasing is also provided.

1.3.1 Island Lake Conservation Area Management Plan Milestones

CVC received endorsement from CVC's Board of Directors to develop a new Plan for ILCA through Resolution 28/15. CVC staff worked with community stakeholders to examine ILCA's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats to better understand important considerations for the new Plan. The project was paused in 2017 as CVC recognized the vital need for a guiding strategic document, CAMS (CVC 2018a), that would holistically inform and guide the management all CVC owned and managed conservation areas (2,833 hectares).

The Island Lake Conservation Area management planning re-commenced in March 2020. Key project milestones are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**. It is anticipated that the final plan will be submitted to CVC's Board of Directors in Fall 2021 with municipal council endorsement expected in Spring 2022.



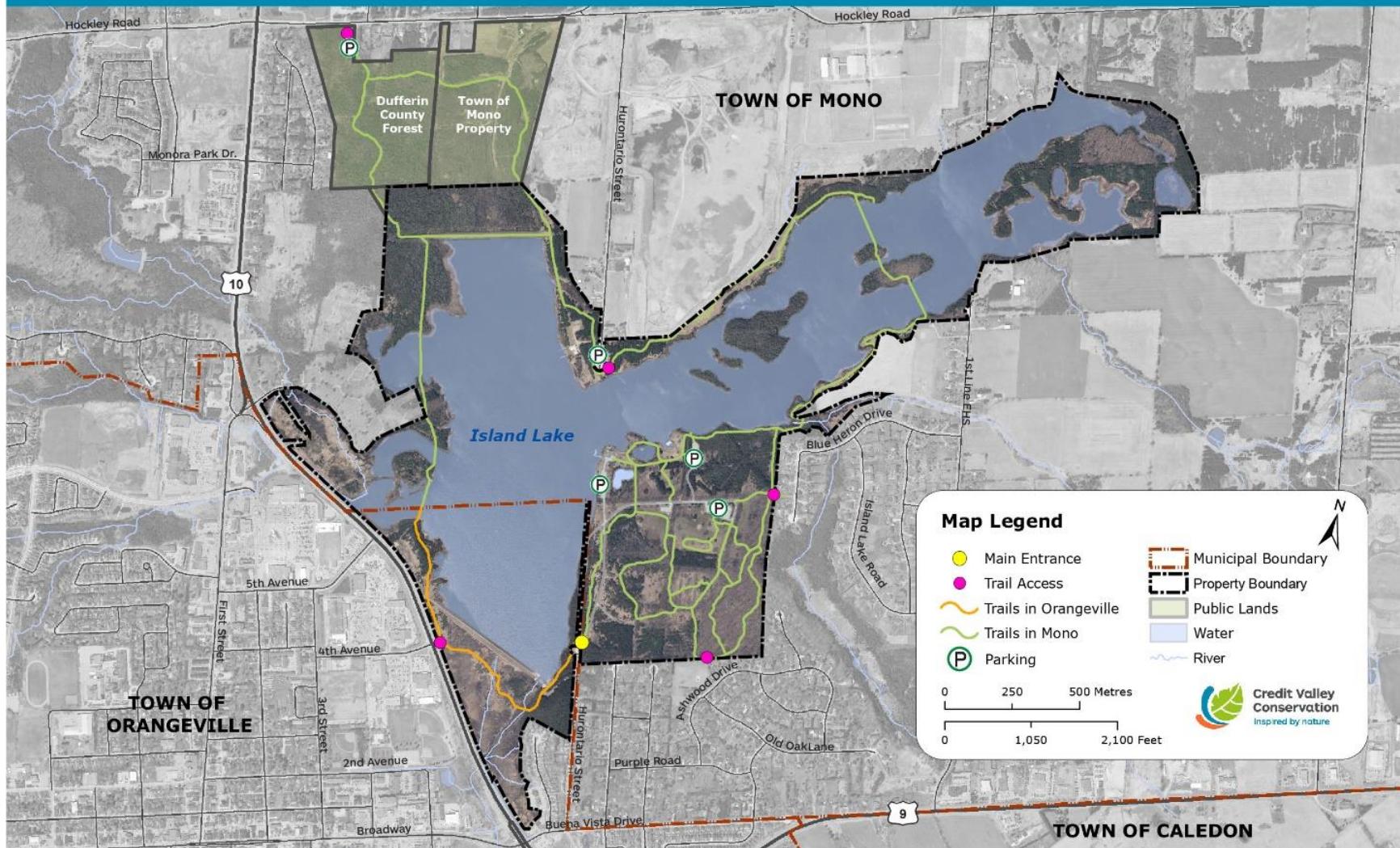
Figure 3. Project Milestones

The plan will provide a 25-year vision for the conservation area and a formal evaluation of the plan's progress will take place every five years.

1.4 ISLAND LAKE CONSERVATION AREA

Situated in the headwaters of the Credit River in the Towns of Mono and Orangeville, ILCA is CVC's second largest property (Map 1) and represents one of CVC's first land acquisition projects, beginning in 1957.

Island Lake Conservation Area



Map 1. ILCA Context Map

ILCA is located on the traditional territory and treaty lands of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation. ILCA lies within Treaty 18, the Lake Simcoe - Nottawasaga treaty that was made with the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe, ancestors of the Williams Treaties First Nations (Figure 4).

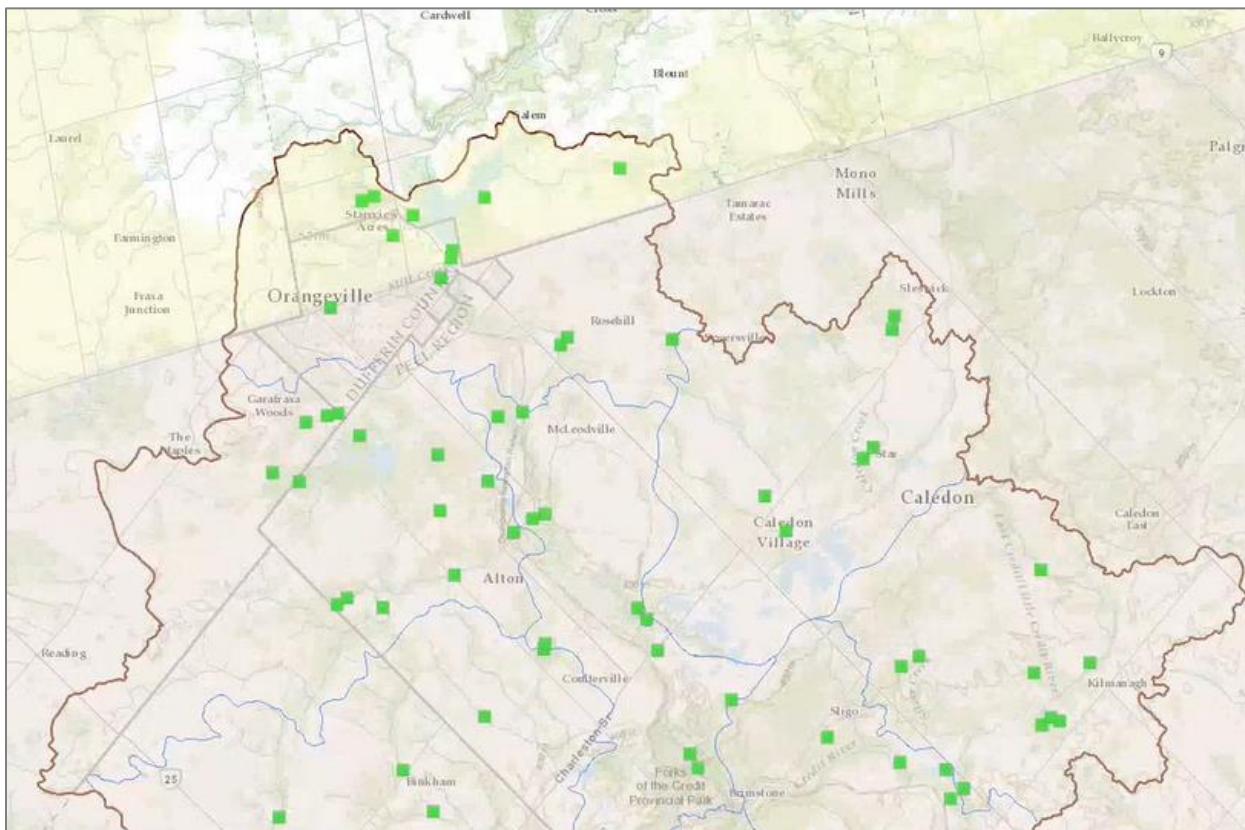


Figure 4. Traditional Territory and Treaty Lands

The landscape has changed considerably since the area was cleared for farming in the 1800s with forested hedgerows, old fields, plantations, and a remnant maple-beech forest are reminders of this past. The reservoir was created by the construction of two dams between 1968 - 1969 to improve summer baseflow conditions in the upper reaches of the Credit River and reduce flooding along Highway 9. The dams flooded a large cedar swamp, deciduous thicket and a small lake creating a 182-hectare lake known at the time as the Orangeville Reservoir. Today the conservation area spans 329 ha and is characterized by the large reservoir surrounded by wetlands, upland forest, plantations, and meadows.

Though the primary function of the reservoir is to dilute outflows from Orangeville's Water Pollution Control Plant into the Credit River, it also provides diverse, year-round water-based recreation activities in the headwater's region. In 1970, the conservation area was opened to the public. Since that time, it has experienced a lot of change in response to a growing regional population and shifting demographics. Once known as a place for fishing and duck hunting, the recreational landscape has adapted to offer more water-based recreation and a range of community and family-oriented events. As one of CVC's flagship conservation areas, it also functions as an outdoor classroom for students attending

environmental education programs administered by the Upper Grand District School Board, Eco Camp, Forest School and the Town of Orangeville, and has become an important greenspace for the surrounding communities.

Visitor analytics provide important insight into how people access and experience CVC parks. CVC collects information on park visitors through visitor information surveys, automated trail counters, postal codes, and formalized visitor observations to support conservation area planning and management. ILCA has seen a 200% increase in overall visitation in the last six years; from 75,200 visits in 2014 to 272,200 visits in 2020. This increase in visitation is largely attributed to recent infrastructure improvements and programming additions, including the completion of the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail in 2015 and community events such as the annual maple syrup festival, Canada Day fireworks, annual Friends of Island Lake Bass Derby and Theatre Orangeville events. Fishing, hiking, canoeing, kayaking, dog walking, exercising, and social and family gatherings are popular recreational activities.

1.4.1 Management History

The first Plan for ILCA was developed in 1979. The recommendations in this report were intended to guide the development and operational programming for the site. ILCA opened as a revenue generating conservation area in 1980; however, low visitation hindered capital investment and consideration was given to leasing the site to the Towns of Orangeville and Caledon. The 1984 update to the 1979 Management Plan stated that low visitation was due to the lack of recreational resources on the property needed to attract visitors from beyond the immediate area. Development of a beach or swimming facility was recommended to encourage visitation.

A second Plan was developed in 1997 with input from various stakeholders and community partners providing updated directions for the development and programming of ILCA. Coinciding with the launch of this plan, the property was renamed from the Orangeville Reservoir Conservation Area to Island Lake Conservation Area in recognition of the Island family, original settlers to the area who had previously owned and farmed the land.

The 2005 addendum to the plan re-affirmed a commitment to environmental protection, focusing on long-term planning, education, appreciation opportunities and the development of strong partnerships (CVC 2005). One such partnership is the Friends of Island Lake (FOIL), established in 2005. FOIL is a fundraising subcommittee of the CVC Foundation, a registered environmental charity and CVC's charitable partner. FOIL helped realize the goal of a perimeter trail around Island Lake by fundraising more than \$2 million in cash donations and in-kind labour and materials to support the completion of the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT) in July 2015 (Figure 5).

ILCA HISTORICAL TIMELINE

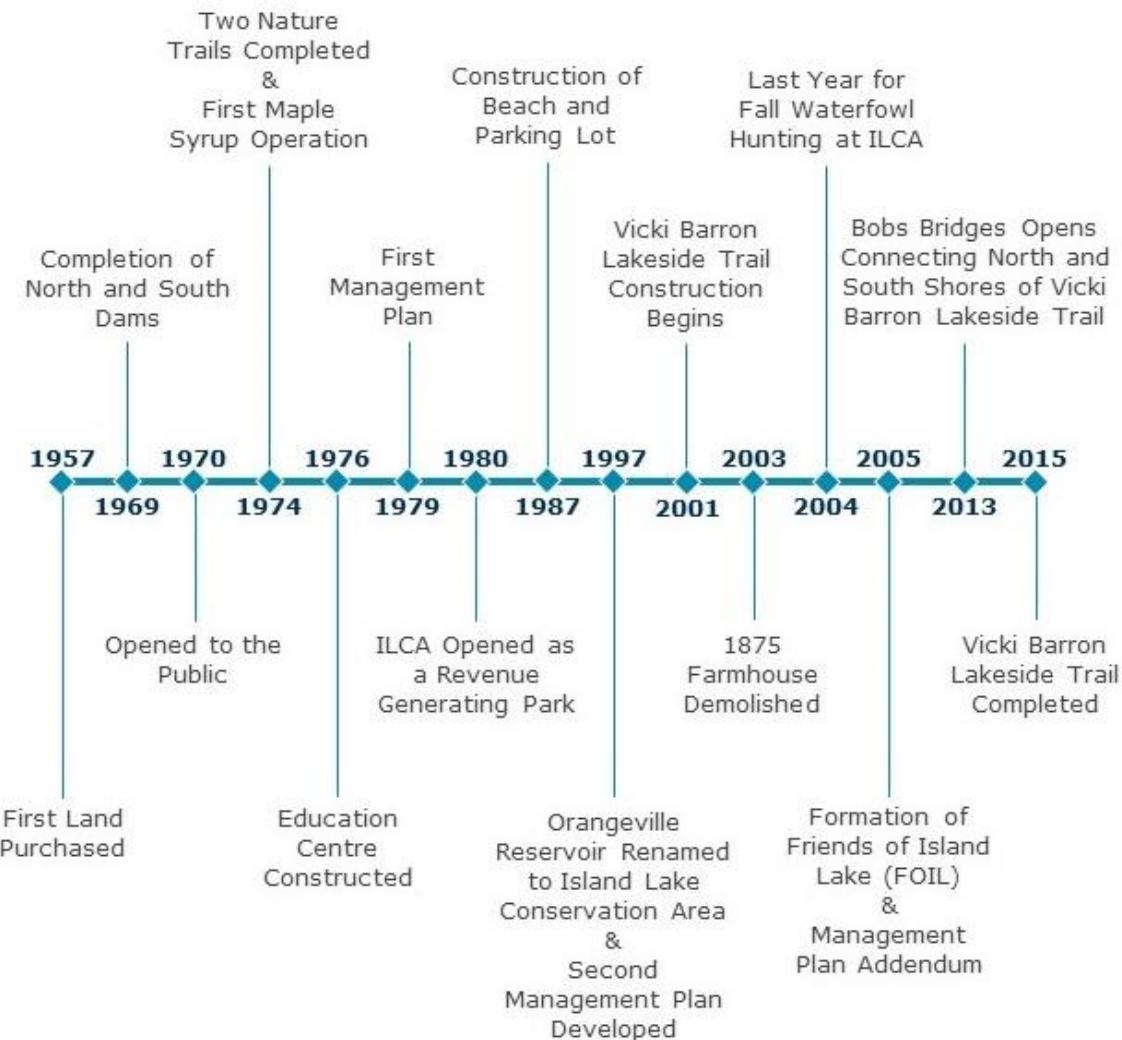


Figure 5. Island Lake Conservation Area Timeline

1.4.2 Values and Pressures

As we look towards ILCA's future, success of the new Plan will be measured by how well it protects key values and responds to environmental, social, economic, and operational pressures.

Values, in a planning context, are those features and activities that are important from an ecological, cultural, economic, or social perspective. Values may relate to why the area was initially identified for protection, how the area contributes to a larger greenspace system or contributes to CVC's vision, mission, values and goals. An overview of key values identified by staff, stakeholders and the public for ILCA is provided in Table 1.

Table 1. Values

Value	Description
Natural System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terrestrial habitat: Significant Wildlife Habitat, Species at Risk, Provincially Significant Wetland, Natural Heritage System, biological corridors, Significant Woodlands, Environmentally Sensitive Area • Aquatic Habitat: Fish Community, headwaters of the Credit River, large inland water body in watershed, downstream Brook Trout habitat, benthic invertebrate community • Ecological Functions: Nutrient Cycling, Water Cycling, Primary production, Oxygen Production, Soil Formation
Regulating Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate regulation and carbon sequestration and storage • Pollination • Natural hazard protection (flood control, water storage, erosion control) • Disease regulation • Water purification (clean air) • Water resource, water quality (Ecological/Social/Economic) • Providing capacity to Orangeville and downstream community
Cultural and Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diverse cultural and social events • Education Centre and partnerships • Community leadership opportunities (Friends of Island Lake) • Stewardship volunteer opportunities • Recreation and visitor experiences • Indigenous history and present-day culture • Environmental leadership • Intrinsic values (value of nature, value for future generations) • Local employment and revenue generation in nearby communities • Health and well-being (mental, physical, emotional)
Built Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor amenities • Accessible amenities and features • Dams • Energy Resources

Pressures, in a planning context, is a general term that identifies any natural disturbance or anthropogenic activity or facility (including associated activities) that negatively impact a value. Tangible pressures include things like erosion, overuse of trails, high park visitation, climate change whereas intangible pressures e.g. disconnect with nature. An overview of key pressures identified by staff, stakeholders and the public for ILCA is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Pressures

Pressure	Description
-----------------	--------------------

Water Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Untreated runoff impacting water quality Fluctuating water levels due to the PTTW, reduced baseflows, precipitation and climate change, have a negative impact on wildlife and water-based recreation Under drought conditions, it is increasingly more difficult to meet PTTW requirements that service Orangeville's Water Pollution Control Plant
Dam Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> South dam has a significant budget deficit taking several years to work through high priority maintenance and repair works Recommendations to modernize operations will have significant cost
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Significant investment is needed to refresh park infrastructure Waterfront septic systems do not meet minimum separation distance of 300m from surface water Need for expanded parking to better meet the needs for today and in future Surrounding development can impact local ecology
Visitation and Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Free trail access and increasing visitation leads to vehicle queuing outside the park impacting neighbours and community partners Overcrowding during peak times reduces visitor experience Ecological impacts and visitor conflict due to non-compliance issues such as litter, off-leash dogs, off-trail activities and cyclist-pedestrian conflicts Emergency preparedness related to climate change
Sustainable Revenues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Park revenues are not enough to recover operating costs Climate change and weather patterns impacting some revenue-generating activities (e.g. winter activities such as ice fishing)
Invasive Species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i>) continues to infill wetland communities along perimeter Dog-strangling Vine (<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>) continues to spread into new areas Non-native species are accidentally introduced; Common Carp (<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>) negatively impacts wetlands by uprooting aquatic plants and cause re-suspension of fine sediments leading to increased growth of aquatic vegetation and the loss of macro-invertebrates through habitat destruction or predation Exotic pests like the Emerald Ash Borer (<i>Agrilus planipennis</i>) continues to attack and kill tree species
Climate Change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change can cause more severe weather, more floods and droughts, more invasive pests and stress on our ecosystems Lake-based recreation is vulnerable to the effects of climate change on Island Lake reservoir

Reflecting upon the key values and pressures is integral to ensuring we achieve balance between protecting the natural system with providing public access. As we connect more

people to nature, we hope to inspire and cultivate an ethic of care that will help sustain our natural space for generations to come.

1.5 PLANNING FRAMEWORK

ILCA is managed under multiple layers of policy. The policy context guides the development of the plan and lays the groundwork for land management by outlining everything from the fundamental purpose of conservation lands and CVC's role as land stewards, to policies that direct specific activities and development. The key policies that influence decision making, site design, and the approval process for the plan are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of Policies

Key Policies	Island Lake Management Plan Framework
Provincial Legislation	
Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (2005)	The Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act recognizes the standards that businesses and organizations need to abide by the identification, removal and prevention of barriers to accessibility. Integrated Accessibility Standards Regulation 413/12 describes provincial accessibility standards for built environments including the design of public spaces such as outdoor play spaces, parking areas and recreational trails. The regulation applies to all newly constructed or re-developed amenities and provides specifications and requirements for consultation on facility design and implementation.
Clean Water Act (2006)	This Act defines the requirements for Source Water Protection Plans for municipal water supplies. The objectives of the Source Water Protection program are to identify zones where the quality and quantity of municipal drinking water sources could be impacted by activities on the landscape above municipal aquifers, assess the level of risk associated with each zone, and recommend policies to eliminate or manage the threats posed by these activities. A wellhead protection area (WHPA) is the zone that surrounds a well through which contaminants are reasonably likely to move toward or reach the well. There is a Town of Mono municipal drinking well near Island Lake on 1 st Line EHS. A small portion of ILCA lies within this WHPA. Development and redevelopment in the WHPA needs to consider source water protection as an integral part of site development, water and wastewater management.

Conservation Authorities Act (2021)	The Conservation Authorities Act sets out the goals of a conservation authority to deliver on prescribed and core mandatory programs and services ² . Conservation and management of authority lands is a mandatory program and service, allowing for administration of Section 29 (setting of fees, permits and enforcement activities), and directing us to complete strategies and plans for land acquisition, our system of conservation areas and individual management plans for each property. Recreation and environmental education are not considered mandatory programs or services but may be funded through self generated revenue and other means e.g., grants, foundation.
Endangered Species Act (2007)	The Endangered Species Act oversees the assessment of Species at Risk in Ontario and identifies them as Extirpated, Endangered, Threatened or Special Concern. The Act provides tools and mechanisms to protect species listed under the Act as well as the habitat of species listed as Threatened and Endangered. It also regulates activities that may cause harm to Species at Risk and promotes stewardship activities to assist in their recovery.
Greenbelt Plan (2017)	<p>The Greenbelt Plan, together with the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and the Niagara Escarpment Plan, identifies where urbanization should not occur to provide permanent protection to the agricultural land base and the ecological and hydrological features, areas and functions occurring on this landscape.</p> <p>The majority (83%) of ILCA is designated as Protected Countryside within the Greenbelt Plan. Protected Countryside lands are intended to link environmentally sensitive and agricultural lands with lands protected under the Niagara Escarpment Plan (2017) and the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan (2017).</p> <p>The Greenbelt Plan's Natural Heritage System includes areas of Protected Countryside with the highest concentration of the most sensitive and/or significant natural features and functions. These include significant woodlands, significant wildlife habitat, fish habitat, wetlands, significant valleylands, lakes and their littoral zones, and seepage areas and springs. Approximately 68% of ILCA falls within the Greenbelt Natural Heritage System.</p>

² The Regulation that will define a conservation authority's mandate is still under review and subject to change. Negotiations with member municipalities to establish MOU's for mandatory and non-mandatory programs and services has not yet commenced.

Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (2017)	The Lakes and Rivers Improvement Act (LRIA) provides authority to the MNDMNRF to govern the design, construction, operation, maintenance and safety of dams in Ontario. Related regulations state that the MNDMNRF must approve any plans related to the alteration, repair or improvement of a dam. This includes the ILCA dam.
Ontario Regulation 160/06 (2006)	CVC's Regulation, made under the authority of Section 28 of the Conservation Authorities Act, is known as Ontario Regulation 160/06. The main objectives of Ontario Regulation 160/06 are to ensure public health and safety and the protection of life and property with respect to natural hazards. In addition to this, CVC safeguards watershed health by preventing pollution and destruction of ecologically sensitive areas such as significant natural features, wetlands, shorelines, valleylands and watercourses. Ontario Regulation 160/06 establishes Regulated Areas where development could be subject to flooding, erosion or dynamic beaches, or where interference with wetlands or alterations to watercourses might have an adverse effect. The Island Lake reservoir, shown in Map 2 is classified as a Provincially Significant Wetland and subject to this regulation and any development within 30 m requires a permit.
Planning Act (1990)	The Planning Act sets out the ground rules for land-use planning in Ontario and describes how land uses may be controlled and who may control them. The Act is legislation passed by the province to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promote sustainable economic development in a healthy natural environment within a provincial policy framework • provide for a land-use planning system led by provincial policy • integrate matters of provincial interest into provincial and municipal planning decisions by requiring that all decisions shall be consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement when decision-makers exercise planning authority or provide advice on planning matters • provide for planning processes that are fair by making them open, accessible, timely and efficient • encourage co-operation and coordination among various interests • recognize the decision-making authority and accountability of municipal councils in planning
Provincial Policy Statement (2020)	The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), issued under Section 3 of the Planning Act, provides the framework for policy

	<p>protection of significant natural heritage features, contains objectives for sustainable planning, and sets the policy foundation for regulating the development and use of land.</p> <p>The PPS emphasizes the importance of parks, trails and recreation, and open spaces for strong, healthy communities, and recognizes that negative impacts on protected areas should be minimized. Section 1.5 sets out policies for the development of public spaces, recreation, parks, trails, and open space. The development of park facilities are directly encouraged in Section 1.5.1: "Healthy, active communities should be promoted by: [...] b) planning and providing for a full range an equitable distribution of publicly-accessible built and natural settings for recreation, including facilities, parklands, public spaces [...]." (PPS 2020, p.17).</p>
Water Resources Act (1990)	<p>The Ontario Water Resources Act is a general water management statute. The Act focuses on both groundwater and surface water and contains several important mechanisms to protect water resources. This Act provides regulation of sewage disposal, prohibiting the discharge of polluting materials that may impair water quality, and enabling orders to prevent, reduce or alleviate impairment of water quality. Permits to take more than 50,000 liters of water per day, including the Island Lake Reservoir Permit to Take Water (0412-ACAPBT) are regulated under the Act.</p>
Watershed Planning and Regulation Policies (2010)	<p>This document contains CVC's watershed planning and regulation policies. These policies provide the parameters against which CVC administers Ontario Regulation 160/06. It includes guiding policies and objectives in environmental planning areas of interest including watershed planning, sustainable water management and infrastructure planning, natural heritage and natural hazards. Any proposed development within the study area must conform to and abide by these policies.</p>
Municipal Planning and Policies	
Dufferin County (2017)	<p>The County's Official Plan (OP) provides a long-term strategic policy framework for guiding sustainable growth and development in Dufferin. The OP interprets and applies provincial legislation and policies within the regional context and provides high level direction to lower-tier municipalities, including Mono and Orangeville.</p>

	<p>The County's OP encourages the protection, restoration, or where possible, enhancement of natural heritage features and functions. Resource policies related to the plan objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • protect, restore or, where possible, enhance the natural heritage features and areas in the County to maintain and enhance the tourism and recreational opportunities that rely on these attributes • work with local municipalities and organizations to promote agricultural, agritourism and resource-based recreational and tourism uses in the County • the County and local municipalities are encouraged to promote the provision of trails, to accommodate a variety of uses (e.g., walking, cycling, all-terrain vehicle, snowmobile, and equestrian), where appropriate in the Countryside Area • the County and local municipalities will promote and develop linkages between tourism and recreation and the County's cultural heritage resources
Dufferin County Tourism Strategy and Action Plan (2021 - 2026)	<p>The Tourism Strategy & Action Plan was developed to identify Dufferin's tourism potential. The Strategy identifies actions to establish Dufferin County as an emerging destination that connects people to the land, through nature and agriculture; to each other, through arts, culture, history & heritage; and to themselves, through scenic, off-grid experiences.</p>
Town of Mono Official Plan (2018)	<p>Approximately 85% of ILCA falls within the Town of Mono. Lands encompassing this area are within the Town's Natural Heritage System. The Natural Heritage System includes significant natural heritage features and areas³, and linkages intended to provide natural connectivity and support natural processes necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species, and ecosystems. Any development or site alteration must not adversely affect the natural features or their ecological functions.</p> <p>Zoning By-Law 78-1</p> <p>The area that includes the Island Lake reservoir is zoned Environmental Protection Zone (EP). No person shall within any EP Zone erect any building; and no person shall within any EP Zone use any lot or erect, alter or use any structure</p>

³ as defined by the Provincial Policy Statement, Niagara Escarpment Plan, Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, Greenbelt Plan and Greater Golden Horseshoe Growth Plan.

for any purpose except non-residential uses that include a parking lot, public or private park or public use.

The main day-use area is zoned Open Space Zone (OS) within the Town's Zoning By-Law 78-1. The predominant land uses in areas designated Open Space is recreation and conservation.

Noise By-Law 2004-16

No person shall emit or cause or permit the emission of sound resulting from any act listed in Schedule B, if clearly audible at a point of reception located in a prescribed area of the municipality within a prohibited time shown for such as an area, and sound is deemed to be noise. Schedule B "Prohibitions By Time and Place", Clause 2 states the operation of any electronic device or a group of connected electronic devices incorporating one or more loud speakers or other electro-mechanical transducers, and intended for the production, reproduction or amplification of sound, other than a security alarm is prohibited between 1700 (5PM) one day to 0700 (7AM) next day or 0900 (9AM) Sundays.

CVC has and will continue to apply for temporary exemptions to Noise By-Law for events that may be held at Island Lake Conservation Area as required.

Site Plan Control

Section 41 of the Planning Act gives the Town of Mono the authority to designate "areas of Site Plan Control" in its Official Plan. The municipality provides a process that examines the design and technical aspects of a proposed development to ensure it is attractive and compatible with the surrounding area and contributes to the Town's economic, social and environmental vitality. Features such as building design, site access and servicing, waste storage, parking, loading and landscaping are reviewed through a Site Plan Application process.

Approximately 15% of ILCA falls within the Town of Orangeville. This land is designated Open Space Conservation in the Official Plan except for a 1.6-hectare area fronting on Highway 10 that is zoned Service Commercial. The principal use of lands that are designated Open Space Conservation is the conservation of the natural environment. The Official Plan contains high level policies for the provision of open space for recreation. It directs the

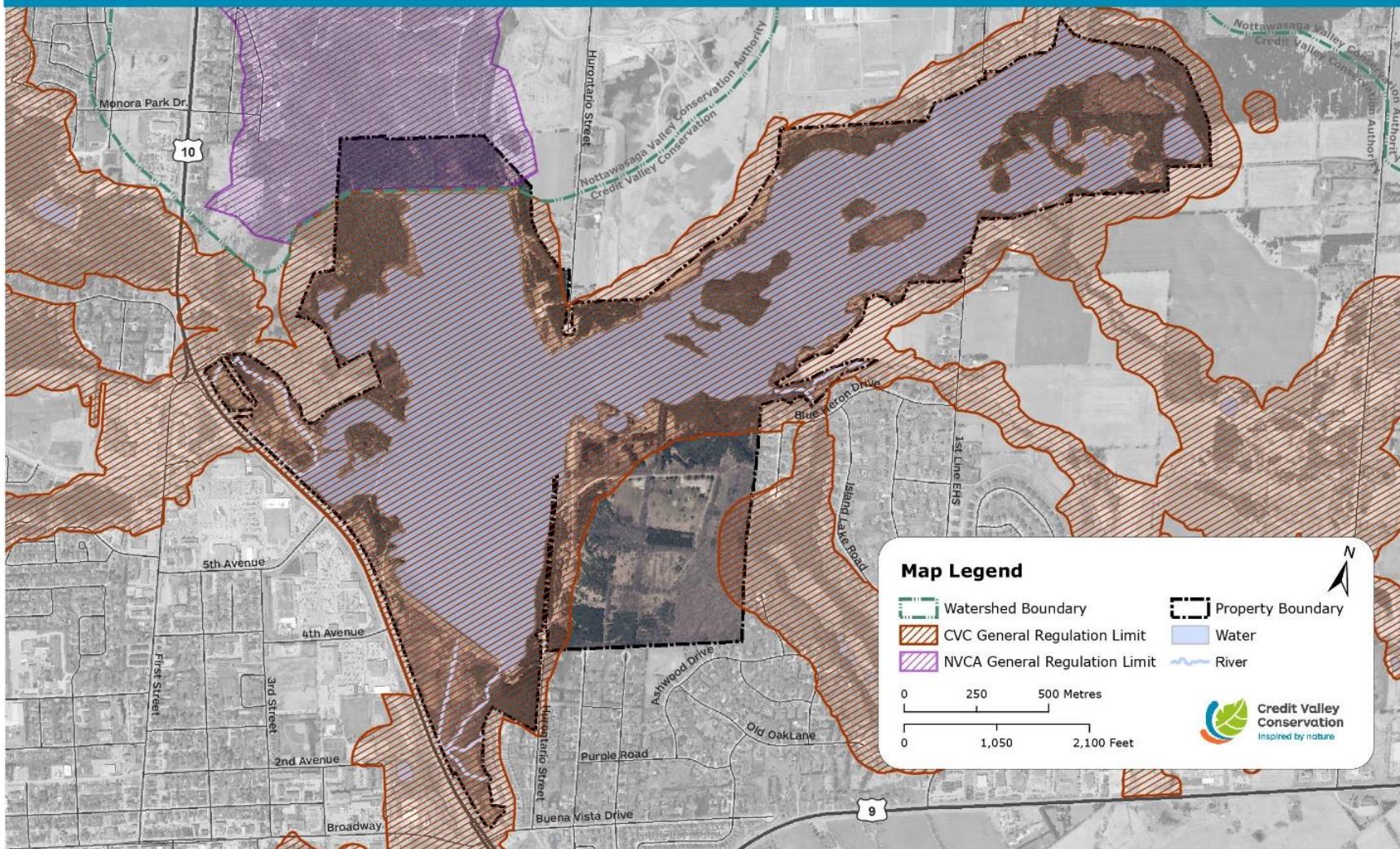
	<p>Town to maximize opportunities for existing facilities and open spaces, and to work towards an integrated trail system that connects to ILCA. The Town began its review of its Official Plan in 2015 but put it on hold through the comprehensive provincial plan review in 2016-2017. The Town has moved forward with its plan review and has split it into two phases with Phase 1 (in progress) focusing on updates to non-growth management and land use-related aspects, similar to a housekeeping review and update. Phase 2 will focus on the growth management and land use allocation aspect at a later point in time.</p>
Town of Orangeville Cycling and Trails Master Plan (2019)	<p>The plan provides guidance for the creation of a connected and sustainable cycling and trails network that will improve active living and recreation opportunities for residents and visitors. The goals and objectives of the plan include building capacity in the network by creating multi-use trails that connect places throughout Orangeville, including ILCA, and improving accessibility.</p>
Town of Orangeville Recreation and Parks Master Plan (2020)	<p>The plan provides a prioritized implementation strategy for the development and improvement of parks, recreation facilities and programming services. Key considerations for the Master Plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquire new parks, improve existing parks and facilities and address existing park deficiencies • provide opportunities for active, passive and programmed community recreation and leisure, and contribute to the conservation and protection of open space and the natural environment • working cooperatively with partners including the private sector, government ministries, resource agencies, and non-governmental organizations • placing an emphasis on conservation of open spaces and natural environments, as well as promoting natural resource-based recreational opportunities • encouraging the development of connected trail and linear park systems, including retaining land where necessary
CVC Studies, Strategies and Policies	
Strategic Plan (2020)	<p>CVC's Vision, Mission and Values are set out in our 2020-2022 Strategic Plan, Our Future Taking Shape (CVC 2020). Our Strategic Plan, along with other internal strategies, form the foundation for sustainable management across the watershed, which is achieved, in part, through the appropriate management of CVC's conservation areas.</p>

Conservation Areas Master Strategy (2018)	Guiding our conservation area work is our Conservation Areas Master Strategy (CVC 2018b), a deliverable of CVC's 2015-2019 Strategic Plan, Our Future to Shape. The CAMS identifies the outcomes, directions and deliverables needed over the next decade to sustain our natural spaces and create high-quality recreational, cultural, and educational experiences that meet visitors' needs today and into the future. It is a guiding document for our conservation areas, directing business planning, project planning, and providing flexibility to meet changing needs. CAMS ensures we remain accountable to our partners, donors, taxpayers, and above all, to the environment.
Climate Change Strategy (2019)	CVC's Climate Change Strategy outlines a framework and goals to guide our priority climate change actions with partners, within our community and corporately over a five-year period. It provides direction on how we will continue to build climate resiliency through long-term goals and short-term objectives.
Credit Valley Trail Strategy (2017)	The Credit Valley Trail Strategy establishes the collaborative vision, mission and values of the Credit Valley Trail, a 100-kilometre continuous, connected river valley trail, from the headwaters in Orangeville, through Caledon, Halton Hills and, Brampton to the shore of Lake Ontario in Mississauga. The strategy will underpin all future planning, design and management decisions for the trail. A series of six experiential themes will bring the trail to life: (1) Arts, Culture and Tourism (2) Environmental Education (3) Indigenous Heritage and Values (4) Heritage Destinations (5) Recreation and Active Transportation and (6) Social Connectivity and Cohesion. The CVT northern trailhead will be situated at ILCA. Within the Indigenous Experience Plan (CVC, Neegan Burnside 2020a), ILCA is one of 7 key sites for Indigenous placemaking along the CVT route.
Headwaters Subwatershed 19 Study (2020)	The Headwaters Subwatershed Study was completed to document the water resources and natural heritage characteristics of the Subwatershed, establish long term objectives for managing the watershed, identify opportunities and threats, and present a comprehensive management plan that will guide CVC, the area municipalities, landowners and industry in protecting and restoring the Subwatershed moving forward. The Surface Water Management Plan addresses challenges specific to Island Lake, flooding, drought, erosion, water quality and

	<p>pollution control, as well as climate change and water sustainability. Implementation recommendations for Island Lake focus on opportunities to improve the Island Lake flow regime from the broad perspective of reducing the potential consequence of drought, enhancing habitat within the lake itself, and modifying the lake discharge patterns to better mimic natural flow patterns in the upper reach of the Credit River.</p>
<p>Indigenous Engagement Guidelines (2021)</p>	<p>Canada's Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC, 2015) 'Calls to Action' urges all levels of government - federal, provincial, territorial and aboriginal - to work together to implement policies and programs in a concerted effort to address the ongoing consequences of colonialism and acknowledge the trauma endured in the residential school systems. CVC is committed to learning, growing, and taking steps on the path towards reconciliation together with Indigenous Nations, Communities, and Peoples connected to the Credit River and surrounding watershed past and present, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation (Treaty-holder: Treaties 14, 19, 22, and 23) • Williams Treaties First Nations (Treaty-holder: Treaty 18, with the Chippewas of Lake Huron and Simcoe, ancestors of the Williams Treaties First Nations) • Huron-Wendat First Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River First Nation, and Credit River Métis Council • Individuals identifying as Indigenous living in or near the watershed <p>Our Indigenous Engagement Guidelines (CVC 2021) support continued and meaningful engagement with Indigenous nations, communities, and peoples across a variety of CVC projects and programs. The guidelines were crafted in partnership with the Department of Accommodation and Consultation of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, whose treaty lands and territory includes the Credit River Watershed. These guidelines reflect the various opportunities for Indigenous engagement including placemaking and programming on the lands we steward.</p>
<p>Invasive Species Strategy (2020)</p>	<p>The Invasive Species Strategy is intended to provide support for CVC land management and planning programs, watershed municipalities, other partner agencies, non-governmental organizations and individuals involved in land management and conservation that face the threat and challenges of invasive species. It is also meant to act as a</p>

	catalyst for action and discussion, commitment of resources, and development of on-going partnerships.
Learning Strategy (in development)	The Learning Strategy will guide all educational activities that CVC delivers, outlining high-quality corporate-wide approaches to education and training to increase environmental and climate change literacy in the watershed.
Natural Heritage System Strategy for the Credit River Watershed (2015)	CVC has mapped a Credit River Watershed Natural Heritage System (CRWNHS) as part of the Natural Heritage System Strategy for the watershed. The CRWNHS is made up of three main components: natural heritage features, natural heritage feature buffers, and natural heritage areas. The third component, natural heritage areas, consist of 11 Centres for Biodiversity within the Credit River Watershed. ILCA is included in Centre for Biodiversity No. 9: Island Lake and Shoreline. Together, it is the combination of the CRWNHS components that creates a robust functional system for the Credit River Watershed that connects species and ecosystems across the landscape. The CRWNHS provides an important framework for protecting, enhancing and restoring ecological integrity in the watershed over the long term.
Ecological Restoration Strategy and Guidelines (in development)	<p>The Ecological Restoration Strategy and Guidelines (ERSG) bridges high-level documents such as CVC's Strategic Plan, the Credit River Water Management Strategy and the Natural Heritage Strategy and more specific plans such as the Invasive Species Strategy and Fisheries Management Plans. The ERSG will be a tool for CVC staff to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establish a strategic guide based on ecological and socio-economic principles to plan and prioritize more effective and efficient restoration projects • inform the design and implementation of more specific management plans and updates and improve consistency and integration across CVC programs. • improve integration across disciplines and clarify roles and responsibilities. • establish objectives-based targets for individual projects <p>Once complete, this strategy and guideline will help to us to better plan and prioritize restoration projects within our conservation areas.</p>
Sustainable Forest Management Plan (2021)	CVC's Sustainable Forest Management Plan (SFMP) provides direction for forest management for the next 20 years (2020 - 2040). The overarching goal of the SFMP is to maintain and restore forest health, improve biodiversity and strengthen the resilience of forests in the watershed.

