

SCARBOROUGH BLUFFS WEST STUDY

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



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ROUND 3: CONSULTATION REPORT

October 2, 2026



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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report details the activities and feedback received during Round Three of consultation on the Scarborough Bluffs West (SBW) Environmental Assessment Study. During Round Three of consultation, which took place over a seven week period between May 12 and June 30, 2026, members of the public, landowners, and interest groups were provided with information and opportunities to provide feedback on:

- Proposed Alternative Methods (hereafter referred to as ‘alternatives’)
- Proposed Criteria for Evaluation of Alternatives

Interest groups, agencies, landowners, Rights Holders and Indigenous communities, and residents were notified of the consultation events through mailed notices, outdoor signage, the project website, letters, emails, postcards, and social media posts.

Round Three consultation activities included a Community Advisory Group (CAG) meeting, an online information session with pre-recorded videos, a survey, a pop-up event, and an in-person drop-in information session. These activities reached more than an estimated 5,000 individuals, with each outreach communication including QR codes and project website information encouraging comments to be shared through the survey or project email.

Overall, several key themes emerged in feedback received through the consultation activities, including a desire for improved and safer shoreline access; protection of environmental features; preservation of the shoreline’s natural character and quiet experience; traffic, parking and active transportation considerations; security and emergency access; erosion and shoreline stability; long-term maintenance and operations considerations; cost and feasibility; user experience and recreational activities; differing perspectives on the appropriate balance between improving access and conserving existing conditions; and feedback on alternatives and design preferences. Comments unique to this round of consultation include varying opinions on the alternatives presented for each segment of the study area, and suggestions for refinements to the evaluation criteria.

2. PROJECT SUMMARY

The SBW project will explore the enhancement and protection of sensitive shoreline and natural areas and opportunities for improved waterfront experience and access between the Eastern Beaches (Silver Birch Avenue) and Bluffer’s Park along Lake Ontario. The project will consider opportunities to:

- Improve how people access, move through, and experience the waterfront
- Preserve and enhance the natural environment, including the cultural significance of the Bluffs
- Minimize natural hazards and risks to public safety caused by erosion

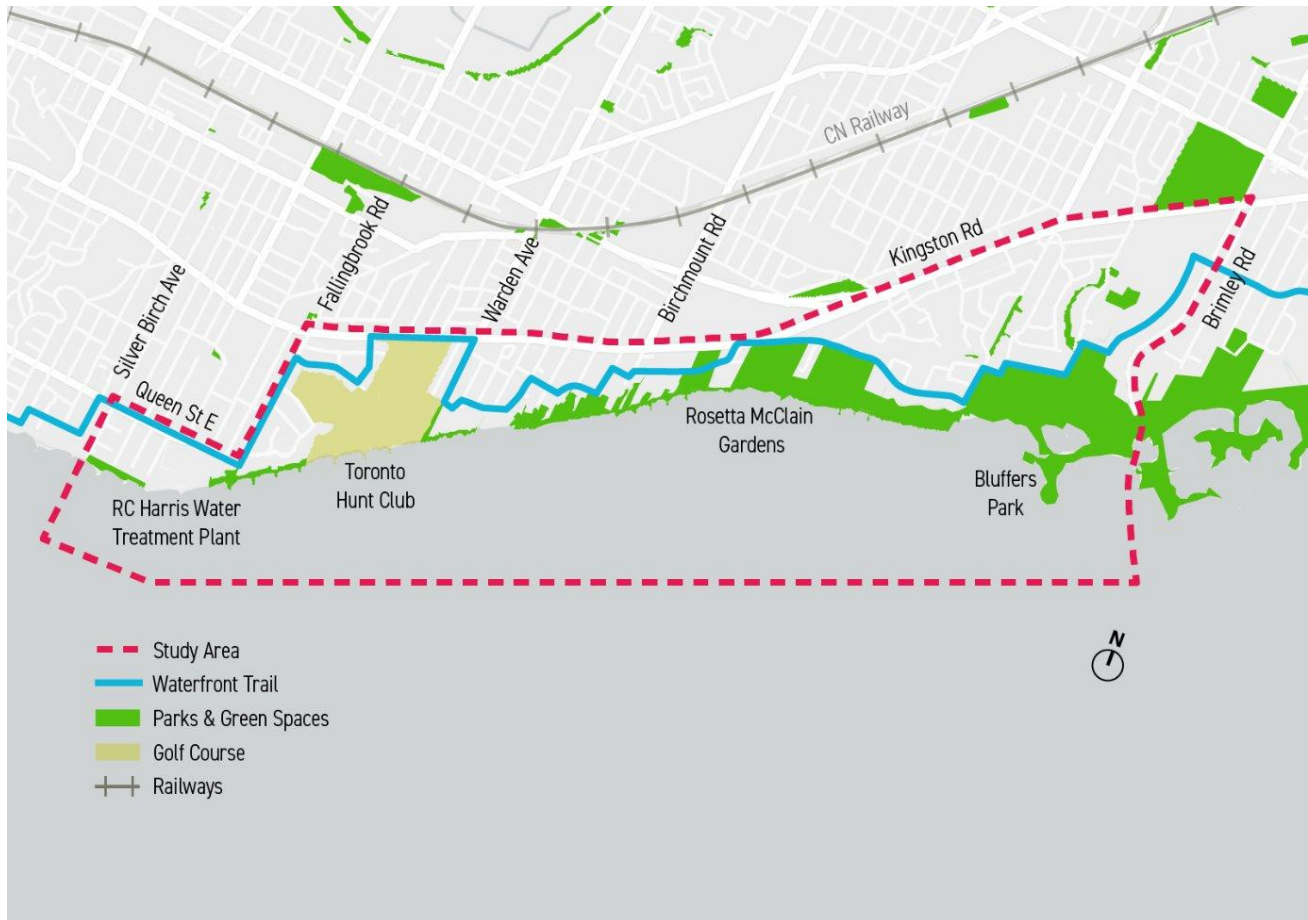


Figure 1: Scarborough Bluffs West Study Area Map

The study is following the approved planning process for projects under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (1990) that includes a commitment to an open and consultative process. Given the interest in waterfront projects, it is critical to develop a responsive yet flexible consultation strategy that builds on the lessons learned from other waterfront projects and seeks to engage members of the public and interest groups beyond the local area.

The first and second rounds of consultation were focused on the draft Terms of Reference, while this third round of consultation was held following the Notice of Commencement for the Environmental Assessment process. Engagement objectives were to:

- Inform the public about current project status and the Environmental Assessment process
- Explain the process used by the project team to develop alternatives for each segment of the study area
- Receive feedback on the proposed alternatives for each segment of the study area, as well as potential access points
- Receive feedback on the proposed evaluation criteria that will be used to assess the alternatives

This report summarizes the consultation activities undertaken and feedback received during Round Three of consultation, held from May 12 to June 30, 2026. Reports summarizing feedback received during Rounds One and Two of consultation are available on the project website (www.toronto.ca/ScarboroughBluffsWest).

