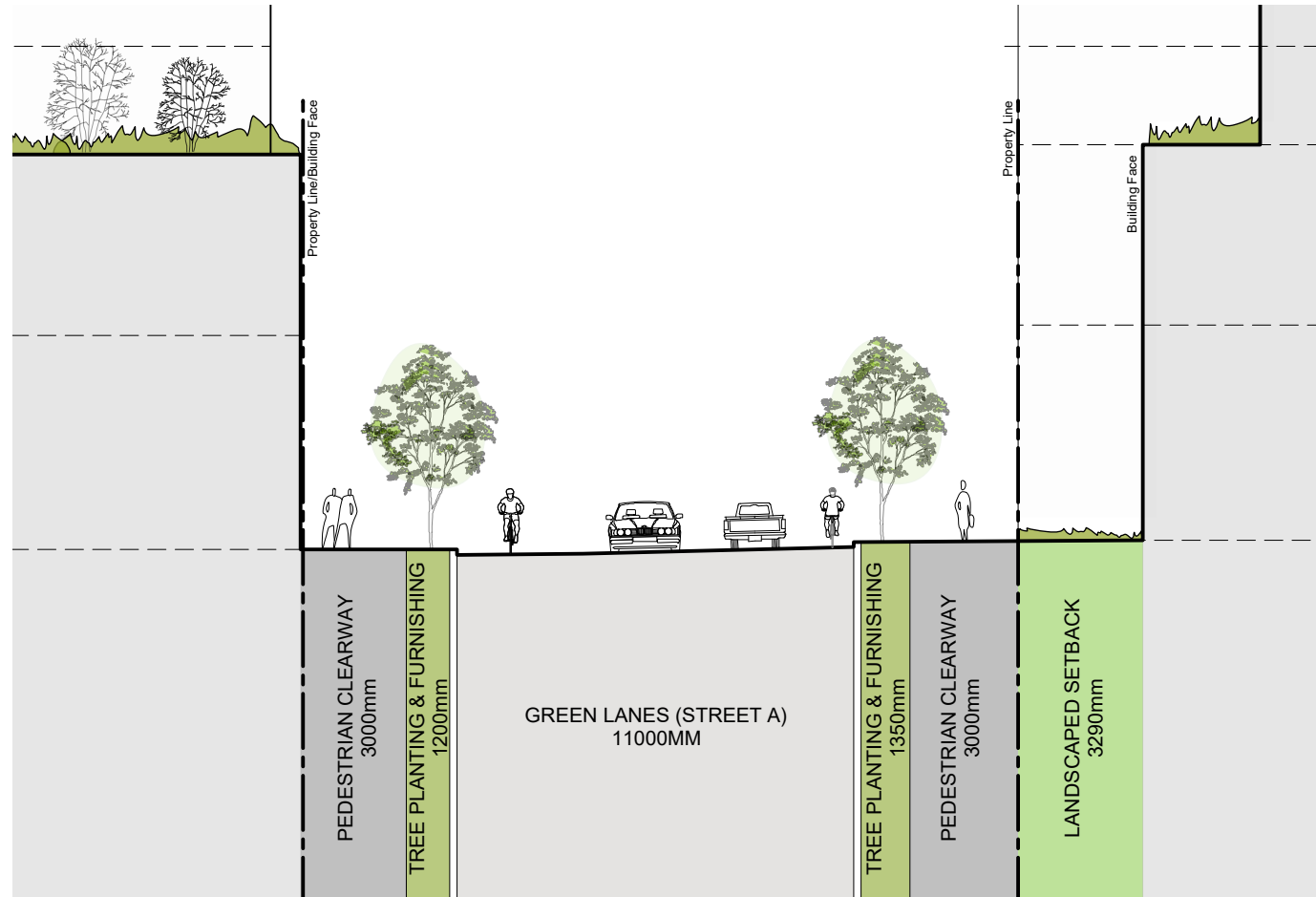
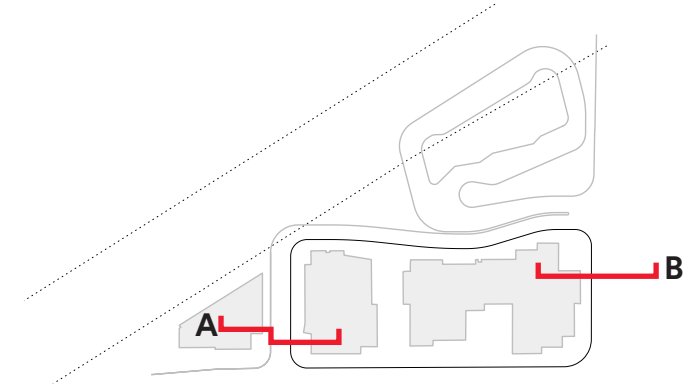