Policy Constraints



Map 2. ILCA Policy Constraints

1.6 ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

The ecological significance of ILCA is recognized by the presence of regional and provincial features, including a Provincially Significant Wetland (PSW) and an Environmentally Significant Area (ESA) shown in Map 3. These features are recognized in the Greenbelt Plan, as well as in the County of Dufferin, Town of Mono and Town of Orangeville Official Plans.

Provincially Significant Wetland

The provincially significant Orangeville Wetland Complex spans 350 hectares and physically and functionally connects the Credit River and Nottawasaga River watersheds. Wetlands are diverse and productive ecosystems that provide a variety of benefits, including water storage during flood events, provide low flow augmentation during dry periods, aid in the filtration of nutrients and provide habitat for diverse and uncommon species of flora and fauna. The Island Lake reservoir makes up approximately 45% of this wetland complex.

Environmentally Significant Area

The majority of ILCA falls within the Orangeville Reservoir Environmentally Significant Area (ESA). The 308 ha ESA was designated based on its significant hydrological function and the uniqueness of the landform within the watershed. Several rare or significant bird species are known to inhabit and/or breed here, and several rare or uncommon plant species have been identified in the area.

Significant Woodlands

Many of the forests within ILCA qualify as Significant Woodlands based on criteria identified in the Greenbelt Plan (2005). Significant Woodlands are an integral component of the natural heritage system and are important in terms of the ecological features they support, the functions they provide, their representation across the landscape, and their contribution to the quality and diversity of a given area. The form and function of Significant Woodlands is protected under the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) and municipal official plans⁴. Development and site alteration is not permitted unless it has been demonstrated that there will be no impacts on the natural features or their ecological functions.

Habitat for Species at Risk

Species at Risk (SAR) are species whose populations are declining to a point that they are in danger of becoming extinct or disappearing from Canada or Ontario. SAR can be classified into four main categories of increasing sensitivity: Special Concern, Threatened, Endangered, or Extirpated. ILCA supports 13 SAR, including nine bird species, one reptile species, one butterfly species, one mammal, and one tree species. Habitat for eight of these species is regulated under the provincial Endangered Species Act (ESA) including Butternut, Least Bittern, and Barn Swallow. The ESA protects SAR and their habitats and promotes the recovery of species that are at risk. Under the Act, no person shall kill, harm, capture, possess, transport, buy or sell a species that is listed on the SARO list as an extirpated, endangered or threatened species.

⁴ Significant Woodlands can be viewed on Schedule H1 and H2 in the Town of Mono's Official Plan
<https://mono.civicweb.net/document/18998>

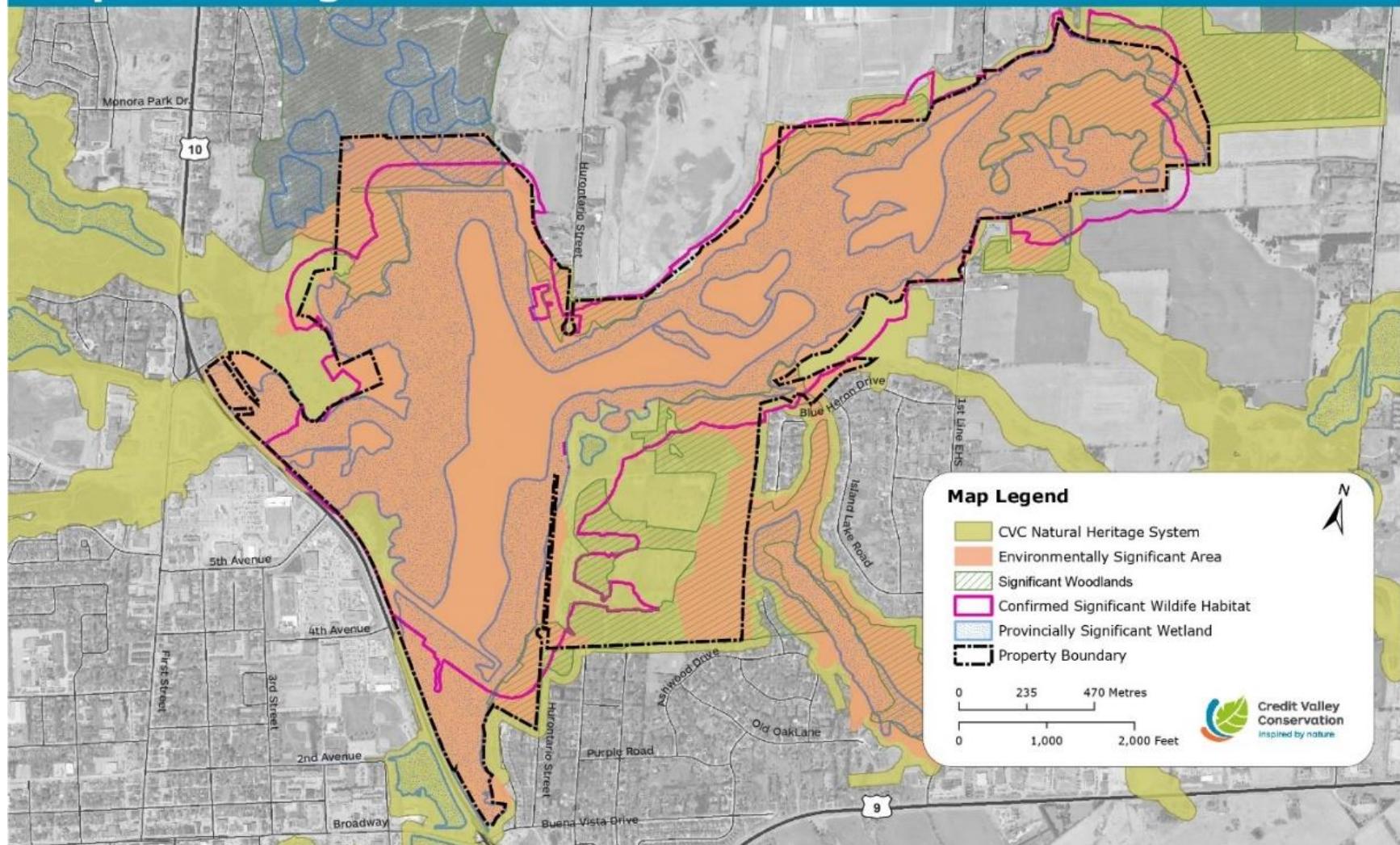
Significant Wildlife Habitat

Significant Wildlife Habitat (SWH) refers to ecologically important areas where plants, animals and other organisms live, and find adequate amounts of food, water, shelter, and space needed to sustain their populations. Wildlife habitat is considered significant when a feature or area is ecologically important in terms of the feature itself, or its functions, representation or amount, and its contributions to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system (OMNR 2000). ILCA supports nine confirmed and eight candidate SWH criteria in the categories of seasonal concentration areas; rare vegetation communities or specialized habitats for wildlife; movement corridors; and the habitat of species of conservation concern such as Snapping Turtles. Snapping Turtles have been observed throughout ILCA both in the water and nesting along the shoreline (Appendix B) (CVC 2021b). Nests have been observed over multiple years at both the north dam and the south dam as well as along the VBLT. Guidance under the PPS states that development can occur in and adjacent to areas identified as significant wildlife habitat provided that it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impact on the natural features and ecological functions of the area.

Credit River Watershed Natural Heritage System (CRWNHS)

ILCA is part of CVC's CRWNHS (CVC 2015) and contains high functioning and supporting woodlands, valleylands and wetlands. It is also identified as one of 11 Centres for Biodiversity since it contains high quality natural heritage features important for supporting biodiversity over the long term. The protection and management of the property's natural features, as part of the CRWNHS, is essential for the long-term function and resilience of the watershed's health. Restoration activities such as tree planting and invasive species management enhance corridor connectivity and improve ecological health. Though not a policy constraint, CVC's CRWNHS is considered within the overall planning context for lands under CVC's stewardship.

Map 3: Ecological Constraints



Map 3. Ecological Constraints

2. PROJECT ENGAGEMENT

Communication and consultation with stakeholders, Indigenous communities and the public is an essential component of the management planning process. Inviting and facilitating public participation builds awareness about the study, forms and strengthens relationships, and brings to light any needs, concerns and opportunities that should be considered in the process.

To ensure external interests and concerns are reflected in the planning process, CVC applies the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2) spectrum of public participation. IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation (Figure 6, Figure 7) was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role in any public participation process. For this Plan, the two levels most utilized were "consult" and "involve".

IAP2 Spectrum of Public Participation



IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation was designed to assist with the selection of the level of participation that defines the public's role in any public participation process. The Spectrum is used internationally, and it is found in public participation plans around the world.

INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION				
PUBLIC PARTICIPATION GOAL	INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE
PROMISE TO THE PUBLIC	To provide the public with balanced and objective information to assist them in understanding the problem, alternatives, opportunities and/or solutions.	To obtain public feedback on analysis, alternatives and/or decisions.	To work directly with the public throughout the process to ensure that public concerns and aspirations are consistently understood and considered.	To partner with the public in each aspect of the decision including the development of alternatives and the identification of the preferred solution.
	We will keep you informed.	We will keep you informed, listen to and acknowledge concerns and aspirations, and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will work with you to ensure that your concerns and aspirations are directly reflected in the alternatives developed and provide feedback on how public input influenced the decision.	We will look to you for advice and innovation in formulating solutions and incorporate your advice and recommendations into the decisions to the maximum extent possible.

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Figure 6. IAP2's Spectrum of Public Participation



Figure 7. ILCA Participation chart

The Engagement Plan for the plan, developed with support from CVC's Communications Team and based on IAP2's spectrum, outlines the project audiences and the consultation tactics employed for each engagement activity. Additional information on the audiences engaged and the extent of engagement activities can be found in the project's Engagement Plan ([CVC 2020, Marking-Communications Plan](#)).

Public participation began in late 2015 in conjunction with the Situation Analysis phase of the management planning process. When the project was paused in 2017 to develop a guiding strategic document for the entire CA system, CAMS (CVC 2018a), engagement activities were also paused. Public engagement resumed with the relaunching of the plan in 2020.

Engagement with additional stakeholders and community groups, such as the Friends of Island Lake (FOIL), the Town of Mono's Planning, Environment and Natural Heritage Committee and Dufferin's Joint Accessibility Advisory Committee are scheduled for summer 2021. Outcomes of these meetings have not been included in the SDR. A summary outlining the discussion highlights and comments received from these activities will be appended to this report.

2.1 ENGAGEMENT TACTICS

Engagement activities for the plan were impacted by the COVID-19 global pandemic; organized indoor events and social gatherings were not permitted for much of 2020 and 2021. Consultation activities for projects of this nature typically include interactive public meetings and in-park outreach and are traditionally conducted face to face. Shifting away

from in-person activities had the potential to create considerable challenges and barriers to meaningful consultation.

To help combat the challenges, online engagement activities and outreach were designed to be inclusive, flexible and accessible. Public, stakeholder and technical committee meetings were all conducted virtually. Flyers introducing the project and advertising the public open house were posted on ILCA kiosks and mailed out to more than 3,000 residents. Project consultant WSP used the Miro tool (Figure 8, Appendix C), a collaborative online whiteboard, to gather ideas and feedback on concepts. Two public surveys, advertised through both flyer mailouts and social media, were also conducted. In total we received over 900 responses.

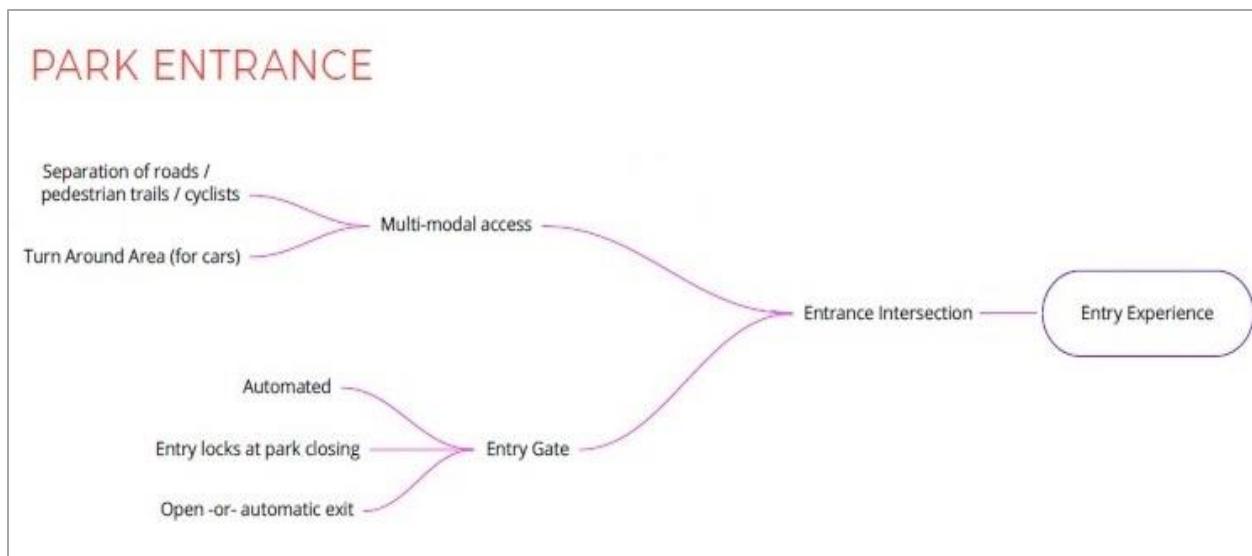


Figure 8. Sample Snapshot of the online Miro Tool

Overall, virtual engagement for this project has been very successful. While a few members of the public did not have computer access or had minor issues accessing meetings or using the Miro tool, these concerns were largely addressed. Although virtual consultation is not ideal for making connections with neighbours and stakeholders and engaging with visitors onsite, people located throughout the watershed were able to attend virtual meetings and participate in online surveys. The quality of conversations and responses collected is comparable with similar projects where public meetings were completed in person and the quantity of responses received via the online surveys was much greater. As we continue to consult and design engagement activities for the plan, we will continue to use a flexible, accessible approach.

2.2 AUDIENCES AND ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The Engagement Plan for this project outlines the various audiences and how they have been consulted. A brief overview of engagement activities is provided here, Table 4 contains a summary of all the consultation activities to date.

2.2.1 Stakeholder Advisory Committee (SAC)

The ILCA SAC is comprised of representatives from local interest and community groups, municipalities, and partners. It was developed to generate ideas and solutions to problems, review proposals and concepts and make recommendations for the plan.

The first SAC was established in 2015 and existed from 2016-2017. It consisted of participants from 19 organizations and participated in five meetings. The outputs from this committee largely focused on understanding the strengths, opportunities, weaknesses and threats as well as gaining an understanding of how to prioritize actions. The original SAC was dissolved when the project was paused in 2017.

The SAC was re-established in 2020 with representatives from 24 different groups. Many of the same groups were represented, along with an additional five organizations. The SAC meetings held between 2020 and 2021 focused on gathering feedback and input through different phases of the planning process. To date, four meetings have taken place and the SAC has participated in identifying values and pressures, sharing ideas, understanding capacity issues and providing feedback on conceptual designs. An online survey designed to gain a better understanding of visitor capacity issues was also developed (Appendix C).

2.2.2 Technical Advisory Committee & CVC Staff

A Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) comprised of representatives from several disciplines across CVC, was established to act as a sounding board, reviewing conceptual plans and ensuring that corporate and departmental strategic directions were represented. TAC provided advice and ensured that a balanced approach was maintained throughout the Plan development. Five TAC meetings took place between Summer 2020 and Spring 2021.

In addition to TAC, other CVC staff were invited to participate in the management planning process and provided comments via a staff open house that was held April 2021. More than 80 staff members participated.

CVC's PARCS team is leading development of the plan and meets regularly to review and confirm directions and make decisions. PARCS staff have engaged CVC staff from various departments on different aspects of the Plan, including:

- Incorporating Integrated Water Monitoring Program (IWMP) data into outcomes and actions (Appendix D)
- Discussing CVC's role as an outdoor education and program provider
- Confirming restoration opportunities and invasive species management
- Identifying construction and design principles with CVC's climate change action team
- Developing a Climate Change Risk Assessment specific to ILCA (Appendix E)
- Preliminary discussion with CVC Foundation on fundraising needs and opportunities

Staff guidance and input has directly informed Plan development.

2.2.3 Public Engagement

Public engagement activities for the plan were moved to a virtual setting in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. To date, activities have included:

- Flyer mailout to more than 3,000 local residents introducing the project and inviting feedback (Fall 2020)
- A public survey to gain an understanding of how the public values ILCA and what they would like to see changed (Fall 2020 - Winter 2021)
- Online newsletter outlining progress, encouraging them to attend the public open house and inviting feedback into the plan (Spring 2021)
- Flyer mailout to more than 3,000 local residents outlining progress and encouraging them to attend the public open house (Spring 2021)
- A virtual public open house to present the conceptual plans and guiding statements, provide an open forum for questions and to seek feedback (Spring 2021)
- A second public survey to gather feedback on the conceptual plans (Spring 2021)

CVC staff have also received comments and have had several conversations with members of the public outside these activities. Whether provided through email or verbally, all comments have been included in the project disposition table.

2.2.4 Credit Valley Trail Partners

As part of the planning process, CVC worked collaboratively with Indigenous representatives from the Credit Valley Trail Indigenous Roundtable (IRT) - an Indigenous-led entity that is composed of MCFN elders and community members as well as other community members representing Anishinaabek and Huron-Wendat First Nations. The IRT defined the key elements of Crane Gathering Space, the Indigenous gathering space, and worked alongside an Indigenous Architect firm throughout the design process. Tools for discussion included online presentations, surveys, design precedents, drawings, and workshops.

The CVT Orangeville Chapter is engaged in trail planning, trail building, fundraising and outreach activities for the CVT as it relates to ILCA. Meetings and activities related to the identification of the CVT route and discussions on the Trailhead.

2.2.5 Municipal Councils and Council Committees

ILCA is located partially within both the Towns of Mono and Orangeville. To date, Councils have been made aware of the project through delegations and project summaries. Staff from both municipalities participate on the SAC and provide updates to their respective Councils as needed. Further, two Mono Council Committees (the Recreation Advisory Committee and the Heritage Advisory Committee) and one Orangeville Council Committee (Sustainable Orangeville) are also represented on SAC. Once the plan receives approval from CVC's Board of Directors, CVC will seek endorsement from both Mono and Orangeville Councils.

Table 4. Summary of ILCA Management Plan Engagement Activities

Group Consulted	Method	Attendees / Responses	Outcome
CVC Board of Directors	Board Report	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approval to proceed with the plan
Stakeholder Advisory Committee (2015 - 2017)	Meeting (November 2015)	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project introduction • Understanding the value of ILCA to SAC
	Meeting (January 2016)	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background information • SWOT introduction
	Site visit (May 2016)	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site tour
	Meeting (September 2016)	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWOT workshop; what the plan needs to accomplish
	Meeting (March 2017)	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SWOT summary and prioritization of activities
Stakeholder Advisory Committee (2020 - 2021)	Meeting (November 2020)	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project introduction and understanding stakeholder values and pressures
	Meeting (January 2021)	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss ideas, potential solutions and opportunities • Consultant led with Miro tool
	Meeting (March 2021)	14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presented conceptual plan and proposed guiding statements • Sought feedback
	Meeting (June 2021)	9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review our project updates since April 2021 • Provide an overview of our consultation to date, what we've heard from various groups we've been consulting with • Review the conceptual site plan and revised concepts
	Meeting (December 2020)	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design Priorities for Key Site #1 • Animal Dodem change to Crane
Indigenous Roundtable	Meeting (January 2021)	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous teachings to incorporate (Crane/Ajiiwaak, ceremonial uses)
	Meeting (February 2021)	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representing and siting elements • Wampum representation

	Meeting (March 2021)	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering space function: ceremonial requirements, accessibility needs of elders
	Meeting (April 2021)	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and materiality
Orangeville CVT Chapter	Meeting (March 2021)	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CVT trail alignment discussion
	Meeting (September 2020)	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project introduction
	Meeting (November 2020)	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Values and pressures identification and discussion
	Meeting (January 2021)	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop ILCA climate change impact assessment
Technical Advisory Committee	Meeting (April 2021)	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presented conceptual plan and proposed guiding statements Sought feedback
	Meeting (June 2021)	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review our project updates since April 2021 Provide an overview of our consultation to date, what we've heard from various groups we've been consulting with Review the conceptual site plan and revised concepts
	Online survey (October 2020) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flyer mailout (3262 households) Social media and online presence 	437 survey responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gain an understanding of the what the public values about ILCA what changes they would like to see
Public	Public meeting (virtual) (April 2021) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flyer mailout (3262 households) Social media and online presence 	~ 25 attendees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation and discussion of draft conceptual plans and guiding statements Seek feedback and answer questions from the public
	Online survey (April 2021)	119 survey responses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seek feedback on the draft conceptual plans and guiding statements

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social media and online presence 		
Town of Mono Council	Delegation and supporting memo (December 2020)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project introduction, confirm consultation directions, answer initial questions
Town of Orangeville Council	Delegation and supporting memo (March 2021)	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project introduction, answer initial questions
Third-party camp providers	Meetings and site visits		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss challenges and opportunities and direction related to third-party camps

2.3 HOW COMMENTS ARE RECORDED

All comments, questions and input received are recorded in the project's disposition table. This includes comments made by online survey respondents, SAC and TAC members providing formal feedback, questions asked in meetings and received via individual emails and phone calls.

The disposition table creates transparency by acknowledging and responding to comments while ensuring that relevant components are integrated into the plan. Recording the source of the comment helps CVC staff understand its scope and how to best approach its resolution or integration. The table also assists in determining overall level of agreement or concern with a proposal or activity. As of May 31, 2021, 912 comments have been received. An excerpt from the disposition table is shown in Figure 9.

ID	Respondent	Stakeholder Advisory Committee	Technical Advisory Committee	Report Section / Area of Interest	Primary Theme	Secondary Theme	Geographical Area	Comments Received	CVC Response
2	442	x		Overage issue at ILCA	Visitor Capacity	Fishing	Waterside	As well, there is a greatly increased expansion of fishing spots along the south shore – and a disturbing number along the forbidden north shore as well, especially towards the east by the north end of Bob's Bridges.	CVC will prioritize property surveillance and enforcement of illegal activity onsite and work with community partners to limit unsanctioned behaviours
22	449	x		Small-scale adjustments to alleviate overuse	Visitor Capacity	Infrastructure Improvements - Outdoors	Park Entrance	Might consider lessening the park entry points, or a pay kiosk at them to pay for parking.	Amenity and facility improvements will be considered through the management plan process
24	456		x	Small-scale adjustments to alleviate overuse	Visitor Capacity			Determine what capacity actually should be, and close access when reached.	The management plan will assess the feasibility of implementing permanent management tactics and tools such as reservable, timed park visits to control, influence or mitigate impacts of high visitation or demand.
40	456		x	Large-scale adjustments to alleviate overuse	Visitor Capacity	Entrance and Gatehouse	Park Entrance	- 2 entrance lanes - Ability to close alternate accesses (North and west shores - more open area - Reducing waste coming into the park	Infrastructure improvements will be considered through the management plan process

Figure 9. Excerpt from the Disposition Table

2.4 KEY FINDINGS

Comments received through the various engagement activities have informed different stages in the management planning process for ILCA, including:

- Values and pressures: gain an understanding of real and perceived values and pressures
- Direction Development: identify opportunities to protect values and reduce pressures
- Concept Plan Feedback: Gather input on conceptual plans and proposed guiding statements
- Final Plan: Gather feedback to confirm decisions and approach to implementation

The *What We Heard, Consultation & Engagement Summary for ILCA* prepared by WSP (Appendix B), provides a detailed overview of the engagement activities undertaken and feedback received.

2.4.1 Values and Pressures

Determining what people value about ILCA, what they perceive as pressures, and what they would like to see changed, has informed the overall direction and scope of the plan. Themes that emerged from the online surveys and work done with the SAC helped focus the guiding statements and direct conceptual plan development.

Opinions on values and pressures were specifically discussed and requested during:

- SAC meetings focused on understanding values and pressures, SWOT exercises
- Public survey #1

- TAC meetings focused on values and pressures and climate change assessment statements

Public Survey Summary #1 (CVC 2021c) contains an overview of the responses received and highlights the major values and pressures identified by the public.

2.4.2 Direction Development

Solutions, projects and actions were identified to protect what is valued most, to capitalize on opportunities and to resolve and reduce pressures. Information used to inform the development of directions was largely collected from the SAC, TAC and PARCS staff.

Engagement activities during this stage included:

- Meetings to discuss projects, actions, priorities and opportunities
- Collection of comments using the Miro tool
- Online SAC and PARCS survey to determine perspectives on visitor capacity and identify potential solutions

Conceptual plans and guiding statements were developed based on information collected during these activities.

All comments are organized into a disposition table for ease of sorting and analysis. Ten main themes, summarized from all comments received as of the date of this report, are included in Table 5. These themes are most relevant to the first two stages of consultation, which includes the identification, protection and celebration of values, and addressing or resolving pressures. The ten main themes are:

1. Infrastructure Improvements: Parking and Traffic Congestion
2. Infrastructure Improvements: Indoor facilities
3. Interpretation and Education
4. Security and Enforcement
5. Maintenance and Operations
6. Recreation: Features and Programs
7. Trail System
8. Environmental Protection
9. Visitor Capacity
10. Visitor Experience & Accessibility

Table 5. ILCA Management Plan: Key Engagement Themes

ILCA Management Plan: Key Engagement Themes	
Key Needs Identified	CVC's Response
Infrastructure Improvements: Parking and Traffic Congestion	
Comments related to parking and traffic focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • need for additional parking 	Increased and enhanced parking has been carefully considered and is identified in the plan. This includes the expansion of existing parking lots within ILCA to better meet

- improving the layout of existing parking areas
- improving the entrance by reducing traffic and increasing the number of lanes

Comments Received

- *More access to parking; I don't live in Orangeville, so I have to drive to get there*
- *Perhaps more parking spaces due to its huge popularity especially in good summer weekends*
- *Having two lanes of entry into the Park gives us more cue space in the Park and less on Hurontario Street*

needs for today and in the future. Parking lot layouts have also been revised and in the case of the waterfront parking area, relocated within the Park.

The main entrance has been completely re-envisioned to reduce queuing and congestion and provide a better overall entry experience.

Improvements to secondary trail access points where demand exceeds available parking, will be further explored.

Infrastructure Improvements: Outdoor facilities

Comments related to outdoor infrastructure included:

- improving accessibility of existing structures
- better access to water
- more picnicking facilities
- water refilling stations

Comments Received

- *Upgrade facilities like washrooms, picnic shelters, more accessible trails for strollers and bikes*
- *More benches along the trails to sit and enjoy the view. Some tend to be behind bushes or overgrown views*

Many comments focused on the need to improve or include relatively minor infrastructure and upgrades. The majority of comments received in this category suggested improvements to enhance accessibility, more benches and rest areas, water refill stations, improved picnic facilities, and water access.

These features have been considered and are identified within either the plan or Trail Plan.

Infrastructure Improvements: Indoor facilities

Comments related to indoor facilities focused on:

- additional washroom facilities across the property
- general building upgrades

Comments Received

- *More washrooms*
- *Floors in washrooms need to be made to deal with water, snow, mud, high traffic. Flat slippery tiles don't work*

Significant improvements to the existing facilities, as well as new facilities are proposed in the plan. The need for additional washrooms is a common theme for several areas within the Park, including the visitor centre, education centre, day use space, as well as additional vault-style washroom(s) on the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail.

A single, new visitor centre is proposed to consolidate the buildings in the Waterside

- Island Lake is a beautiful area with wonderful trails. The main building appears dated and could use some attention*
- I personally do not like the idea of a two-floor building, and feel any new building should suit the natural landscape of Island Lake*

area. A new maintenance facility will consolidate the existing workshop and staff trailers. A new education and events centre, to replace the existing education centre, is also identified.

Interpretation and Education

Comments related to interpretation and education included:

- interest in more interpretive signage and workshops
- importance of partnerships to deliver outdoor education programming
- importance of signage to reduce unwanted visitor behaviours (littering, off-leash dogs, etc.)
- unique visitor experiences

Comments Received

- I would love to see experiential trails that would make walking in nature more engaging for those who haven't fully learned to appreciate it*
- More signage regarding trail etiquette and leaving no trace*
- More outdoor education for schools or camps. Island lake is cherished by the students. Getting them to island lake more often as children will hopefully build a lifelong love of the conservation area*

Educating visitors on the importance of ILCA goes hand in hand with reducing unwanted visitor behaviour, such as littering and off-leash dogs. This matter will be addressed through:

- Signage plan that will help generate a positive user experience
- 'Trail User Etiquette Campaign' aimed at reducing visitor conflicts and ensuring safe and enjoyable visitor experiences.

Future programming will align with the CAMS' Visitor Experience Plan, Interpretation Plan and themes and directions in the Cultural Study.

The plan directions include actions to support sustainable outdoor educational programs delivered by third-party partners as well as CVC.

Security and Enforcement

Feedback on security issues and enforcement included:

- enforcing negative visitor behaviours
- concerns over off-leash dogs and dog waste
- littering
- conflict between hikers and cyclists

Comments Received

Solutions to this issue are multi-faceted and include operational directions as well as facility improvements:

- 'Trail User Etiquette Campaign' aimed at reducing visitor conflicts and ensuring safe and enjoyable visitor experiences.
- Enforcement to reduce conflicts and ensure visitor safety (dogs on leash, dismounting bikes over boardwalks, etc.) will also be prioritized.

- More staff enforcement around bridges and in parking areas
- More monitoring of guests on trails on weekends. They seem to leave litter behind
- More patrols of the Park to enforce the rules of fishing, dogs on leash, litter, bikes going too fast
- Improvements to trail pinch points as identified in the ILCA Trail Plan

Maintenance and Operations

Comments on general improvements and maintenance primarily related to:

- additional garbage receptacles to reduce litter
- road, parking lot and trail maintenance
- water level management

Comments Received

- Level the parking lots so they don't pool and become huge puddles when things melt, or it rains a lot
- Year-round trail maintenance, to keep the trails clear of snow. This would make it more accessible
- Improve water levels. Water levels are always so low that it is hard to access a lot of areas and becomes hazardous to electric trolling motors

While some of these comments will be addressed within the plan, others are ongoing operational considerations. Road and trail improvements are identified in the conceptual plans.

Addressing an increase in waste and littering is an ongoing operational concern, likely made worse through the COVID-19 pandemic. Additional waste receptacles have been placed around ILCA in response to comments received.

The outflow of the reservoir is directed by a Permit to Take Water to dilute the output from the Orangeville Wastewater Treatment Plant. Two large undertakings are proposed to manage water levels: 1) develop a management plan for the Island Lake reservoir, and 2) evaluate options for a more natural flow regime.

