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## Appendix B: Glossary

**Adaptive management:** The use of feedback from monitoring activities to make adjustments to policies, plans and programs to ensure that goals, objectives and targets are met.

**Air Quality Index:** An indicator of air quality based on hourly ambient concentrations of six key pollutants that are known to have adverse effects on human health and the environment: sulphur dioxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, total reduced sulphur compounds, carbon monoxide, and suspended particles.

**Aquatic system:** An ecological unit composed of living (e.g. fish, insects, amphibians, reptiles, plants) and nonliving (e.g., sediment, woody and rocky materials) elements, and related ecological processes that interact in an aqueous medium (e.g. river, lake, wetland).

**Aquifer:** A body of permeable rock saturated with water and through which groundwater moves.

**Aquitard:** A body of low permeability rock that inhibits the movement of groundwater.

**Archaeological resources:** Artifacts, archaeological sites, and marine archaeological sites.

**Baseflow:** The component of streamflow that comes from groundwater sources.

**Baseline:** Initial conditions from which deviations are assessed.

**Benthic invertebrates:** Organisms living near or at the bottom of streams or lakes for at least part of their life cycle; including crayfish, leeches, clams, snails and the larval stages of insects.

**Biodiversity:** Biodiversity (biological diversity) is the variability among living organisms from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems and the ecological complexes of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and of ecosystems (Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, 2005).

**Built heritage resources:** Involving one or more significant buildings, structures, monuments, installations or remains associated with architectural, cultural, social, political, economic or military history and identified as being important to the community.

**Carrying capacity:** The ability of air, land, and water to absorb the impacts of human use.

**Cultural heritage landscape:** A defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. A landscape involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements, which together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; and villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, mainstreets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, railways and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

**Ecological footprint:** A resource management tool that measures how much land and water area a human population requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb its wastes under prevailing technology.

**Ecosystem management:** An approach that addresses natural environmental, social, cultural and economic issues and focuses on their linkages, relationships and dynamic nature.

**End-of-pipe stormwater management:** Constructed facilities such as ponds or wetlands that receive stormwater at the end point of a conveyance system such as a ditch or sewer and control its flow and quality before it reaches the stream or lake.

**Eutrophic:** Fresh waters that are highly productive and often display overgrowth of algal and/or aquatic plant growth as a result of an abundant supply of nutrients (e.g. phosphorus and nitrogen).

**Evaporation:** Water that leaves the surface water flow system and enters the atmosphere as water vapour.

**Evapotranspiration:** Water that leaves the soil zone and enters the atmosphere as water vapour through both evaporative and plant-based mechanisms (transpiration).

**Fish Management Zone:** An area of the watershed that exhibits or has relatively homogeneous hydrogeological characteristics and ecological functions and supports a characteristic fish community.

**Flood vulnerable area:** Represents any site where a structure or building is located within the regulatory floodline. Each structure, depending on its location, is associated with varying degrees of flood risk (i.e. 2 yr, 25 yr, 100 yr storm). Flood vulnerable roads – are sites where a road may be inundated with water under various storms.

**Fluvial:** Relating to a stream or river.

**Fluvial geomorphology:** The study of landform evolution related to flowing watercourses and the physical forms and processes of rivers and streams.

**Glaciation:** The covering of an area or the action on that area, by an ice sheet or by glaciers.

**Greenspace:** All *publicly-owned* land available for nature-based recreation, including municipal parks and conservation lands, and valley and stream corridors. This does not include golf courses, cemeteries, and municipal parks intended for intensive recreational use.

**Groundwater:** Water that exists below the earth's surface in the spaces between soil grains or in open spaces in rock.