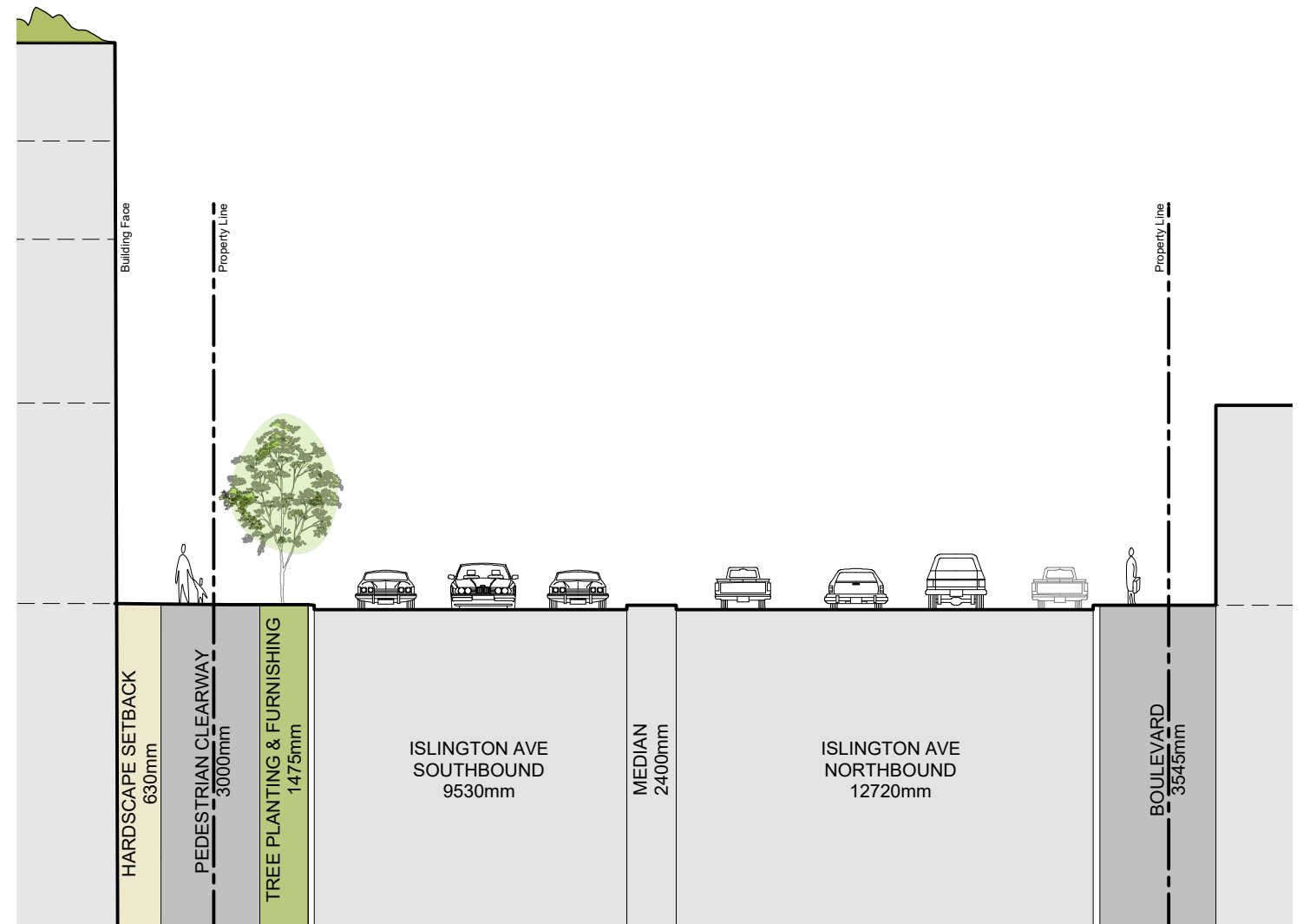
Bloor-Islington

Street Sections*

*Conceptual and subject to further review



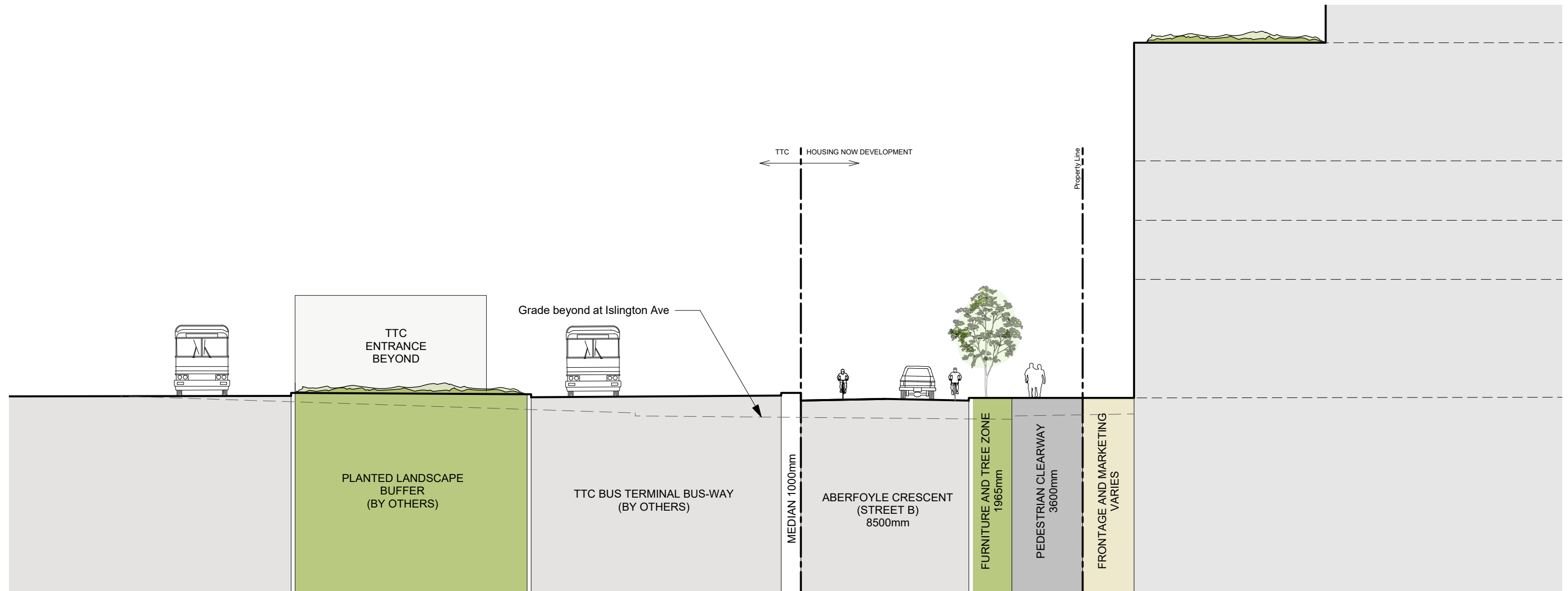
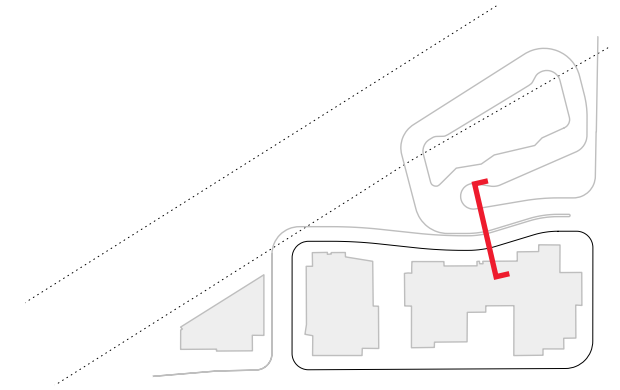
A) Green Lanes (Street A) Facing North



B) Islington Avenue Facing North

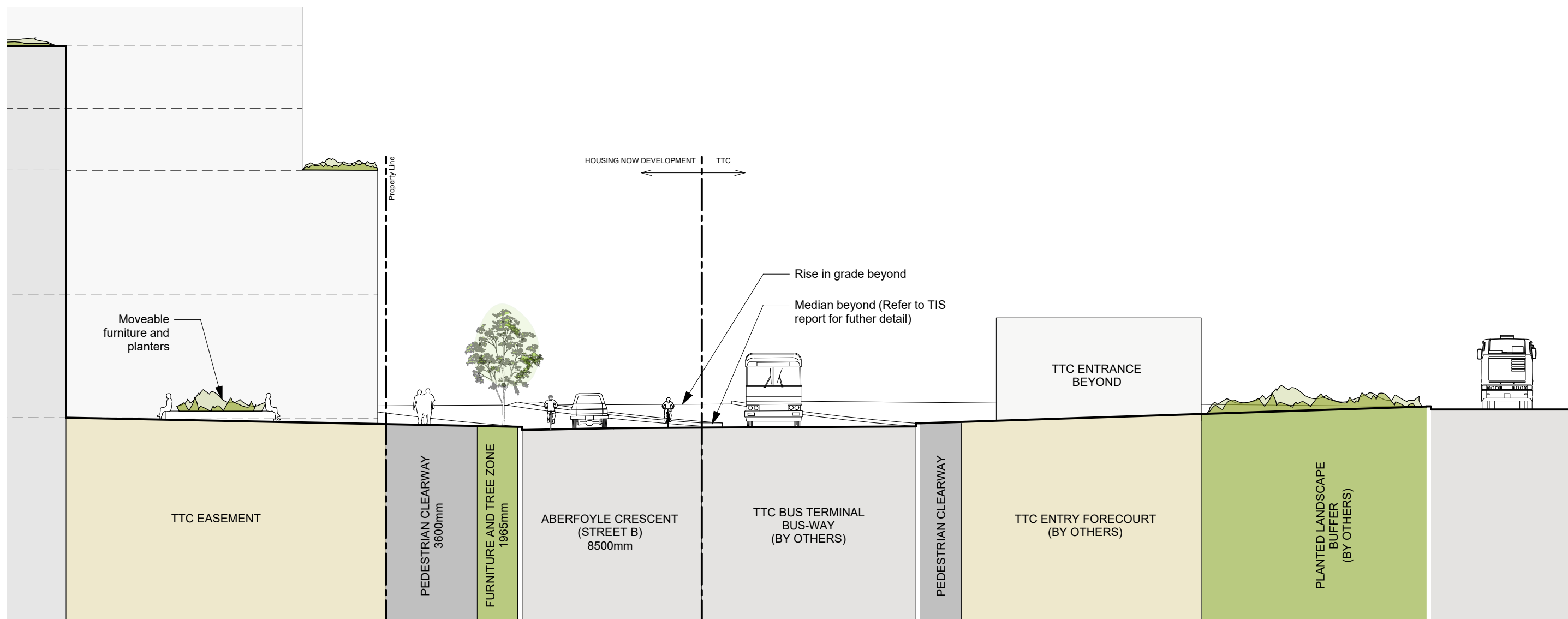
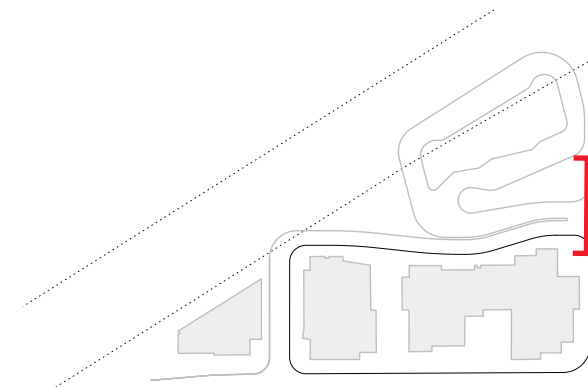
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Street Section Street B Facing East



Bloor-Islington

Street Section Aberfoyle Crescent (Street B) Facing West



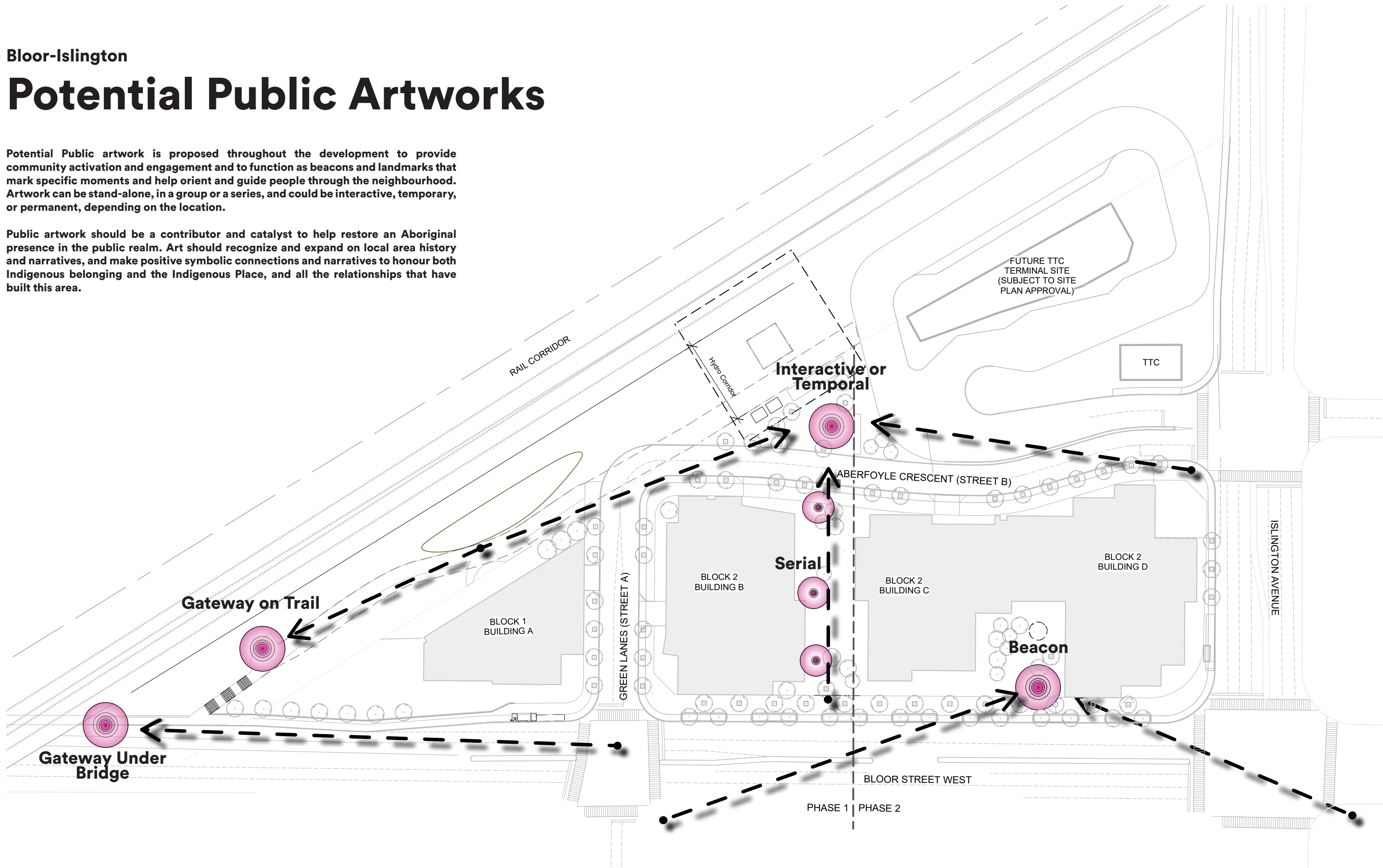
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Bloor-Islington