Recreation: Features and Programs

Themes related to recreation features and programs included:

- more and varied events and community workshops
- new activities such as swimming and wading
- improved fishing and picnicking experiences

The inclusion of new activities and facilities was identified in the conceptual plans. Each comment was considered and while many improvements to picnicking, fishing opportunities and events were identified, some suggestions are not feasible.

The desire for a beach and swimming opportunities was noted several times. Given the nature of the lake, water quality and high amount of aquatic vegetation, swimming is not a suitable activity. Opportunities for wading and riparian

Comments Received

- Hills built up for sleds in winter. Swimming in summer (better water quality and beach conditions)

- *More ice fishing access spots, stock more different kinds of fish*
- *Having access to water for swimming, wading or families to have that local "beach" time is an element that's currently missing from our parks. If we can find a way to successfully provide water access, it would add to our park offerings*

exploration will be provided as an alternative. Other activities, such as tobogganing and an off-leash dog area were also determined not to be appropriate for ILCA.

Trail System

Comments regarding ILCA's trail system included:

- trail improvements
- more trails
- wider trails for improved accessibility and to reduce hiker-cyclist conflict

Comments Received

- *More places along Vicki Barron trail to stop and rest. Shade etc.*
- *More trails, more connections to those trails*
- *Would like to see something done about the trail section between front entrance and gatehouse. There are too many people using the road instead and it is quite dangerous*
- *In the long term, please create a better system for shared use of the trail around the lake. The bridges are quite narrow and there are hard feelings between walkers, runners and cyclists*

As part of the plan, a trail plan will be developed. The Trail Plan identifies where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. Solutions and alternative routes to the steep slopes along the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail are noted accessibility issues that will be addressed through the plan.

Connecting ILCA's trail system to municipal and regional trail systems is a consideration that will be explored with our partners as we develop the Trail Plan and implement the Credit Valley Trail Strategy (CVC 2017) and CVC's Green Space System (CAMS).

Site accessibility, especially as it relates to ILCA's trail system, is a key consideration and will be consulted in with Dufferin's Joint Accessibility Advisory Committee.

Environmental Protection

Feedback related to ILCA's natural environment included:

- managing invasive species
- keeping the area natural and minimizing development

Balancing the use of ILCA by visitors and the local community with the protection of the natural environment is a key goal of the Plan, and in a broader respect, of CVC's entire conservation area system.

Comments Received

- *Stop mowing so much area. Entire fields are mowed, and it doesn't seem conservation minded*

Many of the directions identified in the plan aim to ensure that an overall net ecological gain will be achieved by balancing development with restoration. The

- Please don't do any more development of the area for humans. It is nature that people want to see and experience, not restaurants, rental house, theatre. Prohibit bicycle and allow walking only*
- The invasive Buckthorn & Honeysuckle are completely out of control and very little is being done about it, especially for an area that is an important migratory bird stop-over point. I'd like to see more invasive species removal events and more educational signs. People think it is normal for Buckthorn to be the main understory shrub in our forests and that further disconnects our society from nature*

restoration plan will outline areas where enhancements and offsetting will help us achieve that outcome. As much as possible, development will occur in already disturbed areas. Sustainable building materials and renewable designs will also be incorporated into facilities.

The restoration and natural resource management strategy that will accompany the plan will outline onsite restoration projects and priorities for invasive species removal.

Visitor Capacity

- Input related to visitor capacity included:
- concerns about overcrowding on trails
 - not enough bookable equipment or picnic areas and pavilions
 - insufficient parking
 - traffic congestion

Visitation increases are being experienced at parks and greenspaces throughout the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The COVID-19 pandemic has only intensified this upward trend. Providing public access to greenspace is crucial to physical and emotional well-being and environmental appreciation, it needs to be balanced with ecological protection and visitor safety.

Comments Received

- Parking spaces max out during the summer months. Equipment rentals can be completely rented out before noon. Levels of litter on the rise. Green spaces becoming dedicated parking spaces. People BBQing in traditionally non designated areas as the usual spaces are all occupied. Lines for washroom use. Residents avoiding the Park or adjusting their visitation schedule because of high volume of out-of-town visitors on weekends*
- Cap the numbers in the Park. Maybe provide time slots for visitors*
- Look at ways of restricting numbers of visitors and types of activities that are permitted*

The conceptual plans identify several improvements to alleviate visitation pressures. These include increasing parking capacity, improving the driveway and gatehouse, additional washroom facilities, and enhanced picnic space.

Visitor capacity concerns were largely focused on the VBLT. To determine long-term solutions for this issue, the development of a capacity study specifically for the Vicki Baron Lakeside Trail is identified in the plan.

Outside of the plan, the feasibility of reservation systems and timed tickets are being explored.

Visitor Experience & Accessibility

Feedback related to visitor experience and accessibility included:

- offer more benefits and incentives to Park members
- additional amenities such as concession sales
- ensure visitation options are available to everyone

Comments Received

- *Offer something special to members as we have been one for 6 years now and other then not paying at the gate there is no benefits of a membership. Things to think about offering priority parking, special events*
- *I would be happy to pay a lower rate resident only annual fee to access the other trails in the Park. Parking on the weekends in the free lots can get congested. A bike park in the trails for kids would be amazing*
- *When we look at Conservation areas, we should always consider accessibility. Thus, people with disabilities and older adults can continue to enjoy nature. This does not mean pave everything, but consider various aspects to accessibility for mobility, peaceful areas, etc.*
- *I don't want the Park to be too commercialized. I do not want access to trails to be closed because of private functions. The Park should be accessible to everybody*

ILCA welcomes two distinct visitor groups every day: day use visitors who enter through the main entrance and pay a fee or have a membership and trail users who enter through secondary access points and do not pay a fee. The plan identifies actions to improve and enhance experiences for both of these visitor types.

CVC's Conservation Parks membership program is regularly reviewed, and related comments have been brought forward for consideration.

We are committed to providing a diversity of accessible experiences. This includes reducing barriers to access, such as providing free access to trail users, and reducing physical barriers. This includes improving trail conditions, clear signage, benches and regular maintenance of features.

New and innovative experiences are also identified in the plan. These include everything from the new forest exploration area to new and redeveloped trails and enhanced fishing and picnicking areas.

2.4.3 Conceptual Plan Feedback

Consultation in spring 2021 focused on presenting the initial conceptual plan and guiding statements and seeking feedback. Engagement activities associated with this stage involved:

- TAC and SAC meetings that included presentations by project consultants, open discussion periods and requests for comments

- Public meeting to present the proposals and answer questions
- Public survey to gather feedback on the conceptual plans and guiding statements

Overall, feedback on the conceptual plans and guiding statements has been positive. Comments provided by TAC and SAC members were generally supportive. Comments have been minor in nature and focused on implementation and phasing recommendations, the need for sustainable development, and servicing.

The public survey conducted to gather feedback and gauge public opinion on the proposals was also positive; over 80% of survey respondents strongly approved or approved the overall concept for ILCA (Figure 10).

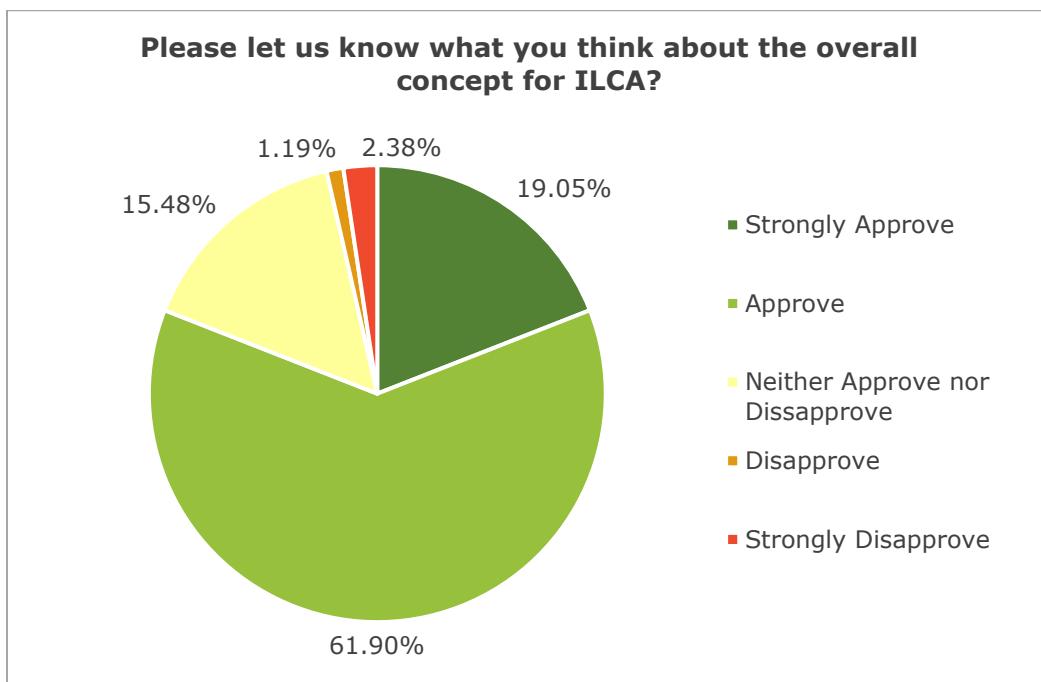


Figure 10. Public Survey Response for ILCA Overall Concept

Questions throughout the survey provided opportunity for respondents to provide additional feedback. From these comments, themes related to the plan's directions have been developed. While several overlap with the themes outlined in Table 5, others require further discussion on how they will be addressed through the plan as outlined in Table 6.

Table 6. Themes from Public Survey Open Ended Question

Theme	Comments Received
Balance	Survey respondents are generally supportive of the concepts proposed for ILCA but want to make sure that development, and events and programming are appropriate and don't detract from the natural environment.
Phased Approach to Development or Change	Providing a refresh of the existing amenities is generally well-received, but some respondents question the need for

	additional indoor space. There is some level of concern about adding so many new amenities at once, and how that may change the 'feel' of ILCA.
Visitor Conflict and Enforcement	Similar to results from previous engagement activities, ILCA's trail system is viewed as a significant asset. Visitor conflict between cyclists, hikers and off-leash dogs continues to be a point of contention.
Education	The importance of educational programming and using ILCA to showcase sustainable development and climate change solutions is also at the forefront of people's minds.
Sustainable Development	Low impact development and sustainable solutions need to be integrated into the plans and will provide some level of assurance that the Park will be responsibly and sustainably developed.
Programming and Events	While several respondents indicated that they enjoyed participating in events at ILCA, others were concerned about traffic, overcrowding and the noise and litter that is associated with them. The desire for public educational and interpretive programming is also noted.

The feedback collected on the draft proposals will be used to further refine conceptual designs, develop implementation directions and project phasing, and inform programming and operational policies.

2.4.4 Final Plan

The last stage of consultation involves sharing the Final Plan with the public, Indigenous partners, stakeholders and project partners. This will occur once the plan has been drafted in Fall 2021. Concerns and issues noted during consultation on the draft proposals will be brought forward at future meetings for further discussion and to identify how they will be addressed in the plan.

3. LAND CLASSIFICATION AND ZONING

Land classification and zoning supports the goal of managing a diverse system of conservation lands within the Credit River Watershed. It distinguishes individual conservation areas and allows them to achieve their role within the system while focusing programs and development efforts within appropriate areas. Classification helps direct the management of resources within CVC's conservation area system which in turn ensures an appropriate balance of protection, appreciation, recreation and development at both a site level and on a watershed scale.

CVC classifies each of the 62 conservation areas owned or managed by CVC into one of three categories: Credit Valley Park, Conservation Lands or Nature Reserve (Appendix F). Classification is confirmed through the plan process and determined by evaluating a variety of site-specific characteristics such as the location and sensitivity of significant natural features, the presence of cultural heritage features, appropriateness to offer passive and active recreation and visitor experiences, level of staffing and existing or planned infrastructure.

3.1 ILCA LAND CLASSIFICATION

Through the management planning process, ILCA was affirmed as a **Credit Valley Park** which is described as a destination park that provides:

- A variety of active and passive nature-based recreation opportunities with cost-recovery revenue generation potential
- Significant infrastructure and amenities to support activities and visitors to the park
- Staffing levels that range from daily, dedicated gate and service staff, to part time, seasonal staff
- Natural and cultural heritage programming, events and fundraising campaigns
- Operational season that is year-round, unless otherwise specified

ILCA is one of CVC's largest and most visited Credit Valley Parks. It is an important and valued natural space to its surrounding community and to regional visitors and contributes significantly to the health and well-being of the community. ILCA contains a diverse landscape of forested, cultural and wetland communities, is home to several Species at Risk, and plays an important ecological role in protecting the headwaters of the Credit and Nottawasaga Rivers. High visitation, land and water-based opportunities for recreation, community events and programming, and partnerships with local groups and businesses are all important elements that define ILCA's identity.

These elements are important considerations in park classification and help to define the management zones that ensure appropriate activities and development are planned in the optimal locations.

3.2 ILCA ZONING

Conservation area zoning is a management tool used to define and delineate geographic areas that contain similar management philosophies. Zoning requires an evaluation of site characteristics to make informed decisions on protection, appreciation, recreation and development and ensures a consistent approach for management across the conservation area system. Establishing management zones ensures important natural and cultural resources are protected while also providing high quality nature appreciation and recreation opportunities.

Each zone represents an area that has distinct management needs based on:

- Existing natural heritage features
- Existing development and future needs
- Visitor needs and opportunities
- Suitability for sustainable development
- Opportunities for recreation and interpretation
- Existing cultural heritage features and management intent

Our Zoning Framework has five management zones: Nature Reserve, Natural Heritage Appreciation, Cultural Heritage, Special Management, and Development. All five have been designated at ILCA (Figure 11; Map 4;

Table 7). The Zoning Framework for CVC's conservation areas is further explained in Appendix F.

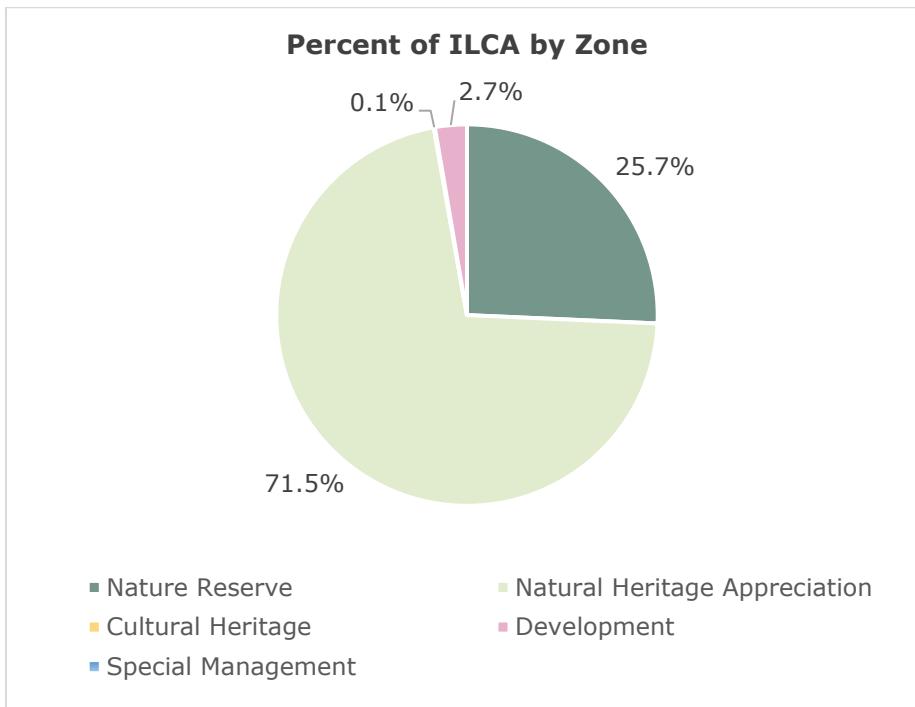
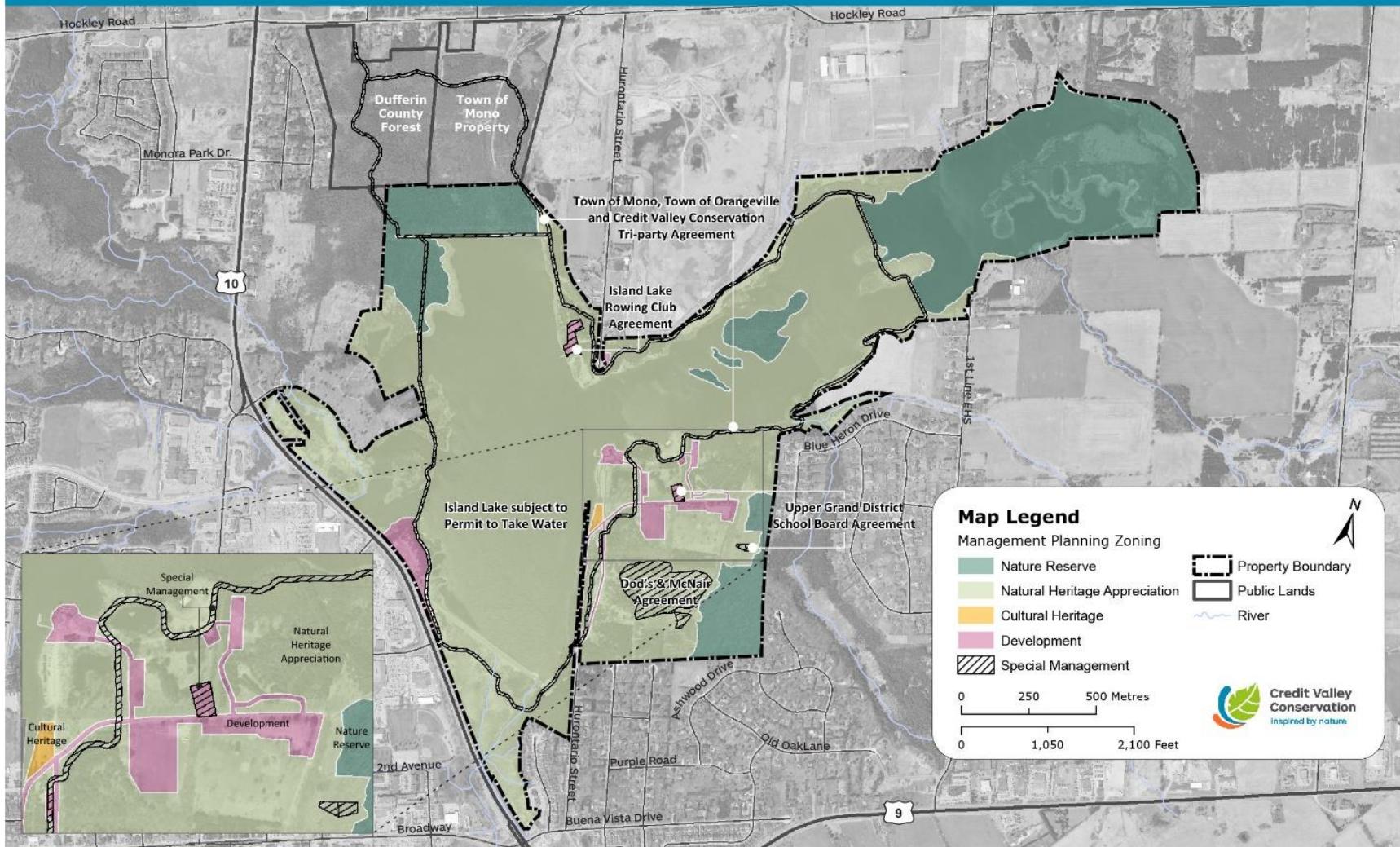


Figure 11. Percent of ILCA by Zone

Island Lake Conservation Area Zoning



Map 4. ILCA Zoning

Table 7. Zone Descriptions and Functions in Island Lake Conservation Area

Zone Type	Total Size Hectares (%)	Function	Summary of Permitted Uses
Nature Reserve	84.5 ha (25.7%)	Includes the most sensitive natural heritage features and areas that require careful management to ensure long-term protection.	Management activities may include protection and restoration-based activities. Visitor uses are limited or restricted. Development is generally restricted to trails, necessary signs, interpretive facilities (where warranted), temporary research facilities and conservation practices. Development and repair or replacement of essential services may be permitted.
Natural Heritage Appreciation	235.1 ha (71.5%)	Contains scenic landscapes and representative natural heritage features in which minimum development is permitted to support recreational activities that have minimal impacts on the natural environment.	Management activities may include protection and restoration-based activities. Passive, trail-based recreation and limited active recreation opportunities are permitted. These include trails, water-based recreation, and programming and events. Development related to recreation and management activities, such as washrooms, is permitted in identified areas.
Cultural Heritage	0.3 ha (0.1%)	Contains cultural heritage resources that require management to	Management activities may include protection and restoration of both natural and cultural heritage features. Infrastructure development

		ensure their long-term conservation.	is focused on trails, interpretive facilities and other structures to support appropriate recreation and educational opportunities.
Development	8.8 ha (2.7%)	Areas designated to provide access, orientation, recreational or operational facilities (e.g. visitor centres, maintenance centres, parking lots, etc.).	Major infrastructure development is concentrated in these areas and may include development for access, operation or recreation and include roadways, parking and buildings that provide visitor amenities and operational facilities.
Special Management Zones	n/a	Identifies areas that require specific stipulations, policies, or long-term management.	There are five Special Management Zones (SMZ) at ILCA. These SMZ are overlayed onto an underlying zone where the permitted activities are inline with the zone descriptions listed above. Additional policies under the sponsorship or funding agreement or permit to take water apply specifically within these zones. These SMZ will be continually managed based on the approved agreements. Changes may be made without an amendment to the ILCA Management Plan.

3.2.1 Nature Reserve Zone

The Nature Reserve Zone generally contains relatively undisturbed natural features, which are at a minimum considered to be regionally significant, highly sensitive or integral to maintaining a healthy ecosystem. This zone only permits uses that are non-invasive and compatible with natural values. Management activities are limited to those that ensure long range protection, such

as restoration, research, removal of existing infrastructure and the development and maintenance of environmentally appropriate trails. More intensive visitor activities, such as mountain biking, are not permitted.

ILCA's Nature Reserve Zone makes up 25.7% of the entire property. The sanctuary in the north-east and isolated islands on the lake remain off-limits to visitors. The sanctuary contains an abundance of rare species and open wetland communities that include a unique floating fen, while the islands contain significant woodlands. Two additional nature reserve zones include portions of the Sugar Bush, a high-quality deciduous forest, and the area around the north dam which contains significant interior forest habitat. While the latter two areas allow visitor access on environmentally appropriate trails, non-essential development and new trails will not be permitted except where trail re-routes can be accommodated and are environmentally appropriate.

Staff discussed additional candidate Nature Reserve Zones, including the western section of the property near Highway 10. This area, which contains high functioning wetlands and cultural communities, will remain in the Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone. It is adjacent to greenspace that will likely be dedicated to either CVC or the Town of Mono through the Mono Developments subdivision application and could eventually provide key trail and community connections. Regardless of the zone assigned to an area, the objectives and guiding statements make clear that significant natural heritage features will be protected. Additional Nature Reserve Zones may be considered at the five-year Plan evaluation.

Throughout the entire Nature Reserve Zone opportunities to mitigate invasive species and enhance and restore natural functions, are considered priority works.

3.2.2 Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone

The Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone is designated to highlight and provide access to natural landscapes and representative natural features. A minimum level of development is permitted in this zone to support outdoor recreation activities that are environmentally sustainable and in keeping with the natural character of the site. Management of essential services, resource management, restoration and research are permitted. New development is permitted if it provides an overall benefit to natural heritage appreciation efforts and can be completed with minimal environmental impact.

The Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone is designated across most of ILCA and makes up 71.5% of the entire property. This large proportion is mostly due to the Island Lake reservoir being zoned Nature Heritage Appreciation because of the historical and current use of the water for recreation and dam operations. Both the north and south dams are in this zone; any works associated with the dam operation and maintenance is permitted. The Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone contains areas that provide aesthetic enhancements and nature-based appreciation and learning opportunities such as trails, the natural

playground, areas of the Sugar Bush for programming and areas for active pursuits such as boating, cycling and open space for day-camping and picnics. Visitor amenities such as the amphitheatre, picnic pavilions and washrooms are all present in the Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone. Trails including bridges and boardwalks lead people through some of the most scenic areas on the property. Several restoration opportunities are identified in this zone, including activities to off-set the development of new operational and visitor amenities. Much of the planned invasive species' management is in this zone as well.

3.2.3 Cultural Heritage Zone

The Cultural Heritage Zone is designated to include significant archaeological or historical features or areas which require management to ensure the long-term protection of significant values. The stabilization, restoration, or dismantling of historical features is permitted as well as the development or removal of essential services and ancillary features.

The Cultural Heritage Zone is designated over 0.1% or less than 0.5 ha of ILCA. The designation of this zone was guided by two important documents related to the Credit Valley Trail: The Credit Valley Trail Strategy (CVC 2017) and the Credit Valley Trail Indigenous Experience Implementation Plan (IEP) (CVC, Neegan Burnside 2020a). Recommendations found within both plans include the creation of Indigenous-placemaking and other educational elements to be constructed along the CVT route. Through the implementation of these recommendations, future visitors and trail users will have opportunities to connect with the rich Indigenous history as well as present-day culture found in and around ILCA and along the Credit River Valley. The IEP specifically recommended the development of an Indigenous gathering space, 'Crane Gathering Space' to be constructed at ILCA.

A process to identify the location of the gathering space was carried out by the CVT Indigenous Roundtable in collaboration with CVC staff, and an external, Indigenous-led architectural design consulting firm Smoke Architecture⁵. The location of the site in the Cultural Heritage Zone was selected based on the following criteria identified by the IRT:

- The space must have a close connection to water
- It must be inclusive and accessible
- It must be located in an area within ILCA that is in close proximity to the CVT's future Northern Trailhead.

Through several virtual design workshops, preliminary design concepts capturing the physical location, materiality and purpose of the space have been completed.

⁵ Smoke Architecture Inc. (SAI) website: <https://www.smokearchitecture.com>

The Cultural Heritage Zone has also been identified as an area for terrestrial restoration. In addition to the elements of the Crane Gathering Space that will be constructed, opportunities for native trees and medicinal plantings will support the connection of people and Indigenous culture to the landscape.

3.2.4 Development Zone

The Development Zone provides access, orientation and operational facilities that support appreciation, recreation and resource management activities within the conservation area.

Where required, Development Zones may be further refined as:

- Access: areas that have public staffing and provide facilities such as roads and parking
- Operations: areas and features that serve conservation area operations
- Recreation: areas designed to provide facilities for recreational purposes such publicly accessible buildings.

At ILCA, Development Zones have been applied more broadly and can represent any one of the above subcategories or be a hybrid of them all. This zone, which covers 2.7% of the entire property, was identified based on areas that currently provide services and amenities to visitors and staff and takes into consideration additional areas that will be required to meet future needs. Apart from the parking lot at Hurontario Street, Development Zones are largely focused in the main day use area. Facilities and amenities include visitor buildings, additional parking and enhancements to current parking areas, new operational facilities, and the road network.

Additionally, the 1.6-hectare commercial lot situated on the west shore of ILCA has been zoned as Development (Map 4). This site was designated as Service Commercial Lands through Official Plan Amendment No. 70 (OPA70) in Orangeville's Official Plan. A decision on the future use of the commercial lot has been deferred to provide CVC with sufficient time to evaluate all the possible future uses for this area. The five-year review and evaluation of the plan will provide direction on this area.

Most restoration opportunities are located outside of the Development Zone. Enhancements will be identified through preliminary and detailed design.

3.2.5 Special Management Zones

Special Management Zones (SMZ) are generally applied to large scale projects that fall outside of the scope of other zones or areas that have special management agreements. Special Management Zones and their associated policies may vary widely by each individual zone and property.

At ILCA, SMZs are designated as overlays on other zones. These areas meet the management objectives of their underlying zone; the SMZ layer identifies additional stipulations, policies or longer-term management considerations for a specific area. Further details and policies for this zone are outlined in each agreement listed below.

Island Lake Rowing Club

The Island Lake Rowing Club operates a rowing facility situated in the Aquatic Club Area of the north shore; they use Island Lake for their programming. The leased area is not open for public access and use of programs and facilities is managed by the club.

Upper Grand District School Board

The Upper Grand District School Board (UGDSB) leases the education centre and operates outdoor education programming from September to June each year. The leased area includes the Sugar Shack and Em's Lab located within the Sugar Bush as well as use of an informal trail network through ILCA that is not currently signed or mapped for use by visitors. Annually, 4,000 students participate in UGDSB's outdoor education programs.

Dods and McNair Memorial Forest

The Dods and McNair Memorial Forest agreement is a sponsorship agreement between the Dods and McNair Funeral Home and Chapel ("Dods and McNair"), Credit Valley Conservation Foundation (CVCF) and CVC for a Memorial Forest that is managed and maintained by CVC. The agreement establishes areas for tree plantings in memoriam of individuals whose funerals were conducted through Dods and McNair.

Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail Funding Agreement

The Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail Funding Agreement is a multi-party agreement in which each party agrees to share equal costs associated with the regular repair, maintenance and operation of the Trail as well as make equal contributions to a capital asset replacement reserve. This agreement applies to the entire Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail, the Island Lake Family Trail, and Hockley Trail referred to as the "Hockley Tract Loop".

Permit to Take Water

Permits to Take Water (PTTW) are issued by the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks (MECP) with conditions not only for consumptive uses such as irrigation but also for diversion, storage and subsequent release of waters such as that associated with the construction and operation of dams. Island Lake water levels are controlled by CVC under a permit from the MECP to dilute outflows from Orangeville's Water Pollution Control Plant into the Credit River.

Zoning for ILCA is shown in Map 4. Detailed zoning descriptions, permissible uses for each zone and locational context are outlined in

Table 7. Minor changes to zone boundaries resulting from site level planning will not require an amendment to the plan. Revisions to the zones will be reviewed at the five-year evaluation.

3.3 ZONING COMMENTS RECEIVED

Suggestions on zoning were noted and integrated into the final zoning plan. They include:

Comments Received	CVC Response
<i>Include in Nature Reserve Zoning (criteria met): The 3 islands in the east arm without trails (undisturbed, sensitive - wildlife refuge); Natural areas on west side of lake, where boardwalks are the only activity (undisturbed, PSW); Island in the west bay (significant turtle nesting)</i>	CVC is a potential recipient of a planning act dedication of land through Mono Developments subdivision. Future ILCA trail connection to proposed subdivision is not yet known therefore, Natural Heritage Appreciation will remain the zone for this area. Zoning changes, e.g. from Natural Heritage Appreciation to Nature Reserve, will be considered through the plan review cycles.
<i>Development zone [commercial lot] along Hwy 10 didn't get discussed in today's meeting, what is the plan for it? There is a snake hibernaculum habitat feature proposed in this area which may not make sense if there is going to be intensive use</i>	The 1.6-hectare commercial lot may accommodate more intensive land uses. Further investigation and discussion on future uses is needed to determine access and servicing constraints and inform highest and best use of the site.

4. GUIDING STATEMENTS

The guiding statements for ILCA outline CVC's vision, commitments, objectives, outcomes and directions for the Park. Together, they describe the high-level aspirations for the conservation area, and how they will be achieved. The guiding statements highlight management priorities and key areas of opportunity for a property. Figure 12 illustrates the hierarchical relationship between guiding statements and how the specific directions identified ultimately support the vision.



Figure 12. Hierarchy of Guiding Statements

The guiding statements were developed through a variety of exercises with our stakeholder and technical committees and in consideration of all input received through engagement and public participation activities between 2016 - 2021. Table 4 in section 2.2 outlines the consultation activities undertaken to date for this project.

4.1 OUR VISION

The vision is our aspirational statement for ILCA and remains rooted in the overall vision for CVC as identified in the CVC Strategic Plan (2020f).

The vision for ILCA includes reference to several directions from CVC and PARCS strategic documents. Clear themes arose during initial discussions and engagement activities which helped shape the vision. These include the following sentiments:

- Caring for the natural environment is front and centre on people's minds; a diminished natural environment is directly related to a diminished visitor experience
- People visit ILCA for recreation purposes as well as for their personal health and well-being
- CVC's Strategic Plan describes who we are as an organization - we are connectors. It is critical that we provide opportunities for those that wish to connect with and immerse themselves in the natural environment
- ILCA is the northern terminus for the CVT, and will include Key Indigenous Experience Plan Site #1, Crane Gathering Space; celebration and interpretation of Indigenous culture is an important consideration here
- Part of what makes ILCA a unique place in our parks system is its location in the headwaters of the Credit River

4.1.1 Proposed Vision

A resilient and thriving environment that nurtures the health and well-being of our communities, connects people to nature and culture, and inspires an appreciation for the headwaters of the Credit River

A *resilient environment* is one with the ability to prepare, absorb and recover from a future shock or disturbance - whether ecological, social or financial. CVC's Strategic Plan outlines our vision, a *thriving environment* that protects, connects and sustains us. The *health and well-being of our communities* is a comprehensive statement and an important reason why CVC operates Credit Valley Parks. The word '*culture*' is an umbrella term and within the realm of management and visitor experience at ILCA it relates to Indigenous heritage, park history, and aspects valued by the local community such as events, volunteer activities and space to connect as a community. Lastly, as the source of the Credit River, connecting people to the *Headwaters* and celebrating them as part of ILCA is an important and unique educational opportunity.

4.1.2 Comments Received

Overall, the vision was well-received by the public and stakeholders. Suggestions for minor wording revisions and scope shifts were noted, though they have not resulted in any updates to the vision. They include:

Comments Received	CVC Response
Replace the word 'nature' with 'wildlife'	Nature encompasses the biotic and abiotic aspects of ILCA and is therefore a more comprehensive and fitting term to include in the vision statement.
Include the word 'recreation' in the vision statement	Recreation, defined as 'an activity that is done for enjoyment when one is not working', is essential to ILCA. However, we feel highlighting the benefits of recreation (health and well-being, and connecting people to nature), is more in line with the purpose of the vision. Recreation is further developed in the outcomes and directions.
There is too much focus on people and their use of ILCA and not on the natural environment.	Within CVC's CA system of 62 conservation areas, ILCA is classified as a Credit Valley Park, which provides a variety of active and passive recreation opportunities. The balance of protection with visitor access and appreciation is a key driver of the plan.
I am confused as to why are the Headwaters included in the vision (you can't see them at ILCA)	It is understood that the term 'Headwaters' is confusing because they cannot be specifically "seen" as they include the reservoir. The term is also associated with the 'Headwaters Tourism Region', a broad geographic area encompassing several communities touting a variety of tourism and recreation activities. While this confusion is acknowledged, the Credit River's headwaters is an important interpretive theme for the Park and should be celebrated.
Confusion over the word 'culture'	As described above, 'culture' is an umbrella term that encompasses everything from Indigenous heritage, community, language, food and arts. It is all-encompassing and covers diverse aspects of culture inherent in our parks system.

4.2 OUR COMMITMENTS

The commitments identified for the plan have been pulled directly from the CAMS and were therefore not consulted on. They are relevant to CVC's entire conservation area system and reflect both who we are as an organization and what our responsibility is as a public agency. The commitments provide the foundation for how the success of the final Plan will be evaluated.

To Stewardship of Land and Water	We are thoughtful and principled stewards of CVC's publicly held land and water
To Accountability	We are accountable to the residents of the Credit River Watershed, conservation area visitors, donors, our partners and above all the environment
To Indigenous Communities	We are committed to partnering with Indigenous communities to advance the goals of truth and reconciliation along with the sharing of traditional knowledge and culture with our visitors.
To Service	We are dedicated to providing our visitors with customer focused services that connect people with nature through recreation, education, culture and tourism.

4.3 MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVES

The Objectives of the plan defines what will be achieved by the decisions made through the management planning process. Although they closely align with the intent and language of the CAMS objectives, they are specific to ILCA. Five objectives have been developed for ILCA. Their intent and the comments received through our engagement process are outlined below.