**Groundwater discharge:** Water that flows from an aquifer into the surface water flow system.

**Habitat patch:** A contiguous (or unbroken) extent of one habitat type, either forest, wetland or meadow.

**Heritage conservation districts:** Any aggregate of buildings, structures and open spaces that as a group is a collective asset to the community and which may have architectural, historical, archaeological or scenic value. Districts may be found in urban and rural environments, and may comprise residential, commercial or industrial areas, landscapes or entire villages. Heritage Conservation Districts are designated by municipal by-law, under Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

**Index of biotic integrity (IBI):** An ecologically based index to measure “stream health” that uses fish community data and summarizes them as ecological metrics that can be classified into four categories: species richness, trophic composition, local indicator species and fish abundance.

**Infill:** Development on empty lots of land within an urban area rather than on new undeveloped land outside the city or town.

**Infiltration:** Water entering the pores of the earth's surface.

**Interior forest:** A forest area that is not influenced by edge effects.

## Appendix B

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**Lacustrine:** Pertaining to a lake (i.e., lacustrine silt, lacustrine ecosystem).

**Lot level stormwater management:** Controls that are applied at the individual residential, commercial, industrial or institutional lot level to detain, infiltrate, or evaporate stormwater. Sometimes referred to as source controls, these measures are intended to reduce peak runoff rates, provide water quality treatment, and/or maintain the pre-development water balance.

**Matrix influence:** The surrounding land use context for natural habitats is referred to as the matrix. It influences the value of the habitat to native species through such influences as predation, competition, disturbance and encroachment.

**Meander:** A loop-like bend in a stream or river that develops when a watercourse flows through level land and erodes its floodplain.

**Natural areas:** Areas with natural cover – forests, meadows and wetlands – regardless of land ownership

**Naturalization:** The conversion of urban or agricultural lands to natural cover (see also Restoration).

**Precautionary principle:** Taking a conservative approach and/or incorporating contingencies and backups on decisions involving uncertainty.

**Precipitation:** Water that leaves the atmosphere and enters the surface water system in the form of liquid (rain) or solid (snow, sleet, etc.).

**Quadruple bottom line:** An approach to reporting and accounting that considers social, economic, environmental and cultural performance, benefits and impacts.

**Rain-harvesting:** Collection of rainwater for beneficial uses; a form of water conservation.

**Recharge:** Precipitation that enters the groundwater flow system.

**Regional storm:** The maximum historical rainfall on record. Hurricane Hazel (1954) is the regional storm in the Toronto Region.

**Restoration:** The act of repairing or re-establishing functioning ecosystems, which may be a defined, native, historic ecosystem; or a specified ecosystem suited to the conditions. Passive restoration allows lands to recover on their own whereas active restoration is assisted by human management activities.

**Retrofit:** Installation of new stormwater management measures or upgrades to existing infrastructure at the lot level, conveyance system or at end-of-pipe, in order to improve the level of stormwater management.

**Riparian (cover/habitat):** Riparian vegetation provides habitat, food and shelter, assists in stabilizing soils and contributes to both the adjacent aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems. The riparian area is located immediately landward of watercourses or shorelines characterized by soils that exhibit signs of regular saturation and vegetation tolerant of periodic inundation.

**Runoff:** The portion of precipitation that enters the surface water flow system.

**Salmonids:** Fish of the fish family Salmonides; for example salmon, trout and chars.

**Sediment load:** Volume of sediment carried by the stream or river.

**Special Policy Area (SPA):** SPAs are portions of a community that have historically existed in the flood plain and are intended to provide for the continued viability of existing uses, provided there is compliance with site-specific flood hazard management policies such as flood-proofing, flood remediation and risk reduction measures.

**Stormwater:** Rain and snowmelt that runs off urban surfaces such as roads, roofs, and paved areas and that may be conveyed by engineered drainage systems to lakes and rivers.

**Subwatershed:** A sub-section of a watershed. A region or area bounded peripherally by a water parting and draining ultimately to a tributary of a larger watercourse or body of water.

**Surface water:** Precipitation which does not soak into the ground or return to the atmosphere by evaporation or transpiration and is stored in, and flows through, streams, lakes, wetlands and reservoirs.