Potential Public Artworks

Potential Public artwork is proposed throughout the development to provide community activation and engagement and to function as beacons and landmarks that mark specific moments and help orient and guide people through the neighbourhood. Artwork can be stand-alone, in a group or a series, and could be interactive, temporary, or permanent, depending on the location.

Public artwork should be a contributor and catalyst to help restore an Aboriginal presence in the public realm. Art should recognize and expand on local area history and narratives, and make positive symbolic connections and narratives to honour both Indigenous belonging and the Indigenous Place, and all the relationships that have built this area.



Gateway

The Rail Corridor Bridge along Bloor Street West offers an opportunity to introduce a Public Artwork that marks the entry into the Bloor-Islington site from the west. Artwork(s) could be serial, marking the passage to the bridge from the street or trail, and/or integrated into the underside of the walls of the bridge. This artwork should appeal to the speed of pedestrians, cyclists, and motorists.



Sellwood Bridge Gateway, Portland OR, Mikyoung Kim Design

Beacon

Within the Courtyard Area (PAS C), the artwork should be highly visible and have a strong presence within the space. It will act as a prominent beacon along the Bloor Street West streetscape and should engage users in all directions, and at different times of the day.



A.A, Houston TX, Jim Sanborn

Interactive or Temporal

In the Publicly Accessible Space A (PAS A) to the north of the Through-Block Landscaped Connection (PAS B), the artwork should be interactive, explorable, and usable. It should be an artwork that draws people into PAS A and sparks play and joy.



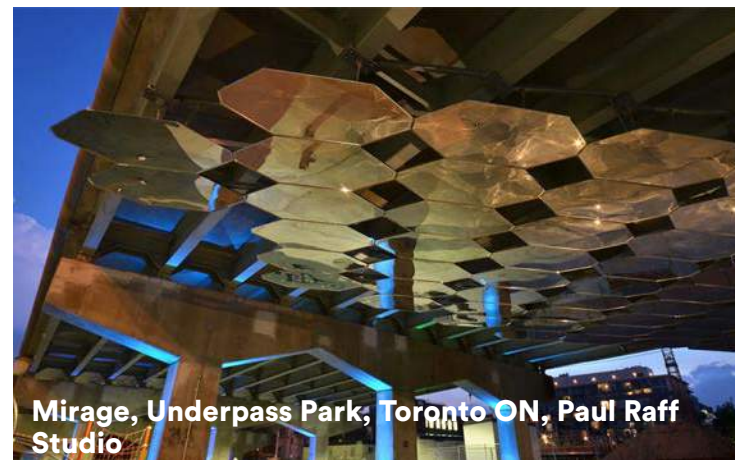
Netscape, Perez Art Museum, Miami FL, Konstantin Grcic

Serial

The Through-Block Landscaped Connection (PAS B) offers an opportunity for serial art. This could be temporary, permanent, or interactive, but due to its serial nature, it propels the user along through the space.



City Thread, Chattanooga TN, SPORTS



Mirage, Underpass Park, Toronto ON, Paul Raff Studio



Sugamo Shinkin Bank, Ekoda Japan, Emmanuelle Moureaux



Sonic Playground, High Museum of Art, Atlanta GA, Yuri Suzuki



WHATAMI, Rome Italy, stARTT



Into the Wild Brooklyn, Brooklyn NY, Nelson Rivas



Maman, Tate Modern, London UK, Louise Bourgeois



LOOP, Montreal QC, Olivier Girouard and Jonathan Villeneuve



Theory of Time, Panjim Goa, DAKU

Physical [Landscape] Features

For the Creation and Enhancement of Outdoor Spaces

Architectonic Elements

Walls, stairs, site furnishings, and other hardscape elements are important aspects of how urban space is shaped for a variety of experiences and uses. These elements create a diversity of socio-spatial opportunities for urban residents ages 8-80 years, through formal configurations and space making gestures.



Navy Yards Central Green, Philadelphia PA, Field Operations

Landforms / Berms

Landforms should be used to enhance sightlines, create a variety of spaces within more open areas allowing for framing views, privacy, and also to provide noise and visual barriers adjacent to the railway tracks.



Clinton Presidential Centre, Little Rock AR, Hargreaves



Ira Keller Fountain, Portland OR, Lawrence Halprin



Schandorffs plass, Oslo Norway, Ostengen and Bergo AS



One Spadina, Toronto ON, Public Works



Trillium Park, Toronto ON, West 8 / LandINC

Planting

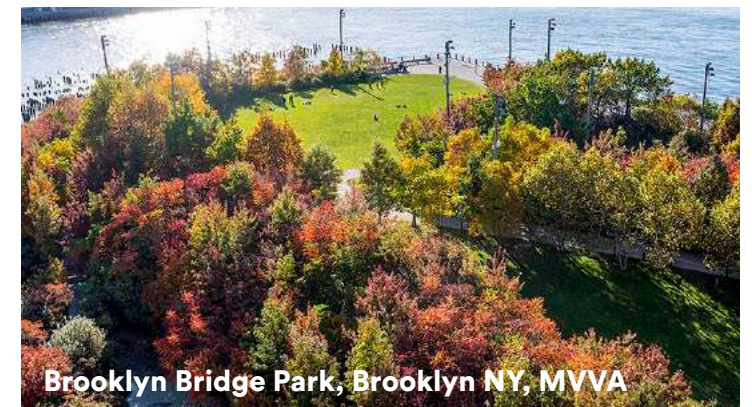
Plantings provide a variety of benefits including the creation and separation of spaces, increased aesthetic pleasure through texture and colour, cooling effects, providing biodiversity and habitat for other species, and even food opportunities. Plant selection should be predominantly native per City of Toronto standards, low maintenance, drought-tolerant, and site appropriate.



Nathan Philips Square, Toronto ON, PLANT

Canopy Cover

Tree planting is a critical component of the urban streetscape and public space making kit of parts. Canopy cover provides comfort in the form of shade and windbreaks, as well as reducing the urban heat island effect, stormwater attenuation, and air quality improvement. As with planting, tree cover also contributes to the ecological functions of the landscape.



Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn NY, MVVA



Gary Comer Youth Center, Chicago IL, Hoerr Schaudt



Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn NY, MVVA



Bryant Park, New York City NY



Sugar Beach, Toronto ON, Claude Cormier

Socio-Spatial [Landscape] Features

To Support Gathering and Other Social Functions of Public Space

Gateways and Nodes

Gateways and nodes are important public realm elements that indicate significant spaces, and are critical for wayfinding, placemaking and identity. Gateways form important thresholds to open spaces such as parks and plazas, guiding pedestrians from one space to another. Nodes provide visual cues that help to orient people in a neighbourhood, create recognizable centres, and identify significant social spaces.



Trillium Park, Toronto ON, West 8 / LandINC

Passages and Courtyards

Passages and courtyards combine to create a network of open spaces with a cohesive design expression to support circulation needs, as well as creating a sense of place and community identity. An abundant and diverse typology of open space between buildings creates a human scale environment, and is essential to the urban experience within dense and intensified communities.



Sculpture Park and Market Walkway, Toronto



Dundas Roncesvalles Peace Garden, Toronto ON, PLANT



Yorkville Park, Toronto ON, Martha Schwartz



Pancras Square, London UK, Townshend Landscape Architects



News Walk, New York City NY, Terrain

Views and Sightlines

As part of a vibrant open space system, views and sightlines perform a critical function. Visible connections along circulation routes, as well as views into adjacent open spaces create a sense of community and connection, help to orient residents and visitors, and contribute to a sense of safety and security (Eyes on the street).