4.3.1 Protect

True to our mission as an organization, protecting, restoring and enhancing ILCA's natural features and functions is ingrained in the plan. This objective illustrates our aim to ensure that ILCA continues to be a healthy natural space.



Protect, restore and enhance Island Lake Conservation Area to sustain a healthy, resilient environment

Comments received for this objective and its identified outcomes and directions were minimal. Minor text changes for clarity and alignment with other CVC strategies were addressed.

4.3.2 Connect

The connect objective underscores the importance of social connections and positions ILCA as a place where people gather to connect to nature and their community.



Connect people with nature and cultivate community pride for Island Lake Conservation Area through the development of strong, nurturing and meaningful relationships

As originally drafted, the connect objective did not specifically include language about 'connecting people to nature'. Several comments noted the importance of including this phrase since it appeared to be a missing component. Its inclusion made the connection to the outcomes and directions more relevant. Connecting people to nature is fundamental to CVC's broader strategic goals and is included in the vision for ILCA. For these reasons, the objective was revised to highlight the importance of 'connecting people to nature'.

4.3.3 Sustain

The sustain objective acknowledges the importance of the Island Lake reservoir, the largest open water body in the watershed. The reservoir is critical to sustaining the health of the Credit River. The outcomes and directions under this objective relate specifically to the management of the reservoir, including ensuring outflow requirements and evaluating options for dam operations.



Sustain the health of the Credit River by conserving and managing Island Lake's water resources

As originally drafted, the sustain objective stated that we would *conserve and manage Island Lake's water resources considering the evaluated impacts of climate change*. The inclusion of 'climate change' in this objective and not the protect objective was confusing. Because mitigating the impacts of climate change is specified under several directions, it was removed from this objective.

The main comments associated with the sustain objective relate to including terrestrial natural heritage features, or the entirety of ILCA within the scope of this objective. The intent of this objective is to identify specific outcomes and directions associated with reservoir management, so these comments are not incorporated. The protection of ILCA's natural features and functions is identified within the protect objective.

4.3.4 Experience

With its diverse landscape, proximity to nearby communities and classification as a Credit Valley Park, ILCA is well-positioned to offer diverse visitor experiences, which is the intent of this objective. It is also meant to highlight ILCA as a destination for everyone to

participate in nature-based recreation and learn about the local environment. This includes reducing barriers and ensuring diverse and accessible experiences.



Offer accessible, inclusive and engaging natural experiences that make Island Lake Conservation Area a destination of choice to explore, discover and appreciate the headwaters of the Credit River

Few comments were received for this objective though additional directions to support this objective were suggested. These largely focused on educational programming and have been included in the updated outcomes and directions table (Table 8).

4.3.5 Deliver

In line with CAMS, the deliver objective underscores our commitment to quality, accountability, financial responsibility and the natural environment. ILCA is one of our most visited parks, attracting people throughout the watershed and beyond. Including innovative infrastructure and construction techniques that integrate low impact design and climate change mitigation measures is essential. This will not only demonstrate our commitment to environmental protection and innovation, but also provide educational opportunities. Supporting our partners in their delivery of quality programming onsite is also a key direction under this objective.



Deliver services that reflect our commitment to quality, fiscal responsibility, health and safety and the natural environment

Minimal comments were related to this objective were received. The development of the Climate Change Mitigation Design Principles for ILCA are still in development.

4.4 MANAGEMENT PLAN OUTCOMES AND DIRECTIONS

The outcomes and directions for the plan have been organized by objective in Table 88. The outcomes outline what we aim to accomplish, and the directions describe what is required to achieve the outcomes.

Several detailed comments on the outcomes and directions were received from TAC and SAC members as well as through public consultation. Recommendations for additional directions largely related to education, visitor experience and engagement. Data and the resulting recommendations from CVC's IWMP (Appendix D), has also been integrated into the outcomes and directions.

There is noted cross-over between some of the outcomes and directions that is difficult to reconcile. For example, in some cases the identified objectives and directions support

multiple outcomes. This is especially apparent under the ‘connect’ and ‘experience’ objectives. This speaks to the inter-related framework of the plan and importance of implementing all the directions identified to realize the outcomes.

Table 8. Recommended changes to the objectives, outcomes and directions

	Protect	Connect	Sustain	Experience	Deliver
Objective	Protect, restore and enhance Island Lake Conservation Area to sustain a healthy, resilient environment	Make ILCA a point of pride in our communities by developing and nurturing relationships and connecting people to nature	Sustain the health of the Credit River by conserving and managing Island Lake's water resources	Offer accessible, inclusive and engaging natural experiences that make Island Lake Conservation Area a destination of choice to explore, discover and appreciate the Headwaters of the Credit River	Lead by example and demonstrate our commitment to quality, fiscal responsibility and the natural environment to local communities and watershed residents
Outcome	Significant natural heritage features and functions are protected	Community groups have a deep connection to ILCA and feel inspired to participate in a variety of events and activities	Provide adequate capacity to Orangeville's Water Pollution Control Plant and downstream communities	ILCA is regarded as a desirable all-season destination by watershed residents and visitors	Property and facilities are safe and secure
Outcome	Species diversity is maintained and enhanced	Indigenous cultures, traditions, histories and teachings are celebrated and honoured	Island Lake's ecological functions are protected, resulting in healthy and resilient aquatic and wetland habitat	Site design and programming improves opportunities for physical and mental well-being, and economic and cultural accessibility	Conservation area operations are financed through secure, sustainable and innovative means
Outcome	Best practices for natural resource	ILCA conveys a friendly,	The cold-water fisheries of the Credit River downstream	Visitors have opportunities to explore and	Park facilities and amenities serve the

	management are employed	approachable atmosphere	from ILCA are protected and enhanced	appreciate the park through self-guided opportunities and programming	needs of visitors and staff
Outcome	Site design will demonstrate an overall ecological net gain principle	Partnerships support local business and unique visitor experiences	Island Lake access and water-based recreational activities are maintained	A variety of year-round events provide meaningful opportunities to explore ILCA and the surrounding area	Onsite partner groups continue to use, steward and enjoy ILCA
Outcome	Threats to the natural heritage system, including invasive species, pests, diseases and climate change, are prevented or mitigated.	ILCA's trail system connects to surrounding communities and supports active transportation	Water quality and quantity support a healthy aquatic system	Environmental and climate change literacy of park visitors is enhanced	Signage and branding are consistent throughout ILCA and with other Credit Valley Parks
Outcome	Island Lake's fishery is healthy and sustainable	Visitors from diverse backgrounds and cultures, including new Canadians, feel welcome and safe to experience nature			Improved facilities for trail access, programming and special events are developed
Outcome		An inspired community that protects and stewards ILCA's natural resources			Concerns about parking and overuse by visitors are diminished
Direction	Implement restoration and natural resource	Collaborate with Friends of Island Lake and other community	Improve and protect water quality through integrated water	Implement the Trail Plan for ILCA and continually assess	Implement infrastructure development

	directions to enhance natural features and create wildlife habitat	groups to plan and participate in a full range of park activities	management and low impact design	and monitor the current trail system	identified in the Management Plan through a phased approach
Direction	Implement priority actions from CVC's Invasive Species Strategy including project plans for Phragmites, Dog-strangling Vine and Common Carp	Identify and foster strategic, mutually beneficial partnerships with community groups, local businesses and regional tourism partners	Ensure outflow requirements for Island Lake's Permit to Take Water are met	Develop and implement a Programming Framework for ILCA, which outlines directions for events, activities and educational programming.	Integrate CVC's Climate Change Mitigation Design Principles into infrastructure design, construction, and maintenance
Direction	Develop and implement a Salt Management Plan for ILCA including contributions from winter maintenance and water softeners	Host an annual open house for members, visitors, partners and conservation area neighbours	Evaluate and implement solution(s) for operating the South Dam that will result in a more natural downstream flow regime	Undertake a capacity study for the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail and implement recommendations	Establish a capital reserve for emergency works and repairs for significant infrastructure
Direction	Continue to monitor the health of ILCA's natural environment through CVC's IWMP and apply adaptive management	Cultivate relationships with Indigenous communities to improve cultural competency, encourage the use of ILCA and specifically the CVT's Crane Gathering Space	Work with partner agencies to encourage stewardship practices with the goal of reducing erosion upstream of ILCA	Review park operating hours and seasons to assess feasibility of season extension and expansion	Retain Indigenous-owned or partially owned firms to construct Indigenous public realm elements

Direction	Maintain and improve forest health by implementing priority actions outlined in CVC's Sustainable Forest Management Plan	Position ILCA as a community hub and meeting space for non-profits and community groups	Work with partners to develop and implement a strategy for the Island Lake Reservoir that considers the evaluated impacts of climate change	Expand nature-based interpretive programming and experiential learning for visitors as a tool for building a culture of conservation	Investigate and determine the best use of the 1.6-hectare area zoned Service Commercial
Direction	Develop a Fisheries Management Plan that outlines the actions required to maintain a healthy and sustainable fishery	Collaborate with the local Chapter to implement the CVT Strategy and Experience Plans	Implement safeguards to prevent the introduction and spread of invasive species and diseases into Island Lake, including equipment decontamination protocols, boat washing devices and education to staff and visitors	Where practical, ensure all new visitor amenities and materials meet or exceed accessibility standards	Support partners providing outdoor education and recreational programming
Direction	Continue to monitor, plan for, and implement adaptation actions identified in ILCA's Climate Change Risk Assessment	Identify opportunities to align community initiatives with existing programming and spaces		Integrate a flexible, affordable pricing structure into the new fee schedule	Collaborate with the Island Lake Rowing Club to support their continued use and enjoyment of the Park

Direction	Pursue land acquisition opportunities to expand and enhance ILCA and the CRWNHS	Cultivate new relationships with community groups to reduce barriers and make ILCA more inclusive and welcoming to all		Launch a 'Trail User Etiquette' education campaign to reduce visitor conflict and ensure safe and enjoyable visitor experiences	Collaborate with Dods & McNair Funeral Home to continue their sponsorship of the Memorial Forest
Direction	Use CVC's Ecosystem Offsetting Guidelines to inform how mitigation and offsetting will be represented onsite.	Embrace citizen science and volunteerism as a method for implementing restoration and park improvement projects		Operate unique and sustainable outdoor education programming that aligns with CVC's values and connects learners and local communities with nature and climate science.	Prioritize education and enforcement to reduce visitor conflicts and ecological degradation
Direction	Decommission and restore unsanctioned trails	Pursue land acquisition opportunities to expand ILCA and connect trail systems and greenspaces		Ensure facilities exist to support existing recreation activities, such as picnicking, fishing and water-based recreation	Inventory, access, monitor and schedule land care needs
					Design and implement concepts as new lands are acquired or as needed

5. CONCEPT PLANS: MAJOR PROJECTS AND AREAS OF INVESTMENT

Concept plans are included within the *Strategic Directions* phase of management planning as a means for bringing the plan's guiding statements to life. Concept plans form the baseline for moving the strategic directions along into detailed design and implementation planning as they represent the potential locations where on the ground actions and changes will occur while considering zoning, policy and park operations.

Much of ILCA's existing infrastructure is aging and in need of reinvestment or replacement. While maintenance is routinely undertaken, many facilities, such as the rental and education centres, are approaching the end of their asset lifecycle. These and other facilities, including the gatehouse and staff office trailers, are not suitable to accommodate current and forecasted future uses and operational needs. To realize the vision and fulfill the objectives for ILCA, an overall refresh of park facilities that considers new multi-use buildings and achieves a net ecological gain through sustainable development, is required.

This section discusses important influences on concept plan development and how to minimize disturbance to sensitive areas and features in future phases of design. An overview of the conceptual site plan and design details for each thematic area describe the existing conditions and identified needs as well as the proposed site alterations, enhancements and programming, policy or activity recommendations. Supporting strategies for trails and natural resource management will outline the high-level opportunities and priorities that will meet the plan's objectives and outcomes. To support concept plan investments, an outline of current and anticipated future programming is provided in Section 5.12, that has informed uses and functions for new facilities and infrastructure. Lastly, the future state, which demonstrates how concept plans and areas of investment will achieve the plan outcomes, is presented.

Only the details of major areas of investment are discussed in this report and the forthcoming plan. Specific aspects related to design, location, materiality, and program content will continue to be refined as concepts advance through more detailed phases of planning.

5.1 CHANGE AGENTS

As we progress concept plans and implement the plan, it is important to understand that strategies are not static and the way in which we plan for and manage our conservation areas must adapt to the changing world in which they operate. We recognize the importance of all societal changes and more specifically the following change agents impacting our lands:

Science

Our evolving understanding of the environment and its stressors.

Technology	Advancements in tools that allow us to work more effectively and efficiently and provide opportunity for improved connection and experiences for partners, residents, and visitors.
Climate Change	New realities that call for greater resilience, mitigation measures, public education, and adaptive management.
People	The impacts of increasing urban density, resulting in smaller living spaces and a shift in our visitors, require that our services and spaces evolve to meet increased demands and ever-changing public expectations.

The plan will remain a guiding document during the 25-year lifecycle of its implementation. At five-year intervals, an update will be initiated that will consider new information and adapt to the influences of these and new or emerging change agents as necessary.

5.2 MINIMIZING AND MITIGATING IMPACTS IN SENSITIVE AREAS

Each project and conceptual design element outlined in this report, and displayed through Sections 5.3 to 5.9, have been thoroughly evaluated through the management planning process and have been deemed necessary for future site management. Each project is designed to help achieve the overall vision for ILCA.

Credit Valley Parks often require significant infrastructure and amenities to support a variety of active and passive nature-based recreational activities and to generate revenue to offset park operating and management costs. The natural system can be adversely impacted by development, or redevelopment, despite our commitment to natural heritage protection and adherence to strong provincial policy and regulatory regimes. As a principle, we aim to achieve an ecological net gain through the plan. Development has been planned to align with existing development in disturbed areas as much as possible; however, as we seek to improve efficiency of park operations and create high quality, meaningful visitor experiences, impacts to the natural system cannot always be avoided, minimized or mitigated and must be offset.

CVC's Ecosystem Offsetting Guidelines (CVC 2020d) describes ecosystem offsetting as an approach in which adverse impacts on natural features are offset by the intentional restoration or creation of new features providing positive environmental outcomes of an equivalent or greater magnitude and kind. Ecosystem offsetting is typically embedded within the mitigation hierarchy (Figure 13) where offsetting is considered only after a thorough assessment of impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation alternatives have been considered and where policy permits.

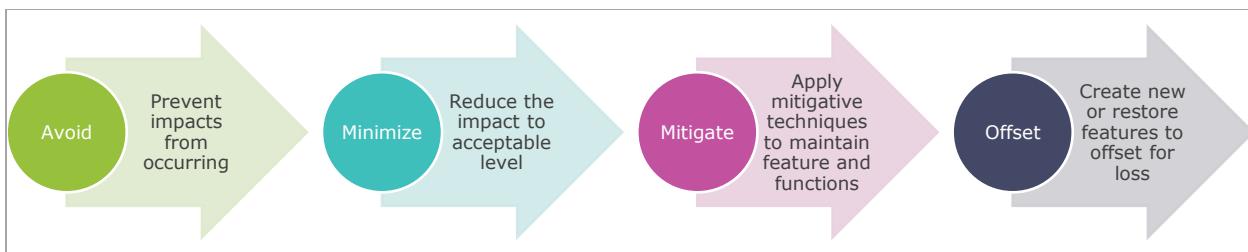


Figure 13. Mitigation Hierarchy

Where avoidance, minimizing and mitigation measures are not possible or financially feasible, ecosystem offsetting becomes an important tool to help ensure that the critical ecosystem functions and services lost through development and site alteration are restored on the landscape for the betterment of the conservation area, our watershed and its communities.

Offsetting principles state that the offset projects should target an ecological net gain through evaluation and review of concept plan iterations, potential impacts and mitigation actions as identified in Table 9. Projects and designs discussed in this section are at the conceptual design phase; not all details of plan implementation are known and will be further examined in future detailed design phases.

Table 9. Potential Impacts and Mitigation Actions Identified Through Concept Plan Development

Potential Impact	Mitigation Action	Implementation
Increase in impervious cover	The concept plan proposes expanded Park facilities and current overflow parking areas be formalized to accommodate current and future visitation levels. New buildings will feature sustainable design, including integrated water management solutions, energy efficiency, and green infrastructure principles. Low Impact Development technologies will be evaluated during detailed design and selected based on stormwater management performance and appropriateness for each specific project.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Design • Site Plan Approval
Loss of turtle nesting habitat	Gravel parking lots and trails along Island Lake provide nesting habitat for Snapping Turtles. Where development will adversely affect habitat, mitigation actions will be employed. The Restoration and Natural Resource Management Strategy (Section 5.11) identifies potential mitigation areas where nesting habitat can be directed to avoid conflict with human uses. Specific location(s) and size will be determined through detailed design in consultation with CVC's Planning and Development Services and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan • Detailed Design

	<p>Ecology staff to ensure suitable mitigation measures are achieved.</p>	
Interference with wetland might have an adverse effect	<p>The existing Rental Centre is situated within a Regulated Area (Ontario Regulation 160/06) and is the preferred location for the new Visitor Centre. The facility footprint aims to achieve a minimum setback distance of 15 m and the overall waterfront redevelopment will see an ecological net gain through sustainable facility design, integrated water management principles, riparian plantings and new greenspace to replace the existing waterfront parking lot.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional Servicing Study • Detailed Design • Site Plan Approval
Tree loss	<p>The relocated Gatehouse will require select tree thinning to create lake views for safety and customer service delivery. The relocated waterfront entrance road and parking lot reinstates a 15 m buffer to the adjacent pond, improving surface water quality but requires some tree removal. The relocated education centre will help to consolidate multiple facility needs (ed centre, amphitheater washroom, event space) but also requires some tree removal. Tree removal areas are non-high functioning forest communities; non-native species are prominent.</p> <p>Where impacts cannot be avoided, minimized, or mitigated, ecological offsetting will be integrated into the overall restoration priorities for ILCA. As projects move through the detailed design process, a tree inventory and arborist's report will be required to detail tree loss and confirm offsetting requirements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan • Detailed Design • Site Plan Approval
Water quality	<p>With the existing boat launch and turnaround and proposed visitor centre close to Island Lake, contaminants could be transported through surface runoff and shallow groundwater to the lake. Majority of Park operations have been relocated outside the Waterside area to the proposed Operations Centre. As we progress through detailed design for the Visitor Centre, actions to minimize and eliminate water quality risks will be determined.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Design • Site Plan Approval

Loss of shoreline vegetation	<p>The relocation of a section of Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail/Credit Valley Trail Optimum Route to the perimeter of Island Lake may cause some loss of shoreline vegetation. The boardwalk design will consider how to reduce the overall footprint and minimize impacts to shoreline vegetation. Other areas of shoreline will also be restored to achieve an overall net gain and improve aquatic habitat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan • Detailed Design
Development within 2-year storm	<p>Based on current modeling, the Credit Valley Trail Optimum Route south of the south dam is located within the two-year floodplain. As much as possible, impacts to natural features will be avoided or minimized. CVC's Crossing Guidelines will inform detailed design and a site-specific risk assessment may be required as per the guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Design
Introduction and spread of invasive species	<p>Many non-native and invasive species are present at ILCA. Site disturbance through various land management activities, including construction of new Park amenities and infrastructure, has potential to disperse invasive species to new areas as well as create ideal conditions for new infestations of new species. A pre-construction Invasive Species Management Plan will be developed and implemented to eradicate invasive species seed sources within the area to be disturbed prior to construction of new Park elements.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan • Pre-construction planning

5.3 CONCEPT PLAN DEVELOPMENT

The design process for concept plan development sought to enhance the existing features while integrating the CVT northern trailhead and Indigenous experiences, exploring new facilities and reimagining the waterfront. Establishing a consistent park brand identity, with other Credit Valley Parks, that fosters a sense of place and provides a thematic focus for interpretation, visitor experience and park programming is a key objective.

In September 2020, through CVC's competitive procurement process, WSP Canada Inc. (WSP) with Architecture 49, was retained to work collaboratively with CVC alongside the project TAC and SAC, with input from the public to prepare a Concept Master Plan (CMP). A second consultant, Smoke Architecture Inc. (SAI) with Trophic Design was hired to work collaboratively with the CVT Indigenous Roundtable to advance designs for Key Site #1 outlined in the IEP.

The CMP presents a series of conceptual options for ILCA representing the Big Ideas that will inform the park's transformation over the 25-year term of the plan (Figure 14). WSP facilitated design workshops with CVC staff and community stakeholders to understand what matters most within and about the park, what challenges exist, and what opportunities there are for the future. As a result, WSP proposed several options for new or improved park experiences. These ideas have been refined through staff, stakeholder and public consultations with feedback integrated into final decisions.

Big Ideas

Consolidate and replace buildings

Improve trails

Increase access to water

Improve roads and wayfinding

Rationalise parking



Figure 14. Proposed Big Ideas for ILCA

To help organize concept planning, a series of six thematic areas have been delineated by grouping functional spaces together:

1. **Park Entry** the main entrance to the park, trails and gatehouse
2. **Waterside** amenities supporting Waterside access and water-based activities
3. **Programming** amenities suitable for larger events, education uses, and amphitheatre over the water with sloped outdoor seating
4. **Day Use** range of amenities to support land-based activities
5. **Operations** park and staff facilities, field office, maintenance and operations
6. **Non-Core Areas of ILCA - Secondary Accesses, Northern and Western Shorelines** trail access and amenities

WSP's CMP focuses on the core activity areas of ILCA, areas 1 through 5 (Figure 15), integrating designs from SAI. A concept plan for Island Lake's Non-Core Areas of ILCA - Secondary Accesses, Northern and Western Shorelines was completed by CVC.

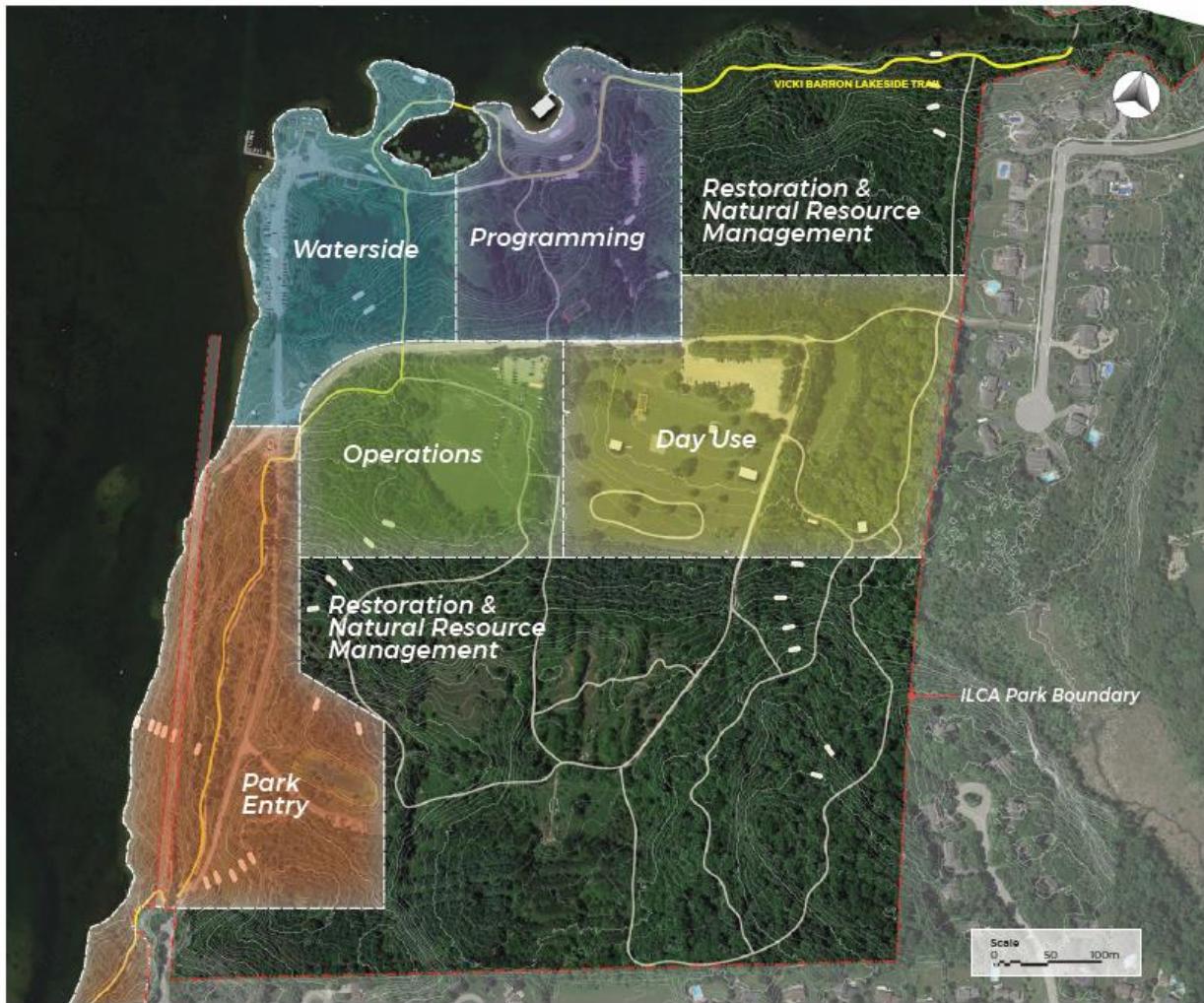


Figure 15. Concept Master Plan Thematic Areas

The overall design approach started with understanding the Park facilities, programming, and brand identity, seeking the highest and best use of space with complimentary and supportable amenities. A key consideration for Park facilities was where and how to combine and/or build new adaptable, multi-use facilities and spaces that are multi-functional, sustainable, promote the Park brand, and enhance both user and staff experience.

Once preliminary programming needs were established, the design process looked at how best to locate and service amenities within the Park, considering issues such as accessibility, existing and requirements for new service connections, proximity between amenities, and off-site influences.

A series of three concept options were developed, allowing for operational, financial, logistical and timescale implications, benefits, and priorities to be assessed. Based on input and feedback from the TAC, SAC, and public engagements, ideas were evaluated and refined to support the objectives, benefit visitors, ensure buildability, and serve to ease long term maintenance implications. The CMP represents the envisioned final condition of ILCA.

Continuously through this process and through future detailed design, ideas will be evaluated and refined to support the realization of the vision for ILCA.

5.3.1 Concept Design Principles

As a significant natural area within the Credit River Watershed and CVC's conservation areas system, the overall aesthetic within this landscape is important to consider. As a framework for concept design principles, WSP was provided with the following considerations for public realm design:

- Conservation-focused, with a natural area aesthetic (i.e. not a City Park)
- Public realm features that reinforce conservation ethics, behaviours and experiences
- Use of natural materials compatible with a conservation area
- Use of environmental best practises e.g. native plants/pollinator gardens, green infrastructure, resource conservation
- Emphasis on water features for enjoyment and recreation
- Clearly delineate various user types to avoid conflicts (cyclists, pedestrian, educational, events)
- Barrier-free design as a principle and where practicable
- Design for public safety (e.g. lighting, sightlines), site security and vandal-resistant materials
- Low maintenance wherever possible
- Concepts must be feasible and consider design and siting constraints

5.3.2 Concept Site Plan

The CMP (**Error! Reference source not found.**) has been developed at a macro, big picture scale and is intended to solve the big, complex problems known to exist at ILCA and to help fully realize the true potential of the property. There has been a distinct focus on identifying areas for ecological restoration, determining where capital investments are needed, and defining what recreational activities and visitor experiences will be offered at the Park.

Through several virtual design workshops with the TAC and SAC, WSP developed concept options based on identified programming needs, site challenges, and visitor experience improvement opportunities. The CMP establishes the design direction for major capital investment in Park facilities, infrastructure, and amenities to achieve the long-term vision of what ILCA could be through incremental implementation over the term of the 25-year plan. How each new building, outdoor space, and Park amenity is realized will be refined during future detailed design phases. We acknowledge that changes may be required as more detailed site investigations, studies, and cost and operational analysis are undertaken. Prioritization and phasing of works will be defined as the plan is refined.



Figure 16. Concept Master Plan

1	Park Entry	9	Amphitheatre
2	Gatehouse	10	Education Centre
3	Credit Valley Trail Crane Gathering Space	11	Picnic Nooks
4	Credit Valley Trail Northern Trailhead	12	Radio-free Pavilion
5	Waterside	13	Oak Canopy Pavilion
6	Visitor Centre	14	Natural Playground
7	Private Canoe & Kayak Storage and Launch	15	Operations Centre
8	Waterside Parking and Road		

The CMP incorporates the conceptual design for Crane Gathering Space and other experiential elements within the ILCA prepared by SAI and Trophic Design in collaboration with the Credit Valley Trail IRT. The CMP also incorporates a new trailhead to mark the northern terminus of the 100-kilometre CVT and the beginning of its storytelling journey.

Key design elements within the CMP are discussed in more detail in the following sections 5.4 to 5.9. WSP's costing analysis has been prepared based on industry standard rates for 2020 and do not account for the exceptional inflation that occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. A 20% contingency is suggested but all cost estimates should be reviewed and re-forecasted early in the design development process for each element of work. Cost analysis had been itemised based on trails and pedestrian circulation, road and parking, buildings and structure, water access improvements, access controls, and general landscape enhancements. With advice from WSP, CVC staff have estimated that the budget for the Big Ideas is \$30 million including contingency.

5.3.2.1 Parking Analysis

The overall parking strategy has been evaluated in terms of parking needs to service each activity area of the Park, both today and as the CMP is implemented. Parking capacities were determined based on estimated parking needs, frequency of parking lots reaching full capacity, future projections and needs for larger events (Figure 17).

Concept Master Plan

Parking Capacity

Proposed Parking Provision

Parking Area	Existing Parking	Proposed Parking
ALL-SEASON (PERMANENT) VISITOR PARKING		
1. Gatehouse	-	5 shared staff / visitor 1 accessible space
2. Visitor Centre	-	4 accessible visitor 9 short term boat launch 2 short term rental storage
3. Waterfront	70 spaces 3 accessible spaces	70 all-season spaces (accessible at Visitor Centre)
4. Central	20 spaces	55 spaces 3 accessible spaces
5. Day Use	94 spaces 5 accessible spaces	134 spaces 5 accessible spaces
6. Programming	38 spaces 2 accessible spaces	60 spaces 2 accessible spaces
Subtotal	220 spaces 10 accessible	335 spaces 15 accessible
ALL-SEASON (PERMANENT) STAFF PARKING		
7. Maintenance Facility	-	30 staff spaces 10 fleet spaces
Subtotal	-	30 spaces
FLEX VISITOR PARKING		
8. Central	259 spaces	290 spaces
9. Day Use	-	80 spaces
10. Waterfront	-	70 - 100 spaces
11. Programming	-	40 spaces
Subtotal	259 spaces	480 - 510 spaces
TOTAL	479 spaces 10 accessible spaces	845 - 875 spaces 15 accessible spaces

Note - parking capacity may vary based on actual site conditions and final layout of parking areas. Surface treatment to be determined during detailed design.



Figure 3.5 Parking Strategy

Figure 17. Parking Strategy

5.4 THEMATIC AREA 1: PARK ENTRY

Management Plan Zone(s)	Natural Heritage Appreciation and Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Entrance gates and pylon sign• Entrance and Exit roads• Material and Equipment Storage, Waste Receptacles• Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail, Orangeville Lions Pergola• Gatehouse

5.4.1 Situation Analysis

The Park Entry thematic area represents the first impression and first point of contact for visitors arriving through ILCA's main entrance. As it currently exists, the area presents significant challenges, including visitor and vehicular flow and a gatehouse that lacks function and size to meet current and future needs. We considered the entirety of the entry experience, for both staff and visitors, to improve function and establish a more welcoming first impression for the Park.

Whether arriving by foot, bicycle or vehicle, there is an underwhelming sense of arrival when approaching the entry gates and often vehicles enter the Park out of curiosity or confusion without the intention of visiting. During peak visitation periods, the entrance road is at capacity with vehicles queuing outside the entry gates southward on Hurontario Street South. Once inside ILCA, vehicles are forced into a single line as opportunities for a turnaround or bypassing the line for staff, vendors, conservation parks members or emergency vehicles are lacking. VBLT users are diverted from the Park, crossing the exit road at ILCA's front entrance and the entrance road just south of the gatehouse. Pedestrians are often observed walking along the entry and exits roads to avoid steep sections of the VBLT.

A gravel driveway east off the entrance road leads to an area used for storing materials (e.g. screenings, woodchips), equipment and waste receptacles. Often referred to as a 'wasteland', materials, equipment and objects are tossed in this area, an outcome of having no formalized operations yard on site. This area is unsightly and visible to visitors and while it is not connected to any amenities, it is used by some as a more direct connection between the entrance road and the Memorial Forest Trail.

The gatehouse situation, size and amenities are challenging for staff occupying the facility and limit opportunities to address challenges with vehicle flow, fee collection and orienting visitors to their desired destination within the Park.

5.4.2 Future Vision

Visitors arriving through the Park's main entrance will be greeted with an improved aesthetic with a new primary sign, gates and fencing welcoming them to ILCA. With two entrance and gatehouse service lanes, vehicles will experience reduced queuing times

allowing them to get to their desired destination sooner. Cyclists may choose to access a new waterside section of the VBLT or continue along the new bicycle lane adjacent to the entrance road to enter ILCA's core activity area (Figure 18).



Figure 18. Park Entry Illustrative Rendering

5.4.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<i>Is a connection trail from the Memorial Forest Trail to the VBLT off the table?</i>	Though a new trailhead could add value to the visitor experience, adding unstaffed amenities in remote areas of the Park provides logistical and operational challenges. This area is ideal for restoration in conjunction with adjacent plantations conversion to natural forest.
<i>Eco passage is recommended under the exit and entrance roads for snapping turtles travelling from the lake to nesting grounds.</i>	An ecopassage will be incorporated into the entrance road expansion. Monitoring (e.g., trail cameras) will identify turtle crossing location(s) to inform appropriate ecopassage location(s).

<p><i>Concerns about the proposed boardwalk because of the steep slopes, high winds, water levels, loss of shoreline and slope vegetation.</i></p>	<p>Recommendations to include a cantilever boardwalk that reduces the footprint and allows shrubs to be planted along the shore will be further considered in detailed design. As well, a site-specific risk assessment and CVC's Ecosystem Offsetting Guidelines will help inform the precise trail alignment and actions needed to mitigate any identified impacts.</p>
<p><i>Recommend tripling the existing entrance road (2 lanes in, 1 lane out) and using the existing exit road as the trail. Having all three lanes together concentrates the impact and it may be less costly (since you don't need to build a boardwalk).</i></p>	<p>The vision for the VBLT is that of a truly lakeside, accessible experience and the current alignment takes trail users away from the lake and crosses the entrance and exit roads creating a safety concern between trail users and vehicles. Ultimately, the use of the exit road for the VBLT was deemed unlikely to meet accessibility guidelines (slope) and high value was placed on user experience for one of the most valued recreational assets at ILCA.</p>
<p><i>Would like to see this trail restored, not used as a bike trail. There is no need for a short challenging bike trail. Leaving the trail may also invite pedestrian traffic.</i></p>	<p>With the VBLT rerouted along Island Lake, the option to maintain the current VBLT route (in parallel with the entrance and exit roads) as a challenging bicycle route was not well received and does not contribute greatly to the trail network. This area will be restored and naturalized.</p>
<p><i>Consider a larger facility adjoining the entrance road that combines the gatehouse and maintenance facility. This would reduce the number of buildings overall.</i></p>	<p>Ecological constraints make a large building in this area difficult and undesirable. The main driveway is not ideal for an entrance road to a maintenance facility because of visitor access and queueing.</p>
<p><i>If the existing VBLT that runs parallel to the entrance road is restored, bike lanes on the entrance/exit road should be considered.</i></p>	<p>Space to expand the existing exit road is very limited and it is unlikely that the area could accommodate a bike lane. A two-way bike lane is identified for the entrance road, subject to detailed study.</p>

5.4.4 Concept Design

The Park Entry concept provides the best option to maximize space for vehicles to queue within the Park while improving safety, accessibility and experience for VBLT users. Balancing improvements to the arrival experience while limiting encroachment on existing naturalized areas, the preferred direction is to retain the existing Entry and Exit Roads, with

several improvements. The Entry Road will be widened to two lanes and the existing Exit Road will be retained. The road network will be simplified to improve intuitive wayfinding, and the existing intersection to the Waterside removed. Pedestrian road crossings will no longer be required to the Entry and Exit Roads (Figure 19).

