



## **Humber River Watershed Plan Engagement Summary 1**

May 2022 – October 2023

## SUMMARY

The development of a new Humber River Watershed Plan (HRWP) was initiated in 2022 by Toronto and Region Conservation Authority (TRCA) in partnership with a Steering Committee consisting of Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation and staff from the City of Toronto, Region of Peel, Region of York, County of Simcoe, County of Dufferin, City of Brampton, Town of Caledon, City of Vaughan, City of Richmond Hill, Town of Aurora, Township of King, Township of Adjala-Torsorontio, and Town of Mono.

Watershed planning provides a systematic and comprehensive framework for ensuring healthy watersheds. Watershed planning helps to characterize current watershed conditions, provide insight on the future conditions of the watershed based on potential future land use and climate scenarios, and identify measures to protect, restore, and enhance the health of the watershed to ensure long-term sustainability and resiliency. Watershed plans do not make land use and infrastructure planning decisions. Rather, they are intended to help municipalities make informed decisions on where and how to grow in a way that minimizes and/or mitigates impacts to watershed health. Watershed plans also help inform other TRCA and municipal initiatives including ecosystem restoration and management, land management and acquisition, best practices for rural land use, low impact development and green infrastructure implementation, and climate adaptation.

The development of the HRWP is a multi-year process and includes the following stages: Stage 1 – Preparation and Scoping (2022), Stage 2 – Watershed Characterization (2022-2023), Stage 3 – Future Management Scenarios (2023-2024), and Stage 4 – Implementation Planning/Development of the HRWP (2024-2025).

Engagement with First Nations and Indigenous Communities as well as broader engagement with partners, watershed stakeholders, residents, and the public is an important part of the watershed planning process. Effective and meaningful engagement leads to improved watershed planning outcomes. It helps facilitate community buy-in and strengthen support from First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as from key watershed stakeholders, residents, and the public. This helps to garner broader support from policy makers and to facilitate effective implementation by relevant partners. Since the development of watershed plans is a multi-year, collaborative initiative, regular engagement is vital to the successful development and eventual implementation of a watershed plan.

The objectives for engagement throughout this watershed planning process are:

- To build relationships with First Nations and Indigenous communities within the watershed as well as to build partnerships with key watershed stakeholders, residents, and the public and identify opportunities for collaboration, coordination, and strategic resource-sharing to improve watershed health.
- To build community awareness on the importance of healthy watersheds and identify opportunities for improved community stewardship of the Humber River watershed.
- To achieve broader endorsement of watershed plan goals, objectives, and management actions to increase the likelihood of effective implementation.

Regular project updates at key milestones (and for any engagement activities) will be posted on the **project webpage** and on social media. The updates will be provided through notifications to webpage subscribers and to the stakeholders, residents, and other members of the public on the project stakeholder list. The updates (and opportunities for input) will also be provided to First Nations and Indigenous communities, TRCA Board Members, Regional Watershed Alliance, and local and regional municipal Councillors.

Engagement notifications/project updates will also be circulated to the Steering Committee for distribution through their appropriate channels to ensure maximum public exposure and to various TRCA teams for distribution through their mailing lists and newsletters. Questions, comments, and information requests can also be submitted to the project team throughout the watershed planning process via the project email ([humber@trca.ca](mailto:humber@trca.ca)).

This engagement summary document provides an overview of engagement activities conducted between May 2022 and October 2023 (through to the end of the Watershed Characterization stage of the watershed planning process for the new HRWP) and includes the Fall 2022 initial engagement activities.

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## 1.0 ENGAGEMENT TO DATE

Engagement is an important part of the watershed planning process and will take place throughout the development of the new HRWP with First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as with watershed stakeholders, residents, and members of the public, and through notifications/updates to TRCA Board Members, Regional Watershed Alliance, and local and regional municipal Councillors.

This engagement summary document provides an overview of engagement activities conducted between May 2022 and October 2023 (through to the end of the Watershed Characterization Stage of the watershed planning process for the new HRWP) and includes the Fall 2022 initial engagement activities as well as other correspondence and regular project updates. A detailed record of all engagement for the period from May 2022 to October 2023 (the end of the Watershed Characterization Stage) is listed in [Appendix A: Engagement Summary Record](#).

Some of the key engagement activities will be discussed in the next sections including (i) Celebrate the Humber Event (September 11, 2022 and August 27, 2023); (ii) Initial Engagement Survey (September 19 to October 31, 2022); (iii) Online Webinars (October 12 and 13, 2022); and, (iv) Development of the Watershed Vision Statement.

The key engagement activities outlined in this document for the new HRWP took place in Fall 2022, at the beginning of the watershed planning process. The Fall 2022 campaign sought feedback and input from the public and watershed stakeholders on three main themes, including:

- The important watershed themes and words to help guide the development of the vision statement for the watershed.
- The key watershed issues for the Humber River Watershed Plan.
- Any climate or weather-related changes or impacts experienced or observed in the watershed.

In October 2023, the **Humber River Watershed Characterization Report** and this **Engagement Summary 1** document will be posted on the project webpage, and engagement notifications will be circulated to advise of the release of these documents and the completion of the Watershed Characterization Stage. The key results and messages from the Watershed Characterization Stage will also be outlined on the **project webpage**.

Engagement with First Nations and Indigenous communities with Treaty rights and/or traditional territory within the watershed (including Williams Treaties First Nations, Huron-Wendat Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River, and Métis Nation of Ontario) will also take place throughout the watershed planning process. The aim is to build a long-term relationship and engage meaningfully with each First Nation and Indigenous community as we develop the new HRWP to receive input and feedback on concerns/priorities for the watershed. In the earliest stages of engagement, it is important to understand how each First Nation and Indigenous community would like to be involved and participate in the development of the HRWP and to determine preferences for subsequent engagement in the watershed planning process. Throughout the watershed planning process, First Nations and Indigenous communities will also be kept informed of major milestones and opportunities to provide comments and input.

## 2.0 CELEBRATE THE HUMBER EVENT (SEPT. 2022 AND AUGUST 2023)

TRCA's Watershed Planning and Reporting Team, in collaboration with TRCA's Ecosystem and Climate Science and Education and Training Teams, hosted a 'Healthy Humber' booth at TRCA's Celebrate the Humber event at King's Mill Park in the City of Toronto on September 11, 2022.

The main purpose of the booth was to provide information to participants on the watershed planning process, the Humber River watershed, and the development of the new HRWP. This was also an opportunity for participants to tell their climate stories (related to climate or weather-related changes/impacts that they have experienced or observed in the watershed) and for the Watershed Planning and Reporting Team to incorporate them into the watershed planning process.

The booth included information and tools to help disseminate and collect information such as:

- A large Humber River watershed map.
- A fact sheet on integrated watershed planning with details about the Humber River watershed and the development of the HRWP (including information about the October 2022 virtual public webinars).
- Various methods to obtain written/illustrative climate stories input and data (including a mural/map and access to the initial engagement survey/QR code).
- Resources related to climate change (strategies/action plans) from TRCA and Steering Committee members.

Approximately 50 people were directly engaged at the 'Healthy Humber' booth. Through the engagement survey, 49 people responded to the climate/weather story section of the online survey (or 25 percent of total survey respondents). See [Section 3.3 Climate/Weather Related Changes](#) for further details about the climate component in the engagement survey.

Additionally, TRCA's Watershed Planning and Reporting Team hosted an 'Exploring Your Watershed' booth at TRCA's Celebrate the Humber event at King's Mill Park in the City of Toronto on August 27, 2023. The main purpose of the booth was to provide a general overview of the watershed planning process and information pertaining to the watershed and the development of the HRWP.

The booth included information and materials such as:

- A large Humber River watershed map.
- A large "What is a watershed?" information graphic.
- A fact sheet on integrated watershed planning with details about the Humber River watershed and the development of the HRWP.
- A colouring and button making activity for children to create a 'Watershed Guardian' button.

Approximately 300 people were directly engaged at the 'Exploring Your Watershed' booth.

### 3.0 INITIAL ENGAGEMENT SURVEY (SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER 2022)

On September 19, 2022, an engagement survey was launched (from the project webpage) through ArcGIS 123 to kick-off the new HRWP and to solicit feedback on the important watershed themes and words to help guide the development of the vision statement for the watershed, the key watershed issues for the HRWP, and any climate or weather-related changes or impacts experienced or observed in the watershed. The survey remained open until October 31, 2022.

A link to the survey was emailed directly to First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as to the subscriber list (897 webpage subscribers in September 2022– mainly from the old Humber Advocate newsletter), the project stakeholder list, TRCA Board Members, Regional Watershed Alliance, and local and regional Councillors. The engagement notification and digital graphics (including flyer and post card) were also provided to the HRWP Steering Committee members for distribution within their channels. TRCA undertook a social media campaign (including posts on Facebook, Twitter, and LinkedIn), and engagement notifications were also sent by various TRCA Teams (Education and Training, Partners in Project Green, Professional Access into Employment, Newcomer Youth Green Economy Project, and Sustainable Neighbourhood Action Program) to their mailing lists and via newsletters (including the Education and Outreach, and Monitoring Matters newsletters).

A total of 195 responses to the engagement survey were received. Below are the results of this survey.

### 3.1 Watershed Vision Section

**Question 1a: From the words below, please select up to five (5) that should be a vital part of any vision statement (assume Humber River watershed would be part of an eventual vision statement).**

Figure 1 outlines the words identified as being vital to the vision statement for the watershed (195 total respondents). The top five identified words included biodiversity, ecosystems, sustainable, protected, and resilient.

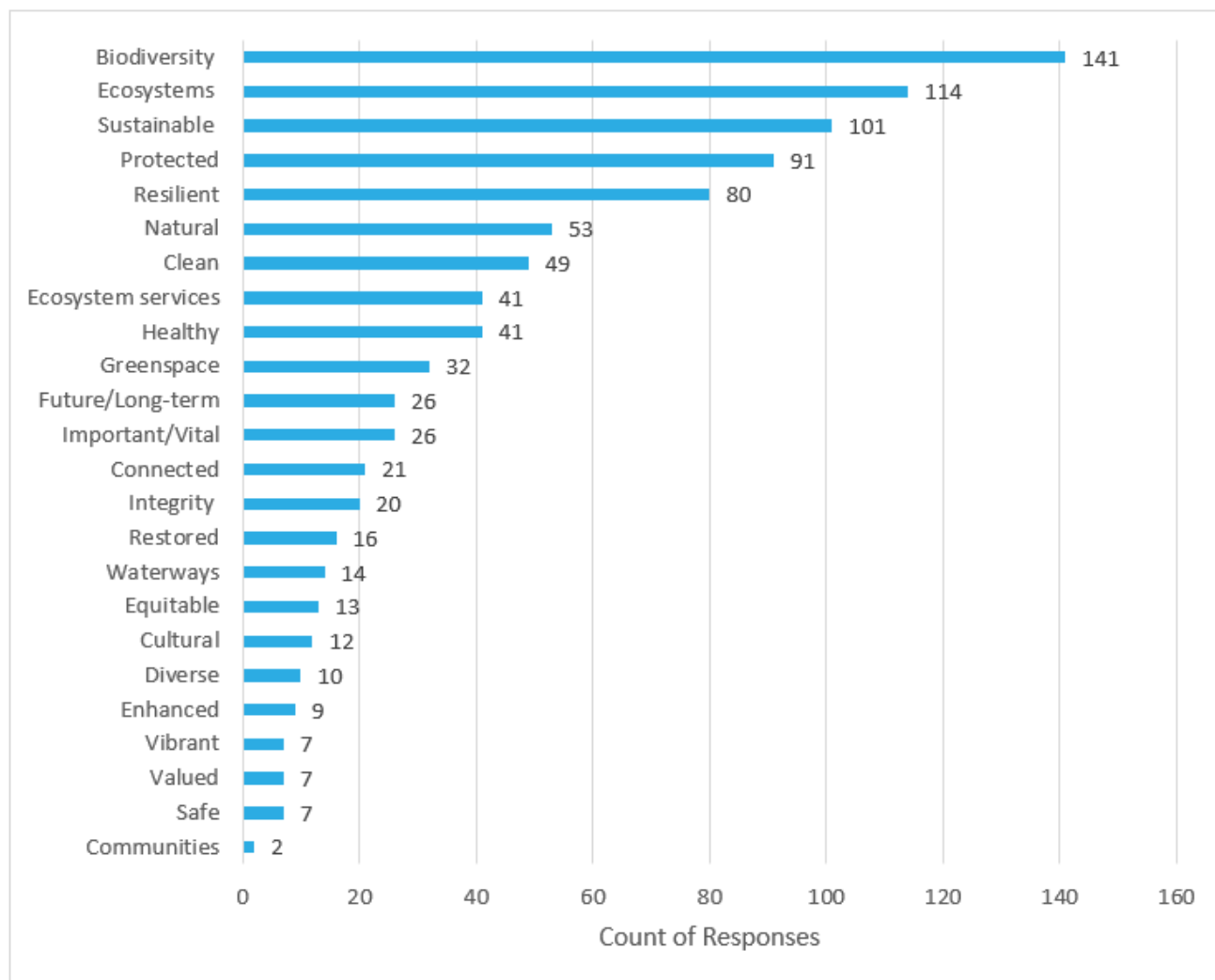


Figure 1: Words Vital to Vision Statement for the Humber River Watershed (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

**Question 1b: Please identify any other key words that should be part of the vision statement.**

Figure 2 outlines the additional key vision words that were identified by respondents as being important to include as part of the vision statement for the Humber River watershed (13 total respondents). The top three 'other key words' identified were Indigenous (culture and knowledge/treaties), no motorboats/non-motorized, and flooding/floodplain/manage flood risks.

