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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Alighting:	When passengers exit the transit vehicle at a stop.	Comfort Capacity:	The passenger load of a transit vehicle, based on vehicle seated capacity plus approximately 20% additional passengers standing.
Auxiliary Lane:	A lane in addition to, and placed adjacent to, a through lane intended for a specific manoeuvre such as turning, merging, diverging, weaving or for slow vehicles.	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED):	A proactive design philosophy built around a core set of principles that is based on the belief that the proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime as well as an improvement in the quality of life. CPTED goes well beyond conventional approaches to safeguarding the environment by exploiting natural forms of surveillance, access control and territorial reinforcement in a deliberate attempt to present a psychological deterrent for the purpose of positively influencing human behaviour as people interact with the environment.
Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT):	The total volume of traffic passing a point or segment of a roadway, in both directions for one year, divided by the number of days in the year.	Crush Capacity:	The maximum feasible passenger capacity of a transit vehicle, where one additional passenger cannot enter without causing serious discomfort to passengers already on board.
Area of Natural Scientific Interest (ANSI):	Lands and waters with features that are important for natural heritage protection, appreciation, scientific study or education in Ontario.	Curbside Transit Lanes:	Dedicated transit lane on one side of the road paved surface immediately adjacent to the curb, typically placed to the right of general traffic lane(s). Stop platforms are integrated with the sidewalk and other street edge features, located at signalized intersections to provide protected access.
Articulated:	Transit vehicles that have a flexible joint approximately mid-length. Articulated transit vehicles can be longer than a rigid-body bus, with increased passenger capacity.	Electronic Variable Message Signs (VMS):	Electronic signs which can display live information and alerts for transit riders on changes, interruptions, or delays to service. These signs can also be used to aid drivers at decision points to allow for informed decisions about travel routes – particularly during construction activities for the BRT network, where there may be road closures or restrictions.
Boarding:	When passengers enter a transit vehicle at a stop.	Endangered Species:	A Species at Risk that lives in the wild in Ontario but is facing imminent extinction or extirpation.
Bus Rapid Transit (BRT):	A bus-based Rapid Transit system to deliver fast, high-frequency, comfortable, and cost-effective services at the municipal level. Bus Rapid Transit operates predominantly in dedicated lanes, fully or partially separated from other traffic, with stops typically located in the centre of the road at signalized intersections with off-board fare collection. Buses can be higher-capacity and articulated with low-floors and other accessible features, and are powered by on-board fuel/energy.	Environmental Assessment (EA):	A process used to determine the possible impacts that proposed projects may have on the environment so that the best possible decisions can be made on if, where, when and how to construct such projects. Types of Environmental Assessment processes include the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment and the Transit Project Assessment Process. See MCEA and TPAP definitions.
Centre-Running Transit Lanes:	Dedicated transit lanes located along the centreline of the road paved surface, with general traffic lanes on either side. Typically two transit lanes, one in each direction of travel. Stop platforms are located at signalized intersections to provide protected access.		

Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA): A natural area identified by a municipality or conservation authority as fulfilling certain criteria for ecological significance or sensitivity. ESAs, regardless of type, tend to be treated in much the same manner from a policy perspective. In some cases, a region will assign policy associated with the ESA.

Extirpated Species: A Species at Risk that lives somewhere in the world, and at one time lived in the wild in Ontario, but no longer lives in the wild in Ontario.

Geographic Information System (GIS): A system designed to capture, store, manipulate, analyze, manage, and present spatial or geographic data.

Grade: The rate of rise or fall with respect to the horizontal distance.

Grade Separation: Vertical separation of two intersecting roadways or a roadway and a railway.

Headway: The scheduled time between successive transit vehicles on a given route, usually measured in minutes.

High-Occupancy Vehicle (HOV): A roadway lane designated for use only by vehicles with a specified minimum number of occupants, usually two or three. HOV lanes can also be opened to buses, taxis, motorcycles and/or scooters.

Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS): The use of real-time computer/communications/information technology for advanced, traffic-responsive, area-wide traffic control; also, to provide information which allows transportation providers to optimize transportation system operations and enable travellers to use the system more safely, efficiently and effectively, while increasing their convenience and ease of travelling.

Last Mile Connections: The connection by other modes of travel which connect passengers from their origin to Rapid Transit, then from Rapid Transit to their destinations at the start and end of their trip, respectively. These modes could include, but are not limited to: walking, cycling and other transit routes. The quality of this last mile trip is dependent on the integration of Rapid Transit with the active transportation network and connections to conventional transit services. This is a critical component of a successful Rapid Transit system.

Master Plan: A detailed long range planning document that determines infrastructure requirements for existing and future land uses with environmental assessment principles. At a minimum, a Master Plan addresses Phases 1 and 2 of the Municipal Class EA process.

Multi-Use Path (MUP): An active transportation path shared between pedestrians and cyclists.

Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (MCEA): A planning process that must be applied to all municipal infrastructure projects. It is a proponent-driven assessment of potential environmental impacts of a project and includes public consultation and the development of mitigation measures.

Planned Street Width Refers to street width defined in Table 6 of the London Plan

Policy Headway: A minimum service frequency for a particular route set by a transit agency.

Proof-of-Payment System: A system where riders pay their fare through the purchase of a ticket or pass which they must present only when prompted by a fare inspector. Under this system riders do not make payments or show passes or transfers to drivers when entering transit vehicle. This system also allows for all-door entry on to transit vehicles with more than one point of entry.