A new Gatehouse will be built at the crest of the hill near the existing Orangeville Lions Club pergola⁶ to allow for two primary and one auxiliary payment windows to shorten entry wait times during peak use times. Dedicated parking will be provided, and the facility will be designed to accommodate staff amenities.

The VBLT will be relocated along the waters edge, keeping with the original vision of a true lakeside trail.

The existing operations storage area will be naturalized and primarily converted to natural forest alongside plantations adjacent to the north and south. Accommodations for material and equipment storage will be centralized within the Operations Thematic Area (see Section 5.8).

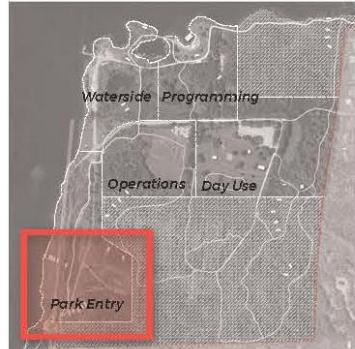
⁶ Pergola will be relocated and integrated into the new VBLT realignment in consultation with the Orangeville Lions Club

Park Zones

Park Entry South

Concept 3

1. New boardwalk continuation of Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT) / Credit Valley Trail (CVT) - new CVT pedestrian access route via Island Lake South Dam maintenance road.
2. Existing Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT) restored and naturalized.
3. New gateway sign to announce entry into park.
4. New automated and/or remote controlled entry and exit gates to prevent entry into park.
5. Woodland management to establish and maintain glimpsed views of water from Entry Road.
6. Reconfigured two-lane Entry Road, with on-road dedicated (white lined) cycle track to improve arrival experience.
7. Existing Exit Road retained with new dedicated on-road cycle route (white lined).
8. Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail realigned to follow the water edge, with sections of raised boardwalk.
9. Former alignment of Vicki Barron Trail restored and naturalized - or - retained as challenging cycle route.
10. Operational / storage facilities removed and area naturalized and restored.
11. Existing Memorial Forest Trail.



Key Plan

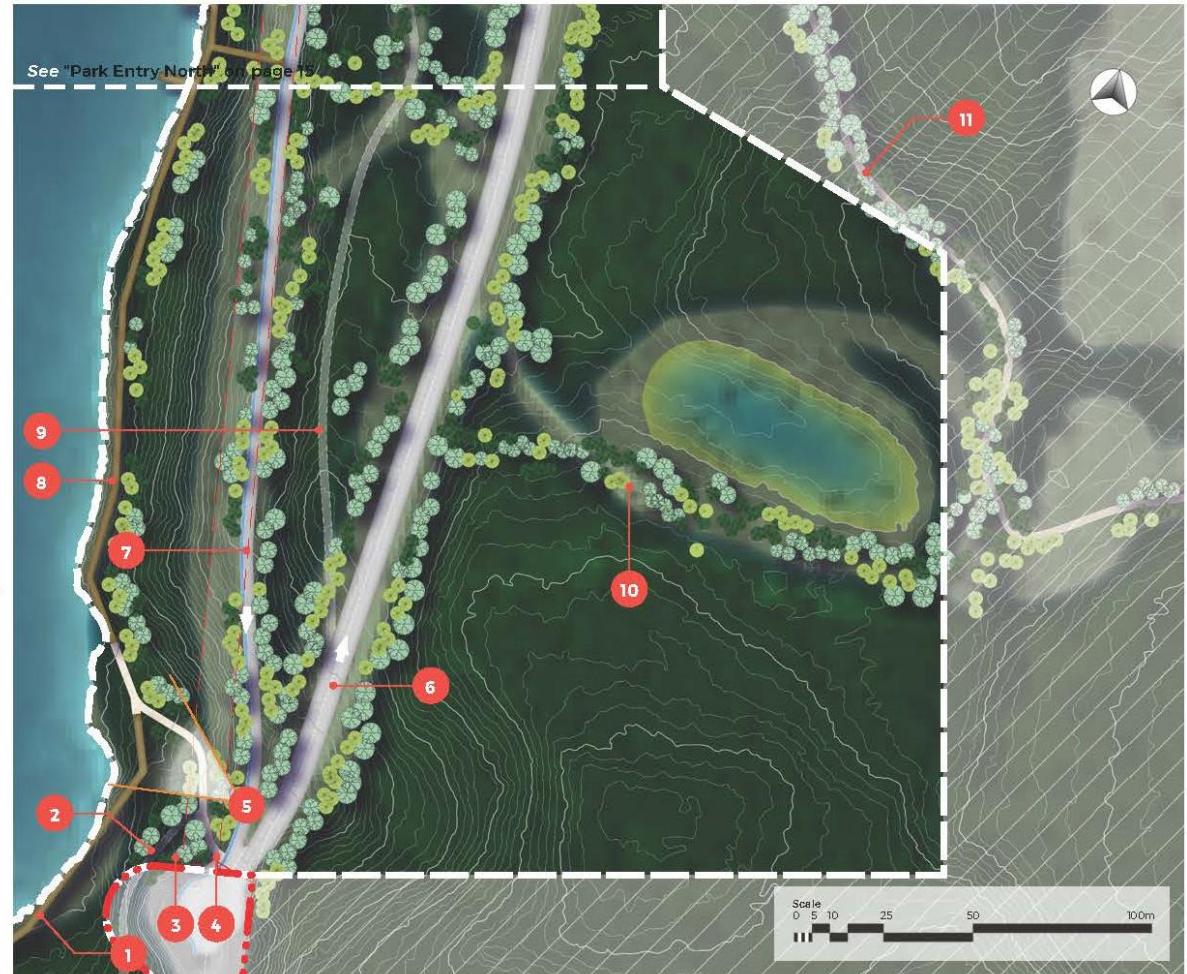


Figure 2.10 Park Entry South - Concept 3

Figure 19. Park Entry Concept

5.4.4.1 Park Arrival

Starting in 2017, CVC underwent an organizational re-branding exercise. As a deliverable under the new brand strategy, as well as within CAMS (CVC 2018a), CVC identified the need to 'refresh' our Park entrance signs across our conservation areas system (Figure 20).

CVC worked with a consultant, Cygnus Design Group⁷, to advance the following objectives outlined in the CAMS:

1. Improve the physical sense of arrival at major Park entrances and at key entrance points that conveys welcome, warmth and the personality of CVC
2. Improve the overall appearance of CVC Parks by applying and reinforcing a consistent brand experience through signage and amenity design



Figure 20. New Park Entrance Signage

Other arrival improvements included new fencing and motion-censor automated gates. Park staff identified a need to better control vehicle entry during closing. Automated controls that allow vehicles to exit (but not enter) will prevent the need to locate visitors who may have accidentally entered as the Park was closing.

The need for a vehicle turnaround area was also identified during design workshops, however the topography limits this opportunity beyond the entrance and becomes increasingly more difficult closer to the gatehouse. If municipal partners are supportive, an idea proposed by WSP is to include a formal turnaround just south of the main gate (Figure 19). Otherwise, once in ILCA, vehicles will have to proceed through the gatehouse and turnaround as they currently do onto the exit road.

5.4.4.2 Entrance/Exit Road and Trail Re-alignment

The highest proportion of comments received for the Park Entry responded to the expansion of the entrance road and realignment of this section of VBLT. Two options were explored through concept design:

1. A two-way, three lane entry road with central boulevard that allows for two incoming lanes, one exit lane and dedicated on-road (white lined) cycle/pedestrian path, freeing up the current exit road for the alignment of VBLT
2. Maintaining separation of entry and exit traffic and relocating the VBLT along the shores of Island Lake.

⁷ Cygnus Design Group website: <https://www.cygnus.group>

The majority of comments reflect a desire to maintain separation of entrance and exit vehicle traffic and relocate the VBLT lakeside to negate the need for two pedestrian road crossings. From a visitor perspective, this option provides a safer and more enjoyable trail experience, an important consideration as this section of VBLT will serve as a gateway to the CVT as it exits the northern trailhead at ILCA. Further improving accessibility, the pedestrian entrance onto the VBLT from Hurontario Street South will be relocated to the South Dam Access Road and the existing access trail by the main gate closed and restored.

This new access route provides a more accessible trail access and alleviates trail maintenance issues like frequent trail washouts along the steep slopes of the current trail. The intent is for this re-routed section of VBLT to be a raised boardwalk (in full or part), potentially cantilevered over the water. A boardwalk solution is anticipated to minimize grading works and disruption of the shoreline.

5.4.4.3 Gatehouse

The gatehouse is anticipated to be replaced with a new facility with more accommodation to process and provide information for visitors arriving at the Park, as well as improve the working environment and amenities for staff. The need to replace the current gatehouse presented an opportunity to consider alternate locations that could either consolidate the new facility with another, or better situate it to accommodate gatehouse parking and multiple lanes of entry. Two design options were explored each with benefits and weaknesses:

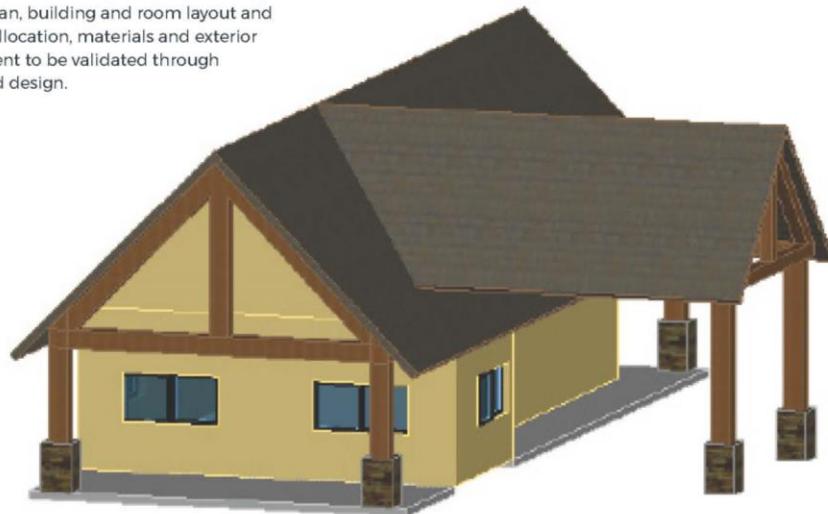
1. Relocating the gatehouse slightly southward of its current location along the entrance road to capitalize on the 'wow' moment of lake views and accommodate queueing vehicles. The trade off is that this would be a single purpose facility, with limited relationship to the main entry, and remote from most staff amenities.
2. Integrate the gatehouse into the sloped topography at the intersection of the existing service area with a unique, spilt level architectural statement, potentially amalgamated with park maintenance facilities. This site limits on-site vehicle queueing capacity (risk of backup onto Hurontario Street), there are no existing service connections, and an external kiosk would be required for payment windows to be the driver's side.

The floorplan for the gatehouse, shown in Figure 21, was developed to provide optimal function for visitor service delivery while including comfort amenities for three to four staff situated in the facility day to day. Estimated as 1,455 square feet, the new gatehouse features multiple customer service windows and staff amenities including one permanent staff office, a washroom, kitchenette and breakout space for meetings, additional workspace and breaks.

Park Buildings

Gatehouse

Gatehouse for conceptual purposes only.
Floor plan, building and room layout and
space allocation, materials and exterior
treatment to be validated through
detailed design.



Service Window (opens to slip lane
for authorized vehicles) - accessible
from passenger side.

Legend

	Service Area with Cashier windows
	Staff Amenities Kitchenette & Breakout Space
	Staff Washrooms
	Circulation / Storage Space
	Staff Office

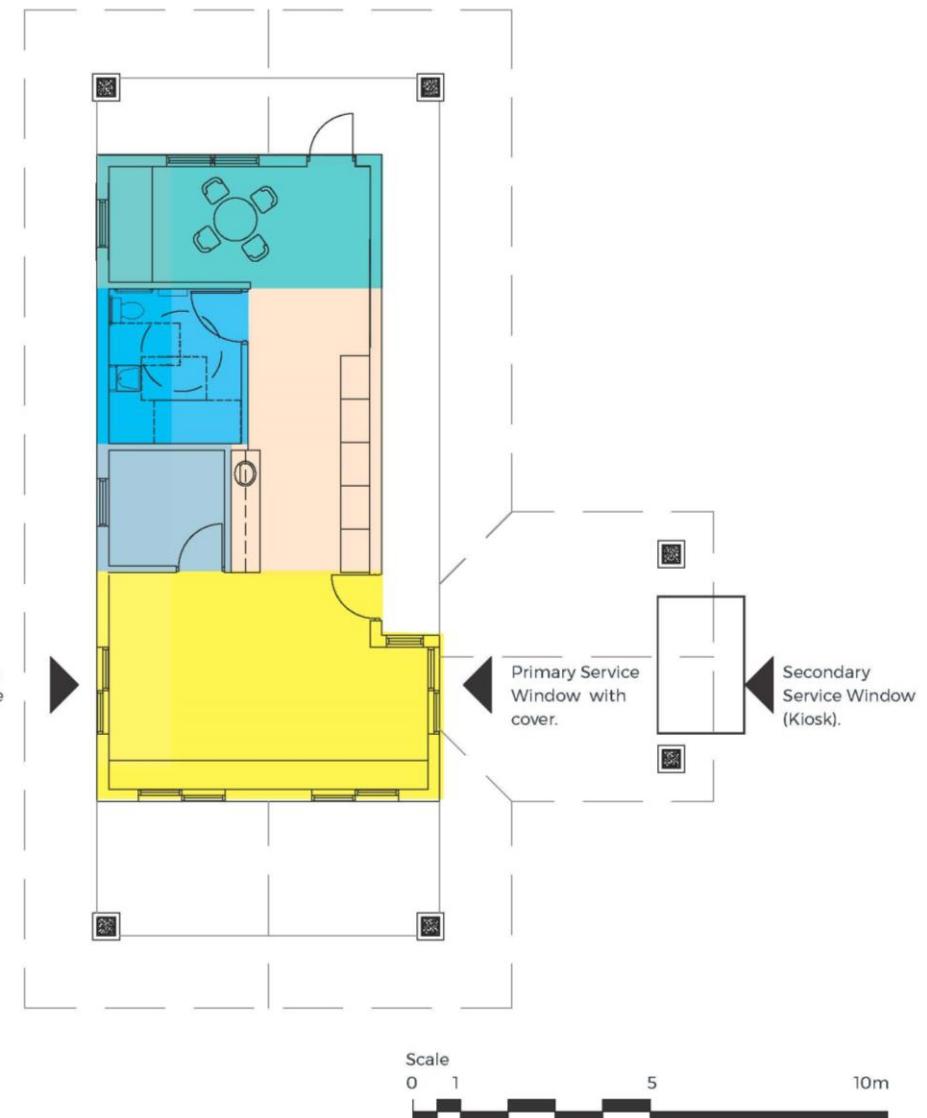


Figure 21. Gatehouse Floorplan Concept

An illustrative rendering, Figure 22, provides a conceptual design of the gatehouse and shows how vehicles will flow through this transition area into ILCA. Vehicles arriving at the gatehouse will have two service lanes which can be made flexible to either close when not needed or dedicated for events or members when needed. A third 'bypass' lane runs eastward behind the gatehouse to accommodate staff, emergency vehicles and vendors if needed. Parking accommodations for six vehicles, five shared spaces for staff and visitors and one accessible space, is also provided. Once north of the gatehouse, all lanes of traffic merge, forcing vehicles to either exit to the left or enter to the right.



Figure 22. Gatehouse Illustrative Rendering

5.5 THEMATIC AREA 2: WATERSIDE

Management Plan Zone(s)	Cultural, Natural Heritage Appreciation and Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Space • Waterfront Parking Lot • Public Canoe and Kayak Launch • Fishing Piers • Boat Launch and Dock • Rental Centre • Rental Canoe and Kayak Storage and Launch • Operations Workshop

5.5.1 Situation Analysis

The Waterside thematic area is a hub for lake-based recreation, and the primary location for accessing the lake. A number of visitor focused facilities are situated here including washrooms and a rental centre that offers bait, tackle, concessions, rentals for electric motor fishing boats, canoes, kayaks and paddleboards in summer months, ice-fishing huts and equipment in winter months and fat tire bikes year-round. Three lake access locations are situated here; (1) a walk-in launch for visitors to launch their personal small watercrafts, (2) a boat launch for both personal and rented electric-motor boats, and (3) a rental facility launch for visitors to launch their rented canoes, kayaks paddleboards. A parking lot is near the rental centre and accommodates lake user's vehicles including boat trailers.

There are significant challenges with the layout of amenities in this area, where facilities are scattered throughout, and lakeside open space for visitors to experience Island Lake is absent. The majority of Island Lake's waterfront is a parking lot and while parking near the rental centre and boat launch is necessary, this poses threats to Island Lake's water quality and is a prime location for Waterside public open space which is lacking at ILCA.

There are three separate single-use facilities within this Waterside area, that were added over the years to facilitate a functional need at minimal cost:

- The rental centre, a garage addition to the original farmhouse that has since been demolished, is undersized for the visitor services it provides
- A workshop, added to service watershed property management functions, is situated opposite the rental centre in the heart of the Waterside activity area
- A public washroom on the east of the workshop to replace port-o-lets; previously the pavilion washroom was the only serviced washroom within the Park.

As pedestrians and cyclists enter the Waterside area, they are forced to walk along the road and through the Waterside parking lot. The lack of separation between vehicles and pedestrians, and no defined pathway to and from the rental centre, presents a safety risk.

5.5.2 Future Vision

Within the heart of the Waterside area are amenities supporting water access and water-based recreation. Visitors will now access this area from the east of the pond with core parking amenities. A new Visitor Centre will offer information services, new interpretive display areas and improve the rental experience for park visitors and staff amenities. Visitors will be able to enjoy a picnic, laze on a blanket, cast a line from shore, or set off on a hike along the CVT to explore the Credit River valley (Figure 23).



Figure 23. Credit Valley Trail's 'Crane Gathering Space' Concept

5.5.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<p><i>Perhaps building more Waterside docks in places where they would like people to fish would help to slow down erosion in waterfront areas that are eroding too quickly.</i></p>	<p>Additional docks have been included in the Waterside area as well as east of the Amphitheatre.</p>
<p><i>We were hoping to have a boat washing station, suggest having this implemented into the design. We would need high pressure hot water and drainage away from the Lake and wetland. This would help manage invasive species</i></p>	<p>A boat washing station is being discussed, evaluating both permanent infrastructure and portable solutions for future implementation.</p>
<p><i>Are there any plans for a beach/swimming area? This was discussed conceptually in previous meetings.</i></p>	<p>The desire for a beach and swimming opportunities was noted several times. Given the nature of the lake, water quality and high amount of aquatic vegetation, swimming is not a suitable activity. Opportunities for wading and riparian exploration will be provided as an alternative.</p>
<p><i>Beach with/without wading access to lake. It would be great if people could safely dip their toes in the water.</i></p>	

<p><i>Create a picnic area in the area to encourage greater use. The area is currently only accessible by roadway and involves a steep drop to access.</i></p>	<p>Amenity and facility improvements will be considered through the management plan process.</p>
<p><i>I truly enjoy kayaking on your lake with my family. Improving access to launch kayaks, and the picnic experience close to our boats on shore would go a long way.</i></p>	<p>Concepts include a lake access trail upgrade to address steep slope as an interim solution. Long-term, private canoe-kayak launch will be relocated to the Waterside area.</p>

5.5.4 Concept Design

A new **Visitor Centre** will anchor the Waterside area on the preferred site of the existing Rental Centre (Figure 24). The existing road and parking will allow for a number of improvements and new visitor amenities.

A new entrance road to the east of the Visitor Centre and parking lot will create new greenspace along the shores of Island Lake for a range of recreational and leisure activities.

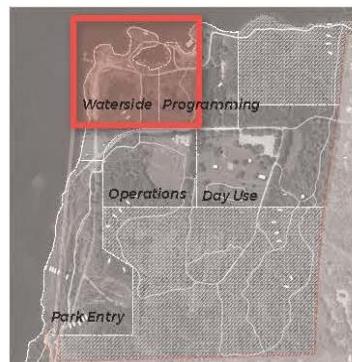
To the south of the Visitor Centre will be the CVT northern terminus and trailhead tucked within an existing stand of majestic White Pines. As visitors begin their journey along the CVT southward, they will be introduced to the first of seven key sites for Indigenous celebration and knowledge sharing along the CVT route. Key Site #1 will connect people to the teachings of Ajijaak or Crane.

Park Zones

Waterside North

Concept 3

1. New Credit Valley Trail trailhead site.
2. Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT) through waterfront area. Trail widened to 4.5m to allow for emergency and service vehicles to access waterside zone.
3. Waterside activity zones, area reinstated to lawn with picnic tables.
4. New boardwalk / dipping platform to provide access to wetland pond area.
5. Realigned waterside access road with turnaround area, access to private boat launch, and parking for Visitor Centre, as well as temporary loading areas for boat launch.
Parking includes 10 Visitor Centre, 4 accessible, and 4 temporary boat launch.
6. Existing (improved) boat launch.
7. New Visitor Centre sited to former Rental Centre (note, north wall aligned to north wall of former Rental Centre to limit encroachment toward the water edge). One or two storey building with information centre, shop, public washrooms, and rental centre on ground floor. Optional multifunction space on second floor.
8. Existing pier.
9. Existing canoe and kayak rental storage and launch area retained.
10. Service access to canoe/kayak storage and Park staff only boat launch.
11. New workshop and 2 bay garage to serve the waterside area program.
12. Relocated rental storage space for private canoes and kayaks, with dedicated boat launch, and loading zone via waterside road.
13. Existing trails retained.
14. Existing fishing piers retained.
15. Waterside Road relocated east of pond (min. 15m away from water edge).
16. New parking area for waterside area (approx. 60 spaces).
17. Former VBLT retained as park trail.
18. Existing amphitheatre.



Key Plan



Figure 2.20 Waterside North - Concept 3

Figure 24. Waterside Concept

5.5.4.1 New Waterside Entry and Parking

The existing road and parking lot will be removed from the prime Waterside area. Increasing separation distance between the primary Waterside parking lot and Island Lake was a key consideration in redeveloping this area. While the trade off is increased pedestrian travel distance between the new parking lot and Visitor Centre, as well as some tree removal to accommodate the new parking area, the environmental benefits of improved water quality, restored shoreline, new greenspace and restored 15 m buffer to the pond meet objectives for a net ecological gain. This new greenspace also provides new and additional opportunities for visitor to experience the waterfront.

5.5.4.2 CVT Northern Trailhead and Crane Gathering Space

As a gateway to the CVT experience, situating the northern trailhead and Crane Gathering Space in close proximity to the Visitor Centre will provide comfort amenities integral to making this a CVT destination. The vision for the CVT trailhead will be developed in future alongside other CVT experience planning to ensure consistency amongst prominent trail gateways and allow time to develop relationships and key narratives between key destinations along the trail. The CVT optimum route is discussed in section 5.10.

ILCA is located on the Traditional territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and the ancestral homes of the Anishinabek, Haudenosaunee and Huron-Wendat peoples. SAI and Trophic Design worked collaboratively with the CVT IRT to design the first of seven key sites along the CVT where Indigenous placemaking will share the cultures, traditions and aspirations of Indigenous peoples.

The gathering space is inspired by Ajijaak's (Crane) role as a speaker in the Anishinaabe clan system, its ability to traverse land, water and sky, its physical form and its nesting habits. Traditional fishing weirs are used as the primary structure demonstrating ancient stewardship with our waterways and honouring our spiritual bond between the Creator and all living things.

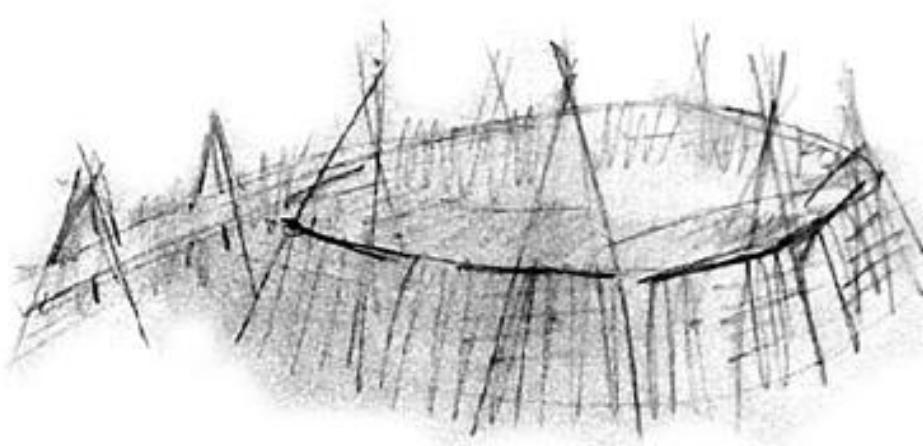


Figure 25. Early sketch of gathering space

Visitors arrive at the gathering space through an Entry Garden adorned with several weir tripods to be used as planting trellises along with canoe and berry gardens. Secondary gathering nodes for special event picnicking (e.g. Indigenous elder, youth) will be implemented along with a newly re-vegetated riparian zone and a new habitat island (**Error! Reference source not found.**, Figure 26). Other design elements proposed in the IEP were affirmed by the IRT and integrated into Crane Gathering Space including a stone boulder engraved with Ajijaak imagery, a marker tree, moccasin identifier and plant selections that support traditional knowledge sharing and ceremony.



Figure 26. Artistic rendering of gathering space

Crane Gathering Space will have a visual and physical connection to the CVT northern trailhead, sited near the existing pond. This feature will utilize existing natural site features, including a stand of white pine trees to create a gateway experience appropriate to the 100 km long CVT.

5.5.4.3 Relocated Private Canoe and Kayak Storage and Launch

The private canoe and kayak storage facility situated in the Programming thematic area, has the benefit of being a self-serve amenity for visitors who store their watercrafts onsite. The downside to this location is that it's secluded from staff presence and lake access, and the trail is steep and washes out frequently. Relocating the storage facility to the east of the Visitor Centre will centralize lake access amenities and be closer to CVC staff.

The storage facility will remain in its current location until the Waterside development phase. As an interim solution to address the steep lake access trail, a reroute and new launch is proposed. While this new route is a longer distance to travel to and from the lake, it will provide a safer, more comfortable path of travel.

5.5.4.4 Visitor Centre

A new Visitor Centre will anchor the Waterside area on the preferred site of the existing Rental Centre (Figure 27). This one storey building will amalgamate the existing Waterside facilities (Rental Centre and shop, public washrooms, and workshop serving water-based programming), with new visitor amenities. Balancing space to accommodate our needs within a compact footprint was a key challenge in planning this facility. The nature of operating lake-based recreation programming requires immediate proximity to Island Lake; however, this area is constrained, given that it's situated within CVC's Generic Regulation Area. Options were explored to maintain the current Rental Centre and construct a visitor centre-education facility along the southern edge of the pond or to situate the visitor centre where the current workshop is located. Ultimately the current Rental Centre location was the preferred site for the Visitor Centre, connected to the canoe-kayak storage and launch, and near the dock and boat launch where staff can access the water quickly.



Figure 27. Visitor Centre Illustrative Rendering

As the hub for visitor services and equipment rentals, the overall footprint of the Visitor Centre is estimated in the range of 7,500 square feet with accommodations for an information desk, rental counter, interpretive displays, concessions, as well as staff amenities, workshop and garage spaces (Figure 28).

Several different iterations and options have been considered for the Visitor Centre, with different program components⁸. These building options have varied from approximately 22,000 square feet to accommodate most park programming, to 5,000 square feet based on a reduced program to achieve a compact footprint. The conceptual building footprint moved forward in the CMP represents subsequent review and feedback from staff on the concepts in terms of program and building siting. Additional amenities, such as a warming lounge, may be explored in detailed design that would refine space allocations and floorplan layout.

⁸ Additional details on concept and floorplan options explored are available in WSP's Concept Master Plan Report (draft June 2021)

Park Buildings

Visitor Welcome Centre - Conceptual Building Footprint

Visitor Centre for conceptual purposes only. Floor plan, building and room layout and space allocation, materials and exterior treatment to be validated through detailed design.

Conceptual building footprint based on reduced program:

- **7,535 SQF (700 m²)**
- One storey building.
- Washrooms, rental centre, information desk, retail/concession space (no kitchen).
- 3 truck bays
- 3 outside access washrooms.



Figure 4.4 Visitor Centre Conceptual Floorplan

Figure 28. Visitor Centre Concept Floorplan

5.5.4.5 Open Space

Removal of the road and parking lot opens up space to accommodate a range of Waterside recreational and leisure activities. The primary space is envisioned as open lawns suitable for picnicking and passive lakeside enjoyment. New longer piers will provide more fishing opportunities. The shoreline between the piers will be naturalized riparian habitat to both deter wading/water access where there may be conflict with fishing activities, as well as deter geese. Separate suitable water access areas will be provided for both waders and boaters. Some feedback received during consultation inquired on the feasibility of offering swimming, either at a beach or pool. Water quality issues at the former beach pose a barrier to offering this activity and staff ultimately made the decision to provide formal wading access where visitors can get their feet wet and experience Island Lake along its shore.

5.6 THEMATIC AREA 3: PROGRAMMING

Management Plan Zone(s)	Natural Heritage Appreciation and Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space (Picnic Site)• Amphitheatre• Amphitheatre Parking Lot• Private Canoe and Kayak Storage and Launch• Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail• Outdoor Education Centre

5.6.1 Situation Analysis

The Programming thematic area includes ILCA's education and event amenities. Visitors can experience yoga at sunset, an outdoor movie night, a theatrical performance or host a wedding on the waterfront amphitheatre while young conservationists are immersed in nature-based programming at the Education Centre.

The Amphitheatre provides a waterfront venue for a variety of community and private events including weddings. Comfort amenities such as washrooms, formalized seating and indoor space are a limiting factor to expanding current event programming.

The Education Centre, leased to the UGDSB since 1987, is the home base for outdoor education programs. Functional improvements are needed to better accommodate two classes. A 'State of Good Repair' asset inventory completed in 2017 estimated \$93,000 needed in immediate repairs; the asset is valued at approximately \$136,000.

5.6.2 Future Vision

Since the 1970's ILCA's Education Centre has been an anchor to study the northern reaches of our watershed. Investing in a new, modern facility will enable growth of CVC-led

education programs and provide needed flexibility to host multiple classes in one or separate classrooms. As you step outside, new outdoor classroom spaces will connect youth to nature in new and exciting ways.

A multi-use flexible event space offers additional flexibility for a variety of community and private events such as meeting space, conferences, wedding receptions and educational workshops.

5.6.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<i>Anchored benches to offer a seated viewing point for visitors - would also be beneficial during events.</i>	Concepts propose to upgrade informal lawn seating with tiered fixed seating at the amphitheatre.
<i>Multiple outdoor classroom spaces to accommodate multiple groups.</i>	There are three formalized outdoor gathering spaces throughout the Park including pond boardwalk, education centre, natural playground.
<i>Additional piers not needed, destroy views, visitor centre should not be at shoreline to destroy views and create extra traffic to affect shore wildlife, washroom by amphitheatre should be in adjacent parking area.</i>	Shore fishing is a high demand activity; however, the lake being shallow requires fishing piers to provide shore fishing access. Visitor Centre boat rentals require direct connection to dock and boat launch. Amphitheatre washroom has been combined with a new education centre to limit the number of new facilities.
<i>There isn't a lot of storage space in the education/event centre which is absolutely needed.</i>	Agree. Additional storage space has been suggested for revised floorplan layout.
<i>I would love to see more events and performances utilizing the amphitheatre. It's such an amazing venue with so much potential.</i>	Amphitheatre programming is centred around family-oriented community events. The timing, duration and frequency of events need to be carefully considered to minimize disturbance to wildlife.
<i>Same concern about expanding parking lot in close proximity to the lake - high groundwater means limited treatment for contaminants and rapid transport to lake</i>	Increased and enhanced parking has been carefully considered and will be identified in the plan. This includes the expansion of existing parking lots within ILCA to better meet needs for today and in future as well as working with our municipal partners to consider opportunities to expand parking at trail access points where demand exceeds available parking during peak visitation periods.

5.6.4 Concept Design

The preferred concept is to group education and event amenities in this thematic area and to provide much needed public washrooms. A new Education and Events Centre will compliment and support programming for the existing Amphitheatre (Figure 29).

The long-term intent is to relocate the existing storage for private canoes and kayaks to the Waterside area and use the current site for expanded parking and turn around for larger vehicles such as school buses and event services.

Outdoor improvements will include new terraced seating at the Amphitheatre and additional dock and fishing piers along the north shore.

Park Zones

Programming

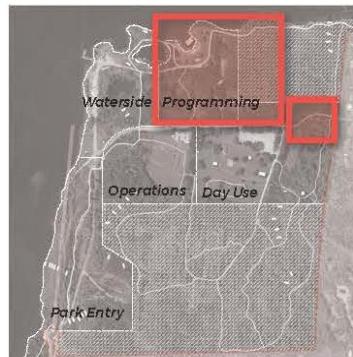
Concept 3

1. New power supply to existing amphitheatre.
2. Audience lawn condition improved with grassed amphitheatre style seating to mitigate drainage issues, and provide access for accessible seating areas.
3. New Education and Event Centre, with separate access for visitor washrooms. Note size of building indicated based on existing Education Centre only. Building footprint and floorplan will need refinement based on planned program if this option is taken forward.
4. Upgraded (heavy duty surface) and widened access path as shared surface to accommodate larger vehicles servicing event space.
5. New permeable surface area with power and water connection to accommodate vendor stalls, movable concession kiosks, etc.
6. New outside classroom / teaching space.
7. Existing Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail.
8. Existing trail link to former education centre (proposed gathering space).
9. New semi-private picnic pods set within woodland, access via existing site trail.
10. Existing road upgraded (heavy duty surface and drainage) and widened to accommodate all-season two-way traffic, including larger vehicles.
11. Existing parking area upgraded and expanded (approx. 60 spaces) to accommodate accessible parking.

spaces, as well as larger vehicles servicing events.

Relocation of existing canoe and kayak storage rental may be a long term strategy. Recently upgraded rental facility may remain and requires improved access for boat launch (see item 16).

12. Reinforced permeable surface to accommodate larger vehicles turning.
13. Existing fishing piers.
14. Indicative existing hire-able picnic area retained.
15. New fishing piers to increase capacity with access from Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (replace relocated canoe / kayak boat launch).
16. Potential new trail to provide accessible access from canoe / kayak storage to new boat launch location.
17. Pedestrian / emergency vehicle entrance from Island Lake Estates.



Key Plan



Figure 2.23 Programming - Concept 3

Figure 29. Programming Concept

5.6.4.1 Amphitheatre

Built in 2015, the Amphitheatre offers a unique lakeside experience for community focused programming with nature as its backdrop. The stage can accommodate 150 chairs with lawn seating for up to 1,500 people and has storage space for theatre and programming groups.

Improvements proposed for the Amphitheatre include formalized, terraced seating, electricity, and lighting for use when visitors are exiting the venue after dark. Future considerations may look at elevating the design of the Amphitheatre itself such as a new cover, and adding a drinking water station, washroom, waste and recycle disposal bins and bike racks.

A formalized area for concession or vendors (e.g. food trucks) was considered. With limited level open areas in this area, the need to accommodate wedding tents and the Education and Events Centre was given priority.