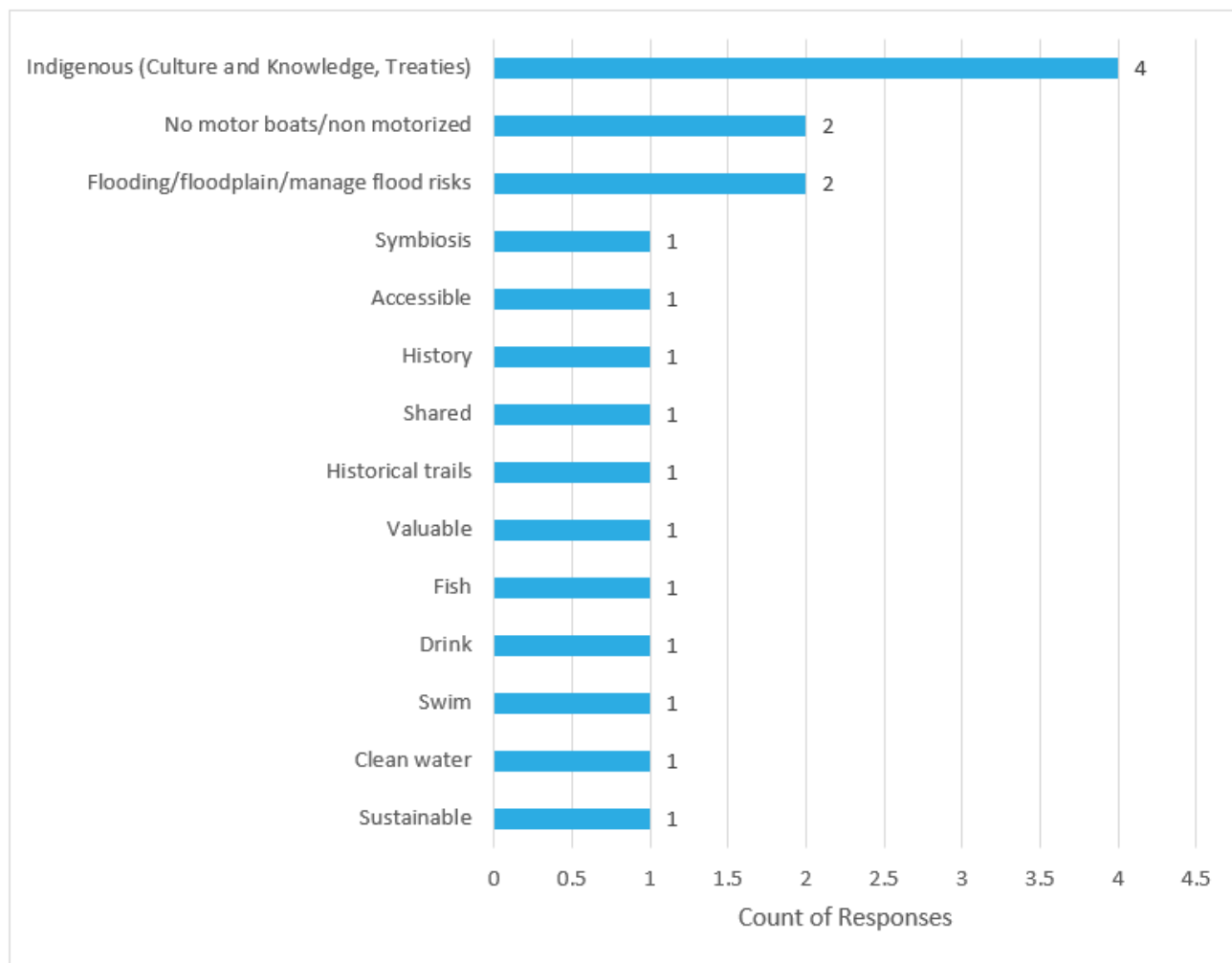


Figure 2: Additional Key Vision Words (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

## 3.2 Watershed Issues of Concern Section

**Question 2: Please select the top three issues of concern facing the Humber River watershed from your perspective.**

Figure 3 presents the top issues of concern facing the watershed identified by respondents (194 total respondents). The top three issues of concern identified were land use change/urbanization/urban sprawl, loss and degradation of ecosystems/habitats, and water quality.

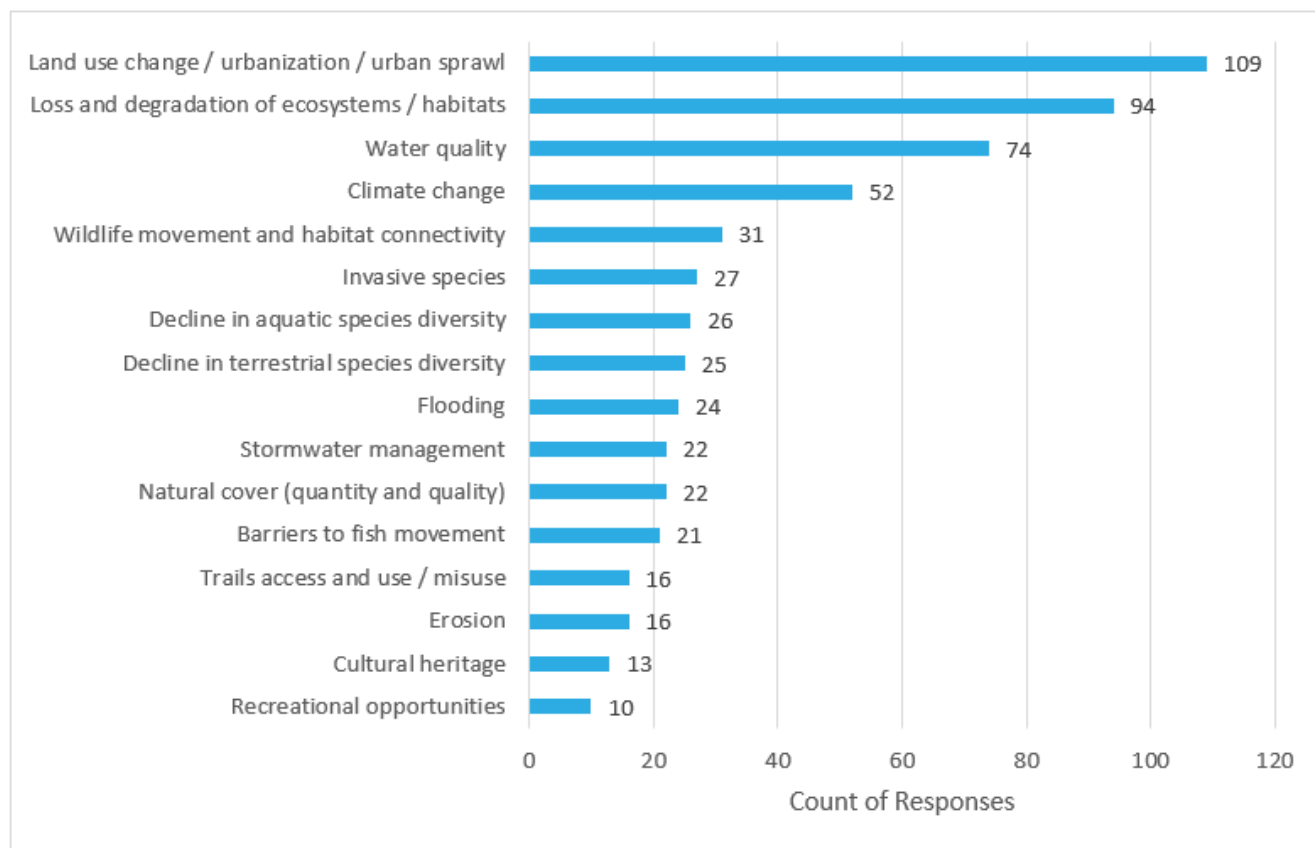


Figure 3: Top Three Issues of Concern Facing the Humber River Watershed (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

**Question 3: Are there other issues of concern, not listed in the previous question, that are important? Please identify.**

Table 1 provides a summary of the themes that emerged from the responses as issues of concern, as well as the number of times that theme was mentioned in a comment, and the proportion of all comments (79 comments were received in total) where that theme was identified. A list of all comments received can be found in [Appendix B: Open-ended Survey Responses](#). The issues of concern themes mentioned most often were natural areas/protection of natural area, recreation, pollution, and education/stewardship.

*Table 1: Summary of Responses to ‘Are there other issues of concern, not listed in the previous question, that are important?’ (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)*

Theme	Count	Proportion of total comments (n=79)
Recreation	16	20%
Public Access/Ecologically Responsible Access	7	9%
Little/Garbage	10	13%
Pollution	12	15%
Indigenous Engagement/Acknowledgement	6	8%
Natural Areas/Protection of Natural Areas	25	32%
History/Heritage	5	6%
Education/Stewardship	12	15%
Climate Change	5	6%
Water Resource System/Water Quality	4	5%
Urbanization/Development	10	13%
Habitat/Connectivity	10	13%
Monitoring	1	1%
Enforcement/Legislation	8	10%
Invasive Species	1	1%
Flood Management	4	5%

**Question 4: Is there anything else you would like considered as we initiate this watershed plan development process? Please identify.**

Table 2 provides a summary of the themes that emerged from the responses, as well as the number of times that theme was mentioned in a comment, and the proportion of all comments (75 comments were received in total) where that theme was identified. A list of all comments received can be found in [Appendix B: Open-ended Survey Responses](#). The themes mentioned most often included natural areas/protection of natural areas, education/stewardship, and urbanization/development.

*Table 2: Summary of Responses to 'Is there anything else you would like considered as we initiate this watershed plan development process?' (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)*

Theme	Count	Proportion of total comments (n = 75)
Communication	4	5%
Education/Stewardship	17	23%
Recreation	10	13%
Natural Areas/Protection of Natural Areas	22	29%
Climate Change	5	7%
Indigenous Engagement	7	9%
Pollution/Litter	6	8%
Habitat Connectivity	4	5%
Habitat/Species Protection	5	7%
Water Quality	5	7%
Urbanization/Development	11	15%
History/Heritage	7	9%
Flood Management	4	5%
Enforcement/Legislation	4	5%
Public Access/Ecologically Responsible Access	2	3%
Cultural Diversity	1	1%
Erosion Control	1	1%
Sustainable Communities	3	4%
Partnerships	1	1%

### 3.3 Climate/Weather Related Changes Section

**Question 5: Do you have a climate or weather story to share of changes or impacts that you have seen or heard about in the Humber River watershed? Yes/No**

Forty-nine respondents answered 'Yes' to this question, representing 25 percent of total survey respondents.

**Question 6: Select any of the options below that fit your story.**

- Warmer temperatures
- More precipitation
- Drier conditions
- Flooding
- Extreme heat
- Ice storm
- Snowstorm
- Windstorm
- More invasive species
- Habitat loss/degradation
- Other – please specify.

Figure 4 presents the climate or weather-related changes/impacts highlighted by respondents. Respondents could outline more than one impact (48 total respondents). The "Other" category includes damage to trees and buildings from flooding and storms, increase in trash, and impacts on fish spawning and movement due to low water levels. The climate or weather-related changes/impacts mentioned most often were flooding, habitat loss/degradation, and more invasive species.

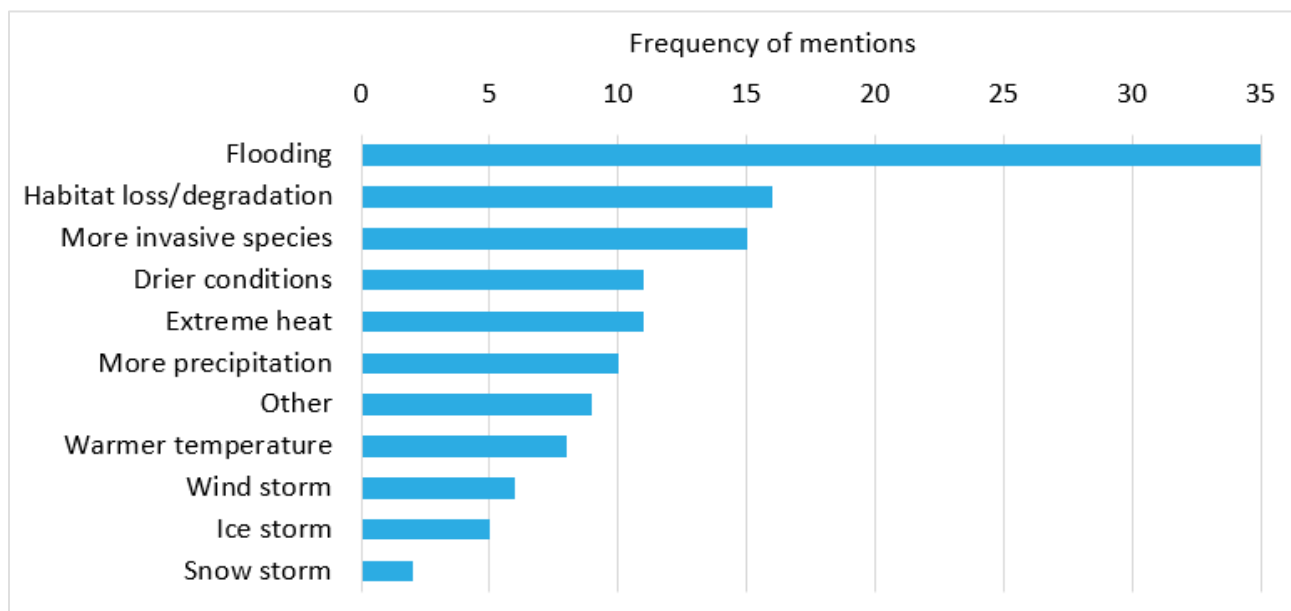


Figure 4: Climate or Weather-Related Impacts Highlighted by Respondents (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

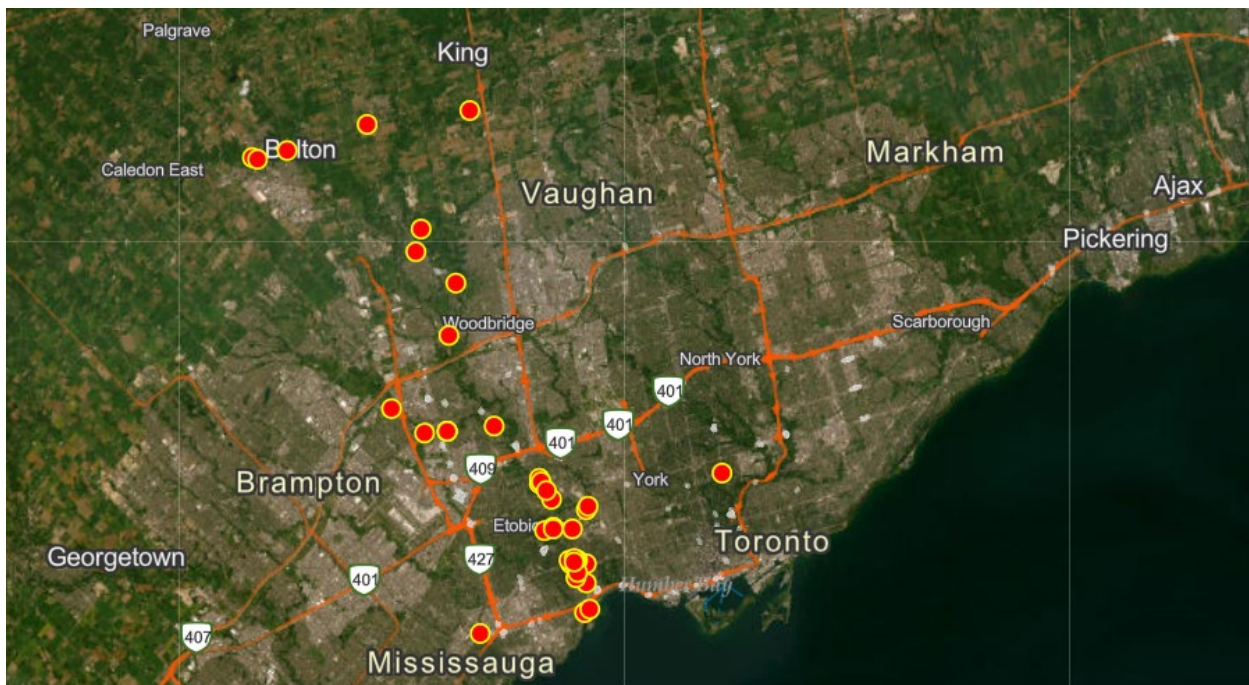
**Question 7: Did this change/impact occur over multiple years, a single day, or multiple days?**

- Multiple years
- Single day
- Multiple days
- I don't remember

Most respondents identified multiple years (49 total respondents). Specific events such as Hurricane Hazel, the July 2013 storm, past ice jams, and drier than normal conditions in 2022 were top of mind for many respondents.