3. NOTIFICATION & CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

3.1 Notification

A variety of methods were used to provide notification of Round Three consultation and invite interested parties to review the online information session materials, complete the online survey, and/or attend the drop-in public event. Notifications were issued between May 19 and June 15, 2026, as summarized below:

- Direct mail to 17,957 residents – May 26, 2026
- Email issued to the project mailing list (926 recipients) – May 19, 2026 and May 26, 2026
- Email to interest group list including residents' associations, community groups, organizations, institutions, and elected officials (110+ recipients) – May 26, 2026
- Email to agencies and utilities (65+ recipients) – May 26, 2026
- Email to Rights Holders and Indigenous communities (12 Nations and Confederacies) – May 20, 2026:
 - Six Nations: Both the elected council and the Haudenosaunee Confederacy Chiefs Council (HCCC)
 - Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation
 - Williams Treaty First Nations
 - Alderville First Nation
 - Beausoleil First Nation
 - Curve Lake First Nation
 - Chippewas of Georgina Island First Nation
 - Hiawatha First Nation
 - Mississaugas of Scugog First Nation
 - Chippewas of Rama First Nation (cc: Williams Treaty Coordinator)
 - Huron Wendat
 - Kawartha Nishnawbe
- Posters and postcards placed at RC Harris (Doors Open Toronto event), and left on site at Birchmount Community Centre – May 23 and 25, 2026
- Print advertisement in Bluffs Monitor & Beach Metro Community News – May 26, 2026
- Notice included in the Ward 20 Councillor Newsletter – May 23, 2026 and May 30, 2026
- Email to Urban Indigenous Organizations (50+ recipients) – May 27, 2026



Figure 2: Outdoor Signage Advertising the Open House Event

- Outdoor signage at Bluffers Park, Scarboro Crescent Park, Scarborough Heights Park, Fishleigh Access Road, Rosetta McClain Gardens, Harrison Properties, Crescentwood Park, and Silver Birch Beach – May 20, 2026
- Social media posts shared through the City of Toronto’s Facebook, Instagram, and X (Formerly Twitter) accounts – Starting May 20, 2026:
 - Facebook – Views: 30, 716; Likes: 61
 - Instagram – Views: 13,845; Likes: 47
 - X – Views: 9,543; Likes: 163
- Letters issued to potentially directly affected landowners (15 recipients), including water lot, bluff face, and/or access point landowners, inviting them to property-specific meetings with TRCA – June 15, 2026

3.2 Community Advisory Group (CAG) Meeting

The CAG was initiated during the Terms of Reference phase of the project to provide a forum for interest groups to provide feedback and comments to the project team throughout the study. Membership is made up of representatives from groups who are likely to have the greatest influence on the success of the project or who are likely to have a long-term interest in the project. The CAG is currently made up of 10 community organizations, listed below. Since the Terms of Reference phase of the project, some organizations were no longer able to participate in the CAG due to capacity issues (Black North Initiative, Scarborough Centre for Healthy Communities, Swim Drink Fish, and Toronto Lakefront Community). One new organization was added to the CAG since the Terms of Reference phase: Beware Loss of Unique Flora Fauna and Shoreline (BLUFFS) Inc.

Organizations represented in the CAG for the Environmental Assessment Phase:

- Bluffer’s Park Boating Federation
- BLUFFS Inc.
- Cliffcrest Scarborough Village SW Residents Association
- Cycle Toronto
- Scarborough Greenway Network Project
- Surfing Community
- Toronto Field Naturalists
- Unbounded
- Waterfront for All
- Waterfront Regeneration Trust

The CAG meeting for the third round of consultation was held in-person on May 12, 2026, from 6 to 8 p.m. Topics covered included the proposed alternatives developed for each study area segment and the evaluation criteria that will be used to evaluate them. The meeting format followed the approach being used for the online and drop-in information sessions and served as a test of that format.

Representatives from seven organizations attended the meeting. A summary of what was heard during the CAG meeting can be found on the project website (www.toronto.ca/ScarboroughBluffsWest).

3.3 Rights Holders and Indigenous Communities

Rights Holders and Indigenous communities were notified of the upcoming round of public engagement on May 20, 2026, and were provided with project information and an opportunity to meet with the project team to discuss the study, the proposed alternatives and evaluation criteria, and any community-specific interests or concerns.

Following this outreach, the project team received requests for meetings from Alderville First Nation, on behalf of the Michi Saagiig Nations, and the Haudenosaunee Development Institute (HDI). A meeting was subsequently held with HDI on July 6, 2026 to discuss the project, the consultation process, and capacity funding.

The project team continues to coordinate with Alderville First Nation and the other Michi Saagiig Nations to arrange a meeting. While interest in meeting has been expressed, scheduling has been challenging due to limited availability among community representatives. The project team remains committed to ongoing engagement and will continue to work with community representatives to identify a mutually suitable meeting date.

3.4 Landowner Meetings

Meetings with potentially affected property owners and stakeholder groups were undertaken to discuss the project, provide information on the proposed alternatives and evaluation criteria, and identify any property-specific considerations.

As all shoreline protection alternatives under consideration were confirmed to have a potential impact on lands owned by The Toronto Hunt, project team representatives contacted the organization in advance of the public release of consultation materials. A meeting was subsequently held on May 25, 2026 to review the project, discuss the potential property impacts associated with the proposed alternatives, and respond to questions from Toronto Hunt representatives.

Following the Drop-in Public Event, the project team contacted other property owners whose lands may be affected by one or more of the proposed shoreline and/or access alternatives currently under evaluation. As a preferred alternative had not yet been identified, meetings were offered to property owners interested in receiving additional project information and discussing potential property-specific impacts. Correspondence was issued on June 15, 2026 to these property owners. One written response was received acknowledging receipt of the correspondence and providing project-related feedback; however, a meeting was not requested.

At the request of the property owners and stakeholder representatives, additional meetings were held with BLUFFS Inc. on June 15, 2026, and with MHBC, representing the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation for the Diocese (RCEC), on July 14, 2026. These meetings provided an opportunity for participants to discuss the project in more detail.

3.5 Survey

As the primary means of collecting feedback, an online survey was available on the project website from May 26 to June 30, 2026. All notifications issued and signage promoting the event included a QR code linked to the online survey to encourage participation. The online survey received 756 responses. Print copies of the survey were made available at the drop-in public event; two hard copies were received by mail following the event. Participation was anonymous.

The survey included background information on the project and asked a series of questions to understand current relationships to the study area and invite feedback on the proposed alternatives and evaluation criteria (see **Appendix A** for a summary of responses).

3.6 Drop-in Public Event

Public consultation was held from May 26 to June 30, 2026 and included an online information session hosted on the project webpage over a five week period, as well as a drop-in public event.

The online information session consisted of 49 public information panels, divided into seven parts based on topic/study area segment, supported by seven pre-recorded presentations, each highlighting a different component of the project. Approximately 4,000 people visited the website during the period from May 19 to June 30, 2026 and spent on average six minutes browsing the project's webpage. With a combined duration of 44-minutes, the videos provided additional detailed information on the project and received over 600 cumulative views

The online project materials are organized to help visitors move from a broad understanding of the project to a detailed review of alternatives for specific areas of the study corridor. Under **Public Consultation**, visitors to the website can explore **Project Background, Alternatives Development Process and Next Steps** as well as **Evaluation Criteria** for broader project context. Segment-specific materials for **Segments 1A, 1B, 2, 3, and 4** are also available, allowing visitors to the website to view the material that is most relevant. Each segment follows the same structure, presenting site opportunities, the Do Nothing Alternative, and the shoreline and tableland alternatives. Related videos and presentations are available for each segment and can be viewed alongside the information panels for additional context. Users can explore the materials from start to finish to gain a complete understanding of the project, or jump directly to a specific segment, topic, or alternative that is most relevant to them.

Environmental Assessment (EA) Phase – Round Three Consultation: June 2026

In the third round of public consultation, we asked for your feedback on the proposed alternatives and how they will be evaluated.

Public Drop-In Event

A Public Drop-In Event was held on June 1, 2026 that included project information panels with an opportunity to speak with members of the project team one-on-one. View the information panels below.