5.6.4.2 Education and Events Centre

The existing Education Centre, built in 1976, is undersized for programming needs and requires significant investment to modernize and improve the facility. A new Education and Events Centre will compliment the existing Amphitheatre and integrate education programming into a new facility. The vision for this facility is a one storey building, approximately 13,455 square feet, with separate education (classrooms) and multi-functional event spaces and supporting amenities, as well as visitor washrooms to serve the Programming thematic area.

The existing Education Centre is nearing the end of its asset lifecycle. Outdoor space is limited, and improvements are required to accommodate buses, and support program needs. Consideration has been given to co-locating educational facilities with other site buildings to capitalize on shared amenities and allow flexibility of use. Options have been considered for incorporating educational facilities into a multi-use park building located in the Waterside area, with the space designed to accommodate a wide range of uses in all seasons. This would support educational programming focused on aquatic environments. The trade off is that the Waterside area is a high activity area, with the potential for conflicting uses. Regulatory-based space restrictions also limit the potential size of the building.

Alternatively, consideration has been given to relocating and combining the Education Centre with event space in the Programming area. This would capitalize on synergies with the existing amphitheatre and proposed concessions area and upgraded road and parking to serve buses. There is potentially more space in this area to accommodate a larger building and outdoor spaces, though tree clearance would be required. All of the options considered allow for the new facilities to be built while the existing building is still operational.

Consultations with CVC education staff, UGDSB and third-party education-based service providers sought to understand how a new facility could support current or expanded programming and improve overall program delivery (Table 10).

Table 10. Summary of Education Provider Consultations on New Facility

Provider	How A New Education Centre Could Support Programming
CVC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement and expansion of education programs in our conservation areas aligns with corporate priorities identified in the CAMS and its Visitor Experience Plan to position Credit Valley Parks and Conservation Lands as natural classrooms for public and private schools and post-secondary educational institutions and as premier day camp and field trip destinations Enables us to broaden the reach of students and learners and align learning outcomes with CVC values and climate science
Eco Camp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A larger indoor facility would better accommodate class sizes; the current indoor facility is a limiting factor in the camp size
Fishing Friendzy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An indoor facility is useful for a home base to provide instruction and store personal belongings; the majority of time is spent by the water.
At Last Forest School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preference to continue use of their trailer. Most of their time is outside; fees to use an indoor facility could be cost prohibitive to their program.
Town of Orangeville	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indoor space would provide shelter during inclement weather and a place to store equipment. Currently have 70-100 kids/wk. Would like to grow to 200 kids/week and bring more of their camps to ILCA

Both CVC staff and UGDSB indicated a need to double the classroom capacity from one class to two. School buses can accommodate two classes and schools looking to send students to ILCA want to maximize bus capacity. Accommodations for a mudroom, flexible classrooms (can be one large space or divided into two), washrooms, three staff offices and storage are important considerations for the building's floorplan layout.

A multi-function space that can accommodate 200-person capacity will serve as the primary indoor event space. To maximize utility of this space, staff opted to include complimentary event amenities such as full kitchen, servery, coat room and washrooms (Figure 30, Figure 31). An illustrative rendering of the building will be developed for the plan.

Park Buildings

Visitor Welcome Centre - Conceptual Building Footprint

Visitor Centre for conceptual purposes only. Floor plan, building and room layout and space allocation, materials and exterior treatment to be validated through detailed design.

Conceptual building footprint based on reduced program:

- **7,535 SQF (700 m²)**
- One storey building.
- Washrooms, rental centre, information desk, retail/concession space (no kitchen).
- 3 truck bays
- 3 outside access washrooms.

Roller door for ease of access and outdoor queueing during peak times

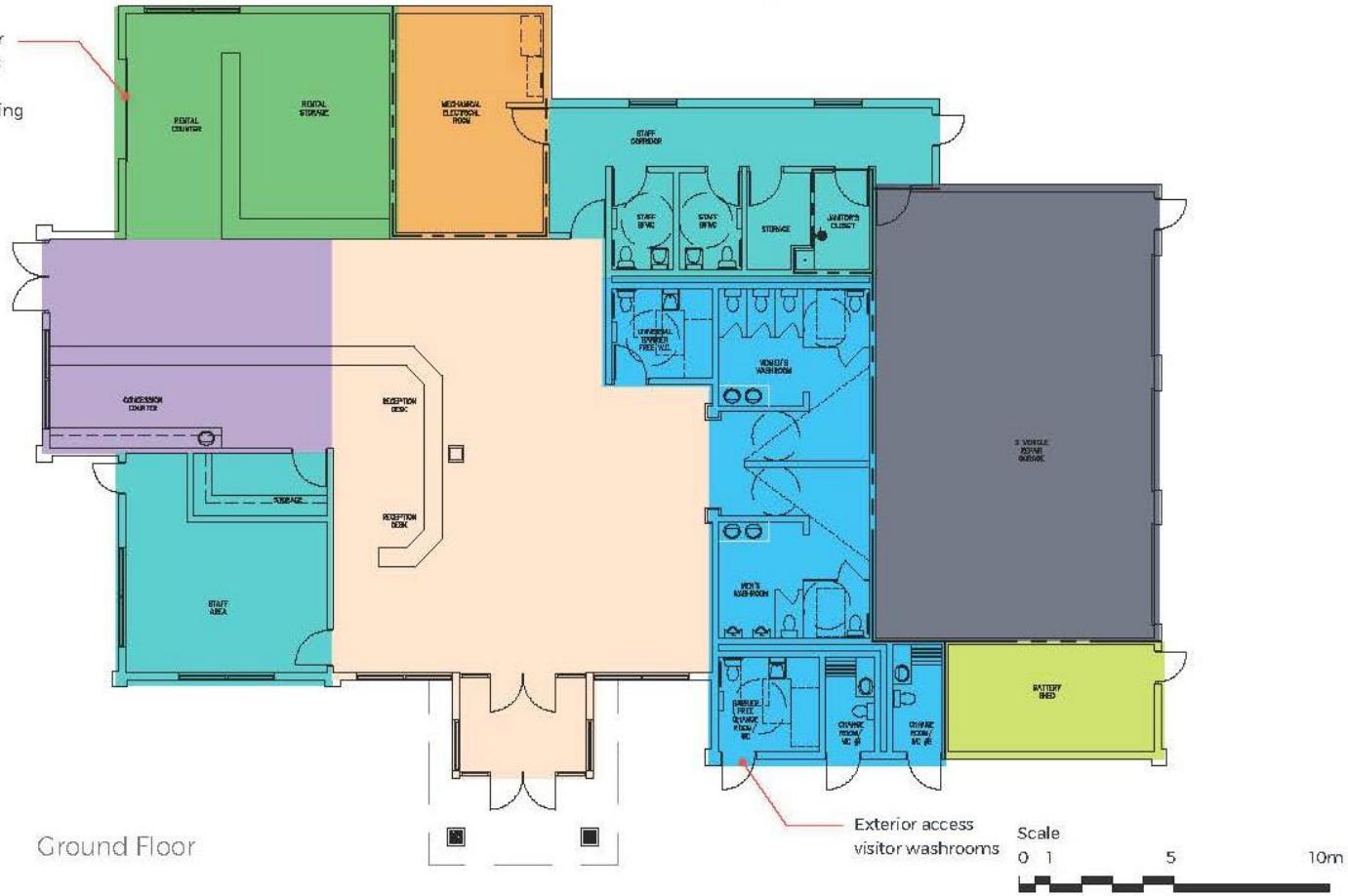


Figure 4.4 Visitor Centre Conceptual Floorplan

Figure 30. Education and Event Centre Floorplan Concept



Figure 31. Education and Events Area Illustrative Rendering

5.7 THEMATIC AREA 4: DAY USE

Management Plan Zone(s)	Nature Reserve, Natural Heritage Appreciation and Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Open Space (Picnic Sites)• Picnic Pavilions• Sugar Shack and Em's Lab• Natural Playground• Memorial Forest• Pavilion Washroom• Pavilion Parking Lot• Volleyball Net• Forest School Trailer• Trails

5.7.1 Situation Analysis

The Day Use thematic area is the largest open space within ILCA where visitors can rent one of six picnic sites that can accommodate up to 1,200 guests. A sugar shack built in 1974 is a quaint venue for education programs and ILCA's maple syrup festival in March. New visitor amenities recently added include two new open-air pavilions and a natural playground. In partnership with Dods & McNair Funeral Home, the Memorial Forest provides opportunities through benches, bird boxes and a leaf wall to honour loved ones. An annual

tree planting event is held in September to recognize and celebrate the life of loved ones who have passed.

5.7.2 Future Vision

The Day Use area concept aims to refresh older park amenities to compliment recent open-air pavilions and improve supporting amenities for picnics, social gatherings and events (Figure 32). The existing Oak Canopy Pavilion and visitor washrooms will be replaced. A new radio-free open-air pavilion is proposed in Picnic Area 6 north of the Sugar Shack providing much needed shelter from inclement weather and the elements.

We heard from staff, stakeholders and the public, a desire to expand upon the existing natural playground. Trails and new trail links will seek to improve accessibility for all users to enjoy the amenities.



Figure 32. Day Use Illustrative Rendering

5.7.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<p><i>Recommend removing the 5 picnic areas from the forest (creates an impact to the forest) and move to the day use area and plant trees to make a woodland. Would like to see less grass.</i></p>	<p>Proposed picnic nooks will provide an amenity for small groups (e.g. single family). Overall, the developed area of ILCA represents less than 3% of the overall park. Opportunities to naturalize select areas</p>

	within this space and add more trees will be included in the Restoration Plan.
<i>Plant more trees throughout this area to afford visitors with more shade. Visitors currently use our few shaded areas very often which compacts the soil and kills the grass.</i>	Opportunities to naturalize select areas within this space and add more trees will be included in the Restoration Plan.
<i>Redesign parking lot to improve function and increase capacity. Improve grading and drainage issues / permeable surface.</i>	Increased and enhanced parking has been carefully considered and is identified in the plan. This includes the expansion of existing parking lots within ILCA to better meet needs for today and in future as well as working with our municipal partners to consider opportunities to expand parking at trail access points where demand exceeds available parking during peak visitation periods.
<i>I am concerned that if the park emphasizes picnic and play area the beauty of the Park will be replaced with loudspeakers and an overburden of people in fragile green space.</i>	Noise within the picnic area is monitored to minimize disturbance to park visitors and neighbours. Radio-free pavilion(s) are also being considered.

5.7.4 Concept Design

Day Use area improvements include upgrades and replacements of existing amenities. The existing Oak Canopy Pavilion and visitor washrooms will be replaced. A new radio-free open-air pavilion is proposed to the adjacent semi-enclosed space to support in demand hire-able activities (Figure 33). The existing gravel parking area layout is not efficiently configured to maximize parking. With layout improvements and expansion, parking will better accommodate capacities needed for picnic sites and large events such as the Maple Syrup Festival and Dods & McNair Memorial Service.

There is opportunity to expand upon the existing natural playground. Trails and new trail links will seek to improve accessibility for all users to enjoy the amenities. This includes potential new boardwalk access and surfaces to the Sugar Shack to provide all-season access and open opportunities for park use.

Park Zones

Day Use

Concept 3

1. Child-friendly free forest exploration area linked with existing natural playground.
2. Flexible use area with potential use for overspill parking. (approx. 75 spaces).
3. New trail link from new pavilion to proposed new car park (see "Operations" on page 32).
4. New enclosed pavilion to match the style of the existing open air pavilions.
5. Outdoor plaza / patio space.
6. New permeable trail to provide accessible access to new and existing pavilions.
7. Existing open air pavilion.
8. Multi-use grass area.
9. Existing natural playground.
10. Indicative existing hire-able picnic area retained.
11. Potential playground expansion / new outdoor classroom / gathering space.
12. New trailhead to Memorial Forest Trail.
13. Existing washrooms upgraded or replaced in place.
14. Existing parking reconfigured for efficiency (approx. 110 spaces), and resurfaces with permeable, heavy duty material to reduce maintenance requirements.
15. New picnic nooks set into woodland with permeable trails.
16. New off-road trail set back from road with landscaped buffer. Low shrubs and groundcovers and high canopy trees to maintain views for natural surveillance.
17. Existing Sugarbush Trail network.
18. Existing open space with potential for use as hire-able event / wedding space (noted noise bylaw constraints).
19. New radio-free pavilion with power connection.
20. New trail to provide accessible access to new pavilion.
21. Existing Em's Lab history recognized in interpretive signage.
22. Improved access to Sugar Shack with boardwalk in areas prone to becoming muddy.
23. New permeable surface or deck around Sugar Shack to accommodate all-season use.



Figure 33. Day Use Concept

5.7.4.1 Picnic Area Enhancements

Picnic sites are popular activities at ILCA bringing friends and family together to celebrate a special occasion or simply spend time outdoors in a natural setting. There are six picnic sites at ILCA with capacities that range from 50-200 people. Three picnic sites include pavilions, two are open air pavilions that were built in 2020, and one is an older enclosed pavilion that is proposed to be replaced. A fourth pavilion will be added to the picnic site north of the Sugar Shack (Picnic Area #6). This new open-air pavilion will be radio-free to minimize noise disturbance to nearby residences.

5.7.4.2 Natural Playground Expansion

ILCA's natural playground inspires imagination and creativity through unstructured play. Opened in 2020, this 0.47 hectare play space includes natural elements like plants, water, logs, boulders and terrain that provide different sensory experiences and play opportunities. Built structures include a 15-metre-long climbing wall, outdoor obstacle course, two climbing trees and outdoor musical instruments. In winter, the 2.5-metre-wide trail around the playground is groomed and flooded for skating.

The natural playground was built with flexibility to add additional elements over time. Ideas that have been explored and integrated through concept design include a designated outdoor classroom gathering space, an area for child-friendly free forest play and general space for future built elements.

5.7.4.3. Picnic Nooks

Picnics and social gatherings are popular activities at ILCA; however, amenities are lacking for small groups (4-6 people). Small picnic nooks have been proposed north of the Day Use area to provide small, private gathering spaces. The vision for these picnic nooks is akin to small campsites, cleared areas in the forest with picnic tables that provide a similar Ontario Park-like experience for day campers with parking, washrooms and a variety of outdoor experiences close by.

5.8 THEMATIC AREA 5: OPERATIONS

Management Plan Zone(s)	Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Staff Office Trailers• Staff Parking• Open Space (Day Use Overflow Parking)

5.8.1 Situation Analysis

The Operations thematic area will resolve long-standing operational issues at ILCA.

CVC's Administrative Office in Mississauga is our organization's primary staff facility with field offices located at Terra Cotta Conservation Area, Warwick Conservation Area and ILCA. Staff working at ILCA are situated in an office trailer with a separate office trailer that functions as a meeting space. The need for an administrative-maintenance facility for CVC staff working at ILCA full time was identified in the 1997 management plan and remains a priority today.

With centralized operational amenities lacking, the workshop, staff office trailers and material and equipment storage are scattered throughout the Park.

5.8.2 Future Vision

The Operations thematic area will be the home base for staff working at ILCA day-to-day as well as functioning as CVC's second field operations facility (Terra Cotta is the first). A new Operations Centre will centralize the Park's back-of-house operations away from visitor amenities and provide privacy of work for staff. The current over-flow parking will be formalized to accommodate parking needs for all areas of the Park as the waterfront, amphitheatre or pavilion parking lots reach capacity.

5.8.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<i>Overflow Parking, is this an impervious area? Suggest keeping grass with no winter maintenance to minimize impact.</i>	Parking lot surface treatments (permeable surface, bioswales, etc.), will be considered in detailed design and will be selected based on stormwater management performance and appropriateness for each site.
<i>Consider need for privacy and security in design of maintenance facility.</i>	Operations facility is situated to provide privacy of work. Landscaping, including windbreak, planted buffers will be considered in detailed design.
<i>Remove storage trailer, have storage in a building.</i>	Storage trailer is proposed to be removed and area restored. Indoor and outdoor storage will be provided in the Operations facility and yard.

5.8.4 Concept Design

The focus of the operations area is to co-locate Park operations and maintenance facilities out of the prime activity areas, while providing improved staff amenities, and allowing for potential teaching spaces (such as showcase workshops to demonstrate Park operations and demonstration gardens, composting centre, etc.). The proposed layout opens significant space with the capacity to host large outdoor events, and/or be used for overspill parking (potentially with a reinforced grass system) (Figure 34).

Park Zones

Operations

Concept 3

1. New Maintenance Facility, single storey building is staff offices, breakroom, muckroom and storage, heated storage, covered unheated storage, and 4 garages.

Indicative floor for plan as shown is based upon a sketch provided by ILCA staff. Building layout, including circulation and support spaces. Conceptual design to be further developed to address current building code for the Concept Master Plan (see "Maintenance Facility" on page 55).

2. New maintenance yard with 30 staff parking spaces, 10 fleet parking spaces.
3. Secure outdoor yard.
4. Controlled access point for access to maintenance yard.
5. New all-season (tarmac) visitor parking, approx. 60 spaces.
6. Parking designed to allow for access to overspill area.
7. Multi-purpose grassed area, may be used for overspill parking (approx. 275 space) and/or outdoor events.
8. Existing Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail retained as a park trail.
9. Indicative existing hire-able picnic area to be relocated into Day-Use Area.



Key Plan

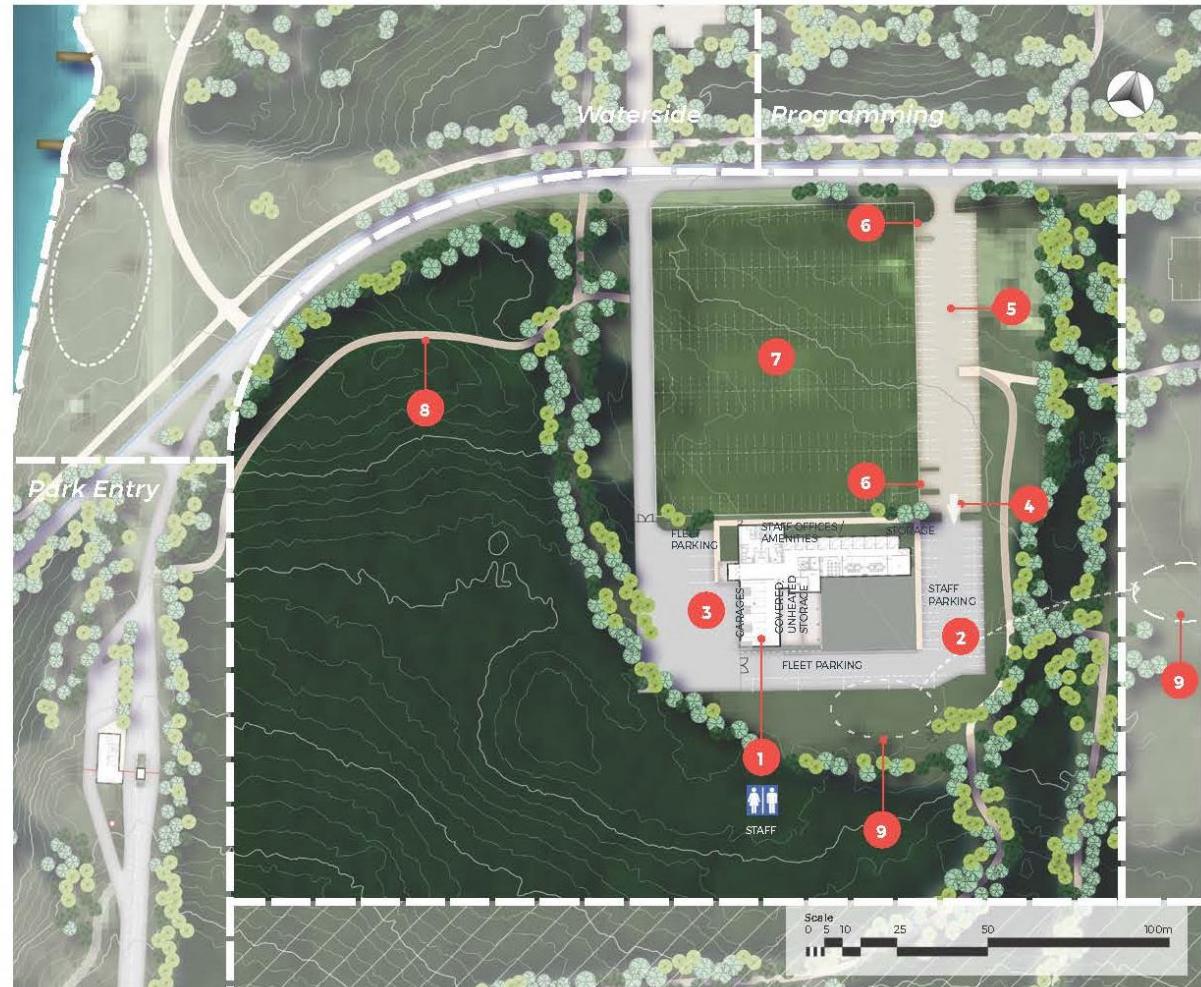


Figure 2.30 Operations - Concept 3

5.8.4.1 Operations Centre

The new Operations Centre concept floorplan is a 10,765 square one-story building outfitted with 10 staff offices, washrooms, two meeting rooms and breakout space. The facility is designed to maximize storage and function with staff and work vehicle parking, workshops, garages, heated and unheated covered storage, and outdoor storage laydown areas.

5.9 THEMATIC AREA 6: NON-CORE AREAS OF ILCA - SECONDARY ACESSES, NORTHERN AND WESTERN SHORELINES

Management Plan Zone(s)	Natural Heritage Appreciation and Development
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Hockley Road Parking Lot (Town of Mono)• Hurontario Street North Parking Lot and Vault Washroom• Rotary Club of Orangeville Pavilion• Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail• Osprey Nesting Platform

5.9.1 Situation Analysis

ILCA's northern shore is home to the Park's secondary access points, VBLT access with parking facilities, and trailhead kiosks located on Hurontario Street and on Hockley Road (owned by Town of Mono) as well as walk-in access from Island Lake Estates and Purple Hill neighbourhoods (Map 5). The Island Lake Rowing Club leases a small area on the northern shore of Island Lake for club facilities and has a license to use the reservoir for their pursuits. The vacant 1.6-hectare commercial lot (zoned Development) is situated along Highway 10 and could be a candidate site for the CVT trailhead or an additional access point to ILCA.

There is high demand for parking at both the West Gap entrance (former Home Hardware designated parking spaces) and Hockley Road Parking Lot. As parking lots reach capacity during popular times, vehicles often seek out parking options at non-designated locations at Home Hardware, Zehrs Markets, and Mono-Amaranth Public School.

The VBLT is a year-round multi-use trail. Visitors are drawn to the trail because its largely accessible and it winds through a variety of natural experiences from cedar swamps to cultural meadows to red pine plantations, and the very popular bridges and boardwalks. With popular activities such as hiking, dog-walking, running and cycling, user conflicts between pedestrians and cyclists are on the rise with related comments from both our public engagements and from social media community boards.

5.9.2 Future Vision

VBLT draws the majority of visitors to ILCA with a high proportion of visitors originating from the Towns of Mono and Orangeville (CVC 2018c). It is a valued recreational amenity by the local communities which will only grow with improvements to parking, washrooms and trail user experiences.

5.9.3 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<p><i>Improve parking off Hockley Road. Create a crosswalk from public school to Hockley parking so people can use school parking on weekends.</i></p>	<p>Increased and enhanced parking has been carefully considered and is identified in the plan. This includes the expansion of existing parking lots within ILCA to better meet needs for today and in future as well as working with our municipal partners to consider opportunities to expand parking at trail access points where demand exceeds available parking during peak visitation periods.</p>
<p><i>Perhaps have a bridge connecting the south shoreline (near to the amphitheater) to the north shoreline (next to the vault toilet). This would allow the VBLT to be split into two shorter loops and would assist staff with removing people from the Park at closing.</i></p>	<p>A bridge connecting the VBLT from the north and south shores is included in the Trail Plan.</p>
<p><i>More places along Vicki Barron trail to stop and rest. Shade etc.</i></p>	<p>As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. Improvements to trail pinch points will also be identified.</p>
<p><i>Visitors using the trail system are not staying on the trail. They are fishing along the north shore and bring in their paddle boards and kayaks.</i></p>	<p>A 'Trail User Etiquette' education campaign will be identified as an action in the plan to reduce visitor conflict, litter and ensure safe and enjoyable visitor experiences. CVC will prioritize property surveillance and enforcement of illegal activity onsite and work with community partners to limit unsanctioned behaviours.</p>
<p><i>Address parking and access needs on western shoreline/west gap trail.</i></p>	<p>Explore options for development of commercial zone at Hwy 10 and 4th Avenue to accommodate parking and other trail amenity needs.</p>

5.9.4 Concept Design

The Non-Core Areas of ILCA - Secondary Accesses, Northern and Western Shorelines thematic area (Figure 35) focuses on improving access amenities for VBLT users through expanded parking, washrooms and additional experiences through the CVT (Figure 35). Trails are discussed in more detail in section 5.10.

North Shore Concept Area Projects

1. Enhance and expand current parking
2. Develop a demonstration forest for education and forest interpretation opportunities.
3. Construct a new vault toilet.
4. Commercial lot deferred to 5 year management plan evaluation. Until this time, use of the lands will be restricted to those activities and uses permitted in Open Space Conservation designation.
5. Construct new raised boardwalk, connecting the north and south shore of the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT).
6. Credit Valley Trail (CVT) Connection: Construct new boardwalk that connects the CVT Trailhead and Crane Site with the VBLT into Dragonfly Park.



Figure 35. ILCA Non-Core Area

5.10 TRAIL SYSTEM

Management Plan Zone(s)	Natural Heritage Appreciation, Nature Reserve and Special Management
Existing Features	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 km of Trail<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (8 km)◦ Sugar Bush Trails (1.2 km)◦ Memorial Forest Trails (1.6 km)◦ Island Lake Family Trail (1 km)◦ Hockley Trail (1.2 km)• 6 trail access locations<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 4th Avenue◦ Hockley Road parking lot◦ Hurontario Street parking lot◦ Purple Hill Park access◦ Island Lake Estates access◦ Island Lake Family Park access• Updated wayfinding signage and information kiosks• Notable features<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Bob's Bridges◦ West Bridges◦ Rotary Club Pergola◦ Lion's Club Pavilion

5.10.1 Situation Analysis

The trail system at ILCA is one of its most well-known and treasured assets. Beginning in 1975 with the first nature trails, ILCA has undergone significant changes, including its most notable addition of the Vicki Barron Lakeside Trail (VBLT), an eight-kilometre trail around the perimeter of the Lake. In total, there are 13 km of trails including the Island Lake Family Trail and Hockley Trail, which are managed by CVC on lands owned by the Town of Mono and Dufferin County, and the Memorial Forest and Sugar Bush Trails. Together, ILCA trails provide numerous nature-based, passive opportunities for visitors of all ages and abilities.

ILCA trails play an important role in physical and mental well-being of local residents and visitors alike. The property has received year-over-year visitor increases, with the most notable increase occurring when the VBLT perimeter loop was completed in 2016. In 2020 alone, visitation surpassed 270,000 with 76% of visitors entering specifically for trail-based activities.

As part of the plan, an additional supporting strategy known as the Trail Plan will be developed to guide the development and enhancement of new and existing trails, and closure of unsanctioned trails or sections of trails that no longer serve the function they were once intended for. The Trail Plan will provide an overview of each identified project

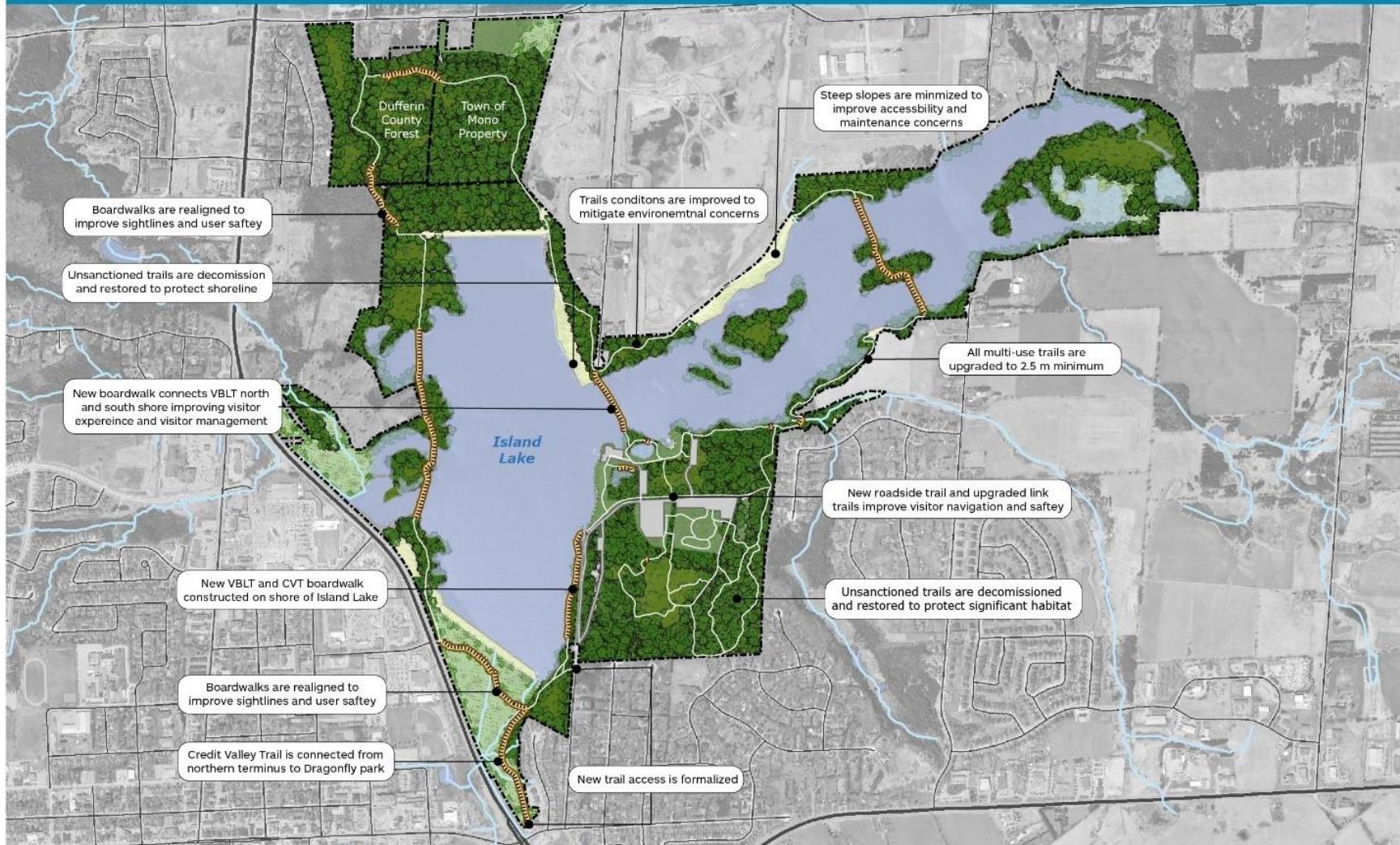
area, including details on the materials, preliminary costs and a phased approach for implementation in line with other management plan infrastructure projects.

Trail projects have been established with input from CVC Staff, stakeholders and members of the public, and will build on recommendations from past and present consultation with local municipal accessible advisory committees. Trails projects have been organized into four categories:

1. Infrastructure and Capital Projects (ICP),
2. Capital Asset Replacement (AR),
3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M), and
4. Decommission (D&R)

Additionally, the trail plan will discuss opportunities for building connections to local and regional trail systems, with the most notable connection being that to the CVT which is discussed in more detail in section 5.10.3. The project areas are provided in Map 5 with the accompanying description of each project in Table 11. Details as described above will be provided in the final Trail Plan developed for the plan.

Island Lake Conservation Area Trails: Future Vision



Map 5. Island Lake Conservation Area Trail Plan Projects

Table 11. Island Lake Trail Plan Projects

Project #	Trail Name	Project Type	Asset Type	Project Description	Preliminary Details
1	CVT	ICP	Boardwalk - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a new boardwalk trail that connects the Credit Valley Trail from its northern terminus and continues to Dragonfly Park. 	500 m
2	VBLT	AR D&R	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align portions of existing boardwalk to remove abrupt corners and improve sightlines Upgrade boardwalk to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) Decommission and restore re-aligned sections of trail 	190 m
3	CVT	ICP	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New Staging: information kiosk, interpretive signage boulders, seating 	
4	VBLT	AR	Granular - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A new granular trail will be realigned to create a gentler switchback down the slope and will minimize impacts to the adjacent cedar forest 	285 m
5	VBLT	AR	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace boardwalk and rotting structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	10 m
6	VBLT	AR	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace boardwalk and rotting structure Construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	30 m
7	VBLT	AR	Platform - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace existing viewing platform 	9 m ²
8	VBLT	ICP D&R	Granular - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize steep slopes and soft material on Murphy's Hill Where portions of slope cannot be minimized over long distances, add additional level rest areas 	320 m Excavate slope and realign trail
9	VBLT	AR	Granular - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	250 m

10	VBLT	ICP D&R	Granular - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-align portion of trail that is low lying and eroded Decommission and restore re-aligned sections of trail Construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	25 m
11	Memorial Forest	AR	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Replace boardwalk and rotting structure Construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	AR
12	Memorial Forest	ICP D&R	Duff - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign trail to avoid steep slopes and mitigate ongoing maintenance concerns <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommission and restore re-aligned sections of trail 	75 m
13	VBLT	D&R		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommission and restore unsanctioned trails 	2,000 m
14	VBLT	O&M ICP	Granular - Existing Staircase - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formalize dam service road from Hurontario Street to safely accommodate pedestrian and vehicular use onto the VBLT/CVT Construct a new staircase as an alternate option to avoid trail cutting down steep slope 	Pedestrian access next to vehicular gate New Staircase
15	VBLT CVT	ICP	Boardwalk - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a new boardwalk trail along perimeter of Island Lake 	425 m
16	VBLT	D&R	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decommission and restore portions of the existing VBLT 	870 m
17	VBLT	ICP	Boardwalk - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a new granular trail along perimeter of Island Lake <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct to 4.5m width 	425 m
18	New Trail	ICP	Granular - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct new trail from day use parking lot to amphitheater and waterfront areas <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	450 m
19	VBLT	ICP	Boardwalk - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a new boardwalk and floating dock along northern portion of wetland for pond dipping and other programming 	Floating dock 22 m ² Boardwalk 20 m Granular trail 25 m

20	VBLT	ICP	Boardwalk - New	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct a raised boardwalk connecting the northern and southern sections of the VBLT 	260 m
21	VBLT	AR	Granular - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrade and construct to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) 	508 m
22	VBLT	AR	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Widen Bob's Bridges to 2.5 m minimum width between the two islands • 	510 m
23	ILFT	AR D&R	Boardwalk - Replace	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Realign portions of existing boardwalk to remove abrupt corners and improve sightlines. Upgrade bridges and boardwalk to multi-use trail standard (2.5m width) and add new pull-offs Decommission and restore re-aligned sections of trail 	260 m

5.10.2 Future Vision

The trail system at ILCA is well established and a valued asset to the local community and visitors. Over the years, trails have been continually improved as operational and programming needs have evolved. Other than a few new trail construction projects, including the new CVT and rerouted portion of the VBLT, no new trails are proposed for ILCA. While most of the discussion is focused on the main trail system, there are trail links and access trails that help to navigate visitors and staff safely around the property and connect to experiences, amenities and facilities.

All trail projects identified in Table 11 generally fit within one of the themes below, in many instances, they meet several themes.

Multi-use Trails

The majority of trails at ILCA have been designated as multi-use trails allowing for cycling and walking as the main modes of travel. User conflicts due to overcrowding and safety of multiple activities is an on-going issue but is most apparent on sections of trails that are narrow or where sightlines around corners are reduced. These pinch points are particularly evident on boardwalks and bridges where the option to step off trail to accommodate user movement is difficult, and on granular trails where signs of overuse and distinct paths adjacent to sanctioned trails have become well established. To accommodate the level of use at ILCA and a variety of trail-based activities, all multi-use trails will be constructed or upgraded to a 2.5 metre (8 ft) width which provides enough clearance for one cyclist and pedestrian (single file) to move past each other comfortably.

