



THE TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION AUTHORITY

Authority Meeting #10/07

Chair: Gerri Lynn O'Connor
Vice Chair: Maria Augimeri
Members:

**January 4, 2008
10:00 A.M.**

SOUTH THEATRE, BLACK CREEK PIONEER VILLAGE

AGENDA

- | | | <u>Pages</u> |
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| 1. | MINUTES OF MEETING #9/07, HELD ON NOVEMBER 30, 2007
(Enclosed herewith on <u>WHITE</u>) | |
| 2. | BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES | |
| 3. | DISCLOSURE OF PECUNIARY INTEREST AND THE GENERAL NATURE THEREOF | |
| 4. | DELEGATIONS | |
| 5. | PRESENTATIONS | |
| 6. | CORRESPONDENCE | |
| 6.1 | An email dated December 10, 2007 from John Newell of Pickering, in regard to barrel burning. | 16-24 |
| 7. | CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS TO THE AUTHORITY | 25 |
| 7.1 | PALGRAVE FOREST AND WILDLIFE AREA TRAIL PLAN | 25-31 |
| 7.2 | URBAN FORESTRY UPDATE | 32-37 |
| 8. | CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING #10/07, HELD ON DECEMBER 7, 2007

(Refer to pages printed on <u>PINK</u>) | |

9. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE BUSINESS EXCELLENCE ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #7/07, HELD ON DECEMBER 7, 2007

(Refer to pages printed on YELLOW)

10. NEW BUSINESS

NEXT MEETING OF THE AUTHORITY #11/07, TO BE HELD ON
FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 2008, AT 10:00 A.M.
IN THE SOUTH THEATRE, BLACK CREEK PIONEER VILLAGE

/af

**8. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
#10/07, HELD ON DECEMBER 7, 2007**

(Refer to pages printed on **PINK**)

SECTION I - ITEMS FOR AUTHORITY ACTION

8.1 SOURCE PROTECTION PLANNING 1037-1039

**8.2 REQUEST FOR DISPOSAL OF TORONTO AND REGION CONSERVATION
AUTHORITY-OWNED LAND**
West side of Scarboro Crescent, south of Romana Drive, City of Toronto
CFN 36290 1040-1042

CONFIDENTIAL

**As per Section 239. (2)(e) of the Municipal Act - litigation or potential litigation,
including matters before administrative tribunals, affecting the municipality or
local board.**

**8.3 REVISED PROJECT FOR THE ETOBICOKE MOTEL STRIP WATERFRONT
PARK (March, 1993)**
Red Carpet Inns Limited
CFN 23217 1043

Enclosed in envelope on purple paper

**8.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE NATURALIZATION AND FLOOD
PROTECTION OF THE LOWER DON RIVER**
Delivery Agreement and Gartner Lee Limited Contract Amendments 1043-1046

**8.5 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE DON MOUTH
NATURALIZATION AND PORT LANDS FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT**
Contract to Undertake Subsurface Investigations on TEDCO-owned land in Port
Lands 1047-1049

SECTION II - ITEMS FOR AUTHORITY INFORMATION

**8.6 APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS PURSUANT TO ONTARIO REGULATION
166/06**
Development, Interference with Wetlands and Alterations to Shorelines and
Watercourses

CITY OF BRAMPTON

8.6.1 CORPORATION CITY OF BRAMPTON

To site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material originating on the site or elsewhere on Part of Lots 6 & 7, Concession 4 E.H.S. and Part IX, also known as Part of Lots 6 & 7, RP M-857, known municipally as 9050 Bramalea Road (Chinguacousy Park) in the City of Brampton, Etobicoke Creek Watershed, as located on the property owned by the City of Brampton. 1050-1051

CITY OF PICKERING

8.6.2 BROOKDALE CENTRE INC.

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Part Lot 24, 25, Concession 1, (1105 Kingston Road), in the City of Pickering, Frenchman's Bay Watershed as located on the property owned by Brookdale Centre Inc.. 1051-1053

CITY OF TORONTO (ETOBICOKE YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.3 164 HUMBERCREST BOULEVARD

To change a building or structure so that it alters its use or potential use, increases its size or increases the number of dwelling units on Lot 17, Plan , Part Lot 16, Plan, (164 Humbercrest Boulevard), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1053-1054

8.6.4 15 FALSTAFF AVENUE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Lot 15, Plan, (15 Falstaff Avenue), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1054-1055

8.6.5 16 EDENBRIDGE DRIVE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, change a building or structure so that it alters its use or potential use, increases its size or increases the number of dwelling units, site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Part Block C & A, Plan 2615 & 2581, (16 Edenbridge Drive), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1056-1057

8.6.6 10 GROVETREE ROAD

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 25, Plan M-800, (10 Grovewood Road), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1057-1058

8.6.7 11 SEABROOK AVENUE

To change a building or structure so that it alters its use or potential use, increases its size or increases the number of dwelling units on Lot 21, 22, Plan, (11 Seabrook Avenue), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed.

1058-1059

8.6.8 TORONTO HYDRO ENERGY SERVICES

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Toledo Road and Cosway Court. Etobicoke Creek, in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Etobicoke Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by Toronto Hydro Energy Services.

1060-1601

CITY OF TORONTO (NORTH YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.9 GUS CORPORATION

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Part Lot 2, 3, Plan 2478, (39 Plymbridge Crescent), in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Gus Corporation.

1061-1062

8.6.10 WYNFORD RECREATION CENTRE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on 15 Club Golfway, in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Wynford Recreation Centre.

1062-1063

CITY OF TORONTO (SCARBOROUGH COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.11 CEDAR BRAE GOLF AND COUNTRY CLUB

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot 12, Concession 4, Part Lot 12, 13, Concession 5, (6431 Steeles Avenue East), in the City of Toronto (Scarborough Community Council Area), Highland Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by Cedar Brae Golf and Country Club.

1063-1064

8.6.12 UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot 9, 10, Concession 1, (1265 Military Trail), in the City of Toronto (Scarborough Community Council Area), Highland Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by University of Toronto.

1065-1066

CITY OF TORONTO (TORONTO AND EAST YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.13 149 STRATHEARN ROAD

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 82, Plan 261B YORK, (149 Strathearn Road), in the City of Toronto (Toronto and East York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1066-1067

8.6.14 71 ROXBOROUGH DRIVE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot K 21116-0053, Plan 928-Y, (71 Roxborough Drive), in the City of Toronto (Toronto and East York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1068-1070

CITY OF VAUGHAN

8.6.15 96 JULIA VALENTINA AVENUE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 6, Plan 65M-3750, (96 Julia Valentina Avenue), in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed. 1070-1071

8.6.16 18 HIGHLAND CREEK COURT

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 3, Plan 65M-3844, (18 Highland Creek Court), in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed. 1071-1073

8.6.17 16 GRAM STREET

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 19, Plan 4626, (16 Gram Street), in the City of Vaughan, Don River Watershed. 1073-1074

TOWN OF MARKHAM

8.6.18 60 ANNINA CRESCENT

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 1, Plan 65M-3246, (60 Annina Crescent), in the Town of Markham, Rouge River Watershed. 1074-1075

8.6.19 77 LUNAU LANE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure at 77 Lunau Lane, in the Town of Markham, Don River Watershed. 1075-1076

8.6.20 PETRO CANADA

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Part Lot 10, Concession 6, (4641 Highway 7 East), in the Town of Markham, Rouge River Watershed as located on the property owned by Petro Canada. 1077-1078

8.6.21 THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MARKHAM

To temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere and alter a watercourse on Lot 15, Concession 7 WEST (Springdale Park - Parklands north of Beck Drive), in the Town of Markham, Rouge River Watershed as located on the property owned by The Corporation of the Town of Markham.

1078-1081

TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL

8.6.22 24 EVERGLADES COURT

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 7, Plan 65R-21741, (24 Everglades Court), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Humber River Watershed. 1081-1082

8.6.23 246 OXFORD STREET

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 66, Plan 1999, (246 Oxford Street), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Don River Watershed. 1082-1084

TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

8.6.24 12772 NINTH LINE NORTH

To site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot 4, Concession 8E, (12772 Ninth Line North), in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Rouge River Watershed. 1084-1085

THE FOLLOWING PERMIT APPLICATIONS WERE ERRATA ITEMS:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

8.6.25 CITY OF BRAMPTON

To change a building or structure so that it alters its use or potential use, increases its size or increases the number of dwelling units on (129 Glidden Road), in the City of Brampton, Etobicoke Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by City of Brampton.