**Question 8: Where did it occur? Add points to the map to identify where the change/impact occurred or enter an address.**

Figure 5 presents a map of point locations identified by survey respondents in relation to the change/impact that they shared. Forty points were added to the map within the Humber River watershed.



*Figure 5: Map of Locations Inputted by Respondents (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)*

### Question 9: What kind of consequences (e.g., social, environmental, economic) did this change/impact have?

Table 3 presents the kinds of consequences highlighted by respondents that the change/impact had (45 total respondents).

Table 3: Summary of Responses to ‘What kind of consequences (e.g., social, environmental, economic) did this change/impact have?’ (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

Climate or Weather-Related Impact	Consequences Highlighted by Survey Respondents
Drier conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of habitat for waterbirds, aquatic species, difficulty for spawning fish</li> </ul>
Drier conditions, more invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Impacted entire ecosystem as well as human enjoyment of the river</li> <li>Environmental degradation and drought, and lack of water for animals and birds</li> </ul>
Drier conditions, more invasive species, flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less animal life and more discolouration and garbage in creek</li> </ul>
Drier conditions, windstorms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drop in water levels, loss of wildlife breeding areas, spring erosion of banks, change in river course</li> </ul>
Flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Damage to residential properties</li> <li>Ice jams and related flooding north of Old Mill Bridge, restricting pedestrian and bicycle access, ice jam damaging physical infrastructure (lighting, benches) and many trees for several months most years</li> <li>Minor basement damage</li> <li>Repeated flooded basements and failure to be insured to cover damage</li> <li>Gentrification as only the affluent could afford repairs</li> <li>Environmental impacts</li> <li>Loss of a 100-year-old willow tree due to the July 2013 storm</li> <li>Buildup of ice over local springs channels water from roads flooding into homes</li> </ul>
Flooding, ice storms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Environmental impacts</li> <li>Destruction of the natural landscape, especially the trees and park infrastructure</li> </ul>
Flooding, more invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Because the water was very high Black Creek could not empty into it very well. This backed up the water in Black Creek and contributed to flooding in Smythe Park up to Weston Road. Many trees were lost as well as animals. The stormwater ponds have never been cleaned from these toxic floods and the wildlife population in Smythe has greatly diminished. The frog population is down to about 4 from a few hundred.</li> <li>Repeated flooding of park lands due to rainstorms or snowstorms, damage to trees and other flora, deposit of gravel/rocks/concrete slabs in riverbed that impede water flow. Also, invasive Cormorants have arrived in area.</li> <li>Urbanization over decades creates greater runoff into the river which creates flooding events. The flooding of July 8, 2013 can be one example due to the large flooding that swamped cars and caused shoreline</li> </ul>

Climate or Weather-Related Impact	Consequences Highlighted by Survey Respondents
	<p>erosion at the indicated position. However, any rain event will create shoreline erosion at many points as more water is directed into the river rather than taken into the ground to slowly filter to the river over a greater timeframe. Shoreline erosion means invasive species of plants such as Phragmites or Japanese Knotweed are eroded from one location and transported down the river to implant into another section of the river. Another story with the above location is the City of Toronto allowing Clearway Construction to set up a work camp on the flood plain. The ice flows of the winter of 2021-2022 then took much of their construction material into the river. They currently have portable toilets and fuel stored on site waiting for the 2022-2023 ice flows to take them into the river.</p>
More invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss in biodiversity and ecosystem integrity</li> </ul>
More precipitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Power outages, fallen trees, flooding</li> </ul>
More precipitation, flooding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental impacts</li> <li>• Hurricane Hazel led to the formation of conservation areas throughout Ontario</li> <li>• Destruction of property due to Hurricane Hazel and the July 2013 storm</li> </ul>
More precipitation, flooding, extreme heat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socioeconomic impacts</li> <li>• Some bad, some good</li> <li>• Following the Hurricane Hazel impacts on the Humber River and watershed, the TRCA was set up in Ontario</li> <li>• Property damage from flooding, loss of habitat – Chimney Crayfish, fish in stream</li> <li>• Flooding and ice jams, damage of surrounding recreational area, loss of animal habitats</li> <li>• The neighbourhood that this particular habitat of the Humber River is within is one with a high proportion of marginalized populations. Restoration of this space is a big part of revitalizing access to green spaces, good food, and cultural expression within the community. The advance of European Buckthorn, Dog-Strangling Vine, and wild grapes has seen much of this riparian habitat and surrounding forest get pulled down and have its entire undergrowth outcompeted by these non-native species. The usage of this space has also decreased substantially due to the loss of habitat and flooding events as well.</li> <li>• No ice or water any more in the spring like there used to be</li> </ul>
Warmer temperatures, more invasive species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental impacts</li> </ul>
Various (e.g., warmer temperatures, drier conditions, flooding, extreme heat, more invasive species,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Overall drop in biodiversity and less enriching experiences in nature</li> <li>• We have wrecked the planet and we need to adjust our actions. I have rescued boats/paddle boarders from the river as flood waters capsized them. I have seen yachts washed out of the river with flooding. We pull all kinds of trash from the river and it needs to stop.</li> </ul>

Climate or Weather-Related Impact	Consequences Highlighted by Survey Respondents
windstorms, ice storms, snowstorms)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Changes in land use, erosion, loss of habitat, invasive species proliferation, but also beneficially the retention of ravines and green space, even though degraded ravines</li> <li>Damaged trees that are very old, flooding, invasion of pests such as caterpillars and beetles, erosion, and flooding. This has caused an economic impact as clean-up is costly and exterminators and tree and shrub treatments or removal on our properties are costly and retaining walls on natural slopes put up by municipalities cost the taxpayers millions of dollars. Furthermore, there is an effect environmentally as greenspace is diminished.</li> </ul>

**Question 10: Please upload any image(s) you wish to share.**

Figure 6 presents the 16 climate/weather-related images that were shared by respondents.

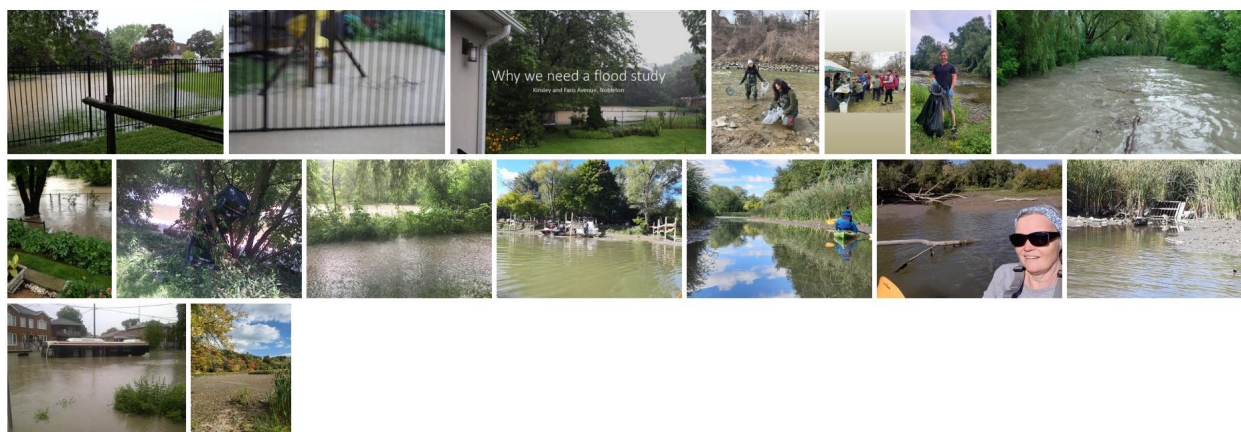


Figure 6: Climate/Weather-Related Images Shared by Respondents

### 3.4 Demographic Questions

#### Do you live or work in the Humber River watershed?

Respondents were asked if they live or work in the Humber River watershed (see [Figure 7](#) for results – 194 total responses). Most respondents indicated that they did live or work in the watershed (74%) while 19% indicated they did not, and 7% were unsure.

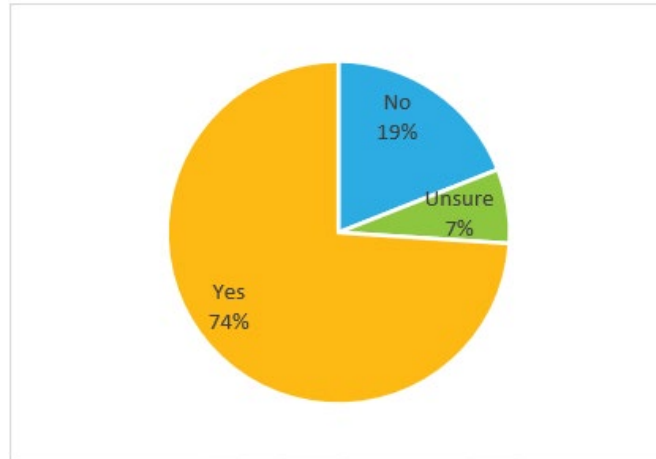


Figure 7: Responses to 'Do you live or work in the Humber River watershed' (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

#### Please provide the first three digits of your postal code.

Respondents were asked to provide the first three digits of their postal code to provide geographic information to the project team for future analysis.

#### What age category best describes you?

Respondents were asked to identify their age category. A summary of the results can be found in [Figure 8](#) (194 total responses). Sixty percent of respondents identified that they were age 51 and older.

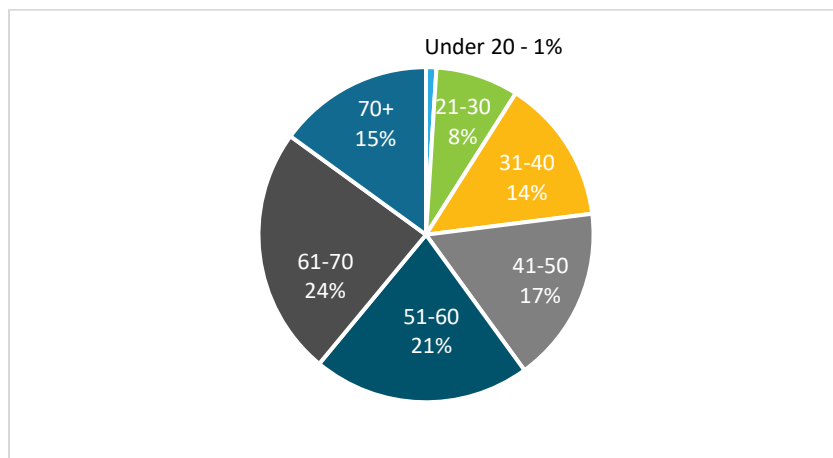


Figure 8: Reported Age Group of Respondents (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

### Do you identify as an ethnic minority?

The reported ethnicity of respondents is presented in [Figure 9](#) (192 total responses). Seventy-nine percent of respondents did not identify as an ethnic minority.

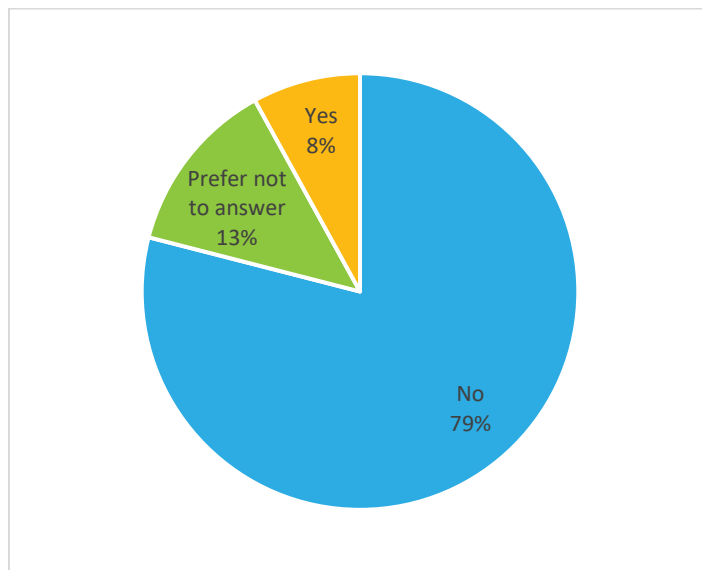


Figure 9: Reported Ethnicity of Respondents (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

### Do you identify as First Nations, Métis, and/or Inuit?

Respondents were asked if they identify as First Nations, Métis, and/or Inuit. The reported Indigenous identification of respondents is presented in [Figure 10](#) (195 total responses). Only 0.5% of respondents identified as First Nations.

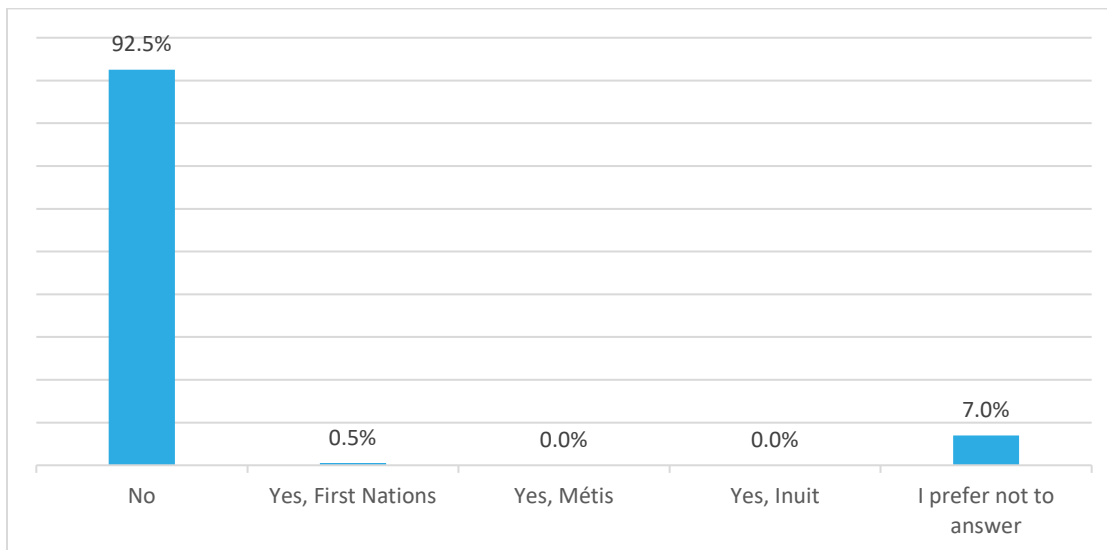


Figure 10: Reported Indigenous Identification of Respondents (Sept. 19, 2022 Engagement Survey)

## 4.0 ONLINE WEBINARS (OCTOBER 2022)

Diverse methods of reaching Humber River watershed stakeholders, residents, and members of the public were utilized to ensure the greatest amount of engagement possible to begin the development of the new HRWP.

To this end, two online webinars were held in mid-October. The webinars were hosted by a member of TRCA's Education and Training Team and featured a presentation by the HRWP Project Manager (Watershed Planning and Reporting Team) which provided an overview of the watershed planning process, the development of the new HRWP and its timelines, and information on the Humber River watershed. Two interactive sessions were included in the webinars. The first interactive session took place prior to the presentation and asked participants to answer four polling questions. The second interactive session took place after the webinar presentation using Mentimeter (an interactive presentation software). A question-and-answer period was held at the end of the webinars with staff from TRCA's Watershed Planning and Reporting, Ecosystem and Climate Science, Policy Planning, and Planning Ecology Teams.