- [Public consultation notice](#) 

Pre-recorded Presentations

- Video 1: [Background and Alternatives Development Process](#) 
- Video 2: [Evaluation Criteria](#) 
- Video 3: [Segment 1A Alternatives](#)  – Silver Birch Avenue to R.C. Harris Water Treatment Plant
- Video 4: [Segment 1B Alternatives](#)  – R.C. Harris Water Treatment Plan to Warden Avenue
- Video 5: [Segment 2 Alternatives](#)  – Warden Avenue to Birchmount Road
- Video 6: [Segment 3 Alternatives](#)  – Birchmount Road to Fishleigh Access at Midland Avenue
- Video 7: [Segment 4 Alternatives](#)  – Midland Avenue to Bluffer's Park

Project Information Panels

Part 1: Project Background, Alternatives Development Process and Next Steps

- [1a Background](#) 
- [1b Existing Conditions](#) 
- [1c Alternative Development Process](#) 
- [1d Next Steps](#) 

Part 2: Evaluation Criteria

- [2 Evaluation Criteria](#) 

Part 3: Segment 1A – Site Opportunities and Alternatives

- [3a Segment 1A Site Opportunities](#) 
- [3b Segment 1A Do Nothing Alternative](#) 
- [3c Segment 1A Shoreline Alternative](#) 
- [3d Segment 1A Tableland Alternative](#) 

Figure 3: Screen Capture of Project Website Showing Layout of Consultation Material (Segments 1B-4 not shown)

A drop-in public event was held on June 1, 2026 from 5:30 to 8:30 p.m. at the Birchmount Park Collegiate Institute Gymnasium on 3663 Danforth Avenue. Approximately 190 people signed in to the event. The drop-in event provided an opportunity to view printed copies of the online project information panels and speak with members of the project team one-on-one.

The drop-in format was selected to allow flexibility for members of the public to attend at a time that is convenient. In addition, there was large volume of display panels and this format allowed for members of the public to focus on the content and part(s) of the study area(s) that are of most interest.



Figure 4: Drop-in Public Event on June 1, 2026

Copies of the consultation materials and video recorded presentations remain available on the project webpage.

3.7 Phone & Email Comments

In addition to participating in consultation activities, Interest groups, agencies, landowners, Rights Holders and Indigenous communities, and residents were invited to share comments and ask questions via phone, email, or written letter. A total of 18 email and phone comments were received between May 22 and June 30, 2026. All phone and email comments were recorded and reviewed for consideration and response by the project team.

4. FEEDBACK SUMMARY

General themes of the comments received from Round Three of consultation are summarized in Section 4.1. Feedback on the alternatives for each study area segment is summarized in Section 4.2.

4.1 General Themes

4.1.1 Natural Environment, Wildlife, and Habitat Protection

Many participants emphasized the importance of minimizing habitat fragmentation, maintaining ecological connectivity, protecting the natural character and “wild” experience of the Scarborough Bluffs. Many comments specifically referenced wildlife, migratory birds, species at risk, wildlife movement corridors, pollinator habitat, naturalized beaches, wetlands, groundwater discharge areas, vegetation, ravines, and aquatic habitat. There were concerns that tree removal, introduction of invasive species, and increased human activity resulting from formalized access, construction, and maintenance activities could disturb habitats and fragment wildlife corridors.

4.1.2 Public Access to the Shoreline and Waterfront Connectivity

Feedback on shoreline access and waterfront connectivity was varied. Some participants supported safer, more accessible shoreline access, citing the benefits of a continuous waterfront trail and stronger connections to existing parks, trails, and active transportation networks. Others questioned the need for additional or formalized access and raised concerns about potential effects on the area’s natural character.

Participants also noted the importance of year-round access, mobility needs, emergency access, winter maintenance, and route options that provide waterfront views while minimizing unnecessary elevation changes.

4.1.3 Balancing Access and Conservation

Participants expressed fundamentally different views regarding the appropriate level of public access to the shoreline. While many supported improved shoreline access and completion of waterfront connections, others questioned whether additional formalized access should be pursued and preferred retaining portions of the shoreline in a more natural and less accessible condition. Comments often focused on finding an appropriate balance between public access objectives and conservation of existing natural features.

4.1.4 Traffic, Parking, Transit, and Neighbourhood Impacts

Feedback on neighbourhood impacts focused on concerns about increased traffic, speeding, increased parking demand, and congestion on nearby residential streets. Loss of on-street parking was also raised as a concern. Participants requested traffic and parking studies, stronger enforcement, and further consideration of managing visitor access to trailheads. In addition to traffic and parking concerns, participants requested more information regarding how visitors would access the shoreline, including transit connections, shuttle services, active transportation access, and parking management strategies. Several comments suggested that transportation planning should accompany any future access improvements.

4.1.5 Safety, Security, and Emergency Access

Feedback on the importance of public safety along trails, waterfront areas, beaches, bridges, and bluff-edge locations. They requested emergency access planning, call points, lighting, surveillance, enforcement, and consideration of marine or harbour-based response in case of emergencies. Others raised concerns about user conflicts, unauthorized activities, bluff hazards, isolated shoreline areas, and the need to balance lighting with neighbourhood character and natural habitat protection.

4.1.6 Erosion, Shoreline Stability, Risk Lines, and Climate Resilience

Shoreline and bluff erosion comments emphasized the need to maintain ecological function and public access while addressing long-term stability. Participants raised questions about risk lines, slope stability, shore protection, high-water events, and climate resilience, including potential impacts to private property, public infrastructure, and the alternatives. Some also requested more natural or creative shoreline protection approaches instead of standard “hard-engineered” solutions.

4.1.7 Cost and Feasibility

Some participants questioned who would pay for the project and suggested high-level cost estimates should be provided earlier to support decision-making. Others raised concerns about long-term maintenance, feasibility, and whether some alternatives may be too costly or overbuilt. Some participants preferred a Do Nothing or light-touch approach, while others viewed the project as a generational opportunity requiring strong design quality, leadership, and long-term vision.

4.1.8 Operations, Maintenance and Long-Term Stewardship

Participants raised questions regarding long-term operations and maintenance, including trail maintenance, garbage collection, winter operations, policing, enforcement, emergency response, invasive species management, monitoring of environmental impacts, and funding responsibilities. Many participants indicated that long-term maintenance commitments should be considered alongside capital costs during evaluation of alternatives.

4.1.9 Recreation, User Experience, and Amenities

Feedback generally supported increased opportunities for walking, cycling, swimming, paddling, birdwatching, shoreline viewing, and improved beach access. Participants requested consideration of user amenities such as benches, shade, washrooms, water fountains, garbage facilities, signage, seating, bike repair stations, lookout points, boardwalks, bridges, stairs, and routes that enhance views of the Bluffs while preserving quiet, informal recreational uses.

4.1.10 Quiet Enjoyment, Mental Wellbeing and Natural Experience

Many participants described the Scarborough Bluffs Wet shoreline as one of the few remaining places in Toronto where people can experience quiet, solitude, nature appreciation, reflection, photography, birdwatching, meditation, and other low-impact activities. Participants emphasized the importance of preserving opportunities for peaceful enjoyment of the area and expressed concern that increased access, higher visitation levels, urban infrastructure, noise, lighting, and crowding could diminish the area’s existing natural character and restorative qualities.

4.1.11 Preservation of Existing Uses and Community Character

Feedback on the importance of maintaining the Silver Birch Beach off-leash dog area, including its size, accessibility, unfenced character, and shoreline access, while avoiding construction and operational impacts. Others raised concerns about potential effects on Rosetta McClain Gardens, Lakehurst Crescent, community gardens, quiet residential streets, beaches, informal trails, local views, user conflicts, and the shoreline's natural character.

4.1.12 Cycling Facilities and Multi-Use Trail Conflicts

Feedback on cycling and multi-use trail were mixed. Some participants supported improved cycling connections and a continuous waterfront route, while others requested physical separation between cyclists and pedestrians where feasible, citing concerns regarding conflicts involving cyclists, pedestrians, mobility device users, e-bikes, and off-leash dogs. Several participants questioned whether multi-use trails alone would adequately address user conflicts and requested consideration of separate facilities in higher-use areas.

4.1.13 Indigenous, Cultural, and Equity Considerations

Some participants requested stronger Indigenous engagement as well as greater recognition of Indigenous history and cultural uses.

4.1.14 Alternatives, Design Preferences, and Evaluation Criteria

Some participants supported shoreline-based trail options, continuous waterfront access, boardwalks, bridges, or island concepts, while others preferred Do Nothing or light-touch approaches to protect natural conditions and neighbourhood character. Participants also requested consideration of cost, additional details regarding property impacts, maintenance, emergency access, dog park use, ecological impacts, user safety, construction access, winter operability, light pollution, and long-term maintenance.