1085-1087

CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

8.6.26 CITY OF MISSISSAUGA

To site grade on Block F, Plan 716, (Dixie Road and Dundas Street East), in the City of Mississauga, Etobicoke Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by City of Mississauga. 1087-1088

8.6.27 RIOCAN HOLDINGS INC.

To site grade on Lot 6, Plan 43R-14171, (Dixie Road and Dundas Street East), in the City of Mississauga, Etobicoke Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by Riocan Holdings Incorporated. 1088-1090

CITY OF TORONTO (ETOBICOKE YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.28 59 KINGSWAY CRESCENT

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 17, 18, Plan 1943, (59 Kingsway Crescent), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1090-1091

CITY OF TORONTO (SCARBOROUGH COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.29 ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC.

To temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on the Hydro R.O.W., north of Ellesmere Road, in the City of Toronto (Scarborough Community Council Area), Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.. 1091-1092

CITY OF TORONTO (TORONTO AND EAST YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.30 428 O'CONNOR DRIVE

To undertake minor landscaping involving the placement, removal or regrading of material of less than 30 cubic metres (equivalent to 3 truckloads) on 428 O'Connor Drive, in the City of Toronto (Toronto and East York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1093-1094

8.6.31 61 ASTLEY AVENUE

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, change a building or structure so that it alters its use or potential use, increases its size or increases the number of dwelling units and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Part Lot 9, Plan 920, (61 Astley Avenue), in the City of Toronto (Toronto and East York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1094-1095

CITY OF VAUGHAN

8.6.32 BLOCK 12 PROPERTIES INC.

To site grade, temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere and alter a watercourse on Lot 22, Concession 2, northeast of Major MacKenzie Drive and Dufferin Street, in the City of Vaughan, Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Block 12 Properties Inc. 1096-1097

8.6.33 PART 5 - CONCESSION 7 AND 8 (PLAN 65R-11650)

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot 35, Concession 7, 8, Part 5, Plan 65R-11650, in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed. 1097-1099

TOWN OF CALEDON

8.6.34 BERRYFIELD ESTATES INC.

To temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere at 12526 Innis Lake Road, in the Town of Caledon, Humber River Watershed as located on the property owned by Berryfield Estates Incorporated. 1099-1100

8.6.35 16719 HUMBER STATION ROAD

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Lot 24, Concession 5, 16719 Humber Station Road, in the Town of Caledon, Humber River Watershed. 1100-1102

TOWN OF MARKHAM

8.6.36 THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF MARKHAM

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Steeles Avenue East, west of Bayview Avenue, in the Town of Markham, Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by The Corporation of the Town of Markham. 1102-1103

TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL

8.6.37 1666001 ONTARIO INC.

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, site grade and alter a watercourse on Lot 5, Plan 1642, (11188 Yonge Street), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Rouge River Watershed as located on the property owned by 1666001 Ontario Inc.. 1103-1105

8.6.38 SABELLA RIDGE ESTATES INC.

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Lot 53, Plan 1931, (10684 Yonge Street), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Sabella Ridge Estates Incorporated. 1105-1106

PERMIT APPLICATIONS 8.6.39 - 8.6.63 ARE MINOR WORKS LETTER OF APPROVAL:

CITY OF BRAMPTON

8.6.39 18 CHATTERTON COURT

To construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 27, Plan 43M704, (18 Chatterton Court), in the City of Brampton, Etobicoke Creek Watershed. 1107

CITY OF PICKERING

8.6.40 1815 ALTONA ROAD

To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Part Lot 32, Concession 1, (1815 Altona Road), in the City of Pickering, Petticoat Creek Watershed. 1107

CITY OF TORONTO (ETOBICOKE YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.41 10 ROSE VALLEY CRESCENT

To construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 66, Plan A-1, (10 Rose Valley Crescent), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1107-1108

8.6.42 350 SILVERSTONE DRIVE

To construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) on Block E, Plan M1084, (350 Silverstone Drive), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1108

8.6.43 85 MOUNT OLIVE DRIVE

To construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) on Block B, Plan M-985, Block D, Plan M-972, (85 Mount Olive Drive), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1108

8.6.44 63 JELlicOE AVENUE

To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 10, Plan, (63 Jellicoe Avenue), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Etobicoke Creek Watershed. 1108

8.6.45 65 JELlicOE AVENUE

To change the use, size, or number of dwelling units of a structure, or undertake work that does not change the footprint of the existing structure on Lot 9, Plan 4075, (65 Jellicoe Avenue), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Etobicoke Creek Watershed. 1108-1109

8.6.46 RIOKIM HOLDINGS (ONTARIO) INC.

To undertake minor landscaping involving the placement, removal or regrading of material of less than 30 cubic metres (equivalent to 3 truckloads) and construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) on Lot 3, 4, 5, Plan 2181, (Finch Avenue West and Kipling Avenue North), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed as located on the property owned by RioKim Holdings (Ontario) Inc. 1109

8.6.47 5 ASHLEY PARK ROAD

To undertake minor landscaping involving the placement, removal or regrading of material of less than 30 cubic metres (equivalent to 3 truckloads), construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) and change the use, size, or number of dwelling units of a structure, or undertake work that does not change the footprint of the existing structure on Lot 13, Plan 2875, (5 Ashley Park Road), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1109

8.6.48 78 HADRIAN DRIVE

To construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) on 78 Hadrian Drive, in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1109

8.6.49 8 WOODMERE COURT

To change the use, size, or number of dwelling units of a structure, or undertake work that does not change the footprint of the existing structure on Lot 8, Plan 5773, (8 Woodmere Court), in the City of Toronto (Etobicoke York Community Council Area), Humber River Watershed. 1110

CITY OF TORONTO (NORTH YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.50 33 ASHGROVE PLACE

To construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 27, Plan 4454, (33 Ashgrove Place), in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1110

8.6.51 GRANITE CLUB LIMITED
To construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Block B, Plan 1858, Block G, Plan M-289, (2350 Bayview Avenue), in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed as located on the property owned by Granite Club Limited. 1110

8.6.52 22 BALLYCONNER COURT
To install a swimming pool on Lot 2, Plan M-1724, (22 Ballyconner Court), in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1110

8.6.53 13 CARMEL COURT
To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 36, Plan 9373, (13 Carmel Court), in the City of Toronto (North York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1111

CITY OF TORONTO (SCARBOROUGH COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.54 9 BELLEHAVEN CRESCENT
To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 55, Plan M-440, (9 Bellehaven Crescent), in the City of Toronto (Scarborough Community Council Area), Highland Creek Watershed. 1111

8.6.55 21 FALLINGBROOK WOODS
To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 28, Plan 4304, (21 Fallingbrook Woods), in the City of Toronto (Scarborough Community Council Area), Waterfront Watershed. 1111

CITY OF TORONTO (TORONTO AND EAST YORK COMMUNITY COUNCIL AREA)

8.6.56 35 DOUGLAS CRESCENT
To construct a ground floor addition or structure greater than 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) but less than 150 sq. m (1614 sq. ft) on Lot 118, Plan 2398, (35 Douglas Crescent), in the City of Toronto (Toronto and East York Community Council Area), Don River Watershed. 1111

CITY OF VAUGHAN

8.6.57 106 ABBRUZZE COURT
To install a swimming pool and construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 10, Plan 65M-3001, (106 Abbruzzese Court), in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed. 1112

TOWN OF CALEDON

8.6.58 27 OLIVERS LANE

To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Lot 4, Plan 43M 534, (27 Olivers Lane), in the Town of Caledon, Humber River Watershed. 1112

8.6.59 217 PINE AVENUE

To construct a non-habitable accessory structure up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Part Lot 27, Concession 7 , (217 Pine Avenue), in the Town of Caledon, Humber River Watershed. 1112

TOWN OF MARKHAM

8.6.60 AMTOCA INVESTMENTS LIMITED

To undertake minor landscaping involving the placement, removal or regrading of material of less than 30 cubic metres (equivalent to 3 truckloads) on Lot 29, Concession 7, (11274 Highway 48), in the Town of Markham, Rouge River Watershed as located on the property owned by Amtoca Investments Limited. 1112

TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL

8.6.61 49 HOUSEMAN CRESCENT

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure on Lot 65, Plan 65M-2114, (49 Houseman Crescent), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Don River Watershed. 1113

TOWN OF WHITCHURCH-STOUFFVILLE

8.6.62 3952 BETHESDA ROAD

To construct a ground floor addition up to 50 sq. m (538 sq. ft) on Part Lot 6, Plan 65R-1701, Part Lot 6, Plan 65R-1701, (3952 Bethesda Road), in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Rouge River Watershed. 1113

8.6.63 39 LAKEVIEW AVENUE

To undertake minor landscaping involving the placement, removal or regrading of material of less than 30 cubic metres (equivalent to 3 truckloads) on Lot 39, Plan 65M-2577, (39 Lakeview Avenue), in the Town of Whitchurch-Stouffville, Rouge River Watershed. 1113

CITY OF BRAMPTON

8.6.64 ALTERRA HOMES (BRAMPTON) LTD.

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Lot 23, 24, 25, Plan BR-4, Part Lot 14, 15, 16, 17, 26, Block 2, Plan BR-4, (9 George Street North), in the City of Brampton, Etobicoke Creek Watershed as located on the property owned by Alterra Homes (Brampton) Ltd. 1113-1116

CITY OF VAUGHAN

8.6.65 EARTH RANGERS

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Lot 17, Concession 7, (9520 Pine Valley Drive), in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed as located on the property owned by Earth Rangers. 1116-1117

8.6.66 ENBRIDGE GAS DISTRIBUTION INC.

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure, site grade and temporarily or permanently place, dump or remove any material, originating on the site or elsewhere on Highway 27, north of Highway 407, in the City of Vaughan, Humber River Watershed as located on the property owned by Enbridge Gas Distribution Inc.. 1117-1118

TOWN OF RICHMOND HILL

8.6.67 0 TOWER HILL ROAD

To construct, reconstruct, erect or place a building or structure and site grade on Lot 57, Concession 1, (0 Tower Hill Road), in the Town of Richmond Hill, Rouge River Watershed. 1119-1120

8.7 KLEINBURG NEW FOREST NORTH PROJECT

City of Vaughan

1120-1126

8.8 ROUTINE INFRASTRUCTURE WORKS

1127-1136

8.9 DAWSCO (CYRARO) DEVELOPMENT CORP.

Ontario Municipal Board Hearing

1137-1140

8.10 SPILLS RESPONSE DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM – REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF PEEL

1141-1143

8.11 2008 FEE SCHEDULE

Revision

1143-1144

9. CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS OF THE BUSINESS EXCELLENCE ADVISORY BOARD MEETING #7/07, HELD ON DECEMBER 7, 2007

(Refer to pages printed on YELLOW)

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CORRESPONDENCE 6.1

From: gullyfourmyle [mailto:jondy@sympatico.ca]
Sent: Monday, December 10, 2007 9:16 PM
To: 0000 John Newell
Subject: The Chemical Violation of Julie Inwood

Dear Government Decision Makers,

The attachments outline a true story of what happens when the authorities, including municipal officials, the police, ministry scientists and legislation are not coordinated. This is not about an absence of legislation; it's about a failure to correctly apply existing legislation and it's about a systemic failure to understand how the Criminal Code of Canada governs much more than cops and robbers.

This is about how a typical jurisdiction failed to protect a defenceless retiree, Julie Inwood, from a series of chemical assaults by multiple abusers over a period of seven years because there is no environmental legislation to deal with that specific issue. No one took the time to consider what other legislation could be used to protect Julie.

Police departments nationally need to be made aware they can no longer fail to apply the law where environmental issues intersect public safety - even if it is the government that committed the crime. And yes, Canadian governments have quite an extensive, largely unpunished criminal past. The reality is that our governments and officials have gotten away with pretty well every conceivable crime in the Criminal Code except those involving money. The system wasn't set up to enable elected officials and bureaucrats to commit the perfect crimes but the hands off attitude displayed by all police forces in Canada have made it happen.

Government decision makers need to understand that public safety is paramount and the main reason they have their jobs. When public safety is ignored and the public is put in harm's way, the Criminal Code kicks in. No one is exempt. Not the Prime Minister, not the Premiers, the Ministers, MP's MPP's or civil servants.

When you read her story you will be shocked as I was to think that this could have happened anywhere in Canada never mind in your own jurisdiction. And as you read, try to imagine yourself in her shoes, in her condition at 58 years old without anyone to turn to...

John Newell, Pickering

Backyard Burn Barrels: A Burning Health Problem

EPA [Washington State] Factsheet 3apr03

This is what Washington State says. I couldn't find anything as definitive as this very incomplete and not very informative document on any Ontario website.

mindfully.org note: This factsheet warns not to burn certain materials, but in truth, none should be burned openly, as they all cause toxic chemicals to be released into the air.



What's so bad about burn barrels?

Maybe you guessed that smoke from your burn barrel isn't good for you, but do you know how bad it really is? The immediate affects are:

- Eye, nose, and throat irritation
- Lung irritation and congestion
- Skin irritations and burns
- Stomach or intestinal upset
- Headache or memory loss

The increased risk of long-term health problems:

- Cancer
- Leukemia
- Asthma
- Immune System Changes
- Learning Disorders
- Birth Defects
- Infertility

When you choose to burn, you affect not just your own health, but the health of your children, your neighbors, and your animals. Children, teenagers, pregnant women, and the elderly are at highest risk. Burn barrels are especially bad because the fires burn at low temperatures. They receive very little oxygen and produce a lot of smoke that contains toxic substances. What's worse is that almost all of the pollutants released into the air are close to the ground where they are easily inhaled.

Did you know it is illegal to burn the following materials?

- Garbage
- Plastic
- Paper
- Cardboard
- Asphalt
- Rubber products
- Treated wood
- Petroleum products
- Dead animals
- Any substance other than natural vegetation, when burned, releases toxic emissions, dense smoke or obnoxious odors

It is illegal to burn all of the above materials because they release toxic substances when they are burned. In fact, burning anything in burn barrels is illegal (WAC 173-425-050(5)). Unprocessed natural vegetation is the only thing you can burn legally, and then only if you live outside urban areas and you follow local permitting guidelines. Check with your local air pollution control authority or fire protection district for regulations in your area.

The Chemical Violation of Julie Inwood

John Newell, 529 Steeple Hill, Pickering, Ontario, L1V 5Z6

December 10, 2007

The following is the synopsis of an e-mail sent to me on November 22, 2009. The e-mail was a heart rending plea for help by a very desperate lady I have never met. Her name is Julie Inwood. She is a 58 year old, retired nurse who moved into her home northeast of Balsam Lake east of Kinmount, in Minden Hills Twp, in the county of Haliburton, on the Irondale River which joins the Burnt River at 1124 Joplin Rd, Kinmount, Ontario, seven years ago. When she moved there, she was in good to excellent health for her age.

Soon after moving in she came to realize the former owner had been a prolific barrel burner. Barrel burning is a common practice in rural areas. The barrels are generally 55 gallon used oil drums in which household garbage is burned. As time went on, she found that the chemical damage to the property from barrel burning to be so severe that seven years later, plants cannot grow in the most contaminated areas. That was bad enough. But after settling into what she had thought of as the ideal, pristine rural homestead, it turned out her neighbours were apparently anything but environmentally friendly. They are barrel burners too.

Doing nothing but trying to live in peaceful retirement, Julie was trapped.

Her efforts to have her neighbours stop the burning, especially of toxic materials, resulted in retaliation, intimidation and repeated, vicious, intentional, chemical assaults by upwind neighbours. The chemical assaults against Julie have even been described in the local newspaper, The Minden Times.

Julie subsequently required numerous medical interventions to save her life. Eventually the doctor on staff in the local hospital began emotionally abusing her as though she were to blame for her own poisoning. Rather than risk further abuse at the hands of this doctor and is now apparently not welcome in her local hospital. She now has to travel to a distant hospital for medical attention.