The first webinar was held at lunchtime (12:00 to 1:00 p.m.) on October 12, 2022, and had 27 participants (49 registrants), and the second webinar was held in the evening (7:00 to 8:00 p.m.) on October 13, 2022, and had 37 participants (51 registrants). The drop-off rate from registrants to the number of participants was typical of other webinars held by TRCA.

### 4.1 Webinar Polling Questions

Four polling questions were asked prior to the webinar presentations. A summary of these four initial polling questions and responses received at the webinars is shown in [Table 4](#).

*Table 4: Summary of Responses to Pre-presentation Webinar Polling Questions (Oct. 12 and 13, 2022 Webinars)*

Pre-Presentation Polling Question	October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of Responses	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of Responses
What city or town are you joining the webinar from today?	City of Toronto (including Etobicoke and High Park) – 10 City of Peterborough – 2 City of Hamilton – 1 City of Richmond Hill (Oak Ridges) – 1 City of Vaughan – 1 Town of Grimsby – 1 Town of Mono – 1	N/A (poll didn't run)
How did you hear about this virtual webinar? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Email</li> <li>Social media (Twitter, Facebook, Instagram)</li> <li>Project webpage</li> <li>Word of mouth</li> <li>Other</li> </ul>	Email – 12 Other – 2 Social media – 1 Project webpage – 1 Word of mouth – 1	Email – 14 Social media – 6 Project webpage – 2 Other – 1

Pre-Presentation Polling Question	October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of Responses	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of Responses
Do you live or work within the Humber River watershed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Yes</li> <li>• No</li> <li>• Unsure</li> </ul>	Yes – 9 No – 6 Unsure – 4	Yes – 15 No – 4 Unsure – 4
What nature activities do you and/or your family enjoy doing most in the Humber River watershed? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biking</li> <li>• Hiking</li> <li>• Fishing</li> <li>• Swimming</li> <li>• Picnicking</li> <li>• Boating</li> <li>• Camping</li> <li>• Birdwatching</li> <li>• Cross country skiing</li> <li>• Other</li> </ul>	Hiking – 6 Biking – 4 Picnicking – 2 Other – 2 Birdwatching – 1 Boating – 1 Cross Country Skiing – 1 Fishing – 1	Hiking – 16 Birdwatching – 9 Biking – 8 Other – 5 Boating – 3 Cross Country Skiing – 2 Fishing – 1 Swimming – 1

Eight polling questions were asked during the interactive Mentimeter session after the presentation. A summary of these eight polling questions and responses received is outlined below.

#### Interactive Polling Question 1: What is your favourite place to visit within the Humber River watershed?

Table 5 identifies the favourite places to visit in the watershed identified by the respondents. The top favourite places identified in the watershed were Humber Marshes area, Étienne Brûlé Park, Humber Arboretum, and Albion Hills.

Table 5: Summary of Responses to 'What is your favourite place to visit within the Humber River watershed?' (Oct. 12 and 13, 2022 Webinars)

October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of Responses (12 total respondents)	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of Responses (18 total respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Albion Hills - 4</li> <li>• Rowntree Mills Park – 2</li> <li>• Indigenous Lodge -1</li> <li>• Weston Golf and Country Club - 1</li> <li>• Boyd Conservation Park - 1</li> <li>• River - 1</li> <li>• Raymore Park - 1</li> <li>• Glen Haffy - 1</li> <li>• Trails - 1</li> <li>• Humber Bay Arch Bridge - 1</li> <li>• Étienne Brûlé Park - 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Humber Marshes/marshes at mouth of the river/Lower Humber marshes/mouth of Lake Ontario/Lower estuary portion that connects with Lake Ontario - 7</li> <li>• Étienne Brûlé Park - 5</li> <li>• Humber Arboretum - 2</li> <li>• Albion Hills - 2</li> <li>• Old Mill area - 1</li> <li>• Walking path along the Humber River - 1</li> <li>• Kortright - 1</li> <li>• Bruce Trail and side trails in northern portion - 1</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Naturalized area north of Eglinton Avenue South of Raymore on East) - 1</li> <li>• Claireville Dam - 1</li> <li>• All the bridges along the Humber trail - 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sergio Marchetti Park - 1</li> <li>• James Gardens - 1</li> <li>• Indian Line Campground -1</li> </ul>
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**Interactive Polling Question 2: What word would you use to describe the kind of Humber River watershed you would like to see in the future?**

Table 6 identifies the words respondents used to describe the kind of watershed they would like to see in the future. The words mentioned most often were native/non-invasive species, healthy, clean, and biodiverse.

*Table 6: Summary of Responses to ‘What word would you use to describe the kind of Humber River watershed you would like to see in the future?’ (Oct. 12 and 13, 2022 Webinars)*

October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of responses (14 total respondents)	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of responses (14 total respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean – 6</li> <li>• Healthy – 3</li> <li>• Biodiverse - 2</li> <li>• Natural - 2</li> <li>• No flooding/flood-free - 2</li> <li>• Accessible - 2</li> <li>• Sustainable/Sustainably managed - 2</li> <li>• Non-urban - 1</li> <li>• Peaceful – 1</li> <li>• Safe - 1</li> <li>• Salmon - 1</li> <li>• Swimable - 1</li> <li>• Indigenous education - 1</li> <li>• Nature - 1</li> <li>• Nature walks - 1</li> <li>• Salt free - 1</li> <li>• Wildlife haven - 1</li> <li>• Community space - 1</li> <li>• Trees - 1</li> <li>• Free - 1</li> <li>• Litter free - 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Native non-invasive species/native plants and trees/removal of invasive species/ no invasive plants/no phragmites - 7</li> <li>• Healthy - 6</li> <li>• Biodiverse/biodiversity/rich in biodiversity/diverse - 6</li> <li>• Clean/clean water protected from development - 5</li> <li>• Sustainable - 5</li> <li>• Thriving - 3</li> <li>• Natural/natural areas - 3</li> <li>• Resilient - 2</li> <li>• Non-motorized - 2</li> <li>• Accessible - 2</li> <li>• Healthy fisheries/healthy fish can survive - 2</li> <li>• Calm - 1</li> <li>• More green space - 1</li> <li>• Productive - 1</li> <li>• Protected - 1</li> <li>• Walkable - 1</li> <li>• Beech - 1</li> <li>• Adapt to climate change - 1</li> </ul>

**Interactive Polling Question 3: Rank the top three actions you think are needed most to address the key issues facing the watershed (from the following).**

- Improve stormwater infrastructure and use green infrastructure (e.g., rain gardens, green roofs)
- Increase the number of education and community stewardship programs (e.g., nature walks, environmental education, litter clean-ups, plantings)

- Increase the amount of natural cover (i.e., street/neighbourhood trees, forests, meadows)
- Restore areas with high amounts of erosion
- Improve trail management and reduce the impacts of trails
- Improve water quality
- Reduce urban sprawl (i.e., loss of farmland and natural areas)
- Implement plans to address flooding issues
- Undertake restoration projects (i.e., better or new stream, wetland, forest, or meadow habitat)
- Adapt to climate change

Figure 11 and Figure 12 identify the top actions needed to address the key watershed issues highlighted by respondents at the October 12 (13 total respondents) and October 13 (16 total respondents) webinars, respectively. On October 12, the top three actions identified were reduce urban sprawl, improve stormwater infrastructure and use green infrastructure, and undertake restoration projects. On October 13, the top three actions identified were to increase the number of education and community stewardship programs, undertake restoration projects, and improve water quality.

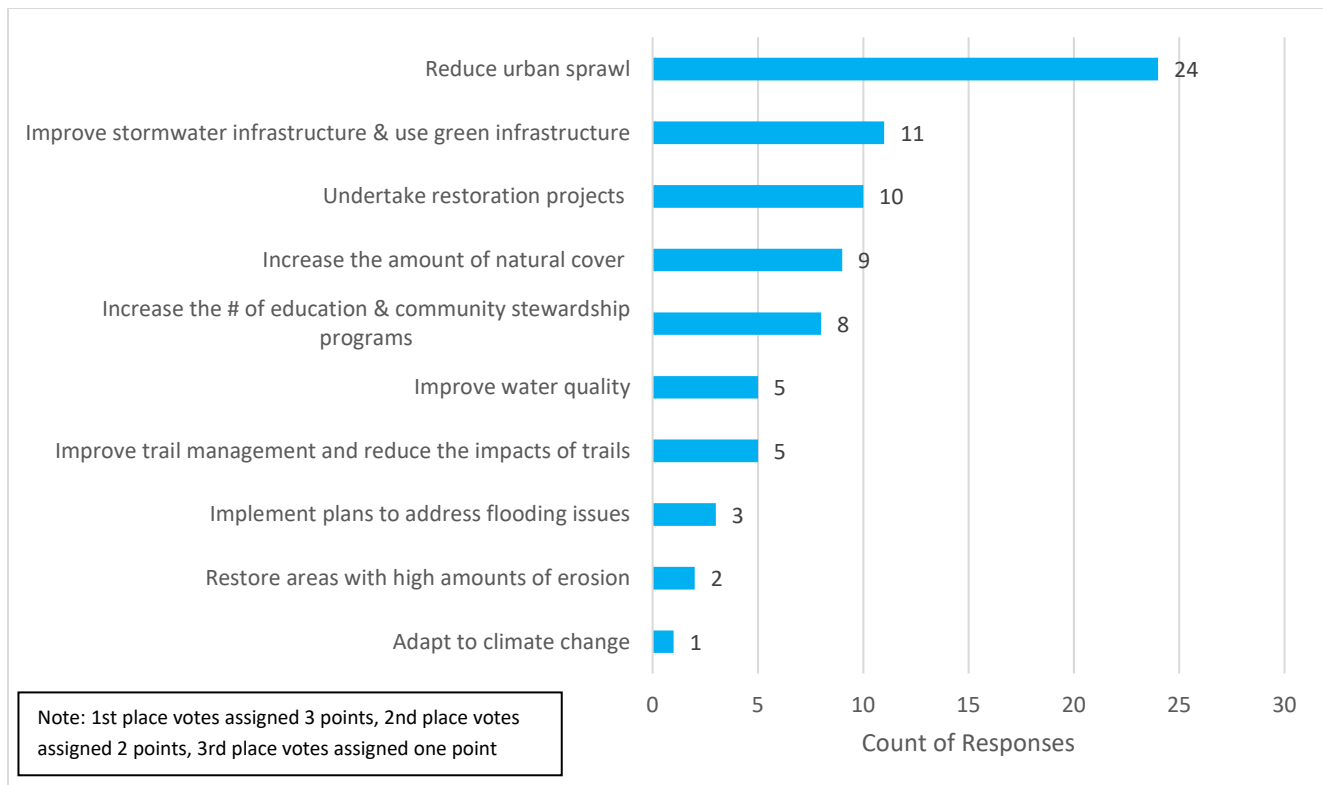


Figure 11: Top Three Actions Needed Most to Address the Key Issues Facing the Watershed (Oct. 12, 2022 Webinar)

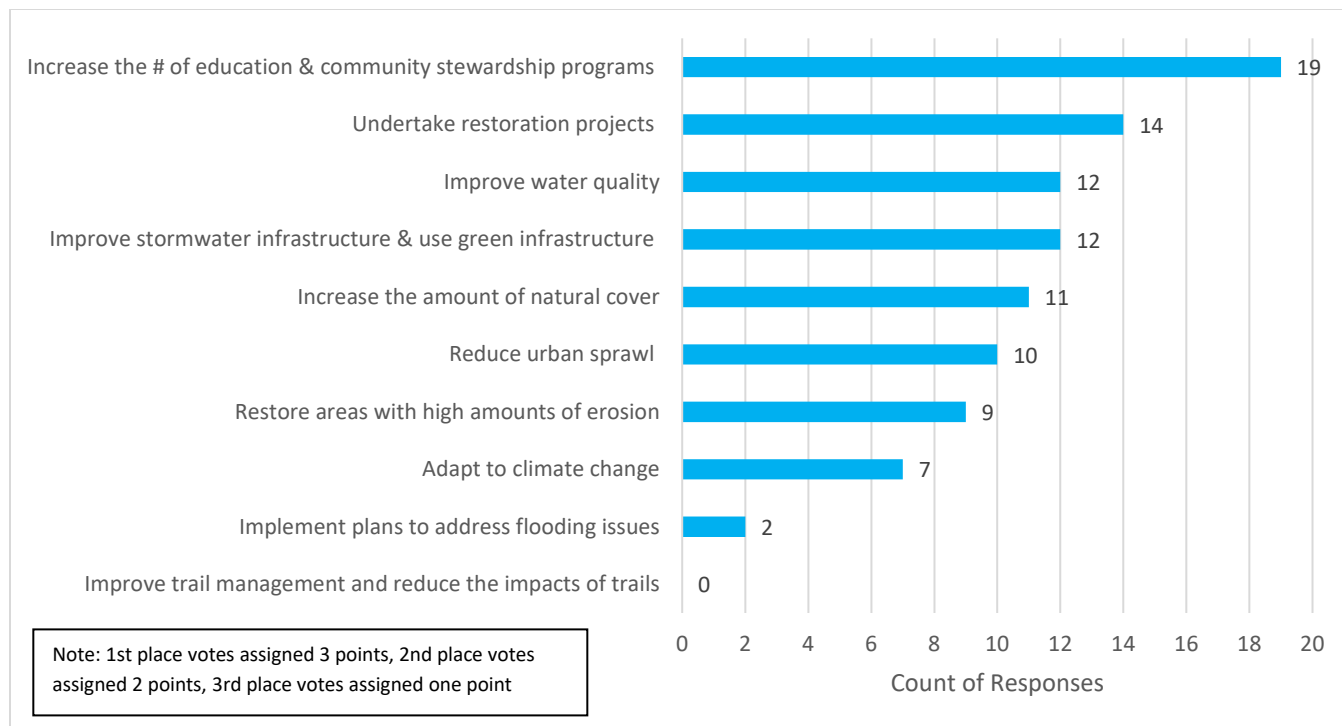


Figure 12: Top Three Actions Needed Most to Address the Key Issues Facing the Watershed (Oct. 13, 2022 Webinar)

#### Interactive Polling Question 4: How concerned are you about climate change?

- Extremely concerned (1)
- A little concerned (2)
- Not at all concerned (3)

Figure 13 and Figure 14 identify concerns about climate change highlighted by respondents at the October 12 (14 total respondents) and October 13 (17 total respondents) webinars, respectively. Over half of the respondents noted that they were extremely concerned about climate change.

