

APPENDIX B – Expanded Table 2-1: List of Background Studies Developed for Toronto and Lake Ontario

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The Waterfront Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area	1967	Metropolitan Toronto Planning	<p>The 1967 Waterfront Plan replaced the City's first 1912 Waterfront Plan that extended from the Humber River to Victoria Park Avenue. By the late nineteen fifties, it had become widely accepted that the 1912 plan had fulfilled its purpose and that the time had arrived for another comprehensive look at the waterfront, with an expansion in the study area reach from Clarkson in the west to Carruthers's Creek in the east.</p> <p>The first draft Official Plan for the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area, produced in 1959, included a 'Generalized Scheme for Lakefront Development', intended as a broad frame of Reference for more specific proposals. In 1961 the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Board published 'Towards a Waterfront Plan', the first detailed examination of existing uses, problems, needs and possibilities. The recommendations of that report were the genesis of the Waterfront Advisory Committee and the Waterfront Technical Committee, which were assigned the task of assisting the Board to produce a comprehensive plan for the waterfront between Clarkson and Ajax. That Plan, the 1967 Waterfront Plan, was to establish guidelines for the development and redevelopment of the Lake Ontario shoreline within the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Area. <i>"In very broad terms, the objective of this plan is a handsome waterfront, balanced in its land uses, complementary to adjacent areas, readily accessible and fully cognizant of the features which nature has provided. "</i></p> <p>Section 3 detailed a general plan for the entire study area. The principal objective in the Scarborough Sector was to create lakefront park areas which would be metropolitan in size, function and attraction. The limited amount of filling in the lake was to be directed mainly to the provision of space for water-oriented recreational facilities (especially for boating) were required to serve the eastern end of the Metropolitan Area. A further important objective was to preserve and enhance the new or relatively new, attractive and</p>

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			stable neighbourhoods of single-family homes which adjoin the top of the Bluffs along most of their length. This was to be done by creating a more attractive and usable waterfront, the creation of space for additional local recreation facilities, and, through careful design and access planning, the protection of those neighbourhoods from induced traffic.
The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Waterfront Plan	1972	Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	<p>The Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority was designated as the implementing agency for the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Waterfront Plan on November 23rd, 1970, by the Honourable George A. Kerr, Q.C., Minister of the Environment.</p> <p>The purpose of this project is to permit The Toronto and Region Conservation Authority to implement the first five-year phase of the Metropolitan Toronto and Region Waterfront Plan and to establish institutional arrangements for the planning, development and management of the waterfront of Lake Ontario within the area of jurisdiction of the Authority. Ashbridges Bay, Woodbine Park, Bluffer's Park, Sylvan Park and Guildwood and East Point Park Waterfront Areas were the projects of focus in the Scarborough Sector during this phase. Throughout the remainder of the Sector, the work of the Authority was in the form of shoreline management.</p>
Vegetation and Erosion on Scarborough Bluffs	1978	York University, Department of Biology (Collishaw, Lewis, and Fowle) for Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	Investigative study to determine the ways vegetation influences erosion along the Bluffs and consideration of ways in which it might be more effectively employed to manage erosion, in conjunction with engineered solutions.
A Volumetric Analysis of Erosion	1979	Research and Development Division, Ocean and Aquatic Sciences, Central Region, Fisheries and Oceans (Weaver, RK)	Foundational analysis of bluff erosion rates to support future geotechnical assessments. Further studies continue to evolve the understanding of the science of erosion and best practices for assessment.
Lake Ontario Waterfront Development Program	1980	Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	Subsequent to the presentation of the 1967 Waterfront Plan and its approval in principle by the Council of Metropolitan Toronto, the Ministry of the Environment, on November 23, 1970, designated The

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			<p>Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority as the implementing agency for the Waterfront Plan for all sectors in which it had jurisdiction except the central harbour area. The designation of the Authority was consistent with the resource management which the Authority had performed in the Metropolitan Toronto region since 1957.</p> <p>All of the planning for the Metropolitan Toronto region, provincial, municipal and Authority, has recognized the Lake Ontario shoreline as one of the major natural resources of the region. The waterfront proposed by the Authority will be concerned with works and acquisition to further the conservation, restoration, development and management of the natural resources of the Lake Ontario waterfront. Implicit in this task is the development of suitable public access to the waterfront. and the provision of water—oriented recreational opportunities.</p> <p>This document outlined the direction related to Waterfront Park development into the future. In the Scarborough Sector, waterfront park areas were earmarked for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingston Road at Lakehurst Crescent (Bluffers West Waterfront Area) • Brimley Road (Bluffers Waterfront Area) • Guildwood Parkway (Guild Inn Waterfront Area) • Beechgrove Drive at the C.N.R Line (East Point Waterfront Area) • Rouge Hills Drive (Lower Rouge Waterfront Area)
Erosion Control Study, Scarborough Bluffs	1982	Geocon Inc. for Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	Comprehensive geotechnical investigation of the Scarborough Bluffs to identify stratigraphy, evaluate stability and identify sources of erosion.
Waterfront Erosion Control Site Report, Scarborough Sector	1987	Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	Reference document that assessed the effects of remedial erosion protection works on the nearshore environment along the Scarborough waterfront.