Multi-use trails currently make up 10.2 km of the entire trail network and approximately 11% of these trails require upgrades to accommodate these widths, including approximately 500 m of boardwalk (including bridges) and 670 m of granular trail. New trail developments will be constructed to meet this minimum width.

Accessibility

CVC has worked closely in the past with the former Access Orangeville and Access Dufferin advisory committees and more recently with the Dufferin's Joint Accessibility Advisory Committee to consult on opportunities and trail requirements set out in the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act (AODA 2005). The AODA sets the standards and provides technical requirements for recreational trails including signage requirements for trail maps and consultation requirements with local municipal accessibility advisory committees. These requirements include:

- Slope of trails
- The need for, and location of ramps on the trail
- The need for, location and design of,
 - Rest areas
 - Passing areas
 - Viewing areas
 - Amenities on the trail, and
 - Any other pertinent feature

Overall, we are striving to make a world class trail system at ILCA that meets the needs and abilities of a wide range of visitors. Identifying opportunities and solutions to increase safety and improve experiences is a core objective of the Trail Plan. While CVC does not have guidelines for accessible trails, we are committed to working with partners to develop guidelines that will provide a consistent approach to construct and maintain accessible trails and identify accessible features and furnishings that will accommodate visitors of all abilities.

Consultation with accessibility advisory committees in 2016 and 2021, identified areas for further consideration including steep slopes and long stretches of trail lacking pull-offs or rest areas. Identified areas in the Trail Plan include the switchback and trail near the exit road, which is noted as challenging and dangerous, and will be decommissioned and realigned as the new VBLT and CVT trail boardwalk along Island Lake. The other identified steep portion is on Murphy's Hill on the VBLT north shore, and this area is currently in discussion for a realignment that would minimize the trail grade and ongoing maintenance concerns.

Decommissioning and Restoring Trails

A common issue at many publicly accessible conservation areas, unsanctioned trails are present at ILCA. Most of the unsanctioned trails fit into two categories: Trails developed from neighbouring properties as encroachments, or activity-based trails as people try to access different parts of the property (e.g. angler trails along Island Lake). Unsanctioned trails require ongoing mitigation to stop trampling and the degradation of sensitive habitat. Management actions include closing and restoring unsanctioned trails, ongoing trail etiquette campaigns and signage to ensure visitors are informed and act responsibly in sensitive natural areas.

Unsanctioned trails are identified and marked as project areas for restoration and ongoing management. Unsanctioned trails in the Sugar Bush will require additional actions to ensure that both park and education programming delivered by the UGDSB contains a clear plan to use approved trails. This area contains some of the most significant natural heritage features at ILCA, and is vulnerable to anthropogenic disturbance, and has been zoned Nature Reserve to maintain the highest level of protection.

Operations and Maintenance

Several trail projects have been identified by park staff because of the ongoing requirement to maintain or mitigate trail challenges. These projects are often focused on seasonally wet and degraded trails which impacts visitor experiences, degrades the surrounding environment and requires ongoing work from staff, and steep slopes which continually washout materials and cause hazardous trail conditions. New trails or upgraded existing foot paths are recommended to accommodate visitors moving across the property safely.

These project areas include the new roadside trail that spans the entire access road to move visitors across the property and get them safely off the road and formalized road crossings to minimize the instances of visitors encountering vehicular traffic.

Additionally, a new raised boardwalk crossing Island Lake that connects the north and south shore of the VBLT is proposed. This will create two shorter loops around Island Lake and new viewscapes, while allowing park staff to better access all areas of the park, particularly when the Park is closing.

External Trail Connections

Several trail systems exist within the vicinity of Orangeville, Mono and Caledon. These trail systems may not be directly connected to ILCA's trail system, but it is reasonable to assume that they either share the same visitor base or have the potential to be physically connected. CVC is committed to working with local trails groups and municipal partners to identify and build connections across ILCA. Existing and future trail connections include: Town of Orangeville trails, Town of Mono trails, Bruce Trail, CVT (discussed below) and other CVC trails.

5.10.3 Credit Valley Trail

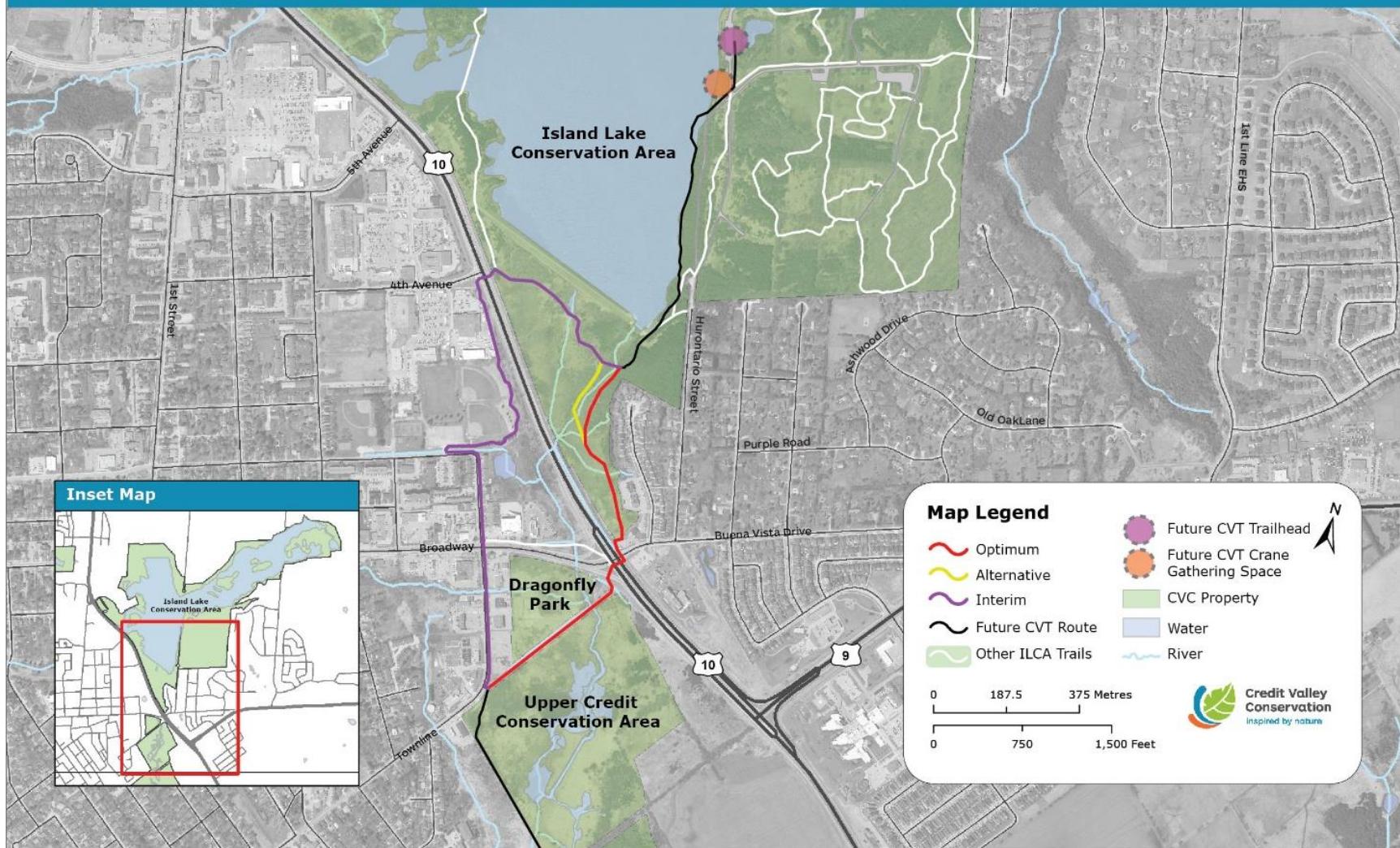
The CVT will be a continuous 100-kilometer trail thought the Credit River Valley, from the headwaters in Orangeville to the shores of Lake Ontario in Mississauga, connecting people to the beauty of nature, rich cultural experiences, Indigenous heritage and values, and the sacred, sustaining waters of the Credit River.

To realize the CVT vision and complete the CVT experience through ILCA, CVC's Land Planning team has been leading route-planning for the CVT though the southern marsh of ILCA along the Credit River. This 500-metre stretch of proposed boardwalk will provide trail users with an unseen landscape of wetlands and the Credit River, and will meet several CVT experiential themes, most notably, Heritage Destination, Recreation and Active Transportation and Social Connectivity and Cohesion (CVC 2017)

Connecting the CVT south to Dragonfly Park directly achieves the vision of a connected trail along the banks of the Credit River. Three routes were considered (Map 6), with site investigation completed to scope and discuss the ecological, regulatory and capital implications. The three trail alignments that were considered include:

1. The Optimum Route: located along the east side of the Credit River through the southern marsh and connects to Dragonfly Park by crossing Highway 10 and Broadway,
2. The Alternative Route: portions located along the west side of the Credit River before crossing over the watercourse and heading south though the marsh and connecting it to Dragonfly Park by crossing Highway 10 and Broadway,
3. The Interim Route: following the location of the existing VBLT along the southern shore, this trail route would exit the 4th Line Avenue access point and follow the George Douglas multi-use path through Orangeville Rotary Park and along sidewalks to reach Townline into Dragonfly Park.

Credit Valley Trail Route Alternatives



Map 6. CVT Optimum Route Options Explored

Recognizing the challenges that route planning poses through this stretch of ILCA but also the many benefits, we are committed to building the Optimum Route and working in a collaborative and responsible way with our partners to realize the beginnings of the CVT journey, its connection to the CVT trail head and the Crane Gathering Space, and creating a cohesive experience through ILCA. More details about the materials, costs and timelines will be reflected in the Trail Plan.

5.10.4 Comments Received

Comments Received	CVC Response
<i>Make the walking and biking trails wider to accommodate both biking and walking trails.</i>	As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. This plan proposes to upgrade trails to a minimum 2.5 m width.
<i>No more trails however more accessibility on side trails (i.e. sugar bush trails, commemorative woods, etc.).</i>	As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. While we aim to make park amenities as accessible as possible, in some cases impacts to the natural environment area is a barrier that cannot always be overcome.
<i>Less incline. Trails MUST be maintained properly. Graded, weeded, free of obstructions.</i>	Trails are one of the most appreciated recreational assets at ILCA. Staff aim to maintain a high standard of care. As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required.
<i>I only worry about the loss of use for trails when construction occurs. It should be a must to keep as many trails open as possible during this time.</i>	As with any construction project at a CVC conservation area, consideration and care is taken to minimize impacts to visitors and their enjoyment of the Park.
<i>Avoiding steep entrance, wider trails to accommodate with cyclists and pedestrians - lots of close calls on tight corners between bikes/walkers.</i>	As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. The concepts propose to relocate the steep entrance segment of the VBLT lakeside for improved safety, accessibility and visitor experience
<i>I would like to see bike trails separated from walking trails for the safety of participants and pleasure of each respective group.</i>	As part of the plan, a Trail Plan will be developed that will identify where trail improvements, upgrades and closures are required. The vision behind the VBLT is that

would be a multi-use trail. As well, a 'Trail User Etiquette' education campaign will be identified as an action in the plan to reduce visitor conflict, litter and ensure safe and enjoyable visitor experiences.

5.11 RESTORATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

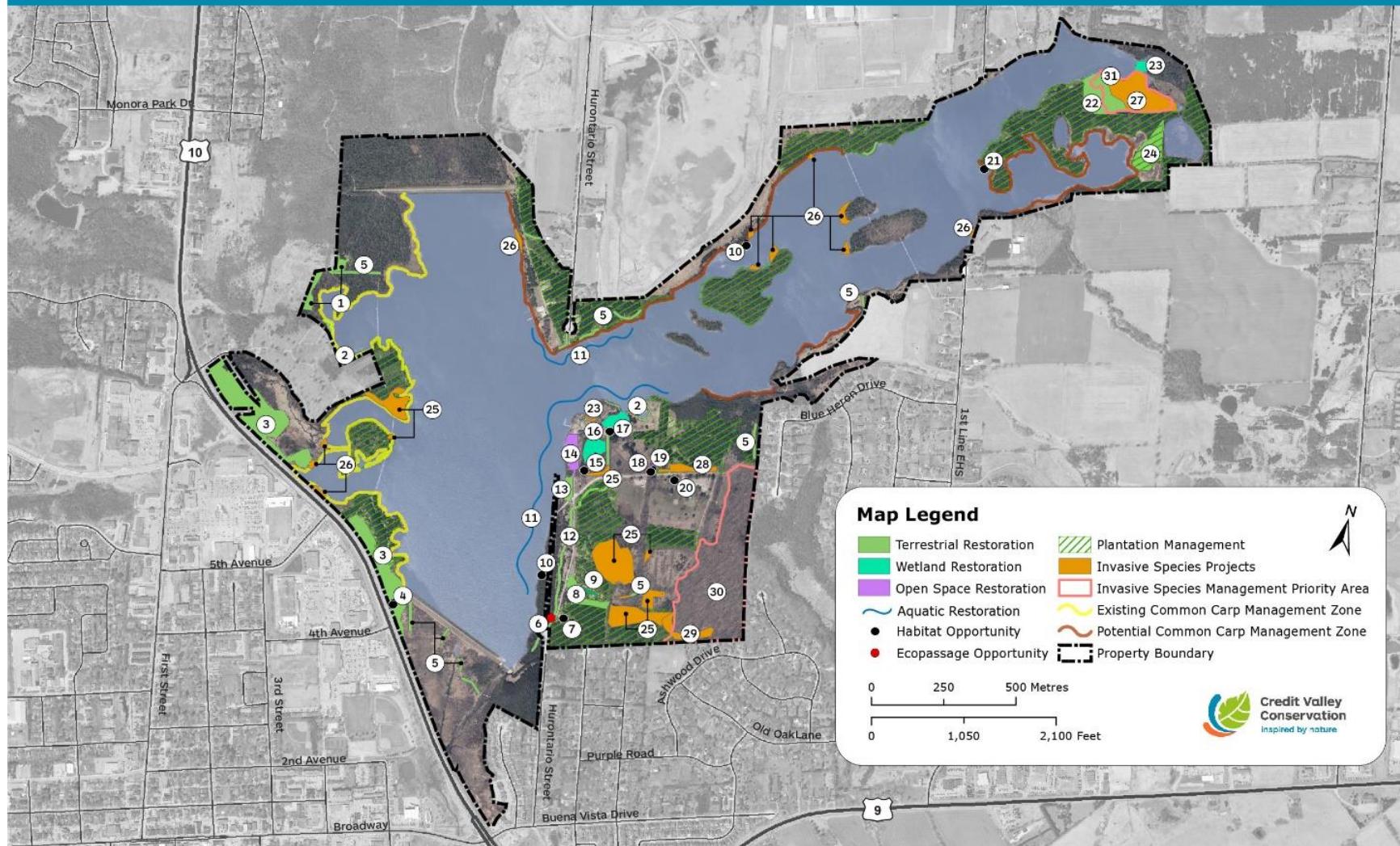
Looking at where ILCA has come from since CVC first flooded farmland in 1967 to create the reservoir, it is remarkable to see its evolution into the high functioning natural area it is today. Threats to the natural system, such as invasive species, pests and diseases as well as anthropogenic disturbances and climate change, require far more resources to mitigate than what is available. As a watershed organization, priorities are often directed to threats that are a risk to life or property, or where our most significant ecological features and functions are at risk.

Opportunities for ecological restoration and natural resource management at ILCA have been identified through a variety of means:

- Known invasive species management priorities
- Forest management objectives for plantations
- Areas within the Park that will be decommissioned or restored through conceptual site plan development
- CVC's Restoration Opportunities Layer desktop and field work analysis
- Recommendations from CVC's Natural Heritage Management and Aquatic and Terrestrial Restoration and Management Divisions.

These recommendations have been integrated into a Restoration and Natural Resource Management Plan for ILCA (Map 7, Table 12) that focuses on improving the quality and function of the natural system, providing enhancements to existing wildlife habitat, addressing areas of environmental degradation and maximizing opportunities for carbon sequestration.

Restoration and Natural Resource Management



Map 7. Restoration Priorities at Island Lake Conservation Area

Table 12. Restoration Project Descriptions

No.	Category	Restoration Projects
11	Aquatic Restoration	Shoreline enhancement through recontouring for habitat complexity
4		Create snake hibernaculum and integrate into site interpretation plan
6		Create an ecopassage with focus on Snapping Turtles (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>). Exact location to be determined through monitoring turtle migration to/from nesting sites
7		Enhance for Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>) nesting and maintain overtime e.g., periodically remove trees to maintain sun exposure
10	Habitat Opportunity	Install and maintain bird nesting boxes targeting Tree Swallows (<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>)
15		Enhance for Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>) nesting habitat. Consider retention of eastern edge of parking lot to serve as turtle nesting habitat
17		Enhance for Snapping Turtle (<i>Chelydra serpentina</i>) nesting and maintain overtime e.g., periodically remove trees to maintain sun exposure
18		Install bat boxes. Exact location to be determined
20		Install a pollinator garden
21		Install Osprey nesting platform
14	Open Space Restoration	Restore parking lot to open space and environmentally appropriate trails
19		Decommission current Education Centre and restore footprint to open space
2		Enhance natural vegetation around the perimeter of the lake to discourage Canada Geese from congregating and improve water quality
3		Maintain as Cultural Meadow and enhance for pollinator species and Monarch Butterfly habitat
5		Close and decommission trails that are unsanctioned
8		Restore to forest habitat
12		Restore trail footprint due to trail realignment
13	Terrestrial Restoration	Restore to forest through successional woodland plantings. Integrate entrance gardens (medicinal and ceremonial plantings in canoes and berry gardens) through development of Crane Gathering Space
22		Habitat enhancement through invasive species management and selective plantation thinning
24		Manage and enhance terrestrial area adjacent to high quality wetlands
1		Restore to forest. Create a fluid connection and movement corridor between swamp and forest communities targeting Western Chorus Frogs (<i>Pseudacris triseriata</i>)
9	Wetland Restoration	Pond enhancements through invasive species management and riparian plantings

16	Wetland enhancement through invasive species management and riparian plantings
23	Habitat enhancement through invasive species management

No.	Invasive Species Management Projects
25	Dog Strangling Vine (<i>Vincetoxicum rossicum</i>)
26	Phragmites (<i>Phragmites australis</i>)
27	Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>)
28	Common Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), Honeysuckle (<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>), Manitoba Maple (<i>Acer negundo</i>)
29	Common Buckthorn (<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>), Garlic Mustard (<i>Alliaria petiolate</i>), Greater Celandine (<i>Chelidonium majus</i>)
30	Priority Protection Area; high quality habitat and Significant Woodlands. Close and rehabilitate unsanctioned trails.
31	Priority Protection Area; high quality habitat and Significant Woodlands.

Though there are more opportunities known, additional invasive species for example, recommendations in this plan offer the most impact to improving the natural system and address the most significant of threats. As projects identified in this plan are resourced and funding allocated, a project plan will be developed that will provide more details on objectives, resource needs, lead and support staff and partners and will include an action plan for implementation. Additional recommendations or projects may be identified throughout the lifecycle of the plan and will be considered based on opportunity, likelihood and severity of impact, resources and priority within other recommendations.

5.12 RECREATION, PROGRAMMING AND EVENTS

In our commitment to service, we provide our visitors with customer-focused services that connect them with nature through recreation, education, culture and tourism. Natural spaces nurture the health and well-being of our communities and watershed visitors, act as outdoor classrooms and bring people together through stewardship, community supported park experiences, activities and events. We want our conservation areas to be destinations of choice for outdoor experiences. Understanding what people value about ILCA, what could make experiences better, and what changes are welcomed is important to planning for its long-term future.

5.12.1 Recreation

Recreational offerings at ILCA align with the CAMS and whether pre-existing or proposed, are evaluated based upon:

- Environmental Impacts
- Market Demand
- Social Impacts

- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Appropriateness
- Liability
- Ability for Staff to Manage
- Public Input

Prior to commencing the management planning process, a visitor information survey conducted in 2014 revealed what motivates visitors to spend time at ILCA and what activities they participate in while there. In parallel with concept design, we asked the SAC, TAC, PARCS staff and the public what they value most about ILCA and what pressures are cause of concern. We heard that people value trails, specifically the VBLT, and the variety of recreational activities offered at ILCA (CVC. 2021c). Given this response, our focus centred on enhancing our current recreational offerings and providing additional capacity for high-demand activities where feasible.

Activities that are formally offered are identified in Table 13. Appendix G contains a more detailed list of recreational activities and identifies those that are permitted within the conservation area.

Table 13. Core Recreational Activities at Island Lake Conservation Area

ACTIVITY	SUMMER	WINTER	RENTAL PROGRAM
Land-based			
Beach Volleyball	X		
Cross-country Skiing		X	
Cycling	X	X	X
Dog Walking	X	X	
Hiking	X		
Nature Viewing	X	X	
Picnicking	X	X	X
Shore Fishing	X		X
Snowshoeing		X	X
Water-based			
Boating non-motorized	X		
Canoeing, Kayaking and Paddle Boarding	X		X
Fishing	X	X	X
Nature Viewing	X	X	
Rowing	X		
Sailing	X		
Skating		X	X

Through community consultation, a few members of the public suggested an off-leash dog area be explored. Considerations for space requirements, suitable locations, and

appropriateness within ILCA led staff to determine this activity is not a good fit here and is best offered through partner municipalities. A swimming beach or pool was also suggested and though it would enhance visitor's connection to Island Lake and provide an attractive amenity to the local community and tourists, water quality issues have hindered this activity in the past. Instead, a small wading area where visitors can get their feet wet will be provided in the revitalized Waterside area.

Recreational activities will be evaluated with each Plan review/update and as demand exists. In some cases, activities may be expanded, changed, added or removed based on a variety of considerations such as change agents, environmental impacts, visitor management strategies, and new or emerging recreational trends that align with the plan's vision, objectives and outcomes.

5.12.2 Programming and Events

Most recreational activities outlined in section 5.12.1 are self-directed. Recreational programming and events refer to activities that are specifically designed and delivered to ensure a specific experience, whether that is learning a new skill, exercising, or enjoying a performance. Offering diverse programming at our conservation areas is a direction in CAMS Principle 3 (Experience): *Ensure that visitors to our sites experience a wide range of recreation opportunities, health benefits and tourism options.*

A variety of programs and events held at ILCA see thousands of attendees annually. Events range from the annual Bass Derby hosted by FOIL, to the Maple Syrup Festival, Canada Day Fireworks, yoga-in-the-park sessions and the Dods & McNair Dedication Service. The variety of events and programs offered provide unique experiences, connect people to nature and their community, foster environmental education and in many cases support or build partnerships with local businesses.

The CAMS sets the bar for high quality customer services in operations, programs and events. Initiatives identified connect to the following CAMS outcomes:

- System-wide natural and cultural heritage visitor interpretation programming
- Health-based programs that promote nature as a vital source of personal well-being and happiness
- Greater public access to our conservation areas including more accessible infrastructure and programs to reduce inclusion barriers, where feasible
- Partnerships and programs that enhance environmental literacy for residents and visitors

A complete list of the programs and events currently offered at ILCA is provided in Appendix H. Future programming that aligns with the recommended conceptual plans will be developed through the Master Planning Phase (Figure 1).

5.12.2.1 Education

ILCA has been a hub for outdoor education since the early 1970's. Students would come to the Park to learn about maple syrup production and this activity remains a popular experience for both students and park visitors to this day.

In 1976, an outdoor education centre was constructed to provide a much-needed indoor classroom. This facility, together with the sugar shack and Em's Lab, were eventually leased to the Upper Grand District School Board who continues to offer various environmental-based education programs to classes ranging from Grade 1 through Grade 8. A variety of third parties operate camps at ILCA including Eco Camp, Forest School, Fishing Friendzy and the Town of Orangeville (Table 14).

Table 14. Education Providers at Island Lake Conservation Area

PROVIDER	PROGRAM	TIMEFRAME
CVC	Support delivery of Maple Syrup programming and UGDSB's Grade 8 Water Awareness program	Year round
Upper Grand District School Board	Variety of elementary school programs from Grades 1-8	September - June
Eco Camp	Kid's Day Camp includes a variety of outdoor activities including fishing, canoeing, orienteering and crafts as well as Leadership Camp for camp councillors	July - August
Fishing Friendzy	Learn-to-fish and fishing tournaments	May - August
At Last Forest School	Programs run 2 days per week with growth potential e.g., expanding to 4 days with 4 groups per day and adding summer day camps	September - June
Town of Orangeville	Youth summer camps	August

As we look towards ILCA's future, the CAMS provide direction on the types of experiences we want to offer with outcomes aimed at:

- Enhanced environmental and climate change literacy
- Informed and connected community of environmental stewards
- Strong sense of place, a deep connection to the land and between nature and their wellbeing
- Improved cultural competency
- Advocates for and builds a healthier environment

As our CAMS Implementation Report and CVC's Learning Strategy is finalized, initiatives that relate to education and programming will further support these outcomes.

5.12.2.2 Private Events

ILCA hosts several private events each year. This includes large group picnics, weddings, and corporate events. Hosting events in natural spaces provides similar benefits to what visitor's experience, including connection to nature and appreciation of the local environment. It also provides opportunities for CVC to connect and build partnerships with local businesses.

CVC's Conservation Lands Management Manual identifies, based on the scope and scale of an event, when a permit is required. Permits outline the parameters of an event, including any reserved facilities and the hours it can take place. An exemption from the Town of Mono's Noise Bylaw may also be required.

6. CONCLUSION

The management planning process for ILCA is led by staff in CVC's Land Planning and Management section of PARCS. Undertaking a management plan is a major endeavour, requiring strong leadership and fortitude to envision place-making. The development of the Strategic Directions phase has taken the dedication, thought and perspective of our diverse team of technical experts, Indigenous partners, stakeholders, community members and the public.

The management planning process for ILCA has been integrative, with Strategic Directions spanning from 2015 - 2021. Through this process, the planning team has worked deliberately to understand the complexities of the site to ensure the creation of a meaningful plan that achieves balance amongst dynamic objectives. With the completion and distribution of the Strategic Directions Report in summer 2021, the Strategic Directions phase is now at a close.

The final Plan for ILCA will expand on the discussion and management directions outlined in this report. Engagement with the public and stakeholders will be deliberate to affirm decisions and garner support as we prepare the final Plan and seek approval from CVC's Board of Directors and endorsements from municipal councils. The approval of the final Plan is expected in 2021.

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8. APPENDICES

Appendix A. ILCA Management Plan Guiding Statements

Our Vision					
Our Commitments					
	Protect	Connect	Sustain	Experience	Deliver
Objectives	Protect, restore and enhance Island Lake Conservation Area to sustain a healthy, resilient environment	Develop and nurture relationships to cultivate a strong sense of place that makes Island Lake Conservation Area a point of pride in our communities	Conserve and manage Island Lake's water resources considering the impacts of climate change	Offer accessible, inclusive and engaging natural experiences that make Island Lake Conservation Area a destination of choice to explore, discover and appreciate the headwaters of the Credit River	Lead by example and demonstrate our commitment to quality, fiscal responsibility and the natural environment to local communities and watershed residents
Outcomes	<p>Significant natural heritage features and functions are protected</p> <p>As much as possible, impacts to natural heritage features are avoided or minimized</p> <p>Best practices for natural resource management are employed</p> <p>Site design will demonstrate an overall ecological net gain principle</p> <p>Priority invasive species are actively managed, and establishment of new invasive species are prevented</p> <p>Island Lake's fishery is healthy and sustainable</p>	<p>Community groups have a deep connection to ILCA and feel inspired to participate in a variety of events and activities</p> <p>Indigenous cultures, traditions, histories and teachings are celebrated</p> <p>ILCA conveys a friendly, approachable atmosphere</p> <p>Partnerships support local business and unique visitor experiences</p> <p>ILCA's trail system connects to surrounding communities and supports active transportation</p>	<p>Adequate capacity to Orangeville's Water Pollution Control Plant and downstream communities is provided</p> <p>Island Lake's ecological functions are protected, resulting in healthy and resilient aquatic and wetland habitat</p> <p>The cold-water fisheries of the Credit River downstream from ILCA are protected</p> <p>Island Lake access and water-based recreational activities are maintained</p> <p>Water quality and quantity support a healthy aquatic system</p>	<p>ILCA is regarded as a desirable all-season destination by watershed residents and visitors</p> <p>Site design and programming improves opportunities for physical and mental well-being, and economic and cultural accessibility</p> <p>Parking and concerns about overuse by visitors are diminished</p> <p>Visitors have opportunities to explore and appreciate the park through self-guided opportunities and programming</p> <p>A variety of year-round events provide meaningful opportunities to explore ILCA and the surrounding area</p> <p>Environmental and climate change literacy of park visitors is enhanced</p>	<p>Property and facilities are safe and secure</p> <p>Conservation area operations are financed through secure, sustainable, and innovative means</p> <p>Essential facilities and amenities serve the needs of visitors and staff</p> <p>Onsite partner groups continue to use, steward, and enjoy ILCA</p> <p>Signage and branding are consistent throughout ILCA</p> <p>Improved facilities for trail access, programming and special events contribute to better park experiences and service staff needs</p>

Directions				
<p>What is required to achieve the outcomes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and implement a Restoration Plan to enhance natural features and create wildlife habitat Implement priority actions from CVC's Invasive Species Strategy including project plans for Phragmites and Dog-strangling Vine Develop and implement a Salt Management Plan for the internal road network and parking areas Monitor the health of the environment in ILCA and apply adaptive management Maintain and improve forest health by implementing priority actions outlined in CVC's Sustainable Forest Management Plan Develop a Fisheries Management Plan that outlines the actions required to maintain a health and sustainable fishery Conduct a Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment on species found at ILCA to determine management actions Explore and pursue land acquisition opportunities to expand and enhance ILCA 	<p>Empower the Friends of Island Lake and other community groups to plan and participate in a full range of park activities</p> <p>Identify and foster strategic, mutually beneficial partnerships with local businesses and regional tourism partners</p> <p>Host an annual open house for members, visitors, partners and conservation area neighbours</p> <p>Cultivate relationships with Indigenous communities to improve cultural competency, encourage the use of ILCA and specifically CVT Key Site #1</p> <p>Position ILCA as a community hub and meeting space for non-profits and community groups</p> <p>Collaborate with the local CVT Chapter to implement the CVT Strategy and Experience Plans</p> <p>Identify opportunities to align community initiatives with existing programming and spaces</p> <p>Cultivate new relationships with community groups to reduce barriers and make ILCA more inclusive and welcoming to all</p>	<p>Improve and protect water quality through integrated water management and low impact design</p> <p>Ensure outflow requirements for Island Lake's Permit to Take Water are met</p> <p>Evaluate options for South Dam operations that will result in a more natural downstream flow regime</p> <p>Work with partner agencies to encourage stewardship practices with the goal of reducing erosion upstream of ILCA</p> <p>Undertake an updated sedimentation study for Island Lake and implement recommendations</p> <p>Develop and implement a water management plan for the Island Lake Reservoir</p>	<p>Implement the ILCA Trail Plan and continually assess and monitor the trail system</p> <p>Using the preliminary ILCA Programming Framework as a guide, develop a comprehensive programming strategy for ILCA that informs detailed design of new park facilities</p> <p>Design and undertake a Visitor Capacity Study for ILCA and implement recommendations</p> <p>Undertake a review of park operating hours and seasons to assess feasibility of season extension and expansion</p> <p>Develop interesting, dynamic displays for interpretive programming in the visitor centre</p> <p>Where practical, ensure all new visitor amenities and materials meet or exceed accessibility standards</p> <p>Integrate a flexible, affordable pricing structure into the new fee schedule</p> <p>Launch a 'Trail User Etiquette' education campaign to reduce visitor conflict and ensure safe and enjoyable visitor experiences</p>	<p>Implement infrastructure development identified in the Management Plan through a phased approach</p> <p>Integrate CVC's Climate Change Mitigation Design Principles into infrastructure design, construction, and maintenance</p> <p>Establish a capital reserve for emergency works and repairs for significant infrastructure</p> <p>Indigenous public realm elements are constructed by Indigenous owned or partially owned firms</p> <p>Support the Upper Grand District School Board in providing quality outdoor education programming</p> <p>Work with the Island Lake Rowing Club to support their continued use and enjoyment of ILCA</p> <p>Collaborate with Dods & McNair Funeral Home to continue their sponsorship of the Memorial Forest</p> <p>Prioritize enforcement to reduce visitor conflicts and ecological degradation</p> <p>Inventory, access, monitor and schedule land care needs</p>

Appendix B. ILCA - Ecological Constraints for Phase 1 and 2 Development Zones

12 pages

Appendix C. WSP Engagement Summary

150 pages

Appendix D. Integrated Watershed Monitoring Program Management Recommendations for ILCA

Trigger(s)	Upper Watershed	Island Lake CA	Management Recommendation(s)	Park Infrastructure			Natural Heritage Strategy			Forest Management Plan					
				Park Planning	Restoration	Park Infrastructure	Park Planning	Restoration	Natural Heritage Strategy	Park Infrastructure	Park Planning	Restoration			
STREAM RECOMMENDATIONS															
Chemistry															
Concerning Chloride Concentrations (i.e. CL concentrations increasing; CL concentrations exceeding guidelines)	✓	✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suggest Parks develop a salt management plan for all Conservation Areas with over arching principals. There could be an appendix with specific CA's. The WK WCCS division could support in the development of this plan. We have a template for the CVC head office salt management plan 2. Reduce salt use on property by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimizing salt loads for winter de-icing • Use high efficiency water softeners on site • Maintain septic systems in good working order to reduce CL inputs to groundwater and streams • Reduce use of dust suppressant on site (look for alterative to CaCl) 			X									
Concerning Total Phosphorus Concentrations (i.e. TP concentrations increasing; TP concentrations exceeding guidelines)	✓		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If using fertilizers on site, use methods to reduce amount of TP making it into streams 2. Maintain septic systems in good working order to reduce TP inputs to groundwater and streams 3. Consider dog waste pollution when trail planning and manage/enforce dog waste removal - signage for PARCS users 		X		X			X					
Concerning Total Suspended Solids concentrations (i.e. TSS concentrations increasing; TSS concentrations exceeding guidelines)	✓	✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Continue to implement erosion sediment control procedures during construction projects close to streams and wetlands. 		X										
Temperature															
Evidence of stream temperatures warming (i.e. increasing daily max; increasing absolute max; increasing degree days above 14.8C; increasing weekly average temperature; increasing rate of warming)	✓	✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain and enhance vegetated stream buffers through restoration projects to minimize temperature changes 2. Avoid creating new or widening trails that cross streams (i.e. reduce opening the canopy over streams) wherever possible 			X	X	X							
Fish															
Concerns related to indicator/sensitive fish species (i.e. decreasing abundance of Brook Trout)	✓	✓	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PARCS should not allow illegal use of live bait 2. Plan trails to allow for channel migration and braiding (habitat heterogeneity). Board walk design could accommodate stream form and function 		X	X									