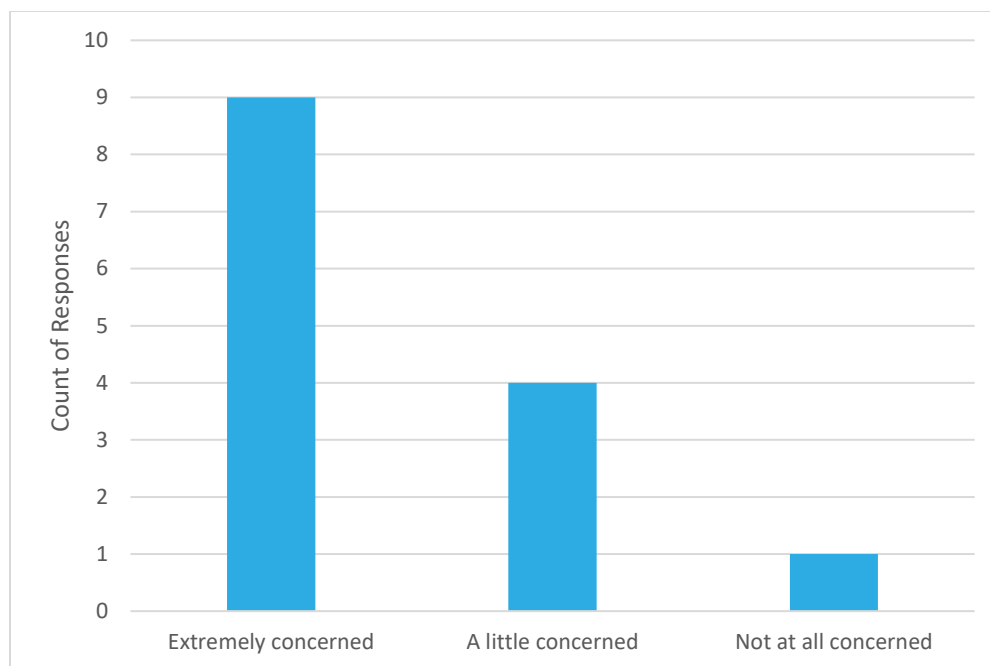


Figure 13: Responses to 'How concerned are you about climate change'? (Oct. 12, 2022 Webinar)

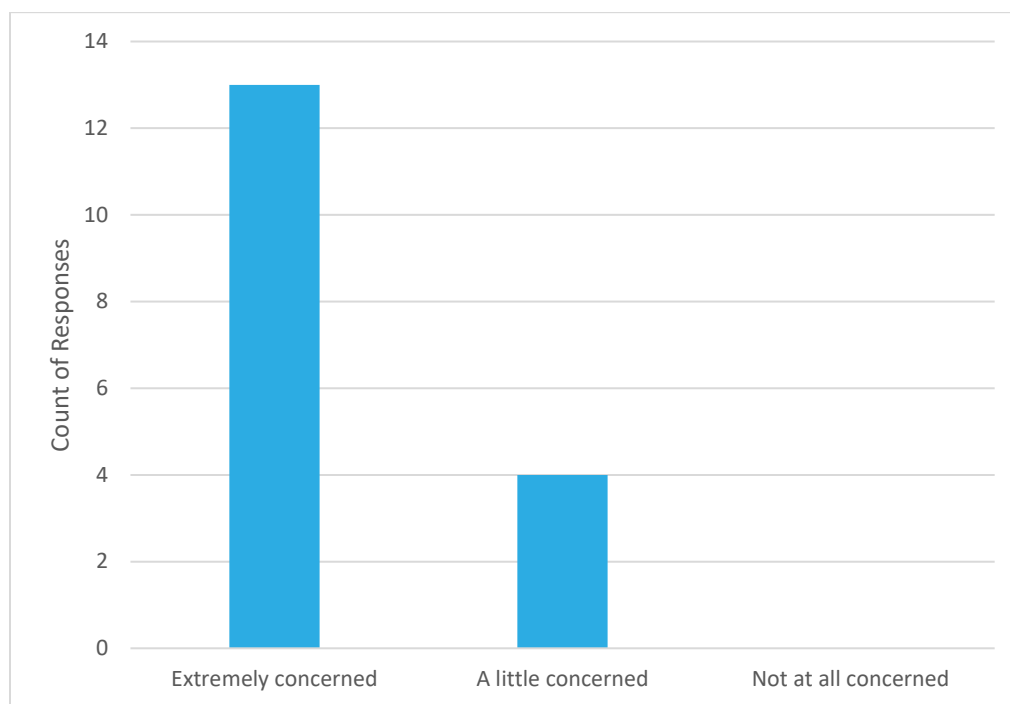


Figure 14: Responses to 'How concerned are you about climate change'? (Oct. 13, 2022 Webinar)

### Interactive Polling Question 5: What climate hazards are you most concerned about?

- Flooding
- Extreme heat
- Winter storms
- Wind storms
- Drier conditions
- Other

Figure 15 and Figure 16 identify climate hazards respondents were most concerned about at the October 12 (14 total respondents) and October 13 (18 total respondents) webinars, respectively. On October 12, wind storms, extreme heat, and flooding were identified as top climate hazard concerns. On October 13, flooding, extreme heat, and drier conditions were identified as top climate hazard concerns.

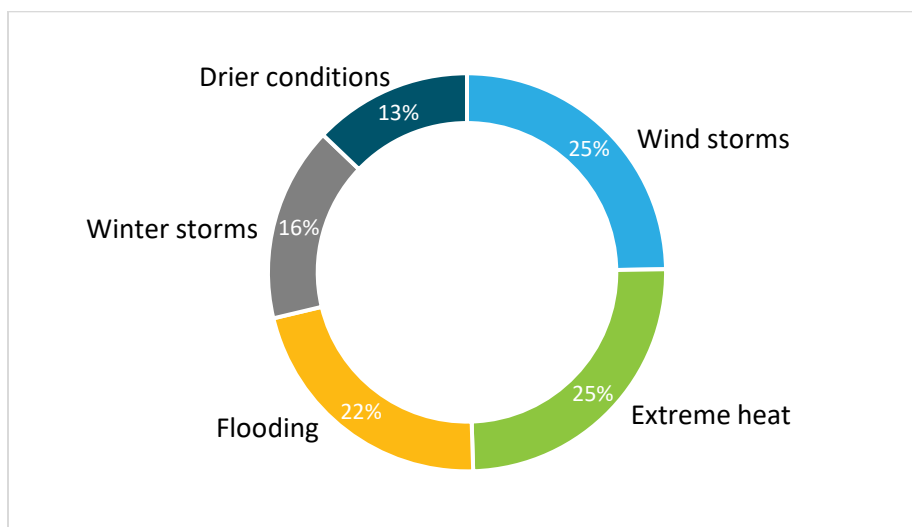


Figure 15: Responses to 'What climate hazards are you most concerned about'? (Oct. 12, 2022 Webinar)

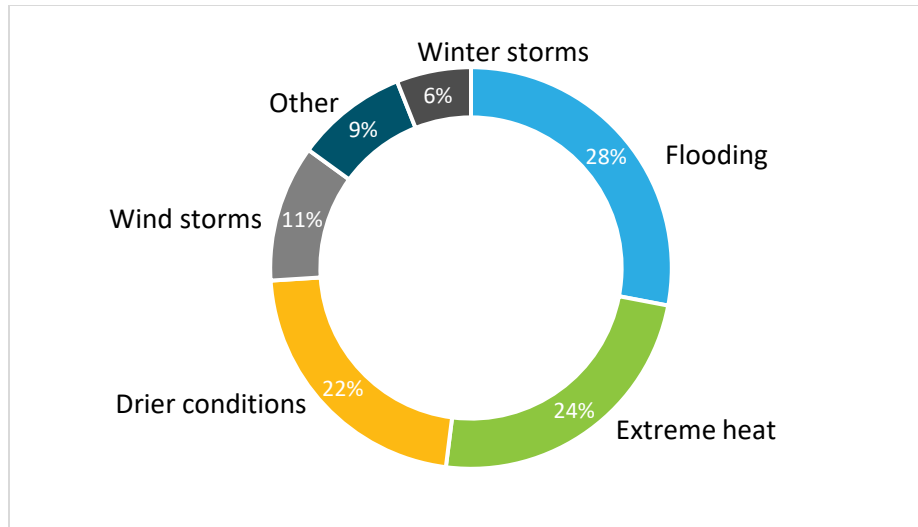


Figure 16: Responses to 'What climate hazards are you most concerned about?' (Oct. 13, 2022 Webinar)

**Interactive Polling Question 6: How do you think climate change will impact the health of the watershed, or impact you and/or your family?**

Table 7 identifies the impacts climate change will have on the health of the watershed or themselves/their family highlighted by respondents at both webinars.

Table 7: Summary of Responses to 'How do you think climate change will impact the health of the watershed, or impact you and/or your family?' (Oct. 12 and 13, 2022 Webinars)

October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of Responses (14 respondents)	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of Responses (18 respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flooding/impacts on infrastructure and property due to flooding/extreme flooding that is killing Smythe Park, flora and fauna, homes are flooded with highly toxic water, too much salt and sewage, danger to health and safety of everything living - 3</li> <li>Wind/more wind damage - 2</li> <li>Costly/higher food prices - 2</li> <li>Quality of life/impacts to health of the watershed and every person's life, our nature, healthy life and well-being - 2</li> <li>Winter - 1</li> <li>Reduced flow - 1</li> <li>Food security - 1</li> <li>Vector borne diseases - 1</li> <li>Habitat loss for wildlife (what little there is for them) and degradation due to human carelessness/greed - 1</li> <li>Impact greatly due to deterioration of region – 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of biodiversity/biodiversity will try to adapt to changing conditions or become endangered/loss of diversity (fish and fowl and mammals as well as vegetation) – 5</li> <li>Heat problems/heat stroke/health risks from heat - 4</li> <li>Disease/more tropical diseases/respiratory diseases/emergence of new diseases - 4</li> <li>Food security/loss of food supply from agriculture/food shortages/impacts to agricultural production - 4</li> <li>Increase in non-native invasive species – 3</li> <li>Storm damage/more downed trees - 3</li> <li>Water quality/lower water quality/source water impacts and sustainability - 3</li> <li>Extremes of droughts and floods/increase in intensity of storms/increased flooding – 3</li> <li>Fire hazards - 2</li> <li>Negatively impact the environment and natural features/add to cumulative effects</li> </ul>

October 12, 2022 Lunch Webinar – Count of Responses (14 respondents)	October 13, 2022 Evening Webinar – Count of Responses (18 respondents)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loss of biodiversity</li> <li>• Reduction of cold-water fish - 1</li> <li>• Drier garden conditions - 1</li> <li>• Illegal tree harvesting for heating wood stoves - 1</li> <li>• Watershed needs to address conditions in 2120 rather than restoration, restoration will waste resources, climate change may be a net benefit for Toronto - 1</li> <li>• Ability to handle storm drain runoff - 1</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• within the watershed/environment damage - 2</li> <li>• Pressure on infrastructure/more severe storm events causing damage to infrastructure - 2</li> <li>• Power outages/overstrained electrical systems - 2</li> <li>• Reduce native species - 1</li> <li>• Loss of pollinators - 1</li> <li>• Pollution - 1</li> <li>• Quality of life, health and safety, especially for future generations and ecosystems - 1</li> <li>• Property damage - 1</li> <li>• Property tax rise - 1</li> <li>• Mental health - 1</li> <li>• Altered groundwater levels – 1</li> <li>• Decrease water availability - 1</li> <li>• Loss of outdoor time – 1</li> <li>• Droughts reducing tree cover - 1</li> <li>• Rising food prices - 1</li> </ul>

#### Interactive Polling Question 7: What does a resilient Humber River watershed mean to you?

Figure 17 and Figure 18 identify what a resilient Humber River watershed means to respondents from both the October 12 (12 total respondents) and October 13 (15 total respondents) webinars, respectively. On October 12, adaptable/adaptive and clean/clean balanced biosphere were identified most, and on October 13, biodiverse/biodiversity/biodiverse aquatic species and sustainable were identified most.

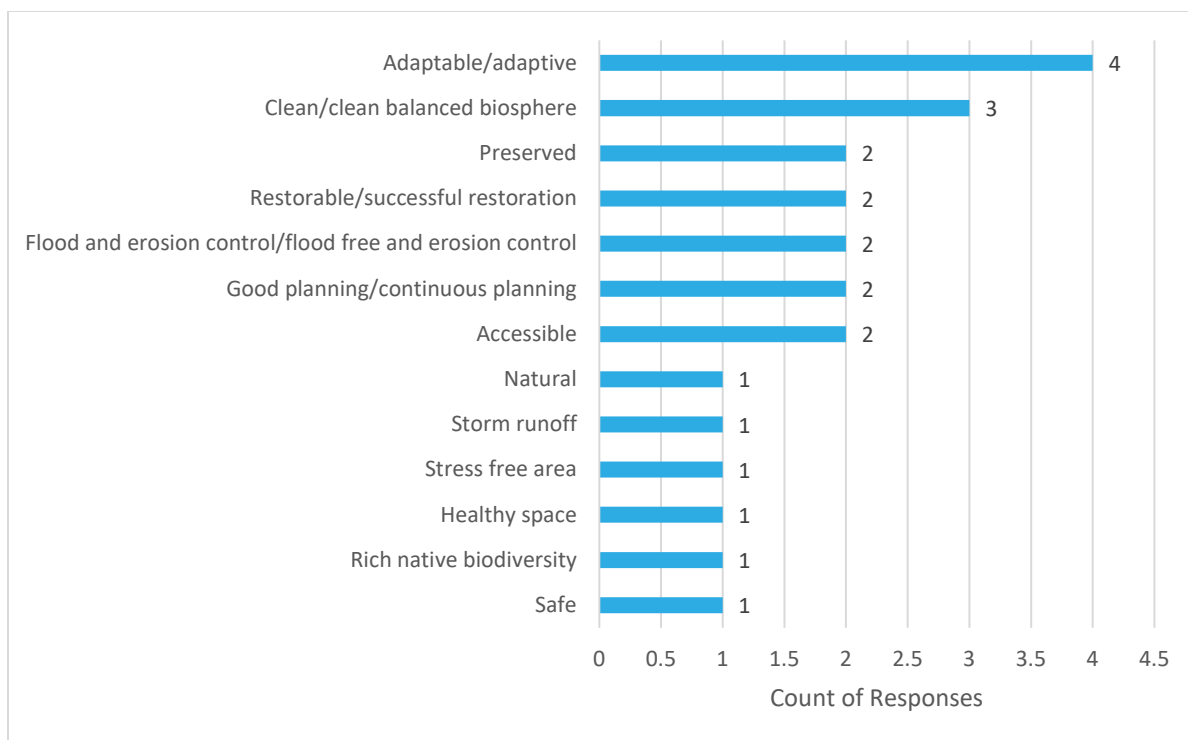


Figure 17: Responses to 'What does a resilient Humber River watershed mean to you?' (Oct. 12, 2022 Webinar)