4.1.15 Consultation Process, Communications, and Project Information

Consultation and communications comments focused on the need for clearer project updates, Environmental Assessment information, timelines, study area details, notification methods, engagement opportunities, and explanation of how feedback will be considered.

4.1.16 Technical Studies, Baseline Data, and Environmental Assessment Methodology

Comments focused on the timing and adequacy of environmental, shoreline, traffic, parking, and cumulative impact studies, along with the need for clearer assumptions and consideration of construction and maintenance access.

4.1.17 Other

Other inquiries included administrative and informational comments, such as requests to join the mailing list, confirm receipt of comments, schedule follow-up meetings, or learn about potential work opportunities associated with the project.

4.2 Feedback on Alternatives for Each Segment

Across all segments, feedback centered on balancing improved waterfront access with protection of natural areas, wildlife habitat, neighbourhood character, and public safety. The most polarizing issues were shoreline versus tableland routes, alternatives that incorporated bridge options, cycling facilities, parking/traffic impacts, and potential effects on areas such as the dog park and natural character of the shoreline.

4.2.1 Segment 1A: Silver Birch Avenue to East Side of R.C. Harris Water Treatment Plant

Feedback focused on protecting the Silver Birch Beach off-leash dog area, minimizing neighbourhood impacts, preserving the natural shoreline character, and addressing concerns related to potential trail routing through or around the R.C. Harris Water Treatment Plant. Participants emphasized the importance of balancing waterfront connectivity with protection of the site's heritage features and adjacent beach environment. Several participants indicated that a modified tableland approach utilizing existing routes such as Silver Birch Avenue and Willow Avenue was not fully reflected in the alternatives presented and requested consideration of additional tableland routing variations.

Dog Park Protection

Many participants opposed any reduction in size, fencing, relocation, or disruption to the Silver Birch Beach off-leash dog area. Concerns focused on the compatibility of trails, boardwalks, and cycling facilities with off-leash use. Participants frequently noted concerns regarding potential conflicts between off-leash dogs, cyclists, and trail users and requested design solutions that would maintain the character and function of the existing off-leash area.

Trail Alignment and Access

Comments on trail alignment were mixed. Some participants preferred improving existing tableland routes via Silver Birch Avenue and Willow Avenue, while others supported shoreline trail continuity, boardwalk extensions, improved accessibility, and year-round access.

User Conflicts

Participants raised concerns about conflicts between cyclists, pedestrians, and dogs, particularly within or near the dog park. Several participants opposed paved cycling facilities through the dog park and requested user separation where possible.

Natural Environment

Feedback emphasized preserving the sandy shoreline, natural beach character, wildlife habitat, and informal waterfront experience, with opposition to hardscape infrastructure and overdevelopment.

Parking, Traffic, and Neighbourhood Impacts

Participants noted existing parking constraints and raised concerns about additional visitors, traffic, congestion, public safety, and impacts on nearby residential streets.

Cost and Value

Some participants questioned the cost and value of investing public funds in a relatively short trail extension compared with other City priorities.

Alternative Preferences

Overall, the strongest support was for Alternative 1 (Do Nothing) or improvements to existing routes via Silver Birch Avenue and Willow Avenue. The strongest opposition focused on Alternative 3 (Tableland via Nursewood) and any option affecting the dog park area.

4.2.2 Segment 1B: East Side of R.C Harris Water Treatment Plant to Warden Avenue

Feedback for Segment 1B focused on shoreline and habitat protection, with mixed views on shoreline access versus tableland routes. Key concerns included erosion, slope stability, safety, emergency access, and construction impacts. Some respondents requested consideration of additional tableland routing variations, including Fallingbrook Road direct to Kingston Road instead of smaller local roads, and Blantyre Avenue or Courcellette Road as an alternative north-south connection to avoid the Fallingbrook Road and Queen Street East intersection.

Natural Environment and Wildlife

Participants emphasized protecting wildlife habitat, ecological corridors, and the natural shoreline, with many preferring that shoreline areas remain as is.

Erosion and Slope Stability

Concerns focused on bluff erosion, shoreline stability, and maintenance, with requests to prioritize erosion control before trail development.

Safety and Security

Participants raised concerns about isolated trail areas, crime, fires, vandalism, limited cell service, and emergency response challenges.

Access and Waterfront Experience

Feedback highlighted the value of direct access to the water, enhanced viewing opportunities, and a continuous shoreline experience.

Construction Impacts

Participants questioned shoreline construction access and raised concerns about habitat disturbance during construction.

Alternative Preferences

Feedback was divided, with some participants supporting shoreline access, while others preferred tableland routes to reduce environmental impacts. Some participants suggested additional tableland routing options and hybrid solutions that would combine shoreline and tableland elements while reducing impacts to natural features.

Support focused on Alternatives 2 (Groynes), 3 (Elevated Boardwalk), and 4 (Islands), while opposition focused on Alternative 1 (Do Nothing) and alternatives with significant habitat impacts.

4.2.3 Segment 2: Warden Avenue to Birchmount Road

Feedback for Segment 2 focused on improving shoreline access while addressing erosion, bluff stability, environmental protection, and neighbourhood impacts. Some participants supported formal access at Warden Avenue, safer connections, stairs, and trails, but emphasized that erosion control and slope stability should be prioritized before recreational improvements.

Access to Waterfront

Opinions regarding formal shoreline access at Warden Avenue and Birchmount Road were mixed. While some participants supported improved access and shoreline connections, others raised concerns regarding environmental impacts, parking demand, neighbourhood effects, and visitor management.

Erosion and Bluff Stability

Concerns focused on erosion, slope failure risks, and the need to prioritize shoreline stabilization before trail development.

Natural Environment Participants emphasized protecting shoreline habitat and raised concerns about shoreline hardening, habitat fragmentation, and revetments.

Tableland Trail Concerns

Many participants opposed bike lanes and sidewalks on Crescentwood Road and nearby residential streets due to potential changes to neighbourhood character.

Parking, Traffic, and Cycling

Participants were concerned about limited parking and increased visitor traffic that could be facilitated by formal access at Birchmount Road. There were also mixed views on cycling facilities, with some participants questioning the need for bike lanes or sidewalks in a quiet, residential area.

Alternative Preferences

Support focused on Alternative 2 (Revetment/Shoreline) and Alternative 1 (Do Nothing), while opposition focused on Alternative 3 (Tableland trail with bike lanes and sidewalks).

4.2.4 Segment 3: Birchmount Road to Fishleigh Informal Access

Feedback for Segment 3 focused on preserving the area's natural and informal shoreline character while improving access, particularly at Fishleigh. Participants supported better shoreline connectivity and waterfront views but raised concerns about overdevelopment, neighbourhood impacts, and routing trails through Rosetta McClain Gardens.

Natural Character Preservation

Participants emphasized maintaining the natural, informal character of the shoreline and avoiding overdevelopment or urbanization.

Access Improvements

Participants supported improved shoreline access, better Fishleigh access, and stronger waterfront connectivity.

Hybrid Alternatives and Access Points

Some participants requested hybrid solutions that would combine shoreline improvements with selective tableland connections. Comments also focused on whether access should be concentrated at existing informal access points rather than introducing additional shoreline access locations.

Rosetta McClain Gardens

Many participants opposed routing trails through Rosetta McClain Gardens due to potential impacts on park character, wildlife, nearby residents, traffic, and parking. Participants identified Rosetta McClain Gardens as an important migration area and raised concerns about cliff swallows, migratory birds, wildlife corridors, and habitat protection.

Parking and Traffic

Feedback focused on concerns about existing parking shortages and increased neighbourhood traffic.

User Experience

Participants generally preferred shoreline routes for waterfront views and criticized tableland routes for limited lake views.