**Sustainable development:** Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987).

**Target community, indicator species:** Species or assemblage of species which are primarily sought in a fishery as indicators of a target aquatic community. Species most sensitive to change such that management for their survival will also ensure the health of the rest of the community.

**Target terrestrial natural heritage system:** Consists of existing natural cover and potential natural cover delineated in our management strategy (Chapter 5), as a basis for supporting objectives for biodiversity.

**Terrestrial:** Living on or growing on land.

**Transpiration:** The process whereby water leaves plant tissues by evaporation through small openings called stoma.

**Triple bottom line:** An approach to reporting and accounting that incorporates performance in societal and environmental as well as economic terms, recognizing the interdependence of these three elements. See also quadruple bottom line.

**Water budget:** A summary of the quantity of water in the atmosphere, the surface water flow system and the groundwater flow system within a watershed. This can be examined on any time scale from hourly to annually.

**Water balance:** This term is often used interchangeably with water budget. More correctly, this term applies to the concept of maintaining the various water budget components after urban development. For example, if the baseline recharge for a site is 150 mm/yr, maintaining the water balance would require the post development recharge for the site to be 150 mm/yr.

**Watershed:** The total area of land that drains to a river or other large body of water.

**White belt:** Potential future urban growth areas not yet designated for urban settlement in municipal official plans and not within the boundaries of the Province's Greenbelt Plan.

## Appendix C: Don Watershed Regeneration Council Members

### Don Watershed Regeneration Council Members, 2007-2009

**Chair:** Phil Goodwin, resident, City of Toronto

#### **Municipal and Regional**

#### **Councillors (ex-officio):**

Brenda Hogg, Regional Municipality of York

Erin Shapero, Town of Markham

Jack Heath, Town of Markham

Nick Papa, Town of Richmond Hill

Alan Shefman, City of Vaughan

John Parker, City of Toronto, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority Board

Janet Davis, City of Toronto

Norm Kelly, City of Toronto

**Public Agencies (ex-officio):** Kristin Geater, Environment Canada

John Almond, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources

**Academic Institutions:** Jennifer Bonnell, PhD Candidate, University of Toronto

Carmela Canzonieri, Professor, York University

Nina-Marie Lister, Professor, Ryerson University

**Community Groups:** James McArthur, Friends of the Don East

John Routh, (alternate member) Friends of the Don East

Joe Agg, Richmond Hill Naturalists

Janice Palmer, Task Force to Bring Back the Don

John Wilson, (alternate member) Task Force to Bring Back the Don

Margaret Buchinger, Toronto Green Community

Cheryl Shour, (alternate member), Toronto Green Community

**Residents and Business**

**Representatives:**

Sue Arndt, resident, City of Toronto  
Alex Brunton, Baird & Associates  
Shan Dhingra, resident, Town of Richmond Hill  
George Fells, resident, City of Toronto  
Michael Halder, resident, City of Toronto  
Moyra Haney, resident, City of Toronto  
Kate Hayes, resident, City of Toronto  
Peter Heinz, resident, City of Toronto  
Catherine Kurucz, resident, City of Toronto  
Vivien Lee, resident, City of Toronto  
Brenda Lucas, resident, City of Toronto  
Catherine Marsden, Dillon Consulting Limited  
Marg McRae, resident, City of Toronto  
Douglas Obright, resident, City of Toronto  
Leah Weller, CH2M Hill Canada Limited  
Andrew Wickens, resident, City of Toronto  
David Yudelman, resident, City of Toronto

## Appendix D: Technical Support

Technical support in undertaking the Don River Watershed Planning Study was provided by the following team of staff and consultants:

**Toronto and Region Conservation Authority Staff:**

Mike Bender, Manager, Conservation Land Planning Group

Mary-Ann Burns, Planner 2 Policy

Cathy Crinnion, Archaeologist

Sameer Dhalla, Manager, Water Resources

Ken Dion, Senior Project Manager, Lower Don EA

Alberta D'Souza, GIS Technical Assistant

Jamie Duncan, Water Resources Data Management Analyst

Elyssa Elton, Land Management Technician

Don Ford, Manager, Geoenvironmental

Adele Freeman, Director, Watershed Management

Steve Heuchert, Manager, Development, Planning and Regulation

Janet Ivey, Watershed Planning Coordinator

Steve Joudrey, Land Management Technician

Cindy Kambeitz, Water & Air Quality Analyst

Margie Kenedy, Assistant Archaeologist

Bill Kiru, Manager, Development, Planning and Regulation

Dave Lawrie, Aquatic Systems Analyst 2

Dena Lewis, Manager, Terrestrial and Aquatic Ecology

Deborah Martin-Downs, Director, Ecology

Sonya Meek, Manager, Watershed Planning

Gavin Miller, Biologist

Laurie Nelson, Senior Manager, Development Planning and Policy

Ryan Ness, Manager, Water Resources

Leslie Piercey, Supervisor, Planning Ecology

Kelly Purves, Field Biologist

Andrew Taylor, Hydrogeologist

Amy Thurston, Project Manager, Watershed Planning

Christine Tu, Supervisor, Aquatic Management

Tim Van Seters, Sustainable Technologies Manager

Carolyn Woodland, Director, Planning and Development

Michelle Vanderwel, Administrative Clerk

**Consultants:**

Bill Glenn

Dr. Hugh Whiteley

Freeman Associates

J.D. Power and Associates

Schollen & Company International Incorporated

The Municipal Infrastructure Group

XCG Consultants Limited

Water's Edge Limited

## Appendix E: Municipal Technical Advisory Committee Members

Garth Armour, City of Toronto

Laura Atkins-Paul, Regional Municipality of York

Karen Boniface, Town of Markham

Tony Ching, City of Vaughan

Maria Flores, Town of Richmond Hill

Paul Gardner, City of Vaughan

Janette Harvey, City of Toronto

Tony Iacobelli, City of Vaughan

Sandra Malcic, Regional Municipality of York

Tracy Manolakakis, City of Toronto

Frank Milkovich, City of Vaughan

Learie Miller, Town of Markham

John Nemeth, Town of Richmond Hill

Azadeh Rashvand, Town of Richmond Hill

Soran Sito, Town of Markham

Bill Snodgrass, City of Toronto

Stephanie Snow, City of Vaughan

Jane Weninger, City of Toronto

### **Observers:**

Sandra Kok, Environment Canada

Margaret Buchinger, Don Watershed Regeneration Council

Shan Dhingra, Don Watershed Regeneration Council

## Appendix F: Don Watershed Sites of Regeneration Interest

Throughout the watershed planning study, neighbourhoods, subbasins, sites, and individual properties have been identified by agency staff and other watershed stakeholders as being sites of interest for regeneration action. The “long list” below is a compilation of the identified sites. Sites were proposed for a variety of purposes and to address a range of regeneration objectives. Planning and/or implementation of regeneration works is already underway on many of these sites. The concept sites described in Chapter 6 were selected from this long list of sites.

### *Upper West Don River Subwatershed*

Development blocks 27 and 28, City of Vaughan (whitebelt)  
Commercial lands at Major MacKenzie and Weston, City of Vaughan  
CN Rail Yards and neighbouring industrial area, City of Vaughan  
Waterside Marsh, City of Vaughan  
Bartley Smith Greenway, City of Vaughan

### *Upper East Don River Subwatershed*

Maple Nature Reserve, City of Vaughan  
McMillan Property, City of Vaughan  
Pomona Mills Park/Royal Orchard Park, Town of Markham  
Patterson Creek subbasin, City of Vaughan and Town of Richmond Hill  
Pioneer Park, Town of Richmond Hill  
Newly developing lands on the Oak Ridges Moraine, City of Vaughan  
Pearson Avenue stormwater outfall, Town of Richmond Hill  
Former landfill sites