Barrel burning is one of the most insidious and preventable environmental abuses in Canada. It is not a small problem. Irresponsible barrel burning in rural Canada is the single largest source of airborne dioxin, considered to be one of the deadliest poisons known to man and unequivocally carcinogenic. The Minden Times (Jenn Watt) article describing Julie's struggle says that of those who burn toxic materials in backyard oil drums; **"According to the Environics study, 27 per cent of those who burn say nothing could persuade them to stop."**

Fingerprint: Each chemical reaction where dioxins are formed or any incineration of synthetic or natural (always) chlorine containing materials gives its typical mixture of the different dioxins, called congeners. In that way it is more or less possible to trace the origin of a dioxin contamination to its source.

Julie has variously attempted to obtain help from all of the local authorities including the Police, Fire Department, Medical Authorities, City Council ('the Corporation of the Township of Minden Hills, in the County of Haliburton), the **Ministry of the Environment, the Media and other concerned citizens to no avail.** The David Suzuki Foundation tried to intervene at the federal level but to no avail. Nothing worked despite very clear and compelling legal obligations that bind the local authorities and the Crown.

A couple of excerpts from her subsequent e-mails to me:

"I had an awful time with the drug dealers at the end of the road. They finally shut themselves down by one calling the police on the other. (Name withheld) continued to be extremely aggressive towards me. Bottom line - the druggies and (barrel) burners have gotten together - they told people up and down the road that Julie was giving them problems and they had better help them straighten me out. When I talked to the police again they said that they wanted a cool

down period for 'the road' so told me to sit tight. That was when I asked the Staff Sergeant (Name withheld) if they (the police) would come if the barrel burners burnt again. He said no."

"The methyl metals found in our blood, lymph, skin and liver, were chromium, magnesium, cobalt, silver, mercury, iron, aluminum, scandium, manganese and lead.

Methyl metals are poisonous, liquid, metallic elements, made synthetically into solvents which DENATURES ethyl alcohol. They are volatile, combustible, FRAGRANT esters used in the production of hard alloys and electro- plating etc."

(The "our" referred to one of the alleged perpetrator's three grandchildren who were also tested. He apparently is poisoning his own grandchildren!)

Over the course of the last two weeks, I have received more communications from Julie outlining in more detail the various assaults, her attempts to seek an end to them and the total lack of cooperation she has had from all of the local authorities – up until my e-mail on November 27 2007, that was sent to every federal MP including the Prime Minister, all Ontario provincial MPP's including the Premier, all regional Mayors and Councillors in regions and municipalities in the GTA including Haliburton and the Kwarthas. A copy also went to the RCMP and the OPP (as usual, the OPP's copy came back as undeliverable so it was resent by snail mail.

Julie Inwood is an innocent woman with severe life threatening injuries and who has had her quality of life permanently ruined by malicious acts and by a total breakdown of our social services net. The full horrific story of what has happened to Julie needs to come out in a scent-free court of law.

Possibly my response to her plea may cause that to take place. December 10, 2007

E-mail attachment and response to:

Julie Inwood, 1124 Joplin Rd. Kinmount, Ontario

Hi Julie,

I have read through of your material. I am profoundly offended by what has happened to you as result of what apparently is an overt attempt to harm or even kill you.

Your letter history indicates that you have pretty much tried every traditional avenue of salvation open to you.

What I am going to say is with the understanding that you are a smoker and have smoked for years. However, in my estimation based on your illuminating test results, I agree smoking has little and likely no bearing on the damage you have suffered. Certainly, smoking has no bearing on the legal aspects of what has become a seven year horror story.

I'm not a scientist or a lawyer but I have done extensive research into toxic emissions, their impact on living tissue and how the Criminal Code of Canada links the perpetrator(s), emissions and victim(s).

From your letters it appears that your neighbours have organized and executed a plan of aggression that is working and I believe again from descriptions of health impacts described, your death is indeed immanent if action is not taken against the perpetrator(s) immediately by local authorities.

In legal terms, according to the Criminal Code, what is being done to you and has been done over a period of years is that you are being involuntarily forced to inhale, ingest and absorb lethal transdermal chemicals (**Administering a Noxious Substance, Section 245**). Your repeated unwilling exposure to those chemicals mean you are the victim of an intentional and planned series of chemical assaults with intent to harm you (**Unlawfully Causing Bodily Harm, Section 229**) that has the very likely outcome of causing your premature death (**Acceleration of Death, Section 226**) or murder (**Homicide, Section 231**).

I wouldn't be so presumptuous as to state the charges with which the perpetrators of the assault against you could be dealt with except that the police themselves don't seem to understand how the law applies. There is protection for you in the Criminal Code of Canada should the police choose to act. The offences I've named are not the only charges that could be laid in this case so for the police to have failed to act is cause for concern, not just for you but for all Ontarians since it's the Ontario Provincial Police who have dropped the ball on this.

The manner in which these acts have been facilitated is called the wind tunnelling - normally a technique used by vehicle and aircraft designers to streamline their products to increase gas mileage. It's a technique that uses wind as a tool to accomplish an objective or goal. In your case, the perpetrator(s) have taken advantage of prevailing wind and local landscape features that act as a natural wind tunnel with your property as the target. The technique has also been used in modern warfare in World War I and in more recent times by Saddam Hussein to exterminate the Kurds. But when wind is used in this manner to injure or kill people, it's not being used as a tool, it's being used as a weapon.

Julie, you are far from alone. This technique is also being employed by the Province here in the eastern GTA on a much larger scale that will escalate to chemically injure hundreds of thousands of people and kill thousands annually once all the new planned emissions sources are in place. The injury and death toll will be superseded in Canada only by the two World Wars of the twentieth century. Doing the research on that deadly project is why I became involved in the study of the Criminal Code and its application to environmental crimes. It turns out; the Criminal Code is the only legislation that can be used to protect innocent people from their own government and being intentionally being murdered with air poisoned by upwind activities. Our environmental legislation and Human Rights Code offer no protection because the police who are supposed to enforce the legislation think the Department of Natural Resources; the Ministry of the Environment and the Cookie monster are on the job. Sadly, no one is and the buck passing you experienced is typical. The new sources of emissions that will introduce another hundred million tons of poisons to the eastern GTA will be of a weaker strength than what you have experienced but over time due to the cumulative nature, the end results will be the same. The Province hopes no one will notice that what's happening is not "diseases" becoming more common, it's genocide.

Your situation is a "fast" and definitive example of what the Ontario government is enabling to happen here to the eastern GTA and that the federal government is planning to do to our communities with the proposed Pickering Airport and their attendant aviation emissions.

The chemicals emitted by the products you described kill by cumulative damage in relatively low concentrations. The dose amount can vary widely and still be lethal because the poisons involved kill by accumulating in your tissues and dissolving tissues and disrupting life dependent processes. Even in far lower doses than you were exposed to, the effects can be lethal and the degree of lethality is determined by the intake amount over time, concentration in which tissues, repetitive injuries and the age and health of the victim. As you rightly stated, children have zero defence against these chemicals due to the fact that some of the physiological parts of their immune systems don't even exist until after the age of two years.

Your condition is in no way shape or form a disease. It is a series of cumulative injuries inflicted apparently by intentional repeated, chemical assaults on your person by person(s) known to you.

The responsibility of the police in this matter is clear. Since this is allegedly and appears to be a physical premeditated assault with the likely outcome being your death, the police have a sworn duty to protect you. Public safety is paramount in any dispute. By failing to act on your behalf they have put themselves in a position of negligence - **(Criminal Negligence, Section 219)**. In effect, by failing to act according to their sworn duty, I believe they have put themselves in the position of having aided and abetted your neighbour(s) in the alleged assaults. In short, they are just as liable as the original perpetrator(s) is or are. **(Duties Tending to Preservation of Life, Section 217 and Breach of Duty, Section 80)**

That the police would contravene the Criminal Code in such an overt and essentially lazy manner leads to serious questions about their training, ethics and conduct.

As if this weren't enough, your City Council has also apparently failed to protect you. That is also covered under the Criminal Code **(Requirements for Certain Acts, Section 25.9)**. Earlier under Section 25 there are described protections for government officials to prevent them from being prosecuted for merely fulfilling the function of their jobs. But those protections don't extend to overtly failing to protect a known victim of assault where future virtually certain and predictable offences will obviously result in the death of that victim **(Death that might have been prevented, Section 224)**. Your City Council had what is known as Duty of Care to ensure your safety. That Duty was and is well within their jurisdiction and ability to perform. Again public safety is paramount and your safety was set aside in what can only be described as a most callous manner if the local newspaper account is to be credited. I believe those who were in a position to know and act are culpable under the Criminal Code.