Alternative Preferences

Support focused on Alternative 2 (Groynes) and Alternative 3 (Elevated Boardwalk), while opposition focused on Alternative 5 (Tableland Trail) due to neighbourhood impacts and parking removal concerns, along with alternatives that proposed modifications within Rosetta McClain Gardens.

4.2.5 Segment 4: Midland Avenue to Bluffer's Park

Feedback focused on the proposed bridge connection, waterfront trail completion, protection of natural areas, and access to Bluffer's Park. Participants were divided on bridge options, with supporters highlighting connectivity, views, access to Bluffer's Park, protection of the Needles, and the potential for an iconic destination, while opponents raised concerns about visual impacts, cost, natural character, effects on the Bluffs and lake, and winter closures.

Bridge Alternatives

Feedback was divided, with bridge supporters emphasizing the benefits in terms of waterfront connectivity, views, Bluffer's Park access, protection of the Needles, and destination potential, while others preferred enhancement of existing access routes or a Do Nothing approach, raising concerns about visual impacts, natural beauty, bluffs/lake impacts, wildlife disturbance, lack of access during the winter, maintenance requirements, and long-term costs.

Natural Environment

Participants emphasized preserving the Needles, Chine Meadow, Scarborough Crescent Park, wildlife corridors, and shoreline habitat.

Access and Connectivity

Participants supported completing the waterfront trail, improving Brimley Road connections, and providing safer walking and cycling routes to Bluffer's Park. Comments supported natural, unpaved trails and opposed roadway-like infrastructure.

Parking and Traffic

Concerns focused on Brimley Road congestion, parking management, and enforcement.

Safety and Operations

Participants raised questions about policing, emergency response, washrooms, garbage removal, and maintenance.

Alternative Preferences

Support focused on Alternatives 2 (Bridge Alignment 1) and 3 (Bridge Alignment 2), while opposition focused on large bridge structures and Alternative 1 (Do Nothing).

5. DETAILED FEEDBACK

A detailed summary of comments received from Round Three of consultation, including landowner meetings, CAG meeting, the Drop-In Public Event, online survey, and phone/email comments are presented in the table below, along with responses from the project team.