Zurich Public Square, Zach + Zund Architekten

Porous Edges

Edge considerations should demarcate boundaries between different spaces, while remaining porous to allow fluid movement between different parts of the neighbourhood. This allows for ease of circulation, as well as a sense of spatial distinction. Edges are also highly social spaces, where different user groups activate, engage, and exchange.



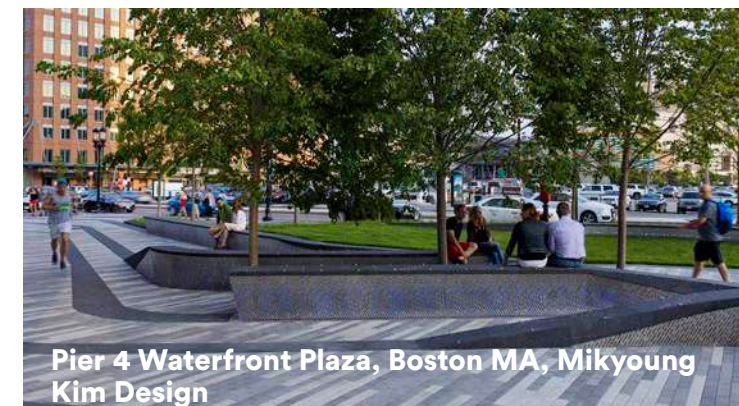
Kew Gardens Forecourt, Toronto ON, PLANT



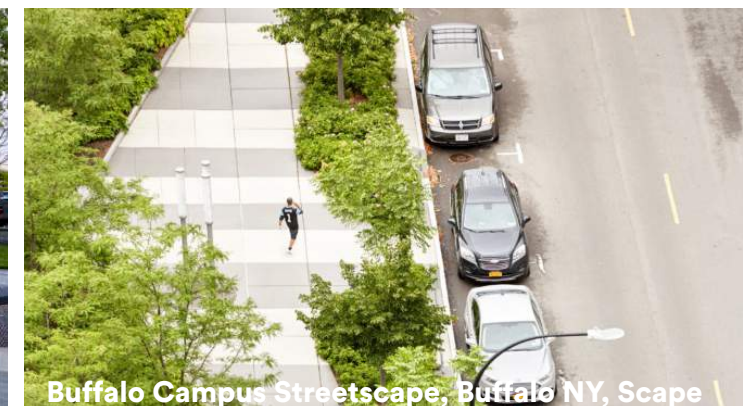
Industry City Linear Park, New York City NY, Terrain NYC



Canary District, Toronto ON, NAK Design Strategies



Pier 4 Waterfront Plaza, Boston MA, Mikyoung Kim Design



Buffalo Campus Streetscape, Buffalo NY, Scape

Programmatic [Landscape] Features

Fostering Diverse Opportunities for Engagement with the Public Realm

Playgrounds

With limited open space opportunities, the goal should be to maximize playground opportunities with a mix of small but rich play areas—naturalistic, discovery oriented, environments, as well as play structures tactfully integrated with buildings, and compact, linear play structure design. Playgrounds should include amenities for adult exercise as well.



Rampart Wave, Lyon France, BASE



Into the Wild Park, The Hague Netherlands, dmau + Openfabric



Teardrop Park Play Area, New York NY, MVVA

Trails

Connectivity is one of the four driving principles of the urban fabric in this neighbourhood. Trails are an important feature, which includes a focus on multi-modal, accessible, and varied linkages to connect the neighbourhood for pedestrians and cyclists alike, while providing access to naturalized spaces for active programming.



Darebin Yarra Trail Link, Darabin Australia, Vicroads Urban Design



West Toronto Railpath, Toronto ON, Forrec



Pottery Road Trail Crossing, Toronto ON, PLANT

Community Gardens

One of the biggest threats to equity in urban neighbourhoods is food deserts. Community gardens should be essential features as they provide food sovereignty and security, as well as promoting a sense of community engagement and stewardship among neighbourhood residents.



Eagle Street Rooftop Farm, Brooklyn NY



NEU Community Gardens, Vancouver BC



Press Street Gardens, New Orleans LA, SMM

Public Art

Public art is not only a valuable aesthetic component of the urban realm, but is also a cultural amenity for identity and placemaking. The production of permanent and temporary art works, contributes value to the economy of a neighbourhood and the cultural/arts community. Public art must celebrate and make linkages to the diverse heritage of residents and connect to the indigenous heritage of this land.



The Forest of Butterflies, Winter Stations, Toronto ON, Luis Enrique Hernandez



Sonic Playground, High Museum of Art, Atlanta GA, Yuri Suzuki



Mirage, Underpass Park, Toronto ON, Paul Raff Studio

Healthy Urban Canopy

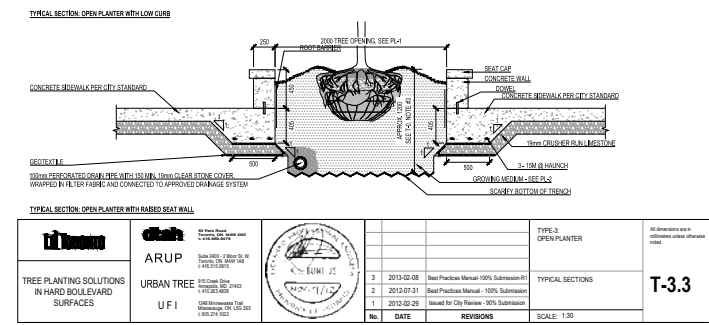
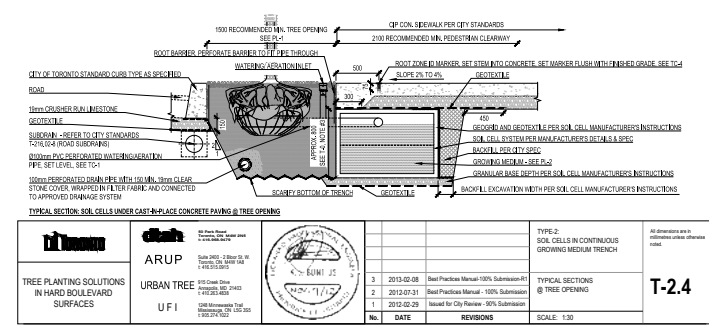
Planning and Maintenance of Trees for Longevity and Resilience

Soil Volume: the Right Tree in the Right Place

In order to ensure that trees will grow to their full potential in an urban environment, they need to be provided with adequate soil. The City of Toronto Urban Forestry guidelines require a minimum of 30m³ of soil per tree.

In addition, trees should not be planted in isolation if at all possible, as they share very important chemical and biological functions which allow them to be more robust as a group. It is recommended that spacing be 8-10m between trees to allow them to reach large canopy size.

There are many options for tree plantings in urban situations. Open planting beds with other plants around them, minimal 1.2m² openings with covered continuous tree trenches, and tree grates combined with tree trenches are a few of the most common options for streetscape tree plantings as recommended by the City of Toronto. Where there are restrictions on soil extents due to paving or vehicular requirements, structural cells are



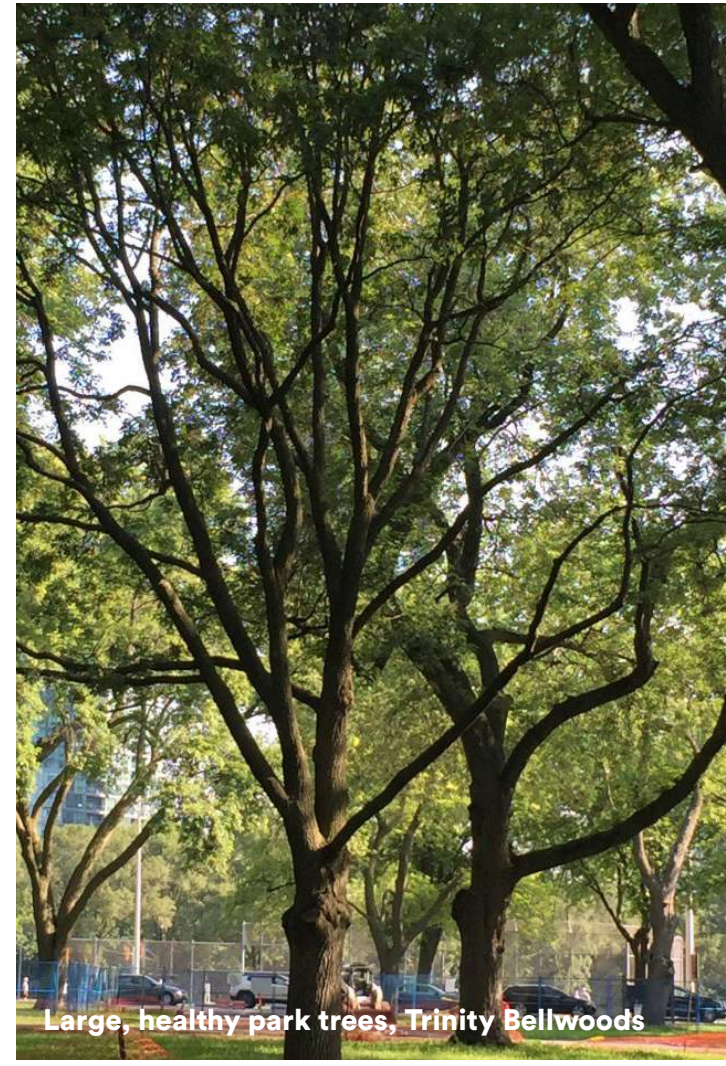
required to maintain adequate soil volume and prevent compaction. This is critical for health of the tree root zone; without adequate and well aerated soil, the trees will stunt and eventually perish in confined streetscape plantings. The City of Toronto's 'Tree Planting Solutions in Hard Boulevards' are recommended best practices in soil provision for urban trees.