How the police could be so remiss in such a flagrant case of intent to commit harm on another person and a little old lady at that is baffling and extremely disturbing.

The backyard trash burning of only one household equals or surpasses the pollution of a full scale Municipal Waste Combustor (MWC), burning the waste of 37,000 non-recycling or 121,000 recycling households... ...backyard burning should be forbidden (as is already the case in Flanders/Belgium). (This information has been known since at least 1999.)

<http://home.scarlet.be/chlorophiles/Eng/ChlorineDiSrc.html#Bar>

In blunt terms, you have been forced to inhale the poisonous equivalent of the emissions from many thousands of homes over a seven year period. That you are still alive is truly amazing.

In your case, this offence has been more than an air pollution assault, this has been a chemical rape of your soul and your body to the point where there is no cell in you that is untouched or uninjured. This is a heinous crime that turns my stomach.

No one wants to see people go to jail but in this case, the staggering amount of damage that has been done to your person and your ability to enjoy your life more than warrants harsh treatment for the perpetrators and for those in our social safety net who set aside their legal obligations and did nothing – thereby allowing and by implication - condoning the abuse. There has to be harsh accountability.

We have to ask ourselves – are those people who failed you barrel burners too? There seems to be much more to this situation than just barrel burning. My research shows this is a systemic cultural problem that can only have a hideous outcome in the long term if not stopped in its tracks. The conduct of the police, your elected officials and the local medical authorities is crying out to be investigated. The public needs to be made aware of the results.

As usual, the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) demonstrated inept conduct and abilities in this matter. Its failure is not the failure of an individual; it's a ministry failure of will, process, resources and funding – a complete collapse in other words. This was really a very simple problem to solve. The reason for MOE's existence is to protect the public from environmental harm. The dangerous state of the air we breathe shows they are not protecting the public at large and here – with only one person to protect from a few idiots, they couldn't do that either. What **can** MOE, federal or provincial, do properly?

Air quality and wind currents are not held in high enough esteem. The penalties for offences and the ability to enforce the offences are worse than a joke. The legislation that deals with barrel burning needs to be completely re-written. The punishment must fit the enormity of the crime. Barrel burning is a crime not just against people. It is a crime against the planet.

Barrel burning and garbage dumping are crimes that are easily prevented with the imposition of a large cash reward for reporting (paid for by the apprehended offender*), a mandatory 6 month jail sentence followed by 100 hours of mandatory, publicly recorded community service for each and every offender apprehended.

My advice to you would be to seek shelter until the authorities have taken the perpetrator(s) into custody or can guarantee your personal safety as in this case they certainly should. I don't think asking the City to provide round the clock on site security for you would be out of line either. If they don't and something happens to you they are liable.

Another thing that needs to be done is the forensic investigation into your anticipated death – a “living autopsy”. There is no reason why the police need to wait for you to die when they can ask you the relevant questions and do all the tissue sampling necessary to achieve convictions while you are alive. Nearly everything that an autopsy could accomplish in terms of sampling can be accomplished while you are living and again, able to answer questions. This is far from normal but not at all unreasonable under the circumstances.

Please keep me informed as things develop.

Yours truly,

John Newell,
Pickering, Ontario

* The imposed penalty for unauthorized burning and garbage dumping would need to be high enough to make reporting the offence worth the effort of a normal citizen and high enough to recover the costs involved with forensic linking of the emissions or garbage to the offender by chemical analysis, finger printing or other investigative means. The convicted offender should bear the entire costs of the reward and all costs involved with apprehension and conviction in addition to jail time and community service. These costs should not be tax deductible for the offender. As well, when there is injury to persons or property, public or private, the offender should be liable for the cost of reparations with applicable interest. That threat and one conviction would end barrel burning.

Dear readers,

This is the mind that the barrel burners are poisoning and the local authorities have abandoned:

Wow: got our first snow. Huge puffy flakes floating softly down; smaller ones in a bit more of a hurry; little ice pellets speeding past the others and a few drops of cold rain all decided to grace our presence, all at the same time. The result was a huge white mattress of soft, squeaky-to-walk-on, twinkling covers, over the contours of the earth; giant fluffy pillows decorated the trees and tiny faeiry poofs accented all the remaining flora and fauna. To top it all off, Grandmother Moon shone silver clear, illuminating all below as if it were day, making shadows, long and dark ripple everywhere.

Sleep when the wind blows

Julie

My point?

Julie e-mailed me this as a belated birthday present today (November 24, 2007) when she found out hers and mine are near each other in terms of months and years.

Can you imagine letting a bunch of dope-dealers and barrel burning thugs kill this?

She doesn't know this letter is included in this "package" but I think it's important to give readers a sense of the inner beauty of the person who has been needlessly stonewalled into an unending chemical atrocity.

John Newell

Item 7.1

TO: Chair and Members of the Authority
Meeting #10/07, January 4, 2008

FROM: James W. Dillane, Director, Finance and Business Services

RE: **PALGRAVE FOREST AND WILDLIFE AREA TRAIL PLAN**

KEY ISSUE

Recommends approval of the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan, dated November, 2007, be approved;

THAT notification of plan completion and Authority endorsement of the plan be sent to the Regional Municipality of Peel, Town of Caledon and the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan Advisory Committee Members;

THAT the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan Advisory Committee Members be thanked for their contributions to the development of the plan;

AND FURTHER THAT staff be authorized and directed to proceed with implementation of the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan.

BACKGROUND

The Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area (PFWA) is a 306 hectare Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) property located south of Finnerty Sideroad, north of Patterson Sideroad, west of Highway 50 and east of Humber Station Road in the Town of Caledon. The PFWA is in the Main - Upper Branch subwatershed of the Humber River. The property supports a diversity of primarily forest vegetation communities, and flora and fauna species of regional concern. These are associated with the high-quality forests and forested wetlands found at the site.

The PFWA is a passive-use non-gated resource management tract designed for year round, public use. There is no charge for using this area which includes a mix of open space, multi-use trails and passive recreational uses. There is an active forest management program at the PFWA. These factors and its location on the Oak Ridges Moraine and beyond urban development contribute to its good terrestrial natural heritage scores.

The land occupied by the PFWA is subject to several provincial plans and policies, including the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan and the Greenbelt Plan. The PFWA also includes small areas designated as an Environmentally Significant Area (provincial designation) and a Regionally Significant Area (Region of Peel designation). In addition, the entire PFWA property is an Area of Natural or Scientific Interest.

At Authority Meeting #5/06, held on June 23, 2006, Resolution #A134/06 was approved as follows:

THAT the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan Advisory Committee, which would include members of the Humber Watershed Alliance, interested community groups, community residents, agency staff, municipal staff and area councillors, be established to assist with the development of the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan and to facilitate the opportunity for public input;

AND FURTHER THAT staff report to the board on the completed trail plan at the earliest opportunity.

The *Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area Trail Plan* was developed to determine the site's environmental attributes and potential for trails. This review was then used to establish a trail plan for the development and management of trails at the Palgrave Forest and Wildlife Area (PFWA). The trail planning process occurred in several phases which consisted of, among other actions, conducting site inventories and assessments, holding public information and consultation sessions, holding advisory committee meetings and developing a trail plan and associated trail management recommendations. The trail plan itself includes goals, objectives and management principles, a site description, local and inter-regional trails in the area, details of the proposed trail system, trail management recommendations, implementation strategies and cost estimates.

At the beginning of the trail plan process, Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) established an advisory committee consisting of representatives from the community and stakeholder groups. Members from the following groups participated:

- Regional Municipality of Peel;
- Town of Caledon;
- Humber Watershed Alliance;
- Caledon Environmental Advisory Committee;
- Caledon Cycling Club;
- Caledon Hills Bruce Trail Club;
- Oak Ridges Trail Association;
- Humber Valley Heritage Trail Association;
- Local residents; and
- TRCA staff.

The advisory committee assisted TRCA staff in: finalizing the project terms of reference; establishing the vision, goals and objectives; determining trail routes and uses; and developing trail management recommendations. The committee also provided technical input and assisted with the public consultation program regarding the trail plan.