Table 1: Round Three Consultation Summary of Recurring Comments and Responses

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
Natural Environment, Wildlife, and Habitat Protection	How will the project protect wildlife, migratory birds, species at risk, wetlands, and natural habitat?	Protecting natural areas is a key goal. The project team has developed some options that avoid changing the shoreline and limit lakefill, such as islands, tableland routes, and elevated boardwalks. As part of the Environmental Assessment (EA) process, terrestrial and aquatic impacts are criteria that will be used in the evaluation of alternatives. Opportunities for further conserving and enhancing natural and aquatic habitats will be explored.
	Could construction, maintenance, or increased human activity negatively affect wildlife corridors?	The EA will examine various alternatives and consider potential impacts on the surrounding neighbourhoods and on wildlife. Currently, people are accessing the shoreline via informal paths and trails, which impacts local flora and fauna. The EA will explore opportunities to formalize the trail network along the shoreline, thus minimizing the impact of unmanaged use.
	Will shoreline modifications or hardening damage natural ecosystem?	Potential impacts of shoreline modifications on aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems will be assessed as part of the EA process. The evaluation of alternatives will consider opportunities to avoid, minimize, and mitigate environmental impacts while balancing project objectives.
	How will invasive species be managed?	As part of the EA process, opportunities for further conserving and enhancing natural and aquatic habitats will be explored, prioritizing native species. Invasive species management will be considered further during detailed design.
	What impacts will trail development have on vegetation, ravines, and beaches?	The EA will assess potential impacts of trail alternatives on environmental features such as vegetation communities, ravines, and beaches. The findings of technical studies will be used to inform the evaluation of alternatives and identify appropriate mitigation measures.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
Public Access and Waterfront Connectivity	Is additional shoreline access actually needed?	Policy and planning studies endorsed by City Council indicate that the waterfront should be accessible. The extent of the shoreline from Silver Birch Avenue in the Eastern Beaches to Bluffers Park currently has limited access. The EA is studying whether improved access to and along the shoreline, at the bottom or top of the Bluffs is feasible and what the impacts would be. Even without formal trail access, this area is currently being accessed and used sometimes to the detriment of the environment and local community.
	How can access be improved while preserving the natural character of the Bluffs?	The EA will examine various alternatives and consider potential impacts on surrounding neighbourhoods and wildlife. Opportunities to formalize trails will be explored to reduce impacts from unmanaged use.
	Will proposed routes be accessible for people with mobility challenges?	Accommodation of different abilities will be one of the criteria used to evaluate alternatives.
	Will year-round access be provided? How will winter maintenance be addressed?	Creation of formal shoreline access will allow greater access for City maintenance. Maintenance is an operational issue and will not be addressed through the EA, but will be considered further during detailed design.
	How will access to the shoreline be provided given the steep elevation changes?	The EA will examine alternatives incorporating various design features such as switchback trails or stairs in areas of steep elevation change.
Traffic, Parking, Transit, and Neighbourhood Impacts	Will increased numbers of visitors create traffic congestion?	Main access points are placed in close proximity to public parking and public transportation hubs to reduce impacts on nearby neighbourhoods. Exploring new access and trail connections will provide users with transportation alternatives besides driving.
	How will parking demand be managed? Will visitors park on nearby residential streets?	The City will continue to examine parking mitigation strategies for local neighbourhoods.
	Are traffic and parking studies being completed?	As part of the evaluation of alternatives process, the project team will prepare a transportation study report to analyze potential impacts to existing roadways. This study will include analysis of traffic and transit, parking, intersection operation and capacity, pedestrian, and cycling safety.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
	Will transit, pedestrian, cycling, or shuttle options be improved to reduce vehicle use?	Exploring new access and trail connections will provide users with different transportation options besides driving. Transit planning is outside the scope of this EA.
Safety, Security, and Emergency Access	How will users be kept safe in isolated shoreline areas? How will emergency services access waterfront and bluff areas?	Creation of formal access to and along the shoreline will allow police and emergency services to better access the area.
	Will there be lighting, emergency call stations, or surveillance?	Potential safety features, including lighting, emergency communications infrastructure, and other amenities, will be considered during future phases of design.
	How will conflicts between different user groups be managed?	The EA will consider the needs of different user groups, including pedestrians, cyclists, people using mobility devices, and other recreational users. Opportunities to improve user safety and reduce conflicts will be considered during the evaluation of alternatives and during development and assessment of the preferred alternative.
	How will bluff-edge hazards be addressed?	Potential hazards associated with slopes, bluff edges, and shoreline conditions, where public infrastructure is being explored, are being identified through technical studies and were considered in the development of alternatives.
	Can safety measures be implemented without impacting wildlife or neighbourhood character?	The EA process will seek to balance public safety, environmental protection, and access objectives.
Erosion, Shoreline Stability, and Climate Resilience	How will shoreline and bluff erosion be addressed?	Technical studies undertaken as part of the EA will identify relevant hazard limits and erosion risks within the study area.
	How will climate change and extreme weather affect the Bluffs?	Climate change and shoreline processes are important aspects of project planning. The project team is required to consider both the impacts of climate change on the project and the impacts of the project on climate change as part of the EA process.
	Could erosion impact private property or public infrastructure?	Erosion of the Bluffs could impact private property or public infrastructure. This project may propose erosion control measures where public property or infrastructure are at risk.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
	Are there more natural alternatives to hard-engineered shoreline protection?	A range of alternatives are being considered through the EA process. Where feasible, opportunities to incorporate naturalized or nature-based approaches that support ecological function and shoreline resilience will be considered.
Cost, Feasibility, and Funding	How much will the project cost?	Currently, only the Terms of Reference and EA phases are funded. Funding for detailed design and construction has not yet been allocated and will be decided by City Council. At the EA stage the coarse level costs of constructing the project are assessed.
	Who will pay for construction and ongoing maintenance?	Funding for future phases will be determined by City Council.
Recreation, User Experience and Amenities	What recreational opportunities will be enhanced?	The project is evaluating opportunities to improve access to and enjoyment of the waterfront. Potential enhancements may include improved trail connections, shoreline / water access, viewing opportunities, active transportation connections, gathering spaces, and other recreational experiences, subject to the results of the EA.
	Will amenities such as washrooms, seating, shade, water fountains, and signage be provided?	Design elements such as landscape features, garbage bins, washrooms, and other amenities will be considered during detailed design.
	Can access be improved without diminishing the area's quiet, natural experience?	The EA will explore opportunities to formalize the trail network while mitigating the impacts on the natural environment. For all segments, there are tableland and do nothing alternatives that leave some areas of the shoreline as is.
	Will viewpoints, boardwalks, bridges, and stairs be included?	The proposed alternatives incorporate opportunities for shoreline trails, including bridges, as well as tableland options, and combinations of both. Access points may incorporate stairs or switchback trails in areas with steep grades.
Preservation of Existing Uses and Community Character	Will the Silver Birch Beach off-leash dog area be preserved?	All options preserve the existing off-leash dog area use. The evaluation of alternatives will consider impacts to the existing off-leash dog park.
	Could the project change neighbourhood character?	Potential impacts on neighbourhood character, community experience, and visual conditions will be considered during the EA process. Public feedback will help inform the evaluation of these effects and the identification of the preferred alternative by study area segment.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
	How will impacts to nearby residents and community facilities be minimized?	The EA process will identify potential impacts to nearby residents, community facilities, and neighbourhoods. Measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate adverse effects will be considered during the evaluation of alternatives and identification of the preferred alternative by study area segment.
Cycling and Multi-Use Trails	Will cyclists and pedestrians be able to safely share trails?	The project will explore the feasibility of a shared multi-use trail that meets the City's Multi-Use Trail Guidelines. Consideration may be given to separate facilities for cyclists and pedestrians in keeping with the Guidelines.
	How will conflicts involving e-bikes, mobility devices, and off-leash dogs be managed?	The project will consider the needs of a variety of trail users during the evaluation of alternatives. Opportunities to improve safety, accessibility, and compatibility among different user groups will be explored as part of the EA process.
Indigenous, Cultural, and Equity Considerations	How are Indigenous communities being engaged?	The study includes an Indigenous Engagement Plan that provides for meaningful engagement with First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and the broader urban Indigenous community throughout the project.
	How will Indigenous history and cultural values be recognized?	First Nations and urban Indigenous organizations and residents are actively being consulted, and their input will be incorporated into the EA process.
	Will the project improve accessibility and equitable access for all users?	The waterfront should be accessible to all, and accommodation of different abilities will be a criterion used to evaluate alternatives.
Alternatives and Design Preferences	Which alternative best balances environmental protection, access, safety, and cost?	The purpose of the EA is to evaluate alternatives against a range of environmental, social, technical, economic, and cultural criteria. A preferred alternative has not yet been identified and will be determined through the evaluation process and consultation activities.
	Is a light-touch or "Do Nothing" alternative preferable?	The EA Act requires proponents to evaluate the "Do Nothing" alternative alongside other alternatives during the EA phase.
	What are the implications of each option for ecology, maintenance, safety, and property impacts?	The implications of each alternative will be documented and compared through the EA process. Considerations will include environmental effects, maintenance requirements, public safety, property considerations, constructability, cost, and community impacts.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
Consultation Process and Project Information	How will public feedback influence decision-making?	The study involves multiple phases of consultation and future opportunities to review project materials, ask questions, and provide input.
	Are project updates and timelines being communicated clearly?	The project team is committed to providing updates through the project website, public consultation events, email notifications, and project materials. As the study progresses, additional opportunities will be provided for interested parties to review information, ask questions, and provide feedback.
	Are engagement opportunities sufficient?	Consultation materials and opportunities to provide input are available both virtually and in-person and additional consultation opportunities will occur throughout the study.
Technical Studies and EA Methodology	Have adequate environmental, traffic, parking, and shoreline studies been completed?	Technical studies have been undertaken and summarized through the Terms of Reference process and will continue to be updated as the project moves into the EA phase
	Have construction and maintenance access requirements been properly evaluated?	Construction and maintenance considerations are important components of the EA process. Alternatives will be evaluated based on their constructability, operational requirements, maintenance needs, and ability to accommodate safe access for future inspection, maintenance, and emergency response activities.
Evaluation Criteria	Why is there no criteria protecting the enjoyment of the area for the ways that people already use it (hiking, exploring, meditating)?	The evaluation framework includes consideration of social, recreational, environmental, and community factors. Feedback regarding existing uses and the value people place on the area will help inform the evaluation of alternatives.
	Concerns that the evaluation criteria are specifically designed to push the shoreline trail alternatives.	The evaluation criteria are intended to provide a balanced and transparent assessment of all alternatives in keeping with the project objectives.
	Concerns that alternatives for each segment seem to be all or nothing (i.e. either waterfront trail OR a tableland trail. Could there be a hybrid option?).	Several trail alignments will be explored, including continuous shoreline trails, top-of-bluff alignments, and potentially a combination of both.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
Segment-Specific Comments	Segment 1A: Dog Park & Community Character: How can the project maintain the existing off-leash dog park's size, accessibility, and character while minimizing impacts to surrounding neighbourhoods and existing recreational uses?	All options preserve the existing off-leash dog area use. The EA process will identify and evaluate potential impacts to the existing off-leash dog park, nearby recreational amenities, and surrounding neighbourhoods. Opportunities to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts while maintaining public access and recreational opportunities will be explored during the development and evaluation of alternatives.
	Segment 1B: How can the project balance improved waterfront access and trail connectivity with the protection of natural habitats, shoreline stability, and surrounding neighbourhoods?	The EA will evaluate a range of shoreline and tableland alternatives for Segment 1B, considering their potential effects on natural habitats, shoreline conditions, public access, neighbourhood character, and user experience. The evaluation of alternatives will consider opportunities to improve access and trail connectivity while avoiding, minimizing, or mitigating impacts on wildlife habitats, natural shoreline features, surrounding communities, and existing shoreline processes. Technical studies and public feedback will help inform the assessment of alternatives and the identification of a preferred solution.
	Segment 2: How is access to the shoreline feasible at locations such as Birchmount given the steep slope and elevation changes?	The EA will examine alternatives incorporating various design features such as switchback trails or stairs in areas of steep elevation change.
	Segment 3: Rosetta McClain Gardens: How can trail connections be planned to avoid or minimize impacts to Rosetta McClain Gardens, its users, nearby residents, and sensitive wildlife areas?	Potential impacts to Rosetta McClain Gardens, its users, nearby residents, and surrounding environmental features will be considered as alternatives are developed and evaluated. Opportunities to avoid or minimize impacts will be explored through the EA process.
	Segment 4: Bridge Connection: Should a bridge connection be pursued to improve waterfront connectivity and access to Bluffer's Park, or would its visual, environmental, operational, and cost impacts outweigh its benefits?	The feasibility of a bridge connection, including its potential benefits, costs, environmental effects, operational considerations, and visual impacts, will be evaluated alongside other alternatives as part of the EA process.

Topic	Question/Comment	Response
	Segment 4: Natural Environment & Trail Design: How can access and connectivity improvements protect the Needles, Chine Meadow, Scarborough Crescent Park, wildlife habitats, and the natural character of the Bluffs while avoiding overly urbanized infrastructure?	As part of the EA process, terrestrial and aquatic impacts will be evaluated and opportunities for conservation and habitat enhancement will be explored.
	Segment 4: Waterfront Connectivity & User Experience: How can the project improve access to Bluffer's Park, Brimley Road, and the waterfront trail network while supporting safe walking, cycling, and waterfront viewing opportunities?	The project will explore the feasibility of trail connections and shoreline access improvements while considering site constraints and impacts.