In addition to streetscape tree planting, other soil considerations for trees include park plantings, where trees should be given adequate space from paths to reduce compaction from foot traffic, and in private or public hardscaped plazas, appropriate minimum soil allowances should be given to ensure maximum tree health. This includes minimum 1.2m deep and 30m³ volume nutrient rich soil for tree plantings (per tree).

Ensuring maximum water percolation to the root zone of urban trees is another critical factor in ensuring tree health after the need to reduce compaction with the use of structural soil cells. This means that where ever possible, use of planting beds around trees, or tree grates are recommended. Where space for these options does not allow, at minimum, permeable pavements should be used.

Rooftop tree plantings should also allow for adequate soil volumes to ensure healthy trees. This means no less than 1.2m depth soils and minimum volumes of 30m³ per tree.

(References: James Urban 'Up By Roots', Tree Canada 'Compendium of Best Urban Forest Management Practices' at www.treecanada.ca, and City of Toronto 'Tree Planting Solutions in Hard Boulevards')



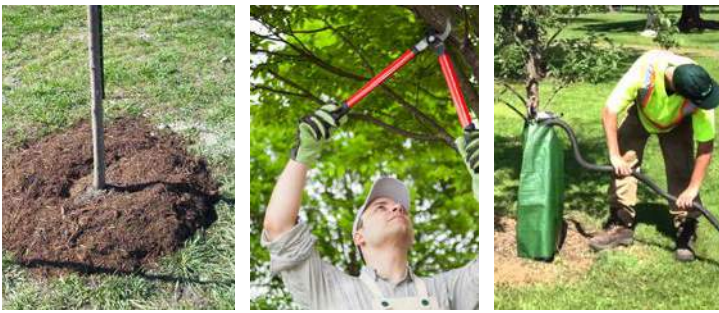
Maintenance Best Practices: Irrigation, Pruning, Mulching

In order to ensure the urban canopy is robust, healthy, and long-lived, appropriate maintenance regimes are just as important as planting trees to see the trees in streetscapes, courtyards, softscape areas, and private spaces alike not only survive, but thrive.

Water is one of the most important aspects of tree maintenance. Adequate watering is difficult to gauge, but newly planted trees should be watered regularly (twice a week) for a minimum of the first five years of their lives. Watering should be done even for mature trees whenever there is drought to ensure long term tree health. Trees may not show serious symptoms until the years following a drought, so watering is recommended whenever there is a rain shortage.

Mulching and pruning are also critical aspects of tree maintenance in the urban environment. Mulching helps to protect the root zone from compaction, and help the trees retain water. This should be done with natural mulches such as chipped bark, compost, or wood chips to a depth of no more than 10cm, and never directly in contact with the trunk.

Pruning is most often done for safety and aesthetic reasons, but should always be done by a professional as timing and quantity of limb removals can dramatically affect the health and longevity of urban trees.



Tree Recommendations for Streetscapes, Courtyard and Through-Block

Diversity and Hardiness

Street Trees

Principles of selection:

- good canopy cover, spread
- pollution and salt tolerant
- compaction tolerant
- diverse, mix of size and species

Large Shade Tree (Streetscape):

1. Kentucky Coffee Tree
2. White Oak
3. Black Gum
4. Hackberry
5. Red Maple



Kentucky Coffee Tree



White Oak



Black Gum



Hackberry



Red Maple

(Refer to City of Toronto Tree Guide, which recommends many urban hardy species)

Courtyards + Through-Block

- shade tolerant
- compaction tolerant
- form that suits the constraints of the space
- diverse, mix of size and species
- Open and airy to allow more filtered light

Recommended Species include:

1. Trembling Aspen
2. Blue Beech
3. Redbud
4. Birch



Red Oak



Cucumber Magnolia



Tulip Tree



Hickory



Yellow Wood



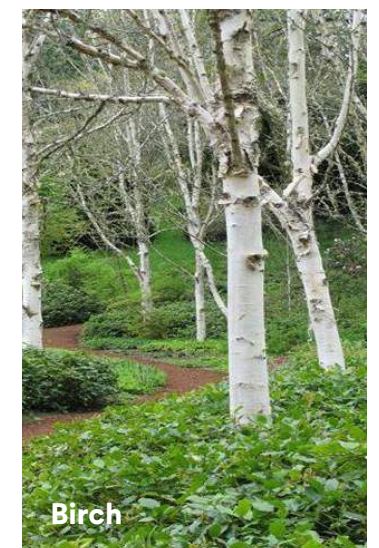
Trembling Aspen



Blue Beech



Redbud



Birch

Tree Recommendations for Rooftops

Diversity and Hardiness

Rooftops

Smaller trees rather than shrubs should be planted on rooftops where possible. In the event that trees cannot be supported with adequate soil, small trees/shrubs are recommended. In general, trees and shrubs should have the following characteristics:

- drought tolerant
- wind tolerant
- shallow root system
- smaller, can tolerate stunting
- diverse, mix of sizes of trees and smaller shrubs where 1.2m depth soil* is not possible (however shrubs still will require a minimum soil depth of 0.9m)

Small shrub / trees:

1. Dogwood
2. Chokecherry
3. Serviceberry
4. Nannyberry

Medium canopy trees

(*require minimum 1.2m depth soil and 30m³ volume of soil per tree):