The public consultation program included:

- three public meetings to present background information, concept and preferred plans and trail management recommendations;
- information sessions, newsletters, questionnaires and mailings to the community to describe the project and invite public input; and
- meetings with interested organizations and groups in the community.

Plan Goals and Objectives

The goal of the trail plan is to develop and manage a network of trails at the PFWA within an ecosystem framework and, in consultation with the community, ensure watershed health, public enjoyment and environmental sustainability. Trail plan objectives include:

- connect the PFWA trails to local and inter-regional trail systems;
- promote limited and passive public uses throughout the year that have minimal negative environmental impacts;
- protect the environment by implementing sensitive trail design solutions and removing trails from environmentally sensitive areas;
- design trails that respect aesthetic considerations;
- reduce social impacts (e.g. privacy, security, etc.) on neighbouring properties;
- involve local community members as trail stewards to help care for and maintain the trail system; and
- develop a comprehensive and integrated approach to interpreting the area's natural values, ecological processes and cultural heritage.

Plan Description

The PFWA Trail Plan offers guidelines for the development of an integrated trail system through the property. It includes local loop trails within the PFWA as well as connections to inter-regional trails in the Town of Caledon. The trail systems outlined in the plan are designed to address the different levels and abilities of users and thus offers a variety of trail lengths, difficulty levels and types through all seasons. The information in the trail plan is intended to guide the development and management of trails, access points, signage and related facilities in order to achieve the trail plan goals and objectives.

The proposed trail system for the PFWA includes a number of trail loops and connecting trails that will allow trail users to experience many different areas of the property and to connect to other trail systems. Approximately 19.6 kilometres of inter-regional and local trails will be available for use at the PFWA. Permitted uses will include cross-country skiing, hiking, cycling and horseback riding. Inter-regional trails such as the Bruce Trail (Palgrave Side Trail), Great Pine Ridge Trail and Oak Ridges Trail will complement the local trail system at the PFWA. In addition, 21 kilometres of unauthorized and/or inappropriate trail will be decommissioned as part of the trail plan implementation.

Copies of the trail plan will be available upon request. Copies of the proposed trail plan and trail designation maps are attached.

Implementation

Implementation of the plan will be undertaken in three phases over a period of three years, commencing in 2008 and wrapping up in 2010. TRCA's capital development costs associated with the implementation of the trail plan have been estimated at \$200,000. In addition, approximately \$100,000 will be required each year to inspect the trails for hazardous trees, monitor use, maintain trails infrastructure and administer the Trail Stewards Committee.

TRCA will partner with the Caledon Hills Bruce Trail Club, Oak Ridges Trail Association, Caledon Cycling Club and the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee to implement the plan and maintain the trails at the PFWA. In addition, TRCA and the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee will rely on these partners to cooperate on funding applications to private organizations, municipal governments, and provincial and federal ministries.

RATIONALE

A trail plan for the PFWA is needed for the following reasons:

- to address the growing community pressure for both pedestrian and cycling trails;
- to create a hub for inter-regional trails, such as the Oak Ridges Trail, Bruce Trail and Great Pine Ridge Trail;
- to address future public use demands and enhanced environmental protection given that the projected population growth in the Town of Caledon and the Regional Municipality of Peel will likely make the PFWA an even more popular environmental, outdoor recreation and tourism centre;
- to respond to the changes in the availability of public funds, evolving concepts in conservation, sustainability and advances in ecosystem-based management; and
- to move TRCA towards one of the goals for The Living City of healthy communities based on ecosystem health.

TRCA staff has led the development of the trail plan with the advisory committee providing input and direction into the goals, objectives, trail routes and designations and trail management recommendations. The advisory committee fully supports the trail plan, and in particular the recommendation for the creation of the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee to be involved in the implementation of the plan.

The proposed trail plan recommendations have been integrated with *Legacy: A Strategy for a Healthy Humber* (1997) and are consistent with TRCA's Valley and Stream Corridor Management Program, the Strategy for Public Use of Conservation Authority Lands, the Terrestrial Natural Heritage System Strategy, as well as The Living City vision. In addition, the trail plan will help to address property management and public safety issues, support the Oak Ridges Moraine Conservation Plan, establish appropriate environmental protection and regeneration techniques and create a sense of stewardship among users and adjacent land owners.

The trail plan complements the existing forest management program at the PFWA and offers guidelines for the development of an integrated trail system on the property. The plan includes local loop trails within the PFWA as well as connections to inter-regional trails in the Town of Caledon. The trail systems outlined in the plan are designed to address the different levels and abilities of users and thus offer a variety of trail lengths, difficulty levels and types through all seasons. The information in the trail plan is intended to guide the development and management of trails, access points, signage and related facilities in order to achieve the trail plan goals and objectives.

The PFWA Trail Plan will guide trails at the PFWA for the next 25 years, with regular reviews and updates every seven to ten years or as deemed necessary by property managers, TRCA staff, the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee and partners. Through diligent implementation of this plan, the PFWA will be further enhanced as a valuable environmental, recreational and educational resource for residents of the Greater Toronto Area.

DETAILS OF WORK TO BE DONE

- TRCA staff to publish the trail plan. Copies of the trail plan, along with a thank you letter, will be distributed to members of the advisory committee.
- TRCA will establish the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee to assist with the implementation of the trail plan, future planning and specific actions to achieve the objectives of the plan.
- TRCA and the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee will utilize the trail plan to assist with private land stewardship and to respond to land use planning documents.
- TRCA will send copies of the trail plan to the Regional Municipality of Peel and the Town of Caledon for information and request the document be used in land use planning and other watershed management decisions.
- TRCA staff will work with the PFWA Trail Stewards Committee to raise funds for implementation.
- TRCA staff will develop a capital budget implementation project commencing in 2008.

FINANCIAL DETAILS

TRCA's capital development costs associated with the implementation of the trail plan have been estimated at \$200,000. In addition, approximately \$100,000 will be required each year to inspect the trails for hazards trees, monitor use, maintain trails infrastructure and administer the Trail Stewards Committee. Budgets will be prepared and submitted for trail plan implementation works and maintenance costs starting in 2008.

Report prepared by: Deanna Cheriton, extension 5204

Email: dcheriton@trca.on.ca

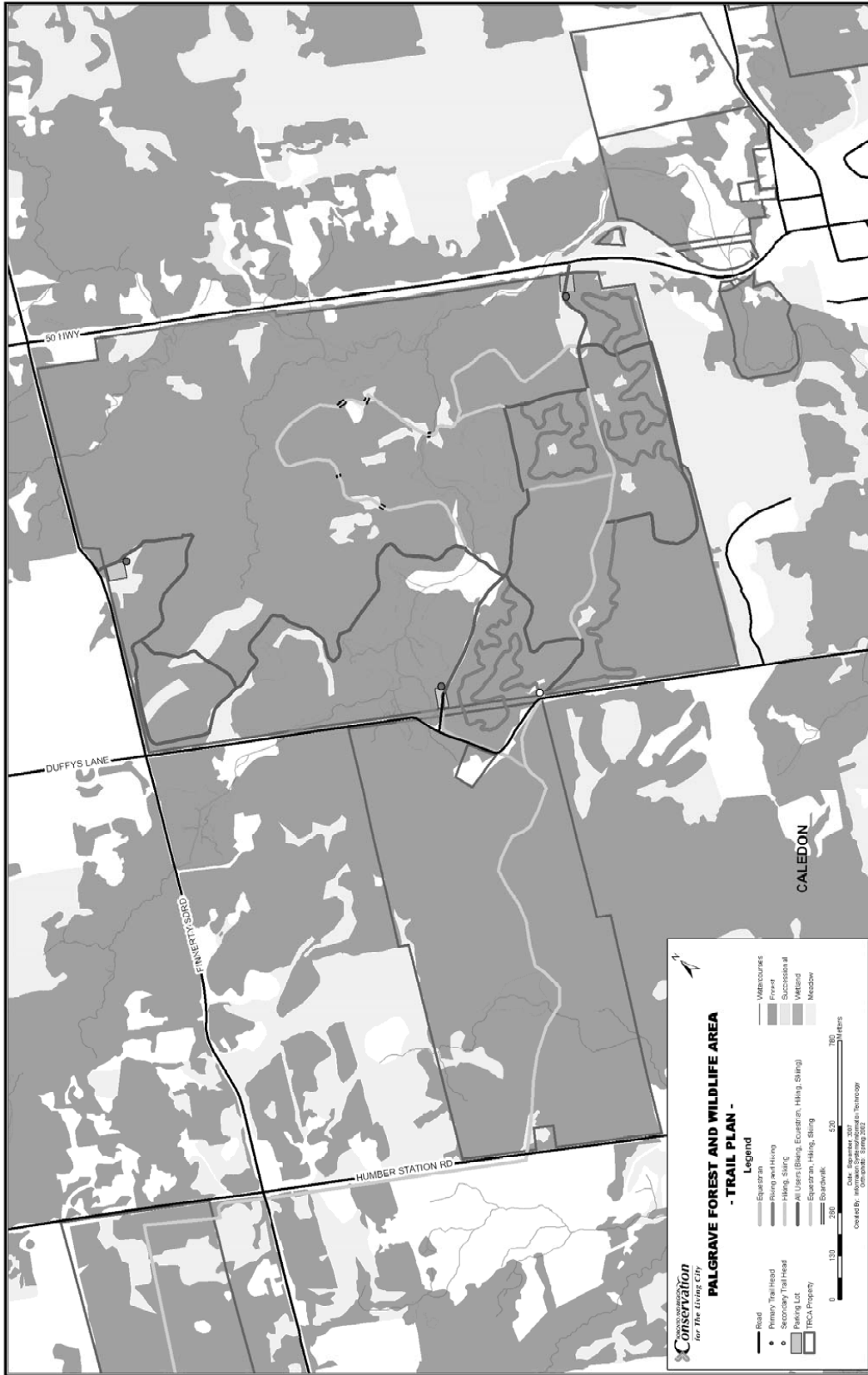
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Emails: dcheriton@trca.on.ca, mbender@trca.on.ca