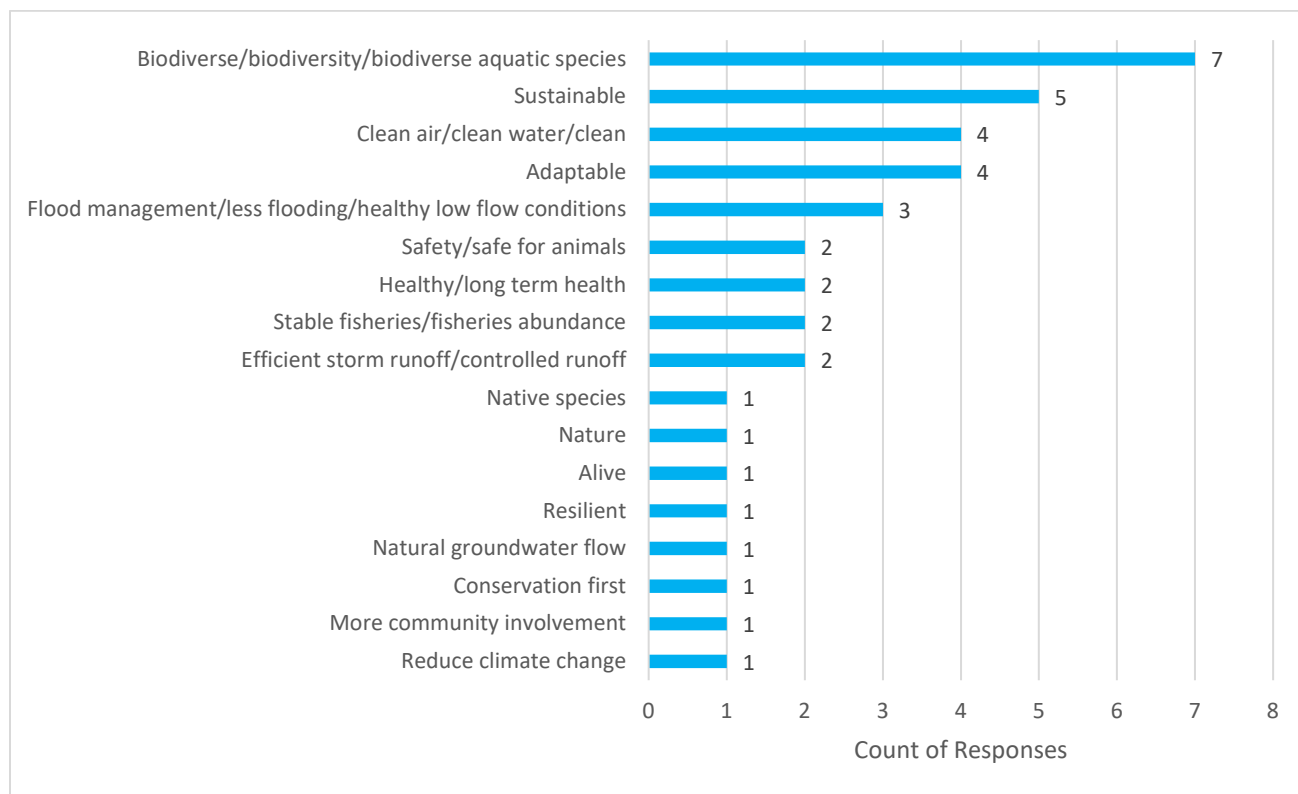


Figure 18: Responses to 'What does a resilient Humber River watershed mean to you?' (Oct. 13, 2022 Webinar)

**Interactive Polling Question 8: How likely are you to continue being involved as we develop the Humber River Watershed Plan?**

- Likely
- Somewhat likely
- Not likely

Figure 19 and Figure 20 identify how likely respondents will be to continue to be involved during the development of the HRWP from both the October 12 (12 total respondents) and October 13 (16 total respondents) webinars, respectively. On October 12, 67% of respondents noted they were likely to be involved and 33% were somewhat likely to be involved, On October 13, 81% noted they were likely to be involved, 13% were somewhat likely, and 6% were not likely to be involved.

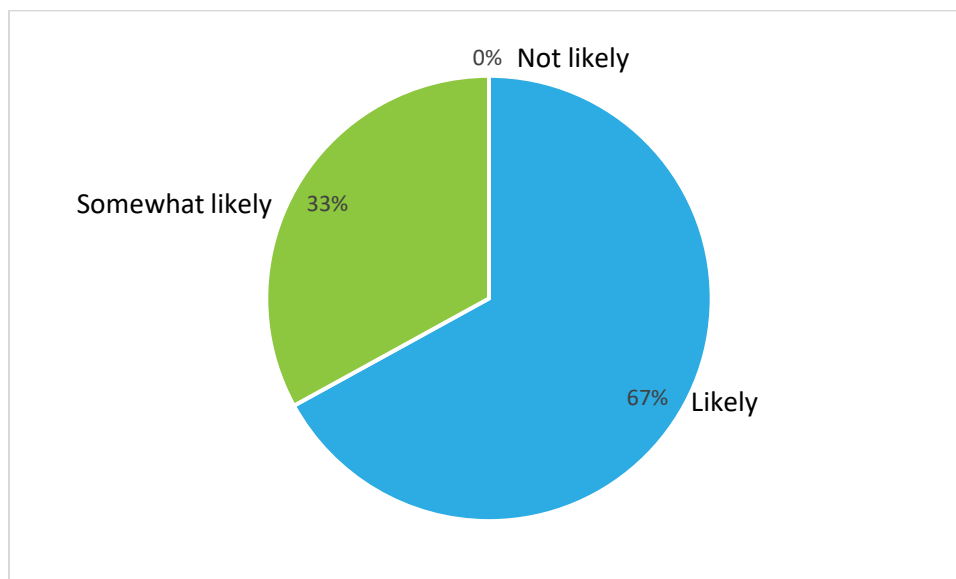


Figure 19: Responses to 'How likely are you to continue being involved as we develop the HRWP? (Oct. 12, 2022 Webinar)

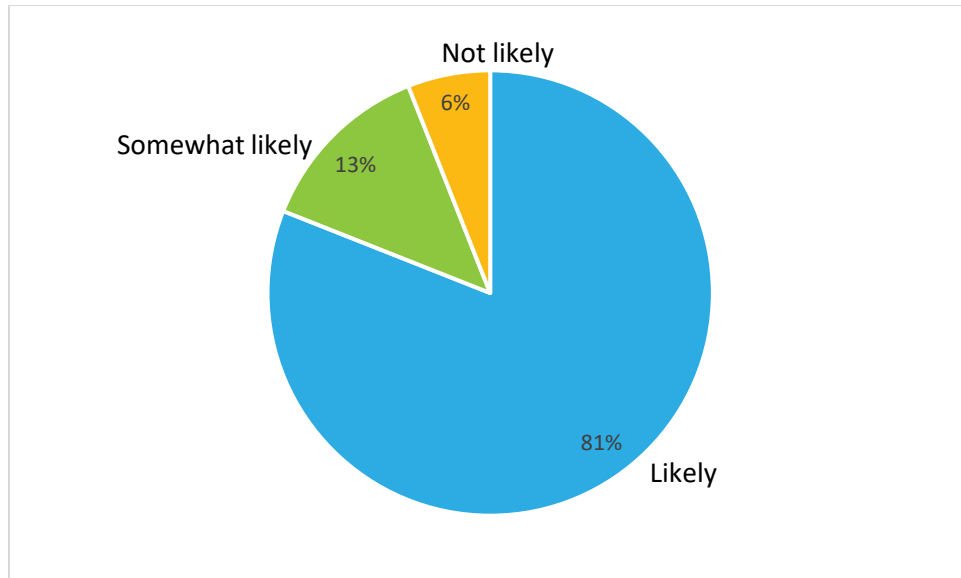


Figure 20: Responses to 'How likely are you to continue being involved as we develop the HRWP?' (Oct. 13, 2022 Webinar)

## 4.2 Webinar Q&A

The questions received during the Q&A sessions at the two webinars are listed below and were answered by the project team during the online webinars.

- How are the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation committee members funded?
- Is water conservation important in Toronto where the water is returned to Lake Ontario?
- Are there plans to complete a contiguous pathway along the lower Humber Valley?
- How important is preserving wildlife to the watershed project?
- Are there plans to catch litter at the Humber River mouth, such as with a boom?
- Does TRCA have a position on Highway 413?
- Do you think that partnering with the utility companies, which provide graphics showing resource uses, and comparing the last period/year, could help understand climate crises by showing the increased temperatures, since it engages homeowners, who see the most impact on their bills?
- What is being done to manage the non-native invasive species such as Phragmites, Teasels, and Queen Anne's Lace in the Claireville Dam area?
- What are the top priorities in the Humber for TRCA?
- Moving forward, how will the watershed plan respect and support angling as a sustainable outdoor activity that is compatible with the health of the watershed?

- Is there a resource where I can enter my address to see which watershed I am in?
- How can TRCA affect/restrict development in the Humber River watershed?
- Has there been any thought of encouraging "eco-rving" at Indian Line Campground?
- I was involved in the Water Quality Modelling for the Humber River watershed and Centreville Creek watershed in 2003, TRCA Reports from Beak/Stantec. Have there been any BMP projects planned based on those reports' recommendations?
- What about educating people about the impact of domestic and feral cats roaming within TRCA lands and the devastating impact on songbirds and pollinators?
- I looked at the website for potential volunteer positions/events. Currently there are no postings available. Is there a way to be notified when these opportunities become available? Also, what is the best way to follow this project (i.e., social media, website, etc.)?
- Is the pump incentive only in Peel?
- Will the plan look at creating action items for the barriers in the Lower Humber?
- Interested in understanding the funding for the activities. Federal, Provincial and each city?
- Why are some of the dry, natural stormwater management ponds in Vaughan being converted into wet ponds? What are the benefits to the Humber River watershed?
- Is the summary emailed, or only on the website?
- Why is not more being done to educate and fine people who are dumping their pool water into green spaces?

## 5.0 DEVELOPMENT OF THE WATERSHED VISION STATEMENT

As discussed, in the Fall of 2022, TRCA engaged watershed stakeholders, residents, and members of the public on what they would like to see in a watershed vision using an online engagement survey and interactive polling during the two virtual webinars on October 12 and 13, 2022. The survey asked respondents to select up to five words that should be a vital part of the vision statement for the Humber River watershed. The top five selected words were biodiversity, ecosystems, sustainable, protected, and resilient. The survey also asked respondents to identify any other key words that should be part of the vision statement. The three words identified most often were Indigenous (culture and knowledge, and Treaties), non-motorized, and flooding/floodplain/manage flood risks. The webinar polling asked participants what word they would use to describe the kind of Humber River watershed they would like to see in the future. The top words included clean, healthy, biodiverse, natural (native species), sustainable, and flood-free.

The HRWP Steering Committee also provided input to the vision statement. Top vision statement words selected by the Steering Committee included: ecosystems/environment, natural/naturalized/native species, restoration, biodiverse, healthy, resilient, heritage/cultural heritage, and connected. Variations of a vision based on these results were presented to the Steering Committee for input. The vision for the Humber River watershed noted below reflects engagement and Steering Committee feedback.

### Watershed Vision:

**Humber River watershed is protected, restored, and enhanced to sustain a more resilient, healthy, clean, and biodiverse ecosystem where we live in harmony with nature and celebrate the Humber River's unique Indigenous history and cultural heritage.**

## 6.0 CONCLUSION

Engagement is an important part of the watershed planning process and will continue throughout the development of the new HRWP with First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as with watershed stakeholders, residents, and members of the public, and through notifications/updates to TRCA Board Members, Regional Watershed Alliance, and local and regional municipal Councillors.

This engagement summary document provides an overview of engagement activities conducted between May 2022 and October 2023 (through to the end of the Watershed Characterization Stage of the watershed planning process for the new HRWP).

In Fall 2022, the project team initiated an engagement campaign to launch the development of the new HRWP and to encourage engagement and input from First Nations and Indigenous communities as well as from watershed stakeholders, residents and members of the public early in the watershed planning process. Multiple engagement methods were utilized to ensure the greatest degree of engagement possible. The most popular method of engagement was through the online engagement survey, which was open for six weeks.

Feedback from the Fall 2022 engagement activities has been documented and analyzed in this document, and respondents provided good insight into the interests of watershed stakeholders, residents, and the public. Some interesting trends were noted particularly in the open-ended survey questions and the comments received. Some of the most common watershed issues of concerns identified (through the survey and webinars) included:

- Land use changes/urbanization/development/urban sprawl
- Loss and degradation of ecosystems/habitats (and the importance of natural areas and the protection of natural areas)
- Water quality issues
- Climate or weather-related changes/impacts (including flooding, habitat loss/degradation, more invasive species, wind storms, extreme heat, and drier conditions)
- Recreation and access to recreational space (including responsible recreational practices that do not degrade the ecosystem)
- Pollution
- Need for increasing education and stewardship within the watershed
- Need for protective legislative and enforcement (in relation to plans for development, holding landowners/businesses accountable for environmental degradation, and ensuring responsible use of park/green space, and littering)

Based on input from the Fall 2022 engagement activities, the actions identified as most important to address the key issues facing the watershed included reducing urban sprawl, increasing the number of education and

community stewardship programs, undertaking restoration projects, improving stormwater infrastructure and using green infrastructure, and improving water quality.

While some of these issues may fall outside of the policy scope for watershed plans, it will be important to acknowledge and address these additional issues of concern and priorities in the development process of the HRWP.

As discussed in [Section 5.0 Development of the Watershed Vision Statement](#), input was also provided from watershed stakeholders, residents, and members of the public (as part of the Fall 2022 engagement campaign) and the HRWP Steering Committee on the kinds of words that should be included in the watershed vision statement. The vision statement for the Humber River watershed reflects this important input.

In October 2023, the **Humber River Watershed Characterization Report** and this **Engagement Summary 1** document will be posted on the project webpage, and engagement notifications will be circulated to advise of the release of these documents and the completion of the Watershed Characterization Stage of the watershed planning process. The key results and messages from the Watershed Characterization Stage will also be outlined on the **project webpage**.

All the input and feedback provided during engagement that took place as part of the Watershed Characterization Stage will be used to assist TRCA and the HRWP Steering Committee in the development the HRWP, and to ensure a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable and resilient Humber River watershed in the future.

The next engagement opportunity for the HRWP will take place later in 2024 to share the results of the watershed characterization and future management scenarios stages of the watershed planning process and to obtain input on the priorities for action to address the key issues facing the watershed as well as feedback on the objectives and indicators for the HRWP.

## APPENDIX A: ENGAGEMENT SUMMARY RECORD

The following table presents a record of the engagement for the HRWP for the period from May 2022 to October 2023 (the end of the Watershed Characterization Stage).