APPENDIX A — Online Survey Results

A total of 756 responses were received to the online survey. Two additional responses were received in hard copy. The graphs and charts below summarize the online responses received.

General Survey Question Results

Question 1: Please describe your primary relationship to the Study Area. Check all that apply.

	Count	% of responses	%
I live within the study area	299		40%
I live very near the study area	266		35%
I regularly visit the study area	261		35%
I occasionally visit the study area	127		17%
Other (Please describe)	24		3%
I own property within or near the study area but do not live there	19		3%
Prefer not to say	13		2%
I represent/own a business in the study area	5		1%

Most participants indicated that they live within the study area (40%), while others reported living very near the study area (35%) or regularly visit (35%). A smaller proportion indicated that they occasionally visit the study area (17%).

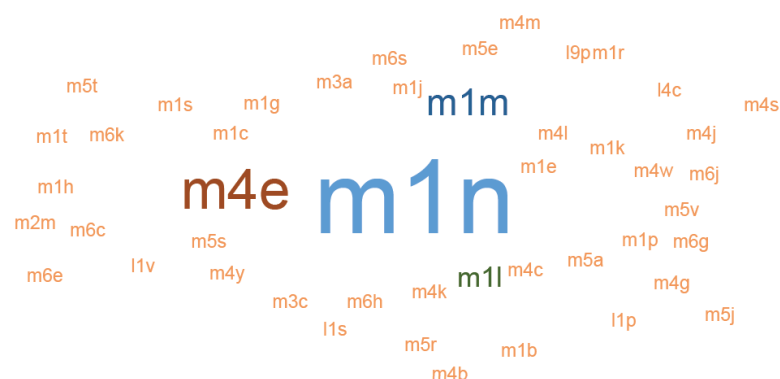
Question 2: How do you currently use or experience the Scarborough Bluffs West Shoreline? Check all that apply*

	Count	% of responses	%
Walking	594		79%
Visiting the beach	420		56%
Biking	318		42%
Exploration	282		37%
Dog walking	240		32%
Bird watching	236		31%
Swimming	149		20%
Picnicking	146		19%
Canoeing, kayaking or paddleboarding	121		16%
Running	110		15%
Yoga and/or meditation	59		8%
Other (Please describe)	45		6%
Boating or jet-skiing	26		3%
I don't use this area at all	17		2%
Prefer not to say	16		2%
Fishing	13		2%
Water ceremonies	13		2%
Surfing	11		1%

*As more than one response could be selected, the count and % columns add up to greater than 756 and 100% respectively.

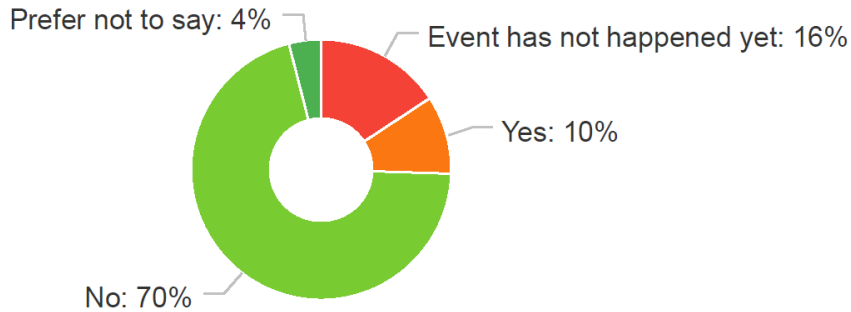
Most participants indicated that they use the study area for walking (79%) and visiting the beach (56%), while many also reported biking (42%), exploration (37%), dog walking (32%), and bird watching (31%). Smaller proportions of participants used the area for activities such as swimming, picnicking, paddling, and running.

Question 3: What are the first three characters of your postal code?



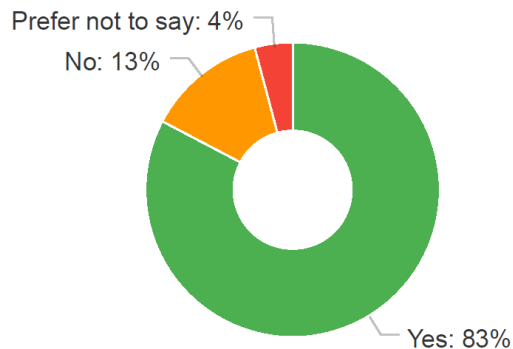
Responses were concentrated in Toronto postal code areas beginning with M, particularly M1N, with additional participation from nearby east Toronto communities (M4E, M1M, M1L).

Question 4: Did you attend the drop-in event on Monday, June 1 at Birchmount Park Collegiate Institute (3663 Danforth Avenue)?



Most participants did not attend the public drop-in event or completed the survey before the event took place (70%), while others indicated they attended the public event (10%).

Question 5: Have you reviewed the information and materials on the project webpage?



Most participants indicated that they had reviewed the project information and materials on the project webpage (83%), while a smaller proportion did not review the materials (13%) or preferred not to answer (4%).

Question 6: Did you find the information on the project web page easy to understand?

	Count	% of responses	%
Very easy	64		9%
Easy	241		33%
Okay	271		37%
Difficult	40		5%
Very difficult	9		1%
Not sure	8		1%
I did not review the project information	80		11%
Prefer not to say	27		4%

Most participants indicated that reviewing and understanding the project information was very easy, easy or okay (79%). A smaller proportion found the material difficult or very difficult (6%).

Question 7: How did you hear about this project? Select all that apply.

	Count	% of responses	%
Notice in mail	279		37%
Social Media	169		23%
Signage	149		20%
Friend, family, or neighbour	140		19%
City of Toronto email	111		15%
Other e-mail list	67		9%
My City Councillor	53		7%
News story	49		7%
Other (Please describe)	44		6%
City of Toronto website	40		5%
Other website	28		4%
Prefer not to say	7		1%

Most participants indicated they heard about the project through notices in the mail (37%), social media (23%), signage (20%), and information shared through friends, family, or neighbours (19%).

[illegible]

- Access and connectivity concerns, including trail, waterfront, and public access.
- Traffic, parking, and transportation impacts in the project area.
- Environmental and habitat protection, including erosion, water quality, and wildlife migration.
- Community safety and public use of the area during and after construction.
- Project impacts on the Scarborough Bluffs and surrounding natural features.

[illegible]

- Public access and connectivity along the shoreline, waterfront, and trail network.
- Protection of natural features, including habitat, wildlife, erosion, and water resources.
- Community and user experience, with comments related to recreation, walking, cycling, and public enjoyment of the area.
- Safety considerations, particularly for visitors using the shoreline and trails.

- Trail alignment and preferred alternatives for the shoreline trail.
- Beach and shoreline access, including connections to parks and waterfront areas.
- Recreational use of the trail, particularly for walking, biking, and other active transportation uses.
- Dog-related considerations, including leash and off-leash areas.
- Environmental and habitat protection, including natural areas, vegetation, and sensitive shoreline features.

Question 1: Are there any alternatives missing for Segment 1B?



- **Preferred trail alternatives and routing** along the shoreline.
- **Shoreline access and connectivity**, including access to the waterfront and surrounding areas.
- **Boardwalks and trail infrastructure**, including support for elevated or waterfront trail sections.
- **Environmental considerations**, such as erosion, natural features, water resources, and habitat protection.
- **Public use and recreation**, including walking, cycling, and nearby destinations.

- **Trail alignment and preferred alternatives**, particularly through Warden Avenue and Fallingbrook Road.
- **Shoreline and waterfront access**, including connections to beaches, parks, and public spaces.
- **Boardwalks and trail infrastructure**, such as elevated pathways, groynes, and revetments.
- **Environmental and habitat protection**, including concerns related to natural areas, fish and bird habitat, and shoreline conditions.
- **Multi-use trail functionality**, including access for walking and cycling and the separation of different trail users.