				3. Reduce CL and nutrient inputs to stream	X			
Compromised fish community composition (i.e. decreasing abundance of all other fish species; decreasing fish IBI; poor fish IBI)	✓	✓		<p>1. Maintain and enhance stream habitat through restoration and management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance vegetated stream buffers through restoration projects to minimize temperature changes Avoid creating new or widening trails that cross streams (i.e. reduce opening the canopy over streams) wherever possible Limit management of instream habitat including the removal of woody debris and log jams Maintain dead wood in riparian areas where safe to do so <p>2. Plan trails to allow for channel migration and braiding (habitat heterogeneity). Board walk design could accommodate stream form and function</p> <p>3. Reduce CL and nutrient inputs to stream</p>		X	X	X
Benthic Macroinvertebrate								
Compromised benthic community (i.e. decreasing diversity; poor to fair HBI score)	✓	✓		<p>1. Maintain and enhance stream habitat through restoration and management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and enhance vegetated stream buffers through restoration projects to minimize temperature changes Avoid creating new or widening trails that cross streams (i.e. reduce opening the canopy over streams) wherever possible Limit management of instream habitat including the removal of woody debris and log jams Maintain dead wood in riparian areas where safe to do so <p>2. Plan trails to allow for channel migration and braiding (habitat heterogeneity). Board walk design could accommodate stream form and function</p> <p>3. Reduce CL and nutrient inputs to stream</p>		X	X	X
FOREST RECOMMENDATIONS								
Birds								
Concerns related to disturbance sensitive bird species (decreasing abundances of Ovenbird & Wood Thrush; decreasing abundance and richness of ground-nesting birds; lower richness of ground-nesting bird species than should have)	✓	✓		<p>1. Implement actions that will encourage park users and their dogs to stay on sanctioned trails to reduce disturbance to breeding bird habitat for wood thrush, ovenbird and/or ground-nesting birds in general:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put up signs that encourage park users to stay on sanctioned trails and to keep dogs on leash Reduce use or creation of unsanctioned trails by elevating boardwalks or using natural/artificial fences to keep people on paths <p>2. Implement park zoning to keep some high-quality habitat as refugia for sensitive forest breeding birds</p> <p>3. Avoid activities that internally fragment forest patches</p> <p>4. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA</p>	X			
Concerns related to unhealthy bird species composition (i.e. lower abundance of canopy nesting bird species than should have; higher abundance of shrub-nesting bird species than should have; higher abundance of short-distance migratory species than should have)	✓	✓		<p>1. Management of woodlands should enhance and maintain a diversity of vertical structural components (e.g. mixture of understory, shrub, sapling and canopy layers, with additions of standing and downed dead wood) that accommodate bird species that nest on the ground, and those that nest in trees:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect different successional stages, especially mature and old growth, by retaining large old and dead trees Where large canopy gaps have been created by fallen ash trees, underplant with native shrub and tree species (especially if buckthorn is close by) 		X		X

			2. Avoid activities that internally fragment forest patches		X		X
			3. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA		X	X	X
Declining population of important bird species (i.e. decreasing abundance of Northern Flicker- a keystone cavity-provider)	✓		1. Look for opportunities to preserve dead wood while still adhering to safety policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create dead wood (if forest doesn't have many ash and beech to replenish dead wood features) by girdling non-native trees where available • Avoid removing declining trees unless they have highly contagious diseases as outlined in the MNR's tree marking guidelines (OMNR 2000; mossy top fungus) • When managing trees leave as much wood on site as possible in safe locations (don't remove dead trees or downed wood) 2. Put up nest boxes to support cavity-nesting species				X
Tree Health & Dead Wood							
Evidence of tree pests and pathogens (i.e. higher proportion of trees with disease than should have; increasing abundance of trees with disease; higher abundance of trees with beech bark disease than should have; increasing abundance of trees with beech bark disease; higher abundance of trees infested with emerald ash borer than should have; increase in abundance of trees infested with emerald ash borer; higher tree mortality rate than should have; increasing tree mortality rate)	✓		1. Review and reduce injury to trees that can make them more susceptible to disease (e.g. practices such as xx and xx that damage trees allowing disease to penetrate) 2. Remove trees that have contagious disease (e.g. beech trees heavily infected with beech bark disease, mossy top fungus) 3. If diseased or dead trees are removed, leave wood on site where possible		X		
Insufficient dead wood to provide habitat to wildlife species (i.e. Lower abundance of dead standing trees than should have; lower abundance of large dead standing trees than should have; lower abundance of downed woody debris than should have)	✓	✓	1. Look for opportunities to preserve dead wood while still adhering to safety policies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create dead wood (if forest doesn't have many ash and beech to replenish dead wood features) by girdling non-native trees where available • Avoid removing declining trees unless they have highly contagious diseases as outlined in the MNR's tree marking guidelines (OMNR 2000; mossy top fungus) • When managing trees leave as much wood on site as possible in safe locations (don't remove dead trees or downed wood) 2. Put up nest boxes to support cavity-nesting species			X	
Plant Community							
Concerning abundance of non-native plant species (i.e. higher abundance of non-native species than should have; increasing richness or abundance of non-native species)	✓	✓	1. Implementation of invasive species management for listed species 2. Reducing recreation induced disturbance that may create conditions that are favourable for non-native species establishment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create well marked trails that will reduce trampling off trail • Reduce use or creation of unsanctioned trails • Put up signs that encourage park users to stay on sanctioned trails and to keep dogs on leash 3. Create natural barriers/buffers that prevent people from dumping garden waste or extending gardens into natural areas 4. Avoid activities that internally fragment forest patches 5. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA		X	X	

Concerns related to unhealthy plant species composition (i.e. increasing abundance of disturbance tolerant species; increasing dominance of sugar maple; lower abundance of disturbance sensitive species than should have)	✓	✓	1. Reducing recreation induced disturbance that may create conditions that are favourable disturbance tolerant and unfavourable to disturbance sensitive species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create well marked trails that will reduce trampling off trail • Reduce use or creation of unsanctioned trails • Put up signs that encourage park users to stay on sanctioned trails and to keep dogs on leash 	X	X		
			2. Avoid activities that internally fragment forest patches		X		X
			3. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA		X	X	X
			4. Increase native plant diversity by planting a variety of native plant species, while considering their climate change vulnerability			X	

WETLAND RECOMMENDATIONS

Frog Community

Ranavirus outbreak detected in frogs and fish	✓	✓	1. Outreach and education materials should be produced that target park users and anglers to minimize activities that spread Ranavirus (e.g. clean boots/waders with disinfectant between waterbodies and wetlands)	X			
			2. Parks staff should implement protocols developed by the Ecology and Monitoring Division to reduce the spread of Ranavirus to other locations	X			

Plant Community

Concerns related to unhealthy plant species composition (i.e. decreasing indices of integrity -FQI, mCC, FQIA; poor or moderate conditions in indices of integrity; increasing abundance of disturbance tolerant species richness or cover; higher abundance of disturbance tolerant species than should have; decreasing abundance of disturbance sensitive species; lower abundance of disturbance sensitive species than should have;	✓	✓	1. Reducing recreation induced disturbance that may create conditions that are favourable disturbance tolerant and unfavourable to disturbance sensitive species: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create well marked trails that will reduce trampling off trail • Reduce use or creation of unsanctioned trails • Put up signs that encourage park users to stay on sanctioned trails and to keep dogs on leash 	X	X		
			2. Avoid activities that internally fragment wetland patches		X		X
			3. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA		X	X	X
			4. Increase native plant diversity by planting a variety of native plant species, while considering their climate change vulnerability			X	

Concerning abundance of invasive non-native plant species

(i.e. increasing richness of invasive non-native species; increasing abundance of invasive grass species)

Concerning abundance of invasive non-native plant species (i.e. increasing richness of invasive non-native species; increasing abundance of invasive grass species)	✓	✓	1. Implementation of invasive species management for listed species			X	
			2. Reducing recreation induced disturbance that may create conditions that are favourable for non-native species establishment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create well marked trails that will reduce trampling off trail • Reduce use or creation of unsanctioned trails • Put up signs that encourage park users to stay on sanctioned trails and to keep dogs on leash 		X	X	
			3. Create natural barriers/buffers that prevent people from dumping garden waste or extending gardens into natural areas		X	X	X
			4. Avoid activities that internally fragment wetland patches		X	X	X
			5. Increase interior habitat through restoration and naturalization projects within and along edges of CA		X	X	X

Metrics of Concern	
✓	All or most of the metrics of concern have been identified
✗	More than one metric of concern has been identified
✗	Only one of the metrics of concern is identified at the site/zone

Appendix E. Climate Change Impact Assessment for ILCA

TOPIC	CLIMATE TREND	ANTICIPATED CONCERN OR IMPACT	INTEGRATION INTO MANAGEMENT PLAN
Ecosystem Management (General)	D) More extreme heat days and fewer extreme cold days	Increased pest and disease abundance that are normally deterred by harsh winter conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Soil erosion control measures may need to adapt to meet increased risk	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration during construction planning and construction
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Increased watering demands for gardens, trees, grasses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing operations and maintenance
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Combination of stressors may affect tree and plant species selection and impact long term survival (temperature, droughts)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Combination of stressors impacting forest health, composition and resiliency requiring increased management intervention to mitigate disequilibrium / vulnerability to stressors and disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Combination of stressors that result in decreased tree health (pests / disease, drought, heat stress). Requiring more hazard tree management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	New invasive species introduced due to change in species range	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management Review restoration priorities at the 5-year management plan evaluation, or as new information becomes available
Ecosystem Management (Invasive Species)	D) More extreme heat days and fewer extreme cold days	Overwinter survival of non-native species causing them to become an invasive species to the watershed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Further increase in invasive plant species and an increase in ability to outcompete native species due to climate stress on native species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Reduction in amount of water in wetlands and waterbodies caused by drought could result in an increase in invasive species presence (e.g. phragmites expansion in ILCA reservoir where normally the water levels would be too high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
Health and Safety	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased insect abundance (ticks, mosquitos, wasps, blackflies). Staff, visitors and CVC affiliates experience increased exposure to disease or infection (like Lyme disease or West Nile Virus)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Contact with algal blooms could cause illness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality testing when new wading area is established Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	D) More extreme heat days and fewer extreme cold days	CVC affiliates, staff and visitors are impacted by extreme heat and could become vulnerable to/experience heat-related illness (during regular park operation and park events and programming)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Extreme weather events (including freezing rain) cause hazardous or life-threatening conditions for visitors and park staff in active areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency preparedness plan will be periodically updated to account for new or shifting information related to climate change
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Extreme weather events (including freezing rain) cause extended power outage (blackout) in CA's affecting customer service capabilities, communications and facility maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional Servicing Study will identify potential solutions to extended power outages
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Increased forest fire potential at all CA's and trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management

ILCA Dam	E) A longer growing season	More maintenance required for ILCA dams to manage plant growth near embankments, so it does not compromise dam stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Additional monitoring to ensure that ILCA dam is not at risk of failure or damage due to flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Additional dam maintenance to ensure that the outlet pipe does not clog (more aquatic debris during droughts and less water available may lead to this problem)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
Infrastructure: Development and Improvements	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased visitation increases the demand on our CA septic systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Functional Servicing Study will identify potential solutions
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased demand for shade and climate comfort mitigation measures in public realm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Thermal regulation design requirements are increased and complex	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased demand on HVAC systems and increased operating costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction consideration and operations
	B) Warmer winters	Increased maintenance of CVC LID assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction consideration and operations
	F) Increased total annual precipitation	Increase in need for sheltered areas and structures to conduct service, programming and events that would otherwise be cancelled due to extreme weather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff
	F) Increased total annual precipitation	Increased stormwater controls required (capacity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	F) Increased total annual precipitation	Increased demand for infrastructure upgrades (warranty survival and replacements affected)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction consideration and operations
	F) Increased total annual precipitation	Create, standardize and operationalize adaptive LID operation and maintenance protocols to ensure long term performance of LID as the climate changes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction consideration and operations
	F) Increased total annual precipitation	More stringent design requirements for LID systems will be necessary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	G) More intense and extreme rain	May create additional risk to infrastructure (roads, bridges, culverts, sewers) to deal with increasing intensity of flow events leading to potential increase in remedial works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Flood events require increased wet floodproofing and resiliency of infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Water efficiency (harvesting, conservation, etc.) retrofits for facility assets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	I) Less snow and more rain in the winter	More strain on sediment and erosion control measures on active construction sites. Impacts winter works and the extent of erosion as sediment control measures being required for winter work.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration during construction planning and construction
	I) Less snow and more rain in the winter	Snow Load calculations and building code impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	K) Freeze-thaw: Short term increase, long term decrease	Increased costs for mud control and safe ground working conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consideration during construction planning and construction
	K) Freeze-thaw: Short term increase, long term decrease	Geotechnical stability of foundations/footings affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	K) Freeze-thaw: Short term increase, long term decrease	More frequent repair to hard surfaces (sidewalks, etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Severity of storm events impacting infrastructure resilience design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Increased complexity of infrastructure design requiring flexible procurement practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration

	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Cost and complexity of specialized building materials to meet climate change resilient design standards (e.g. embodied carbon products)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Lifecycle and renewal costs associated with meeting increasing performance demands due to climate change (windows, doors, roofing, HVAC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Future operational consideration
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Potential impacts (increases) in regulated areas if natural hazards are expanded. May limit development in some areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	changes in natural hazards could lead to need to change (increase) setbacks/buffers to regulated features affecting potential development areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preliminary design consideration
Maintenance and Operations	L) Other: specify in impact statement	A combination of climate change factors together can lead to increase in need for emergency works to rectify impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
Recreation & Visitor Experience	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased water temperature alters fish behaviour and abundance, resulting in poor fishing conditions at ILCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased water temperature increases growth of aquatic plants, resulting in complications with trolling motor, rowing and other on-water activities at ILCA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring and adaptive management Programming framework identifies diverse interpretative, educational and recreation opportunities
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Increased demand for facilities and programming due to longer operational season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff Programming framework identifies diverse interpretative, educational and recreation opportunities
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Reduction in shoulder season and lengthening of regular season (includes parks reaching maximum capacity more often, operations which include rental/recreational offerings extending, increased visitor expectation of longer daily hours of operation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Potential impacts addressed through management planning Programming framework identifies diverse interpretative, educational and recreation opportunities
	B) Warmer winters	Unfavourable winter conditions at ILCA results in decreased visitor attendance and participation (rental decrease, elimination of ice fishing program, hazardous ice conditions, elimination or modification of programming and events etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff Programming framework identifies diverse interpretative, educational and recreation opportunities
	C) Nights are warming more than days	Sugaring season significantly shortened as sap will rise quickly from roots to tree causing maple syrup production to decrease and/or become more expensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programming framework identifies diverse interpretative, educational and recreation opportunities
	G) More intense and extreme rain	A greater frequency of poor weather days will lead to lost revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management plan identifies new indoor space to provide comfort and shelter to visitors and staff
	G) More intense and extreme rain	Severe weather may cause flooding, damaging sections of the trail system (including CVT). Trail washout becomes more common, poor surface conditions cause trail expansion, destruction of off-trail growth, and undesignated trail re-routes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
Trail System	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Designs for built environment along the CVT route, including experiential infrastructure will need to consider the use of sustainable materials with severe weather impacts in mind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management planning
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	Changes to trail conditions due to extreme weather will impact validity of trail inventory (HETAP) data and may require more frequent inventories to be conducted for impacted areas to maintain data accuracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	L) Other: specify in impact statement	A number of climate trends will affect trail planning. Climate change considerations need to be integrated into design work and implementation of the trail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management planning

Water Levels	A) Increased average annual temperatures	Island Lake reservoir is low more often throughout the year (increased evaporation of impounded waters); more staff time is needed to manage lake levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing monitoring, operations, and maintenance
	A) Increased average annual temperatures	May need to keep Island Lake reservoir at lower operational levels to prevent flooding downstream	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be explored further during the Island Lake reservoir study
	G) More intense and extreme rain	protection of features with flood attenuation capacity may be highlighted and provided with larger buffers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • management planning and preliminary design
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Decrease in water level of Island Lake reservoir, due to lack of supplementary flow from tributaries and higher rate of evaporation results in complications (natural hazard exposure, low water level, rental closure, reduced useable water access)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be explored further during the Island Lake reservoir study
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Decrease of water recharge to Island Lake Reservoir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be explored further during the Island Lake reservoir study
	H) More intense and frequent droughts	Low flow can't be maintained in Credit River downstream of Island Lake. Orangeville WPCP effluent is not properly diluted to meet conditions from the Island Lake Permit to Take Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be explored further during the Island Lake reservoir study

Appendix F. CVC Land Classification System and Zoning Framework

CVC operates a system of conservation areas that stretch from the shores of Lake Ontario north to the headwaters in Dufferin County. Since the first acquisition of Alton Forest Conservation Area in 1957, CVC has acquired nearly 300 parcels of land totalling over 2,800 hectares (7,000 acres) comprised of 62 conservation areas (as of May 2021).

The goals and directions of each property, or group of related properties, is further guided by a park management plan. CVC's management planning process is holistic, balancing a science-based approach with a community-driven approach. It is designed to engage stakeholders, Indigenous communities, agency partners, community groups and the public in determining the priorities and future management of a conservation area. This process ensures that recommendations are founded on the best information available and that those individuals and groups that have a vested interest in the property can contribute their thoughts and values to the development of management goals.

As defined in the Conservation Authorities Act, all properties owned by a conservation authority are called Conservation Areas. When establishing permitted uses, visitor amenities, staff allocations, and levels of capital investment for our Conservation Areas, Land Classification Model is used to inform our decisions.

Land Classification models are common management tools used by regional, provincial, and national park management agencies to classify and zone properties based on a set standard of care for each class of park and the zones contained within them. Conservation authorities follow a similar practice. Classification systems, especially as they apply to land care costs, are most useful in jurisdictions with a mix of urban and rural environments where land care investments can vary greatly from property to property. CVC investment in land care differs throughout the watershed depending on the classification of our properties, which fall into one of three new categories:

1. **Credit Valley Parks** are destination parks that provide a variety of active and passive nature-based recreation opportunities and have revenue generation potential. These parks provide significant infrastructure and amenities to support park activities and visitors. Staffing levels can range from daily, dedicated gate and service staff or part time staffing, to active enforcement via Provincial Offences Officers and Security Guards. Natural and cultural heritage programming, event opportunities, fundraising campaigns, and 'Friends of' groups will also be prominent features of these parks. Operational season will generally be year-round, unless otherwise specified. Entry to these parks will be managed by a self-serve or other appropriate gated system. Each Park will have its own brand identity and marketing strategy.
2. **Conservation Lands** are publicly accessible properties that provide primarily passive, trail-based activities. Infrastructure and amenities are less significant and are typically limited to primary access points. These properties have minimal visitor amenities and staff presence is on an as needed basis. Twelve (12) CVC properties are classified as Conservation Lands. These sites may also be managed by a self-

serve gate system, where feasible. Operational seasons may be year-round but likely limited due to lack of winter maintenance. All conservation lands will share the same brand identity and marketing strategy.

3. **Nature Reserves** are properties where public access is not permitted. Infrastructure is typically limited to one or more, unmarked access points strictly for CVC staff, researchers, or consultants as needed. Flood and erosion control and other essential servicing infrastructure may be present or permitted. Primary purpose is for protection of natural features and functions. These properties have no staff presence aside from basic monitoring.

Zoning organizes a conservation area into geographic units that have similar management philosophies. It ensures that management policies are customized to reflect the significant natural, cultural and recreational resources within an individual property while also providing a consistent approach for management across the conservation area system.

Decisions regarding the zoning of conservation areas, and thus their future management, require detailed inventories focused on the natural, cultural, and social environment of each individual property. Zoning decisions are developed based on several factors (**Figure 1**):

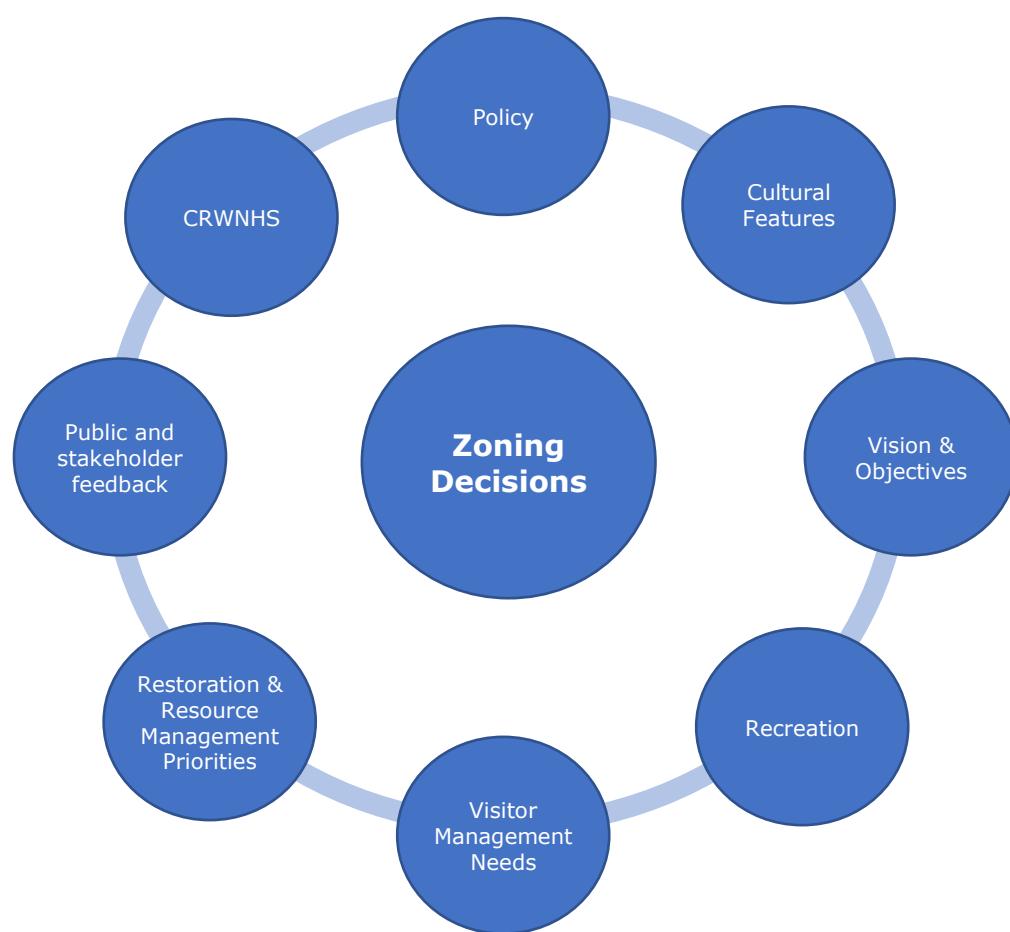


Figure 1. Factors and Contexts that Inform Zoning Decisions

These factors highlight site specific challenges, opportunities, and strengths, and provides context on how to manage a combination of values and objectives for a property.

Conservation area zoning supports management plan implementation and park classification by providing a framework which organizes site specific objectives and focuses the application of policies, programs, and activities. It also provides clarity on priorities so that the public, stakeholders, agency partners, and CVC have confidence that management objectives will be met.

Overarching principles for development in CVC Conservation Areas

Significant infrastructure and amenities may be required to support nature-based recreational activities and park operations in some conservation areas. Despite our commitment to natural heritage protection and adherence to policies, natural systems can be adversely impacted by development, or redevelopment. CVC's Ecosystem Offsetting Guidelines (CVC 2020) outlines the mitigation hierarchy where offsetting is considered only after a thorough assessment of impact avoidance, minimization and mitigation alternatives have been considered and where policy permits (Figure 2). Where avoidance and mitigation measures are not possible or financially feasible, ecosystem offsetting becomes an important tool to help ensure that the critical ecosystem functions and services lost through development and site alteration are restored on the landscape.



Figure 2. Mitigation Hierarchy

In addition to the mitigation hierarchy, development within our conservation areas system will be balanced with a net ecological gain. Ecological net gain aims to leave the ecology and biodiversity of a property in a better state than before. Zoning helps to support this outcome by identifying appropriate locations for development and where enhanced restoration, or offsetting, should be focused.

ZONING DEFINITIONS, ATTRIBUTES AND REGULATIONS FOR CVC'S CONSERVATION AREAS

Nature Reserve Zone:

Zones designated to contain relatively undisturbed natural features which are locally or regionally significant or are sites containing sensitive natural features that contribute to maintaining a healthy ecosystem. These zones only permit use that is non-intensive and

compatible with the natural values and functions of the feature. Management activities are limited to those that ensure the long-range protection of natural values.

Development: Development and repair or replacement of essential services will be permitted. Repair or replacement of infrastructure is permitted; however, development of non-essential services is not. Recreation infrastructure is limited to environmentally appropriate trails and facilities necessary for passive recreation. Temporary facilities for research may be permitted.

Restoration and Resource Management: Environmental restoration and enhancement activities are permitted provided they are consistent with the goal and objectives of the conservation area and other applicable land management policies.

Visitor Experience: Visitor activities are limited to passive recreation opportunities. The visitor experience will be directed toward the perception of solitude and immersion within a natural landscape.

Natural Heritage Appreciation Zone:

Zones designated to include aesthetic landscapes and accessible natural features. Minimal and appropriate development is permitted to support outdoor recreation activities that align with the natural character of the site. Resource Management is permitted to rehabilitate sites impacted by human activity and enhance the natural character of the landscape.

Development: Development and repair or replacement of essential services will be permitted. New infrastructure development will be permitted. Repair or removal of existing infrastructure not related to essential services will be permitted. Recreation infrastructure and amenities to support outdoor recreation opportunities may be permitted. Temporary facilities for research may be permitted.

Restoration and Resource Management: Environmental restoration and enhancement activities are permitted provided they are consistent with the goal and objectives of the conservation area and other applicable land management policies.

Visitor Experience: The visitor experience will vary depending on the characteristics and theme of the conservation area, but Natural Heritage Appreciation Zones provide opportunities for appreciation and interactive interpretation and may accommodate active recreational activities. Activities appropriate for Belfountain Conservation Area may include educational programming, large events, such as the Salamander Festival, and ice-skating on the turfed area.

Cultural Heritage Zone:

Zones designated to include significant archaeological or historical features which require management to ensure the long-term protection of significant values.

Development: Development and repair or replacement of essential services will be permitted. New infrastructure development not related to essential services may be permitted. Repair or removal of existing infrastructure will be permitted. Stabilization, restoration, or dismantling of historical features is also permitted.

Recreation infrastructure development may include trails with associated signage, interpretive and educational facilities including signage and displays, and additional facilities or ancillary structures such as staging areas that are necessary to support passive and appropriate active recreation opportunities. Temporary facilities for research may be permitted.

Restoration and Resource Management: Environmental restoration and enhancement activities are permitted provided they are consistent with the goal and objectives of the conservation area and other applicable land management policies.

Visitor Experience: Visitor experience will focus on opportunities to appreciate and interpret cultural heritage features and historic viewscapes within the zone as well as the surrounding landscape. Activities appropriate for Belfountain Conservation Area may include educational programming, theatre re-enactments and other events.

Development Zone:

Zones designated to provide access, orientation and operational facilities that support appreciation, recreation, and resource management activities of the conservation area. Development zones are separated into three (3) broad categories:

- **Access:** Areas that serve as public staging areas and provide facilities such as roads and parking lots, and gatehouses.
- **Operational:** Areas and features that serve conservation area operations. This may include workshops, out buildings and parking lots that are not open to the public. (This zone does not exist at Belfountain Conservation Area).
- **Recreation:** Areas designated to provide facilities for recreation purposes. This may include publicly accessible buildings and other infrastructure that support or are necessary for active recreation opportunities.

Development: Both essential and non-essential infrastructure development is permitted, including, but not limited to: roads; parking lots; service facilities

including outfitting areas for recreation activities and interpretive/educational facilities; visitor amenities; conservation area management facilities; storage facilities; washrooms; and, essential services.

Restoration and Resource Management: Environmental restoration and enhancement activities are permitted provided they are consistent with the goal and objectives of the conservation area and appropriate for the zone.

Visitor Experience:

- **Access:** Access Development Zones may provide orientation, education and general maintenance facilities (e.g. garbage removal). Visitor flow will be directed to specific staging areas.
- **Operational:** Operational Development Zones serve CVC staff and operations; visitors are not generally permitted to these areas.
- **Recreation:** Recreation Development Zones facilitate active recreation opportunities and are areas where visitors tend to congregate to learn about a conservation area, participate in or observe an activity. Activities appropriate for Belfountain Conservation Area include educational programming, interactive workshops, indoor events and displays.

Special Management Zone:

Special Management Zones are applied to a specific large-scale project or area that falls outside of the scope of the other zones. These projects are most likely resource management or restoration projects, or areas that denote special management agreements. They may include any area that requires its own specific stipulations and regulations.

The Special Management Zone at Island Lake Conservation Area include the areas under lease agreements with partners. The underlying zone for these areas represents the management intent; the SMZ denotes that additional management policies apply.

Development: Development requirements and permitted activities will be described for each individual Special Management Zone

Restoration and Resource Management: Specific activities are not identified for this zone.

Visitor Experience: This zone does not provide a visitor experience.

Appendix G. Recreation Activities Permitted within ILCA

Activities Considered for Island Lake Conservation Area	Island Lake Conservation Area Zones				
	Nature Reserve	Natural Heritage Appreciation	Special Management	Cultural Heritage	Development
Adventure Races	N	N	N	N	N
Astronomy	N	M	N	M	Y
ATV's*	N	N	N	N	N
Birding	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Boating - Motorized	N	Y	M	N	N
Camping - primitive sites	N	M	N	M	M
Camping - group sites	N	N	N	N	N
Camping - yurts	N	N	N	N	N
Canoeing / Kayaking	N	Y	M	N	N
Cross Country Skiing	N	N	N	N	N
Cycling	N	Y	M	N	N
Day Camping	N	Y	M	Y	N
Dog walking - on leash	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Dirt Bikes*	N	N	N	N	N
Educational / Interpretative Programming	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Environmental Appreciation - self guided	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Research	M	M	M	M	M
Fishing	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Geocaching*	N	N	N	N	N
Hiking / Walking	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Historical Appreciation - self guided	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Horseback Riding	N	N	N	N	N
Hunting*	N	N	N	N	N
Ice Skating	N	Y	M	N	N
Ice Fishing	N	Y	M	N	N
Mountain Biking*	N	N	N	N	N
Orienteering	N	M	M	M	M

Painting / Photography (non-commercial)	Y	Y	M	Y	Y
Picnicking	N	Y	M	M	N
Snowmobiling	N	N	N	N	N
Snowshoeing	Y	Y	M	M	Y
Special Events	N	Y	M	Y	M
Swimming	N	N	N	N	N
Wading	N	Y	N	N	N
Wildlife Viewing	Y	Y	M	Y	Y

Appendix H. Events Offered at ILCA

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	ORGANIZER	ATTENDANCE	AMENITIES							TIMEFRAME	DAYS PER YEAR	TIME OF DAY	PARAMETERS	Noise By-Law Exemption Required
				Island Lake	Waterfront	Rental/Visitor	Amphitheatre	Sugar Shack	Education Centre	Pavilions					
Great Canadian Pond Spiel	A one-day old fashion, outdoor curling event. Brings people together from all over Ontario. Curling games played on Island Lake, social and meals served at the Orangeville Curling Club.	Orangeville Curling Club	100 - 120	X							January	1	5 a.m. - 7 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CVC does not permit an alcohol permit for this event 	
GDHL Pond Hockey Tournament	An Orangeville-focused community event that features outdoor hockey games played over 2 days on the lake. Includes food truck and use of picnic tables and washroom facilities.	3 rd Party	Approx. 100	X	X	X					January	2	8 a.m. - 6 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CVC does not permit an alcohol permit for this event During operating hours 	
Moonlight	Snowshoe and skate opportunities for visitors after usual operating hours. Skating trail by the playground and rinks on the lake, conditions permitted. Hot drinks and fire pits provided.	CVC	50 - 100	X	X					X	January - March	3	6 p.m. - 9 p.m.		
Fishing Friendzy Fishing League	Youth Fishing League for kids ages 7-13 to get connected to nature & have fun with new friends catching and releasing fish.	Fishing Friendzy	10 - 20		X						January - March; June - July	5 16	9 a.m. - 5 p.m.		
Ice-fishing Derby	CVC hosted and FOIL sponsored event offered during operational hours. Participants have their fish weighed and measured to compete for prizes in adult and children categories.	CVC	100 - 170	X	X	X				X	February	10	8 a.m. - 6 p.m.		
Valentine's Day	Offer a 2 for 1 discount on snowshoe or ski rentals and two free hot drinks on Valentine's Day.	CVC	50		X						February	1	8 a.m. - 6 p.m.		
Family Day	Learn to ice fish, ice fishing, crokicurl, skating, free winter equipment rentals, hot dogs and s'mores for sale, coffee vendor, last day of ice fish derby and awards ceremony.	Friends of Island Lake	700 - 800	X	X	X				X	February	1	10 a.m. - 4 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Event Organizer Permit from WDG Health Unit required Special Event Vendor Permits from WDG Health Unit required for vendors 	
Sugarbush Maple Syrup Festival	Annual Sugarbush Maple Syrup Festival that runs in tandem with TRCA. In-person interpretation, caterer on site,	CVC	2,444 - 2,894				X	X	X	X	March	18	9 a.m. - 10:30 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alcohol permit obtained for evening programming portion 	

Orangeville Blues and Jazz Festival	Live musical performances on the amphitheater stage offered as an extension of the annual Orangeville Blues and Jazz Festival.	CVC	60 - 100	X	X	June	3	3 p.m. - 6 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CVC will provide the Town's bylaw officer with contact numbers of the onsite Superintendent in charge of the event to make any recommended adjustments to sound levels immediately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time restrictions 9 p.m. cutoff The events will be published in a local newspaper for general circulation within the municipality CVC will post the upcoming event at all sanctioned access points to the conservation area within 30 days of the event CVC will ensure that sound levels do not exceed 55 decibels (dB) at the points of reception and take action should readings be higher than the limit. The measurements taken will be recorded and the information will be provided to the Town of Mono and their noise bylaw officer within 7 days after the event CVC will provide the Town's bylaw officer with contact numbers of the onsite Superintendent in charge of the event to make any recommended adjustments to sound levels immediately 	yes	
Movie Nights	A unique movie watching experience for family friendly movies.	CVC		X		June - August	2-	8 p.m. - 11 p.m.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The events will be published in a local newspaper for general circulation within the municipality CVC will post the upcoming event at all sanctioned access points to the conservation area within 30 days of the event CVC will ensure that sound levels do not exceed 55 decibels (dB) at the points of reception and take action should readings be higher than the limit. The measurements taken will be recorded and the information will be provided to the Town of Mono 		yes	

Canada Day	<p>Live music, fireworks display on the South Dam. organized by the Town of Orangeville. Live musical entertainment in the late afternoon into the evening on the amphitheatre stage. Regular equipment rentals and other visitor services offered. Food truck/food vendor sell additional items.</p>	CVC, Town of Orangeville	1100	X X			July 1	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside Operating Hours • CVC does not permit an alcohol permit for this event • Fireworks on south dam. (permit from CVC required) • The events will be published in a local newspaper for general circulation within the municipality • CVC will post the upcoming event at all sanctioned access points to the conservation area within 30 days of the event • CVC will ensure that sound levels do not exceed 55 decibels (dB) at the points of reception and take action should readings be higher than the limit. The measurements taken will be recorded and the information will be provided to the Town of Mono and their noise bylaw officer within 7 days after the event • CVC will provide the Town's bylaw officer with contact numbers of the onsite Superintendent in charge of the event to make any recommended adjustments to sound levels immediately 	Yes
Bass Derby	<p>FOIL and CVC-led event where adults and children sign up to fish for Largemouth bass. Categories for other fish species and prizes for winners. Possible opportunity for additional food vendor on site.</p>	Friends of Island Lake/CVC	200	X X X			July	2	<p>5 a.m. - 6 p.m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catch and release • No motorized boats 	
Theatre Orangeville Presents	<p>Theatre Orangeville's full-length theatrical stage performance. CVC provides a snack stall where basic items are sold. Additional food vendors organized by Theatre Orangeville.</p>	CVC, Theatre Orangeville	1,300 - 1,700		X		August	4	<p>3 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outside operating hours • The events will be published in a local newspaper for general circulation within the municipality • CVC will post the upcoming event at all sanctioned access points to the conservation area within 30 days of the event • CVC will ensure that sound levels do not exceed 55 decibels (dB) at the points of reception and take action should readings be 	Yes

- and their noise bylaw officer within 7 days after the event.
 - CVC will provide the Town's bylaw officer with contact numbers of the onsite Superintendent in charge of the event to make any recommended adjustments to sound levels immediately