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Regeneration: Toronto's Waterfront and the Sustainable City	1992	Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront (Canada), David Crombie	<p>Developed a wide range of recommendations for waterfront communities, land use planning, watershed management, regional greenways, and a continuous Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail. These recommendations included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways to acquire, maintain and provide access to land along the waterfront and up the river valleys. • Continued development of a Waterfront Trail, including a two-tiered trail in Scarborough. • This development should also enhance access nodes to the waterfront, improve access to Bluffer's Park, and include facilities to educate the public on the geological processes that contributed to the formation of the Bluffs.
Metropolitan Waterfront Plan	1994	Metropolitan Toronto Planning	<p>The 1994 Waterfront Plan replaced the 1967 Metropolitan Waterfront Plan as a policy document which provided direction for waterfront policies included in the new Metropolitan Official Plan. Policies for the waterfront reflected and reinforced the Official Plan's integrated approach to land use planning and management of environmental, economic and social change. The overall direction of the new Official Plan was guided by a vision of Metropolitan Toronto as a sustainable, diverse, urban community that is environmentally, economically and socially healthy.</p> <p>The Metropolitan Waterfront Plan was designed to achieve a waterfront that is healthy, vibrant and publicly accessible. Several key themes of the earlier 1967 Plan, such as securing continuous public access along the water's edge and the revitalization of underutilized lands, remained compelling and relevant through the 1994 Plan Update. However, public priorities had shifted to conservation which needed to be reflected in the long-term vision for the waterfront. As such, the following Guiding Principles were developed through the consultation process for the updated 1994 Plan to reflect the predominant vision expressed by the public and by the Metropolitan Waterfront Committee:</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility: There must be full public access to the services, facilities and opportunities of the waterfront. • Sharing the Benefits: The waterfront is a public asset that belongs to all the people of Metropolitan Toronto and beyond, not just those who live or work along the shore. • Balance and Diversity: The waterfront should support a diversity of uses, with an emphasis on activities that are lake-related and that contribute to the unique character of the waterfront. • Responsible Stewardship: Individuals, organizations and governments must share the stewardship responsibility and work cooperatively to achieve a healthy, vibrant and accessible waterfront. A series of objectives were outlined to form the basis for more detailed policy direction for the Waterfront, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To plan and manage the Waterfront Green Space System in a way that restores, maintains, and enhances ecosystem integrity, improves physical connections to other green spaces, and meets the recreational and leisure needs of the Metropolitan Toronto population; - To protect and enhance inter-regional access to and through the Metropolitan Waterfront and encourage increased reliance on transit, commuter rail and marine transportation, to enhance physical and visual access between the urban community and the Metropolitan Waterfront and provide for continuous public access along the Metropolitan Waterfront for public use and enjoyment; - To ensure a balanced use of Metropolitan Waterfront lands supporting residential, employment and recreational activities in a manner which sustains the waterfront as an accessible public resource; and

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote a high standard of quality in the physical form of the Metropolitan Waterfront to reflect its importance to the identity and liveability of the metropolis. <p>As noted in the document, “<i>The Plan is essentially comprised of a series of objectives and policies. The objectives identify what needs to be done and the policies represent the steps to get there. Together, they form comprehensive planning strategy for the waterfront.</i>”</p>
Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy	1995	Waterfront Regeneration Trust	Recommended that Integrated Shoreline Management Plans (ISMPs) be developed to provide a framework for future development and management of the Lake Ontario shoreline.
Integrated Shoreline Management Plan	1996	Fenco MacLaren Inc.; Shoreplan Engineering Ltd.; EDA Collaborative Inc.; Tarandus Associates Ltd.; and Ecorp Inc. for Metropolitan Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	<p>Provides recommendations for shoreline regeneration, public access and safety, natural heritage targets, aquatic habitat restoration, and public use for the shoreline area between Tommy Thompson Park and Frenchman’s Bay.</p> <p>Provides the foundation for addressing multiple objectives along stretches of the waterfront.</p>
Our Toronto Waterfront! The Wave of the Future	1999	City of Toronto	<p>A vision document for the Toronto Waterfront released by the Mayor of Toronto which outlines a plan to reconnect the city with its lake, not as a patchwork quilt, but as an integrated whole. With a 10-year horizon of projects outlined, the vision is guided by several principles to ensure that Toronto’s waterfront:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is an environmentally friendly area that nurtures wildlife, restores and creates natural habitats, and provides water that is clean and healthy; • is easy to get to and easy to get around — by public transit, ferry, water taxi, bicycle and foot; • restores the link between the city and its lake across its 46 kilometres;