[illegible]

- **Preferred trail alternatives and route** options along the shoreline.
- **Shoreline and waterfront access**, including connections to beaches, parks, and the Toronto Islands.
- **Boardwalks and trail infrastructure**, including elevated trail sections and shoreline features such as groynes.
- **Environmental and natural area protection**, including wildlife habitat, waterfront conditions, and vegetation.

- Question 3: Do you have any other thoughts or comments to share on these alternatives?**



A total of 146 responses were received for this question. Commonly occurring themes in the responses included:

- **Preferred trail alternatives and alignments** along the shoreline.
- **Shoreline access and connectivity**, including links to parks, beaches, and waterfront destinations.
- **Shoreline protection measures**, including revetments and erosion management.
- **Cycling and active transportation** infrastructure, including bike routes and trail connections.
- **Environmental and natural feature protection**, including bluffs, habitat, and waterfront conditions.

Segment 3 (Birchmount Road to Fishleigh Informal Access)

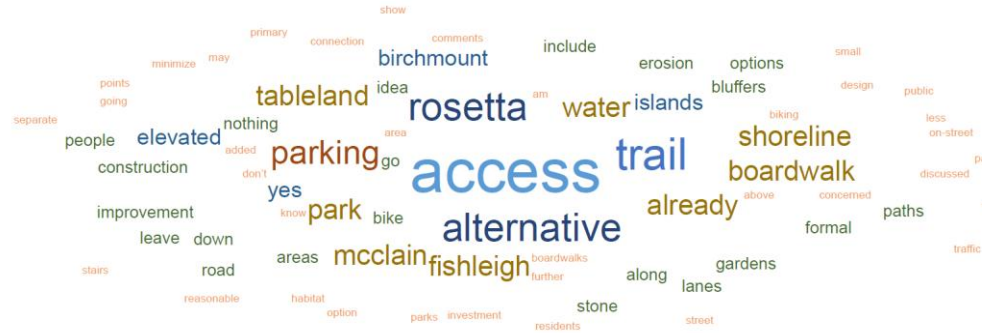
Question 1: Are there any alternatives missing for Segment 3?



A total of 53 responses were received for this question. Commonly occurring themes in the responses included:

- **Shoreline access and connectivity**, including maintaining and improving public access to waterfront areas.
- **Boardwalk and trail infrastructure**, including support for boardwalks, pathways, and elevated trail sections.
- **Trail alignment and route alternatives**, including preferences for specific options and connections.
- **Environmental and natural feature protection**, including bluffs, habitat, erosion, and water resources.
- **Impacts on adjacent properties and public spaces**, including concerns related to access, safety, and integration with existing areas.

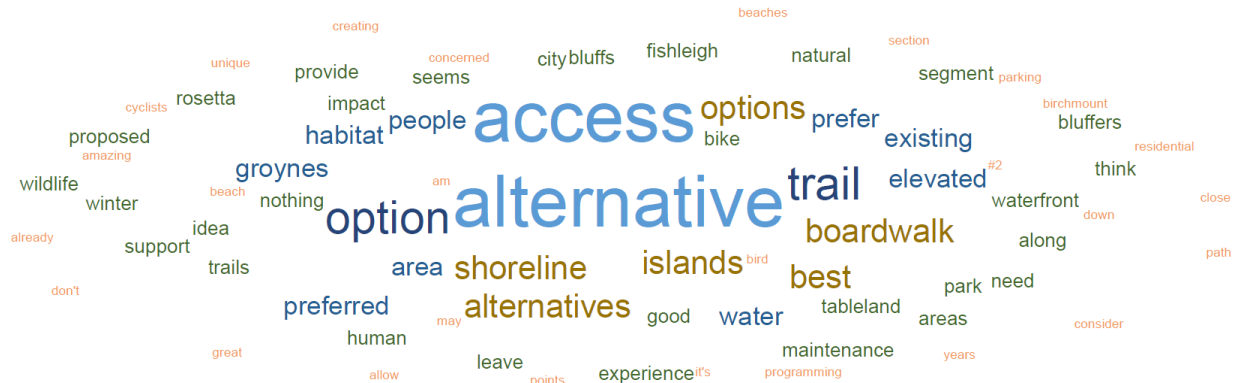
Question 2: Could the alternatives be changed in any way?



A total of 58 responses were received for this question. Commonly occurring themes in the responses included:

- **Access and connectivity to the shoreline**, waterfront, parks, and surrounding neighbourhoods.
- **Trail alignment and preferred alternatives**, including specific route options through the study area (including avoidance of Rosetta McClain Gardens).
- **Boardwalk and shoreline infrastructure**, including support for boardwalks and other trail enhancements.
- **Parking and access points**, particularly near Rosetta McClain Gardens, Birchmount Road, and adjacent areas.
- **Environmental considerations**, including erosion, habitat protection, and impacts on natural features.

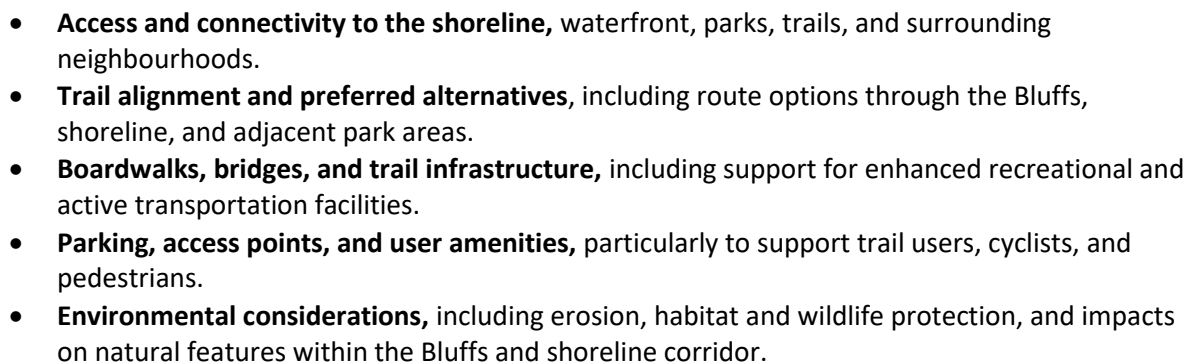
Question 3: Do you have any other thoughts or comments to share on these alternatives?



A total of 142 responses were received for this question. Commonly occurring themes in the responses included:

- **Shoreline access and connectivity**, including maintaining and improving public access to the waterfront.
- **Preferred trail alternatives and alignments**, including support for specific route options.
- **Boardwalks and trail infrastructure**, including elevated trail sections and waterfront pathways.
- **Environmental and habitat protection**, including wildlife, natural areas, beaches, and shoreline features such as groynes.
- **Recreational use and user experience**, including walking, cycling, year-round trail use, and access to parks and open spaces.

Question 1: Are there any alternatives missing for Segment 4?

[illegible]

- **Bridge and trail connections**, including support for new or improved crossings to enhance connectivity through the study area.
- **Access, pathways, and active transportation infrastructure**, including paved trails, multi-use paths, and connections to surrounding neighbourhoods and parks.
- **Alternative route options and trail alignments**, particularly through the Brimley Road and Bluffer's Park areas.

- Question 3: Do you have any other thoughts or comments to share on these alternatives?**

A total of 139 responses were received for this question. Commonly occurring themes in the responses included:

- **Preferred trail alternatives and alignment options**, including support for specific route configurations through the study area.
- **Bridge infrastructure and connections**, including new crossings to improve access between the waterfront, bluffs, parks, and surrounding communities.
- **Access to the waterfront**, shoreline, parks, and recreational amenities, with an emphasis on improving connectivity and user experience.
- **Protection and enhancement of natural features**, including the Bluffs, shoreline, habitat, and views along the corridor.
- **Active transportation and recreational opportunities**, including walking, cycling, trail use, and connections to destinations such as Brimley Road, Needles, and Tableland areas.