1. Hawthorn
2. Aspen
3. Oak
4. Maple



Dogwood



Chokecherry



Serviceberry



Nannyberry



Hawthorn



Aspen



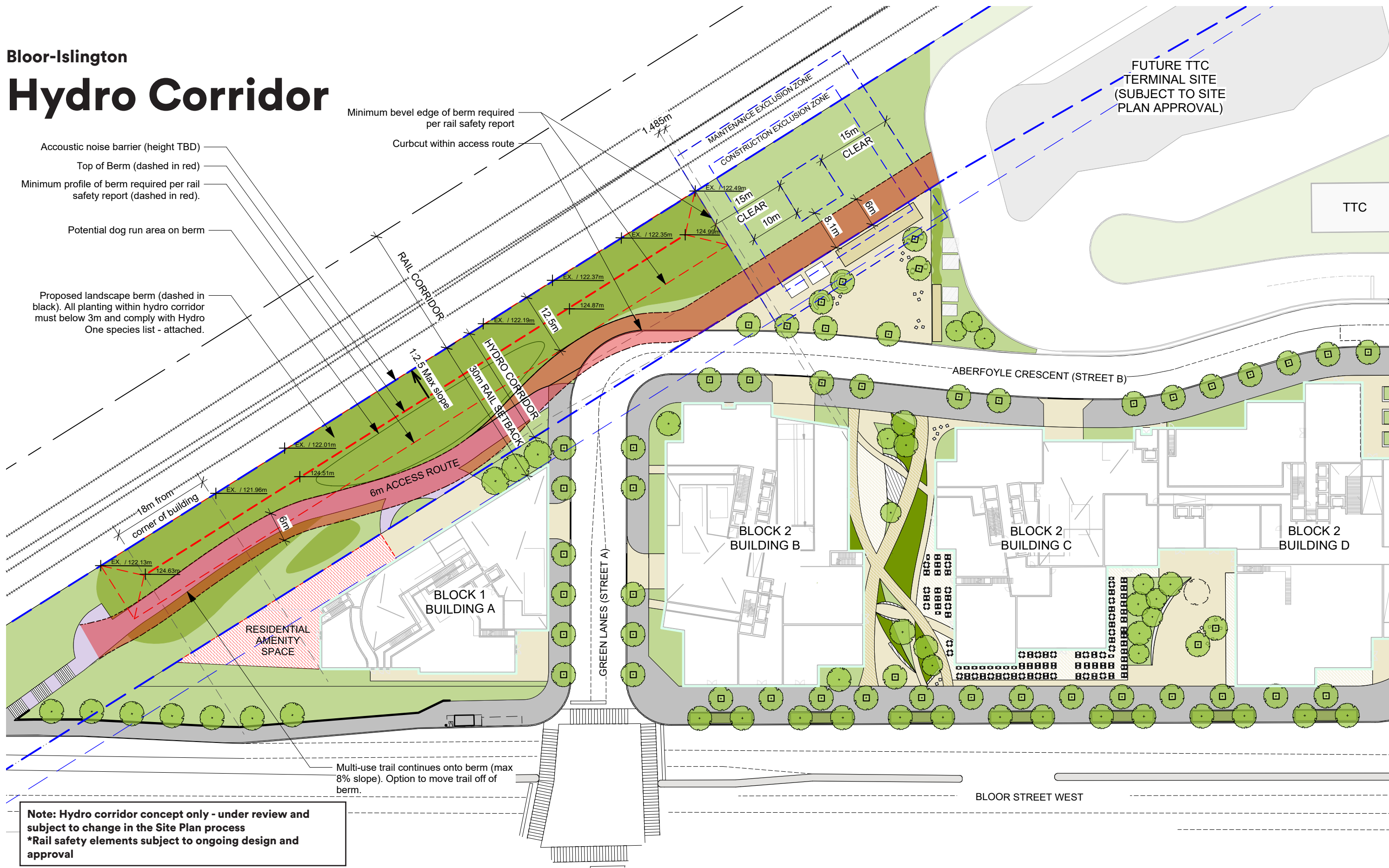
Oak



Maple

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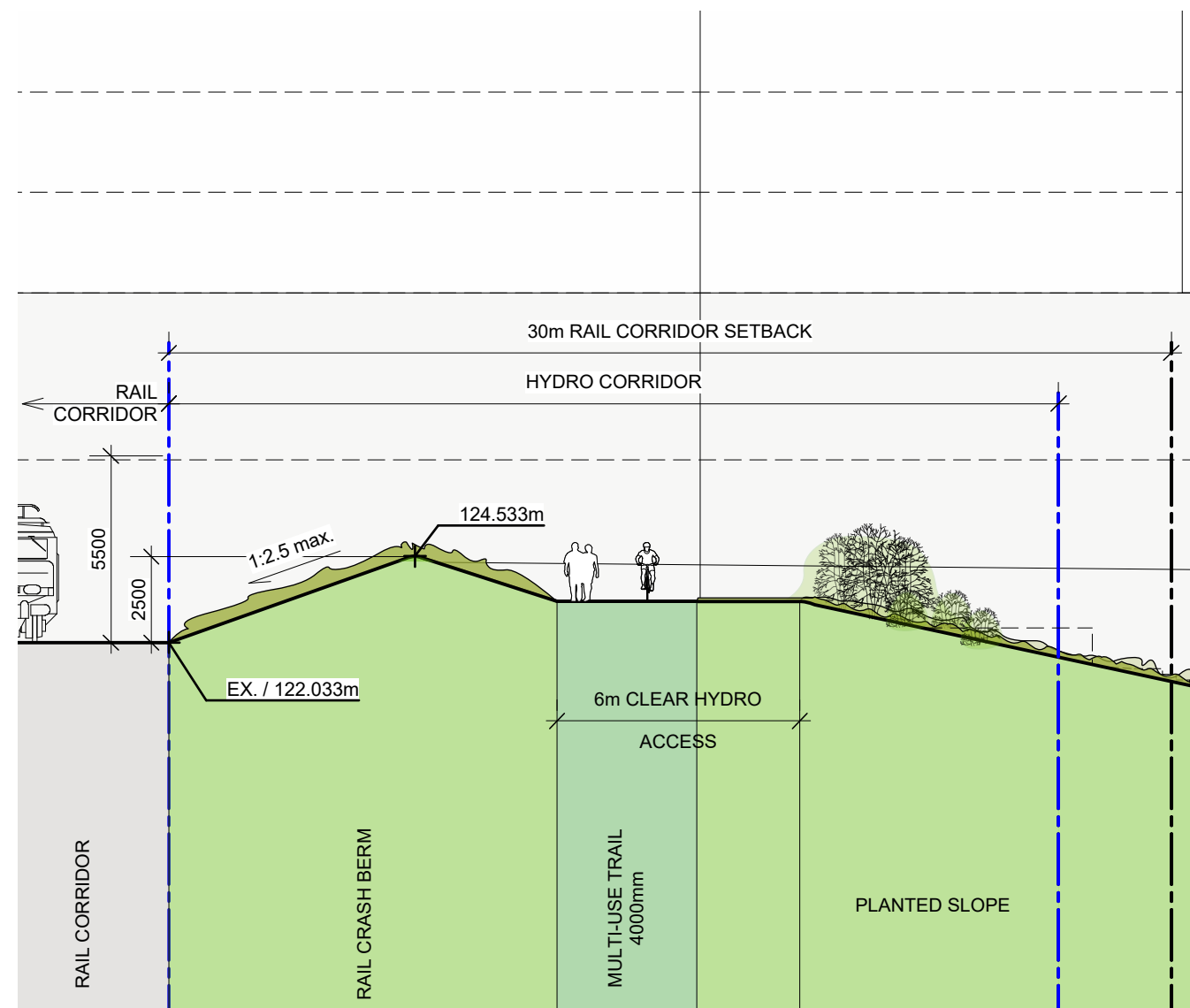
Hydro Corridor



Note: Hydro corridor concept only - under review and subject to change in the Site Plan process
***Rail safety elements subject to ongoing design and approval**

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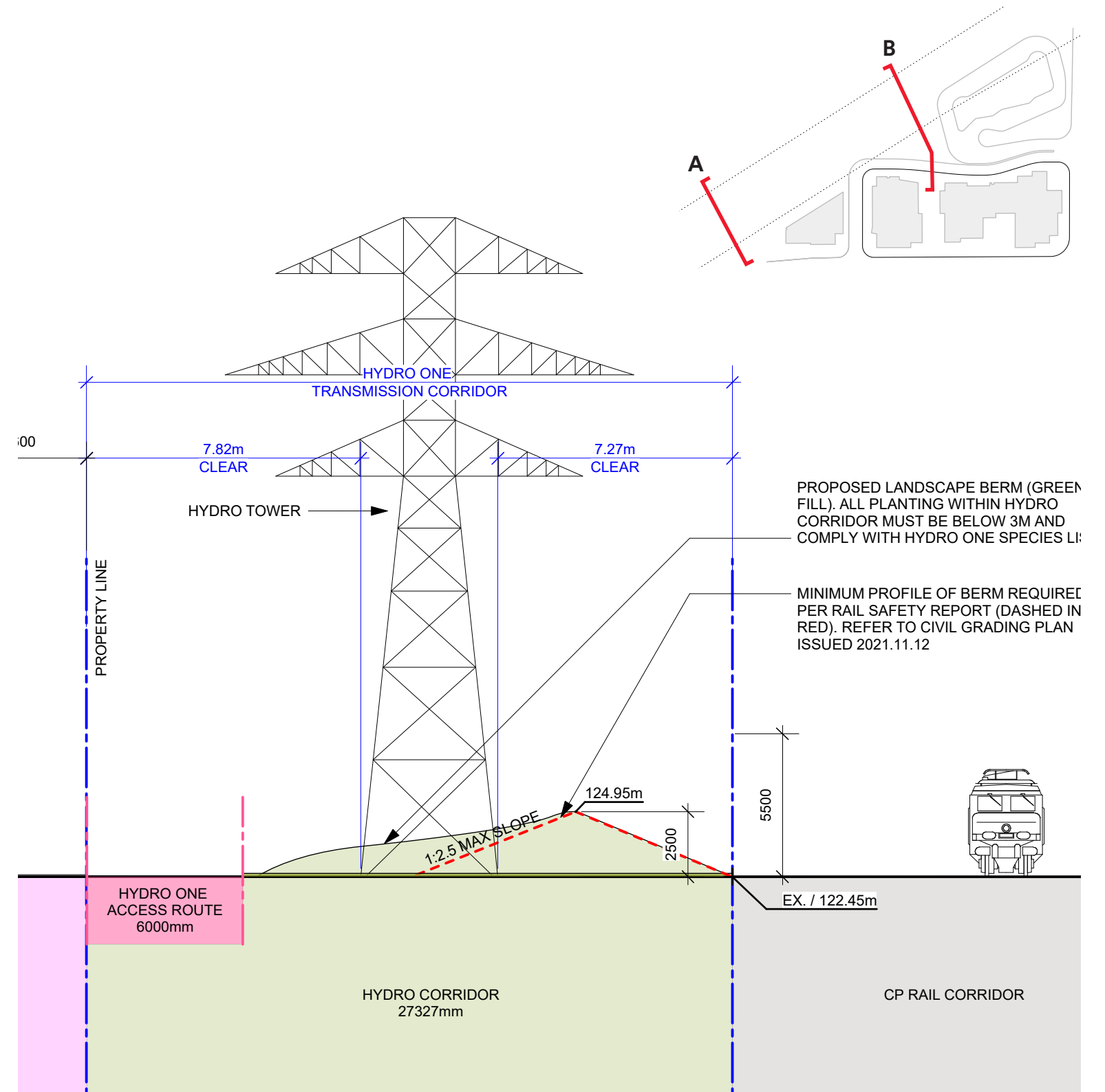
Hydro Corridor Sections



A) Hydro Corridor at Multi-Use Trail Facing Northeast

Note: Concept only - under review and subject to change in the Site Plan process. Vegetation within Hydro Corridor to comply with Hydro One allowable species for Right-of-Ways and Corridors.