Date	Engagement Activity
March 2, 2022	TRCA presentation to Regional Watershed Alliance with watershed planning updates (including the new HRWP) and request for input on the draft Engagement Strategy for the HRWP including suggestions on any other stakeholders that TRCA staff should engage. Input provided from RWA (Vaughan) on March 31, 2022.
April 7, 2022	TRCA presentation to Brampton Volunteer Group about Brampton watersheds and greenspaces, integrated watershed planning, the Etobicoke Creek Watershed Plan, the new HRWP, and Claireville Conservation Area.
May 3, 2022	Steering Committee Meeting #1.
September 9, 2022	New HRWP webpage was created, updated with engagement details (including engagement survey and webinars), and posted 'live' (including a subscriber submission function).
September 11, 2022	Participation at <b>Celebrate the Humber (King's Mill Park)</b> - 'Healthy Humber' booth to provide information to participants on the watershed planning process, the Humber River watershed, and the development of the HRWP, and to obtain input on climate stories from participants.
September 14, 2022	Outreach to Claireville Nature School. Poster provided with link to webpage and engagement details.
September 16, 2022	TRCA Events Calendar updated with webinar information (registration and webpage links).
September 19, 2022	<b>Engagement Survey</b> to launch the new HRWP and to solicit feedback on the important watershed themes and words to help guide the development of the vision statement for the watershed, the key watershed issues for the HRWP, and any climate or weather-related changes or impacts experienced or observed in the watershed. The survey remained open until October 31, 2022.
September 21, 2022	Expert led virtual workshop series on suitability best practices given to Partners in Project Green (PPG) GreenBiz Caledon with slide promoting HRWP survey and webinars.
September 21, 2022	Email to Professional Access into Employment (PAIE) members with link to webpage and engagement details (including webinar registration and survey).
September 22, 2022	Email to the HRWP Steering Committee providing an update on initial Humber engagement, social media campaign, link to the website with all the engagement information, and promotional materials. It was requested that Steering Committee members share information through their channels regarding engagement.
September 22, 2022	Email to HRWP Stakeholders List, Urban Agricultural Conventional Tenants, Peel Agricultural Advisory Working Group, and York Federation of Agriculture providing information about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (with link to the website with all the engagement information).
September 22, 2022	Email to local and regional Councillors providing information about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (with link to the website with all the

Date	Engagement Activity
	engagement information). It was requested that they share information through their channels regarding engagement.
September 22, 2022	Email to City of Mississauga staff with link to webpage with HRWP engagement information and document with engagement information.
September 23, 2022	Email to Kortright Nature School with engagement details and link to webpage.
September 23, 2022	Email (and letters) to First Nations and Indigenous Communities regarding the initiation of the new HRWP and initial public/stakeholder engagement activities (survey and webinars), request to schedule meeting to provide more information on HRWP, and to discuss their participation and answer questions. Follow-up meetings and discussions to continue with First Nations and Indigenous communities throughout the development of the HRWP.
September 23, 2022	Email to Board Members/RWA providing information about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (with link to the website with all the engagement information). It was requested that they share information through their channels regarding engagement.
September 26, 2022	Links to engagement webinars provided in Education and Outreach newsletter.
September 26, 2022	Email about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (survey and webinars) to PPG members and Newcomer Youth Green Economy Project (NYGEP) members.
September 27, 2022	Email about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (survey and webinars) to HRWP Subscribers List (from webpage) and to SNAP Residents (Rexdale resident leaders).
September 27, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding webinar registration (response provided October 13, 2022).
September 30, October 26, and October 31, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding in-water barriers, fish migration, and flooding (responses provided in October 2022 and phone conversations in October/November 2022).
September 30, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding an experimental pilot project related to distributions in food supply chains (responses provided October 19 and 26, 2022 and January 13, 2023).
October 2, 2022	TRCA presentation and engagement at Youth Climate Retreat (with information provided on engagement activities and survey).
October 4, 2022	Email correspondence with York Region Environmental Alliance regarding development within the Humber River watershed (response provided October 19, 2022).
October 6, 2022	Reminder email to HRWP Subscribers List (from webpage) regarding the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (survey and webinars).
October 6, 2022	Social media post with links to webpage, survey, and webinar registration.
October 7, 2022	Email of Monitoring Matters E-Newsletter (Special Edition) with information regarding engagement activities.
October 7, 2022	Reminder email to HRWP Stakeholders List providing information about the initiation of the new HRWP and initial engagement activities (with link to the website with all the engagement information).
October 8, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding registration for the virtual webinar (response provided October 13, 2022).

Date	Engagement Activity
October 8, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding student volunteer opportunities in the Humber River watershed (response provided October 19, 2022).
October 11-12, 2022	Social media post with links to webpage, survey, and webinar registration.
October 12, 2022	<b>Online webinar</b> to launch the new HRWP held at lunchtime (12:00 to 1:00 pm). The webinar was hosted by a member of TRCA's Education and Training team and featured a presentation by the HRWP Project Manager, Watershed Planning and Reporting (on the watershed planning process, the development of the new HRWP and its timelines, and information on the Humber River watershed), two interactive sessions to obtain input, and a Q&A period.
October 13, 2022	<b>Online webinar</b> to launch the new HRWP held in the evening (7:00 to 8:00 pm). The webinar was hosted by a member of TRCA's Education and Training team and featured a presentation by the HRWP Project Manager, Watershed Planning and Reporting (on the watershed planning process, the development of the new HRWP and its timelines, and information on the Humber River watershed), two interactive sessions to obtain input, and a Q&A period.
October 16, 2022	Email correspondence with a resident regarding invasive species (response provided October 21, 2022).
October and November 2022	Correspondence with Chippewas of Rama First Nation to discuss the new HRWP and their participation.
On-going	Correspondence with various First Nations and Indigenous communities (Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, Six Nations of the Grand River, Chippewas of Rama First Nation, Curve Lake First Nation, Alderville First Nation, Huron-Wendat First Nation) to discuss watershed planning, the new HRWP, and their participation.
November 15, 2022	Meeting with Six Nations of the Grand River to discuss the new HRWP and their participation.
November 21, 2022	Email correspondence with a student about GIS data for the Humber River watershed to support a groundwater modelling course (response provided November 21, 2022).
December 7, 2022	Steering Committee Meeting #2.
April 16, 2023	Email correspondence with a resident regarding fishway operation in the Humber River watershed (response provided April 26, 2023).
April 19, 2023	Meeting with Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation to discuss watershed planning engagement.
April 19, 2023	Steering Committee Meeting #3.
May 1, 2023	Email correspondence with CBC News Toronto regarding work taking place next to the Humber River recreational trail just north of the Queensway (response provided May 1, 2023).
May 31, 2023	TRCA presentation to Regional Watershed Alliance with information on integrated watershed planning and watershed planning updates (including the HRWP).
June 20, 2023	Email (and letters) to First Nations and Indigenous communities to share the draft Humber River Watershed Characterization Report for feedback (and offer to meet to provide more information on the report and the new HRWP, and answer questions). Follow-up meetings and discussions to continue with First Nations and Indigenous communities throughout the development of the HRWP.

Date	Engagement Activity
July 29, 2023	Email correspondence with a resident regarding encroachment activities within the Humber River watershed (responses provided August 8 and 15, 2023).
August 27, 2023	Participation at <b>Celebrate the Humber (King's Mill Park)</b> – 'Exploring Your Watershed' booth to provide information to participants on the watershed planning process, the Humber River watershed, the development of the HRWP, and information pertaining to the Watershed Characterization Report.
September 7, 2023	Email correspondence with a resident requesting an update on the progress of the HRWP and on the changes made regarding watershed report cards (response provided September 7, 2023).
October 18, 2023	Steering Committee meeting #4.
October 2023	<b>Public release of the Humber River Watershed Characterization Report</b> (with details on existing watershed conditions and trends in the last 20 years) <b>and Engagement Summary 1</b> on the <b>project webpage</b> .
October 2023	Engagement notifications to the HRWP Steering Committee, TRCA Board members, Regional Watershed Alliance, local and regional Councillors, City of Mississauga staff, First Nations and Indigenous communities, Stakeholders List, and Webpage Subscribers (and to various TRCA teams for distribution through their mailing lists/newsletters) providing notification of the public release of the <b>Humber River Watershed Characterization Report</b> (with key messages on the project webpage) and <b>Engagement Summary 1</b> .

## APPENDIX B: OPEN-ENDED SURVEY RESPONSES

Question 3: Are there other issues of concern, not listed in the previous question, that are important? Please identify.

Number	Comment	Recreation	Public Access / Ecologically Responsible Access	Litter / Garbage	Pollution	Indigenous Engagement / Acknowledgement	Natural Areas / Protection of Natural Areas / Native Species	History / Heritage	Education / Stewardship	Climate Change	Water Resource System / Water Quality	Urbanization / Development	Habitat / Connectivity	Monitoring	Enforcement / Legislation	Invasive Species	Flood Management
1	Litter.			1													
2	Access to river for boating.	1															
3	Companies dumping into the river.			1	1												
4	Education of the residents.								1								
5	Potential flooding that affects homes and businesses.																1
6	Disallow fishing in this delicate area. Also, there are far too many off-leash dogs in prohibited areas (this is a citywide problem).	1					1										
7	Cultural heritage includes archaeological sites that need to be protected (and interpreted where it is safe to do so against pothunters, etc.).							1	1								
8	I live in the Humbermede neighbourhood and we are surrounded by TRCA property that has not been developed for outdoor education. I think it is time for this to change.								1								
9	Pollution.				1												

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

10	Ecological integrity and resilience.						1									
11	Development.										1					
12	Access is the big issue, golf courses and fences. Also, recognition of Indigenous right to travel within the valley in a contiguous way, and to use resources.		1			1										
13	Man-made concrete channels (i.e., black creek) that feed into the Humber River, don't allow for filtration of pollutants, natural conveyance of flow, or provide fish habitat and are detrimental to the health of the Humber River.				1						1	1				1
14	Not being protected, lots of garbage and construction waste material.			1			1									
15	Barriers to salmon.											1				
16	I would like to see garbage cans placed on the various access points to the Claireville Conservation Area, in Brampton (specifically on Queen Street and Finch Avenue) for the dog walkers and park uses to deposit their waste. Please also consider using the City of Brampton Park department to empty them.			1												
17	Communities across Toronto are suffering from food insecurity, a lack of access to greenspace, and severe mental health and financial struggles. Indigenous community members are struggling with spaces to practice ceremony and culture along with all the aforementioned struggles atop this. If an ecosystem is to be restored, it must be recognized that human beings and marginalized cultures are an incredible piece of that restoration. Greenspaces that provide for all of us are more likely to be cared for by generations to come, rather than those imposed and created by an authority nobody knows the face of.		1			1										
18	A diverse and cross class/race equitability of access.		1													
19	More can be done to teach people about the cultural heritage associated with the river, especially the Indigenous heritage, but also the river's relationships with mills and Hurricane Hazel.					1		1	1							
20	Encouraging carbon sequestration through tree growth.						1			1						
21	Recognition of the heritage from an indigenous perspective.					1		1								
22	We need a new Hurricane Hazel memorial.							1								
23	Development approvals process and diminishing environmental laws.										1			1		
24	Groundwater recharge through the headwater areas (hummocky topography draining to regional aquifers).										1					

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

25	Air quality, native tree population.				1		1										
26	Watershed planning for extreme events for neighbours and wildlife.						1										1
27	Easy access to parks and lake. Welcoming safe area for dogs.	1	1														
28	Too much human access to valley lands including roads and paths.		1														
29	I don't know about the development needs of the whole Humber Bay River watershed but please answer this question: there was a reconstruction of the area completed recently, at the mouth of Humber Bay River where it goes in the lake. The cost was millions of dollars, so I want to know if there is a real need to do anything else in this particular area. I think the construction of the Humber Bay East park needs to be completed first.						1						1				
30	Motorized watercraft degrading habitat potential of lake shoreline and river.	1					1										
31	Chronic (120 mg/L) and acute (640 mg/L) CWQG level of chloride exposure guidelines consistently exceeded (although falls under the water quality umbrella issue).										1						
32	Maintenance of formal paths and trails.	1															
33	The last few years the water height, especially in the marshes has been increasingly low to the point of entire marshes drying out. This seems to be getting worse rather than a simple matter of drought in a given year. This impacts the quality of the entire watershed ecosystem.						1						1				
34	Enforcement and education by TRCA so more responsible growth happens in Caledon, protecting Nature.						1		1						1		
35	Noise and pollution from speeding motorboats and jet skis! They are a hazard to recreational users and their wash erodes the shoreline as well as disturbs the wildlife.	1			1		1										
36	I felt that most of the issues above are important and interconnected and should be a high priority for watershed plans. Any watershed plan has to take into consideration resilience building adaptations required by climate change.									1							
37	Adjacent to the Humber River and Black Creek there are many greenspaces that aren't formally "parks" - these areas need attention as well.						1										
38	Engagement opportunities. How can people get involved to care/steward/engage in the landscape to help foster a care for the ravines.								1								

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

39	Maintenance and upkeep of James Gardens - looks like it is in decline.						1										
40	Water ecology - better quality habitat for fish and other aquatic animals. Healthier ecosystems means more sport fishing opportunities means more stakeholders in the health of the watershed.						1				1		1				
41	There is an area of Black Creek where the bushes are so dense that one can't even walk along the creek. It's the part of the creek that runs just north of Loney Avenue, west of Jane and Wilson. Can this area be cleared somewhat?	1															
42	I do not think people should be allowed to fish in these natural spaces.	1					1										
43	We need to work with the federal government to put in place no wake zones along shoreline - the volume of jet skis has increased dramatically, and they use the waterfront as their own speedway, impacting shoreline erosion and wildlife.	1					1										
44	Education about the watershed.								1								
45	Recreational activities encompasses trail access, and proper parks and maintenance to help keep the watershed healthy and diverse for terrestrial and aquatic access. As well as access to the water.	1	1														
46	I think the greenbelt is included in the Humber River watershed and if so the TRCA should not be able to be overruled by development plans by the provincial government.										1				1		
47	Lack of government support.														1		
48	Ontario Government overreach, stripping power from conservation authorities to push through development that lines pockets of developers and their politician pals.										1				1		
49	TRCA needs to continue to lobby to rebuild the <i>Conservation Authorities Act</i> .														1		
50	Illegal land use.						1								1		
51	Respect for nature from community members, e.g., reduce litter, graffiti, encampment, recreational watercraft traffic.	1		1			1										
52	Regular monitoring of watershed - i.e., lack of parks/city staff who regularly visit to assess/test water, clear out visible waste from water/ parks.													1			
53	Some areas of the watershed are used as a dump by the public. Constant garbage and debris can be found in the Humber River and by the shore. More protective areas (fenced out) need to be enforced. Biota is also lacking due to pollution.			1	1		1										

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

54	Loss of resources within ecosystems. Whether that is through the loss of prey species, a lack of predators that prevent over-abundance/habitat dominance by a single species, nutrient loss within the soil, along with loss of groundwater replenishment.						1						1				
55	Litter is a huge problem along the riverbanks (and likely on and in the bed), especially near road intersections and where there is no fencing along the pathways. There should be dedicated staffing for cleaning litter on a regular basis. I suggest also removing all litter bins - and instead have signs saying, "Pack out what you pack in".			1													
56	Insufficient recognition of Indigenous ownership.					1											
57	Cultural uses (as distinct from cultural heritage). Human contact (linked to but distinct from recreational opportunities). Maintaining ecological flows (i.e., low-flow conditions). For consumption/source water protection. Capacity to support economic (e.g., agricultural/industrial uses).	1						1			1		1				1
58	Use of MZO's to bypass current regulations and to prevent community discussion and input.														1		
59	People in the Claireville Dam area feeding the ducks and waterfowl with inappropriate food.								1								
60	Access by many people through easy access is a good start. Develop interest through local walks highlighting a species, a series of local plants, etc. Build through 'learn to camp' programs.		1						1								
61	Partnerships to work together for ongoing trail maintenance. Offer student participation to earn volunteer hours and build their understanding of the importance of ecological understanding for the future.	1															
62	Garbage and pollution by humans negatively affecting nature habitats.			1	1												
63	1) Too much cut grass monocultures in the park system. We need more naturalized areas. 2) Huge amount of garbage left in parks and the river. Single use plastic bottles, foam packaging, tires, shopping carts, construction fences, flotsam/jetsam, etc., are commonly found in the Humber River. Education is required to reduce the amount of garbage people leave. 3) Homeless people destroying trees for firewood and collecting heaps of garbage around their tents. 4) All of the points raised in the previous question are important, limiting to just three choices is a disservice to the watershed.			1			1		1								
64	Respect for the land. Overdevelopment.						1					1					

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

65	Poor stewardship from THYC, large boats with oily slicks behind them and a gas pump narrowly missed by ice crashing on the shore in the breakup of the spring. A ban on motor watercraft over 9.9hp is needed to reduce shore erosion from boats and jet skis.	1			1											
66	Integrity and Protection have to happen immediately. A steering committee needs to put a plan in place to end the tenancy of the Toronto Humber Yacht Club, a blight on the river. I would suggest a three-year plan to get them out. A Native Interpretive Community Centre with a paddling club and non-motorized boat rentals is my suggestion for better land use. Another idea would be a Native-led Outdoor Ed. Centre working with public schools, where students come to be immersed in Historical, Foundational and Modern practices of the Indigenous Peoples who lived here and continue to fight for and steward the land. The THYC members are not stewards. They pollute, disrupt, and destroy life on the river, yet they are TRCA TENANTS. They lack a mandate to care for the land or river and the catering to jet skis to increase their numbers has become as problematic as the blaring music from the over-sized cabin cruisers that roll muskrats and kayaks alike.				1	1	1		1							
67	Pollution (liquid) and littering (solid) as well as dumped large solid items.			1	1											
68	Highway 413, building of roads & interchanges, riding chloride levels for which there are no mitigation strategies.										1	1				
69	In cooperation with MNRF's stocking program restoring self-sustaining brook trout populations - especially upper west reaches near Albion Hills, is hopefully a key part of the overall plan. We can't lose sight that providing all these brook Trout means keeping browns and even rainbows away, and that increasing access and recreational benefits for anglers is still a key objective throughout the whole river - including areas like this.	1											1			
70	Lack of forest management in Humber River watershed in Toronto. Absolutely no control over invasive species.						1									1
71	Cleanliness of all the river's connections.				1											
72	Noise pollution.				1											
73	No, but all of the issues above are important, and it was really hard to narrow my selection to three things.															