### *German Mills Creek Subwatershed*

East Don Parkland—Bestview Forest, City of Toronto  
Doncrest Valley, Town of Markham  
German Mills Settlers Park/Maple Valley Park, Town of Markham  
David Dunlap Observatory, Town of Richmond Hill  
Enford Road/Elgin Mills industrial area, Town of Richmond Hill

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Cummer Creek subbasin, Town of Richmond Hill and City of Toronto

Lennox Park, Town of Richmond Hill

### *Lower West Don River Subwatershed*

Sunnybrook Park/Glendon Forest/Edwards Gardens complex, City of Toronto

E.P. Taylor Canadian Film Centre site, City of Toronto

Earl Bales Complex and Burnett Woods, City of Toronto

Carscadden Greenbelt, City of Toronto

Bathurst Hydro Fields, City of Toronto

G. Ross Lord Park/Garthdale Park, City of Toronto

E.T. Seton Park and Thorncliffe, City of Toronto

Leaside business area, City of Toronto

Cedarvale Ravine, City of Toronto

Wilket Creek, City of Toronto

### *Lower East Don River Subwatershed*

Moatfield Farm Park, City of Toronto

East Don Parkland, City of Toronto

Alomosa Wetland, City of Toronto

Newtonbrook Creek subbasin, City of Toronto

Lesmill Road commercial area, City of Toronto

### *Taylor/Massey Creek Subwatershed*

Taylor Creek Park, City of Toronto

Warden Woods and surrounding residential area, City of Toronto

Terraview-Willowfield, City of Toronto

Warden Hydro Corridor, City of Toronto

Eglinton Reach, City of Toronto

Underwriters' Reach, City of Toronto

Ferris and Curity Ravines, City of Toronto

*Lower Don River Subwatershed*

Mud Creek subbasin, City of Toronto

Don Valley Brick Works, City of Toronto

Don Narrows, City of Toronto

Mouth of the Don, City of Toronto

Pottery Road Snow Dump site, City of Toronto

## Appendix G: Summary of Recommendations

See Chapter 5 for rationale, background, actions, and roles and responsibilities. More details about how to implement these recommendations can be found in the *Don River Watershed Plan Implementation Guide*.

### CARING FOR WATER (Section 5.1)

1. Implement source, conveyance and end-of-pipe stormwater management facilities (retrofit and new) and maintain existing stormwater facilities across the watershed
2. Manage flood risks
3. Protect groundwater recharge and discharge areas
4. Improve erosion and sediment control and site regeneration
5. Improve stream form
6. Prevent and remediate pollution
7. Monitor, evaluate and adjust

### CARING FOR NATURE—AQUATIC SYSTEM (Section 5.2.1)

1. Implement Redside Dace Recovery Team recommendations (in development) to investigate the existing redside dace population status and habitat improvement and protection opportunities (in FMZ 1 where this species is currently known to occur and in FMZs 2 and 3 where a population may be recovered)
2. Protect and improve instream habitat for the Target Community Indicator Species (Figure 25), as per recommendations in Chapter 6 of this watershed plan and the Fisheries Management Plan (FMP)
3. Create or enhance riparian wetlands, with focus on reaches that still support aquatic communities that rely on this habitat (e.g., known populations of brassy minnow), as per recommendations in Chapter 6 of this watershed plan and the FMP
4. Complete an instream barrier assessment for the entire watershed and identify priority barrier mitigations that would achieve the most improvement to fish passage and habitat
5. Improve the water balance (surface water and groundwater regimes) and stormwater management (quality and quantity), and identify aquatic standards and best management practices to guide the work (see management strategies under Caring for Water in Section 5.1)
6. Establish an Implementation Committee for the updated Don River Fisheries Management Plan
7. Improve monitoring of fish communities and habitat, particularly for existing populations of redside dace and wall-eye
8. Develop education and stewardship programs to address invasive species awareness (round goby, common carp, rusty crayfish) and the potential for invasive species transfer between watersheds (e.g., bait fish transfer between Humber and Don rivers), the role of fish as indicators of riverine health, and best management practices to protect and regenerate the aquatic system (especially riparian plantings) targeted at landowners and land maintenance staff