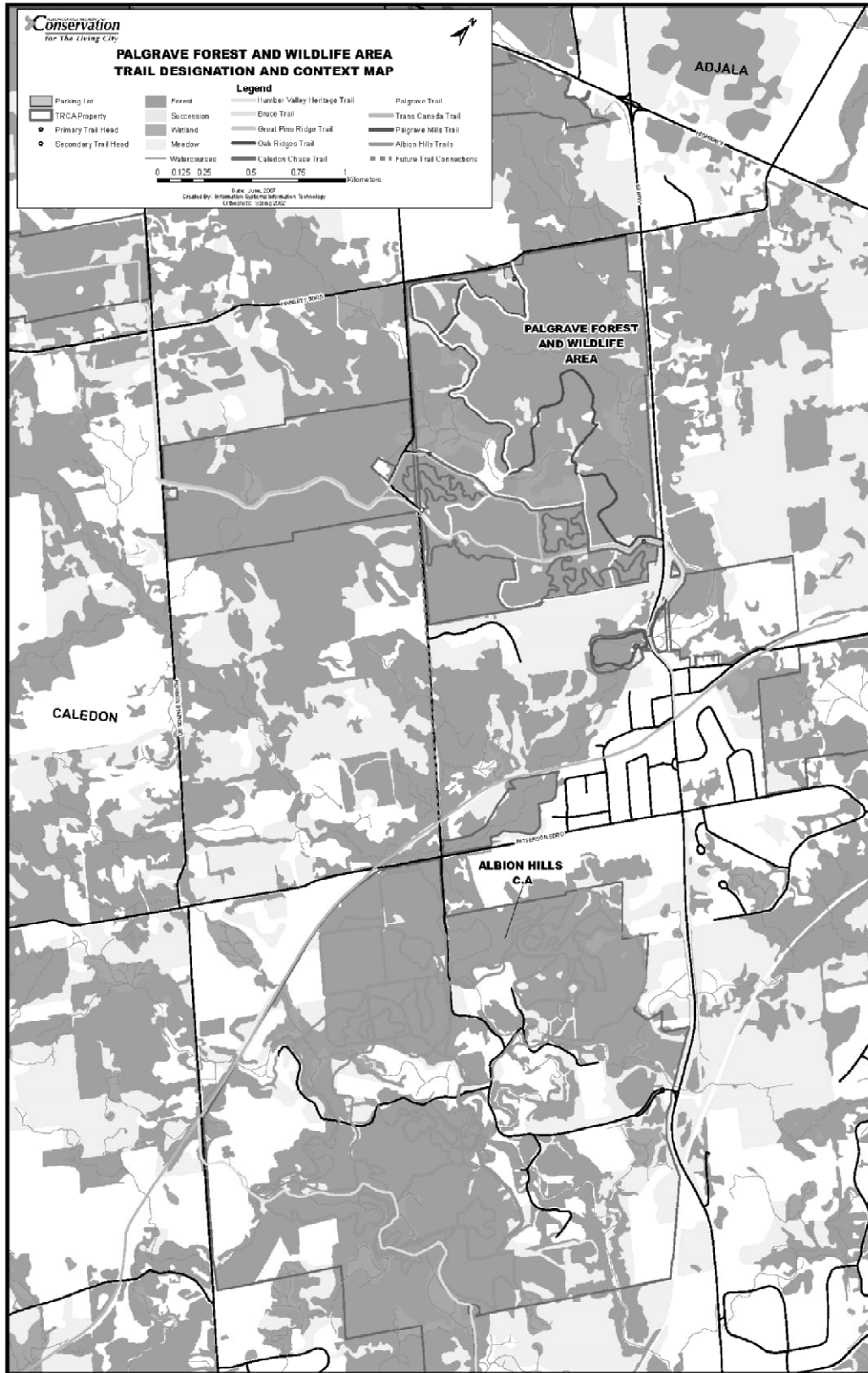
Date: November 20, 2007

Attachments: 2

Attachment 1



Attachment 2



Item 7.2

TO: Chair and Members of the Authority
Meeting #10/07, January 4, 2008

FROM: Nick Saccone, Director, Restoration Services

RE: **URBAN FORESTRY UPDATE**

KEY ISSUE

Status report on current pests that threaten Southern Ontario forest resources.

RECOMMENDATION

THAT staff continue to work cooperatively with all levels of government to monitor trends and conditions of current forest insect and invasive pest populations and to formulate and implement appropriate strategies and methodologies directed at the control and eradication of these pests;

AND FURTHER THAT staff report back annually on any significant changes in the status of forest pests in Ontario.

BACKGROUND

Staff has previously reported on the status of urban forests pests at Watershed Management Advisory Board at meeting #7/04, held on December 10, 2004, meeting #6/05, held on February 10, 2006 and meeting #5/06 held on December 8, 2006. At Authority Meeting #10/06, held on January 5, 2007, Resolution #A294/06 was approved, in part, as follows:

...AND FURTHER THAT staff report back annually on any significant changes in the status of forest pests in Ontario.

This report is provided as an update on the status of forest pests and their impacts for the 2007 period.

The forest ecosystems of Ontario are constantly under threat of attack from a large assortment of both native and non-native pests and diseases. The Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) and the Canadian Forest Service (CFS), with the help of many local agencies, continue to monitor the status and levels of potentially harmful forest pests in Ontario.

With the advent of the new global economy, forest products and by-products move over the planet like never before. While this may be a benefit in many ways, it has given several forest pests and diseases a vector to travel to new ecosystems where there are no immediate deterrents to their rapid establishment. Without the presence of natural control measures, these populations often expand at a very rapid rate, with immense destructive potential.

Ontario forests are also under stress from weather patterns that have not been experienced in the past. Greater temperature fluctuations, more and larger storm events, lower rainfall and warmer winters are all contributing to problems in the forest industry. These global weather changes alone can create environments favourable to new pests, which local forests may have never encountered.

At the 31st annual Forest Health Review, held in Orillia on October 25, 2007, CFS/MNR staff reported on current forest pest levels in Ontario and some of the forest disturbances expected to continue, such as:

- Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALHB);
- Emerald Ash Borer (EAB);
- Gypsy Moth (GM);
- Sirex Woodwasp (SWW);
- Butternut Canker;
- Winter Browning;
- Spruce Budworm;
- Forest Tent Caterpillar;
- Cedar Leafminer;
- Droughts;
- Blowdown;
- Hail Damage.