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is known for its distinctive beauty, blending green lands public places, historical sites, commercial and recreation facilities, residential areas and public art; • offers a wide variety of activities and facilities that complement each other and work together; • boosts Toronto's tourism infrastructure and its reputation as a tourist destination; • sparks greater economic development, attracting new investment and creating jobs; • is financially viable; and • involves a high level of public participation in making decisions. <p>The document included a recommendation that an intergovernmental task force be created to develop an action plan for realizing the vision.</p>
Toronto Waterfront Revitalization Task Force Report	2000	City of Toronto	<p>Further to the recommendation stemming from the Mayor's 1999 <i>Our Toronto Waterfront! The Wave of the Future</i>, The Toronto Revitalization Task Force developed a strategic business plan, with a development, operational and financial concepts outlining opportunities for the waterfront. While largely focussed on the business case for revitalization of the Central Waterfront area, the Task Force's recommendations relevant to the project area were to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make the water's edge an accessible, public amenity from Etobicoke through the Central Waterfront to Scarborough; • Reconnect the City of Toronto with its waterfront from a physical, economic and social point of view. The waterfront must be a place of fun, excitement and entertainment for all year round; • Provide a clean environment by improving water quality, cleaning up contaminated soils, eliminating the risk of flooding and naturalizing appropriate areas. <p>The document further noted that for the Eastern Waterfront (Scarborough) and Western Waterfront (Etobicoke) the emphasis</p>

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			should be on protection and enhancement. Further to the 1999 document, the main objectives for these areas were to enhance current green spaces, to increase public access to the waterfront, with public trails along the edge of the lake, and to improve the environment. The Task Force noted that opportunities should be sought that will help achieve continuous public access across the entire Toronto waterfront.
Understanding Natural Hazards: Great Lakes St. Lawrence System and Large Inland Lakes, Rivers and Stream Systems and Hazardous Sites	2001	Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR)	Document prepared by the MNR to assist the public and planning authorities such as municipalities and conservation authorities with the explanation of the Natural Hazards Policies (3.1) of the Provincial Policy Statement of the Planning Act.
Toronto Waterfront Aquatic Habitat Restoration Strategy	2007	Aquatic Habitat Toronto for Waterfront Toronto	Supports creating a more sustainable waterfront by using an ecosystem approach to increase ecological integrity, to provide suitable conditions for the maintenance of self-sustaining aquatic communities and to improve ecological connectivity.
The Beautiful Lake: A Binational Biodiversity Conservation Strategy for Lake Ontario	2009	Lake Ontario Biodiversity Strategy Working Group with US – Canada Lake Ontario Lake-wide Management Plan	<p>Recommendations to protect and restore, to the full extent possible, the native biodiversity and critical natural processes of Lake Ontario.</p> <p>While this document flagged shoreline armouring as having an impact on longshore movement of sediment, the study area has already been altered with engineered beaches, revetments, and groynes along 94% of the shoreline.</p> <p>This document will guide improvements to the existing shoreline erosion protection works to improve native biodiversity along the nearshore to the extent possible.</p>
Toronto Beaches Plan	2009	City of Toronto	Recommends improving water quality at beaches, as well as connections and accessibility to beaches.