### CARING FOR NATURE—TERRESTRIAL SYSTEM (Section 5.2.2)

1. Improve ecological function of the entire urban landscape, from the natural areas to the built areas, by increasing vegetation cover through better urban design and land management
2. Secure the Target Terrestrial Natural Heritage System (Figure 26) and look for additional opportunities for expansion (e.g., additional lands identified in City of Toronto's Official Plan, Map 9)
3. Regenerate and enhance the quality of the natural system by increasing natural cover quantity, improving patch size and shape, and managing invasive species
4. Mitigate the impact of human activities on natural areas by developing a broader understanding of ecosystem health and a commitment to stewardship among the public and businesses

**CARING FOR COMMUNITY—CULTURAL HERITAGE (Section 5.3.1)**

1. Identify, investigate and conserve cultural heritage prior to changes in land use or redevelopment
2. Establish a comprehensive communication plan with Aboriginal (First Nations and Métis) groups and other more recent descendant populations
3. Fill gaps in archaeological knowledge
4. Develop and support existing active and participatory programs to increase awareness of cultural heritage and living culture

**CARING FOR COMMUNITY—NATURE-BASED EXPERIENCES (Section 5.3.2)**

1. Protect and enhance the quality and extent of public greenspaces throughout the watershed, and, in particular, in areas of increasing population density and redevelopment
2. Expand the network of formal trails to connect key destinations and improve connectivity with neighbouring watersheds, the Oak Ridges Moraine, and the waterfront
3. Promote the natural and cultural heritage of the watershed and engage the community in their protection, regeneration, and celebration

**CARING FOR COMMUNITY—LAND AND RESOURCE USE (Section 5.3.3)**

1. As municipal Official Plans are updated across Don watershed municipalities, TRCA should work with municipalities to incorporate watershed plan strategies into these plans and to encourage strategic planning in advance of redevelopment, to enhance the sustainability of urban form and resource use
2. Master Environmental Servicing Plans (MESPs) for Redevelopment areas and regeneration areas should be required to coordinate property redevelopment and regeneration in a comprehensive way
3. Implement sustainable urban form and adopt green development standards for neighbourhoods, sites, and buildings
4. Improve planning for and continue implementation of flood remediation
5. Terrestrial natural cover on historical lots of record that extend into ravines should be protected from loss during redevelopment or intensification by designating it “open space” in municipal official plans
6. Explore opportunities to secure financial resources for creating new greenspaces and supporting regeneration, operations and maintenance of existing greenspaces from development charges when areas are subject to growth through intensification
7. Implement sustainable infrastructure planning, implementation and monitoring
8. Increase water efficiency and conservation
9. Reduce energy use and increase non-fossil fuel alternatives
10. The amount of waste generated should be reduced and wherever possible, “waste” should be used as a resource

## Appendix H: Sustainable Community Scenario Assumptions

### FUTURE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY scenario: Stormwater SOURCE CONTROLS in NEW URBAN DEVELOPMENT Areas:

	Residential			Institutional	Indust./Comm.	Transportation
	Low	Medium	High			
	TSI= 35% RGR = 0.3	TSI= 53% RGR=0.6	TSI=67% RGR=1.1			
<b>Infiltration Measures</b>						
1. Roof drainage infiltration (% of roof area)	100% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	80% (soils A,B) 40% (soils C,D)	20% (soils A,B) 0% (soils C,D)	30%	30% (soils A,B only)	-
2. Parking lot infiltration (% of parking lot area)	-	-	-	60% (soils A,B) 30% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	60% (soils A,B) 30% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	-
3. Infiltration of roadway and driveway runoff (% of roadway and driveway area)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	40% (soils A,B) 20% (soils C) 0% (soils D)
<b>Runoff Reduction and ET Increase</b>						
4. Green Roofs (% of roof area)	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%	-
5. Rainwater harvesting (roof drainage to rain barrels or cisterns)	10% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	30% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	40%	40%	40%	-
<b>Pollutant Reduction</b>						
6. By improved roadway operations and maintenance, including reduced winter salting and sanding, and intensified street sweeping; and by reduced use of herbicides, pesticides and lawn fertilizers on public and private properties	Assumed following reductions in average pollutant concentrations in surface runoff: TSS 10%, Nutrients 10%, Metals 10%, E.coli 10% (same as Toronto WWFMP)					

**FUTURE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY scenario: Stormwater SOURCE CONTROLS in EXISTING BUILT-UP areas**

	Residential			Institutional	Indust. /Comm.	Transportation
	Low TSI= 35% RGR = 0.3	Medium TSI= 53% RGR=0.6	High TSI=67% RGR=1.1			
<b>Infiltration Measures</b>						
1. Roof drainage infiltration	100% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	60% (soils A,B) 30% (soils C,D)	20% (soils A,B) 0% (soils C,D)	30%	20% (soil A,B only)	-
2. Parking lot infiltration	-	-	-	60% (soils A,B) 30% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	60% (soils A,B) 30% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	-
3. Infiltration of roadway and driveway runoff (only where soils A or B)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)	25% (soils A,B) 15% (soils C) 0% (soils D)
<b>Runoff Reduction and ET Increase</b>						
4. Green Roofs	0%	0%	25%	25%	25%	-
5. Rainwater harvesting (roof drainage to rain barrels or cisterns)	10% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	30% (soils A,B) 50% (soils C,D)	30%	30%	30%	-
6. Increased tree and shrub plantings in natural and landscaped green areas	Applied in all residential areas. Assumed to increase rain interception over vegetated areas by 25%. (same as Toronto WWFMMMP)			Same as in residential areas.	Not applied.	Not applied.
<b>Pollutant Reduction</b>						
7. By improved roadway operations and maintenance, including reduced winter salting and sanding, and intensified street sweeping; and By reduced use of herbicides, pesticides and lawn fertilizers on public and private properties	Assumed following reductions in average pollutant concentrations in surface runoff: TSS 10%, Nutrients 10%, Metals 10%, E.coli 10% (same as Toronto WWFMMMP)					

## Appendix I: List of Supporting Documents

### Watershed Plan

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. 2009. *Don River Watershed Plan*.

### Supporting Documents

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. 2009. Don River Watershed Plan Reports on Current Conditions - Geology and Groundwater Resources; Fluvial Geomorphology; Aquatic System; Surface Water Hydrology/Hydraulics and Stormwater Management; Baseflow and Water Use; Surface Water Quality; Terrestrial Natural Heritage (and refinement of the Target System); Land and Resource Use; Nature-based Experiences; Cultural Heritage; and Air Quality.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. 2009. *Don River Watershed Plan Implementation Guide*.

Toronto and Region Conservation Authority. *Don River Watershed Based Fisheries Management Plan* (in progress, 2009)

The Municipal Infrastructure Group Ltd. 2009. *Don River Watershed Site Evaluation*. Prepared for Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

XCG Consultants Limited. 2009. *Upper Don River Watershed Sustainable Stormwater Management Study*. Prepared for Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Water's Edge Limited and Hugh Whiteley. 2007. *A Principles-Based Methodology to Build a Watershed-Regeneration Priorities Plan for a Largely-Urbanized Watershed*. Prepared for Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.

Freeman Associates. 2006. *Action Plan for Sustainable Practices—Implementation Strategies for the Residential and Business Sectors in the Greater Toronto Area*.

J.D. Power and Associates. 2006. *2006 New Home Builder Customer Satisfaction Study – TRCA Supplemental Study*. Toronto and Region Conservation Authority.





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