Rapid Transit (RT): Transit service separated partially or completely from general traffic and able to maintain higher levels of reliability and vehicle productivity than can be achieved by transit operating in mixed traffic.

<p>Revenue vehicle hours per capita: The number of hours each year that transit vehicles are in service and collecting fares, in relation to the population served.</p> <p>Ridership: Revenue Passengers: The number of passengers that pay a fare to board a transit vehicle.</p> <p>Boardings: The number of passengers that enter a transit vehicle at a station or stop, including both fare-paying and transferring passengers.</p> <p>Right-of-Way (ROW): The area of land acquired for or devoted to the provision of a road.</p> <p>Service Frequency: See Headway</p> <p>Species at Risk (SAR): Species identified as Endangered, Threatened and/or Extirpated under the Endangered Species Act (Ontario).</p> <p>Transportation Demand Management (TDM): A program of incentives which influence whether, when, where and how people travel, and encourage them to make more efficient use of the transportation system. TDM programs can be applied on a city-wide basis or in a localized area, and can be focused during construction.</p> <p>Transit-Oriented Development (TOD): A form of development that focuses on inward growth through intensification. Major characteristics include: sufficient density to encourage public transit use; location of residences, jobs, and retail destinations close to public transit; mixed uses, with retail and employment within walking distance of residential areas; and urban design guidelines and design features to encourage a safe pedestrian orientation.</p>	<p>Transit Project Assessment Process (TPAP): A decision-making process used to determine the advantages and disadvantages to the environment of proceeding with a proposed transit project. This process was approved by the Province of Ontario in June 2008, based on the new regulation named “Transit Projects and Metrolinx Undertakings, Ontario Regulation 231/08.” The TPAP Regulation provides a framework for an accelerated, focused consultation and objection process for completing the assessment of potential environmental impacts of a transit project, so that decision-making can be completed within six months.</p> <p>Transit Signal Priority (TSP): A set of techniques designed to provide priority to transit vehicles at signalized intersections.</p> <p>Thames Valley Parkway (TVP): A paved mixed-use path which runs along all three branches of the Thames River.</p> <p>Threatened Species: A Species at Risk that lives in the wild in Ontario, is not endangered, but is likely to become endangered if steps are not taken to address factors threatening it.</p>
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AADT Annual Average Daily Traffic	CIPA Community Improvement Plan Area	GDP Gross Domestic Product	MNRF Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry
A.M. Peak Morning rush hour	CN Canadian National Railway	GIS Geographic Information System	MSF Maintenance and Storage Facility
ANSI Area of Natural Scientific Interest	CNG Compressed Natural Gas	GGH Greater Golden Horseshoe	MTO Ministry of Transportation Ontario
APC Automatic Passenger Counters	COC Contaminants of Concern	GHG Greenhouse Gas	MTCS Ministry of Tourism, Culture and Sport
AODA Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act	CPR Canadian Pacific Railway	HCD Heritage Conservation District	MUP Multi-Use Path
ASA Automated Stop Announcement	CPTED Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design	HCM Highway Capacity Manual	NHIC MNRF’s Natural Heritage Information Centre
BAU Business as Usual	CSG Community Stakeholder Group	HIA Heritage Impact Assessment	O. Reg Ontario Regulation
BIA Business Improvement Association	CUTA Canadian Urban Transit Association	HOV High-Occupancy Vehicle	OPA Official Plan Amendment
BRT Bus Rapid Transit	CUTRIC Canadian Urban Transit Research and Innovation Consortium	ITS Intelligent Transportation Systems	OWRA Ontario Water Resources Act
CAD/AVL Computer Aided Dispatch and Automatic Vehicle Location System	dB Decibel (sound measurement)	LACH London Advisory Committee on Heritage	PIC Public Information Centre
CAV Connected and Autonomous Vehicles	EA Environmental Assessment	LID Low Impact Development	P.M. Peak Afternoon rush hour
CHER Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report	ECA Environment Compliance Approval	LPH London Psychiatric Hospital	PPHPD Passengers per hour per direction
CHSR Cultural Heritage Screening Report	EIS Environmental Impact Study	LRT Light Rail Transit	PSW Provincially Significant Wetland
CHVI Cultural Heritage Value or Interest	EMMP Environmental Management and Monitoring Plan	LTC London Transit Commission	ROW Right-of-Way
CIP Community Improvement Plan	EPR Environmental Project Report	MAG Municipal Advisory Group	R.S.O. Revised Statutes of Ontario
	ESA Environmentally Sensitive Area	MCEA Municipal Class Environmental Assessment	RT Rapid Transit
	ESC Erosion and Sediment Control	MECP Ministry of Environment, Conservation and Parks	RTIWG Rapid Transit Implementation Working Group
		MMAH Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing	

- RTMP** Rapid Transit Master Plan
- SAR** Species at Risk
- SWM** Stormwater Management
- TBD** To Be Determined
- TCRP** Transit Cooperative Research Program
- TDM** Transportation Demand Management
- TMP** 2030 Transportation Master Plan Smart Moves (May 2013)
- TAG** Technical Agencies Group
- TOD** Transit Oriented Development
- TPAP** Transit Project Assessment Process
- TPP** Tree Protection Plan
- TSP** Transit Signal Priority
- TVP** Thames Valley Parkway (trail system along the Thames River)
- UTRCA** Upper Thames River Conservation Authority
- VMS** Variable Messaging System