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Scarborough Waterfront Combined Sewer Outfall and Stormwater Outfall Class EA and Flood Protection Study	2010	Aquafor Beech Limited (on behalf of Toronto Water)	Recommendations for source, conveyance and end-of-pipe control measures to better manage combined sewer overflow and stormwater flow within the Scarborough waterfront watershed.
Fill Quality Guide and Good Management Practices for Shore Infilling in Ontario	2011	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) (now MECP)	Reference document to inform the development of preliminary best management practices for construction during the EA, for further refinement through detailed design if applicable.
Environmentally Significant Areas in the City of Toronto	2012	North-South Environmental Inc., Dougan and Associates, Beacon Environmental Ltd for City of Toronto Planning	Identifies Environmentally Significant Areas within the City of Toronto, including the Scarborough Bluffs West Shoreline, and details the terrestrial features contained therein
Investigation of Chronic Basement Flooding – Eastern Beaches (Area 32) Class EA	2012	City of Toronto	<p>A Municipal Class EA undertaken by the City of Toronto to address basement and surface flooding in the area loosely bounded by the Don River, Danforth Avenue, Victoria Park Avenue and Lakeshore Boulevard East.</p> <p>Objective of the study was to provide recommendations to reduce the risk of future basement and surface flooding, and reduce the amount of stormwater entering the combined, sanitary and storm sewer systems.</p> <p>Reference document to ensure the SBW Project does not negate the approved recommendations of this City Class EA, and to ensure the Project does not exacerbate basement and surface flooding conditions in this area.</p>
Fish Community Objectives for Lake Ontario	2013	Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry (MNRF) (now MNR)/Great Lakes Fishery Commission	<p>Indicates that the goal of fisheries management in Lake Ontario is to provide sustainable benefits to humans using fish for food, recreation, culture, ecological function, and aesthetics by sustaining or increasing the abundance of desirable fish.</p> <p>The goal for the nearshore fish community is to protect, restore, and sustain the diversity of the nearshore fish community, with an emphasis on self-sustaining native fish species.</p>

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Natural Environment Trail Strategy	2013	City of Toronto	Underlying goal of strategy is to ensure the protection of the City of Toronto's natural areas while offering safe and enjoyable recreational opportunities for all natural environment users by creating a sustainable multi-use trail system.
Pathways to Recreation: Ontario's Accessibility Standard for the Design of Public Spaces Guidebook	2014	Parks and Recreation Ontario	AODA standards and guidelines to inform study of potential public spaces for recreational purposes.
The Living Cities Policies	2014	Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	Policy document that guides the implementation of TRCA's legislated and delegated roles and responsibilities in the planning and development approvals process.
Multi-use Trail Design Guidelines	2015	City of Toronto	Provides guidance on trail design including trail configuration (trail and corridor width, trail surface, slopes, and radii), trail crossings, and other multi-use trail elements and amenities like signage and lighting.
Excess Soils Management Guidelines	2016	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) (now MECP)	<p>Identifies best management practices for managing excess soil in a manner that promotes sustainability and protects the natural environment.</p> <p>Will inform the development of preliminary best management practices for construction during the EA, for further refinement through detailed design.</p>
Guide on Considering Climate Change in the Environmental Assessment Process	2017	Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) (now MECP)	<p>This guide is a companion to the Ministry's EA codes of practice and sets out Ministry expectations for considering climate change in the preparation, execution and documentation of EA studies and processes.</p> <p>This guide also supports the province's Climate Change Action Plan by outlining how EA processes and studies can incorporate climate change impacts considerations.</p> <p>This guide covers the consideration of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the impacts of a project on climate change the impacts of climate change on a project

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • various means of identifying and minimizing negative impacts during project implementation <p>A climate change consideration during the environmental assessment process results in an undertaking or project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that has taken into account alternative methods to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and negative impacts on carbon sinks • that has been planned in a manner that takes into account future changes in climate and the impacts a changing climate could have on the project
Parks and Recreation Facilities Master Plan 2019 – 2038	2017	City of Toronto	Reference document if Parks facilities are planned that will help to inform connections and alignments where other capital improvements are proposed in the area.
Toronto Ravine Strategy	2017	City of Toronto	<p>Supports a ravine system that is a natural, connected sanctuary essential for the health and well-being of the city, where use and enjoyment support protection, education, and stewardship.</p> <p>The five guiding principles of the strategy include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect: overarching goal to protect these spaces. • Invest: invest in these spaces to manage the pressures of population growth/recreational uses, climate change, and invasive species. • Connect: create opportunities to connect with nature and the city's rich history. • Partner: Work with individuals, organizations, and all levels of government to contribute to these spaces. • Celebrate: encourage recognition and respect for these natural features. <p>Within the Project Study Area, the shoreline east of Silver Birch Beach is included within the Ravine and Natural Feature Protection Area.</p>