A description of the measures being taken to combat the above listed threats is provided below:

Asian Long-horned Beetle (ALHB)

The ALHB was first discovered on September 4, 2003 in the City of Vaughan by a local citizen who found an insect they did not recognize on their car. Since that time, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) has maintained an insect population monitoring and eradication program with the help and support of many other partner agencies including the City of Toronto, City of Vaughan, York Region, MNR, CFS and Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA).

In 2007 the eradication protocol was implemented to remove host trees from a location in the vicinity of Weston Road and Finch Avenue. Since the program commenced, a total of 28,300 trees have been removed in an effort to eradicate this destructive pest. Ongoing detection and delimitation survey has identified two additional infestation areas within the federally regulated quarantine zone in the Jane Street and Sheppard Avenue, and Finch Avenue and Jane Street neighbourhoods. Host tree removals in these two infestation areas have been implemented.

At the same time, CFIA has been administering a federally funded compensation program to provide for the replanting of trees on properties where removals were made. As of June 2007, approximately \$818,000 in compensation had been paid out to 449 qualified claimants. Compensation funding, presently available until December 31, 2009, allows for a fixed amount per tree removed to allow landowners to replace lost host species with non-host tree(s). CFIA staff report that claimants are typically replanting more trees than the number removed from properties.

CFIA program officials and scientific researchers with CFS continue to be confident that this pest infestation can be controlled and ultimately eradicated.

Emerald Ash Borer (EAB)

EAB was first discovered in Michigan in 2002. Shortly thereafter, the insect was found in the Windsor area of Ontario. In the years since the initial infestation, areas of Essex County and the City of Windsor have been devastated. The Emerald Ash Borer attacks all Ash trees of all size, age and condition. Through successive and repeated attacks, it kills all of the trees which it infests. In areas near Essex County, it is estimated that Ash comprises 25-50% of forest cover. The complete loss of this large portion of the tree population further compounds problems by creating large forest openings that are perfect for the invasion of non-native invasive ground cover. The EAB will also have a significant impact in urban areas where Ash species potentially make up a large number of landscape and streetscape canopy trees.

The original attempt to stop the spread included an Ash free 'Fire Break' extending from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie. Unfortunately, pockets of the infestation were later found well beyond the fire break, which likely pre-dated this effort. Since that time, more infestations have been found in the City of London area and EAB is now confirmed in Essex, Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex and Norfolk counties and the Municipality of Chatham-Kent. Quarantine zones of a 5 km radius have been set around each of these sites in accordance with the Ministerial Orders. The quarantines place a restriction on the movement of all firewood and ash tree materials (including trees, nursery stock, logs, lumber, wood packaging, wood or bark, woodchips or bark chips of Ash (*Fraxinus*) species) in an effort to stop the movement of potentially infested materials that may harbour the insect. Currently, tree removal is not considered an effective tool for the control of the EAB. As a result, quarantine efforts are only trying to slow the spread of EAB to non-affected areas until biological controls can be found. Chemical injections show some promise, but are quite expensive, relatively short lived and not practical beyond protecting a few specimen trees.

On December 4, 2007, CFIA issued a press release confirming an infestation has been documented in Toronto in the vicinity of Sheppard Avenue and Highway 404. CFIA is currently surveying to determine the extent of this infestation. Fortunately, the winter months are the period that the insect is in dormancy so it will not spread naturally. Once the surveys delimit the extent of this infestation, a 5 km radius quarantine zone will be implemented and enforced. This information has been uploaded to the CFIA website (www.inspection.gc.ca) along with a hotline contact phoneline (1-866-463-6017) for property owners to report suspected infestations or infractions of quarantine regulations.

TRCA forestry staff will be implementing an expanded program of hardwood stand inventories this winter to further quantify the damage potential that EAB populations may pose to TRCA forested properties. This information will assist staff in priority setting and decision-making with respect to ongoing resource management operations.

Gypsy Moth (GM)

Gypsy moth (GM) is an intentionally introduced pest which escaped from an individual in Massachusetts over 130 years ago. It has become well established over most of North America, with significant damage happening when local populations reach epidemic levels. This occurred in the Parry Sound and Muskoka districts in 2003, with population collapses the following year.

In 2005, GM levels began to increase dramatically in Mississauga, Guelph and Caledonia. In 2006, there was a tenfold increase in population levels primarily in Burlington, Oakville and areas of Norfolk County. These high population levels often result in complete defoliation of preferred species, which include Maple, Oak, Poplar and Willow. Pine and Spruce may also be attacked if levels are very high and not enough hardwoods are present. Oak and conifers are the most susceptible and may be killed with one complete defoliation. Maples can usually withstand one or two attacks and will recover.

The City of Mississauga has pursued a very intensive spray program with widespread support from local residents in both 2006 and 2009. The tree damage has been kept to partial defoliation with little mortality and is considered to be a success. In 2007 the populations in the remaining areas tripled in size.

Current areas of concern within TRCA's jurisdiction are located near the Don Valley Parkway and an area in Vaughan near Bakers Woods. The City of Toronto carried out a spray program in 2007, but final results are not yet known. TRCA staff continue to monitor TRCA forest resources for egg masses and other indicators of population levels which would require intervention.

Sirex Woodwasp (SWW)

Sirex noctilio is another introduced pest currently establishing itself in Southern Ontario. It was first discovered in Oswego, New York in 2005, but could possibly have already been in Ontario. It has been trapped in many locations here, including one near the Boyd Office in Vaughan. While traditionally a secondary pest, meaning that it will only attack declining or dying trees, this has yet to be confirmed here. Although SWW was initially thought to be a threat to Scots Pine, it has been confirmed in Red Pine in the Caledon area. It is currently believed that all 2 and 3-needled Pines could be targets and that suppressed White Pine could also be susceptible.

The trees which area attacked are killed by a combination of the toxic mucous, feeding of the larvae and a white rot fungus. The mortality levels can reach 66% in unmanaged stands.

At the present time, the best defence is active forest management to control overcrowding and maintain healthy, strong and fast growing trees.

Butternut Canker

Two years ago Butternut (*Juglans cinerea*) was added to the list of endangered species in Ontario. The population continues to be ravaged by the Butternut Canker. This extremely aggressive canker attacks trees of all sizes and age classes. It appears that healthy vigorous trees growing on the best sites seem to be the most resistant. TRCA is continuing to map and locate Butternut trees across our watershed in hopes of finding resistant individuals. Staff continue to use a small proportion of Butternut in planting projects where appropriate and manage existing forest stands for their benefit.

Winter Browning

Winter Browning is a term used to describe a condition that has started affecting conifer species over the past several years. Earlier and higher spring temperatures, combined with frozen ground, create a condition where conifer trees begin to respire, but are unable to draw moisture from the frozen ground. This results in widespread desiccation and often very high levels of mortality. While only a large scale problem in Northern Ontario, it is of concern on many planting sites as it mainly affects young plantations associated with areas of heavy textured and compacted soils.

Other Concerns

Spruce Budworm, Jack Pine Budworm, Forest Tent Caterpillar and others are concerns in Northern Ontario but not significant in the South partially as a result of our fragmented forest landscape. Drought has become a more major concern over most of the province, with 2007 having been a very dry summer. This has had some detrimental effect on planting projects, although success levels have remained over 80% on sites surveyed. Drought has been most problematic in areas of thin or very porous soils.

Red Pine decline is continuing to be a concern, especially in plantations of decreased vigour and specific abiotic conditions. It appears that if certain root rot fungi are present on the site and specific limiting soil conditions are present, the best management may be to remove the Red Pine as early as is economically possible to allow for more rapid natural succession. TRCA continues to manage its plantations in a manner that will speed the natural succession to a more natural all aged mixed forest where these and other pest problems would have a much less pronounced effect.

Dog Strangling Vine and Garlic Mustard are the two most aggressive invasive ground covers with which TRCA is now dealing. Both species populate the ground layer of forest stands to such a high degree that no other cover can become established. Many agencies are working to find solutions to these two problems and TRCA is continuing to map and treat these infestations where possible.

Staff continue to modify planting prescriptions and management operations to increase biodiversity and decrease the damaging potential of all of these forest pests. TRCA's continued commitment to the implementation of good forestry practices will help to achieve TRCA's broader watershed goals.

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Date: November 12, 2007