*Rail safety elements subject to ongoing design and approval



B) Hydro Corridor at Hydro Tower Facing Southwest

Bloor-Islington

Hydro One Acceptable Plant Species - Native Grasses and Perennials



Northern Ontario	Central Ontario	Southern Ontario	Native Perennials & Grasses (≤3m hgt.)							
			Botanical Name	Common Name	Hgt. (m)	Favoured Moisture	Favoured Light Conditions	Flower Colour/ Time	Hardiness Zone	Notes
			Hydro One Networks Right-of-Ways and Corridors 15.09.11 - R0							
			<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow	0.45 - 0.6	Dry-Moist	full sun	White/ June-August	2	Perennial
			<i>Andropogon gerardii</i>	Big Bluestem	2.0 - 2.5	Dry	full sun	July-August	4	Grass
			<i>Asclepias incarnata ssp. incarnata</i>	Swamp Milkweed	0.3 - 1.5	Dry-Moist	full sun	Pink/ July-August	3	Perennial
			<i>Asclepias syriaca</i>	Common Milkweed	0.5 - 1.5	Dry-Moist	full sun	Pink/ June-August	3	Perennial
			<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern	0.3 - 0.9	Moist	part shade to full shade	N/A	4	Fern
			<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i>	Canada Bluejoint	0.5 - 1.8	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	July-September	3	Grass
			<i>Carex bebbii</i>	Bebb's Sedge	0.6 - 0.8	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	May-June	3	Grass/Sedge
			<i>Carex elata</i>	Tussock Sedge	1.2 - 1.5	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	May-June	4	Grass/Sedge
			<i>Cimicifuga racemosa</i>	Bugbane	1.2 - 1.8	Moist	part shade to full shade	White/ June-July	3	Perennial
			<i>Clematis virginiana</i>	Virgin's Bower	1.8 - 3.0	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	White/ August-October	3	Perennial/Vine
			<i>Doellingeria umbellata</i>	Flat-topped Aster	1.0 - 2.0	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	White/ September-October	2	Perennial
			<i>Elymus canadensis</i>	Canada Wild Rye	0.9 - 1.5	Dry-Moist	full sun to part shade	July-August	3	Grass
			<i>Elymus riparus</i>	Riverbank Rye	1.5	Moist	part shade to full shade	July-August	3	Grass
			<i>Eupatorium fistulosum</i>	Joe Pye Weed	1.5 - 2.0	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	Pink/ July-September	4	Perennial
			<i>Eupatorium maculatum ssp. Maculatum</i>	Spotted Joe-Pye Weed	1.5 - 1.75	Moist-Wet	full sun	Purple/ July-September	4	Perennial
			<i>Glyceria striata and/or stricta</i>	Fowl Manna Grass	1.0 - 1.8	Moist	part shade	June-July	4	Grass
			<i>Juncus effusus</i>	Soft Rush	0.6 - 1.2	Wet	full sun	June-August	4	Perennial rush, erect form
			<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Path Rush	0.15 - 0.6	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	May-September	2	Perennial rush, erect form
			<i>Onoclea sensibilis</i>	Sensitive Fern	0.3 - 0.5	Moist	full sun to part shade	N/A	2	Fern



Northern Ontario	Central Ontario	Southern Ontario	Native Perennials & Grasses (≤3m hgt.)							
			Botanical Name	Common Name	Hgt. (m)	Favoured Moisture	Favoured Light Conditions	Flower Colour/ Time	Hardiness Zone	Notes
			<i>Panicum virgatum</i>	Switchgrass	0.7 - 2.2	Dry-Moist	full sun	August-September	3	Grass
			<i>Physostegia virginiana</i>	Obedient Plant	0.6 - 0.9	Moist	full sun	Pink/ June-September	2	Perennial
			<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot	0.15 - 0.25	Moist	part shade to full shade	White/ April-May	2	Perennial
			<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i>	Little Bluestem	0.6 - 1.2	Dry-Moist	full sun	August-February	3	Grass
			<i>Scirpus atrovirens</i>	Green Bulrush	1.2-1.8	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	June-July	3	Perennial (wetland)
			<i>Scirpus cyperinus</i>	Wool Grass	0.9-1.8	Wet	full sun	June-August	4	Grass
			<i>Solidago canadensis var. canadensis</i>	Canada Goldenrod	1.8-2.0	Moist	full sun to part shade	Yellow/ August-October	5	Perennial
			<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i>	Indiangrass	0.9-1.8	Dry-Moist	full sun	September-February	4	Grass
			<i>Spartina pectinata</i>	Prairie Cordgrass	1.2-2.1	Moist-Wet	full sun to part shade	July-August	4	Grass
			<i>Sporobolus cryptandrus</i>	Sand Dropseed	0.9	Dry	full sun to part shade	Yellow/ May-November	3	Grass
			<i>Symphotrichum novae-angliae</i>	New England Aster	0.6 - 1.5	Moist	full sun	Pink-Purple/ August-September	3	Perennial
			<i>Symphotrichum puniceum</i>	Swamp Aster	0.6 - 1.5	Moist	full sun to part shade	Blue-Violet/ August-October	3	Perennial
			<i>Verbena hastata</i>	Blue Vervain	0.6 - 1.8	Moist-Wet	full sun	Purple/ July-September	3	Perennial

Bloor-Islington

Hydro One Acceptable Plant Species - Native Shrubs



Northern Ontario	Central Ontario	Southern Ontario	Native Shrubs (≤3m hgt.)							
			Botanical Name	Common Name	Hgt. (m)	Soil Condition	Soil Type	Light Condition	Hardiness Zone	Notes
			Hydro One Networks Right-of-Ways and Corridors 15.09.11 - R0							
			DECIDUOUS							
			<i>Amelanchier sanguinea</i>	Roundleaf Serviceberry	3	dry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun to part shade	4	white to pinkish flowers, dark purple berries
			<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>	Black Chokeberry	2	sry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun to part shade	3	white flowers, black berries, excellent fall colour
			<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea	1.25	dry	sand-silt	full sun to part shade	4	tiny white fragrant flowers with dark green leaves and young twigs are yellow and stand out in the winter, attracts butterflies
			<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonbush	2	moist-wet	sand-silt-clay	full sun	4	fragrant flowers attract bees, may be difficult to source
			<i>Cornus amomum</i>	Silky Dogwood	2.5	wet-moist	sand-silt-clay	full sun	5	white flowers, blue berries
			<i>Cornus racemosa</i>	Gray Dogwood	3	dry-moist	sand-silt-clay	full sun to part shade	4	white flowers, white berries
			<i>Cornus sericea/stolonifera</i>	Red Osier Dogwood	2.5	moist-wet	sand-silt-clay	full sun	2	white flowers, white/bluish berries and red stems
			<i>Diervilla lonicera</i>	Bush Honeysuckle	1	dry	sand-silt-clay	sun to part shade	3	reddish-bronze fall colour, good mass planting and slopes, yellow flowers in midsummer, fast grower
			<i>Elaeagnus commutata</i>	Silverberry	3	dry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun	4	small yellowish inconspicuous flowers, mealy whitish berries
			<i>Hypericum kalmianum</i>	Kalm St. John's-Wort	0.6	dry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun to part shade	4	widely adaptable and hardy, golden-yellow blooms in midsummer, persistent brown seed capsules and exfoliating bark, good winter interest and an excellent xeriscape plant
			<i>Hypericum prolificum</i>	Shrubby St. John's-Wort	1	dry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun to part shade	3	bright yellow blooms in June to August with cone shaped seed capsules, exfoliating bark for winter interest
			<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry	2.5	moist-wet	peat-muck-silt	full sun to part shade	4	attractive red fruit in winter
			<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush	3	moist-wet	silt-loam	part shade to full shade	4	scented leaves, excellent fall colour
			<i>Lonicera dioica</i>	Glaucous Honeysuckle	3	dry-moist	sand-silt-clay	full sun to full shade	3	orange-red berries, drought tolerant, ensure nursery can prove native status of plant stock