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Resilience Strategy	2018	City of Toronto	<p>Sets out a vision, goals, and actions to help Toronto survive, adapt, and thrive in the face of any challenge, particularly climate change and growing inequities.</p> <p>Relevant infrastructure goals of the resilience strategy include creating a city more resilient to climate change, including hazards of flooding, and creating reliable, affordable, and safe mobility options.</p>
Trail Strategy for the Greater Toronto Region	2019	Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	A call to action to renew collective efforts to complete, expand, and manage the Greater Toronto Region Trail Network with the next generation of trails, with a particular focus on waterfront trails and the Scarborough Bluffs as a key destination.
TransformTO Net Zero Strategy	2021	City of Toronto	<p>Initiates new and accelerated implementation actions to drive down community-wide emissions.</p> <p>Actions to be implemented include expansion of biking and pedestrian infrastructure, increased canopy cover and biodiversity and enhance greenspaces, and working with Indigenous rights holders and urban Indigenous communities to share knowledge.</p>
Scarborough Waterfront CSO/Stormwater Outfall Control and Flood Protection Study EA Addendum	2021	Stantec on behalf of the City of Toronto	Addendum to the 2010 study with updated recommendations for source, conveyance and end-of-pipe control measures to better manage combined sewer overflow and stormwater flow within the Scarborough waterfront watershed.
City of Toronto Accessibility Design Guidelines	2021	City of Toronto	AODA standards to inform study of potential access points and slopes for possible alignments.
Reconciliation Action Plan 2022-2032	2022	City of Toronto	<p>Guides City of Toronto projects to advance truth, justice and reconciliation for the next 10 years, from 2022 to 2032.</p> <p>Builds on the City's existing commitments to Indigenous Peoples and takes them even further through 28 meaningful actions across five themes.</p>

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Update on the Next Phase of Waterfront Revitalization	2022	City of Toronto	<p>In the context of a changing city and the progress of revitalization and flood protection on the waterfront, new areas are opening up to become the next candidates for transformation. It is therefore the right time to consider what the next phase looks like and how it will be funded.</p> <p>With that in mind, in 2021, Council directed staff to reflect on the history of revitalization and renew the waterfront vision for the next generation. City staff have initiated a broad process of public consultation, stakeholder engagement and Indigenous engagement that will continue through 2022 and beyond. The first step has been to articulate four interconnected priorities that focus on the societal challenges that matter most today and to outline shared public objectives that should guide investments and project planning, design and implementation along the waterfront. The four priorities are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic economic development; • Truth, justice and reconciliation, including through Indigenous engagement; • Equity, inclusion and access, including through housing; and, • Climate resilience and sustainability. <p>These priorities will inform the continued transformation of Toronto's Designated Waterfront Area and assist in better coordinating investments across the Western and Eastern Waterfronts, from Etobicoke to Scarborough."</p>
Terrestrial Natural Heritage System Strategy	2022	Toronto and Region Conservation Authority	<p>A regional strategy using a systems approach to establish, protect, and restore a network of natural cover (forest, wetland, meadow, successional, bluffs and beach) across TRCA's jurisdiction.</p> <p>The primary focus is on improving terrestrial biodiversity (habitat and species) and ecosystem health through achievement of the</p>

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			greenspace and biodiversity objectives of The Living City Strategic Plan.
City of Toronto Wet Weather Flow Master Plan	2023	City of Toronto	<p>Long-term plan that aims to protect the water quality in the lakes, rivers, streams and other water bodies from the rain and stormwater.</p> <p>Key objectives include improving water quality along the waterfront, beaches and watercourses, protection of vulnerable City sewer and water infrastructure from erosion and reducing the risk of flooding to private and City properties during extreme wet weather.</p>
City of Toronto Official Plan	June 2024 Office Consolidation	City of Toronto	<p>The Official Plan is intended to ensure that the City of Toronto evolves, improves and realises its full potential in areas such as transit, land use development, and the environment.</p> <p>Toronto's waterfront, ravines, watercourses, parks and other open spaces connect to form an extensive web of green space across the City.</p> <p>Section 1 outlines a vision for the City to 2051, planning for Toronto's future, including setting planning priorities related to reconciliation, equity, access and inclusion.</p> <p>Sections 2.3.2 and 3.4 outline a policy framework for Toronto's Green Space System and Waterfront and the Natural Environment.</p>
City of Toronto Cycling Network Plan	2024	City of Toronto	<p>The Cycling Network Plan has a rolling three-year near-term implementation program which regularly reviews the capital implementation program and brings forward new routes based on the near-term program prioritization framework.</p> <p>Within the Major City-Wide Cycling Routes, the shoreline along the Study Area is noted as a route that requires further study (i.e., this EA).</p>
Approved Source Protection Plan: CTC Source Protection Region	2024	CTC Source Protection Committee	The objective of this document is to provide the approved policies that the Credit Valley – Toronto and Region – Central Lake Ontario (CTC) Source Protection Committee has developed, which when

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			implemented, are to protect existing and future municipal drinking water sources.