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

74	Diminishing green space due to urbanization is a serious concern. Waterways and conservation areas must be preserved. Urbanization or urban sprawl is a reality in a growing metropolis such as ours, but urban development must be appropriate and strategic so that there is limited effect on greenspace. We depend on natural heritage in order to sustain healthy communities and to prevent further climate change which is damaging to human life.						1			1		1					
75	Drought.												1				
76	The loss of recharge and ground water preservation is necessary to prevent the loss of River base flow. Intensification of paving associated with Urbanization.											1	1				
77	Angler opportunities should be included in the recreational opportunities.	1															
78	Awareness in the community. People are not educated enough about climate change and how to become resilient to climate change. How to adapt to climate change.								1	1							
79	How does innovation in energy efficiencies figure into watershed health?									1							
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
	<b>Proportion (%)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

**Question 4: Is there anything else you would like considered as we initiate this watershed plan development process? Please identify.**

Number	Comment	Communication	Education / Stewardship	Recreation	Natural Areas / Protection of Natural Areas	Climate Change	Indigenous Engagement	Pollution / Litter	Habitat Connectivity	Habitat / Species Protection	Water Quality	Urbanization / Development	History / Heritage	Flood Management	Enforcement / Legislation	Public Access / Ecologically Responsible Access	Cultural Diversity	Erosion Control	Sustainable Communities	Partnerships
1	Ensure we are able to track and implement any recommendations.	1																		
2	Maybe being able to swim in the river again.			1							1									
3	Limiting development, protecting the environment and education on why this is important to everyone. People don't understand what retaining ponds do, what we should and shouldn't discard in drains and place on the soil.		1		1							1								
4	Improve signage to educate the public on ways to protect and respect this natural space - keep dogs on a leash, stay on the trails, do not feed wildlife, etc. and explain why these actions are vital.		1		1															
5	Communication of the health of the river (historically and forecasted).	1	1										1							
6	Loss and degradation of ecosystems/habitats. Cultural heritage.				1					1			1							

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

7	The history of the watershed should be interpreted. Also, in doing so, beware of community consultations as much of what you have now along the waterway (including provincial plaques) is downright wrong. For instance, we have known since the 1970s that Etienne Brule did NOT come down the Humber, but the 'local heritage' crowd doesn't read scholarly work and so that story still gets celebrated. Professional historians and archaeologists should produce this material.		1									1							
8	Yes, stress outdoor education at the city leased Carmine Stefano Community Centre at 3100 Weston Road. Make this the HUB where groups can meet and walk down to the ravine possible pond studies at Crang's Pond with the Humber River in its vicinity where another project could be invasive plant study. Visit Toronto's great heritage red oak which is located at 76 Coral Gable Drive and learn about the importance of these sister trees. The city purchased the property on December 1, 2021.		1									1							
9	Cultural heritage assets specifically the protection of the cultural heritage landscape known as the Toronto Carrying Place Trail.											1							
10	Integration into sustainable communities, not trees in a tree museum.																	1	
11	Innovative ideas to foster new/enhanced partnerships with/contributions from the private sector (e.g., co-option of development industry) in implementing the HRWP.										1								1
12	A focus on the health of the channels that feed into the Humber River, first.				1					1									
13	Protect our water and natural habitats.				1														
14	Trail systems along the Humber River.			1															
15	I would like to see further development of the Inter-regional trail between Caledon and Toronto along the Humber River Trail. Pedestrian, cycling.			1															
16	The TRCA should consider all of the land activists and restorationists who have been working along the Humber River for decades. They have seen their work grow and subsequently destroyed by TRCA members, City of Toronto members, and climate change events. These people are the key to long-term care of this watershed, and their culture, practices and knowledge must be taken				1	1													

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

	into account with respect in order to conduct this work fully.																			
17	Planning for the changes coming with climate change. The increased drought/flooding we are going to see and the strengthening of bridges and pathways to prepare.					1								1						
18	Public environmental education. Also change the name of Etienne Brule Parkette. There is no primary evidence that he traveled on the Toronto Carrying Place Trail. Contemporary historians believe he avoided this area because of the Indigenous warfare. See City of Toronto history of the area for support of a name change from Etienne Brule Parkette to something else more appropriate.		1										1							
19	Please keep the communication coming!	1																		
20	A thorough check of the river and tributaries for trash and the removal.							1												
21	I am interested in recreational access and proper use of the trails and rivers as well but did not want to put it as the top three concerns. I think people need to be able to access and enjoy nature if they are going to care about preserving it.			1												1				
22	Fish ladders to bypass weirs and dams in the river to restore habitat and passage for spawning fish.							1												
23	Recognize that unless you remove the combined sewage overflow infrastructures along Black Creek etc. there will not be meaningful change in the water quality. Open sewage still gets dumped on the regular.							1			1	1								
24	Clean up Black Creek and other feeder watersheds.				1			1												
25	Consider all relevant considerations, but keep ecosystem integrity, sustainability, and resilience in the face of climate change top of mind.					1													1	
26	Meaningful Indigenous engagement process.						1													
27	A continuous hydrologic model that could estimate the flooding impacts from regional and neighbourhood scale storm events. This model could also be used for robust erosion analysis through solid estimates of stream velocities.													1						

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

28	Encroaching infrastructure buildings such as the concrete elevated Eglinton West LRT extension planned in Mount Dennis by Metrolinx.										1								
29	Cultural diversity, education for communities on air and water quality throughout the watershed, creative environments - art, sculpture, seating, native green hubs, gardens.	1		1						1						1			
30	Do not allow any development of housing or other human related infrastructure to be built on the watershed. It must be kept free of any kind of development.										1								
31	Preventive protection of low-lying areas and communities.												1						
32	Canoe/kayak access.			1															
33	Family gathering space.			1															
34	Indigenous perspectives on water as life.					1													
35	Condos being conducted adjacent to natural heritage and flood hazard areas with insufficient or nonexistent planning for transition areas, dog pee areas, human access.										1								
36	Consideration of new standards, policies, best management practices and training for contractors and larger property owners (ICI/commercial) within the Humber watershed for appropriate road salt/chloride based de-icing agents (i.e. Smart About Salt Council (SASC) - <a href="http://www.smartaboutsalt.com/">http://www.smartaboutsalt.com/</a> ; Salt Application Verified Equipment (SAVE) Program - <a href="https://sustainabletechnologies.ca/home/urban-runoff-green-infrastructure/pollution-prevention/road-salt-management/salt-application-verified-equipment-save-program/">https://sustainabletechnologies.ca/home/urban-runoff-green-infrastructure/pollution-prevention/road-salt-management/salt-application-verified-equipment-save-program/</a> ; Consideration of Salt Alternatives - <a href="https://sustainabletechnologies.ca/app/uploads/2020/03/Alternatives-to-salt-technical-brief.pdf">https://sustainabletechnologies.ca/app/uploads/2020/03/Alternatives-to-salt-technical-brief.pdf</a> ; Hamilton's Salt Management Plan - <a href="https://www.hamilton.ca/sites/default/files/2022-08/streets-salt-management-plan2021.pdf">https://www.hamilton.ca/sites/default/files/2022-08/streets-salt-management-plan2021.pdf</a>										1								
37	People are not the only living things on this planet. We are supposed to be the caretakers, not the abusers.	1																	

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

38	Don't be afraid to buy land in order to make a wetland/park or in anticipation of an overages for the river. Build parks that will accommodate overflow. Finally, rain gardens! Make businesses and houses have them - see what Vancouver is doing. More bioswales please.		1		1														
39	The ability of the provincial government to change legislation which currently protects the integrity of the watershed.													1					
40	Ban all powered watercrafts. They don't adhere to any regulations regarding safety or maximum speed! Apparently, there is NO SPEED LIMIT on the Humber River!!! That is not safe nor is it good for wildlife. Create more space for environmentally friendly users i.e., canoe storage. Public docks, for all abilities, to access the river safely.			1															
41	Involvement of Indigenous knowledge keepers is important.					1													
42	The Lavender Creek and smaller tributaries really need to be better managed.				1														
43	Please engage children + youth as well in the development of the plan. Consider working with classes/schools adjacent to the ravines. Consider striking a youth advisory committee to help inform ideas that are generated by children. The future stewards.		1																
44	Our use is mainly Black Creek - Downsview Dells & James Gardens.			1															
45	Restoration to protect biodiversity.				1														
46	Community engagement and education to increase awareness of issues. Perhaps create an educational program for volunteers who can then reach out to schools, set up booths at street festivals etc.		1																
47	TRCA should be more involved with community groups and especially in schools in demonstrating the best way forward and providing subsidized outings to natural areas. We are all aware of the benefits of nature but not everyone has equal access. This should be a focus to ensure from every area in the watershed it is a 5 min walk to access greenspace to be enjoyed/ relax in. Connectivity of parks/greenspaces is also critical to develop.		1												1				

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

48	Education on benefits of native plants and demonstration gardens in each neighbourhood and park. WWF has partnered with Loblaws to get more native plants in home gardens... can more be done? Businesses should be mandated to have native greenspaces. Similarly, rain barrels and soft surfaces can be promoted and education for contractors and mandatory limits on percentage of hard surfaces per lot. Tax more if more hard surfaces Provincial and local governments should be forced to follow recommendations by the experts at TRCA instead of industry lobbyists.		1																
49	Development should happen within already built-up areas only. Protect our waterways and our farmland with a long-term vision.				1						1								
50	Nature needs to be protected and should have priority over expanding urbanization.				1						1								
51	Please have a strong focus on bio connectivity and ensuring that ecosystem corridors and jump points exist for all species within these ecosystems. Extensive space between forest patches can restrict even bird gene flow and community interactions. Also please consider how human architecture and habitat modification can result in ecological traps. Take into consideration things like forest edge distance from human traffic, the amount of edge habitat that is created during modification; And how structures such as cement wastewater chutes that heat up and absorb sunlight in the summer, creating an unhealthy warm refuge or how loose sand on the side of a trail might be used as refuge for winter, but is too compact to provide adequate warmth.				1				1	1									
52	Erosion will remove large parts of some adjacent parks-- some engineering will likely be required but hopefully this can be incorporated into a "naturalized" landscape.																1		
53	Plan for 2122 not 2022.																	1	
54	Protect the mouth of the Humber River and its wetlands from jet skis that speed in that area and damage the marshland and its life. Toronto Police marine unit say they don't have the authority to monitor/ticket these vessels on that waterway so it's a wild free-for-all.			1	1														

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

55	How the built environment interacts with natural systems (e.g., nature-based solutions, water sensitive design).				1							1							
56	I would like to see consultation with the local Indigenous people, who will have Water Keepers and Knowledge Holders that should be part of this work.						1												
57	Please let us know how the regular citizen can be actively engaged in this vital work!	1	1																
58	Leave the politicians out as much as possible!													1					
59	Welcome participation in areas to get people understanding the importance of working in and with our natural systems.		1																
60	Global warming.					1													
61	Permeable sidewalks/roads, reduction in salt use both publicly and privately. Naturalizing the urban park system and removing at least 75% of the cut grass monocultures with native species. Urbanization of the upper Humber watershed has a knock-on effect with flooding in the lower Humber watershed. Flood mitigation measures must be taken by every community, not only for their community but those down river. As urban growth will not stop, communities who create the conditions for more flooding should pay a tax to the other communities they impact with their building decisions.					1				1	1	1		1					
62	For the climate crisis to be top of mind. Accessibility of recreational trails.			1		1													
63	Working with volunteer groups for stewardship activities.		1																
64	Blocking of plastic and debris at the street level at storm sewers. Construction sites have this, and our watershed needs it too.							1											
65	We must stop pollutants at the source. People who care can't keep fishing plastic out of the water. We need to turn off the plastic tap and lobby to get plastics out of marketplaces. Our goal must be "Drink, Swim, Fish". Everything is connected. Public transit and bike lanes spare our watersheds. The number one plastic pollution in our water is the tire rubber from the excessive cars on our streets. When we see that jet ski use is prioritized over muskrats and beavers, it seriously makes one wonder how there is a "Conservation" authority overseeing that prioritization. Better is possible.					1			1										

## HRWP Engagement Summary 1

66	Investigation of sustainability of angling along the river in autumn, improved signage and enforcement concerning allowed behaviour for anglers.				1									1						
67	The Humber is the healthiest TRCA watershed because its headwaters are the least developed. How can its health be maintained if a mega-400 series highway cuts through it & consumes the Nashville Conservation Reserve. The extent of development proposed in Peel & York Region’s 2051 Official Plans are extensive and will pave a significant portion of the headwaters.				1						1			1						
68	How to stop or prevent polluters.						1													
69	Yes, the waterfalls that the salmon must jump to get upstream: I wonder if the barriers/waterfalls in the river near Old Mill and a bit further upstream would eventually be rebuilt to be easier for the fish to jump up. Or maybe it's good for them to jump? I don’t imagine the Humber River in its nature state would have had such high waterfalls.							1												
70	Loss and degradation of ecosystems and wildlife.				1				1											
71	Relation to Indigenous community and history.						1					1								
72	The Indigenous Philosophy of 'Leave no footprint" and 'Seven Generations' - three back and three forward in vision.						1													
73	The watershed plan should consider connection in both the context of the connection between the lake and headwaters for the movement of migratory fish and the connection between people and the river. People care more about what they are connected to.		1						1											
74	More involvement from a diverse group. Indigenous people engagement.						1													
75	Watershed plan development can incorporate innovative ways to correct and reduce harm to ecological systems.				1															
	Total	4	17	10	22	5	7	6	4	5	5	11	7	4	4	2	1	1	3	1
	Proportion (%)	5	23	13	29	7	9	8	5	7	7	15	9	5	5	3	1	1	4	1