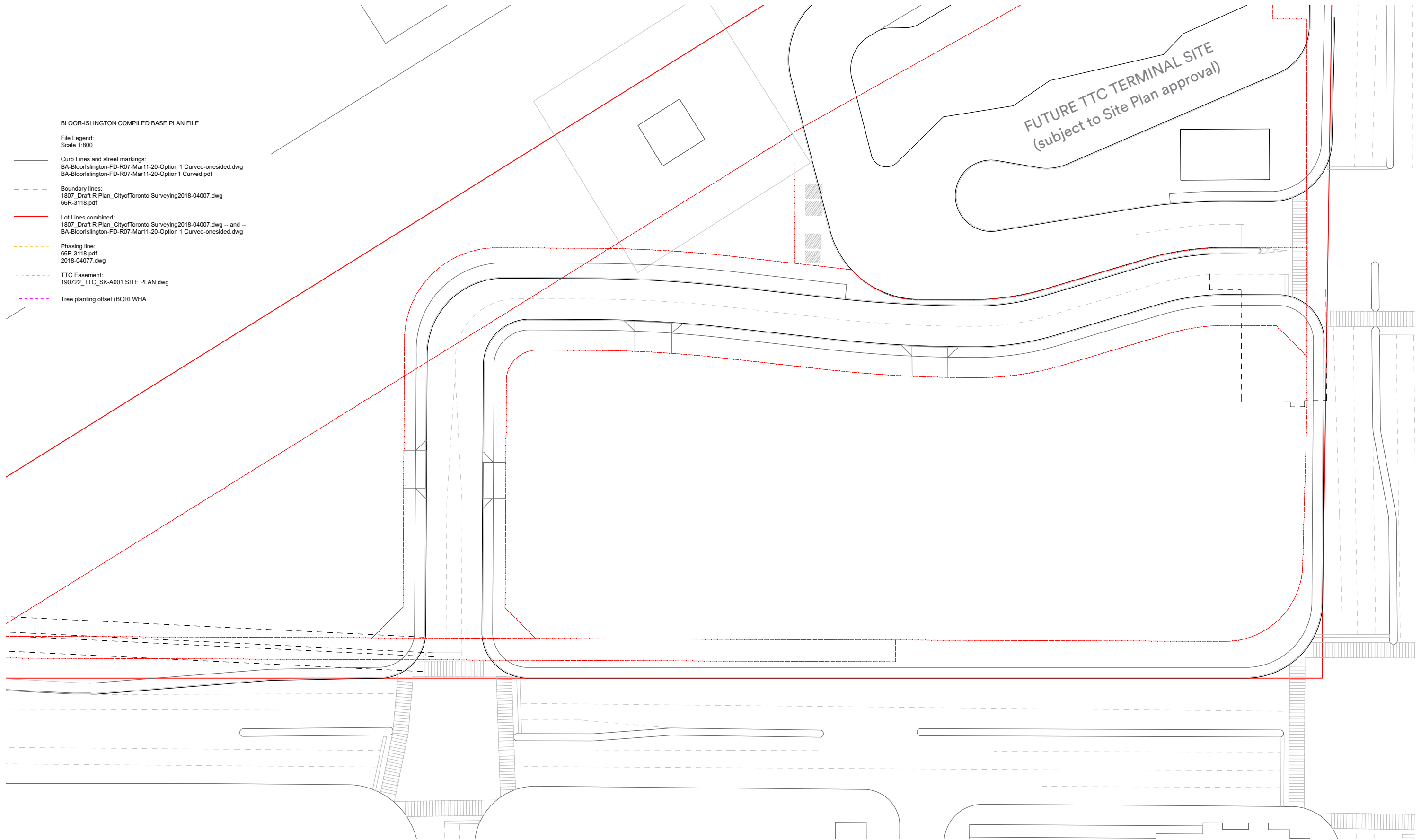
Northern Ontario	Central Ontario	Southern Ontario	Native Shrubs (≤3m hgt.)							
			Hydro One Networks Right-of-Ways and Corridors 15.09.11 - R0							
			Botanical Name	Common Name	Hgt. (m)	Soil Condition	Soil Type	Light Condition	Hardiness Zone	Notes
			<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Black Twinberry/Bearberry Honeysuckle	3	dry-moist	sand-silt-clay	full sun to part shade	5	adaptable and good streamside and moist open sites, small trumpet-shaped yellow flowers surrounded by red bracts followed by shiny, black twinberries nestled in red capes, needs pruning to keep size
			<i>Myrica gale</i>	Sweet Gale	1.5	moist-wet	sand-silt-loam	full sun	1	cone-like flower clusters, scented leaves
			<i>Myrica pensylvanica</i>	Bayberry	2	dry-moist	poor sand soils	full sun to part shade	4	requires a few plants to produce the gray fruit, fragrant with glossy dark green leaves, will attract ducks and fox, salt tolerant
			<i>Physocarpus opulifolius</i>	Ninebark	3	dry-moist	sand	full sun	2	showy white flowers
			<i>Rhus aromatica</i>	Fragrant Sumac	1.5	dry	sand	full sun	3	low grower spread by suckers, good for banks and slopes, green aromatic foliage turns to a brilliant scarlet and red berries in the fall
			<i>Rhus typhina</i>	Staghorn Sumac	3	dry-moist	sand-silt-clay	full sun	3	attractive crimson fruit, excellent fall colour
			<i>Rhus glabra</i>	Smooth Sumac	3	dry-moist	poor soils	full sun	2	branches or smooth not hairy, mass plantings or screening, foliage turns bright red, orange and purple in the fall
			<i>Ribes americanum</i>	Wild Black Currant	1.8	moist	sand-silt-loam	full sun to part shade	2	edible dark berries
			<i>Rose blanda</i>	Meadow Rose	1.5	dry-moist	sand-clay	full sun	2	single, pink, fragrant blooms in May to June, few thorns with red bark
			<i>Rosa carolina</i>	Pasture Rose	1.75	dry-moist	sand-loam	full sun to part shade	4	five petal, pink fragrant blooms, edible hip are high in vitamin C, orange to red fall colours, good in low wet grounds near swamps and streams, adaptable, salt tolerant
			<i>Rosa palustris</i>	Swamp Rose	2	moist-wet	sand-silt-clay	full sun	3	attractive pink flowers
			<i>Rosa setigera</i>	Prairie Rose	1	dry-moist	sand-loam-clay	full sun to part shade	4	shrub or vine, pink to white blooms in June to July, deep red, purple in the fall

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Appendix

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Base Block Plan



BLOOR-ISLINGTON COMPILED BASE PLAN FILE

File Legend:
Scale 1:800

— Curb Lines and street markings:
BA-BloorIslington-FD-R07-Mar11-20-Option 1 Curved-onesided.dwg
BA-BloorIslington-FD-R07-Mar11-20-Option 1 Curved.pdf

- - - Boundary lines:
1807_Draft R Plan_CityofToronto Surveying2018-04007.dwg
66R-3118.pdf

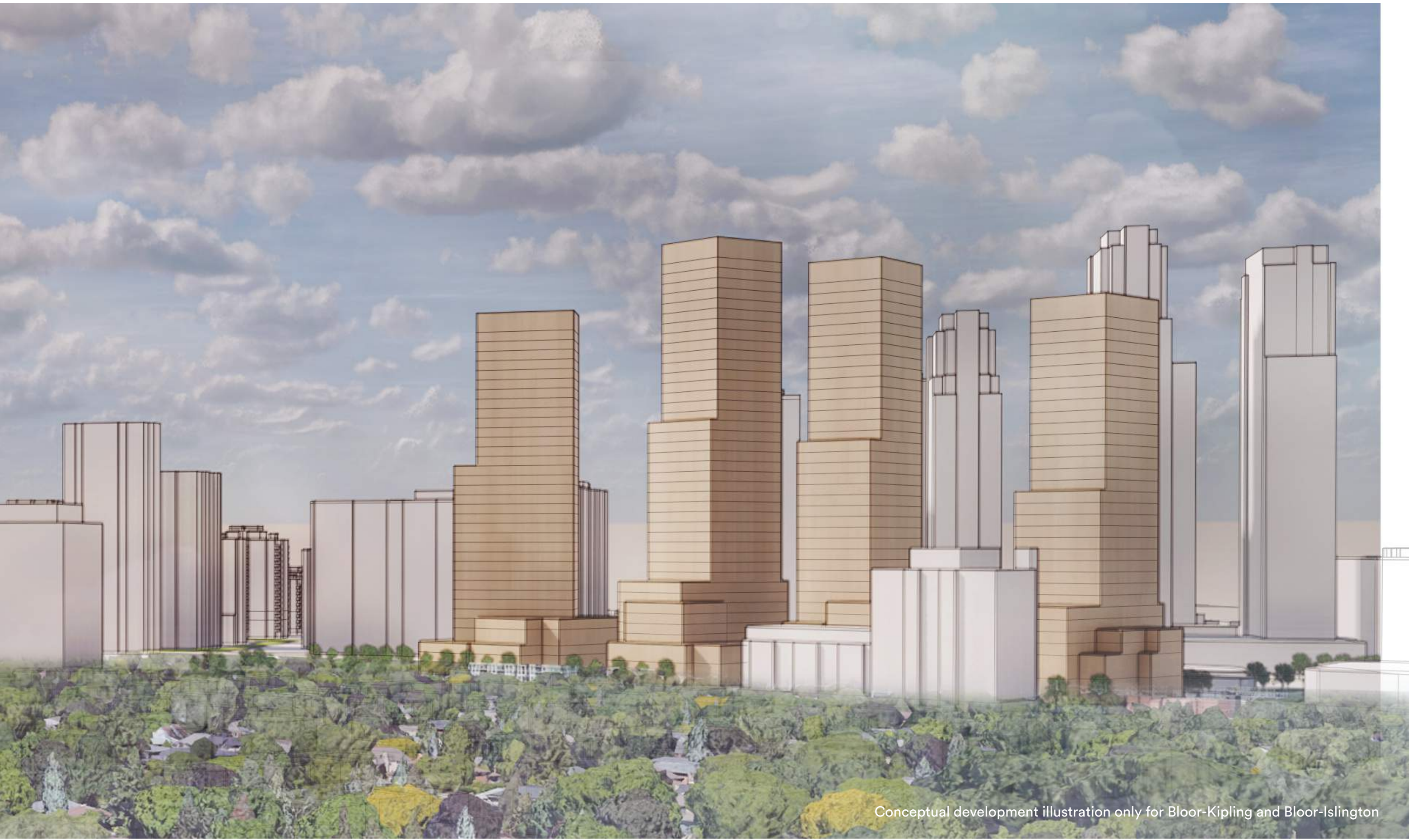
— Lot Lines combined:
1807_Draft R Plan_CityofToronto Surveying2018-04007.dwg -- and --
BA-BloorIslington-FD-R07-Mar11-20-Option 1 Curved-onesided.dwg

- - - Phasing line:
66R-3118.pdf
2018-04077.dwg

- - - TTC Easement:
190722_TTC_SK-A001 SITE PLAN.dwg

- - - Tree planting offset (BORI WHA)





Conceptual development illustration only for Bloor-Kipling and Bloor-Islington

